NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1839

☞ In the columns of to-day's paper will be found a notice of postponement until April next, of the sale of a portion of the public lands, ordered at Natchitoches. It will be perceived on examination that the postponement only applies to *certain lands situated within the limits of the parish of Caddo.*

DELIBERITY.—The mail failed again yesterday, beyond Charleston.

FROM TEXAS

The steam packet Cuba, captain Carson, arrived about 1 o'clock this morning, from Galveston, which she left at noon on the 31st ult. We are indebted to the courtesy of a passenger for the Houston Telegraph of the 26th ult.

Wm. Bryant, Esq. of this city, has been appointed Texian consul for this port.

Congress was still in session at Houston. A bill to establish a college with the public domain, excited considerable discussion in the house. In the senate, Mr Wilson, from Hemisphere, was expelled on the 26th, for the use of profane language in his place, and resisting the officers of the chamber. Preparations are still making for the effectual protection of the frontier, though the Indian difficulties appear to have subsided.

The murderer Cook, from Mississippi, has been apprehended in Galveston, and is now confined at that place.

The Cuba had head winds and experienced rough weather during the whole of her trip.

THE LEGISLATURE

The two branches of the legislature of Louisiana commence their important labors on Monday next.—Though this enlightened body have duties manifold and important to accomplish, yet viewed in various respects, the sphere of its functions will be found far more limited than that of the legislature of the preceding year. We had then the great question of banks and banking, with all its financial perplexities to embarrass our representatives. Identified with this subject, became topics of general politics; the cards of parties waxed warmer as the session advanced, and the entire question instead of being discussed and determined with regard to correct principles and the immutable laws of justice, was converted into an interminable theme of acrimonious controversy, in which the bitterness of partisanship was especially conspicuous, and the reproaches of the adverse factions were bandied from side to side with pertinacious and lamentable zeal. The session began, continued and closed, while but little active business was performed, and nothing achieved in regard to the momentous subjects of deliberation that had engrossed so largely on the time and patience of our legislators. Perhaps few sessions of any legislative body have occurred of similar duration, in which so much was discussed and so little accomplished.

From the present assembly, however, we may reasonably anticipate an entirely opposite course. The currency question will no longer divide our representatives, and kindle discord and political animosity into their councils. The subject is now beyond the interposition—the resumption of specie payments, the revival of prosperity, the return to the former condition of things, have placed our monetary institutions no longer within the pale of legislative scrutiny, and as this *pomum discordiae*—this unceasing source of eternal schism will no longer harpin and distract our legislators, we may anticipate a briefer period to their deliberations. It is evident that on the leading subjects of discussion have nearly all disappeared, the duties of our representatives will assume a different aspect—they will be more executive and less forensic in their character—there will be fewer specimens of prosy eloquence, and more activity and energy in action. Our legislators will recall the purposes for which they have assembled—to create new laws, and to alter and amend existing ones as the exigencies of the period may require. We may hope therefore that much this remained unfinished at the last session will be accomplished in the course of the present one, and that the circumstances which have since transpired and which may call for legislative action, will be considered with promptitude and attention, and disposed of with as little waste of time as possible.

We do not know to what particular topics the executive in his forthcoming message, will direct the attention of our representatives, but it is evident that there are one or two subjects of paramount importance that imperiously claim their earnest reflection and decisive action. Among these is first the law affecting and determining the right of suffrage. Three months since we alluded to the absolute necessity of explicit enactments for the definition and extension of this most valuable privilege of freemen. It is evident that, under the provisions of the constitution as they stand at present, whatever may have been the intentions of the framers of that instrument, the prerogative amounts to universal suffrage. During the late elections the opinions of competent tribunals acknowledged the right on the part of any number of individuals to vote, who conjointly should purchase and hold public land. As a consequence, this novel precedent was employed by both parties to a prodigious extent, and more than double the usual number of votes was polled in the city and its precincts. This innovation upon previous custom once established, there is not the slightest doubt, that it will hereafter be practised in every subsequent contest, to a degree commensurate with the political excitement of the period and the importance of the points at stake. It is hence indubitable, that the right of suffrage will in future be virtually enjoyed by us to its utmost extent. The question however at issue is, whether it is not the duty of the legislature to take up the subject, to explain and confirm the law, and since the privilege is indisputable, to modify its application, so as at once clearly to define it, and at the same time reap from its unrestricted enjoyment a pecuniary benefit which would go to swell the coffers of the state. Viewing the question in this light, we suggested some time since, the propriety of levying a POLL TAX, payable in the treasury of the state, to be raised, levied and collected in such manner as the legislature might in its wisdom, deem just and reasonable. The most casual reflection must enable every one to perceive the advantages that would accrue from its adoption. As the law stands, a small fund contributed by a number of citizens, will enable them to purchase a quantity of public land, divided into infinitesimal proportions, and conferring upon each proprietor the power of voting. It is probable that the amount subscribed by those desirous of holding the privilege does not generally exceed one dollar per head. Now the legislature might adopt a similar principle, and by the passage of an act requiring the annual sum of one dollar from every white male inhabitant of the state, and making the prerogative of suffrage dependent upon the payment of this sum, in the course of a few years a very large amount would be accumulated, which might be appropriated to the fostering of education, the encouragement of internal improvements, or to any other comprehensive plan of public amelioration. We are well aware that there are many persons in the community opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage. It is not our business here to discuss the policy of enlarging this right—it is wholly unnecessary to enter into any argument respecting its expediency or its evil effects. The power is enjoyed by the people of Louisiana—no possible means short of a convention of the people to alter the constitution, can deprive the citizens of that power—and it is more than probable that in the present state of public feeling such an assembly would ratify rather than annul the privilege. The only question is, whether the right may not be rendered advantageous to the state—whether the imposition of a trifling assessment as a tax for the use of voting, would not be far preferable in the present undefined and unprofitable mode in which it is exercised. Louisiana would not be alone in the passage of such a law. In several states the right of suffrage is regulated by similar enactments. The constitution of Pennsylvania provides for the payment of a poll tax. The details of such a law may safely be left to the legislature—the abuse of the right may be guarded against, by requiring a sufficient length of residence, &c., but the necessity of the action of this body will scarcely be disputed. We presume that the legislature will weigh the subject with the deliberation its importance merits.

It is highly probable that the governor will allude to the atrocities attending the case of Lee, during the past summer. No man who feels that he lives under republican institutions—under a government of laws and legislators, where public order and obedience to the fiat of justice, are the great principles that bind together the social compact, can view this affair with other sentiments than those of unqualified horror. It appears that the perpetrators of the inhuman deed, by which the majesty of justice was contaminated and the law wrested from the hands of its appropriate dispensers have as yet escaped the signal chastisement due to their unauthorized and criminal interposition. If it be beyond the function of the legislature to atone for the past—if it cannot visit the parties with retribution, it can at least provide for the future. It can pass the proper ordinances to protect the condemned culprit from all extraneous and illegal interference, while being escorted from the scene of his trial to that of his punishment.

There are several other points of intrinsic gravity which will probably demand the deliberations of the legislature, but we have already extended this article to sufficient length.

The New York Star has a paragraph which speaks with pride and pleasure of the progress of the Mercantile Library Association of New York. This institution is a monument to the public spirit, enterprise, and liberality of the merchants of that city. Their generous contributions, the direct personal interest they have manifested in its encouragement, and their unwearied efforts to advance its intellectual character, and to confer upon it enlarged and practical utility, have placed it upon a solid and secure foundation that will enable it hereafter to take high rank among the literary institutions of the country. This establishment now numbers more than 5,000 members, and their annual accession is so great that the spacious and beautiful hall for lectures cannot accommodate all who are desirous to attend the courses upon the various arts and sciences. It possesses a copious laboratory, a noble apparatus for philosophical experiments, a library of all the most useful and entertaining works, and ample funds to meet contingent expenses.

Contrast the condition of this valuable and philanthropic establishment with the inert, inefficient, and deplorable state in which the NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL LIBRARY is unworthily permitted to languish. From its formation by a handful of spirited young men, to the present moment, it has barely vegetated. Twice, that within the last neighborhood the inhabitants of our state has kindly appropriated an annual sum of one thousand dollars during four years, for its encouragement—true, that the second municipality has disinterestedly loaned it a considerable amount, but have the merchants of our city, have those who possess three fourths of the wealth, and who wield the resources of New Orleans, for whose interest the institution has been founded, for whose benefit it has been continued—have they afforded any thing like efficient patronage—have they taken that paternal pride in its welfare so essentially necessary to its growth, enlargement, and expanded usefulness—have they exhibited it by contributions—have they given it the means of accomplishing the laudable object of its founders? We grieve that we are compelled to reply in the negative. It has scarcely as many hundreds as the New York association has thousands of members, and these are nearly entirely from among clerks and mechanics. Mercantile energy, so mighty in all that can add to the opulence and augment the embellishments of our city, has been inactive and niggard in those more momentous enterprises that are intended to endow our city with a lasting character for the memorials of literature and the triumphs of genius. Let this blur, this stain upon our intellectual pretensions, be effaced. Let the merchants come forward in mass, and aid an institution which has been struggling for years through a precarious existence, forced by its poverty to restrict the sphere of its usefulness, and compelled to linger in comparative obscurity, when by moderate assistance it might at once be invested with prerogatives not less important than those held by its sister institution in New York. We write feelingly on the subject, for we would wish to behold New Orleans rival the mammoth city in every attribute which refinement, civilization and industrious enterprise can endow. Nature has done every thing for us, let us not refuse to second her intentions.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Howard's resolutions on the subject of the Independent Treasury, adopted a short time since by the House, were taken up by the Senate on the 25th December, and passed by a vote 45 ayes to 29 nays. Those who have so triumphantly claimed a federal majority in both houses of the legislature of Georgia, now may learn the foundation upon which their pretensions were based. The same resolutions passed the house by a majority of 21 votes. There is therefore on joint ballot a majority of nearly 10 votes for the Independent Treasury. Georgia may be termed whig or democratic, we care not—but as long as her representatives exhibit so decided a preference for the measures of the administration, it is a matter of very little moment to its friends, by what title their opinions are qualified. The fact is, that the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun on this important subject are rapidly pervading the entire south, nor can we be surprised at their influence, when we reflect that no man in Congress, no not the most distinguished friends of the administration, ever made so admirable an exposé of the advantages, necessity and excellence of this financial project. The masterly speech of this eminent statesman, which has been correctly termed his most splendid intellectual effort, has produced conviction wherever it has been read. South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, have already expressed by decided majorities their belief in the soundness and cogency of these views, and we should scarcely feel astonished to behold North Carolina, proverbially lethargic and inactive as she is, taking a stirring part in the discussion of the great constitutional mesasure of liberty and deliverance.

In the Senate of Georgia, the bill to relieve and exonerate the several banks of the state from the pains and forfeitures incurred by them by their late suspension of specie payments, was ordered to lie on the table for the remainder of the session. Ayes 46, nays 25.

The general Banking Bill, it is stated has been approved by the Governor, and a resolution has been adopted by the Legislature to select two Bank Commissioners.

We are indebted to the Globe of the 23d ult. for the following abstract of the bill in relation to the collection and custody of the revenue, introduced in congress. It is drawn with a view to guard against the numerous abuses that have crept into the revenue department ever since the adoption of the old despotic system, and to prevent the defalcations of public officers, which from the beginning of the government, have drained the treasury of enormous amounts.

ABSTRACT OF THE BILL

More effectually to prevent frauds in the collection, keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, and to punish public defaulters.

1. That all moneys collected in the District of Columbia by collectors, postmasters, district attorney, marshal, and clerk of the district court, &c. shall be deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

2. All moneys, whether from customs, or any other source, except postages, including all money heretofore collected by the marshal, district attorney, marshal, and clerk, to be collected by the treasury, of the mints, at Philadelphia and New Orleans, who are also to take and collect all bonds for duties.

3. Cashiers of the customs to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, in lieu of collectors, who are hereafter acting as cashiers, who are to take and collect all bonds, and to collect all other moneys hitherto collected by collectors, district attorney, marshal, clerk, &c. except postages. Public receiver to be substituted for land receiver at St. Louis, to collect all moneys in that district in like manner.

4. Collectors and receivers, and all other districts to collect the money for duties, custom-house charges, or lands, and to collect any other money, &c.

5. Collectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, to be denominated supervisors of the revenue, to discharge the duties of collectors, but to receive no money.

6. Supervisors of the customs, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, within the districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, prohibited from receiving any money.

7. No collector or money to be retained as heretofore by any officer for any purpose whatever. Every payment and expenditure, of every description, to be hereafter paid through warrants from the treasury and regular appropriations.

8. Every money to be credited at once to the treasurer of the United States wherever received, and to be as heretofore to be placed to the credit of the collectors and receivers, and each depository to make returns to the Secretary, First Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States, and to furnish weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns—the latter within one month after the end of each quarter.

9. Warrants to disbursing officers not to be issued till necessary to meet expenditures. Disbursing officers to deposite their money in some depository, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such depository to make to him and to the head of the Department under whose direction the expenditure is made, monthly statements of the accounts of the disbursing officer.

10. All supervisors of the customs, all collectors or surveyors, naval officers, registers of the land offices, district attorney, marshals and clerks of the United States Courts, to furnish the Secretary and First Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Treasurer, with their weekly, monthly, and quarterly return of all moneys received by them, or which ought to be received by the retrivers of any denomination in their districts, as the case may be, and of all bonds, whether complete or not, and monthly statements of the bonds in suit.

11. Cashiers of the customs, public receivers and treasurers of the mints, to furnish weekly, monthly, and quarterly statements of all moneys received, of all bonds, and of bonds in suit. Quarterly statements within one month after the end of the quarter.

12. If the accounts of any officer are not furnished within one month after the end of the quarter, he shall be dismissed, unless satisfactory reasons for delay are given to the President.

13. The same penalty on the accounting officers, if they account for and settled within one month after they are received.

14. The secretary of the treasury to furnish both houses, on the first Monday in January at every session, with a statement of the amount to the end of the third quarter of the preceding year, of every receiving and disbursing officer, to be counterstamped by the first comptroller and the treasurer. If the accounts are not furnished or not audited, reasons to be stated to Congress.

15. Supervisors, naval officers and surveyors of the customs, to be a check on the cashiers of the customs; registers over land receivers and public receivers, naval officers and surveyors over collectors; directors over treasurers of the mints; at the close of each quarter to examine their books, accounts, and money on hand, and to make a full, accurate and faithful return to the treasury of their condition.

16. Secretary of the treasury to cause similar examinations to be made at any time by the marshal, or district attorney of the district.

17. House of representatives at every session to appoint a committee to make regular examinations of any one, or of all, the depositaries, and to report to both houses; and in case of defalcation or fraud, to inform the president of the fact.

18. Officers having charge of the public money, to distinguish every financial duty required of them by law or by direction of the heads of departments, in pursuance of law.

19 and 20. All public officers, whether receiving the public money or directed to make returns of the revenue, to give ample bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties.

21. Receivers of the public money within the district to pay it over weekly, or oftener, as the secretary of war may direct, to the treasurer.

22. Secretary to withdraw balances from the present depositories, and where banks have been in any way employed, in a manner convenient to them.

23. Authorize secretary to transfer the public money as the safety of the public money and convenience of the public service may require, and to draw on any one of them as may be most proper for the public interest and convenient to the public creditor.

24 and 25. Authorize special deposites, except where special depositaries are established by this act—in banks, in specie, and then the money in the banks of any officer exceeds the amount of his bond, or when it may be considered unsafe. Prescribe the condition and terms of the special deposite. Bank to make no use of any kind of the money. To be under joint control of the bank and some officer of government, and not to be drawn upon by warrant, as in other cases, nor without the express order of the secretary of the treasury. Commission to be allowed for safekeeping.

26. Any receiving or disbursing officer depositing the public money with banks, or keeping in his possession bank notes, and thus enabling any bank or banks to become indebted, directly or indirectly, to the United States, and to discount on any such balance, whether any bank or banks shall discount on the same or not, shall be dismissed the public service, and forfeit all compensation due him.

26. In case no bank to receive special deposites, money to be transferred to one of the special depositaries.

27. Secretary to make regulations requiring the prompt presentation of all warrants.

28. All officers, with their clerks, &c. to keep accurate accounts; and if any one shall make a fraudulent return of the revenue, or shall use the public money, in any manner whatever, for private purposes, when convicted of either, to be declared a felon—to be imprisoned for not less than two, nor more than five years—and to be fined the amount of any such fraudulent return, or of the money embezzled.

30. Salaries; cashier at New York, $4,000; at Boston, $3,000; at Charleston, $3,000; public receiver at St. Louis, $2,500. To take any compensation from persons having business with these officers, a misdemeanor, and to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

31. Secretary authorized to procure temporary places of deposite until the public buildings are finished in Washington, New York and Boston.

32. Where the officers are not already provided with safes or vaults, or both, authority to procure them. Twenty thousand dollars appropriated to pay these, and any other expenses arising under the act.

33. Two clerks in the Treasurer's office; two in the cashier's office at New York; one at each of the other four special depositories; each to receive $2,000 per annum, and to give sufficient bonds, and be liable to all the penalties imposed by this act.

34. All officers to make oath or affirmation to discharge their duties faithfully, &c.

35. All acts, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, repealed.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY,

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Report of the 2d and 3d January, 1839.

Ullass, a free negro, found among a number of slaves, condemned to a fine of $25.

Eugene, John and Nancy, slaves, found at a meeting, punished according to law.

Henley Cooper and Robert Steward, vagabonds and suspicious characters; sent to prison for nine months.

Isaac, George and Sam, slaves, found at a meeting; punished agreeably to the ordinances.

John Quin, John Loury and Wm Brown, vagabonds and suspicious characters; sent to prison for one month.

Louis, Eugenie, James, Mary, and Marie-Madeleine, slaves, sent to jail at the request of their owners.

Louis, Hete, Firmin, Edouard, slaves, found late at night; sent to jail.

LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 29	Charleston	nov 9
Boston	dec 29	Mobile	dec 1
Philadelphia	dec 29	Savannah	dec 1
Washington	dec 29	Norfolk	nov 5
Baltimore	dec 29	Mobile	nov 1
Charleston	dec 29	Mobile	dec 29
Vera Cruz	dec 29	Mobile	dec 29
Tampico	dec 29	Havana	dec 29
Mexico	nov 10	Hamburg	dec 24

Mexico is in a state of revolution.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Helena, Whiting, Havre. J Denniston & co
Ship Vaillant, (Fr) Benoven, Marseilles. Ashbridge & Jenkins
Ship Mississippi, Burdett, New York. Hale & Cohen
Brigue Mars, (Br) Roper, Liverpool. Holmes & Mills
Brig Wilson, McNeir, Providence. G Buckin
Schr Fortune, Scarborough, Arkansas master
Schr Junius, Flanders, Vera Cruz. D Marmon

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hudson, Paulsine, from the Passes—towed in ship Cherokee and L S Rich; Tom ham—brought up ship Tiptoe, barque Gilmore and brig Catharine. Left N E Pass 31 inst. at 5 p m—nothing in sight off the pass—ship Constantine and several small vessels in the river.

Tow boat Porpoise, Davis, from the E Pass—towed in ship Isaac Franklin—brought up ship Arno, ship brig Prestigio, and from the coast barque Gazelle, snow and brand. Left at inst at 6 p m—nothing new.

Ship Arno, Dyer, Boston 17 days—to master.

Ship Tiptoe, Plummer, Boston 22 days—to master.

Ship Charles, McLaughlan, New York 23 days—to master.

Barque Gilmore, Wheeler, Boston 19 days—to master.

☞—Capt W. reports the pilots have the privilege of copying the list of the quarantined at the vessels range.

Brig Rizarda, (Sardinian) Tuccaro, Boston 22 days—to G Brelsford.

Brig New England, Colby, Thomaston 21 days—to master.

Brig Water, Blanchard, Guanaja, W I, 18 days—to master—in ballast.

Brig Prestigio, (Sp) Olivera, Havana 6 days—to R Greenlee & co.

Brig Catharine, Rose, Charleston 10 days—to J W Zachariе & co.

Schr Hunter, Cliff, Arabia, Honduras—in master—in ballast.

Schr Betsy, Reynolds, Mobile—to W & E M Haines.

Steamboat packet Cuba, Carson, Galveston, Dec 31—to Bogert & Hawthorn.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Levant, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Dalecia, Walker, from Mobile.

Steamboat Carolina, Sutton, from Mobile.

MEMORANDA.

House at Charleston, Dec 28, brig Lance, Clark.

SPOKEN.

22d ult, off Key West, 17 S stem of our Boston, on a voyage all well.

22d ult, on the Banks, from brig Active, from Bremen for N Orleans.

☞ APPLES—50 bbls New York Pippins landing from ship Ripon, for sale by
J. & J. ANDREWS, 28 Gravier st.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Sarah, 38 bbls ale, 1 cask tape, 664 bales cotton, 3 bags and 3 trunks mdse, 30 bbls pearlash, 4 casks tamarind, 60 bbls beef, 200 bbls sugar, 40 do pork, 1 half bbl beef 2 do syrup, 1 hogshead tobacco, 10 bales sheeting, 16 bales hose.

Havre—Per ship Hebrew, 1,022 bales cotton, 10,000 staves.

Marseilles—Per ship Vaillant, 634 bales cotton, 1 bale sundries.

Liverpool—Per Br barque Mars, 996 bales cotton, 24 bbls dry wood.

Providence, R I—Per brig Wilson, 465 bbls molasses, 30 bales buffalo robes, 215 bales cotton.

Amphitrite—Per sloop Tuscan, 20 bbls.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Timoleon, 10 bbls and 23 bundles sassafras, 3 bbls sassafras, 1 bbl oil, 16 bags paint, 1 bundle brass wire, 1 hogshead tarpaulins, 181 package 1) bales mat 4 cases mdse, 1 box tools, 1 case segars, 40 bags specie, 10 cases and 5 bales quinsones, ribbons, insulins, hats and rush cases.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Carleton, 25 kegs cordials, 289 bags peanuts, 180 bundles chains, small iron furniture and mdse.

Boston—Per barque Gulnare—A ss mdse.

Per ship Tarlton—A ss mdse.

Per ship Arno—A ss mdse.

Havana—Per Sp brig Prestigio—445 bags coffee, segars and fruit.

Charleston—Per brig Catharine—250 ccs rice, 80 bbls bread, and segars.

Thomaston—Per brig Rizarda—1200 bushels lime.

Per brig New England—1000 bushels lime.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per schr Belle Creole, McNeil—60 bales cotton to Caldwell & Hickey.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge, from Bayou Sara—141 bales cotton Allain & Trepanier, 17 W Flower, 41 J Lanman & co, 2 Burke, Wain & co, 30 G Tobelman, 27 Dale & Stewart, 25 Hunter & co, 10 G M Lee, 19 H Lanthony, 3 Hunter & Gardner, 2 Chatelaine, 10 bbls molasses, 3 W Flower, 84 bbls molasses, W E Florence, 43 Champomier & Girault, 262 ass to order, J A Shrieb & co; and sundries to H Landon; E Bourgard, M Thomas.

Per steamboat Levant from Bayou Sara—111 bales cotton Abley & co, 81 A Lesbos & co, 78 A J Dick & co, 74 R Bender, McKenna & Wright; 64 Birdwell & Hickey, 56 Butler, Walker & co, 50 Peyton, Arcuil & co, 47 J B Plaisted & co, 35 Taylor, Gardner & co, 32 A Morvale & co, 27 Gayle & Stewart, 16 Bennett, Ferriday & co, 14 Prescott, Jones & co, 12 Folliard, Delozier & Proctor, 2 R Mix, 4 ss mdse, 1 Dakery & co; 3 B Lambert, sundries to owners on board.

Per steamboat Isabella from Mobile—7 bales cotton C J Wheeler; 4 bbls molas & Robbins, and sundries to order.

Bainbridge, Ohio—Per 2 flats—1007 bbls flour.

Cincinnati—Per 1 flat—240 bbls lime, 100 kegs lard.

Gallipolis, Ohio—Per 3 flats—1400 bbls flour, 40 sacks corn, 1000 do shelled, 400 do bran.

Pittsburgh, Pa—Per 8 flats—1465 bbls flour A H Wallace agent, D Barsey, Cammeron, Hyde & co.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Tuscaloosa—Hiller & Waterman, J Boulet, Lessem & Thomas, J J Herring, G Spencer, Davis & Blanchard, Bridge & co, Gobbey, Lawrie & Smith; J B Field, Bogert & Hawthorn, Gayle & Thayer & co, E H Hyde & bro, Reed & co, R Hyde, J A Roberts, R & A Tyrell, Cassidy & Bloomfield, J Allen, Shaler, Whitney, Mann & co, Hutchinson & Thompson, Jervis & Andrews, S Shaffer, W W Barnes; Bass & Hamilton, A Grant & co; Barnes, duff & co, P Shearer & bro, Hawley, Bass & Gainey; T G Chamberlain & co; W M Stevenson & co; V Nicolet; J Coulon & co; J Boughton & co; J C & D Jones.

Per ship Charlotte—W & J Haughey; W McCormac; W Newcomb; 3d municipality; Kendall & co; C Flint and F P Allen.

Per brig Rizarda—G Belford.

Per brig New England—Order.

Per brig Prestigio—R Grening & co; master.

Per brig Catharine—A Castille; Allain & Duplessis; J W Zachariе & co, and master.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET, December 29.—Cotton.—Our details of the Liverpool market this week, on account of the holidays will necessarily be brief. Operations were confined mainly to the making up quantities for next week's sales, and descriptions have undergone little change. The sales of the week amount to upwards of 3,000 bales, viz: 50 bales at 8, 5 at 8½, 67 at 9, 185 at 9½, 195 at 9¾, 250 at 10, 65 at 10½, 352 at 10¾, 10 at 10¾, 1 at 10¾, 207 at 11, 50 at 11½, 300 at 11¾, 20 at 12, 32 at 12½, 10 at 12¾, 258 at 13, 98 at 13¾, 12 at 14, and 40 at 15 cents.

Rice—There appears to be considerable disposition to enter largely into the business of the season, but holders are firm and purchasers are not willing to operate at the prices of the last week, viz: from 4½ to 5 cents. For the last week the sales have been 1,720 ccs at from 4½ to 5 cents.

Flour—We continue to report any large sales of flour 300 bbls of Baltimore and 500 do Richmond, at $5, 5½ and 5¾ per bbl. The sales are hardly capable of being quoted.

Corn—A much better feeling is manifested this week and we have to report a large transaction, though in name it has been trifling. We hear that there is an advance on all qualities of Corn on the Cob. The new crop is fast coming forward. We quote the market 50 cents.

Molasses—Cuba is retailing at 30@32c, and New Orleans at 35 to 40c, a great many country merchants were in town this week, and we anticipate a good business for all kinds of groceries.

Sugar—We have no sales of consequence to report; Muscovadoes are worth 5@6½c.

Bacon—Is still retailing in small quantities at 7½c; hams are at 7@8c; shoulders at 5½; sides at 6½c.

Lard—Is worth 6c.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Levant—J A Bauer and family, Mrs Bauer and family, messrs Adams, Crane, Charlo, Stirling, Rosing, Rosbo, Thomas, Bellamy, Brock, A Dechaut, Williams, Farrar, Hudson, Gaudet, Austin, Marion, Courville, Bouquet, Bouquet, Bouquet, Bouquet, Bouquet, Lewis, Turpenn, Brown, Donnahan, Robertson, Ellis, Denny, Campbell, Sanders, Wood, Wood, Wood, Turnbull, Robinson, L Dial, Fuselier, Hamburg, R Hamburg, J Thornton, Lessen, Bogue, Grimmer, Pinney and children.

Per steamboat Isabella—R Simmons, W Harden, J Hoffman, Mrs Hoffman, Ferry, Fitzpatrick, Fitzpatrick, W Dunnard, Mott, Bailey, Hammond, Lyon, Barbyck, McLaughlin, Barrell, Page, Armstrong, Nordhoff, Everest, Hamilton, S Weed, Barrell, Page, Armstrong, Nordhoff, Everest, Hamilton, S Weed.

Per steamboat Carolina—Mrs Brett, nun nurse, infant Porter, Mr Boatwright, Mr Lanthorn, Mr Lanthorn, Mr Lanthorn