The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, March. 2, 1850.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday. This is the third day that the mail has arrived punctually!

CALIFORNIA.

In the Senate of the United States, during the session of 1847, Mr. Calhoun submitted a series of resolutions in reference to slavery, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed, that a people, in forming a constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt that government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, property and happiness; and that, in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

The sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolution were universally adopted as the platform of the South. State after State passed resolutions breathing the same spirit and recognizing the same doctrine. Georgia—whose representatives at the present session have been conspicuous in asserting the rights of the South—was foremost in recognizing the principles embraced in Mr. Calhoun's resolution. A Convention of the Democratic party assembled at Milledgeville towards the close of the year 1847, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of the South do not ask of Congress to establish the institution of slavery in any of the territory that may be acquired by the United States, but they simply require that the inhabitants of each Territory shall be left free to determine for themselves whether the institution of slavery shall or shall not form a part of their social system.

This we fancy is clear enough. Language cannot be made more direct, explicit and unmistakable. In June, 1848, the Democratic Convention which met at Milledgeville to ratify the nomination of Gen. Cass, re-affirmed the resolution, declaring that in the opinion of the Democracy of Georgia on the question of Slavery in the Territories, were correctly set forth in the resolution of the Democratic Convention of December, 1847.

It is needless to multiply examples, or to do all demonstrate by reference to the opinions expressed by public meetings, Legislatures and Governors held in almost every Southern State, that from the time of the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, to the meeting of the thirty-first Congress, the position assumed by Mr. Calhoun on the resolution we have cited, was taken for granted by the Southern people as the fixed and manifest end of its principles.

How, then, can the South at this moment be expected to regard the Californian question? How hopeless is that when California, in view of the decided affirmative of the time to form and right to form and adopt a government which the people think best calculated to secure their liberty, property and happiness, presents her petition to Congress, and demands admission into the Confederacy—that Mr Calhoun and his followers, and we grieve to add even Southern members who were not prepared, don't want to witness the present excitement now agitating the country, and who are opposed to the admission of California into the Union, under the terms and conditions proposed in her petition—with a Constitution republican in character, framed by the people of the territory, and approved by an almost unanimous vote; and yet Mr Calhoun says she shall not come in, unless certain further conditions are imposed on her, which he himself has declared to be "monstrous" in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests."

The abstract proposition of Mr. Calhoun is completely over the case before Congress, and we should really like to hear by what torturous ingenuity he can make of the application of California an exception to the universality of the doctrine embraced in his resolutions lights should also be placed to the boarding house (they have disappeared), by whose radiance they have been enabled to discover that Congress may impose on us, as a condition to our admission a republican Constitution, or require of the inhabitants to submit to the National Legislature the question of the existence of slavery amongst them.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION.

A dispatch received by the *Picayune*, under date of the 26th ult., states that a committee of Southern members of Congress have had an interview with President Taylor on the subject of the Territories. The President told them that he was determined to maintain the Union at any cost; that in case of armed resistance he would blockade every Southern port; that he would call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States; and finally, that he would pour out his blood, if necessary, in defence of the Union. The President added, that he believed the people of the Southern States would themselves put down the disorganizers. When told by the committee that Southern members would return home, he replied: "Let them go: there will be enough good men to take their places."

President Taylor also made a speech at Richmond, Va., on Friday, the 22d, wherein he declared that he would maintain the constitution of the Union under all circumstances and to the last extremity.

☞ An election was held at Mobile, on Wednesday, on a proposition to impose a tax on property therein, for the purpose of raising $300,000 for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The vote was almost unanimously in favor of the proposition.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public and capitalists to the sale to be made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, THIS DAY, at noon, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange, of valuable property to the Free Municipality: cause of *F. Lacoste and al* Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Pierre Lacoste.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(By the Southern Line.)

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, February 26.

Cotton has declined ½c. since the advices by the Steamer. The sales of to-day are only one thousand bales. Wheat dull. Corn has declined; sales of 60,000 sacks mixed yellow at 57c. No change in Provisions.—Rio Coffee 13½c; sales of 900 0 sack.—There is probably some error in this quantity.)—Stocks and Treasury notes have advanced. The continental advices are favorable for American secu'ities. Sterling, 9 per cent.

BALTIMORE, February 27.

Sales of 400 bbls Orleans Sugar, yesterday, at 4¾ to 5¾c.

We have to day the English papers and circulars by the Steamer. The stock of Cotton on hand was 438,000 bales. American white and mixed Corn, 36s 6d; yellow 31s.

HAVRE, Feb. 5.—Sales of Cotton during the last fortnight 95,000 bales. Stock on hand 47,000 bales: Orleans 8½ to 9½c. Uplands 9½ to 10½.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 21st ult., Mr. Seward introduced the resolutions of the New York Legislature on the subject of slavery.

After some business of little importance, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions, and Mr. Miller spoke at length on the subject, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill to provide a homestead of 160 acres of the public domain to every man, the head of a family, and to every widow who has a child or children, on condition that they become permanent occupants and cultivators of the soil.

A long discussion ensued, in which ground was taken and sustained by the House, that the Committee on Public Expenditures had no right to report such a bill. Finally the House refused to receive the bill.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the President's message.

Mr. Bissell addressed the Committee in defence of the North, and in deprecation of the course pursued by the South. He was extremely severe and sarcastic in his remarks, and swore that with the help of God, the dissolution of the Union should never take place.

Mr. Winthrop, then took the floor, and spoke with great power and effect. He defended his action as Speaker, and his course generally in regard to the slavery question. We copy a brief synopsis of Mr. W.'s remarks:

In Boston he was received, he said to the abolitionists in the town meeting, that however much he agreed with them on the abstract principle, he should not regard it a particular part of his duty to agitate the subject of slavery. He (Mr. Winthrop) had not, on such occasions, been afraid, but when the rights and interests of the North were assailed, he (Mr.) defended, as he should continue to defend them, to the best of his ability, the rights and interests of Southern as well as Northern men. He thanked God that He had given him a spirit which incapacitated him to give a speech to suit the meridian where he was addressing. If such men were to praise him, he should be prepared to exclaim to them, "Get out, Satan! you only have I done that such men speak well of me."

He then alluded to the disorganizers of him by Messrs. Giddings and Root, and resented upon them a severe castigation. He alluded to the proposition of Mr. Root, for which he had been denounced for not voting. He deemed it his duty to vote for the resolution never offered to the House. That gentleman, for the sake of notoriety, had put in peril the question he intended to serve. For the sake of being regarded, it was said, and being afraid of the mover, he had voted for the very fortress of slavery which he claimed to be the peculiar defender—a fortress which had been passed, all hope of its progress long since consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. California would have been admitted, and the session, by its end, would have been a protracted struggle and discord.

Mr. W. then referred very severely upon the free soilers. He said if he had been reviled, who were its reviewers? The free soil party—Never before was there such a party, who, under the cloak of philanthropy, revelled in abuse and calumny as the free soil party now does. He had never witnessed in the history of this country, or any other, such abuse as that with which the present free party have teemed, and they (the free soilers) have yet to be rebuked.

He then referred to the speeches of the abolitionists of Cincinnati upon the Union. He would be satisfied to rest the question upon that measure. He (Mr.) was opposed to the agitation of the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, unless Congress should exceed its constitutional power in that regard. The people of the District were not consulted in the matter. He was opposed to the admission of California, because she had come in, in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

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(From the Republic.)

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

If we understand the argument employed by those gentlemen who were in favor of the admission of California a year ago, and are now opposed to it, it is, that there has been an unfair influence exerted to induce the people of that country to form a constitution excluding slavery. They, it seems, are the only Southern men who can be trusted. There has been a vile conspiracy to cheat the South in the formation of the constitution of California. Let us see how this has been done.

General Taylor, a Southern man, and a slaveholder, who is said to have large interest involved in property acquired by slave labor, heads the conspiracy. Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, who comes from a State which, according to Mr. Clingman, is robbed of slaves to the value of $100,000 a year, is his prime minister in the work. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from the slave State of Maryland, is a conductor. Mr. Preston, from the slave State of Virginia, and Mr. Crawford, from the slave State of Georgia, are deep in the plot. They employ, in carrying it out, Mr. T. Butler King, who has lived in a slave State since his majority; whose family have all been born and reside in a slave State, and all whose property and interests connect him with a slave State. A convention is held in which there are sixteen members who come from the slave States of the Union, eleven original citizens of California, ten of whom are from districts below 36° 30', and ten members who have been citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the Union. Of the thirty-seven members thus composing the convention, it is seen that twenty-six are Southern men and from territory south of the compromise line. The convention are unanimous in favor of the constitution with the exclusion clause, which some gentlemen style the Californian proviso; and under this constitution Mr. Fremont, from the slave State of South Carolina, and Mr. Gwin, from the slave State of Mississippi, are returned as Senators.

And this single influence is alleged to have been exercised by Southern men over Southern men, for the very purpose of wounding the feelings and injuring the interests of the South! A series of conspiracy and usurpation is raised by Mr Hale, and Mr Seward, and Mr Brown, as if they were the only trustworthy guardians of Southern property and Southern honor! We do not know but that these gentlemen may have an unusually personal interest as they seek to exhibit in the protection of slave property, but when it comes to a question of personal honor, we apprehend that they will hardly make a fairer show of hands than the men whom they have the impudence to accuse of tampering with Southern rights and interests.

The clamor which is raised against the admission of California, *on these grounds*, comes from the enemies of President Taylor. The question is used as an instrument of Buffer-ism, to break down his administration. The people of California will understand. They will know who are their friends and who their enemies. The effect of the attempt will be to strengthen President Taylor, instead of weakening him. These men *know* that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge that undue influence—or that any influence whatever of the slavery interest—has been exercised over the people of California. These men know that this clamor is a false clamor—that there is no reason or truth in it; but it furnishes an appliance by which, like General Taylor, it may be used to injure General Taylor in the Southern States. For some uses, a falsehood well repeated is said to be as good as the truth. But we apprehend that it can be said only of plausible falsehoods. A silly falsehood, a falsehood which betrays itself—a falsehood which is on its face a falsehood—deceives nobody and injures nobody.

We do not think a Southern gentleman of any intelligence can believe for a moment that Zachary Taylor has conspired with other eminent slaveholders to cheat the Southern States out of their rights, interests, or honor!

News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—P. M.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday, for Europe, on board the Europa, was Col. S. A. Willoughy, bearer of despatches to the United States Legation in Turkey. Also, Mr. F. L. Brune, of Baltimore, bearer of despatches to the Court of St. James, and the Court of Berlin.

The Chelsea iron-works, on 25th street, were burned to-day. Loss heavy.

The Crescent City sailed to-day with ninety passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

The Democrats are making extensive preparations for the great Union celebration to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21—10 P. M.

The Maryland Senate to-day, passed the House bill, authorizing the taking of the census of the people upon the propriety of holding a convention to amend the State Constitution.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.

The appointment by the canal commissioners that the State canal will be opened for navigation on the 7th inst., is known.

The iron puddlers who were on a strike for some time, demanding higher wages, are generally returning to their work again. Several extensive furnaces are in full operation, and it is believed that in a few days all will be right again. Business generally is very brisk, and the prospect ahead are promising to all.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Feb. 21.

The Whig State Convention, which assembled yesterday, appointed delegates to the Whig candidate for Governor. The vote in the convention was declared unanimous.

☞ THE TOWN OF TRINITY DEPOPULATED.—The Natchez *Free Trader* of the 27th ult., announces the entire depopulation of the pleasant and thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, at the junction of the rivers Tensas, Black and Ouachita, thirty miles distant from Natchez, descended awful scourge of pestilence. A population with a family almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicians resident there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity. Mr. Snyder, formerly a resident of Natchez, kept a boarding house there with twenty-five or thirty boarders, all of whom who did not run away, died. Mr. Snyder stayed and took care of them until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of Red river, and we are sorry to add that he too died on the steamer Cincinnati going to Natchez.

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He was received at the depot by the volunteer companies and a vast crowd of people from the town and country. He was forthwith escorted to the capitol where the House of Delegates was in session. He was introduced by Mr. Syme of the committee, and was there welcomed to the Commonwealth by the Speaker. The President replied in appropriate terms—after which he was escorted to his lodgings, at the Exchange Hotel.

Although the House was said to be in session nearly the whole hall was crowded with ladies.

☞ THE CLAY COMPROMISE.—The call for the great Union meeting of Monday next has been signed nearly 3000 citizens of all parties and opinions. Those who will be present are committed only to a devotion to the Union, and to Mr. Clay's patriotic resolutions, as a basis of compromise. Upon these a platform all can stand with honor to themselves, respect to their section, and justice to the whole country.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ RUM SELLING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The prohibitory laws passed by the Legislature have caused the dealers in liquors in this State to resort to all sorts of contrivances to evade them. A person was recently tried for violating the laws, and the Salem Register gives the following statement in illustration of some of the methods practised:

"The evidence, most of it, was quite amusing. One witness testified that he bought at a certain time three quarts of "Essence of Molasses," which on a trial proved to be New England Rum. At other times he had purchased "West India *Beer*" and "New England *Beer*." He had never seen so much in the history of this country, or any other, such abuse as that with which the present free party have teemed, and they (the free soilers) have yet to be rebuked.

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☞ FIRE IN SPARTA, GA.—We learn from the Augusta papers that a destructive fire occurred in Sparta, on the night of the 19th inst., which consumed one entire block, with the exception of a building or two. The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars.

An incident connected with this calamity is worthy of remembrance. Dr. James B. McKie, who lost a short time ago was burnt out, again lost every thing in his office, fixtures, furniture, books, etc. He had not time even to save a suit of clothes or his watch, and barely escaped with his life. He was sleeping up stairs, and his servant boy finding the stair case burnt down, prepared a feather bed, threw it out, and then threw the Doctor out, upon it. The boy also escaped by jumping. Neither of them were hurt. What do our abolitionists at the North think of such an act of devotion on the part of a slave?

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We learn that at a private meeting held in this city by the few who give direction to affairs, it has been decided to abandon the Wilmot Proviso.

Cincinnati Times.

☞ FIRES.—A destructive fire occurred at Montreal, on the 18th of February. The offices of *L'Aurore*, with its press, types, books, subscription lists, &c., have been entirely destroyed. There was no insurance. The fire also destroyed the Canadian Institute Library.

☞ LAFAYETTE SPECTATOR.—We are gratified at perceiving that this able paper, under the management of Messrs. J. P. McMillan & Co., has hoisted the whig flag. We have no doubt the *Spectator* will prove an efficient auxiliary to the whig cause, and will, despite its enemies, be an honor to the fine old soil as a Spectator of the

[Reported for the New Orleans Bee.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, February 27th, 1850.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Present: Hon. J. B. Plauché, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

Mr. Soloman, Assistant Clerk of the House, informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House in an act to amend an act entitled, An act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans.

An act to authorize Theophile Harring & Co., to cut a canal from Bayou Lafourche to Lake Washa.

An act to make further provision for the completion of the Barrataria and Lafourche canal.

An act to provide for the greater security of prisoners, the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted.

Resolution relative to the creation of the new parish of Iberia.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to have a law passed extending the port of New Orleans, so as to embrace the whole parish of Orleans.

Also, requesting Congressmen to procure a grant of boundry land to each of the commissioned officers who served in the late war with Mexico.

An act relative to the pilotage of Atchafalaya bay and river. Passed.

An act to authorize the State Engineer to construct a road from Monroe to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Cade, of Committee, reported the following bills and resolutions of the Senate as correctly enrolled:

Resolution relative to a tri-weekly mail from Natchitoches via Mastrey, in Sabine, and Mansfield, in De Soto Parish, to Shreveport.

Mr. Cade also reported the following bills and resolutions of the House as correctly enrolled, the President signed the same, and the Assistant Secretary informed the House thereof.

An act to empower the Clerks of the District Courts to convene the police juries of the different parishes.

Mr. Cade.—An act to amend An act relative to Workhouse and House of Refuge for the several municipalities of New Orleans, approved March 5, 1841. Passed.

Mr Chamblin—An act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Carroll to lay a Levee tax. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

An act relative to the Orleans Navigation Company; said bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Dufour instructed said Committee to report said bill to-morrow.

Mr. Moore—An act defining what rights and property shall be exempted from seizure; and an act relative to public schools in Louisiana; made the special order of the day for to-morrow, 12 o'clock, m.

The following bills and resolutions underwent their third reading and passed.

An act giving to police juries the exclusive right to establish ferries and toll bridges.

Resolution relative to a tri-weekly mail from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, between Donaldsonville and Opelousas and Assumption and Tigerville, was amended and finally adopted as amended.

On motion, the Senate sat with closed doors on executive business. The doors being opened, on motion the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BATON ROUGE, February 28, 1850.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Quorum present.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Laville, in relation to certain petitions in favor of consolidation of the city, in the hands of the Joint Committee, and requesting that they be produced in the House.

Mr. Connolly, of Terrebone, Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, made an elaborate report on the subject of the Internal Improvements of the State—it is a well written document; 1500 copies ordered to be printed—He also reported several bills, among them an act to provide for a topographical survey of the low lands of Louisiana.

An act to provide for the selection of the swamp and overflowed lands which were granted to the several States by Congress. Passed.

An act to provide for the State Engineer giving security. (It appears by the report that the late State Engineer is a defaulter for about $2000.)

Mr. Moise—An act concerning elections in the parish of Jefferson.

An act for the relief of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

Mr. Lourdes—An act making appropriations for the support and relief of the Louisiana State Artillery, the Washington Artillery, Donaldson Cannoneers, Crescent Hussars, East Feliciana and Clinton Light Artillery.

An act making the appropriation for the support of the Louisiana Legion, and the Volunteer Companies now organized, and which may hereafter be organized in the city of Orleans.

The Senate then took up the bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish free public schools in the State of Louisiana.

A long discussion on this bill occupied the balance of the day, in which many able and lengthy speeches were made on both sides—Messrs. Watts, Elam, King, Sewell, Walker and Rivers taking part in the debate. There was some excitement during the discussion, but it is believed that on a few days all will be right again. Business generally is very brisk, and the prospects ahead are promising to all.

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We learn that at a private meeting held in this city by the few who give direction to affairs, it has been decided to abandon the Wilmot Proviso.

Cincinnati Times.

☞ FIRES.—A destructive fire occurred at Montreal, on the 18th of February. The offices of *L'Aurore*, with its press, types, books, subscription lists, &c., have been entirely destroyed. There was no insurance. The fire also destroyed the Canadian Institute Library.

☞ LAFAYETTE SPECTATOR.—We are gratified at perceiving that this able paper, under the management of Messrs. J. P. McMillan & Co., has hoisted the whig flag. We have no doubt the *Spectator* will prove an efficient auxiliary to the whig cause, and will, despite its enemies, be an honor to the fine old soil as a Spectator of the

GENERAL COUNCIL.

A special session of this body was held last evening agreeably to a call of the Mayor: seven members present—Mr. Calhoun was elected to preside. A message from the Mayor was read, stating that he had convened the Council for the purpose of adopting such measures as they might deem (1, to secure the passage of the bill now before the Senate, for the protection of the city from overflow. The Mayor then explained the operation of a portion of the Third Municipality, for the purpose of making up town. In moving that the first part of the message be taken into consideration, Mr. Roselius remarked that the proper way for the Council to proceed, was to express their views to the Legislature. The Mayor's letter of defiant which now on hand the bill arose from the representations of the Carrollton delegation, who were desirous of installing that corporation within the limits of the proposed Levee. He would therefore propose that a committee of three to consult to prepare a memorial to the Senate, and copy the whole documents of having the Levee constructed on the lower line. He would also recommend that one of the Council be requested to take charge of the memorial, and that it and the Senate, suggesting Mr. Smith, a member from New Orleans, as the gentleman best fitted for the position, to go over the memorial.

Mr. Soulé in seconding the motion remarked that he did not positively think the bill was endangered, and the 1 to 1 ideas to that effect had origin and in conversation out of doors. The Senate might, however, perhaps to the appropriation of $70,000, as a condition to go but it would be made up, in his opinion, by directing the State Engineer to place the Levee upon one of the work. The resolution of Mr. Soulé was unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed on the Committee, Messrs. Roselius, Soulé and Vandervoid. Mr. Smallow made a motion that the Mayor be added to the Committee—adopted. In regard to the second part of the Mayor's message, referring to the making up of laws, Mr. Vandervoid moved that the matter be referred to a Committee of three—adopted. The Chair appointed on this Committee Messrs. Vandervoid, Allan and Pardi. The Council then adjourned to this evening at 8 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1st, 1850.

Only a moderate extent of business has been done during the past week, the particulars of which will be found at foot. The main feature of interest has been the receipt of the America's accounts reporting the Cotton market at Liverpool as unchanged. This has disappointed holders, and prices have in consequence slightly yielded, enabling foreign buyers to come forward, at 11¾@12c for Middling.

The letters by the America will be due here on Wednesday next.

We have had very rainy weather during the past week, but without any ruin of consequence. The river is at the same stage before noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th ult., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 14,843 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 9,128; Arkansas, 998; Mobile, 298; Texas, 73; Florida, 99; together, 25,938 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 14,749 bales; Cork and a market, 1,082; Havre, 1,074; Marseilles, 50; Granville, 300; Bordeaux, 900; Barcelona, 1,709; Gibraltar, 42; Havana, 100; New York, 1,347; Boston, 3,694; together, 25,938 bales; making an addition to stock of 2 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 215,691 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand last Friday, 1849	..... bales	14,791
Arrived last week	 25,938	
Arrived previously	 564,415	609,473
		624,264
Exported last week	 25,024	
Exported previously	 361,637	406,661
Stock on hand and on shipboard		215,603

Our last report closed on a quiet but steady market. Some rumors in relation to the steamer's arrival were circulated on Saturday, and continued to be busted about on Monday, which had the effect of bringing business nearly to a stand; the sales of both days not exceeding 2,300 bales. On Tuesday, the Telegraph positively announced the arrival of the Steamer, but without any particulars of her accounts, and the day passed over quietly, with sales of only 2,000 bales. On Wednesday, the mystery came out, when it was found that the anticipated improvement in Liverpool, in a market became dull and depressed, the sales not exceeding 2,000 bales, a decline of ⅛c from the previous day's quotations. Some English buyers yesterday, and 5,000 bales changed hands generally at 11 3-16 for Liverpool Middling. To-day, the market was flat, and sales confined to 1,000 bales, on former quotations—no sales of Middling having been made at 11c @ 11¼c. Most of the foregoing business has been done for England.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LATEST PRICES.

INFERIOR	5¾@5¾d.
ORDINARY	6¼@6¾d.
MIDDLING	7¼@7¾d.
GOOD MIDDLING	8¼@8¾d.
MIDDLING FAIR	9¼@9¾d.
FAIR	10¼@10¾d.
FINE FAIR	11¼@11¾d.
GOOD FAIR	12¼@12¾d.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 24th ultimo, 178 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 50; New York, 50; together 175 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 6,000 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand last Friday, 1849	..... hhds	13,293
Arrived last week	 175	
Arrived previously	 10,764	10,939
Exported last week	 175	
Exported previously	 18,252	18,427
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,005

There has been a fair demand for Tobacco since our last, and prices remain extremely firm. The business of the week amounts to 640 hhds., of which, the greater portion was disposed of on private terms. The few sales made public comprise 186 hhds. Admitted at 3¾c; 47 do. at 3¾c; 44 do. at 3¾c; 50 do. at 4 5-8c; 11 Refused at 3¾c; 10 do. at 3½; 6 hhds. Mason County Admitted, at 9@9½c., and 8½c @ lb. We quote as before Lugs, 3½@5½c; Leaf Inferior to Common, 5½@6½c; Fair to Fine, 6½@7½c; Choice and Selections 7¾@8c; Mason County, 5@8½cts. @ lb.

SUGAR—The market was rather quiet at the opening of the week with a corresponding slackness in prices, but the last few days have witnessed a better demand with more steadiness in the rates. The sales of the week sum up 4,600 hhds., and we now quote Inferior, 3¾@4c; Common 3¾@4¾; Fair, 5¼@4c; Prime, 4¾@4¾c; Choice, 4¾@5cts. @ lb. We are not informed of any transactions on plantation.

MOLASSES—The market remains in about the same position last noticed. The week's sales amount to 5,000 bbls., at 13@13½c for Inferior, and from 16@21c @ gallon for Common to strictly choice lots, the latter being scarce. There have been no sales on plantation.

FLOUR—The market has been rather heavy during the past week, and the absence of any export demand of note has caused prices of Ohio to recede to $5 53 @ bbl. The sales amount to 9,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 37½ for Ohio, $5 46@$5 55 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $5 69½@$5 75 for extra brands.

GRAIN—The light receipts of Corn in the early part of the week, continue to be firmly sustained at 56@58c @ bu-bel for good shipping lots, but within the past few days, the demand having fallen off, and the arrivals on the increase, prices have become feeble, at 55@56c for the same description. The sales sum up 30,000 sacks. Oats have been in good demand, and are now selling at 54@56c for Ohio, Indiana, &c., and 61@66c @ bushel for St. Louis. There is no Wheat in market.

PORK—There has not been much activity in this article since our last, and prices have still further receded in favor of buyers. In large quantities, Mess has been selling generally at $7 37½, and Prime, at $7 37½. At retail, however, the demand has been tolerably brisk, at $9 00@9 75, and $7 62½@$7 75 @ bbl. for Prime. Unexpected lots of Mess and Prime have been taken at $9, and $7 12½c. A very large business has been done in Prime Navy, the sales comprising about 2,000,000 lbs. hog round, at $3 00@$3 75 @ 100 lbs., the bulk however, at $3 62½c.

BEEF—The demand has been confined to small parcels, at a range of $11 25@$12 @ bbl. for Mess, $6 50@$6 75 in half bbls, and $8 25@$9 50 @ bbl. for Prime. There have been no sales of Prime Mess.

BACON—The market has undergone no change since our last, and the transactions have been rather limited. Sides are selling at 4½@5c., and Shoulders, at 3¾@3½c @ lb. Hams 6½@7c for plain, bagged; &c., and at 7@10½c. for canvassed and sugar cured.

LARD—A considerable amount of business has been done in this article since our last, but the increased supplies have slightly weakened the market, so that the extreme rates before quoted are not obtained. The sales amount to 2,150 kegs, and 5,800 bbls. and tierces, at 8@8½c for the former, and 7½@8¼c @ lb. for the latter. We quote Leaf Grease 8¾c; No. 1 do. 8¼@8½c; Prime 8@8c @ lb.

RICE—Sales of a small extent have been made at 3¾@3½c @ lb. for Carolina.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—There is not much change. Good quality Western Butter is selling at 12@13c, and inferior to common, at 8@10c. Cheese is scarce, and is now selling at 7¾@8 cents @ lb.

WHISKEY—The market has been rather flat, with a slight yielding in prices caused by free supplies