NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1839

A NATIONAL BANK.

Whatever may have been the policy or principles of a portion of the whig party elsewhere, in relation to the great question of a national bank, here in New Orleans the subject has been always fully and fearlessly mooted. The whigs of the city and state have shown a distinct line of demarkation between themselves and their opponents. The former are known for their open, undisguised and unshrinking advocacy of such an institution, as the latter are marked by their constant and inveterate hostility to the project.

The whigs have ample reasons for thus identifying themselves with the uncompromising friends of a national bank. New Orleans is eminently commercial. In this point of view it is the second city in the Union. The mercantile class, almost to a man, constitute here, as every where, the very nucleus of the whig party. No city has suffered more for the want of a national regulator, and the whigs, as the commercial class have been injured deeply, if not irreparably by the terrible convulsions which have followed the insane experiments of our rulers, and the destruction of an institution which had at all times furnished the country with a stable and uniform currency, and prevented the undue multiplication of banking establishments, and had checked vicious tendencies in those already existing. The evil that flowed from the over throw of the late United States bank were experienced in our city with peculiar force. The unrestricted extension of the banking system, with its necessary adjuncts and consequences, an improper expansion of paper money—a false and delusive prosperity—an absorbing mania for speculation—Business and unchecked importations from abroad, and all the first fruits of the errors of the government, spread in New Orleans with unchecked luxuriance. When the reaction, the suffering and misery that afflicted the country, fell with tremendous force upon the merchants of New Orleans. The innocent and guilty were alike involved in ruin. Our most flourishing houses were reduced to bankruptcy and indigence, and even those which avoided utter destruction, escaped with shattered credit and broken fortunes.

The commercial community are intelligent and they looked back to the causes of the revulsion, and perceived them written with a pencil of light, in the act upon the currency commenced under the auspices of the late president, and continued inflexibly by his successor. They gazed into the future for relief, and found no source of ultimate regeneration save in the establishment of a national bank. Hence it is that they have rallied around this standard, that they have sought to evade the question; that they have discussed it without fear or favor; that they have unshrinkingly their adherents to fight political battles under the title of the national bank party; and that they have triumphed throughout the entire state in every department, legislative executive and judiciary.

It will, we presume, be conceded that those who constantly engaged in commerce are the best judges of what will tend to render their pursuits safe and profitable. A man will not enquire the price of leather at the hatter, nor that of furs at the hatter's. Neither should we yield our assent to the specious dogmas of inexperienced, theoretical politicians in contradiction to the practical knowledge, sound principles produced by protracted observation, and experience of the mercantile classes. The latter feel directly the evil influence of a distu bed and deranged currency. Its pernicious effect at once paralyzes their operations. They are hemmed in, cabined and confined by a circulation that looks the first element of security—confidence. They know that this was not the case during the existence either of the first or late United States bank. They can trace causes from effects as well as any of us, and feel deal better than closet politicians, and visionary wire-drawing dreamers of the perfectibility of government and the blessings of unrestrained democracy. The merchants call, as with a single voice, for a constitutional institution. They say to our rulers, "Give us a regulator of currency. If you dread its political influence, hedge it round with restrictions—insert in its charter every penal clause that can positively secure the community from its interference with political sentiment. Modify its charter to suit yourselves, but grant us an institution, which like those of forty and thirty years wielded the most salutary and conservative power over commerce and the currency, may bring us back to the condition in which we were placed ten years ago. You propose to us the experiment, but will this fiscal scheme regulate commerce, equalize the exchanges, provide a currency for the Mains to Mississippi will be received with equal confidence? Will it revive our languishing affairs, give uniformity to the circulation, maintain the banking system within its just bounds? Is it a measure of principle at large or for the protection of the commercial interest? You know that under the existing state of things, commerce must suffer and that every branch of industry is fettered. You know that the country murmur and complain, and yet you confess your inability or unwillingness to afford relief. You excuse yourselves but scoff at the people. You offer the sub-treasury when we plead for a national bank. We ask for bread, and you give us a stone.

It is clearly impossible that this state of things can much longer. The administration must, we perceive its error and retrace its steps. Public opinion will force it to do that which the same irresistible agent brought about in 1816. The same cause which compelled congress to recharter the first bank of the States where ultimately compelled to create the second. We, in the south, suffer fearfully. In New Orleans and Philadelphia, there exist banking institutions which, as to speck, possess a vicarious regulating influence in the section of country in which they are located, and thus measurably compensate for the want of a national bank. In the south we have not this partial resource, and must remain in our present deplorable position, until the returning sense of the nation renders us tardy justice, or public indignation hurls them from power to replace them by individuals better qualified to control the destinies of the country.

THE FEVER

Has subsided almost entirely. The weekly report of interments approves that the deaths from this cause have diminished fifty per cent within the last eight days. The whole number of deaths by the yellow fever scarcely exceed twenty; and we have thought whatever that in ten days the disease will have totally disappeared. Strangers are flocking to the city—several hundred arrived during the past week, nor has their presence so far tended to reproduce the epidemic, or render it more fatal. In fact nothing but a frost is needed to enable us to state that the pestilence no longer exists.

INCENDIARIES.

There is a circumstance connected with the recent attempts to fire the city, which has escaped the attention of those interested in discovering their authors, but nevertheless one of extreme importance. We allude to the spot where the combustible materials employed by these wretches are usually found. In nine out of the three instances in the third municipality, where the efforts of the incendiaries have been frustrated, the matches, rags and other inflammable substances, were discovered on the *roofs of houses*.—How did they get there? It is evident that they could not have been placed in such a situation by one unacquainted with the *locale* of the dwellings. The incendiaries must have had access to the interior of the houses, and must probably mounted to the roof through the skylight. Now this could hardly have been accomplished by a stranger; the appearance of such a person in the house would have instantly aroused suspicion—it would strikely that a stranger could have ascended to the summit of a house without being perceived by the inmates. Still less probable does it seem that attempts to fire setting fire were thrown from the windows on the roof. It is therefore a fair inference, that the unfortunate attempts were made by persons in the habit of frequenting the buildings—possibly by the occupants of the very dwellings which were fired, or of those belonging to other houses in the neighbourhood, who were in the habit of frequenting those which had been selected as suitable for their infernal purposes. Would it not be well to arrest and examine strangers residing in the houses in Moreau, Victory and Marais streets? Such a precaution would at all events be a safeguard, and might lead to important discoveries.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election in Georgia took place last Monday week. The following was the result in Richmond county, so far as heard from. Full returns will not be in unless than ten days or two weeks.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

M Dowdell	372
Dougherty	449

FOR SENATOR.

A J Miller	521

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Clark	454
Hickman	477
Crawford	166
Rhodes	190
Hamilton	655
Bryan	102

Those in *italics* are Van Buren.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

Full returns have been received. The locofocos have elected five and the whigs three members of Congress. Mr Dennis (whig) has succeeded in the first district by a majority of 400 over both his whig Van Buren opponent. The house of representatives will stand—32 whigs—46 Van Buren.

☞ The returns of the elections for inspectors and judges of elections in Philadelphia have been received. The whigs succeeded throughout the city, and in three out of five wards in the Northern Liberties. In Kensington Southwark and Moyamensing, the Locofocos have carried their tickets

☞ We have been requested, by two gentlemen of the city, to call the attention of the proprietors of store No 1 Front Levee, the doors of which, on Clinton street, are opened. Last night negroes have been discovered in that store, who do not belong to the premises.

☞ A line of packets is about to be established between Charleston and Liverpool.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

We are pleased to observe the vigor and zeal with which the different municipal bodies adopt whatever measures are considered necessary for the protection of the city against the vile attempts of incendiaries. The council of the first municipality at its sitting of Monday evening, passed the following well timed and useful resolutions presented by Mr. Cruzat:

Whereas the fire which have recently broken out in Mobile and other southern cities, can be attributed to no other cause than design, and are calculated to awake apprehensions for the safety of our city, and whereas it becomes the duty of the authorities to display the virtue of vigilance and to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens, by extinguish the torch of the incendiary by which we are perhaps even now menaced.

Be it Resolved, that the mayor be requested to make an appeal to the inhabitants of the 1st municipality, inviting them to establish patrols in the different wards.

Resolved, that the citizens of the different wards who form themselves into patrols, shall give notice of the same to the mayor; and that said patrols shall be invested with the usual powers granted to the city guard, to arrest all suspicious persons whom they may encounter in the streets.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the city guard in the different posts, to keep a strict watch over all individuals arrested by the patrol, until they are brought before the mayor or recorder.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large number of our fellow-citizens assembled on Monday evening at the City Exchange, to deliberate on the most effectual means of preserving public and private property from the destructive efforts of the incendiaries who have lately multiplied in a most frightful manner in neighboring cities. The Hon Albert Hoa was called to the chair, Messrs. E. Roberts and J. E. Blanche were appointed vice presidents, and Mr. M. Musson secretary.

The meeting being organized, Mr. Hoa in a brief address, explained the object with which the assembly had been convoked. On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Messrs. Thierlorne Tureaud, Dr. Thomas, A. Blondeau, St. Victor, S. Labadie, Charles Raymond, L. T. Caire, M. S. Cucullu and Baudoin were nominated on the committee.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Mazureau, by the unanimous call of the meeting, addressed the citizens on a strain of unwonted power and eloquence. He adverted with great feeling to the frightful calamities at Mobile, and to the imminent danger to which our city was exposed, and invoked the public to action—immediate, energetic and effectual action.

When he had concluded the committee returned and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our city is threatened by perils of more than ordinary kind, and whereas the public interest should be the concern to prevent the evil, or to arrest it;

Be it resolved, That the inhabitants of the first municipality, who neither belong to the legion, nor to any of the fire companies, and are willing and eager to support their share of the dangers to which these accidents threaten all our repose and our property may at any moment be exposed, will organize themselves into a *"Permanent Civic Guard"*, and are requested to provide themselves with arms.

Resolved, That the duty of this guard shall be patrolling at night, and that it be regulated so that there may be an every square, from eight o'clock in the evening, until the ensuing morning, two sentinels, who will march up and down on each side of the street, and shall be relieved at fixed intervals by the inhabitants of each square, in proportion to their numbers and arrangements agreed upon.

Resolved, That the orders given to the guards shall be to maintain their posts, despite the cry of fire or any other alarm.

Resolved, That the "Permanent Civic Guard" will be placed at the disposal of the mayor, to repair at all times wherever the authorities may require aid for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens.

Resolved, That with regard to the nature of its duties and the exercise of its functions, the "Permanent Civic Guard" shall conform to the laws regulating the police, and to the orders emanating from the general council.

Resolved, That the authorities be respectfully requested to employ every means consistently with the law to secure the zeal of the citizens, by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the character of all strangers arriving in the city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to request one citizen in each square to take a census of his square, and to report the same to said committee, who will immediately proceed to organize the guard in each square.

To Tureau,	Ad. Blondeau,
Louis T. Caire,	— Thomas,
M. S. Cucullu,	E. V. Victor,
J. Labadie,	— Baudouin,
Chs. Raymond,	

The president appointed on the committee of organization, the individuals composing the committee for drafting resolutions.

A. HOA, president.
M. MUSSON, secy.

NIGHT WATCH.

We lay before our readers the resolutions adopted by the committee appointed at the meeting of the 14th instant.

Now that these preliminary measures are accomplished, no time is to be lost; it becomes every citizen to act with zeal and energy. Every man is called upon to enlist in the night service.

We hope that the organization will be complete by to-morrow night. Let it be remembered that the price of vigilance is security.

Measures adopted by the committee appointed at the general meeting held on the 14th instant—

1 The committee named to point out the most efficient means to guard our city against all criminal and incendiary attempts, met the 15th instant, and after mature debate, adopted the following resolutions

Whereas experience is the most desirable object in the execution of any precautionary measures, and that the organization of the civic guard would necessarily cause the loss of much valuable time; and whereas the committee cannot but reflect that similar, if not results, produced by the system followed in 1817 and 1821, when the squares were guarded by citizens not organized in military companies.

Resolved, that the committee earnestly appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens to form themselves into bodies to guard each separate square in the manner which they deem most proper. The vigilant fire-side or, under arms therefore requested to call a meeting of their neighbours, and to proceed immediately to the election of a commanding officer of the square whose duty will be to organise the night service.

Resolved, that after the organization of the night service, the commanding officers of squares will meet in each district and appoint a lieutenant, the lieutenants will elect a captain whose duty will be to receive from the mayor and transmit such orders as extraordinary circumstances may require.

Resolved, that the council of the first municipality is requested to adopt immediately an ordinance to authorize the civic guard, the powers of persons acting as watchmen over each square.

Resolved, that the foreman of the different fire companies are requested to meet in order to adopt measures which may become necessary in case of emergency, and to prevent all the engines from hurrying at the same time to the one spot, leaving every other part of the city entirely defenceless.

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the insurance companies of this city, to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of every incendiary.

Resolved, That this committee advise the inhabitants of thinly peopled squares to unite by division of their squares, in order to insure an active and efficient night service.

Resolved, That this committee, in the hope of being useful to the community, constitute themselves permanent, and will perform the duty of inspection each square, in order to hasten the organization of an efficient watch over each and every square of this municipality.

S. VICTOR, Chairman.
A. Hatburn, Secretary.

L. T. Caire,	T. Tureau,
— Thomas,	C. Raymond,
W. J. Whiting,	M. S. Cucullu,
J. Labadie,	A. Blondeau.

New Orleans, October 15th, 1839.

FIRE.

The alarm of fire was given yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock. Such is the state of anxiety and excitement in which the community now exist, that in an instant hundreds of citizens were rushing in every direction. Fortunately there was no great cause for apprehension. The fire broke out in a small frame building on the Bayou Bridge, about a mile from town. It destroyed the house in which it originated, together with two others. The loss is but trifling, as the buildings were but little better than mere shanties.

☞ We learn from yesterday's *Times*, that on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the house occupied by Dr. Scott, corner of New Levee and Notre Dame street. It was extinguished before much damage was done. From the information received by the police, they were induced to arrest the said Dr. Scott.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

Police Court of the Second Municipality.

Before his honor Recorder Bel-wim.

The court room was filled yesterday with an anxious crowd of our fellow-citizens, eager to hear the evidence in two cases now before that tribunal.

They concern the great topic which now interests us all so fearfully—incendiarism!

One is the case of Dr. Scott, agent of Thompson of botanic celebrity, and keeper of the Louisiana Infirmary. The doctor is charged with having set fire to his own house, in a house rented by him from Mr. Thos. Banks, corner of Notre Dame and New Levee streets, where the fire occurred night before last.

The other is the case of N. Nichols, a wealthy individual, charged with having employed an agent to set fire to a house of his, in order to arrest the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company—Both cases are continued this day at 10 o'clock.

M. M. Cohen, Esq. appears as counsel for both the accused. We will give the result of these cases in our next.

☞ Steamboat Florida is reported to have struck a snag and sunk, on the 10th inst, at Snaggy Point, (Red river.) The F. was bound for New-Orleans, with a cargo of cotton, about 80 bales of which have been saved;—the balance of cargo and boat, it is supposed, will prove an entire loss.

VIOLENT HURRICANE AT BERMUDA.

By the schr. Catharine Waite, at this port yesterday from Bermuda, whence she sailed on the 18th, September, a file of Bermuda papers has been received at the Exchange Reading Rooms. The Hamilton Bermudian of the 14th, gives the details of a most violent hurricane which visited the Bermuda Island on the 11th, doing great damage to the houses of the towns of Hamilton and St George's, taking off the roofs of some and greatly injuring others, and destroying large numbers of cedar trees in every part of the island. The gale was accompanied with violent torrents of rain, and the gusts of wind caused the waves of the ocean to cast showers of a sweet water far over land so that many of the tanks of drinking water thrown about the country are brackish and various kinds of fish were found on land hundreds of yards from the shore.

The store houses, commissioners' houses, naval hospital and breakwater at the dock yard on Ireland island are much injured. Four vessels in the harbor of Hamilton, including the ship Catharine, of Baltimore, rode out the gale in safety, but considerable damage was done to smaller vessels belonging to the islands. The schr. Edward, of St. Johns. N. B., was driven ashore and half filled with water. The schr William, Nelson, cast ashore and damaged. At St George's, the royal Barracks were slightly injured, and much damage was done to the wharves. The British barque Sir Colin Campbell, was driven ashore and totally wrecked. We are happy to find that amidst all the ravages of the storm, not a single human life was lost.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FIRES IN NEW YORK

Three fires occurred in New York on the night of the 5th, one of which was the most destructive that has visited that city for years. The first broke out at an early hour of the evening, in Albany street, and consumed six or eight houses. The second took place between 12 and 1 o'clock, in Eldridge street, and destroyed two large brick houses and a number of frame buildings. The third, and most destructive, occurred while the second was at its height, in the fur store of Stephen A. Halsey, in Water street, and destroyed on that street, seventeen stores, nearly all of them filled with furs. Thence it extended to Fletcher and Front streets, consuming seven stores on the first and two on the first street. From Water street the flames spread to Burling Slip, and destroyed all the buildings fronting on Burling Slip, from Water street to Front. In all, thirty buildings were consumed, most of them stores with large and valuable stocks of goods. The probable loss must be several hundred thousand dollars, as but a very small amount of goods was saved.

In addition to this distressing configuration, the extra Sun of Sunday the 6th, reports a fire at Brooklyn, which destroyed a large planing and grooving establishment, a fire at Red Hook; one at Troy; one at Jersey City; one at Fort Lee, and one at Manhattanville—all within the thirty six hours preceding the 7th instant.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper a cursory account of a dreadful fire in Philadelphia. The following details are from the Philadelphia papers of the 5th.

The fire broke out at 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, in W. J. Stropp's provision store, No. 14 South Wharves, between Chestnut and Market streets.—The wind was extremely high, and the flame spread with irresistible rapidity; all efforts to check them having proved unavailing until 10 o'clock the next morning, when forty stores, filled with merchandize, had been destroyed. The total loss is variously estimated. The National Gazette thinks it will exceed 300,000; other journals carry it as high as a million. About one-third the amount is supposed to be insured. The most melancholy part of the story is the loss of life. Several persons were killed and wounded by the falling of walls. The following comprises the victims yet discovered. It is believed there are several others:

William Moreland, a member of the Goodwill Engine Company, killed by the falling in of the walls of Enoch Allen's house. Two wounded men, it is feared mortally, carried to the hospital. William Field, a fireman, severely injured. James Smiley, of the Diligent Hose Company, had his head cut, and his hands much burnt by falling into a burning cellar.—Thomas Barber, an engraver at the mint. John Douglas, fireman of the Hope Hose Company. Four are missing, and the worst fears entertained. Bernard Timoson and Jacob Euler, firemen, severely injured. Robert Reynolds and Charles Herman, firemen, much injured.

[illegible] stores and buildings destroyed. It is not entirely complete, as the confusion and distress prevented an account from being taken.

W. J. Stroup's provision store, 14 South Wharves. D. W. Prescott's provision store, back of Water st, and George Merrill's, on the same range; C. Chreseborough's and Geo. A. Weel's grocery stores, 5 South Wharves; Newlin & Allibone's oil store; J. Emlen's commission store, No. 17; Andrew M. Jones & Brothers' iron warehouse; Merchants' Transportation Line's office, and C. Ring & Co's commission warehouse, No. 19; Neilis tavern; Shober, Burting & Co.'s oil warehouse, No. 21, extending from Water to Front; W. H. Hinkle's ship chandlery, No. 22; Newbold & Haverstick's and Smith & Johnson's commission warehouse; John Harding jr.'s wholesale grocery, No. 31, and the storehouse of the same firm, No. 23; H. Sloan's general commission warehouse, No. 25; Patrick Donnelly's tavern; W. R. Thompson & Co's fire proof store, J. Myers' Fulton House, corner of Water and Chestnut. On the west side of the street, Wm. R. Thomson & Co's storehouse; the Hibernian Tavern, kept by J. Fitzpatrick; between the latter and Chestnut streets, three houses, occupied as taverns and clothing stores; Gaskill & Barnes' clothing store, corner of Water and Chestnut. On the east side of Front street, Wm. Steele's starch factory, 27; David's suspender manufactory 29; S. & D. Dobson's sacking bottom factory, 31; James L. Mifflin & George Hill's commission houses, 33 and 35; Francis G. Smith's gunpowder store, 37; Wm. R. Thompson's warehouse, 41; Dennis Lahey's tavern, 45; John Longhead's cooper shop, 49; destroyed. Thomas Dehl, S. C. Bunting, Thomas M. Clark, and Peyton & Steel's commission merchants, store much damaged; George W. Richards & Co. and Ricard & Bispham's stores, much injured. Steamboat Hotel, south side of Chestnut street, corner of Water; a cooper's shop adjoining, destroyed, the baggage department of the Camden and Amboy line, much injured; at the corner of Water and Chestnut streets, Enoch Allen's clothing store; Wm. Gorgas's barber shop, with Martin's tavern, 57 Front street. Musgrove & Unkhart's store.—The Firemen were wholly unmanageable. J. B. McIlvaine's, Wm. P. Hanna's and Charles Field & Son's stores were slightly injured. Several buildings in Taylor's alley took fire, and J. Rowland's liquor store seriously damaged. Durden & Carter's store, on Chestnut, above Front, burnt considerably—Henry Rubraugh's partially.

MOST DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

Captain Little, of the ship Glasgow, at this port, from Liverpool, reports that on Oct 5th September, in lat. 39 11, long 68. 20, wind light from the westward and baffling, he discovered at a distance the appearance of a raft with something on it, bore up and sent his last and only boat from it. Three human beings, with scarcely any life in them, took them on board, and learned that they were the only survivors of a crew of nineteen men, belonging to the ship Arab, Captain Robertson, of and for Hull, from Balize, Honduras, with a cargo of mahogany. During the gale of the 12th September, the vessel filled and the fly went entirely to pieces. Those saved were on the side of the poop, being four planks twenty feet long. They had been on this raft five days without any thing except the cocoa nuts, which they found, and were in a state of mind and body bordering on delirium when taken off, and would not have survived another day. There were originally nine upon the raft, including the mate, but they had previously died, or becoming deranged for want of food, had jumped into the sea. The names of those saved are William Wood, carpenter, of Selby, Yorkshire, England, John Arsley, a Prussian, and Halvor Haraldsen, a Norwegian—*Balt. Patriot.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at No. 11 Toulouse st, at 12 m—a large assortment of red and white wines and cordials.

By J. B. Blache, in Canal street, between Lafayette and Magazine streets, at 10 o. m.—wine, brandy, gin, mustard, &c.

By the Sheriff at the City Exchange, St Louis st, at 12 m—six lots of ground, situated in the new suburb Marigny.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

Tennessee Notes	[illegible]		
Do Bills	24 prem	Sterling	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Gunnies	[illegible]
New York	1/2 a par	American gold	1 a 1 1/2
Do Paper	1/4 a 3/8	Do silver	[illegible]

BALTIMORE, October 5.—We have to repeat our regular report of no business to speak of, and the continued scarcity of money, which continues to the injury of various interests. Some purchases are made for eastern credit.

Exchange—Eastern is still in demand, and remains at the same as last week, viz: Boston 1 a 1 1/2 prem.

Cotton—The sales of the week are 1,500 bales, including an aggregate of nearly three hundred bales from the Eastern shore, the greater part of last week.

Flour—Holders are firm, and the market continues quiet. Prices are nominally the same as last week, viz: Howard street, $5 75 a 5 87 1/2; City mills, $5 75 a 5 87 1/2; Ohio, $5 75 a 5 87 1/2; Wheat—Prime red and pink are in demand, and prices have advanced, viz: Prime red pink are selling at 1 a 2 cents higher than last week, viz: 1 a 2 cents higher than last week, viz: 1 a 2 cents higher than last week, viz: