New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,035

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions, taken by the week, at the rate of twenty cents per week, by the city Collectors, payable to the carrier.

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Daily Paper, semi-monthly.....6
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be discontinued.
Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1864.

Sales at Auction, To-day.

By Pilcher & Amory, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, 250 bbls oak.

The St. Louis papers of the 23d ult. report the River falling quite rapidly, and its upper tributaries fine for shipping. The channel to Cairo was getting very scant.

Post Office Notice.—Postmaster Parker announces that the usual steamer will leave for New York at noon on the 5th, a mail for the North via Cairo will close at the Post Office by day at 2 o'clock.

Millinery and Straw Goods for the Spring Trade.—Daniel Gerren, 27 Magazine street, has just received and is now opening a splendid stock of millinery and straw goods, &c., for ladies and gentlemen, misses and children, to which he solicits the attention of milliners and dealers generally. He will receive by every steamer choice selection of the latest importations of the goods above indicated. See advertisement.

Inauguration Ball on the 4th.—We refer to a notice elsewhere of the Inauguration Ball to be given on the 4th instant, in honor of the restoration of the State of Louisiana to the Union. That or admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be had from D. L. Gibbons, Secretary of the General Committee, at the Mayor's office. Price, $5.

Blackwood for January.—We have received from Leonard, Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York, the well known American publishers of British reviews and magazines, a copy of their edition of Blackwood for January. The present number of this sterling periodical is unusually rich in literary contents, and has an able and reasonable article on the "European Colossi" with particular reference to the Danish-German question.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says the lobbies of the Legislature at Albany are shooted up pits "as full of spew" to such an extent as to make a public nuisance. Why not send them to the army where forage is so much needed?

A dispatch from Louisville on the 21st ult. stated that about fifty delegates had arrived to attend the border slave State emancipation convention, appointed to meet on the 22d. The Louisville papers thus far ignore the convention.

A Washington dispatch of the 21st ult., mentions the arrival on the day previous of Ex-Representative Bonligny, of Louisiana, and adds that he strongly refused to follow his colleagues and other Southern members in withdrawing from the 38th Congress, but served out his full term.

Political.—The project undertaken by some of President Lincoln's friends, a while back, to put him in the field for re-election, by general consent without the agency of a nominating convention, had been utterly abandoned, having found no support whatever in the committee. Being rid of this disturbing element, so fears are now entertained of any serious dissensions arising in the committee. So says the Washington correspondent of the 21st ultimo to the St. Louis *Democrat*.

One Day Later from the North, via the River.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—FIGHTING ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

MORE ABOUT GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Interesting from Washington and New York.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK ALONG THE RIVER.

News from Arkansas and Texas.

The following news was received by the steamer Diligent, whose arrival we announced in our evening edition:

From Sherman's Movements.

Cairo, February 20.—Gen. Sherman, on arriving at Meridian, was just ten days from Vicksburg. A portion of Gen. Tuttle's division, with that General, out behind and was cut off from the expedition, and returned to Vicksburg. Gen. McArthur is in command of the Vicksburg district.

Gen. Mc[illegible] accompanied Sherman and Hurlbut, with most of his command.

The report that Gen. W. S. Smith, in command of the cavalry expedition, was wounded in the fight with Forrest, near Grenada, is not confirmed.

Cairo, Feb. 20.—We learn from an officer just from the Big Black river, the following interesting facts:

Shortly before entering Jackson, a severe skirmish ensued between our forces and a body of rebels, supposed to number 4000 or 5000, which resulted in the rebels being defeated, with a loss of 40 prisoners. Our army passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl river with such precipitation that the western bridges, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners, fell into our hands. All kinds of provisions were seized by our forces, and the advance was more like the sweep of a tornado than the march of a large army.

Deserters are coming into our lines in squads of fourteen to thirty. The men are encouraged to desert by their companies and officers. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, all swearing when their time expires they will fight their way out, if necessary.

At Big Black river, a party of refugees came across from Mobile, among whom was a very intelligent lady, who says that the inhabitants of that city are living in fancied security, not dreaming that, perhaps in a few hours, the Northern hordes, under our indomitable leader, will be thundering at their doors. There are some 15,000 troops in and about the city, many of them Texas and Louisiana boys.

Nothing is known of the reported revolt in Fort Douglas. There is quite a large Union element among the inhabitants, but, of course, they cannot express themselves.

Progress of the Tennessee River.

Huntsville, Ala., February 21.—Official information received here from General Dodge was received at General Logan's headquarters to-day that the rebels, supposed to be Buckner's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by Dodge's troops. The loss of the Union troops was slight.

It is rumored here that Sherman has had a fight with Polk near Selma, Miss., whipped him and taken 12,000 prisoners.

From Cairo.

Cairo, February 22.—From Capt. Bardean, of the lib[illegible] steamer Planet, who came up on the Jobn [illegible] yesterday, we learn that about 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday last, as they were passing Watch wood, Miss., some twenty-five miles this side of Natchez, they discovered three rebel cotton gins burning, which were set on fire, report said, by a large band of Confederates, who were devastating that part of the country.

Two gunboats were busily engaged in shelling the woods, it was thought they would succeed in driving them away.

The Rebel steamer Mattie, which is playing in the cotton trade between Red river and some near being captured by guerrillas a day or two before, near Pearly Point. Her steam was down at the time, reports had they known, they would have captured her without the least difficulty.

Col. Bonner, with 300 of the First Nebraska and Ninth Michigan cavalry, started from Natchez on the 18th of January, when near Rodney he was fired upon from, and began a running fight, which continued two or three days, and resulted in the capture of the rebel Col. B captured 17 prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, and burned his wagon train.

It is reported that Dr. Nelson Bothard, formerly of Louisville, and Tenth in Texas, Dr. B. was at one time a member of the United States Senate. In 1859 he supported Ball and Everett, while editing the *Courier*, in connection with the Hon. Jere. Clemens, at Memphis. At the breaking out of the war, he commanded a regiment of Arkansas cavalry, and led the expedition against Fort Henry.

Guerrillas keep up a predatory fire upon steamboats below Memphis, but very little damage is reported. Gen. Hamilton, in command of the District of Memphis, is said to be gaining by his vigilant and energetic administration of affairs in that city. Ice is running heavy in the Mississippi, covering its surface at this point for the fifty miles above.

On the 17th, a scouting party sent out from Island No. 30, surprised and captured five guerrillas, formerly members of Morrweather's band, together with arms, ammunition and horses.

From New York.

New York, February 21.—The *Times's* New born letter, of the 13th, reports the retreat of the rebel forces.

A Paducah, Tenn. letter to the *Herald*, states that deserters report Magruder's force at 30,000.

Caney Creek is reported to be 5000 men, with several heavy guns, and 20,000 men can be concentrated there in two days.

The rebels have two pickets posts eight and three miles in advance of Dalton to give them time for preparation in case of advance.

A Washington dispatch reports the capture of eleven blockade runners on the Lower Potomac, with a large amount of valuable goods and a large rebel mail.

The *Herald's* Western Virginia dispatch reports the arrival of a large number of deserters from the rebel Monroe army from Gauleyenge.

Chattanooga, February 21.—Rosecrans rides to-night. One report has it that the fires of the enemy occupied Mayerville yesterday, and afterwards returned again. It is said they have appeared with the Tennessee river, higher Loudon, blockading the steamer Chattanooga, so that she cannot get down.

Another rumor destroyed that John Morgan has crossed the Tennessee river, between Florence and Decatur, with 10,000 picked men, for a raid on the Middle Tennessee road. These rumors for what they are worth. They indicate a general uneasiness of something.

The following intelligence from the Shenandoah [illegible], perhaps, not been published:

Thirty companies of cavalry were recently raised in West Tennessee for Forrest's command. These by William Mordrewalker, one by J. H. Bradford, and one by James Gardner [illegible] loved that both houses have passed in secret session, and sent to the President, a bill abbrowating the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Richmond, February 17.—At auction sales of bonds and stocks to-day prices advanced on an average about 8 per cent. Confederate bonds 6 per cent coupon, dec 1863, 101 and interest; registered do., dec 1879, 129 and interest; 6 per cents, 115@, cotton loan 189 @st. Gold 222.—Silver 20. The weather is bitter cold.

From Charleston.

Charleston, February 15.—Seventy two shells were fired at the city to-day. Very heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stono, which is believed to be gunboats shelling John's Island. There is no change in the position of the fleet.

Charleston, February 17.—Seven shells were fired at the city last night. The enemy are employed removing their Cumming's Point batteries and Battery Gregg, they having been much damaged by our heavy guns. There is no news of moment to report.

Dalton, February 17.—This morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the army commissary store was burned. The stores were saved, except a few barrels of flour. The *Confederate* office, over the store, was consumed, and nothing saved but four bundles of paper. The loss amounts to $6000. Several sutlers and barbers were burnt out. The fire was the act of an incendiary. There is no army news.

At Mobile.

We are permitted, says the *Register*, to publish the following dispatch:

FORT GAINES, Feb. 16.

To Col. G. G Gilmer, Chief of Staff:

Seven mortar boats and four gunboats are shelling Fort Powell at long range. Up to 12 o'clock they fired 165 shells, striking the fort seven on eight times, doing no damage to the fort, but slightly wounding a lieutenant and sergeant, and knocking the officer's quarters nearly down. I left the fort this evening, and have nothing further to report.

Geo. A. Smith, Colonel, etc.

From the Armies Above.

The following dispatch from the telegraph operator at Shubuta, to Major Fleming, has been politely communicated to us by Major F.:

Shubuta, Miss., Feb. 17.—The enemy burnt the railroad bridge and Dr. Sanders's mill this morning, above Dekalb.

Our scouts have just come in, and report the enemy 25,000 strong. We are expecting them here to-morrow.

The Federals and the citizens had a small brush when they entered Quitman this morning, and several of them were killed. There is a cavalry company at Meridian.

The pickets say they think the enemy will go down on the east side of the railroad and go around Shubuta.

S. C. Crosley.

From East Tennessee.

We have reports of the most encouraging character from East Tennessee, not yet fully confirmed, but coming in such a shape as to lead to the belief that they are substantially true.

An officer who has come through from above, read in the Memphis Bulletin of the latest date, that Longstreet had occupied both Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, and that he and Johnson had given each other the hand. It was said that he took 8000 prisoners at Knoxville, but the Bulletin believed that this was an exaggeration, implying full credence in the principal statement.

A similar report was current at Okalona, but the number of prisoners was said to be 3,500. These accounts are corroborative of reports which have been rife for some days, but in a straggling shape, and even if not true in their entirety, it would appear that they must rest upon some substantial basis.—(*Register, February 18th.*

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Provost Court—Judge Atocha Presiding.—Ch E. Tally, a thirsty soldier, who assaulted Mrs. Barwicks in her grocery to obtain whisky, was sentenced to forfeit twomonths pay

Owen S. McNeil offered counterfeit money and Adam Hubert had borrowed a mule. They loose one months' pay each.

Don Quixotte.—David Burke yesterday, when riding through Baronne street, crossing Canal street, ran against the mule of the passing City Railroad Car, and caused it to fall and tumble himself with his own horse. He was arrested and taken to the St. James Hospital for treatment.

Soap About.—Archibald Bishop and J. Reed had a dozen bars of soap, and attracted the attention of a police officer, who called them to an account. They could not give an account of themselves nor of the soap, and were taken care of as contrabands.

Family Jars.—John Shultz and his wife have occasionally scenes which are annoying to their neighbors. For this reason they were arrested and brought before the Recorder, who fined John Shultz $2 50.

Careless.—David Williame, in loading his revolver, on Sunday last, accidentally shot his wife through the leg and his child through the [illegible].

Jealousy.—Three young women had a jealous fight on Felicity and Magazine, they threw hot water and still fouler language at each other. The aggressor was fined $5

[From our evening edition of yesterday.]

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Interesting Sketches from Knoxville.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Knoxville, February 11.—By request of Gen. Longstreet, three rebel families were sent out under flag of truce, yesterday morning, to Maryville, Tennessee. The road is being put in good repair to that point, a train consisting of a locomotive and two tolerable passenger coaches was to be started for this special occasion, and the trip was decidedly a pleasant one. Col. Hartsuff was in command. Not a rebel, nor any other man, was seen till we came to Flat Creek, which is about ten miles from the Plains, where a small squad of Confederate officers beckoned to our locomotive to halt. "How are you, Yanks?" "How are you, rebs?" was the salutations exchanged. After asking what we had and where we were going, they very politely invited us to get off on their dominions. Nearly all of this party had been out of the Federal uniform on; for which "accident" they apologized on the score of being short of cloth. At Strawberry Plains we came to the river, however, we were received by three rebel officers, Capt. Seymore, of South Carolina, in relatives of the Capt. Seymore of the 26th; Capt. H. T. Stanton, C. S. A., A. A. G., of Mayerville, Ky.; Sergeon F. L. Parker, of Hood's division. Besides these were several unofficial personages.

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"Oh, God! Into the war will never end; but what chance will McClellan stand?"

"Not the least."

"Sorry to hear it, be is the best man you have."

And so ran the conversation. The rebels declared it was with them a settled matter to have Knoxville—saying that it was only the small-pox that kept them out away.

February 12.—All quiet. Army in good spirits, although rations are a little too short yet.

Another large shipment of coffee and butter, sent, marked C. S. A., was made yesterday. One of the cars cargo is a Northern woman by birth and education, but having married a dashing Southerner, made her home in Tennessee and her sent in the Confederacy. A child is a Miss Reed. There is, withal, something to admire in the way these Southern women stick to their fast-finding chivalry. And there is something indefinitely delectable in the way some of our subofficials are enriching themselves on ill-gotten spoils. The "spotting" process has been reduced to a huge system of speculation. Long before it is dreamed by the uninitiated that Mr. A. or Mrs. B. is to be sent beyond our lines, the gallant Quartermaster, who has charge of transportation in that department, is a constant visitor at said lady's mansion. His ambulance is at her service, and his order procures her abundance of contraband goods. Poor victim, did she but know it, these are among the first indications of her disloyalty. A week or two after these administrations the order is issued for her expulsion.

Two days are perhaps given her in which to dispose of her costly furniture. Citizens call to purchase, but are informed that "the goods are consigned to Captain L., the very polite quartermaster. He has been so kind to me. He knew I stood while before I did that I would be sent away, and made arrangements to buy all my things. If he will sell you any, all right." The truth is, the goods were purchased with. favoritism and favors, to the quartermaster, and sold them to others at exorbitant prices, or ships them home to his own parents, on Government transports. "Ah, but I made a good thing of it this morning," said an A. Q. M. to his friend, the other day. "Yes, but how are you going to get your things North?" "Oh, as to that, you know we quartermasters have special advantages." And he did make "a good thing of it," not only in that case, but in a half dozen others I could mention.

I have no objection to make to the expulsion of these disloyal and rebel-sympathizing citizens, but, no doubt, richly deserving their fate; but I do most solemnly protest against permitting officials to fill their own dirty pockets at the expense of the Government and the rebellion. It is unnecessary to remind you that the necessities of our cause require that women and children be sent out of our lines, without having the additional humiliation of such a petty persecution inflicted upon them, and that they be returned to the gratification of personal greed, and made the vehicle of all manner of chicanery. We may bey are refused, and their property is rebel property, by no construction whatever. Union men have just as rebels in this. If fewer speculations are made at their expense, it is only because they have been unable to be plundered. Were the persons to, there will the eagles be gathered together.

A man named Cain was hauled up recently for beating his wife and children. On being sentenced to imprisonment, the brute remarked that he never heard a man was not allowed to thrash his own cats.

Patronizing Divine Providence.

[From the New York Albion.]

Boston must look to its laurels; Philadelphia treads close upon its heels. When the Harvard theological students announced, that his fellow-collegian—then uncalled to the ministry, but now a shining light in a New York pulpit—was waiting for a vacancy in the Trinity, that audacious and profane remark hit the weak spot of New England clerical character. But the down East Pastors are not decimated, it seems, to monopolize soft cousets, or to be alone under the belief that, without their valuable co-operation, the Creator of the Universe would have a sorry time in ruling it.

A meeting of the Pennsylvanian Freedman's Relief Association was held on Wednesday evening, in the city of fraternal affection, whereupon sundry clergymen of various denominations pontificated and passed forward two resolutions—among others—whence this inference may fairly be drawn. The more prominent pus-appointees, as it were by acclamation, were:

Resolved, That we hail with grateful joy that providence of the Almighty which, with-storm was burned. The stores were saved, except a few barrels of flour. The *Confederate* office, over the store, was consumed, and nothing saved but four bundles of paper. The loss amounts to $6000. Several sutlers and barbers were burnt out. The fire was the act of an incendiary. There is no army news.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1864.

The money market continues unsettled to-day with an increased supply offered and very little demand from the part of buyers to report the depression in the business of the week. No doubt the feeling has reported from the commercial community, that the rebel authorities will not allow the rate of 40 @ 45 for gold and 60 @ 65 for silver to be maintained in the face of the large amount of specie which is now being shipped to the North, and the consequent drain of the precious metals from the Confederacy, has had its effect upon the ruling rates. Gold has been offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and silver at 60 @ 65 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates. Exchange was also offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates. Exchange was also offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates. Exchange was also offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates.

Another large shipment of coffee and butter, sent, marked C. S. A., was made yesterday. One of the cars cargo is a Northern woman by birth and education, but having married a dashing Southerner, made her home in Tennessee and her sent in the Confederacy. A child is a Miss Reed. There is, withal, something to admire in the way these Southern women stick to their fast-finding chivalry. And there is something indefinitely delectable in the way some of our sub-officials are enriching themselves on ill-gotten spoils. The "spotting" process has been reduced to a huge system of speculation. Long before it is dreamed by the uninitiated that Mr. A. or Mrs. B. is to be sent beyond our lines, the gallant Quartermaster, who has charge of transportation in that department, is a constant visitor at said lady's mansion. His ambulance is at her service, and his order procures her abundance of contraband goods. Poor victim, did she but know it, these are among the first indications of her disloyalty. A week or two after these administrations the order is issued for her expulsion.

Two days are perhaps given her in which to dispose of her costly furniture. Citizens call to purchase, but are informed that "the goods are consigned to Captain L., the very polite quartermaster. He has been so kind to me. He knew I stood while before I did that I would be sent away, and made arrangements to buy all my things. If he will sell you any, all right." The truth is, the goods were purchased with. favoritism and favors, to the quartermaster, and sold them to others at exorbitant prices, or ships them home to his own parents, on Government transports. "Ah, but I made a good thing of it this morning," said an A. Q. M. to his friend, the other day. "Yes, but how are you going to get your things North?" "Oh, as to that, you know we quartermasters have special advantages." And he did make "a good thing of it," not only in that case, but in a half dozen others I could mention.

I have no objection to make to the expulsion of these disloyal and rebel-sympathizing citizens, but, no doubt, richly deserving their fate; but I do most solemnly protest against permitting officials to fill their own dirty pockets at the expense of the Government and the rebellion. It is unnecessary to remind you that the necessities of our cause require that women and children be sent out of our lines, without having the additional humiliation of such a petty persecution inflicted upon them, and that they be returned to the gratification of personal greed, and made the vehicle of all manner of chicanery. We may bey are refused, and their property is rebel property, by no construction whatever. Union men have just as rebels in this. If fewer speculations are made at their expense, it is only because they have been unable to be plundered. Were the persons to, there will the eagles be gathered together.

A man named Cain was hauled up recently for beating his wife and children. On being sentenced to imprisonment, the brute remarked that he never heard a man was not allowed to thrash his own cats.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, March 1, 1864.

The money market continues unsettled to-day with an increased supply offered and very little demand from the part of buyers to report the depression in the business of the week. No doubt the feeling has reported from the commercial community, that the rebel authorities will not allow the rate of 40 @ 45 for gold and 60 @ 65 for silver to be maintained in the face of the large amount of specie which is now being shipped to the North, and the consequent drain of the precious metals from the Confederacy, has had its effect upon the ruling rates. Gold has been offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates. Exchange was also offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates. Exchange was also offered at 40 @ 45 per cent. discount, and specie of either kind could be had at these rates.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 2, 1864

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark J S Nickels, Blanchard, for Matanzas, J Kelley
Bark J W Andrews, Hardy, for Cienfuegos, (Cuba)
Brig T W Rowland, McCarty, for New York,
Schr Pioneer, Schneider & Zobenbier
Schr Planet, (British) Chandler, for Matamoras,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship Crescent, Latham, from Brazos Santiago
Ship Pocahontas, Perry, from Bath, (Me) to master—in ballast
Bark Charlotte, Pendleton, Motill, from Palermo, to master—24 ballast, 36
Schr Ida, Wells, 9 days from Boston, to master—ballast
Lugger Coquita, Pailles, from Potato a la Hache to J L Sims—24 district
Lugger Fire Fly, Sylander, from Potato a la Hache, to master—24 district
Lugger Salome, Drive, from Potato a la Hache, to master—24 district
Lugger Angelina, Drouet, from Potat a la Hache, to master—24 district
Barge H McGuinn, Leary, from Bayou Lagourd, to master—Bales

STEAMBOATS.

Black Hawk, Ayres, from Bayou Sara
R L Ward, Cox, from Plaquemine
Dolphin, Whitaker, from Vicksburg
Goodlet, Alderson, from Parish Plaquemine
Lafon, Gray, from Thibodaux
New Orleans, May, from Bayou Sara
Unrivaled, Bowen, from Bayou Sara

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamship Patterson, fr m New York
Ship Arlington, from Kopstevich
Ship Ben Nevis, from Liverpool
Ship E D Morris, 31 ays, from Philadelphia
Ship John Gilpin, 31 days, from Baltimore
Bark J Tucker, from Philadelphia
Bark Brilliant, Calhoun, from Philadelphia
Bark Victorine, Jones, from New York
Bark Caledonia,
Brig Boston,
Brig Mary Wheeler, from New York
Schr Nat. Hagelin, from New York
Schr F Tilton, from Vera Cruz
Schr Sarah Louisa, from Matamoras
Schr Thomas, Wilson, from New York
Sch Mr Dodge, from Tampico
Schr Hy Hall, from Galveston (Ja)
Schr Sea Bird, from Matamoras & Fernandez
Sloop Thistledew, Cameron, from Havana

PASSENGERS.

Per bark from Palermo—85 passengers

EXPORTS

MATANZAS—Per bark J A Nickels—1497 hhds 8 tcs 38 bbls molasses
CIENFUEGOS—Per bark J W Andrews—1c bales cotton, 1 bale sundries
NEW YORK—Per bark Wm Penn—1c bales cotton
MATAMORAS—Per brig T W Rowland—1c bales cotton, 1 bale sundries
MATAMORAS—Per schr Planet—172 hhds 8 tcs 38 bbls molasses
MATAMORAS—Per schr Sea Bird—19 hhds molasses
MATAMORAS—Per schr Planet—172 hhds 8 tcs 38 bbls molasses, 19 packages sundries
MATAMORAS—Per schr Sea Bird—19 hhds molasses
BOSTON—Per bark Benj Willis—Lumber to order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Black Hawk—11 bales cotton, 1 bale sundries, 1 bale furs, 1 bale hides, 1 bale deerskins, 1 bale moccasins, 6 bales furs, 1 bale moccasins, 1 bale furs, 1 bale moccasins, 1 bale furs, 1 bale moccasins, 1 bale