NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG
NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY 5, 1840.

The eastern mail arrived yesterday in due time, but brought neither papers nor letters beyond Baltimore.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

This is an interesting document, brief but lucid, ably written and to the purpose. With most of its recommendations we cordially concur, and shall not hesitate to employ our humble influence in sustaining the cause of public morality and virtue, of which it is the ardent and uncompromising advocate.

The first subject of comment in the report is the laws concerning gambling. The grand jury avail high praise to the activity and zeal of the present district attorney in bringing gambling to justice, and detecting the infractions of the legislative prohibition in regard to gaming. They state that the fines collected within a year of two hundred and fifty dollars, prescribed by the legislature had the effect of banishing the whole race of sharpers and blacklegs, right some of the municipal officers were directed not to aid in the execution of the laws beyond the limit of their jurisdiction. The consequence has been the establishment of those pests of morality in our city, especially in those quarters where municipal vigilance is least energetic and efficient. The attention of the legislature is exactly directed to these existing evils.

In connection with this topic we have a word or two to offer on the proposed repeal of the anti gaming laws. We are most earnestly and decidedly hostile to any change in the present prohibitory enactments, unless such change be calculated still further to guard against the perpetration of this offence, and more severely to punish its commission. The flimsy sophistry by which an attempt is made to prove the public utility of a pernicious thing, private gambling, can only obtain the credence of fools. The rank offence of licensed gambling establishments is that they give countenance in any form or mode to this fatal practice. The vitiated taste once moderate in whom the *penchant* has been aroused, and awakened by these infernal excitements to rush, are the victims of its influence. The sportsman by profession will find out his beloved haunts, however mysterious and remote they may be. But the young man of respectability and reputation, will never plunge into these excesses of shame, which he knows that fine and imprisonment will be meted out to him if detected. Renew the license law, and in the words of a contemporary, you legalize swindling and stealing. It is throwing open the portals of vice, drawing it in the most attractive garb, and inviting the community to be degraded and fleeced.

Another very curious of the system is that the poor are the chief sufferers: those establishments becoming the last resort of the unfortunate and laborer, who are thus systematically fleeced of their hard-earned earnings. The wealthy gambler who in fond of high play finds a more congenial sphere for the exercise of his passions in a circle of sympathizing associates. But the honest artizan, who on returning from his daily toil is dazzled and deluded by the glare of light and clinking of dollars, and the apparent success of cunning accomplices, to the regular dupe of this nefarious system.

The talk about gambling being a passion and that "men will gratify it," &c. is all very true, but does not militate in the slightest degree against the argument in favor of the suppression of these establishments. In the first place, very passion requires a restraint to a due extent in action. Now, if public gaming houses are prohibited, nine men out of ten will never think of seeking for private ones. Those whose propensities are subdued that they miss gamble, will satisfy it more innocently, or at least more tardily by passing among friends. In this way the aggregate of evil effects, will most beneficially be reduced. But the most upon whom the license to gambling will chiefly operate, are precisely those who now escape its unbalanced influence. That gambling is a passion is undeniable, and so is anger a passion, and love a passion, and jealousy a passion; and men who submit to the uncontrolled despotism of these passions, will slay themselves and commit deeds of violence and blood; but public gaming should no more be tolerated, because men will play, and sometimes lose their fortunes, than murder should be pardoned, because, under the stimulus of anger or inveterate hate, men will forfeit all power of self control, and stab or shoot their dearest friends.

A word more—The ruin of the age, and the genius influence of a pure and healthy ethics, are both aiding this abominable system. Even Paris, dissolute, meretricious and reckless Paris, the very focus of vice, no longer tolerates public gambling, and shall youthful, unpolluted America sanction and protect these crimes which licentious France has repudiated. We trust not.

We are gratified to learn that the pamphlet containing the speeches, letters, &c. of Gen. Harrison will soon be published by the editor of the *True American*. The publication is intended to embrace Gen Harrison's speeches and votes upon the slavery question, his letters to Hasmar Denny and Sherrod Williams, concerning the principles which should guide the conduct of the chief magistrate of the United States, together with a brief history of the life and fortunes of the whig candidate for the presidency, both as a soldier of renown, and a statesman of unblemished honor. Other papers will be appended, which will refute various assertions which the malevolence of faction has put forth against him, among them the opinions of the presidents of the United States touching his probity and ability, and such documents as may be necessary to give the people a fair understanding of the man. This publication merits the patronage of the whig party.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Jan. 23, 1840.

MAINE BOUNDARY.

The chairman presented to the senate the letter from the president of the United States in relation to the correspondence called for by the senators from Maine, regarding the disputed territory. Portions of the correspondence were read to the senate, at the suggestion of the Maine senators. It consisted of letters from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth—each complaining that the stipulations entered into between Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey have been violated by the other. The British authorities disclaim *any intention* to interfere with the rights of Maine, yet nevertheless have taken precautionary military measures, which will have to be met on the part of the United States. The settlement of this affair is as distant at this moment as ever, and Mr. Buchanan was right when he said that he apprehended serious difficulties before it could be arranged.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of the county and city of Philadelphia, in relation to the construction of a steamboat to be employed in the revenue service in the Delaware bay, where such a vessel was stated to be much wanted, to aid vessels in reaching the Delaware break-water, where they were frequently safe from storms.

The sub-treasury bill was then taken up on its passage, when Mr. Henderson of Mississippi, addressed the senate against the bill. This was the first speech made by this gentleman in the senate; it did great credit to his intellect, and will give him a standing with the best debaters of the day.

When Mr. Henderson finished, Mr. Tappan said he would like to speak, but did not wish to impede its immediate passage.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, made some remarks against the policy of the administration, as pursued by this bill. Mr. Merrick desired to say a word or two; but the late hour, and the necessity of examining some papers would preclude his being ready before to-morrow, and moved an adjournment. But this was voted down by the administration party, and Mr. Merrick had to proceed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cooper of Pa wished to submit a resolution proposing an inquiry into the derangement and irregularity which have occurred in the transportation of the mails—the smuggling of the letter mail from Baltimore to Philadelphia, &c. &c. But it was not in order.

Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania wished to report a bill supplementary to the census bill—but Mr. Hunt who was entitled to the floor, declined to give way.

The house then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Thompson of S. C. for the disposal of petitions and memorials relating to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

Mr. Hunt of N. Y. then took the floor, and spoke at great length, in opposition to the motion, and in favor of receiving the petitions, sending them to a committee, and procuring a report upon them.

Mr. Bynum of N. C. followed him, and is still addressing the house.

A large assemblage—The importance to the south of the votes given for General Harrison on the Missouri and Arkansas questions in 1820, do not seem to be properly appreciated. This proceeds, no doubt, from the fact that nearly 20 years have elapsed since those votes were given, and that many, very many of those who participated in the feelings and excitements of that day, have passed out of existence. But certain it is, that nothing has ever occurred since the formation of this Union, of more decided importance to the entire south than the single vote of Gen'l Harrison on that very subject. What was the full scope and extent of those questions? Missouri and Arkansas had been while they were territories, open to all the inhabitants of the Union, and a flood of population had poured into them from the south.—Southern men had gone thither with their slaves, purchased lands, and settled. When Missouri asked for admission into the Union upon an equal footing with the old states," the proposition was made not to admit her unless she would *by her Constitution, stipulate that no more slaves should be introduced within her limits, and that she, moreover, declare free, without making compensation to the owners, all slaves already within her limits;* and at the same time, it was proposed that slavery should be forever prohibited and abolished in Arkansas.

Thus was the grossest injustice intended to be consummated on the actual settler, at the same time that the right of self government was denied to the citizens of Missouri. The whole north and the entire non-*slaveholding* west rallied in favor of those propositions, with the exception of a few members. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, Mr. KINSY of New Jersey, and Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania—and through their instrumentality was a gross injustice prevented, the constitution preserved, and the rights of the south maintained. The measure was defeated by a single vote! But for these votes, the south would have been stripped of all influence in the government, for Missouri, Arkansas and the two Floridas, constituting sooner or later, four states, and giving a large representation in the house of representatives, and eight senators, would have been lost to the south. Should not southern gratitude have enshrined the names of these three men in its heart of hearts? Mr. Moore was appointed by Mr. Monroe the director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and Gen'l Harrison, uniting this claim upon national gratitude along with the services of a high and unimpeachable character, is now a candidate for the high office of president of the United States.

With this historical fact before them, the hirelings of the administration press charge him with abolition, while they support the very man, Martin Van Buren, who was chiefly instrumental in aiming the blow which was designed to strike down southern prosperity and southern influence, against all principles of justice and every provision of the constitution.

Norfolk Herald.

The resolutions adopted by the house of representatives in Maryland, to instruct the senators from that state to vote for the sub treasury, have been rejected by the upper branch of the legislature

Governor of Virginia.—The election for governor of Virginia is to take place on the 5th inst.

A public meeting has been called at Vicksburg, for the purpose of devising means to drive from the city the hordes of gamblers which now infest it. The *Whig* warns the blacklegs in time to quit t' city.

Canada.—Sir George Arthur, it is said again, has resigned the place of governor of Upper Canada, and will soon go home.

A newspaper has been printed in New York by electro magnetism.

Arkansas is moving vigorously in favor of Hannison and Tyler. The popular feeling is carrying all before it.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

Sitting of February 4th, 1840.

Present the honorable Felix Garcia, president

The senate met at three-quarters past 11 o'clock.

Members present—Messrs. F. Garcia, president; Lanata, Bossier, Derbigny, Ducros, Dupré, Hiriart, Hon, Porche, Scott of Baton Rouge, Thibodeaux and Winn.

The president laid before the senate a communication from the honorable Felix Bosworth, judge of the parish of Carroll, in answer to the resolution adopted yesterday, in which he assigned Thursday next, for the opening of his trial, before the high court of impeachment.

On motion of Mr. HOA, the secretary of the senate was instructed to inform the house of representatives that Mr. Bosworth was now in the city, ready for his trial, that he had posted out Thursday next for the beginning of the proceedings in his case, and to enquire if such a day will suit the managers.

The president laid also before the senate an annual report of the secretary of state, on public schools.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on banks to enquire into the amount of money loaned to their president and directors, by the branch banks in the country.

Mr. LANN presented a bill to encourage compromises between debtors and their creditors.

The senate proceeded then to the election of an enrolling clerk, in place of Mr. Anelung, resigned—

The following was the result of the ballot:

For Mr. P. Canonge, 7 votes; for Mr. Barren, 5;—Mr. Canonge was consequently duly elected to that office.

The following bills and resolutions sent by the lower house for the concurrence of the senate, underwent the first reading, viz:

1st. A bill to change the time of electing our representatives to congress.

2d. A bill to incorporate the Methodist and Episcopal church of the city of Lafayette.

3d. A resolution instructing the committee on banks to ascertain if the Union Bank has loaned a sum of $5,000 to M. Frederick Frey, the present cashier of said institution, in order to render him eligible to that office, and to report to-morrow.

Mr. HOA having observed that it was necessary that said resolution should forthwith come within the reach of the committee, and the rules being dispensed with, it was read for the second time, adopted, and passed on its third reading.

4th. A bill to amend the criminal laws of Louisiana.

5th. A resolution relative to a mail road from Vidalia to Harrisburg.

6th. Resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to report the cost of their appropriations for improvements $2,400 to remove the obstructions of Bayou Teche, at its junction with Bayou Fuzelier.

7th. Resolution to prevent the deterioration of several public lands.

8th. Resolution providing for the examination of Bayou Vermillion, and for the means of improving its navigation.

The following bills were adopted at their second readings except the fifth, which was referred to the judiciary committee, and the 8th which was rejected, viz:

1st. An act to incorporate the Phenix Fire Company No. One, in the city of Lafayette.

2d. An act creating a Sheriff of the Criminal Court of New Orleans.

3d. An act fixing the time for holding the sessions of the Parish of Avoyelles.

4th. An act for the relief of John Keys.

5th. An act relative to successions.

6th. An act granting a remuneration to Giles Thompson.

The yeas and nays being called for on the adoption of this bill—

Messrs. Armant, Brisoe, Downes, Dupré, Hoa and Thibodeaux, voted in the negative; and Messrs. Hiriart and Winn, in the affirmative: the bill was consequently rejected.

7th. An act to amend the charter of West Baton Rouge Academy, and for other purposes.

The rules being dispensed with, the 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 7th, of the above mentioned bills, were read a third time and passed.

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CORRECTION.

An inadvertent error occurred in the report given in the Bee of the 29th ultimo, of the proceedings of the senate, on the resolution relative to the "EXTENSION OF THE RANGE OF SURVEYS." The report reads that Mr. Penn moved to lay that resolution on the table, on the amendment of Mr. Penn, and the yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs Bossier, D'wson, Hiriart, Penn, Porche, Scott, of Baton Rouge, and Scott of Feliciana, had voted in the affirmative, and that

"Messrs. Armant, Ducros, Dupré, Hoa and Thibodeaux had voted in the negative."

This report is erroneous in several particulars—Mr. Penn's motion was not to lay, but to call for the yeas and nays, on Mr. Penn's amendment, which was adopted without a division.

The yeas and nays were taken on the final passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Bossier, Dawson, Hiriart, Penn, Porche, Scott of Baton Rouge, Scott of Feliciana, and Winn voted in the affirmative, 9 votes; and Messrs Armant, Ducros, Dupré, Hoa and Thibodeaux in the negative, 5 votes.

24. The yeas and nays were taken on the final passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Bossier, Dawson, Hiriart, Penn, Porche, Scott of Baton Rouge, Scott of Feliciana, and Winn voted in the affirmative, 9 votes; and Messrs Armant, Ducros, Dupré, Hoa and Thibodeaux in the negative, 5 votes.

24. Mr. Winn was not absent at any vote taken on the resolution referred to, on the report of the 29th would indicate.

Hardly a day passes without our receiving communications similar to the following. If the evil is so aggravated as the numerous complaints would lead us to believe, it certainly should attract the immediate attention of the city authorities. In a contest between the respectable and abandoned portion of society, the municipal power should not sleep. One or the other cries must give way. Unless these nuisances are removed, the localities they infest will be abandoned by decent people. If the authorities would take the subject in hand and persevere with more vigor in the matter, these complaints would soon cease. Let the delinquents understand that they will not be indulged in their licentious excesses and the well being of the city, own accord," and with them the sources of numerous of the crimes committed against the penal law, will be removed.

[FOR THE N. O. BEE.]

Messrs. Editors:

Gentlemen—A few days since I had the satisfaction of perusing in your paper a fully written article appertaining to the "record of the first municipality," head of the council, to take some measures for the suppression of certain brothels located in the city of New Orleans. This humane, philanthropic and very respectable body cannot but reaffirm in the strongest terms the substance of that article, and every respectable community will look up to the Recorder, for the extirpation of those vices, which, if left to themselves, become the subthought of which, can but shock the feelings of modesty and decency. Messrs. Editors, it were needless to point out the many reasons, why the Recorder should be called upon by unprotected females, to arrest the progress of this moral and intellectual pestilence. The most prominent is, that he should ticket out reconstruction, as a momentous question. The safety of our families, and the safety of our female youth, demand it. I speak in accordance with every respectable member of society, they all demand it. No longer, Messrs. Editors, than yesterday, I was called upon by unprotected females, to screen them from the black mouth and infamy of a ruffian, who, to excuse my approach made good his escape. Death on one side or the other would certainly have been the result. To rid the world of such a monster would have been a pleasing task to me, though it would have been my lot to abide the severest condemnations of the law. The above merits of the council of the second municipality in the particulars have been truly exemplary, and similar actions on the part of this would soon evacuate those miserable prostitute, and with their infernal companions, who are now in possession of the Recorder and Council of this Municipality, as protectors of our rights, to whom we all sue for redress, to effect a resolution, whereby we may enjoy the sweets of peace and friendship—and to do it quickly, for the "delay is dangerous."

T. B.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the extensive sale of valuable properties, which is to take place this day, at 11 o'clock, at Banks's Arcade, by Messrs. Beard & Kendig.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. E. MONTEGUT, is a candidate for the office of Mayor, at the next election.

☞ We are authorized to state that FREDERICK BUISSON, esq., at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, and that he will be generally supported.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Guesnon, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET

Corrected by Robertson & Co. Exchange Brokers, No 15, Camp street.

Specie	3@5 per cent discount
U. S. Bank Notes	par
U. S. Treasury Notes	3@5 per cent
Virginia do	1@2 do do
Republic Dodo	8@10 do do
Mexican do	10@15 do do
Auxiliary Gold	3@5 per cent premium
Mississippi Money—	
Na chez	3@5 per cent discount
Do Bonds	50@60 do do
Do Coupon notes	50@60 do do
Do Bank notes	50@60 do do
Rivers—specie paying banks	par@3 do do
Union Bank on demand	2@3 do do
Do 60 days post notes	2@3 do do
Grand Gulf	25@30 do do
Lake Washington	25@30 do do
Commercial R R Bank of Vicksburg	25@30 do do
Do post notes	50@60 do do
Bank of Mississippi	50@60 do do
Vicksburg Water Works	50@70 do do
Tombigby	10@70 do do
Farmers' Bank, Madison county	50@70 do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	10@70 do do
Do Do post notes	50@60 do do
Port Gibson	50@60 do do
West Feliciana do	50@60 do do
Planters' Bank, Natchez	50@60 do do
Manchester do	25@30 do do
Natchez Railroad Company	50@60 do do
Mississippi Railroad Company	50@60 do do
Real Estate Bonds Company	50@70 do do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc	70@75 do do
Alabama Specie paying Banks	par do do
State Bank	50@7 do do
Pensacola	3@5 do do
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Ky. and Missouri	1@1 do do
Arkansas	25@30 do do
Texas Treasury Notes	75@80 do do
Clinton and Port Hudson	30@40 do do

Buying to be payable at Cus tom H O. par.

Banks of Tennessee	1@2 do do
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida	25@30 do do

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Cotton—Since the 25th ult. the sales reported amount to 4,000 bales, and shipped to Liverpool 1,200 to New York 2,750 to Boston 1,200 to Havre 1,000 to Ghent making in all 5,950 bales; and leaving the stock in hand not exceeding 25,000 bales. At the close of the year 1838 the stock and the receipts were 153,195 bales; the export 73,357, and the stock 79,838.

The principal transactions of the week were made between the commencement and Thursday, about 4,000 bales changing hands at prices current. On Tuesday the market opened with a downward tendency, which was fully realized on Thursday, the demand only to extent of small parcels, which had been previously refused. This was succeeded by a more active inquiry on that day, and about 1,000 bales were disposed of at rates not materially varying from those before current. On Monday the demand was more moderate, and the sales, which amounted to 2,000 bales, were at very irregular and rather drooping prices, though nothing transpired that would go to establish any decline. Yesterday, notwithstanding that the market presented a very tranquil appearance, about 1,400 bales changed hands; and as there was no essential variation in prices, we therefore continue our previous quotations, viz: Inferior to ordinary 7@7½; ordinary 7½@8; good ordinary to middling, as heretofore; in consequence of the lower qualities.

The sales during the three days amount to nearly 12,000 bales which we notice as follows, viz: 61 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 7½ cts; a 9 2 at 9, 69 at 7½ @7¾; 85 at 7½; 179 at 7, 196 at 7¼; 45 at 8; 235 at 8½; 22 at 9; 34 at 7¾; 25 at 8½; 250 at 7½; 46 at 8; 84 at 7½; 24 at 8; 24 at 7¾; 44 at 8; 93 at 7½; 86 at 7¾; 87 at 7½; 107 at 7¾; 36 at 8½; 93 at 7½; 91 at 7¾; 50 at 8; 50 at 7¾; 100 at 8; 48 at 8½; 300 at 7½; 91 at 7¾; 50 at 8; 50 at 7¾; 300 La. and W. Duncan's 79; 100 Arkansas 6, 7@8; and 110 Texas at 7¾ cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Louisiana and Mississippi, Alabama and N. Alabama.

Ordinary	6¾	Ordinary	
Middling	7¼	Middling	7¾@8
Fair	7¾	Fair	
Good fair	8	Good fair	extreme
Good and fine	8½	Fine	
		Fair Properties	8¼

TOBACCO.—Since our last review, there have been several small transactions in tobacco, amounting in all to about 130 hhds. The prices, notwithstanding the scarcity of stock on hand, have declined a shade, owing to the scarcity of buyers, and to the firm determination manifested by them not to operate, unless they can do so to their own profit. We therefore continue our previous quotations, viz. for ✕ 3½@4 cents; for 6@6½; fine 7@7½ cents. We have also to report the sale of 9 hhds at from 3½@5 cents; 22 at 3¾@5¼, and 74 at 3¾@5¾, and 74 at 3¾@5¾ and a portion of 4 hhds, and 79, at rates which we are not at liberty to divulge. Stock on hand 1st inst. 1,000 hhds; received since, 200 hhds; shipped to Liverpool 1,200 hhds; exhibited for sale, 200 hhds; cleared for New York, 44 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

1839. Oct. 1, stock on hand	1,000 hhds
Receipts last three days	200
Previously	802
	1,002
Exports last three days	56
Previously	942
	998
Leaving a balance of stock of	2,202

SUGAR.—Lessening the receipts have been large during the last week, and the demand has been active, but the prices have not undergone any material change. Sales have been made to some considerable extent, and the consequence has been the accumulation of a heavy stock on the levee, which now amounts to 4,000 hhds and 1,000 tierces and barrels, but the principal portion of this is held by planters, who are not pressing sales at present, and there are also a small number of hhds in the hands of factors, which they are holding for a further advance. The market has been very active during the last week, with the certainty of lower prices, which since there is a sufficient supply on the levee to meet the demand. The market closed heavily, buyers acting with much caution, and great circumspection. Sales of the week may be computed at about 2,000 hhds.

We alter quotations to correspond with the sales of Saturday.

Good and Fine	8@8½
Good fair	7¾@8
Fair	7½@7¾
Middling	7@7¼
Inferior and Ordinary	6@6¾

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—per ship Tamerlane—602 bales cotton, 51 hhds tobacco.

Havana—per barque Noble—307 bales cotton.

Tuscaloosa—per barque Marion—457 bales cotton.

Mobile—per brig Vernon—98 bales cotton.

Pensacola—per schr Ann—1 barrel high life pork, 73 barrels pork, 9 tubs and half do do of, 16 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—per brig Uranie—10 hhds tobacco, 500 do staves.

Galveston—per schr Lady Sailor—50 bbls flour, and lot dry goods, groceries, &c.

Galveston—per schr Alexander—lots furniture, dry goods, groceries, lard, wine, liquors, &c.

Mobile—per schr Oregon—lot groceries, provisions, wine and whiskey.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Shakspeare, from Yazoo—221 bales cotton to Woods, Moffat & co; 50 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 81 Maddox, Pugsley & co; 30 Keys & Roberts; 11 Franklin & Henderson; 5 R. & J. Beck; 31 Bingaman & Co; 1 Wm Gray; 20 Mollere, Bringier & co; 25 Pecquet & co; 20 Morris & Snodgrass; 12 Richardson, Stanton & Co; 1 Wm Gray; 1 Wm Gray; 1 Wm Gray