LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 4	Liverpool	Dec
Boston	Jan 2	Liverpool	Jan 4
Philadelphia	Jan 4	Paris	Dec 31
Baltimore	Jan 4	Havre	Dec 31
Richmond	Jan 4	Bordeaux	Dec 24
Charleston	Jan 4	Malaga	Nov 17
Mobile	Jan 2	Trieste	Nov 4
New Orleans	Jan 4	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

CORRECTED DAILY.

$ week	[illegible]	Sterling	[illegible] at prem
U S Bank Notes	par @ 1 pr ct	Francs	[illegible]
U S Treasury Notes	[illegible]	New York, 60 days' sight	[illegible] ct. dis.
Spanish Doubloons	$15 74@$17 00	do 30 do	1 @ 1 ct. dis.
Mexican do	$13 74@$15 16	do 10 do	1 @ 1 ct. prem.
American Gold	par @ par	Philadelphia 60 do	1 @ 1 ct. dis.
Mississippi Money		do sight	par.
Union Bank—on demand	[illegible]	Boston, at 5 days	par.
do 1 year	[illegible]		
Grand Gulf	[illegible]		
Lake Washington	[illegible]		
Commercial & R R Bank of Vicksburg	[illegible]		
do [illegible]	[illegible]		
Bank of Vicksburg	[illegible]		
Vicksburg Water Works	[illegible]		
Pontchartrain	[illegible]		
Mechanics' Bank, New Orleans	[illegible]		
Commercial Bank, Columbus	[illegible]		
Rodney, post notes	[illegible]		
Natchez	[illegible]		
West Feliciana do	[illegible]		
Wm. Isaacs do	[illegible]		
Nichols Railroad do	[illegible]		
Alabama Bank	[illegible]		
State Bank	[illegible]		
Tennessee do	[illegible]		
Arkansas State Bank	[illegible]		
Florida do	[illegible]		
Texas Treasury Notes	[illegible]		
Claiborne and Port Hudson	[illegible]		
Bank of Louisiana, payable at Cin. 2½ N O. not redeemed.			
Bank of Pensacola	[illegible]		
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyrdul Missouri	[illegible]		
Union Bank and Life & Trust, Florida	[illegible]		

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1841.

REMARKS.—The business of the last three days affords no special subject of comment beyond the few remarks we have offered below. The weather is again very unfavorable to out-door operations; and at the time of our writing, there is but little prospect of its clearing off. The river remains at the same stage previously noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 14th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 15,436 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 240—Arkansas, 714—Red River, 138—Florida, 142—together, 1,534 bales; making the total receipts since 1st October, 1840, 2,404,348 bales, against 275,855 the season previous. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 1,072 bales—Havre, 1,076—Boston, 1,002—New-York, 700—together, 3,850 bales; making an addition to stock of 11,764 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 143,396 bales, against 199,480 bales at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1840 Oct. 1, stock on hand		26759
Receipts last three days	16814	
previously	365664	382478
		409237
Exports last three days	5080	
previously	240748	245828
Stock on hand		143396

Only a limited business has been transacted in the Cotton market since our review of Friday evening last, attributable in part to the inclemente state of the weather which has rendered it difficult to obtain the last receipts from being sampled and properly for sale. To this circumstance we may likewise ascribe the continued firmness on the part of holders, who have again succeeded not only in obtaining extreme rates, but have even realize another advance on our previous figures. We do not pretend to account for this singular movement—at times we have attempted to do so—but the course which our market has hitherto taken is so much at variance with the ordinary laws of trade, that the arguments of the most sagacious of the operators which I have repeated in my letter with reference to the decline of the 20th inst. Otherwise, I had confidently hoped that the misrepresentations of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must open yet, I am willing to believe, less the United States Government, when it shall be fully with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was done in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well-known occasions, have long governed the conduct of illustious officers of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was fairly engaged in plundering war against her Majesty's people, hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the state from being carried off publicly, at mid day, to be used as instruments of war against her majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her majesty's people, captured and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her majesty's government in England. I am not authorised to pronounce the decision of her majesty's government upon that remonstrance, but I have full myself bound to record, as my own opinion, in the above opinion, in order to protest, in the most solemn manner, against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of her majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. FORSYTH TO Mr. FOX.

Department of State,
Washington, December 21, 1840.

Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th instant, in reply to a letter addressed to you on the 13th, you requested to inform the president is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline" on the 29th December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in Eng'and the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the importance of the subject.

But I feel duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the detention of the aforesaid Alexander McLeod. I had confidently hoped that the misrepresentations of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must open yet, I am willing to believe, less with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was done in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well-known occasions, have long governed the conduct of illustious officers of the United States.

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