NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE
No. 91 Chartres street.

"THE PEOPLE INDEPENDENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 16 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The great press of new advertisements excluded the proceedings of the legislature and elsewhere to-day, to find our reading matter.

"LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS."

That portion of Mr. Wise's speech upon the late defalcation, which contrasts the lax and indulgent course of the administration towards its pet swindlers, with the rigorous and severe measures taken against Tobias Watkins, is particularly eloquent. The holy horror which these sanctified ministers of reform affected, upon ascertaining that Watkins was in arrears to the government, is fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. They made the very "cave where echo lives, hoarse with the repetition" of the damning deed. That single departure from the path of rectitude was blazoned forth as irrefragible proof of the corruption of Mr. Adam's administration, and the moral sense of the nation was appealed to, to rescue the govern ment from the harpies that had driven their infernal talions in its breast, and were gnawing at its vitals. The hapless delinquent was branded as a felon. His name was stricken from the roll of honest men, and the strong arm of power was invoked against a culprit, already blasted by the withering neglect of his fellow man. "Sir," said Mr. Wise, "if you will go down Pennsylvania avenue, to the corner of four and a half street, you will find a gray-headed man, stricken in years: his name is Tobias Watkins!—That man, for borrowing money of public officers, funds in their hands, not converting funds in his own hands to his own use, was imprisoned on the 11th of August, 1829, and tried on the several indictments, on all of which he was convicted and fined, on one in the sum of $750, on another $390, and on the third $3000. He was sentenced to be imprisoned three months on each indictment, in all nine months, and though imprisoned in August, 1829, he was not released until March, 1833. Kept in jail three years and six months for a real or fictitious defalcation of $3000."

Where now are the defaulters of this reform administration! Where is Swartwout, after embezzling public money for eight years in succession, till he had taken and carried away a million and a quarter! Where is Price! Where is Graham! How long since their carriage wheels proudly hurled the olympic dust of the fashionable streets and avenues of your metropolis of court and of fashion! No marshals at their heels, no district attorney prosecuting against them triple indictments; they ran away, or walked away, unforbidden, and none to hinder them! Where is Boyd? that land office defaulter, who appealed to the misfortunes of speculation," to elect him to the senate of his state, of Mississippi? These are all full handed public plunderers, pet plunderers, and go "unwhipped of justice."

What explanation can be given of the administration's shaded severity towards fraudulent officers? Where be their tipstaffs, their turnkeys, and their prosecuting attorneys? Was the penal code made for petty offences alone, that these magnificent criminals stalk the land unmolested? Why sleeps the thunders of the law when crime is rearing its head to the clouds. These pious reformers are no longer shocked by the enormities of the wicked. All their detestation of crime has been converted into sympathy for the criminal. They fawn upon and coax and flatter the offender whilst in the act of embezzling the people's money. They cherish and protect the guilty until his transgressions become too barefaced for concealment, and then shed crocodile tears over the depravity of human nature. But the hour of retribution is at hand. The cloak of deceit has become threadbare. Through his torn garments the hypocrite is seen in his nakedness.

The truth is, the administration has got itself so implicated in these defalcations, that it dare not proceed against the defaulters. Every new case which transpires brings the departments into closer intimacy with the culprits band. To expose the peculators would be to expose themselves. They who winked at rapine have generally an eye to the main chance, and the people will not hold him guiltless who looks calmly on the commission of crime. This is known in Washington, and hence the forbearance towards the delinquents. And moreover, those who have pocketed the money, are friends of the administration, and have done good service upon election days. It would be too cruel for the government to prosecute its friends—the tender heart of Levi Woodbury would break at such a procedure.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Feb'y 5th, 1839.

The mails from the north continue to be impeded by the state of the roads, consequent on the late violent storms. The latest date from New-York is February 2d. The Philadelphia packet ship sailed Dec'r 24th, from London, had just arrived, bringing dates a few days later. The steam ship Liverpool, made a passage out in little more than fourteen days. The leading anti-ministerial papers in London attack the Canadian part of the president's message with much asperity, and aver that it should not be satisfactory to the British government. The name of Mr. Price appears among the passengers of the Liverpool who tendered a good snuff box to the captain. The nature of his voyage was not then known in England. Lord Durham has published in the London Courier, a letter giving his projet.

In the senate, a great number of bills for the relief of private claimants, which were passed by the house on Friday and Saturday last, were read and referred to the proper committees.

Mr Wall presented the credentials of the honorable Saml L. Southard, re-elected a senator from New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.—

Mr Pearce, of N. H., presented a memorial from officers of the line of the army, at fort Jessup and other stations, praying for an equalization of pay with the officers of the staff. He said these officers came here not begging any increase of compensation—not soliciting any boon or favor, but only equal justice.—They only wish to have an odious distinction removed Mr B urged with great force the claims of the memorialists, and hoped a bill would be speedily introduced to show them that there is no disposition on the part of congress to create any discrimination of this unequal and inquitous character: not to sink them in the scale of military worthiness.

The memorial was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr Strange reported a bill amendatory of an act to prevent the importation of slaves from parts out of the United States. Read, and laid on the table.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, providing for the military occupation of that part of Florida which is now overrun and infested by marauding bands of hostile Indians.

After some debate, in which the bill was supported by Mr. Benton, and opposed by Mr Preston, it was laid aside, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

There was quite a scene in the house of representatives to-day. Mr. Adams moved to amend the journal so as to make it show what actually took place yesterday, when Mr Eli Moore presented a memorial from citizens of this district remonstrating against the proceedings of those who pour into congress petitions for the abolition of slavery here. Mr. Adams said that Moore had been called to order, when he was merely giving a statement of the contents of it; and was proceeding with a series of remarks on the subject when the speaker called him to order. Mr. Adams maintained his right. The speaker persisted in interrupting him. Mr Adams continued to speak amid cries of "order, order! question! question!"—Finally he took his seat. A motion was then made for laying on the table the motion for correcting the journal, and prevailed.

Mr Haynes moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the president's message, which was rejected.

The house proceeded to the consideration of Mr Cambreleng's motion for referring the report on the finances to the committee of the whole for the purpose of correcting certain errors and misstatements it contained.

Mr Briggs of Mass replied to the charge made a few days ago by Mr. Pickett about the tariff being of southern origin. He showed by reference to the speeches of Calhoun, McDuffie, Hayne, and other distinguished men, that its support was not confined to any particular section. Mr Marvin followed on the same side in defence of the north. He was interrupted by a call for the orders of the day.

The army bill was then taken up; and the question being on amending the clause appropriating money for the armories of the country, so as to increase the sum from $300,000 to $360,000,

Mr Calhoun, of Massachusetts took the floor and said he wished to bring the house back to the consideration of the real points at issue; and if there were other gentlemen who wished to speak at length and in a general way, he would yield the floor.

Mr Thompson then rose, and spoke at great length on a variety of topics and against the policy of the administration. The amendment was adopted. The bill was laid aside and the house adjo rned.

Washington, Feb. 6.

It is expected that the investigating committee will close their labors this week, and return to their seats in congress next week. They have obtained the greatest renown as *workies*, though nothing is known of what they have done.

The whig members of the New-York legislature have held a caucus for nominating a suitable person as a senator in congr ss. The whole number of votes given were 89. N. P. Fallmadge received 76, A. H. Tracy 5, F Granger 4, Willis Hall 3, blank 1. This is a high compliment to Mr. Tallmadge, and I trust the example of New-York will be followed by Virginia.

We have received news of the passage of the patriotic resolutions by the senate of Louisiana against executive discretion in the control of the revenue—in favor of receiving convertible notes as well as gold and silver—against the sub-treasury &c. &c. Well done whigs!

The house of representatives met at *eleven* o'clock, to-day, instead of at noon. The change was made it is presumed for the purpose of expediting the progress of public business. There was scarcely a quorum present, and the first hour was spent in calling the ayes and nays on useless and vexatious propositions.

Mr. Cambreleng reported from the committee of ways and means several amendments to the general appropriation bill.

Mr. [illegible] of Va. from the select committee appointed for the purpose reported a bill providing for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money.

The house at one o'clock, took up the general appropriation bill.

The question being on the motion to appropriate 30,000 dollars for surveys, an animated debate arose, in which Messrs Bell, Pickens, Garland and Evans participated, involving the general question as to the policy of making national improvements by the general government.

The house adjourned without coming to any decision.

In the senate, Mr. Morris of Ohio offered a series of resolutions instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report as to the powers of congress over the subjects of the right of petition, the system of slavery and the slave trade, the annexation of Texas to the Union, &c. He moved that they lie on the table for the present, and he printed.

Mr. Rubbard of N. H. said he was decidedly opposed to giving a moment's consideration to these resolutions. He referred to the resolutions on the subject introduced by his colleague in the house, (Atherton) and adopted by that body. He expressed his entire approval of them, and his wish that the senate would adopt some rule of the same kind.

Mr Clay of Alabama asked whether it would be in order to move that the resolution be not received at all.

The chair decided that any senator had any right to present any proposition he might choose, on his own responsibility.

Mr. Foster remonstrated earnestly against any proceeding calculated to revive the agitation of those exciting topics.

Mr. Morris withdrew his motion for printing; and the resolution was laid over till to-morrow under the rule.

Mr. King of Alabama presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pensacola, praying for the assistance of congress in constructing a rail road from Pensacola to certain points in Tennessee and Alabama. After a few remarks from Mr. King in favor of granting the aid and patronage of the government to this great enterprize, the memorial was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

After spending considerable time on private bills, the senate took up the bill providing for the armed occupation and settlement of that part of Florida which is now overrun, and infested by wandering bands of hostile Indians. Mr. Preston moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, for the purpose of taking the sense of the body on the measure. The motion prevailed, ayes 23, nays 19.

Mr. Robinson of Illinois, then moved a reconsideration of this vote, as he had voted under a mistake. This was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to private bills.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of O. de SAN TANDER, esq. for a copy of his speech on the claims of American citizens upon Mexico, delivered at a public meeting in this city. It shall receive attention hereafter.

☞ The steam packet New-York, which left Galveston on the 13th inst., reports that in consequence of a severe gale, accompanied with hail and snow, from N. and N. E., the navigation between Houston and that place had been entirely suspended for several days previous to her departure. She was compelled to remain five days after her arrival from this port, before she could discharge her cargo, after which she remained some days in hopes of meeting some of the steamers from Houston, but was compelled to leave without filling in with any of them; consequently she brings a small number of passengers, and no news of importance.

ANNE BOLEYN.—THE AUTHOR'S BENEFIT

To night, at the Camp street theatre, this tragedy is to be repeated for the last time. It is the author's night, and the claims of the beneficiary have already been pronounced valid by the verdict of a large and intelligent audience, who stamped its first representation with the seal of their approval and applause. Anne Boleyn is decidedly the best American tragedy we have witnessed for some years. While it is not equal to the dramatic productions of doctor Bird in variety and connection of incident, and interest of plot, it is superior to them in vigor of thought, beauty of language, fidelity and strength of imagery, and in many of the inspirations of a highly gifted and polished intellect, character and passion are therein delineated in bold and graphic outlines, and the individuality of the different personages that figure in the drama is preserved in the faithful and vivid colors transmitted to us by history. We trust that the occasion will not be forgotten by a discerning public, and that the unassuming and talented author of this noble tragedy will have reason to acknowledge its munificence and discrimination.

We have seen with pleasure, the following complimentary toast to a son of Louisiana, representative of the United States at the republic of Texas. It was given by judge Thompson at a public dinner to doctor Jack Shackleford:

The Hon Alex La Branche—Alike accomplished in private and official life; the interests of the United States are safe in his hands. Texians are proud of the representative of their fellow land.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

With the consent of the Senate.

Alfred B. Chaney, for the parish of Rapides.
Jacob C. Van Winkle, for the parish of Point Coupée.
John Corkern, for the parish of St. Helena.
Jacob J. Watts, for the parish of Livingston.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

We have received by yesterday's express mail some further details of European news brought by the ships Philadelphia and Scotland. We subjoined the most interesting portions.

The steamer Liverpool arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 21st having sailed on the 5th. She carried out the President's message, which is published in the London papers of the 22d. The Courier (ministerial) remarks on that portion of it relating to the invasions of Canada.

"The language used with respect to Canada must be received as a satisfactory reply to the charges raised against Mr. Van Buren by party hostility.

"The same paper pronounces the correspondence between Col. Worth and Col. Dundas "creditable to the feelings of both officers."

The Liverpool made her passage in fourteen days and ten hours. The passengers presented to Captain Roger a gold-snuff box, with a letter in which they "implored him and his vessel very highly.

Important information had been received from India, in a despatch, dated Simla October 1, from Lord Auckland the governor-general.

This despatch sets forth the cases and objects of the recent military movements in India, in substance as we stated them in our article of January 31, with this exception, however, that in the whole paper not a word is said about Russia or Russian influence, all the blame of the alleged aggressions being laid upon the Shah of Persia, Dost Mahomed of Caubul, and the Baruckzye chiefs generally.

The Queen was enjoying herself at Brighton, while Lord Melbourne, *minister ad interim*, was giving audience and transacting business in London.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after a long debate, adopted an amended petition for the immediate and total abolition of the duties on corn. The original petition was for an alteration of the corn laws.

Orders had been sent post-haste to Ireland, for the immediate embarkation of troops—the 21 Dragoon guards are to England, in co sequence of the disturbances in the northern counties. They were embarked in steam packets for Liverpool.

The London papers give long accounts of two highly successful first appearances in opera—at Paris of Mademoiselle Pauline Garcia, sister of Madame Malibran, and at Venice of Miss Adelaide Kemble, sister of Mrs. Butler.

The boy who pretended that he had been concealed a year in the Queen's palace, on his final examination confessed that he got in only the day before he was arrested.

The evacuation of Ancona by the French troops had been carried into effect.

The coalition appears to have a decided majority in the Chambers, and it was believed that a new ministry would be formed with the Duke de Broglie for its head. Thiers and Guizot would probably from part of it.

The Dutchess of Wirtemburgh, (Princess Mary of France) instead of being dead was getting better.

The papers announce the death of Field Marshal Prince Wrede, of Bavaria, distinguished in the Napoleon wars. He was in the 82d year of his age.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal, at the opening of the Cortes on the 9th of December, is in the London papers of the 24th. It presents nothing of interest.

The Handelsblad (Dutch paper) affirms that the British government has notified the government of Belgium, that the first gun fired on its part will be considered a declaration of war against Europe.

LORD DURHAM'S PLAN FOR CANADA.

A letter from Quebec is published in the Courier of the 24th, professing to give a sketch of what Lord Durham intends to propose in parliament, respecting the Canadas. Its principal features are,

To abolish the name of Canada, and divide the two provinces into four, with the names of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these, with the provinces of New Brunswick &c., to bear the general name of British North America.

This British N. A. to have a secretary and office for itself in London, and governed by viceroy.

The province to have its own Legislature, and the whole country to be divided into municipalities, the people thereof electing their own officers.

The clergy reserves, Jesuits' estates, and all funds for education to be thrown into one general fund, and distributed among the school districts.

The province to send one or more members to the British Parliament.

Great arrangements to be made for internal improvements and for steam navigation with England.

A correspondence is published between Sir Francis Head and Lord Melbourne, the former asking his Lordship's consent to publish the official correspondence which led to his (Sir Francis Head's) resignation.

Lord Melbourne replied, very briefly, that Sir Francis must consult his own pleasure, but that he (Lord M.) would not sanction a step so unusual and objectionable.

To this the baronet replied that by the withholding of "sanction" he considered himself precluded from publishing the official correspondence.

American Stocks on the 22d of December, five per cent pounds sterling Alabama, 94 to 95; five per cent Alabama, 80 to 81; five per cent Indiana, 95; five per cent Louisiana (Baring's) 95½ to 97; five per cent Louisiana (Lizardie's) 93½ to 97 six per cent Mississippi, 93; five per cent do. pound sterling, 92; six per cent Ohio, 1856, 101 to 102; five per cent New York, 101 to 95. The Bank had been much doing for the week up to Saturday the 22d.

THE S. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A letter received at the Philadelphia Exchange from an officer of the U. S. ship Peacock of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, dated Rio, Nov. 23, 1838, says: The Peacock arrived there the 21st and the remainder of the fleet arrived on the 23d Nov., officers and crews all well—all vessels will be overhauled that may require it, and completely fitted out and sail for Valparaiso, the next port they stop at.

The officers and crews are in high spirits, and are well supplied with warm clothing, &c. to meet the extreme cold in the South Seas. The Peacock spoke in lat. 4, 17, North, long. 19, 43, West, on the 23d Oct. ship Cowper, 40 days from Boston, bound to Batavia—also spoke an English vessel the 27th Oct., the Earl Durham, in lat. 4, 27, N. long. 19, 34, West, 17 days from the Downs, England, for Sydney, New South Wales, full of emigrants. We expect to be at Valparaiso about the middle of April. The fleet consists of the U. S. ships Peacock, captain Hudson, Vincennes, captain Wilkes, brig Porpoise, lieut. comd Reynolds, schooners Sea Gull, passed m'dshipman Read, and Flying Fish, passed midshipman Beacon. Have nothing new to give, and will write you by every opportunity.

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bacon, ⅌ yard:			
Western	8	9	fair demand.
South belap	10	12	dull.
Shoulders	8	9	
Bale Rope, ⅌ lb.			
Western			
Northern			
Beans, ⅌ cent:			
Pilot	1	1	
Navy	1	1	
Beeswax, ⅌ lb:			
White			
Yellow			
Bottles			
French, wine, ⅌ doz			
Brown, porter, ⅌ gross			
Cotton, ⅌ lb.			
La & Miss.—Good and fine	17	20	
Good fair	16	16	dull
Fair	14	15	
Middling	13	13½	
Ordinary	10	12½	
Texas & N. Ala.—Fair and fine			
Good fair			
Fair	11½	12	extreme
Middling			
Ordinary			
Cordage, ⅌ lb.	14		
Cuba—Good to fine green	12		
Inferior to middling	11		fair demand.
St Domingo	11	11½	
Cigars, ⅌ box:			
Liverpool, cordel	60	60	
Cumet, ⅌ bbl	3 50	4 00	
Weston	2 00	2 25	Retail.
Cordial, ⅌ gal:			
Spermaceti, Nantucket	28	40	
Tallow	8½	9	
Coals, ⅌ gross			
Verret	7	7½	
Courtout	7	7½	
Pipes, ⅌ bbl	7 75	8	
Fish, ⅌ bbl:			
Mackerel, No 1	1 00		
No 2	13 00		
No 3	8 50		
Herring, ⅌ box	62½	75	
Cod	1 00	1 37½	
Flour ⅌ bbl:			
Baltimore, Ranch	1 87½	2 00	
Hoom	1 75		
Ego, ⅌ lb	10	12½	
Prunes, ⅌ box	1 25		
Almonds, soft shell, ⅌ lb.	12	13	
Hard	4	6	
Grain, ⅌ bbl:			
Corn, meal	0 87½		
Shelled, ⅌ bush	70		
Oats	50	56	
Beans, white, ⅌ bbl	3 00	3 00	
Red	0 00	0 00	
Green Bean, according to size	9 12	1 00	
Gun Powder, Dupont's F &			
F F, ⅌ barrel, ⅌ keg of 25 lbs	6 00		
Canister, ⅌ keg of 25 lbs	3 00		
Lady Rifle, in ⅌ keg	3 00		
Hay, ⅌ lb. ⅌ cwt	1 25		
Hides, ⅌ lb:			
Buenos Ayres	22	26	
Dried	8	10	
Dry Salted	9	10	
Wet Salted	4	5	
Lead, ⅌ lb.			
Pig	5	25	
Bar ⅌ lb	7	9	
Lime, ⅌ bbl:			
Thomaston	1 75		
Western			
Lumber, ⅌ M:			
Northern white pine			
Southern yellow			
Scantling, ⅌ pieces			
Molasses, ⅌ gal	32	40	good demand.
Cuba in hogsheads	27	28	
Naut, ⅌ lb.			
Oil in ⅌ gal	65	75	
Wrought			
Oats, ⅌ gal:			
Spermaceti, winter, strained	1 10	1 15	sales.
Fall, do	1 00		
Summer, do	65		sales.
Whale	50		
Linseed	1 10		
Olive	1 40		
Do ⅌ basket	4 00	4 75	
Provisions, ⅌ lb:			
Beef, Mess	17	00	
Prime	12 50	15	sales.
Pork, Clear	21	22	
Mess	18	19	
Mess Cuba	19	20	
Prime	17	18	
Prime Cuba	16	17	
Hog round, ⅌ lb.	6½	7	
Bacon, Hams	11	12	
Sides, smoked	10	11	
Middlings	9	10	
Shoulders	7½	8	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks.
Provisions.			
Lard	10	11	good dem.
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb.	28	30	
Western	15	16	
Cheese,	11	12	sales.
Do Pine Apple	14	15	
Pomatum, ⅌ lb	9 00	10 00	
Paints, ⅌ keg.—Lead white			
Red lead	7 25	8 75	
King Mill ⅌ lb.	8		
Red Am ⅌ lb.	10	12	
Ivy Brown			
Rice, Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs	5 00	5 50	demand.
Beeswax, ⅌ lb.			
Ala. jacket to flat	8	8½	
Common to middling	5	6	dull.
On plantation	8	8	
Hayward, wax	14	16	sales.
Brown	11	12	fair demand.
Beer, assorted, ⅌ bbl	1 87½	2 00	
Salt:			
Liverpool, fine, ⅌ sack	2 10	2 25	
Common	1 87½	2 00	
Turks Island, ⅌ bush	50	60	
Spirits, ⅌ gal:			
Brandy, Champ	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 75	1 80	
Amer. fine proof	65	65	
Gin, Holland	80	90	
American	60	60	
Whiskey, rectified	40	50	small sales cents
Rum, Jamaica	1	1	
St Croix	50	50	
Northern	35	40	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt:			
Brown			none
Brown, shaved, ⅌ lb	28	30	
In the hair	20	25	
Bear, ⅌ skin			none
Tobacco, ⅌ lb.			
Plug quality	11	12	
Manufactured	9	10	
Crossed ⅌	7	8	
Cuba	22	28	
Tallow Cuba			sales.
Texas:			
Imperial	75	78	
Gunpowder	75	78	
Hyson	50	55	
Young Hyson	40	50	sales
Tea, ⅌ lb.			
Black			
Tin plates, I X ⅌ box	10	10 50	
Wines, ⅌ cask:			
Bordeaux	25	30 00	
Marseilles	25	30 00	
Malaga, sweet, ⅌ gal	35	40	
Dry	35	40	
Madeira, ⅌ India	2	3 00	
Teneriffe	2	2 50	
Florida		60	
Marseilles Malaga	20	35	
Champagne ⅌ basket	4	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ lb.			
Mexican			
Pulled	12	14	

BANKS	Par	Ask	Off	Remarks
Bank of Orleans	100	110		
Bank of Louisiana	100	110		no sales
Louisiana State Bank	100	110	110	since
City Bank	100	110		mine
Union Bank of Louisiana	100	112	112	
Citizens' Bank	100	111	111	
Commercial Bank	100	par.		
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	100	105		
Merchants' Bank	100			
Consolidated Associations	100	110		
N O Canal & Banking Co	100	110	110	
Gas Light Bank	100	25	25	
Carrollton R R Bank	100	90	90	
Mechanics' R R & Banking Co	100	90		
Improvement Bank	100	77	77	
Exchange & Banking Co	100	110		
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Louisiana State Ins. Co.				
Louisiana Insurance Co	100	110		
Merchants' Insurance Co	100	110		
Ocean Insurance Co	100	110		
Commercial Insurance Co	100	110		
Union Insurance Co	100	110		
Firemens Insurance Co	100	110		
Mississippi Marine & Fire Ins Co	100	110		
Western Marine and Fire Ins Co	100	110		
Atlantic Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	100	110		
Orleans Navigation Co	100	110		
RAIL ROADS.				
Nashville Railroad Co	100	110		
Nashville Railroad	100	110		
Orleans Navigation Co	100	110		
Orleans Cotton Press	100	110		
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co	100	110		
Architect Stock, 5th District	100	110		

EXCHANGE

Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
do on France	[illegible]	[illegible]
do on New York, sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
do on do 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIE	
Dollars	par
Doubloons, Spanish $16 27	par
Do Mexican 15 65 @16 75	par

BANK NOTES

U. S. Bank		
Alabama	3 @ 5	dis.
Mississippi:		
River banks	4 @ 6	dis.
Banks	45 @50	dis.
Other banks	10 dem	dis.
Kentucky	1 @ 3	dis.

Ohio	1 @ 3	dis.
Indiana	1 @ 3	dis.
Illinois	1 @ 3	dis.
Tennessee	1 @ 3	dis.
Missouri	10 @15	dis.
Treasury notes purchase & interest		
Treas. do. do.	5 @16	dis.

FREIGHTS

To Liverpool, cotton per lb.	¼
London, tobacco per hhd	40
Havre, cotton per lb.	1
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd	40
Northern ports in U S cotton, per lb.	¾@1
Bagging from the west	1
Bagging from the east	1½
Tobacco per hhd.	50@60

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,
From the Port of New Orleans

	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Bales Cotton. This week.	Previously.	Total.	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Hhds Tobacco. This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season. Cotton.	Tob.
Liverpool	7829	33637	41466	—	43	43	126461	842
Coastwise	—	4793	4793	—	—	—	87.6	—
Other fr ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total to G B	7829	38430	46259	—	43	43	127 [illegible]	842
Havre	7643	41364	49007	—	471	471	1667	10
Bordeaux	—	—	—	—	—	—	2372	—
Marseilles	—	2966	2966	—	—	—	1020	90
Other Fr ports	—	105	105	—	—	—	976	—
Total for Fr	7643	43435	52078	—	471	471	4035	111
North Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 20	97
Cowes, & mkt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fgn ports	—	2047	2047	7	299	299	3304	577
Tot fgn. ports	8542	103879	113420	7	813	820	135867	1737
Boston	2-3	27998	27998	—	111	111	1763	208
Other E ports	—	5433	5433	—	—	—	976	6
New York	2165	2274	4439	—	1431	1431	16222	3988
Philadelphia	373	1918	2291	40	26	66	1178	223
Other ports	—	138	138	—	—	—	131	93
Total U S ports	5038	35648	41686	40	1571	1611	20243	4573
Total	11145	139527	176778	47	2384	2431	156110	6310

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand this October 1, 1838	9,082
Receipts this week	33,468
Previously	172,119
	205,587
Cleared this week	28,809
Previously	176,778
	205,587
Stock on hand and on shipboard	12,283

FOR FOREIGN PORTS

SHIPS.	Ares. Hav.
Chevalier, Knight	Liverpool
Katharine Jackson, Barry	do
Reid Pulsford, Prince	Havre
Baron, Mandrel	do
Rachel, Thompson	do
Banffshire, (B) Patterson	do
Charles M. Lamb, Bach	do
Dugdale-shire, (B) Owen	do
Equator, Bacon	Marseilles
Europe, Beaumont	Bordeaux

BRIGS.

Rinaldo, Hallman	Matanzas
Maid Hudson, Basset	Matagorda
W H Thomas, Hunt	Galveston, Tex
Jack Carson	Havana
Rover, Cady	do

COASTWISE.

SHIPS.	
Mary, Nickerson	Baltimore
Lafayette, Lawson	do

BARQUES.

Mammoth, Tuttle	New York
Waters, Cornelius	do
Ann Eliza, Jackson	do
Palmo, Jackson	do
Tremont, Mayo	do
Tremont, Foster	do
Water, Grant	do
Ann Eliza, Hall	do
New England, Colby	Providence
Wm Henry, Kurtz	Philadelphia
Alfred Tyler, Carpenter	Boston
Orleans, Horton	do
Chapman, Thompson	Charleston
Fred'k Prest, Stanley	do
Eunice, Heath	Savannah

BRIGS.

Hobart, Sexton	New York
Nashville, Wood	do
America, Fox	do
Southerner, Tibbits	do
Huntsville, Eldridge	do
Lucretia, Lewis	do
Troy, Wood	do
Frances Ann, Noble	Boston
Avis, Simmons	do
Perm. Healy	do
Washington, Hallowell	do
New England, Colby	Providence
Wm Henry, Kurtz	Philadelphia
Alfred Tyler, Carpenter	Boston
Orleans, Horton	do
Chapman, Thompson	Charleston
Fred'k Prest, Stanley	do
Eunice, Heath	Savannah

BARQUES.

Delaware, Fisher	Boston
Guinare, Wheatland	do

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Roanoke, Harris	New York
Brig Hector, Hardy	Charleston
Brig Mail, Newell	Tuxpa, Island
Sch Ontario, Sackerson	New York
Sch Sarah Ann, Gaylord	Matanzas
Sch Lebanon, Stanchfield	Richmond
Sch Ann Eliza, Hall	do
Sch Mary Jane, Cain	Pensacola
Sch Avon, Hodges	Savannah

master.
Ashbridge & Jenkins.
Force & Bush.
M Porter.
D Gelpin.
master.
master.
master.
Wood & Sons.

ARRIVED.

Brig Alexander, Simpson, from Porto Rico, 12th Jan in ballast to master.

Brig Southerner, (of Brooklyn) Conklin, from Jamaica 14th Jan—in ballast—to master.

Schr Cassius, (of Belize) Cortel, from Matagorda—in ballast to master.

Schr Seminole, Martin from Galveston, 25th Jan—in ballast to master.

Schr Alfarata, (of Tuckahoe) Bray, 11 days from Wilmington N C—to F W Wood & co.

Schr Emeline, (of Boston) Gates, 10 days from Charleston, via Key West—to master.

Steam packet New York, Wright, 40 hours from Galveston—in ballast to Rogers & Hawthorn.

Steamboat Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Winchester, Anderson, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Cherokee, Farrar, from Natchez.

Steamboat Paul Jones, Eckert, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Lady of the Lake, Griffin, from Mobile.

MEMORANDA.

Steam packet New York left Galveston 12th inst. at 8 p m spoke steam packet Cuba, hence, coming finding weather, for Houston and left Galveston 11th. The N Y crossed H W Bar at 2 p m of the 12th inst. Schr Ann Eliza, Hall, left the Steamboat boat Potomac as reported by the steam packet New York coming up with a ship Merchant, a Br barque, brig Bordeaux and a schr.

Schr Hudson, Cleft, for this port, cleared at Apalachicola 14th inst.

Ship Auburn, Dorlew, for this port, cleared at New York 31 inst.

Ships Margaret Forbes, King, and Europa, Caldwell, hence at Boston 12 inst.

Ship Cherokee, Loring, for this port, cleared at Boston 2 inst.

Ships Orleans, St Mary, Shakspeare and Pomona, hence at New York 11 inst.

Barque Galveston, Ings Cochran and Empress, hence at Baltimore 12 inst.

Barques Mary, Lovett, St Simons, Parham, and schr Clifton, Melcher, hence at New York 11 inst.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ship Washington, for this port, was to sail from Portsmouth Dec 25, and Pendent Jan 10.

Ship Lexington, Dobbins, for this port, cleared at Liverpool 20 Dec.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam packet New York—Mr H W Randolph lady and child, Dr H Page, captain J M Forbes, R Walters, S Chalmers, P Cowen, W Vernon, W A Barnett, H Carlton, I Stevens, Sg Scott, Dr Dodge, J Cowan, J Wood, D Wilson, A Tyson, P Curry, A Tucker and 3 in steerage.

Per schr Peninsula—Messrs J Houston and Farrar.

Per steamboat Paul Jones—J Cassard family, J Bandel, Turgeau, G Rhodes, J Gravesple, F Fradesu, Mr Sarrelmer, Mr Lanes.

Per steamboat Athenian from Shreveport—15 bales cotton All