NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1838.

☞ We are again compelled to omit a number of advertisements that should have been inserted.

ANNE BOLEYN.

We are not greatly habituated to lavishing indiscriminate praise, and hence we trust that our sincerity will not be questioned when we assert that this production is one of the finest dramatic pieces we have seen for years, and infinitely superior to nine-tenths of the new plays that are annually forced into a sort of sickly existance, linger feebly through half a season or less, and then die a natural death. Anne Boleyn has genuine and sterling claims to admiration. As an historical tragedy the author has succeeded in giving powerful attraction to a subject barren of much effective incident. He has thrown an interest around it which commencing with the first scene, becomes more intense in proportion to the development of the plot and reaches its climax only at the denouement. He has followed history with as much accuracy as was requisite for the broad outlines of the piece, and he has managed the story with a felicitous art that makes the incidents flow naturally and easily out of each other.

The plot, however, is the least attraction of this remarkable play. It is of the language and sentiments that we would speak in terms of nearly unqualified admiration. The former is almost invariably elevated, select, extremely harmonious and bearing the impress of poetical inspiration. The latter are bold, dignified, occasionally extravagant, but for the most part full of noble feeling and energy. Some of the lines struck us as perfectly beautiful, and there is a glow of feeling about them, that warms the fancy while it touches the heart. The language cannot be characterized as ornate, though sometimes elaborately wrought into euphonious measure, nor is the imagery profuse, though generally rich and highly expressive. It is difficult of course to speak critically of these points, from a single representation. Strength of character, powerful incident and excellent acting will very often seduce the mind from a nice examination of a metaphor, or the scrupulous analysis a sentiment, but with due allowances for these impediments to impartial criticism, we are still disposed to ratify every word of what we have just written.

In the portraiture of characters, the author has been tolerably successful—though there is here and there a startling hiatus to be perceived. As for instance, he makes the heroine consent to wed the monarch of England, chiefly because she believes her lover false, and partly because she thirsts for vengeance on the cardinal. Yet in the nuptial scene, when the distracted Percy rushes before the astonished guests, she remains profoundly silent through a prolonged interview, sees her lover, whose affection she can no longer doubt, borne to prison without an effort to save him, and then quietly gives her hand to Henry, and goes through the marriage ceremony. With this exception, and perhaps one or two more, the character of Anne Boleyn is admirably delineated. That of Percy is well sustained—as a bold, manly, most ardent spirit, loving with the utmost intensity, and reduced by misfortune to despair bordering on madness. The character is one that interests deeply and unwaveringly. Cardinal Woolsey and Henry VIII. are thrown less prominently forward—it may be, that the author feared to attempt to limn two portraits upon which Shakspeare had lavished his genius with prodigality. If so, the reluctance is creditable to his unassuming modesty, and we hazard nothing in saying that as far as he has represented the haughty Woolsey, and the despotic Harry, his creations are in perfect keeping with the pictures transmitted to us by history.

The acting was better, far better than usual. We have never been more pleased with Miss CLIFTON than in the part of Anne Boleyn—the queenly dignity with which she delivered some portions of her role, justly received the applause of the audience. Her rebuke to the licentious monarch when he proposed to her a dishonorable connection was thrilling—it takes such a splendid example of majestic beauty to utter with electrical effect those sentiments of courageous virtue which will make regal vice quake and cower.—For J. R. SCOTT we have every kind of praise—his Hotspur and St. Pierre excepted, he can play nothing better than the Percy of Thursday evening.

LOUISIANA COURSE—3 MILE HEATS.

The race of yesterday was highly interesting, and the wise ones were taken in. Beeswing, in whose favor no one was willing to bet, except at killing odds, is a prominent friend and foe; and Pollard, the general favorite, came in last of the three at the second heat.

The first heat was won by Beeswing, Pollard being close at her heels, in 5 minutes, 53 seconds.

Beeswing took the start in the second heat, and kept it throughout. Pactolus, however, would undoubtedly have been the winner, had he not unfortunately met with the irreparable accident of bursting one of the sinews of one of his hind legs; notwithstanding which he came in side by side with the winning nag, although he had the use of only three legs during the last mile and a half. Time of second heat 6 minutes and 49 seconds.

The race to-day will be very exciting, as it lies between the famous Sarah Bladen, the rival of Wagner, and Glorvina, in whose powers great confidence is placed. If the contest is decided by bottom, it is supposed that Glorvina will not prove a contemptible antagonist of the redoubtable Sarah.

General MERCADO HENT, late minister of Texas to Washington, has arrived in this city on his way home. We understand the general has been appointed secretary of the navy of that republic.

The Democratic Review has now arrived at its 48th number—it has passed triumphantly through its first and probationary year of its existence, and may hereafter be considered as a permanently established periodical. When this masterly production set inside its appearance, its political opponents predicted its speedy downfall. The experiment of mingling political science with literary attraction seemed a hazardous one, and the unequivocal minority in which the party which sustained it stood, at the period when it was ushered into being, appeared to confirm the opinions of those who anticipated, and perhaps desired its extinction. The revolution of a single eventful year, however, wrought marvellous changes as well in the condition of the party whose principles are supported and expounded in this periodical, and in the prospects of the work itself. A few months after the appearance of the review, the signal reverses of the friends to the administration were converted into victories, and the prosperity of the party was naturally accompanied by that of its organ. Within the last two months the Democratic Review has obtained an accession of five hundred subscribers; it has lost nine, four of which were occasioned by death or removal in different states. Its entire circulation now numbers many thousand, and as a consequence, its consonance and progressive improvement are reflected again.

While those gratifying results have followed the publication of this magazine, we have seen that a kindred periodical originally devoted purely to literature, but which subsequently embraced federal politics an offset to the present review, has languished and ultimately expired. Though conducted by an individual of eminent abilities, the union of the two subjects was a fatal one to its interests. This event, we think, may be ascribed to the fact that the periodical in question deviated from the primitive design of its founders and collaborators. As a literary magazine it is reasonable to presume that it numbered patrons in both parties; but when politics were foisted upon its pages, those who thought differently from the principles it advanced, naturally enough abandoned it. The Democratic Magazine, on the contrary, was from its inception, impressed with a political as well as literary aspect. Hence it obtained no subscribers but those who were well aware, from its very title, of the creed it upheld; and it is equally rational to conclude that it derives its chief support from the party, the interests of which it advocates. We have not the slightest doubt that it has been an important agent in the dissemination of those great political truths, which, in a single exception, have brought about a series of brilliant triumphs, and have compelled our opponents to admit that we are not yet annihilated.

The December number of the Review has been in due time in our possession. As usual, its contents amply sustain the high reputation of the work. The leading article, on the "COMING SESSION," discusses the question of the probable course to be pursued by the opposition. The author acknowledges the difficulty of furnishing a satisfactory reply. He can tell what is really party, composed of individuals whose sole principle of action is uncompromising hostility to the administration, will not do than what they do. They will scarcely allude to ruin which has appeared, and disasters which have vanished like a dim beam—to tampering with the currency, when they have themselves deserted their battering ram of a national bank—to a sweeping succession of opposition triumphs, which have almost unexceptionably been crowned—or to any other of the numerous unhappy themes of the last session, for the continued declamation of noisy orators. Their rhetoric must necessarily be brief, because they have few general subjects of continued iteration. The writer believes that there is a possibility that they will, in default of argument, suffer the independent treasury bill to pass. In this we think him mistaken. The whigs have nothing to oppose—they will nevertheless find much to oppose in the triumphant sentiment of their newly forged ally, their doctrine is unconditional opposition. While they can claim a bare majority they will not dare to employ it in rejecting every project, although certified by reason and experience, that may emanate from a party they detest. The article in question is written in a more light satirical style than those usually penned by the senior editor. It contains, however, many felicitous hits and much sound truth, couched in a tone of pleasantry.

"Didier's Year in Spain," gives a better idea of the general character of the Spaniards than any work we have perused for some time. The extracts quoted are low glimpses of light on the career of the present gallantry contest, and the reasons of its unexampled duration, that invest them with considerable interest. The second article on Mexico and Texas furnishes new links to the chain of irrefragable testimony by which the atrocious cruelty and abject poltroonery of Santa Ana are demonstrated. This "Napoleon of America," as he was wont arrogantly to style himself, is beyond all doubt, one of the most consummate specimens of sneaking villainy, ferocity, dishonesty and deceitful feeling, of which we ever remember to have read.

It is say that the tale entitled "Lady Eleanor's Mantle" is from the pen of Hawthorne is a sufficient recommendation. This delightful writer, whose style is as free, chaste, and glowing as are his thoughts—who adorns whatever he touches—and who throws a beautiful halo of piety and benevolence on all the tasteful fictions which his fruitful genius creates—is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation. We look anxiously for some elaborate conception of Mr. Hawthorne, which shall at once secure him unequivocal renown and substantial reward. The gems which he presents us in sparkling profusion are rich specimens of the value of the native ore.

There are several contributions in the present number, of minor interest; among them some admirable poetry. The Address of the Mummy is a politico-poetical morceau that is a happy mixture of the serious and the comic. The Diary of a certain Bank Director must make even an opponent laugh, by the exquisite beauty of the satire and the good humor that pervades it. We have no time at present to pursue the analysis of the December number of the Review, but can assure our readers that it will not be found inferior to any of its predecessors.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The last English papers speak of a Russian war as a very probable event. The Liverpool Mail (a violent tory paper and a doubtful authority) alluding to the expected rupture, says "we have portents almost amounting to proofs of its commencement." But other English papers of respectable character hold opinions nearly similar, and above all, the march of 20,000 troops from Bombay, of whom a considerable portion is composed of Europeans, to raise the siege of Herat, a city of Khorassan, which was besieged by the Persians, in alliance with Russia, is a strong corroboration. This is a very important place, being situate on the high road between India and Persia, and the point at which the western invaders of India always concentrated their forces, previously to commencing offensive operations. It was the Aria of the ancient Greeks. It was taken by Alexander in his march to the Indus, by Jengis Khan, by Timour, by Nadir Shah and others. It is or was lately held as a viceroyalty by one of the sons or brothers of the king of Cabul or Afghanistan—The Russians have excited dissentions in the country, have raised one faction against another, and have now brought the Persians, whom they have forced or bribed into their interest, to lay siege to Herat, ostensibly because it is held by the chief of one of the rival factions, but in reality on account of the importance of the place as a station and depot for a Russian army on its march to India.

The Russian government, according to the English papers, has long been tampering with the native chiefs of India in order to stir them up to hostilities against the English; and of this, the latter are fully aware—The Anglo-Indian authorities seem to be quite alive to the nature of the crisis at which their affairs have arrived, and they have made ample preparations to meet it. The papers speak with confidence of the power of England to meet this emergency; they assert that the efforts of Russia to excite the natives have been unavailing, particularly those who inhabit the northwestern regions of India. A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, who appears to be well informed in all matters relating to India, and advised of the intrigues and projects of Russia, after alleging various facts to prove that nothing was to be apprehended from the native powers among whom Russia has been employing her emissaries, goes on thus: "Confident, therefore, as we are, in the three particular instances of Punjaub, Nepaul, and Burmah; that we have nothing to dread, still it behooves the British government to support, manfully, and decidedly, the projects of its local Indian government towards the north.—*Russia is at our doors!* it is our business to see that she does not enter. The result entirely depends on the support and vigilance of the home government; if these fail, India will no longer be a dependency of Great Britain."

It was apprehended that the Anglo-Indian army would be too late in arriving at Herat to save it from falling into the hands of the Persians. The correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury whom we have quoted, says "the assaults upon Herathave failed for the present, but against Russian discipline this cannot be for long, and our next accounts will tell us that Herat has been lost and won." But if the army that was hastening to its succour, was sufficient to overwhelm all the conjoined Russian and Persian forces and to retake the place.

The Morning Post states that her majesty's steam vessel Blazer arrived at Malta on the 14th October, bringing news from Bombay to the 12th September—Reports had reached India of the defeat of the Persian forces before Herat in which it appeared some Russians had assisted, and the death of a Russian general officer was mentioned. If this report be true; the Russian plans are frustrated for the present, for the defeat must have been effected by the besieging alone, without the assistance of the Indian army.

The military resources of the English in India are much greater than they are generally supposed to be. The natives, whom they employ in their armies, are excellent soldiers, can be enlisted to any desirable extent, and above all, being inured to the climate, they would possess an incalculable advantage over an invading army of Russians. The latter, too, could have no supplies of provisions but such as they carried with them, and remained to them after a long and painful march, through regions mountainous, generally sterile and hostile. If the army from Bombay arrive in safety and with undiminished force before Herat, the affair is settled for this season, even though the desire of the Persians should not have taken place.

We most fervently hope that Russia may be signally foiled in all her grasping designs of aggrandizement wherever and whenever she may undertake them. She is the centre and protectress of slavish doctrines in opposition to the march of free principles—every new acquisition of territory and population she makes, is so much added to the gigantic power of that despotism, which is sooner or later to threaten freedom and civilization with destruction, to crush or to be crushed by them. She fell into good hands when she quarrelled with the English. *The blood of Douglas can protect itself.*

The New York musical *fanatiques* are disputing whether Mrs. Wood or Miss Shirreff is the greater singer.

VERY PLEASANT.—For the northern mail to fail during the business season, on a fair average three times a week.

INDIAN RELICS.—A visiter to the mammoth cave in Kentucky thus writes to the Louisville Literary Register:—"There is not the shadow of a doubt but that this cave was once the habitation of Indians. The ashes of their fires, innumerable signs, proclaim it once thickly populated. Cones partly burnt, are found nearly over the whole explored cave. Mummies have been found and removed. A giant's bones rest near the mouth. Last week a pair of moccasins and a reticule were found two miles from the mouth—all made of very fine bark or grass, and handsomely plaited.—The reticule is very handsome, about six inches in length, with tassels and draw strings. The moccasins are not fellows—one is a small one, about eight inches long, and no doubt adorned and warmed the beautiful foot of a princess."

MOBILE, Dec. 27.

SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBERY.

Yesterday a person presented at one of our banks, some of the city bonds, which the teller knew, by the endorsement, to be the property of one of the other city banks, and on inquiry, it was ascertained that they were forwarded in the ordinary mail of the 19th inst. to New York. The presumption therefore is, that the mail was robbed between this place and Montgomery; and the person who had the bonds has been apprehended and committed as the supposed perpetrator of the act. No advice has yet been received at the post office of such robbery, and it has not been discovered until the mail reaches Columbus, Ga.

Those who remitted by the mail on the 19th are requested to leave at the post office a description of the funds forwarded, as it may tend to throw more light on the subject.

From a London paper.

MR. STEVENSON, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AND O'CONNELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—I did not intend until my return from Scotland the notes addressed by Mr. O'Connell some weeks ago to the editor of the Chronicle, purporting to give an explanation of the correspondence which had passed between us, and which I deemed it proper to make public. Those notes I must be drawn into any discussion of the subject of domestic slavery as it exists in the United States, nor to give any explanation of the motives or circumstances under which I have acted.

Disposed to regard Mr. O'Connell as a man of honor, I was induced to take the course I did, whether justifiable or not the world will now decide. The tone and torrent of his last letter to me, however, leaves no responsibility for anything he may say) precludes any notice than to say, that the charge which he has brought proper again to repeat, of my being a breeder of slaves for sale and traffic, is wholly destitute of truth, and that I am warranted in believing it has been made by him without the slightest authority. Such too, I venture to say, is the case in relation to his charge of slave breeding in Virginia.

I make this declaration, not because I admit Mr. O'Connell's right to call for it, but to prevent my silence from being misinterpred.

A. STEVENSON.

23, Portland-place, Oct. 29.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY,
RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Report of the 27th and 28th December, 1838.

Jean Guillaume Holden, arrested on a warrant, for making a noise in a house; bound in $500 to keep the peace.

William Jones and William Simpson, incorrigible vagabonds, arrested as dangerous and suspicious; sent to prison for six months.

Henry, negro slave, arrested as a runaway; sent to jail.

Wm. Johnson *alias* George Baier, arrested on suspicion; having given satisfactory answers, discharged.

Albert, negro, pretending to be free, having failed to prove it, sent to jail.

Benjamin and Robert, grifles, do. do.

James Roach, accused of stealing; sent to prison for trial in the criminal court.

A surrel horse taken in the street; sent to the livery stable.

DIED,

After a protracted illness at the residence of his daughter, C. LAGOELLIER, Cuba, on the 3d December, 1838, WILLIAM DIXON, Esq., a native of Killeen, County of Wexford, Ireland, aged 72 years, and for upwards of 20 years a resident in this city. This memory will long be cherished, by all who knew him.

☞ DOCTOR FORTIN has removed to No. 179 Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. d28-4t

☞ JOHN & D. FEHRMAN have REMOVED their office to No. 26, Bank alley. d28—1w

A CARD.

DAVID L. ADAMS,—J. D. SWIFT;
ADAMS & SWIFT,
General Commission Merchants, Louisville, Ky.

Liberal advances made on consignments to the above address, by
PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER,
d28 57, Magazine st.

E. DEVOTI, aware of the utility of enabling children to take part in the balls destined for their amusement, has the honor of informing heads of families that on Tuesdays and Fridays from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. he will teach the figures of all *contra* dances now in vogue, and give instructions in the most approved manner of walking and holding the body.

Terms—$4 in advance. Apply at the office of the Orleans Ball Room. 29t

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1838.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks.
Bagging, ℔ yard:			
Kentucky	40½	50	21 inch.
Scotch, heavy			do.
German	14	16	do.
Bale Rope, ℔ ℔	8	9	
Cotton, ℔ ℔:			
Northern			1 do.
Bread, ℔ cwt:			
Pilot	5	6	
Navy			
Brewers', ℔ ℔			
Butter, ℔ ℔:			
Yellow	21		
Bottles:			
French wine, ℔ 100	6	8	
Bristol, porter, ℔ gross	9	8 00	
Cotton, ℔ ℔:			
La. & Miss.—Good and fine	14	16	
Good fair	13	14	good deliquid.
Fair	12	13	
Middling	11	12	
Ordinary	10		
Tenn. & N. Ala.—Good and fine	13	14	
Good fair	12	13	
Fair	11	12	
Middling	10	11	
Ordinary	9	10	
Corks, ℔ ℔			
Alx.	14	16	
Cuba—Good to fine grass	12	13	
Inferior to middling	9	11	dull.
Rio	11	13	
St Domingo	10	11	
Cards, ℔ box			
Liverpool, rivet	10	11	
Gunnel, ℔ bbl	2	2 75	sales.
Western	2	2 50	
Candles, ℔ ℔:			
Sperm, N Bedford	30	37	
Nantucket	30	37	
Tallow	15½	16½	
Cocoa, ℔ grass			
Velvet	9	9 50	sales.
Common			
Cocoa, ℔ bbl	2		
Fish, ℔ bbl:			
Mackerel, No 1	15 00		
Do 3	13 00		
Herring, ℔ box	62½	75	
Cod	3	3 25	
Flour, ℔ bbl	4 87	5	
Raisins, bunch	2 12½	2 25	
Rifles	75		
Rum, ℔ gall:			
Jamaica, 3 p.	45	48	
Alexandr. 4th sheet, ℔ B.	4	4 25	
Hard			
Grass, ℔ ℔:			
Common	1 75	1 90	
Shelled, ℔ bush	75	80	good demand.
Oats	35	45	nominal
Beans, white, ℔ bbl	3 50	4 00	
Red	3 50	4 00	sales.
Hay, ℔ 100 ℔	1 12½	1 25	
Hides, ℔ ℔:			
Mexican	8	9	
Dried			
Salted			sales.
Lead, ℔ ℔:			
Pig	6	6½	
Bar	7	8	
Lime, ℔ bbl			
Lumber, ℔ M:			
Northern white pine	30	35	
Southern yellow pine	25	30	
Staves, W. O. pipe, ℔ 1000	70	75	
R O	60	70	
Molasses, ℔ gal	28	30	good demand.
Nails, ℔ ℔:			
Cut 4d to 20d	6	7	
Oats, ℔ gal	22		
Oil:			
Sperm, winter, strained	1 40		sales.
Fall, do	1 30		
Summer, do	1 20		dull.
Whale	70		sales.
Linseed	1 00		
Olive	1 60		
Do ℔ basket	4 00	4 75	sales.
Provisions, ℔ bbl			
Prime	18		
Pork, Clear	25	27	
Mess	24	25	sales.
Prime	21	22	
Prime C	20	21	
Rice, ℔ ℔	3½	4	
Rope, ℔ ℔	6	6½	good demand.
Bacon, Hams	12	14	sales.
Sides	12	13	
Shoulders	9	10	
Lard	11½	12½	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks.
Provisions:			
Butter, Goshen, ℔ lb	30	32	
Western	25	28	
Cheese	12	13	
Do Fine Apple	14	15	
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 25	2 50	
Paints, ℔ keg:			
Lead white, American			
No 1	3 75	3 00	
No 2		4	
No 3	6	6 25	dull.
Spanish brown			
Rice, Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs	4	5	
White, ℔ lb			
Do, good to fine	6		good demand.
Common to middling	4		
Do, inferior	3		
Havana, white			
Brown	2	2 50	
Rice, ordinary, ℔ bbl	2 00		
Salt:			
Liverpool, fine, ℔ sack	2	2 12½	
Coarse	1	1 12½	
Turks Island, ℔ bush	90		asked.
Spirits, ℔ gall:			
Brandy, Champ	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux, pure	1 65	1 80	
Cognac, 1st proof	2	2 25	
Gin, Holland	1 75		
American	60	65	
Whiskey, Monongahela	60		
Rectified			
Rum, Jamaica	1 55	1 75	
Orleans			
Northern	50	60	
Skins, ℔ dozen:			
Buffalo			
Deer, shaved, ℔ lb			
Do in the hair			
Bear, ℔ skin			
Tobacco, ℔ lb:			
First quality	10	11	
Second			
Ground	8	9	
Virginia, ℔ ℔	7	8	
Tallow:			
Prime, ℔ lb	9½		
Imperial	7½		
Chandler	7		
Tea, ℔ lb:			
Hyson	50		
Young Hyson	50		
Twine, ℔ ℔	15	20	
Vinegar, ℔ gall:			
Cider	20	25	
Marseilles	35	40	
Malaga, sweet, ℔ gal	35	40	
Dry	25	30	
Madeira, ℔ pipe	2	3 00	
Teneriffe		60	
Catalonia			
Marseilles Madeira	30	35	
Champagne ℔ basket	4	5 00	
Wool, ℔ lb:			
Mexican			
Pulled	12	14	

SPECIE.

Dollars	15 a 15	American Gold	Last prices.
Doubloons, Spanish	15 60 a 15 75	Sovereigns	4 84 a 4 85
Do Mexican	15 50 a 15 60		

BANK NOTES.

	Par	Prem		Par	Prem
U. S. Bank	par		Ohio	par	½ dis
Alabama	5 a 6	dis	Indiana	6	dis
Brandon	6	dis	Illinois	6	dis
River banks	4 a 6	dis	Tennessee	4 a 5	dis
Mississippi	4 a 5	dis	Kentucky	4 a 5	dis
Other banks	10 a 25	dis	Treasury notes	par	and interest.
Kentucky	par a ½	dis	Texas do. do.	55 a 60	dis

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	9 16 a ½
London, tobacco per hhd	¾ a 1
Havre, cotton per lb	1 a 1 16
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd	¾ a 1
Northern ports in U. K. cotton, per lb	¾ a 1
Sugar from the city	1 a 1 25
Sugar from the river	¾ a 1
Molasses per hhd	1 a 1 25
Tobacco per hhd	1 25 a 1 50

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO

From the Port of New Orleans.

CLEARED FOR.	Since Oct. 1, 1838. MAINE COTTON. This week.	Previously.	Total.	Since Oct. 1, 1838. RANKS' TOBACCO. This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season. Cotton.	Tobac.
Liverpool	9686	16561	26247	78	76	154	56150	410
Ghlp. & Hlaq.	1748	1707	3455				1645	
Other Europe		2485	2485					
Total for G. B.	11434	19900	31334	78	76	154	57795	410
France	3996	28328	32324		471	471	22967	2
Bremen		3739	3739				11749	
Marseilles		353	353				600	92
Other Fr. ports							1000	
Total for Fr.	3996	32420	36416		471	471	36316	94
North Europe							1000	
Cowes, & ind.							1000	
Other for. ports	1862½	5000	6862½	75	786	861	18216	617
Boston	2500	5491	7991		1333	1333	9000	2553
Philadelphia		1400	1400		98	98	4000	1000
New York	1092	12170	13262	91		91		2500
Other U. S. ports		1000	1000				1000	60
Total U. S ports	3592	20061	23653	91	1431	1522	17000	6710
Total	20022	77327	98349	169	2708	2877	112327	7356

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.	
Stock on land October 1, 1838	39922	
Receipts this week	19240	
Previously	135,156	155396
		195,318
Cleared this week	19922	
Previously	77327	97249
Stock on land and on shipboard		97,249

VESSELS LOADING.

FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

SHIPS.		BARQUES.	
Caledonia, Monteagle	Liverpool	Zuinga, Berrigan	Nantz
Edith, Hallet	do	Francis & Fleming	Marseilles
St James, Howe	do	BRIGS.	
Girard, Parker	Havre	Gazelle, Hall	Matanzas
Villa de Barcelona (Fr) Perpoint, do		Good Hope, Hastings	do
Valiant, (Fr) Pinson	Marseilles	R Gruning, Lapeyton	do
		Empressario, Longepre	Galveston

BARQUES.	
Mars, Roper	Liverpool

COASTWISE.	
Archibald Gray	Baltimore
Catharina, Vesper	do
Mary Kimball, Wanstall	do
Olive Branch, Emerson	do
Cochin of Cuba	New York
St Simons, Packard	do
Commerce, Price	Richmond
Exchange, Burton	Alexandria
Grandee, Gilchrist	do
Kennedy, Hatch	do

VESSELS IN PORT.

	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.
Arrived	12	11	14
Cleared	8	4	4
Leaving	6	7	10

Of the above, there are loading

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days' sight, ... 8½@9 prem.
Do on France, ... 5 @ 5⅛ 5 francs.
Do on New York, sight, ... ¼ a ½ per cent prem.
Do do 60 days, ... ½@¾ per cent dis.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Par val	Ask	Offd	Remarks.
Bank of Orleans	100			
Bank of Louisiana	100	120		no sales
Commercial Bank	100	105		no sales
City Bank	100	105		
Union Bank of Louisiana	100	110		
Citizens' Bank	100	110		
Commercial Bank,	100	par		sales
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	100	95		
Merchants' Bank	100			
Consolidated Association	100			none in mar
N. O. Canal & Banking Co.	100	par		
Gas Light Bank	50	50		
Carrollton R. R. Bank	50	50		
Carrollton R. R. & Banking Co	100	100		
Improvement Bank	100	77		
Exchange & Banking Co.	100	77		
Atchafalaya R. R. & Banking Co.	100	77		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Louisiana Fire Ins. Co.	100		
Orleans Insurance Co.	100		50 for 30
Mechanic Insurance Co.	100		
Ocean Insurance Co.	100		
Commercial Insurance Co.	100		
Union Insurance Co.	50		
Hibernia Insurance Co.	50		
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	50		
Louisville Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	50		
Orleans Theatre Ins. Co.	50		

RAIL ROADS, &c.

Pontchartrain Railroad Co.	100	100	
Nashville Railroad Co.	100		
Orleans Navigation Co.	100		
Orleans Canal & Banking Co.	100		
Lafayette Cemetery Co.	100	100	
Lake Pontchartrain Ferry Co.	100	100	
Architect Block, 5th District	100		no sales

REMARKS.

The observations in the rivers above, continue to have a very unfavorable effect on business in general, and sales have been quite if not more limited than for some weeks previous. As regards western produce, prices remain too high for large purchases, they are therefore limited to immediate wants—Rates for those articles remain about the same as last week, though the receipts of some articles have been in a considerable excess. The market is in a very unsettled state, and all depend on the state of the rivers, holders are unwilling to reduce prices, and buyers will not purchase more than for immediate wants.

We hear of no transactions in sacks, offers for sale are freely made but there are buyers

The money market is still very tight, in which situation it is impossible to expect until the banks can have confidence themselves, which will probably not be the case for some weeks to come—the rates of good notes are now 1½ ℔ cent ℔ month, and 12 ℔ cent ℔ annum for mortgage paper.

The resumption of specie payments by the banks, has gone off quietly, and people seem to prefer bank bills to dollars.

Exchange has been on dull this week on England, but a better demand has existed on the north, rates however remain the same as last week, on London 60@1 on New York at sight, par @ ¼ ℔ cent, which is nearly both rates and banks.

We have made a number of changes in our table of specie and bank notes, dollars we now quote at par—western bank notes par at ½ ℔ cent discount—other bank notes same as last quoted.

Treasury notes par including interest.

Since our last weekly remarks, we have received advices from Liverpool to the 4th, none which we do not discover any material change in prices of cotton, although the sales since previous accounts had been large.

The weather has been extremely changeable throughout the week, on Sunday night ice made to the fair knees of a mule, and since we have had it warm, cold, dry and rainy, which was the case when we closed these remarks.

Cotton—A good demand has existed throughout the week, and for sales amount to about 12,000 bales, prices remain the same as last quoted—the range for Louisiana and Mississippi fair to good ordinary 9 to 16 cents—there has however since small lots of 5 to 6 bales sold as high as 17 cents—North Alabama and Tennessee have not arrived in sufficient quantities to admit of positive quotations.

The exports are 20,220 bales against 10,916 to the same period last season, being short 2,696 bales, which stand thus—

Stock in Great Britain	31,776 bales
Excess to France	5,676
Other foreign ports	1,122 6,778
Total to foreign ports	37,898
Excess to coastwise	14,609 ℔

3,240

The reports will remain short to Liverpool, and a large excess coastwise, we should therefore conclude that a small proportion of the purchases were for the English market.

TOBACCO.—The stock at present is too small to admit of transactions worthy of note, the market presents nothing of importance, and prices remain the same as last quoted.

SUGAR.—The stock at present is too small to admit of transactions worthy of note, the stock at present comprises only 220 hhds, our general quotations are nominal. No quantity can be expected in market for some months to come—we understand that about 300 hhds are on the market, but high prices are asked. Our stock most of the stocks may be a little under 2000 hhds in store, settlement and exports, we include bales of last season, twelve of which are equal to a hhd. The latest are composed of samples and damaged to boot.

MOLASSES.—There has been a good demand during the week and our quotations fully sustained—we quote for good and fair quality 6 a 6½ cents ℔ lb, ordinary to middling 5 a 5½ ℔ lb. The amount of the week amount to about 1,000 hhds, 700 of which were on Thursday.

The receipts this week 500 hhds good 2 hhds.

RICE.—A good demand has existed during the week at our quotations of 2½ a 3 cents ℔ gallon. The receipts are 27 tierces and 10 barrels, and the sales have nearly equalled the amount, besides about 50,000 gallons sold on plantation at 21 @ 2½ cents.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE is in very little demand—we reduce our quotations for the former to 20 @ 21 cents ℔ yard, the latter is held at 9@9 cents, sales of both articles are small. There have been no freights of bagging this week, and but 42 coils of rope, for the use of the cotton season.

FLOUR.—We make a small reduction in quotations this week—we now quote 4@4 87 ½ ℔ bbl, and the unexpected some are willing to take 5 @ 5 if taken from the levee. Receipts this week 4,300 bbls.

CORN.—We reduce quotations to 50 cents @ 31 ½ bushel—a good supply has arrived this week, but prices are still held too high for large purchases. The receipts this week 8,57 sacks and 1,000 bbls on the car.

PROVISIONS.—There is no material change in prices, which are too high for large purchases, sales consequently are very limited; the stock is comparatively light. Receipts this week are 431 bbls pork, 130 casks bacon, 200 bbls beef, 182 kegs and 35 bbls lard and 116 kegs butter.

WHISKEY.—The demand for this article is very limited in consequence of the high price it is held at, as none will buy except for immediate sales—the stock remains small. Receipts this week 267 bbls. Sales are at 60@64 ℔ gallon and 20 ℔ cent.

RICE.—There is now a good supply of this article, and the demand is limited at quotation of 2@2½ cents ℔ lb, although some are asking 3.

FREIGHTS.—Rates have ruled about the same last week—say to Liverpool for cotton 9-16 or ¾ ℔ lb, to Havre ¾@1 cent, to Boston ½@1 cent, New York ¾. Two ships have been taken up this week for Liverpool at ¾ cent—seven dispatched to the river.

There are now in port 153 ships and barks and 44 brigs, of which there are 18 ships and barks, and 15 brigs loading.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Lagrange—14 ½ bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Constitution—1,026 bales cotton.
Per barque Caledonia—1616 bales cotton 58 hhds tobacco 69 boxes tobacco.
Richmond—Per brig Hector—223 hhds sugar 142 tcs 113 hhds molasses 3 bgs