NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1839.

☞ The extreme length of our Washington correspondence excludes much matter prepared for today's paper.

The whig party are now united. The nomination of Gen. HARRISON was unanimous, and JOHN TYLER for vice president, has been adopted by the UNANIMOUS vote of the national convention. Yesterday a mail brought the news of *Old Tippecanoe* streaming at the mast head of every whig paper that came to hand. The staunchest and most determined friends of HENRY CLAY, cracking the spent ball of their illustrious chieftain, have, without exception, yielded their individual preferences upon the altar of right, and are boldly bearing under the banner of the hero of the Thames. Never have the party exhibited such a picture of concentration of strength. If we are not mistaken, it will be done by *inspiration*, mainly, and not through our own discretions and skill. Shoulder to shoulder the irrevocable CLAY and old SCOTT are baying the nomination as a free offering to the cause of reform, are fighting the good fight, with the supporters of Gen'l Harrison. The unanimity of the whigs has scattered the clouds that were gathering over our cause, and the rain-bow, like an angel of hope, smiles through the dispersing of the storm.

Harrisburg, December 7th, 1839.

New-York, P. M.

GENTLEMEN:—As the sound of the bell this morning, the town was all astir, and moving towards the church to witness the animating scenes which were expected to signalize the dissolution of the convention. An immense throng of both sexes crowded the galleries and privileged seats on the floor, and the deliberations of the body were preceded by a prayer from the Rev'd Mr. Dewitt, distinguished for its solemnity, fervor and eloquence.

After the minutes had been read, Gov. Graham of N. C. as chairman of the committee appointed for the selection of candidates, reported the unanimous nomination of JOHN TYLER, of Va., for the vice presidency of the United States, and on motion of Ex. Gov. Johnson, of Md., it was resolved and adopted by the convention unanimously, that Wm. *Henry Harrison* of Ohio, and *John Tyler* of Va., be the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Never before did I witness such perfect warmth and unanimity in any political assemblage; and perhaps there never was on a similar occasion such a display of noble and effusive eloquence. Every delegation responded heartily to the nomination, and Leigh, Barbour, Burner, Metcalfe, Wilson, Sprague, Livingston, and fifty others electrified the audience with strange appeals to their countrymen, imploring them to save our institutions from impending danger, by elevating the nominees. But when Gen'l Cass's, on motion of his talented colleague, Mr. Preston, read to the convention the following communication, the tumult of applause defied all description:

Washington, November 30, 1839.

Gentlemen:—The public use which has been made of my name, in connexion with the office of president of the United States, leaves me no alternative but to inform the public, for this note, I address it to you, because our common residence in the same state appears to me to render you the most appropriate respondent and organ of what I wish now to say.

The convention of Baltimore, to which the candidates in the opposition to the pre ent federal administration for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, has been recommended, and I, the proprietor of it, has been generally concurred in by those who agree to the principle of change in the general administration. It appeared to me to be the best mode of the only practicable method of recognizing and uniting those who, considering in the general principle, entertain different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have more frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the convention.

In the meantime, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the state of Ohio, the first in the choice of the opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, to the same effect, to decline the contest in behalf of another citizen of that state, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whatever I have been urgently but respectfully pressed, I have done my personal friends and public friends of these conventions, and the attempts to make me a party to strife, the valley of the people the reader will perceive, is the old story. The Democrats have, from the first, been laboring to persuade the *people* were against the members who received the commission of the governor of New York. The fact, as we have known, is directly the reverse the governor and council, upon whom so many violent and ignominious epithets have been heaped by the destructives in congress, having been actually subjected to the review of the people, since these commissions were given, and triumphantly re-elected or sustained! Mr. Vanderpoel, and his party find the law and the constitution very inconvenient. This gives them such occasion to resort, today, the illogical and logrollers argument delivered by Mr. Garland, of Albany, last week, and paid a sure compliment to the talents of Mr. Vanderpoel, and undertake the task of supplying what yet remained to complete the chain of reasoning. On the contrary, after and dinner, reasonable reasoning. Gen. Cass, in his early friendship and association with that gentleman—their going to school together—and reading the classical story of Rome and Dulcinea the same form, he made a direct imploring appeal to his ancient ally, to say whether here members were to be sacrificed on *strict law* and the requirements of strict form?

It is really very idle to be carrying set arguments with gentlemen who thus indicate their feelings to be against the obligations of law and settled justice.

Mr. Evesery, of Vermont, remonstrated against the waste of so much time in these useless discussions, and called upon the house to organize at once. The majority had the power to do so, and they ought to exercise it. He was opposed to the introduction of any more testimony at this stage, and to every thing which is calculated to prolong the preliminary debate.

When Mr. Everett sat down, there was great seeming pathos for the Gen. Mr. Johnson, Md., was doing, said he to the chair. Mr. Black, evidently under the impression that Mr. Johnson had already addressed the house on the question now pending, protested against gentlemen occupying the floor repeatedly to the exclusion of other gentlemen who wished to be heard. Mr. Johnson said he had not spoken—in this particular question; and after some explanations, the Chair decided in favor of Mr. Johnson, who was recognized as a pleasant and effective speech against prorogation. Mr. Johnson thinks sparkling affidavits to be worth more than the best of the Bar course of this debate. He begged of himself by sound, common-sense views of expediency, in meeting and overthrowing the devices of the Democrats. On this occasion he (Mr. Johnson) manifested severity than who has been foremost in leading on their followers among the train bands to accept and trample upon the constitution and laws of the United States and the state of New-York. He said that the chair had been made capable of effect the designs of the democratic partisans, the right of a sovereign state had been endangered. He argued with great force and mighty ideas against reading here upon so certain, and protested against going into any examination whatever of testimony, until the members were all qualified by taking the customary oaths. Mr. Johnson concluded with an earnest and eloquent remonstrance against any compromise by the friends of the laws and the constitution of the principles they had assumed.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Colquett, Nesbit and Black, of Georgia, each of whom expressed strenuously the attempt to force these illegal allegations to the attention of the house, and eloquently insisted on the general views taken by the whigs in favor of the rights of the certified members to be admitted to seats and to vote.

Mr. Dunwoodie, of Ky., after some remarks, characterized by his usual ability and force, in favor of the certified members, moved the previous question. The call was seconded, and the main question being, "Shall the member from Ohio, (*Duncan*) be permitted to continue reading the affidavit," was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 106—nays 101.

The readings then proceeded with, and is going on now. It is intended simply for publication in the Globe.

The Senate have re-elected Asbury Dickens, Esq. to the office of secretary—Mr. Haight, principal door keeper, and Mr. Beale, assistant door-keeper. No business was transacted by the senate. A few notices were given, repealing measures to be introduced hereafter.

Washington, Dec. 10th, 1839.

The future of representatives is as far from being settled as ever. There was a great deal of hubbub and disorder to-day; but they have not advanced a single step towards a decision of the question before them.

Duncan, of Ohio, who contrived to retain possession of the floor for two entire days, through an exceedingly various and desultory debate, was still entitled to it to-day. But when the journal had been read, and the electing seats ready to proceed to the discussion, Duncan was not in the hall. After a pause, Mr. Wise said he would have the previous question on the question from the clerk of the chair in favor of the right of the commissioned members from New Jersey to vote on the motion to lay a certain proposition on the table. Mr. Bronxgoode appealed to Mr. Wise to wait for a few minutes, which that gentleman agreed to, and thereupon waited for about ten minutes, during which Mr. Chinn, of Louisiana, went down to the clerk's desks and presenting his credentials, demanded to be enrolled as a representative in the 26th Congress, and he was sworn and took his seat. He added that he was then ready to deposite a ballot bearing the name of the gentleman whom he preferred for speaker. Mr. Dromgoole said the name of Mr. Chinn was already enrolled. Mr. Wise now rose and said that he would not wait any longer for the member from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) and insisted on the previous question. The call was seconded, and it was said decided that the main question should be put. But at this point Duncan made his appearance in the hall. Mr. Smith, of Maine, immediately rose and expressed a hope that Mr. Duncan might now proceed. Duncan himself seconded the appeal. Cries of order were made on all sides, as it was entirely irregular to interrupt the meeting when dividing on any question. Duncan was requested to take his seat, and the question was then appealed from the decision of the chair being put, that decision was reversed, there being in favor of it 107—against it 114. The result having been announced, the Chair then stated that the next question was, "*Shall the seats be contested as members from New Jersey?*" Mr. Wise hastily demanded the previous question on that point. Mr. Rhett said the cellar was in error. The real question now before the house should properly be on the motion he had made to lay the proposition of Mr. Wise on the table. Such was the probable proposition of Mr. Wise. The Chair replied by a query—Who are to vote on that question? It is obvious, that the house having just decided that the commissioned members should not vote, the next point to determine was who *should* vote. Mr. Wise fully maintained this view of the matter. All the members, he presumed, were not excluded.—Are the operators who have been backed by the administration to be allowed to vote? Mr. Dromgoole suggested that neither set of members should vote.—Mr. Wise replied that such might be the decision of Mr. Dromgoole—but he hoped it would not be the judgment of the meeting; some members must vote on the part of New Jersey, and the question must perpetually rise who should exercise that right? The chair put the question, and with much emphasis declared that there could be no doubt, the question which the meeting must first decide is "Who shall vote as members from New Jersey?" That state, he added in a tone of the highest energy, *cannot be represented on the floor of the house, and sit here, while it is occupy this seat.*

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When he had brought his stamp of indignant eloquence to a close, Mr. Adams asked him very quietly, what was the appeal from.

"Your suggestion, sir," replied Jas. Hallenan—"Why, sir," replied Mr. Adams, in a gay tone "that suggestion was withdrawn by me." Roars of laughter attended the enjoyment with which this sarcastic reply was received by the members, and the spectators.

The meeting agreed to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Adams as proposed by Mr. Briggs. The question rose on Mr. Rhett's motion to lay on the table, the suggestion of Mr. Wise, which was, as you will recollect, a substitution for that of the right of the commissioned members from New Jersey to vote.—The yeas were, ayes 118—nays 114. Mr. Adams gave his vote in the negative which put the question on the motion to lay on the table, therefore, was lost.

When this decision was announced, Mr. Sherrill of Maine rose and said that several members whose seats were disputed, had voted on the question. He referred particularly to Mr. Naylor of Pa. who he remarked had no right to vote.

Mr. Wise said he would frame the matter to an issue at once and more fairness. Mr. Naylor should be permitted to vote as matter of right.

Mr. Naylor, here rose and said "I deny the power of any member to pass on my right, in the house of assembly, and as the member from Maine has so exercised my right, I impeach his—I demand his expulsion."

Mr. Smith said "without, answering that demand I turn him over to the gentleman who controls my vote."

Two members from Maine then rose and impeached the right of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Naylor held up his commission, and exclaimed "I have the voice of the people, and of the law."

"Mr. Smith replied "So have these gentlemen."

Great confusion prevailed, in the midst of which, a successful motion to adjourn was made, and the meeting dispersed.

The senate did nothing to day, except pass an hour of an executive business.

Washington, Dec. 11th, 1839.

In consequence of the very great confusion which attended the proceedings, yesterday, it may be proper to state the condition of the question as presented to the meeting this morning. When the meeting divided on motion of Mr. Rhett to lay a proposition of Mr. Wise on the table there appeared for the motion 118—against it 114—including the vote of Mr. Naylor of Pennsylvania. The chairman then did his own vote to the negative, making 115: and consequently the motion to lay on the table was lost. The chairman having announced the result, Mr. Turney from Tennessee appealed from the decision of the chair, by which Mr. Naylor's vote was accounted to be counted. The question pending at the hour of meeting adjourn was this appeal. As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Wise defied the previous question on the appeal. The call was seconded: and the main question being put "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the house," there appeared ayes 112 noes 118. The tellers reported that six gentlemen whose seats were contested had voted in the affirmative; and four members whose seats are disputed had voted in the negative.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson now rose, and demanded that the chair should proceed to the execution of the rule the meeting had adopted requiring, after a vote has been announced, the name of contested members who voted to be declared by the tellers, that the sense of the meeting should be taken on the right of them to vote in deciding upon each contested member in succession, and beginning with the first name.

Mr. Smith of Maine said the result would not be changed.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, amidst cries of order, declared in with great emphasis that it was no matter, though the result should not be changed. This was a matter which concerned the law and the constitution, and he insisted upon the execution of the rule.

The Clerk said that by the report of the tellers it appeared more members from New Jersey and Pennsylvania had voted than are allowed by the constitution. The question then, as to who should be allowed to vote, must be decided.

Mr. Smith of Maine again called out that as the result of the vote could not be changed, it was idle to waste time in reading the rule.

Mr. Wise rose, and addressed the meeting with remarkable energy and spirit. No matter what may be the result, he would not be deterred yesterday and to-day *from the polls!* We have no discretion in the matter left, and the rule must be enforced. Mr. Wise ended by calling the previous question.

This of course precludes debate;—but the Van Buren party having boldly proclaimed, the overturning of all law and precedent in the decision of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania controversy, can scarcely be expected to pay any regard to the mere rules of the house. Half a dozen therefore attempted to speak after the previous question had been demanded. Hopkins of Tennessee, notorious for his part he acted at a former session in a most disgraceful scene of disorder, persisted in speaking though obviously out of order, and though called to order from all sides of the house as well as by the chair. Never during the whole period of my attendance in congress have I witnessed such a scene of commotion and disorder as ensued. Turney took his stand in the aisle, and roared with all his power of lungs his indecent denunciations against the conduct of the chairman. He said that the vote just taken had decided the very question which the opposition and the chairman insisted to raise and he entered on the most furious tirade of abuse against Mr. Adams! over heard among men pretending in the highest degree to decency. During the whole of this out pouring of rage, the utmost uproar prevailed in the hall. "Order! Order!" "Go on!" "Go ahead!" "Stop him!" "Now for a row!" "Buzzah!" and half a hundred other exclamations were shouted on every side.

The greatest excitement prevailed. Many of the members rose from their seats; eyes flashed fire, and cheeks reddened with emotion. Duncan swaggered from side to side of the aisle, and of the area, shaking his leather like fist (!!!)—but at whom, I cannot say. Perhaps he could not say himself. Turney proceeded to outrage every thing like decorum, by belching forth his criminations of Mr. Adams; and then he began to talk about the members being in a row, &c. &c. I saw him gesticulating in a very savage manner, but his closing words were lost in the chorus of "order! order" that met him from every part of the house. Mr. Stanly, of N. Carolina, rushed from the area to his seat, in the hall of H. of R. apparently fired by some of the insults hurled at the venerable chairman, and looking Turney full in the face, exclaimed "If the member persists in his present course let him come to me!—I will be his man!" To this direct call Turney made no reply. The hubbub increased until an old nerve to be coming to an end. Mr. Curtis endeavored to put a stop to it by a motion to adjourn—which was lost.

The chairman, who did not deign to reply to Turney's torrent of vile gutter-slang, simply and emphatically said that he would proceed to execute the rule of the house.

General Thompson asked Mr. Wise to withdraw his call for the previous question, for a moment. Mr. Wise replied that he could not consent to do so, for his friend, in the present disorderly state of the house. Several members here interrupted to get the ear of the chairman—all by the bye, speaking together, and trying who could get to the loudest notes. In this level Mr. Vanderpoel distanced all his competitors, and was going into one of his vehement declamations, when Mr. Granger interposed, and called his orderly colleague to order, and read the rule prohibiting all debate, while the previous question is pending. This restored comparative quiet, and the chair proceeded to put the question on permitting Mr. Naylor to vote, deponent. Mr. Cushie called for his credentials—three again several members rose to address the house, among them Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, who last several times attempted in vain to make himself heard. He should have received by his partisan friends with a place nearer the chair than *his own seat*; and had attracted the attention of the meeting. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, and Mr. Wise both called him to order. Mr. Ingersoll turned with an imploring look to the chair. Duncan and Turney shouted out, "go on!" "Hear him," in which they were joined by number of other partisan voices. "Order! order" was shouted on the other side. Mingled exclamations rendered it impossible for any one to hear a word Mr. Ingersoll said, and he finally took his seat.

The chair then read the credentials of Mr. Naylor, signed by governor Ritner, and the proclamation given by governor Porter to Mr. Ingersoll. After the reading of the latter was finished, Mr. Naylor rose, and declared that he had in his possession a proclamation of *governor Porter*, issued only nine days previous to that which proclaimed the election of Mr. Ingersoll—He now held it before the house, and it declared that he ("Mr. Naylor) was duly elected!!! This announcation produced a tumult burst of laughter, mingled with loud applause. This paper was read, amid some confused proceedings, caused by Mr. Smith, of Maine, persisting in his attempts to catechise Mr. Naylor.—After order was restored, the law of New Jersey relative to elections was read. The question was then taken on permitting Mr. Naylor to vote—and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 119—Nays 112. So Mr. Naylor was permitted to vote.

The question was next put on permitting Mr. Ayrigg, of New Jersey to vote. Leave was refused—ayes 117; nays 122. Three of the members from New Jersey, whose seats are contested, voted.

Mr. Adams, in announcing the decision, said, "the chair considers this vote unconstitutional."

Cries of "order" here arose, in the midst of which Mr. Dromgoole said the remark of the chair is a reflection on the house—it is insufferable!" Some other member cried out "usurper!"

Mr. Adams, still standing, said, "if I had been permitted to finish my sentence I should have added that although the chair regards the vote as unconstitutional, yet he feels bound by the decision of the meeting to say, Mr Ayrigg's vote cannot be counted.

Cries of "that's right! that will do!"

Permission to vote was refused to Mr. Maxwell, of N. J. Ayes 116; nays 122. The seats of the house was then inspected, and the result was announced as follows:

STATEMENT OF VOTING.

1839. Dec. 1, seats in house	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0
Receipts last three days	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0
	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0
Exports in three days	9416	1,0,0,0
Previously	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0
	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0
Stock on hand	1,0,0,0	1,0,0,0

SUGAR.—Louisiana. The market continues to be well supplied, but there has been very little demand, for several days past. We, however, depict find it necessary to alter our quotations, as the low sales made remain the range which we give, but we remark that it must be a very prime article to command our highest figures. We have heard of no sales on plantation.

Brown sugars remain very dull, at our quotations.

MOLASSES.—The large has a very fair supply, and the demand is tranquil. We now quote at 27@28 cts as the ruling price, though some parcels, in very inferior bids, have been sold at from as 26 cts. There is very little doing on plantation.

We have not met with one single sale in barrels of 42 gallons, at 18 cts. Large parcels are offered for less, but not quite low enough to meet the views of buyers for the northern markets.

TOBACCO.—The almost total absence of demand, together with the anxiety of holders to get rid of the remnants of the old crop, is sufficient to cast a gloom over the market. It has caused prices to give way, and we have therefore to quote from 3@4 cts per lb. Sales of 1839 crop, at 4@6 cents. The stock of old crop on sale cannot now be computed at more than 100 hhds. No one sale has occurred, we believe, since our last—a lot of 20 hhds, at 7 @ 8 for seconds, and 5 @ 10 for frees. Arrived since the 17th inst, 31 hhds; cleared, for Baltimore, 5 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1839. Oct 1, stock on hand	hhds	300
Received last three days		31
previously		151
		182
Exports last three days	2	
previously	175	177
Leaving a balance of stock of		5

FLOUR.—In consequence of the very limited stock, and the absence of any great pressure for sales, prices have advanced on Wednesday, became more firm, and were enabled to obtain 26@27, and in some few instances as high as 28 for the prime qualities, which we quote as the ruling price. Some time, however, some 4,000 or 5,000 bbls have arrived, which have caused a reaction in the market; and though we have not been able to learn of any transactions, we consider our quotations at 26@27 for superfine, the highest that could be obtained.

CORN.—The market has been totally neglected for the last week, no sales, and sales have been made at further advance.

Prime corn, in good order, and well worth 60 cts, has been sold at 55 cents @ bushel, since then some parcels have brought 58 cents. We quote at 55@60 cents. There is a large supply of corn on the state, and please remain the same—say 37@40 cents @ bushel.

RICE.—We have to note no change in prices, and the inactive state of the market, which we mentioned last week, still continues.

BACON AND BALE GOODS.—There is still a good demand for bacon, and bale goods sugar, for the usual quantity of bacon, and bale goods sugar, for the usual quantity of sugar, and apart from bagging it is almost without inquiry.

LARD.—There have been some few small lots of meal in bulk, and prime in tierces, sold to the supply, but prices remain the same, with little demand.

PORK.—The demand for all kinds continues extremely limited, but there is no change in prices. Sales have taken place, which we consider, in particular cases, fair, and we shall continue to quote prime at the same price, and an advance is obtained for small parcels. Sales of prime pork, in bbls, have taken place at 16 @ 16 50, and we have heard of sales of mess at 17 @ 17 50. Prime sold at 16 @ 16 50. Some lots of new have been received, but we have heard of no sales yet, which has not been the case with the previous years, when the receipts of bulk pork, which have been sold at our quotations.

BACON.—The market is not burthened with a large stock, and some descriptions are scarce; but there is no activity in the demand, and we have no change to report in prices. We quote at 5@6 cents for Hams, 4@5 cents for sides, and please remain the same—say 3@4 cents of bulk.

LARD.—The market is in a state of very small supply, and holders are not anxious to sell at the old list of prices quoted, in small parcels. An inferior article can be bought at 9@ cents. We quote 10@11. Some small lots of new have been sold at 10@11 cts.

WHISKEY.—Some further supplies have been received, but we have to note no change in prices. Cincinnati received still comprises 43 ms, but northern can be bought at 40@41 cts. Prime.

COFFEE.—There has been very little market for Rio, for some days past, but the price is firmly maintained at 11 cents. The gales, that we have to report, have cross Havana, amounting to 1,000 bags having come in about our last report—and prime parcels have been sold at 12 cents, to which figures we reduce our quotations.

RICE.—The demand for Liverpool, in stocks, is not active, but we have to report no change in prices. Cincinnati received still comprises 43 ms, but northern can be bought at 40@41 cts. Prime.

Coffee Sailing—Havana, to port of entry, 11 @ 12 c.

Molasses—Havana, to port of entry, 27 @ 28 c.

Rice—Sailing—Liverpool, 3 @ 4 d.

Exchange—Bills on England 4 @ 9 per cent prem. the France 5 @ 10 c. Domestic Exchange has undergone no change since our last. We quote Sterling 9 @ 10 per cent, and prime commercial paper, with 60 days to run, 10 @ 12 per cent. There is no New York fall quotation.

PRICE CURRENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The news by the Liverpool has had a depressing effect upon the prices of flour and tobacco in our market.

Tobacco—The decline of about 50c in the hundred, in the value made to-day.

Flour—Fair Mills is held at the same 26@27, country may be had at 25@27 c, and 27 c is the price for prime Fredericksburg.

Wheat—No change—$1 18@$1 20.

THE MARKETS.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Dec. 9	London	Nov. 16
Boston	Dec. 9	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Philadelphia	Dec. 9	Paris	Nov. 13
Washington	Dec. 10	Havre	Nov. 14
Baltimore	Dec. 9	Amsterdam	Nov. 12
Charleston	Dec. 11	Mexico	Oct. 15
Havana	Dec. 7	Tampico	Nov. 30
Mobile	Dec. 7	New Orleans	Nov. 12

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 11.

REMARKS.—The business of our city remains dull. It have received, in any degree, from the dullness which prevailed at the time of our last report, the subsequent three days having been unusually quiet throughout the market. The receipts of western produce have been very light for some time past, and the stocks of some articles are reduced very low—the very limited supply, in fact, of the cotton, prevents of further supplies soon, have prevented any very material enlargement of prices. Those further supplies may now be looked for with more confidence, as the latest accounts from the Ohio river report a moderate rise of water, the will probably set out a fleet of steamboats and flatboats, with cargoes—indeed, several of the flatboats have already arrived, which have given our market a better supply of some articles, though the cargoes of none of them consist of cotton, taken on board in the lower country.

We have soon to be able to report a more active trade in all departments.

Cotton.—Since our last, the market has been rather unsettled. The bar offered no interruption to our date transactions. At the time of writing the wind is coming from the south, quite calm.

COTTON.—Arrivals since the 17th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 13,611 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 205, Arkansas 3,[illegible], Florida 1,[illegible], total 18,[illegible]. Exports, Liverpool 43,[illegible] bales; Havre 1,543; Marseilles 1,[illegible]; New York 1,[illegible]; Boston 1,132; Baltimore 191, together 9,416 bales, making an addition to stock of 8,857 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 10th instant, a stock of 13,984 bales.

In our report of Wednesday morning last, we observed that the cotton market with a view of closing our inquiries on the foreign previous, was in an unsettled and inactive state, in consequence of the European intelligence by the steamer Liverpool having induced holders to stipulate for higher prices than buyers were willing to pay. This state of things, however, was of only temporary duration. Business was resumed on Friday, with a fair degree of activity, and about 2,000 bales changed hands during the day, at an advance, generally, of a fourth on previous rates. On Thursday, the market presented a still more active appearance, sales having been made to the extent of 4,200 bales, at prices that were more fully to establish the advance above noted, and to which our quotations published in our last report, have been confined, and we only—which, owing in some degree, perhaps, to the unfavorable state of the weather, were comparatively light—did not exhibit any further variation in the market. The sales of the week are estimated at 10,000 bales, and for the last three days at 5,500, of which we notice particularly the following, viz:

100 Louisiana and Mississippi at 9 cents; 64 at 11 @ 12 c; 50 at 10; 54 at 11; 38 at 9; 14 at 11; 64 at 11; 100 at 9