NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE
At No. 32, Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ Every variety of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, such as PAMPHLETS, COMMERCIAL BLANKS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, INSURANCE POLICIES, HANDBILLS, BILLS OF LADING, BUSINESS CARDS, &c. &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at the office of the Bee.

In consequence of the announcement in the lists of representatives on the death of Dr. Emmet, B. Rosseau, a member of that body from Natchitoches, the orders of the day, "Mr. Dunlap's resolutions upon the sub-treasury and bank of the United States," were not taken up yesterday.

FEDERALISM vs. DEMOCRACY.

The axiom that names are things could either never have been predicated of a political party, or should be regarded, like other general precepts, as subject to occasional exception. Most certainly, if we examine the title assumed by our political adversaries, and that with which they contemptuously qualify the whig party, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that names are not things, for never did the cognomen of a faction less explain, or rather more wholly conceal or pervert its real principles, than does that adopted by the locofocos, or that which they cast at with unabated zeal and vigor. The term federalist has been the great battering ram of the supporters of the late and present administrations, and they have employed it unsparingly to stigmatize and defame their political opponents. If the ceaseless application of this expression has been their chief weapon of assault, the assumption of the magic phrase democracy, has been their impenetrable panoply of defiance, and Heaven alone knows the multiplied and heavy sins for which the self-constituted democracy of the country will have to answer. Let us, however, investigate the legitimate claims of the parties to Jeffersonian democracy, and of the whigs to the customary appellation of federalists.

Words, by continual employment and careless application, are exceedingly liable to be wrested in some degree from their original signification, and individuals display but little faithfulness in foisting upon a faction holding tenets differing from their own, titles which they regard as the insignia of heterodox opinions. In nothing is the disposition to misapply names more conspicuous than in political controversies. The sentiments professed by one party are naturally enough regarded as heresies by another, and hence the most opprobrious epithets are mutually lavished. It is well therefore, that in establishing our position, we should revert to the primitive distinctions which existed in the body that framed our constitution, and which separated then into two factions, both honest in their views and wishes, but entertaining opinions widely at variance on the subject of our political system. These opposite parties styled themselves democrats and federalists. To the first belonged such men as Jefferson, Madison and others; to the second, Adams, Otis, Ames, &c. The first contended for a government feeble in itself, with few and limited substantive functions; they wished all power to reside in and emanate from the people, in whose wisdom and virtue they cherished an abiding confidence. The second distrusted somewhat the capacity of the mass for the untried experiment of self-government. They considered that the government should be armed with ample privileges for action in peace and war, for the suppression of internal feuds, the protection of commerce, and the promotion of wealth and happiness. The democrats were centrifugal in their sentiments; seeking to make the government but the shadow of authority, and to give the substance to the people.—The federalists were centripetal, aiming to surround the government with the paraphernalia of strength, and induce the people to vest their prerogatives in the wisdom, capacity and justice of the executive, and the co-ordinate departments of the republic. Hence the one sought for consolidation, the other for diffusion; the one was for fortifying the center, the other for expanding and strengthening the periphery. From this central discrepancy of doctrine arose the numerous debates and jarring dissensions, that for many days agitated the convention, until by mutual compromise and concession, the constitution, impressed tenuously with the principles of both contending parties, was formed, and a political system established which has been well and emphatically regarded as the "most splendid discovery of modern times," and which for simplicity, order, inherent power of regulation and durability, has challenged the admiration of the civilized world.

This *camp field* at the original destinations of federalists and democrats, still enable the reader to pursue and comprehend with facility the arguments and illustrations that may be offered. For several years these titles were still retained by the two parties, the former generally remaining in the minority; and it must be acknowledged, that until within the last ten years, the acts of the democratic party, when in power, were with few exceptions, those legitimately emanating from democratic principles. Had the successors of Jefferson, Monroe and Madison continued in consistent adhesion to the same tenets, their party would not at the present day be even in remote danger of defeat, nor would they have been deserted by so many thousands of those who were once the ardent and faithful supporters of democratic administrations. But to proceed.

After a brilliant series of democratic triumphs, General Jackson came into power, elevated to his lofty station by the votes of those steadfast republicans who had continued firm and unswerving in their attachment to the democratic principles. He was a man of overwhelming personal popularity—a military hero, graced with the laurels of a splendid victory, and enthroned by every association calculated to render him the popular idol. Had such a man, unswayed by private pique or predilection, applied out inflexibly the principles that animated the democratic portion of the patriots who framed the constitution, all opposition to him would have been fruitless, and it is more than probable that for half a century the name of democrat would alone have been required to enable a candidate to win the popular suffrage. But among the first acts of his administration, was a measure from which the steadfast federalists would have shrunk, rift—the heartless, uninjuring and inflexible proscription of every office holder who did not bow in unqualified subserviency to the despotic behest of the executive. Instead of practically illustrating one of the greatest principles, not solely of democracy, but of common justice, that the honest, and incorruptible public servant, who performs his duties with zeal and fidelity should not be displaced purely because he does not altogether admire the opinions of the administration under which he toil, the democratic Jackson accomplished what the federal Adams never ventured to attempt, and in the name of the tutelar divinity of his party, had the intrepidity to snatch food and subsistence from hundreds of anti Jacksonists, and to substitute in their place, individuals, of whom many were hungry, venal and corrupt sycophants, who had long nourished some such opportunity of securing to themselves offices of trust and profit. This was the first act of unbridled federalism achieved by the heroic representative of democracy. The barrier that restrained the tide of executive usurpation and irresponsible power once overleaped, the rushing waves soon overcame all minor obstacles. Act after act of federal oppression, tyranny and unlawful assumption of power followed each other in rapid and astounding succession. The dismissal of an honest member of the cabinet for having the moral hardihood to refuse acquiescence to an unconstitutional mandate was a triumph of federalism, that in the days of the elder Adams, would have subjected the executive to possible impeachment and certain infamy. But the *prestige* which surrounded the name of Jackson, shielded him from the retribution that would have been visited on another. Slightest, when, after depriving Mr. Duane of office he appointed a more pliant functionary in his stead who under his orders removed the deposites from the late bank of the United States, the people still fascinated with the charm of democracy, and bowing to the resistless popularity of its ostensible champion acquiesced even in this monstrous disregard of constitutional restrictions, and yet sustained a president who claiming the title of democrat, arrogated and exercised more positive executive power, than the most antinational federalist ever dreamed of demanding.

But the federalism of general Jackson is not yet exhausted. The protest, the veto, not simply of the United States bank, but of other projects, sanctioned by the fiat of the constitution and the decision of a majority of the members of congress, all prove that under his administration the fountain of executive power was filled to overflowing, and that the opponents of his course, unconstitutional and unauthorized course, by whatever denomination they were styled, were in reality the true supporters of republican doctrine, the guardians of the constitution, and the opponents of unlimited and usurped authority. General Jackson constituted himself sole arbiter of the people's will; the co-ordinated branches of the government were as nothing in his eyes; he nullified and trampled upon their enactments at pleasure, his cabinet was the mere instrument of his despotic behests, he, the great centre of power, the concentration of absolute and unlimited functions. And yet his worshippers are indignant that his pretensions to "democracy underfed" should be questioned. Try general Jackson by any of the tests of federalism, and he will be found far more thorough going in action and opinion than any man who has ever borne the name of federalist.

Even in laying down the purple and the sceptre, general Jackson could not abandon his absolutism, but with imperial determination called upon his subjects to elevate to the presidency the individual whom he should nominate. And wortbily indeed has he been imitated by his successor. With no little natural acrimony of character to enable him openly and fearlessly to demolish the ark of the constitution, Mr. Van Buren sagaciously teaches him the most plausible method of subverting and undermining it in secret. Hence his recommendation of the subtreasury, a measure which if consummated, would invest the executive with the same boundless privileges assumed by his predecessor, with this important difference, that general Jackson did as he pleased, in defiance alike of the constitution and congress, while Mr. Van Buren would do as he pleased under color of the unrestricted prerogatives conferred upon him by the law, place the public moneys under the direct and immediate control of the president, and the name of a monarchy will alone be needed to designate by a specific and appropriate title, the attributes of sovereignty which he will wield.

More much more, might we say—we might point to the Texeys, Buchanans, Walk, Niles and other pommeled advocates of our democratic heaven save the mark) administration—all staunch and strenuous federalists of the old school. But we forbear. We have said enough to convince the impartial the unconditional friends of the party in power would refuse conviction to the eloquence of truth, though it flowed from the lips of an angel.

It is the pride of the whig party, and it has been their consolation in defeat, as it may be their glory in triumph, that they occupy the same position they did ten years ago; engaged in the same unyielding endeavor to combat inch by inch the strides of executive usurpation, espousing and vindicating the tenets of Washington and Madison, contending for the inviolability of the constitution, the sovereignty of the people, and the responsibility of rulers.

CAERDOT ALLAN.—This distinguished vocalist arrived in our city yesterday, in the Monarch. We believe she is engaged at the St. Charles.

MR. FORREST.—Owing to the immense crowd which jammed the Camp Street Theatre from parquette to gallery on Monday evening, we were not able to witness this gentleman's personation of Othello. A competent critic has sent us a sketch, in which his performance is extolled as a very chaste and forcible delineation of that most splendid character. The scene, in which Iago first instils the poison of jealousy into the ear of the Moor is described as terrific, and every portion of the performance is said to have been highly powerful and accurate.

It is not our intention, says our critic, to particularize the beauties of his readings, or the chasteness of his style. Time and study have mellowed the harshness and roughness of his youthful manner, and if we establish our opinion upon Othello alone, we should say that Mr. Forrest is now the finest representative of Shakspeare's heroes to be met with either in this country or in Europe.

COTT'S BOOK KEEPING.

We have examined this work with some attention, and are justified in pronouncing it the most superior system for instruction in all the complex departments of book keeping we have seen. The arrangement is particularly lucid and comprehensible, and the key to the work, explaining the manner of journalizing and the nature of the business transaction of each of the day-book entries, given it additional value over other works treating professedly of this subject.* Mr. Cott's book is eminently important to mercantile men, and to clerks beginning book keeping, and its study will facilitate, to a considerable extent, the acquisition of a science, not usually attainable save by long continued practice. It may be procured at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co's, Camp street.

The honorable Messrs. James T. Morehead, and John Speed Smith, passed through Cincinnati on the 19th, on their way to Columbus, as delegates from the legislature of Kentucky, to confer with the legislature of Ohio, respecting the relations of neighboring states as regards slave property.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, in his message, states the state debt of Virginia to be $5,226,850, and that a loan of $3,240,020 is necessary to provide for the subscriptions already made by the legislature. The governor discusses the subject of internal improvements at length, and strongly recommends a railroad from the eastern portion of the state to connect with the public works of Tennessee.- Commissioners from Georgia were in Tennessee for the purpose of selecting a terminus to a railroad connecting the west with the Atlantic seaboard at Savannah.

The Nashville slips of the 25th instant, state that the Cumberland river was down to three and a half feet on Harpeth shoals, and falling slowly. New sugar sold at auction on the day previous, at 9½. Havana coffee, at 15¼.

☞ By the arrival of the steamboat MONARCH, we have dates from Cincinnati to the 19th. The Ohio river was twenty-three feet above low water mark, and many boats had arrived from above; there were no arrivals from New Orleans up to that date.

CHARLES ELETZY, jun., chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha improvement, has published an Essay on the Laws of Trade, in reference to the works of internal improvements in the United States. The work is spoken of in the Richmond papers in the highest terms of eulogy. "We are not aware," says the Richmond Enquirer, "that any attempt of the kind has ever been made before; and it strikes us as a singular fact, that while, as is stated in the introduction, more than $80,000,000 have been expended for the purpose of drawing the trade of the western states to the seaboard cities, and a still greater sum is on the point of being appropriated to the same object, there should have been no effort hitherto made to present accurate solutions of any of the questions which are here considered in detail. The author appears to have struck into a fresh field; and whether his reasoning, which is subtle and metaphysical, be sound or otherwise—a point that we must leave to others more familiar with the calculus, to determine—it is certain, that the importance of the questions considered, is such as to command attention."

In speaking of the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, which have generally been regarded as a source of revenue to that state, the author presents the following estimates, which show, if correct, that those improvements are an annual burden of upwards of one million of dollars:—

The balance, as struck by the author, is obtained by adding to his estimate of the annual cost of repairs, superintendance, &c. viz.— $720,000

The interest on the internal improvement loans, ... 1,111,450

Which produces for the aggregate charges, $1,831,450

Deducting from this sum the revenue for the fiscal year 1837 (which was the most productive year for the works) 759,765

He obtains a balance of $1,072,685

for the sum which goes towards augmenting yearly the state debt, or for the amount that is to be added to the maintenance of the system must be increased, to avoid the payment of a fatal compound interest.

The use I stated, however, in a note, that, in the surface waters, modifications might be introduced in the tariff of tolls, and the system of transportation adopted, that would render the works capable of sustaining themselves, and paying the interest on all the loans incurred for their construction.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

TUESDAY, Jan'y 29.—SENATE.—The senate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hoc presented the report of the committee on internal improvements, on a petition the object of which was to obtain from the general government the construction of certain levees on the banks of the Red river. On motion of Mr. Winn, the bill was read a second and third time, and sent to the house.

Mr. Hoc, according to previous notice, presented an act for the formation of a company of light infantry—likewise an act, relative to the Pelican company.

After the reception of various reports and petitions, the senate took into consideration the act presented by the senator from Rapides, relative to sheriffs. The first section states that the sheriff can only be appointed for the term of one year. Mr. Winn explained the object of this clause, the principal one being to increase irregularity with which the taxes are collected. He thought that if fiscal officers were chosen for a more limited time, they would be active in the due fulfillment of their functions and that the whole community would be a gainer by it.

The ayes and nays on the 1st section stood, ayes 7, nays 4.

The 2d second section provides that the sheriffs, when constituted receivers of the parish or state taxes, can only be re-appointed to office 3 years preceding the receipt of the state treasurer, to prove that the whole amount of the taxes has been paid into his hands.—The section underwent considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Hoc, Brierre, Winn, Duerac and Crow, took part, and was finally adopted in a somewhat amended shape, by a vote of 10 ayes to 2 nays.

The third section provides for a venal prosecution against the treasurer, in case he furnish a false certificate. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the senate dispensed with its rules and passed to the third reading of the bill, which was definitively adopted. It is entitled an "act relating to sheriffs, and for other objects."

The special order of the day was the act relative to the universal suffrage, proposed by the senator from Rapides.

On motion of Mr. Hiriart, the discussion of this bill, was postponed till Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

The next subject on the order of the day, was the leave of absence to be granted to the parish judge of Catahoula. On motion of Mr. Winn, this resolution was again postponed till Tuesday next.

In conformity with previous notice, Mr. Kenart presented an act to amend the charter of the catholic church at Iberville.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would introduce a resolution, calling upon the general government to station troops at Baton Rouge.

The act presented by the senator from Rapides, to prevent betting on elections, was read a second time.

Mr. Hoa thought, that while in a moral point of view we could not do otherwise than approve any legislative enactment on the subject, such enactments would not attain the object proposed. Let any thing be prohibited, and it is usually sought for with greater avidity. Witness, said he, the laws respecting *gaming*, a few public houses have been suppressed, and a hundred others are opened, where gambling is carried on clandestinely, it is true, but with far more eagerness than ever. He thought that the law proposed could not be executed.

The opposition of the senator from Orleans gave rise to an animated argument. Both the first and second section of the bill were adopted. The latter provides that during a period of 20 years, the heirs of an individual who has lost and paid a bet, shall be entitled to reimbursement of the same, with 10 per cent per annum interest, from the winner or his heirs.

The bill was then read three times and adopted, after which,

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Leave of absence for a few days was asked for Messrs. Kenner and Barrow.

Mr. Patton presented a memorial from John Morrison and others, praying relief from damages sustained by him in a suit with the state. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

The member from St. Tammany presented a petition from the stock holders of the New Orleans navigation company. Referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Pasant, Bickel and Davidson.

Agreeably to previous notice, Dr. Brashear presented a bill to suppress betting on elections.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Patton presented a bill granting to John Grasser, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over the Arkansas, at bayou Choctaw.

Mr. Ratliff reported a bill, granting O. S. Baker, the exclusive privilege of keeping a steam ferry over the Mississippi river at Bayou Sara, for ten years.—Mr. R. stated that the bill was reported upon a petition of a portion of his constituents, and agreeably to the views of the committee on internal improvements. But as there was a similar bill for granting the privilege to another person at the same place, upon the application of another individual Mr. R. said he would make no remarks on the bill, but that he intended giving a silent vote.

On motion of Mr. Morse, from Natchitoches, the rules of the house were suspended, in order to him to announce the death of his colleague Dr. Samuel B. Rossell. Mr. Morse made a few remarks, not by way of a lengthened eulogy, he said, but he would testify to the many amiable qualities in the character of the deceased, and that where best known he was most loved. After concluding his remarks, Mr. R. submitted the usual resolutions expressive of the feelings of the house upon the event, one of which was, that the members would wear crape on the left arm for 30 days.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Thomas rose and stated, that he believed it to be an universal custom, on the announcement of the death of a fellow-member for the house to adjourn for the remainder of the day, and in accordance with the custom, he made a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

No. III

Messrs. Editors,—

I have said that the channel of the Mississippi river at her mouth can only be deepened by means of a plough and harrow, driven by a steamboat of great power; and I offer the following imperfect plan of the plough, as appears to me suitable. Make the harrow plough frame 'in the usual form, the two sides double the length of the back sill, place a square frame on the top of the three angle points; the front side of the top frame to be fixed with its centre on the throwing point of the harrow, well braced in its right angles, from the sides and back sill, to give it strength at its centre and front angles to support the draft by the boat. Fix a spring plate to the front and drawing angle of the harrow, and to the keel of the boat; let this spring be strong and elastic, fix chains, like trace chains, to the two front angle points of the frame on the harrow frames; and to the sides of the boat about half way between her greatest length of beam and her stern, and about half way between the keel and water seam; place a third frame on this top frame of the harrow, with upright posts as high from the harrow as you wish the depth of the channel from the bed, to the surface of the water at low tide, place sill on the posts and plates of this frame, and fix to the two front angles of this frame at the top, other chains corresponding with the draw-chains; and fasten them to the sides of the stern of the boat at the top. This upper frame is to serve to steady the harrow, to receive and carry weight, to sink and graduate the depth sought, and to serve as an index to the advancement of the improvement desired.

The plough or harrow teeth are to be made in the form of plough coulters, with long wide points, in semicircular form, the front edge sharp, and fixed through the sills of the harrow, strongly-plated at top and bottom; the coulters having shoulders to butt up the bottom plates, and keys through the coulters above the top plates; one of these coulters to be set in the front angle point of the harrow frame, and each successive one, to be inserting as narrow teeth, at such distances apart as to give six inches space between the cuts of the coulters through the mud or sand forming the bed of the river. Let these coulters be gauged to two or three inches deep, from the under side of the frame to the bed of the coulters; let there be fixed an eclastic spring plate to the back of each coulter, projecting three inches on each side of the heel; the front edge sharp, to cut the chips or sheets of mud or sand between the cuts of the coulters; let the back end of these spring plates be elevated, eight or ten inches higher than the front, so as to be spring up, and give these chips or sheets of mud or sand a tumbling or rolling motion, to aid the current in carrying them off to the deep water; add to the harrow sills, and to the plates of the second frame (placed on the harrow) a fourth frame, or apartment, reaching back of the harrow, ten or twelve feet, to be and braced well at the sills and plates of the second frame; fix on its back end a scraper, to scrape as deep as the cuts of the coulters and spring plates, to carry off the mud or sand separated from the bottom, and left by the water, by being too heavy to retain its tumbling motion, given by the spring plates; as these sheets, so separated from the bed, would at all times drop from the scraper, so soon as they reached a depth sufficient for the scraper to pass above the bed or bottom.

This boat and harrow plough, so fixed, to run up and down the chosen channel, will effect the object desired. And no uneasiness need be felt on account of the other channels dividing the waters, as from the moment this improvement commences, in the chosen channel, by a consequent draft of the water, as the depth increases the velocity of the water through it, by the time it reaches the sea, it will be sufficient to keep the bed, renders the water still less active, and that sluggishness increases the deposit, until they cease to be channels of outlet, and assume the character of mud plots, receiving from the high tides and winds, deposits of rich wood and trash, until their admixture with earth become marsh lands, occasionally set with shrubbery, and by degrees become elevated sufficient to be reclaimed for agricultural use.

As to the boiling springs in the channel of the Mississippi, so much dreaded by some writers, they are not to be regarded as forming any objection to the attempt to deepen; as I shall be able to show in my next number. Your obedient servant,

JAMES FORT MUSE.

NO. IV.

Messrs. Editors.—I believe it is universally admitted, that the best method of curing a disease, is to remove the cause. Apply this to the boiling springs in the mouth of the Mississippi, and they cease to rise. Seek the fountain head from which they rise, and you find it, impended in those basins or lakes on the sea shore, partly covered by what are called floating marshes, or trembling prairies. These basins or lakes are annually filled from the spring floods of the Mississippi river; and their original outlets, being stopped up by drift-wood, trash, and fallen and decayed vegetation, and the confined body of water retained in them so high above the low water mark in the outlet, streams from the Mississippi, that it is pressed through the softer parts of the subterranean passes until, finding the lighter superstratum in the chosen channel of the mother stream at her mouth, bursts up and forms the boiling springs as seen and feared. To reduce these basins or lakes of waters so confined, to fresh wanted level, we must, by the improvements I propose, reduce the high water mark on the river the eight feet I have assumed, and she ceases to fill by her outlet streams, those lakes or basins by her spring floods; and then the operators on my plan, will, by small ditches, drain the waters out of them; and the floating marshes and trembling prairies will become terra firma, and may be easily reclaimed and made the finest cultivable land in the world. Let us now count the cost of this improvement.

I have said that the run of the Mississippi through the state, can be shortened two hundred miles, and I again say it can be shortened that distance from the city of New Orleans to the upper line of the state, by cutting off her principal bends. These cuts will probably require fifty miles of cut; the width will not necessarily exceed one mile; say then, the cuts will cover fifty sections of land, thirty-two thousand acres, this employs purchased from the owners for an average price of thirty dollars per acre, nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars, three cuts can be made for ten thousand dollars per mile, one million of dollars; the boat and harrow will probably cost forty thousand dollars, and she can be operated, on the chosen channel, one year for sixty thousand dollars; and one year will afford ample time to give the depth desired. Aggregate cost, two millions and sixty thousand dollars. A petty sum, compared with the value of the improvements, in a pecuniary point of view; without taking into consideration the increased health of the country, the increase and quality of population migrating into this garden spot, from our sister states, the increased wealth, and political weight in our federal family, and last, though not least, the addition, by this much desired migration, of talent and enterprise, to increase our social enjoyments.

It will be asked, how procure the means to effect the object desired? I will answer in my next.

JAMES FORT MUSE.

[To be continued.]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SEMI-WEEKLY REPORT.

Since the five previous days have passed, among numerous arrivals from above with full cargoes of western produce, there appears to be a slight improvement in business, but not to any great extent—the effect of the free navigation is not as yet generally felt.

The Money market continue tight as ever, and it is difficult obtaining exchange especially very much against any great improvement in business. Exchange on England is selling from 5 to 7 per cent premium and difficult to dispose of; the principal sales are at 6@6½.

The Cotton market is dull—the price same as last week. We quote Louisiana and Mississippi cotton, 10@11c; Tennessee and North Alabama, 9@9½; very little of the latter in market. Sales since Friday morning, 2,000 bales.

There has been a good demand for sugar and Molasses—of the latter there is more on the Levee unsold. Sales since Friday, about 400 hhds sugar, and about 300 hhds molasses. Price of plantation have been small since last week, caused in a great measure by the scarcity of money.

Western Produce in general is looking down—we refer to table for quotations in general.

Flour we quote at 7.75@8.25 ⅌ bbl.—the latter, however, is the current rate, but doubtful if that price, but sales to some extent.

Corn—The current price, 62@65c ⅌ bushel, sales to-day, to about 20,000 bushels, from boats, as unsaleable yesterday and to-day.

Prices Current and Stocks and Produce.				
Cotton, ⅌ lb—				
La & Mississippi Good ord	10c		11c	
Good fair	13½		14	
Fair	13½		14	
Middling	10½		12	
Ordinary	9		10	
Tennessee, ⅌ lb—				
Fine quality	11		12	
Second	9		10	nominal
Ordinary	7		8	
Sugar, ⅌ lb—				
La. good to fine	6		6½	
Common to middling	5		5½	
On plantation	5½		6	Very little in market.
Molasses, ⅌ gal—				
On plantation	29		33	
Bacon, ⅌ yard—				
Western	20		21	
Scotch long	19		20	Dull.
German	18		19	
Bacon, ⅌ lb—				
Western	8		8½	Dull.
Northern				
Flour, ⅌ bbl—	7.75		8	
Grain, ⅌ bbl—				
Corn in sacks	1 12		1 25	Good demand.
Shelled, ⅌ bush	0 62		0 65	
Oats	0 40		0 45	
Provisions, ⅌ bbl—				
Beef, Mess	18		00	
Prime	15		00	
Pork, Mess	23		24	
Prime	20		00	
Mess	19		21	
Prime	17		00	small sales.
Prime O	15		00	
Hog round, ⅌ lb	7		7½	
Bacon, Hams	12		00	
Cumberland	10		00	
Middlings	12		14	
Shoulders	8		8½	
Lard	10½		11	good demand.
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb	30		35	
Western	20		25	
Whiskey, rectified	18		19	small sales.
Common	10		00	

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Harmon Scott, 1028 bales cotton, 263 tons hemp, 3 bales sundries.

New York—Per ship Mississippi—925 bales cotton, 171 bbls lard, 57 ks do, 6 bbls sundries, 140 bbls hams, 112 do sugar, 1 bbl molasses.

Per barque Rosea—375 bbls as per 30 bills undersigned.

Glasgow—Per ship Tuskar—574 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Rienzi—1400 bbls flour.

Per schr Andrew Jackson—866 bbls flour, 10 do beef, 10 do pork, 1 do sundries.

Charleston—Per schr Corine—Small bills sundries, provisions, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per schr Dodson from Attakapas—131 bbls sugar, 112 bbls molasses, to Duncan, Wright & co and Stevens & Thompson.

Per schr Merchant from Attakapas—41 bbls lard, 15 bbls molasses do—to order.

Per steamboat Monmouth from Alton—List of bills purch. 31 bbls tallow do Layet & Amelung; 161 bags corn 3 J Digges & co; 333 bbls flour, 311 bags 31 bbls lard Mahard & sigerson; 55 bales cotton, 3 bags cotton seed, Smith, Pleasants & co.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Plaquemine—38 bales cotton 102 bbls molasses Adams & Walshall; 16 bales cotton J H Plauche & co; 37 do 15 bbls sugar B Lanehamby; 7 bales cotton A Martin & co; 23 R Brutler; 40 do 1 bale wool O Lanier; 3 bales cotton Sheriff & Laurens; 14 Brand & Landry; 18 bbls molasses do; 5 bales cotton, 68 ks molasses, 1 hogshead sugar 10 bales cotton Pierson, Bonner & co; 40 bbls molasses H Brown & co; 18 P Pritchard; 24 bbls sugar J W Stillwell & co; sundries on board.

Per steamboat Monongahela from Cincinnati—70 bbls pork, 300 kegs lard, 1 do pork, Layet & Amelung; 17 kegs do do Mahard & sigerson; 55 bbls whiskey J Bagelle & co; 242 Varion & co; 25 bbls lactic, 300 pcs 2 bdls pork, 2 kegs lard 37 bbls whiskey, 6 Gorman; 102 shingles, 12 bbls whiskey, Adams & Hewitt; 10 half do Stephens & co; 2 coils rope M L Hardeman; 7 barrels lard Mahard & sigerson; 6 kegs 3 bbls do M Barnes; 120 bbls whiskey T Chandler; 76 Bleecker & Hall; 4 bales cotton M White & co.

Per steamboat Geo Clark from Louisville—832 kegs lard 9 Ferguson; 10 bbls 5 cases pork, 96 bbls, 3 do lard, W Chisolm; 18 pcs baggins, 15 coils rope, 7 bales twine, 2 Marshall & Hill; 18 pcs baggins, 25 coils rope, Chisolm & Thompson; 200 bbls flour, G Gorman; 102 shingles, 12 bbls whiskey, Adams & Hewitt; 10 half do Stephens & co; 2 coils rope M L Hardeman; 7 barrels lard Mahard & sigerson; 6 kegs 3 bbls do M Barnes; 120 bbls whiskey T Chandler; 76 Bleecker & Hall; 4 bales cotton M White & co.

Per steamboat Geo Clark from Louisville—832 kegs lard 9 Ferguson; 10 bbls 5 cases pork, 96 bbls, 3 do lard, W Chisolm; 18 pcs baggins, 15 coils rope, 7 bales twine, 2 Marshall & Hill; 18 pcs baggins, 25 coils rope, Chisolm & Thompson; 200 bbls flour, A H Walker & co; 7 bbls 30 half do beef, E W Buchan & co; 10 bales cotton E Dudley; 10 T Brown; 5 N & J Jack & co; 28 Hobson & Gooch; 223 B Bagan; 32 Burke; 30 and 4 cases sundries, on board.

Per steamboat North Alabama from Vicksburg—195 bales cotton H Brierre; 41 Borne, Watt & co; 170 Butler, Hamilton & co; 135 N & J Jack & co; 134 J Ogden; 115 W Bogan; 115 J Wright; 92 W Oakey & co; 72 Taylor, Carmichael & co; 67 Brown & co; 64 Laubach & Thompson; 57 Bennett, Brown & co; 51 Wright, Pierce & co; 50 Hughes, Thompson & co; 40 Hosely; 31 Keys & Rolleson; 30 M White & co; 9 do Adams & co; 30 J Gooch; 27 Bowe & Crenshaw; 15 Morris, Jones & co; 13 Martin, Pleasants & co; 3 Dobbs & Hall; 2 sundries.

Per steamboat Norman from Louisville—70 pcs baggins, 16 coils rope, 93 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 113 coils rope, 31 pcs baggins, 3 bales twine, 34 bbls lard, Bleecker & co; 42 bbls lard, 2 half do sugar, 4 144 pkgs, G Dudley; 22 do sugar, 12 do lard Chisolm & Thompson; 2 bales 116 bbls flour Gordon & Southgate; 48 bales cotton Quigley & Adams; 3 do Brown & Wright; 2 Martin, Pleasants & co; 7 do Lockhart, Pearce & Devereaux; 6 M Hughes; 6 do Burke; 10 do Watt & co; 10 Lawrence & Chalmers; 17 Pickett, Bank & co; 42 B Diggers; 18 Bolton & Gooch; 60 bbls flour owners on board.

Stocks.			
Bank of Louisiana	110		
Bank of Louisiana, 1st mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 2d mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 3d mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 4th mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 5th mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 6th mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 7th mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 8th mortgage	100		
Bank of Louisiana, 9th mortgage	100		
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Bank of Louisiana, 87th mortgage	100		