New Orleans Bee.

Office 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,079

THE DAILY BEE

[illegible] No. 78 Chartres street.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

Notice to Advertisers.

By Sullivan & Landry, at their auction store, Magazine and new and cast furniture; at the Merchants Exchange, at 12 o'clock, several lots of ground.

By D. E. Murphy, at No. 67 Magazine street, stock big and little tobacco, thousand different sizes; at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, the steam large Block Hawk.

By J. B. Crozat, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, valuable lots of ground.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, valuable lots of ground.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange, several valuable lots of ground.

The steamer Emma was announced to leave St. Louis for this city on the 5th at 10 A. M.

Mr. J. H. Dougias, Clerk of the steamer Henry Von Phul, has our thanks for the latest dates from St. Louis.

Removal.—The well known grocers, Dunlap & Co., have removed to 45 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Dealers in Cotton should attend B. T. Montgomery's sale of 128 bales this day, (Saturday,) 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, at auctioneer, 80 Camp street. The largest portion of the above lot consists of desirable grades and are in original bales.

McCowen & Landry will sell to-day at their auction mart, household furniture, &c., also a cow and calf. See advertisements.

D. E. Murphy Auctioneer sells this day at 12 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange. The steamer Block Hawk. See his auction advertisement.

Valuable Lots of Ground on Common Street at Auction by the Sheriff.—Particular attention is called to the sale to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of seven valuable lots of ground, situate on Common street, between Miro and Tonti streets, First District. See advertisements.

The steamship Evening Star, W. R. Bell, commanding, will leave her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, for New York, via Havana, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

For New York—B S Gilbertsen, Judge Duval, Br Hewlin, Mrs A Andrews, J T Reid, A S Zeisbiser, S Bowler, Ed Walsh, Miss Lizzie Porter, S P Hewlin, Mr and Mrs Tuller and servant, Mr Tuller and family, Mrs Wisdom and family, Thos D Day and family, Jos Rita and child and 4 servants, F C Minvielle, Capt Washburn, Mary Clark, Perry Wood, M Darby, A J Page, D Kneubberg, Capt Pomeroy, W H Newman, A Perry, J F Sanderlin, J Kendall, J J Parvis, J L Freeman, J Florence and servant, J L Boyce, O B Dwight, A G Wall, J A Hilsard, S A Foxall, A Lent as sub, J Agar, R Steinbach, Mrs J O Woodruff, Mrs C E Davies, J M Agar and servant, A Chichester, K Lawrence, M and Mrs Osgood, W E Lockwin and son, Mr and Mrs Frazer, Mrs E Bidell, J Drakeford, J H Hilsbrend, Mrs H Carson, Miss L Dodge, F E Sanders and lady, W Golding, D H Barbydt, Miss Montgomery, Mrs E F Beck, A J Parks, Mrs Wellington, Mrs Flower, Colonel Frank, W D Chandler, and 30 in the steerage.

For Havana—M Mapes, Julio M Cisneros and daughter, J Aver and lady, B Smith, J M Gidney, J Huff and wife, Mrs M J Ashton and three children, 4 Frenchmen.

One Day Later via the River.

Arrival of the Henry Von Phul with Western Dates of the 9th.

Gold in New York 60 1-4.

We have by the arrival of the steamer Henry Von Phul, from St. Louis, dates from that city as late as the 9th instant.

From Washington and Richmond.

(Special to the New York Times.)

Washington, April 7—Refugees from Richmond report Lee's army being largely reinforced, and he expected to start the spring campaign with 80 or 90,000 troops. Conscripts are arriving at Richmond were sent to the Rapidan Monday delay.

Report that the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad had been taken up by the rebels is pronounced untrue.

There is a general understanding in Richmond that the rebel leaders have concluded on a defensive line of operations this spring.

The Federal War Department is about to weed out unemployed Generals, to the number of thirty or forty, to make room for the promotion of others.

[illegible] Burnside has gone west, [illegible] for the purpose of raising some regiments [illegible]

A dispatch from Louisville says several of Forrest's officers have [illegible] into Indiana, for the purpose of [illegible] people to revolt. Orders have been issued to the Provost Marshals to be on the lookout and keep the people quiet. [illegible] hundred Rebels are said to be in Indiana.

He is on the way to Corinth and will choose a headquarters, with [illegible] will choose [illegible] Kentucky, with the expectation of raising a large number of recruits. Letters say he will join Longstreet, and proceed into Eastern Kentucky.

The Memphis Panic Regarding Forrest—Rebels Occupying Germantown.

Cairo, April 8.—Sergeant E. F. Hopkins, 7th Indiana Cavalry, just in from Memphis, which place he left last evening, reports that great excitement existed there, caused by a report of the approach of a large force of rebels, under Forrest, Buckner and Chalmers. Grierson's cavalry were scouting, and skirmished with the enemy's pickets four miles from Memphis. The rebels occupied Germantown Wednesday morning. All the infantry and dismounted cavalry were ordered into the fort. Citizens were busy in their stores, and the paymaster had taken their money to Colonel Kepner, commander of the fort. Some of the banks had sent their money away, while others had deposited them in the safest places. The enrolled militia, under Colonel McDonald, went to the front yesterday. All the stores are closed, and everybody is awaiting an attack.

Gen. Buckland commands all the Federal forces. Gen. Hurlbut is there.

The pickets attacked on Wednesday evening at Germantown is supposed to be a feint of Forrest to escape in another direction. The rebel pickets are ordered out, and has begun to the scene of the skirmish.

Two Hundred Rebels near the Mississippi, Tenn.—Guerrilla Band Since Shelbyville, Ky.

Nashville, April 8.—Two hundred rebels are reported in the neighborhood of Lebanon, twenty miles from Nashville. They attacked a camp of wood-choppers on the south side of the Cumberland. A force has been sent out to hunt them.

The story of Forrest's officers having crossed into Indiana, to excite the people to revolt, &c., is discredited here.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at one o'clock this morning, sent away the horses from Shelbyville, and then broke upon the Branch Bank of Ashland, but before they could rifle it, the cashier thought they became alarmed at the proximity of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and decamped. They have been doing nothing about here for the past two weeks.

Three of them were arrested and confined in Taylorville last Friday. On Sunday their comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

From Florida and Charleston via New York.

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Advices from Florida report a small skirmish March 31st, near Platka, between our picket and the rebels. The rebels were finally repulsed them, but with what effect is unknown.

By means of a flag of truce, permission was obtained by Chaplain Chapman, of the 55th New York, to visit Tallahassee to ascertain the condition of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. Report says they are badly treated, especially the colored soldiers.

General Hatch is temporarily in command of the Florida District.

General Seymour remained at Hilton Head for the present.

Gen. Gillmore has been to Jacksonville and has returned to Hilton Head.

A few shells are been probably sent into Charleston.

The famous 300-pounder Parrott at Cummings Point exploded, after being fired 4,615 times.

From New York and Richmond.

New York, April 8.—Receipts of the Custom house to day, $975,000, of which $479,000 were in gold certificates.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan to-day, at the First National Bank, were $314,000.

New York, April 8, 1864.—Richmond papers of the 30th ult. report Governor Vance of North Carolina, addressing Hoke's Brigade in Lee's army. The Examiner is indignant because two regiments recently raised by John Morgan have been taken from him and given to Gen. Gregg, by a pet of Jeff. Davis, leaving Morgan not half five hundred men. A letter from Mobile reports eight Federal vessels still lying off Fort Morgan. There is no important news in the papers.

The Billiard Match in New York.

New York, April 8.—The champion billiard match between Kavanagh and Dion was won by the former in the 72d inning, by a score of 1,500 against 1,385 points.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 8.—Money sales and firm, chiefly at 7c. Sterling quiet at 184@ to 185. Gold without decided change, opening at 60¼, advancing to 60⅝, declining to 60¼, and closing at 60¼. Sales 5,200 coupons 112; 7 30 October and April, 113⅛. Stocks steady.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, April 8, P. M.—Flour in good demand, with a free market; sales 600 bbls at $5 25 to $5 35 for superfine, and $5 70 to $6 for extra.

Whisky active, but no advance established. Sales 200 bbls.

Provisions active and still advancing. Country mess pork sold at $26, and dry at $22 50, but the store it was held higher. Bulk meats advanced to 9½ to 10¼c, but were held at ¼ to ½c higher at the close. Bacon shoulders sold at 10½ to 10¾c, but were held at 10¾ to 11c. at the store. Lard held firmly at 12½ to 12¾c.

Groceries buoyant. Sugar 16½ to 19c. Coffee 62 to 65c. Molasses 90c to $1, and upwards.

St. Louis, April 8.—Flour—The market was quiet, without change, and small sales. The quotations are 500 bbls very choice family extra at $6 50, delivered at Alton; 475 bbls choice family extra at $7 25; 100 bbls choice family extra at $6 12½; 40 superfine at $5; 300 bbls country family extra at $7 50.

Bread—Sales of 100,000 pounds standard on private terms; 600,000 pounds at 54c; 240,000 pounds Wimmer's super-coated loaves, delivered at $2 per pound.

Lard—Sale of 24 tierces at 12c.

Dried Fruit.—30 pks apples at $2 50; 5 bbls at $3 60, and 6 pkgs peaches at $5 10.

Whisky.—Sales were made to-day of 60 bbls at $1 05; 15 bbls and 300 bbls on private terms, and 237 bbls at $1 to $1 01 per gallon.

Tobacco.—Market steady and firm with sales of 108 hhds including 3 hhds scraps at $3½ to $4; 27 green leaves, new lugs at $5 to $6; 19 hhds factory lugs at $6 10 to $6 90; 27 planters' do at $7 10 to $10 90; 15 hhds common shipping leaf at $11 20; 5 hhds medium shipping leaf at $16 70 to $18 50.

Constitutional Convention.

FRIDAY, April 15th, 1864.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Judge E. H. Durell, President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. Fish offered a resolution requesting the Governor to order an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Abbott and Rosellus.

Mr. Purrell offered a substitute for the above resolution, requesting Mr. Rosellus to recall his resignation. The substitute was laid on the table, the resignations accepted, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stocker offered a resolution ordering the printing of 500 copies of the Constitution of Louisiana, adopted in 1852. Mr. Elwell proposed as a substitute that the State Lebrarian be requested to furnish each member with a copy of Phillips's Digest of Louisiana. The substitute was adopted.

On motion, the Printer was ordered to print 300 copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Convention.

Mr. Murphy presented a resolution fixing the compensation of members at ten dollars per diem, and ordering the appointment of a committee to fix the compensation of the officers and employees. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Thorpe offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the General Government, said committee to be called the committee of Federal Relations. Adopted.

Mr. Montamat offered a resolution appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to pay the members, officers and contingent expenses of the Convention. On the adoption of this resolution, the yeas and nays were called, when Messrs Abell, Austin, Bass, Bennett, Bell, Benton, Bell, Buckley, Burke, J K Cook, Terrence Cook, Crozat, Dufresne, Davis, Deans, Finger, Foley, Geier, Gorlinski, Guidry, Healy, Heard, Henderson, Hiro, Hosea, Maurer, Mandeverri, Millspaugh, Montamat, Mangum, Mr. W Murphy, O'Connor, Payout, Purcell of Orleans, Purcell of Jefferson, Schroeder, Seymour, Smith, Spellier, Stuart, Seitz, Terry, Thorpe, Waters and Wilson voted yea—45, and Messrs. Airal, Butler, Barrett, Bonzano, Bromley, Brott, Campbell, Cazabat, Dupuy, Ennis, Fish, Flood, Fondick, Gastinel, Goldman, Harsen, Hart, Hite, Howell, Mase, Mann, Morris, G. Murphy, Pace, Payne, Jeff Davis, Rosselle, Shaw, Stocker, Stumpf, Scuffer and Thomas, voted nay—31, consequently the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bleecker moved to appoint a committee of five members to wait on the proper State officers, and ascertain what amount of bonds have been issued for equipping the militia of the State since the Government of the United States. This motion lies over under the rules.

The President announced the composition of the standing committees.

Mr. Stocker moved the appointment of a committee of five to enquire and report the absence of Messrs. Wells, of Rapides, and Taliaferro, of Concordia, and also enquire into the practicability of ordering an election in said parishes. Mr. Heard moved to add the name of Mr. Labdell, of West Baton Rouge. The amendment was accepted, and the motion was carried. The President appointed Messrs. Stocker, Montagne, Airal, Heard and Maus to compose said committee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Alocha Presiding.—A man named Jno McDaniele, formerly a resident of the Parish of Rapides, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Atocha on a multitude of charges, as that of a spy, robber, murderer &c. The evidence showed that he was arrested by the witnesses for the prosecution drew a sad picture of the condition of the country were the opposing forces draw their lines of pickets. The accused it was asserted had induced with bonds such parties as had endeavored to evade the conscription law of the Confederate government and hid in swamps on the lower Red Mississippi rivers. The witnesses testified, with tears in the eyes that accused denounced his brother and caused him to be shot dead, another testified that accused had waylaid and shot at him and taken from witness a waggon load of corn for his own use and that accused had attempted to have him hanged, that accused had a great grudge against him, for him, to be permitted to pull him by the heels when swing up.

Judge Atocha decided to send the case before a Military Commission. During the investigation it appeared that a company, under the command of a captain, had been plundering all the way from Rapides to Natchitoches, Alexandria and his associates. At Alexandria the popular feeling was represented to have been raging so high against the gang that he had to fly for fear of the application of Lynch law.

Mrs. Kavanaugh, who deprived Mr. Donnelly, of the 9th Connecticut, of his pocket-book and funds, was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

Christina Williams was up for cutting a soldier named W G Lewis. The woman said they were only playfulness and the court dismissed the case warning the soldier from coming near such dangerous creatures.

Jno Miller of the 12th N. Y. Cavalry, who stole a watch from the premises of Geth. Bere house was sent to prison for 3 months. Jno. Javerty convicted as a receiver of stolen property was sent down for 6 months.

First District Court—Judge Hosstand.—Mrs Josephine Michel who had been for some time in the employ of Dr. H. Hays, in Lazenberg's Hospital, was tried on a charge of larceny preferred against her by her employer. Prosecutor said that during the night time his money box was opened and $500, one gold watch, one silver watch, a diamond pin, etc, were stolen by a house thief, and as he believed by accused, who was the only person in the house who could have done it. The house door had been found open in the morning. As the evidence against the woman was purely circumstantial, the jury felt no inclination to convict her.

Eugene Scott and Eliz. Scott, convicted of having committed larceny in appropriating sundry crockery and chinaware, were remanded for sentence.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas Leahmont Presiding.—A lot of darkies were up for raising a noise in the Beef market. The investigation was postponed.

Aug Regossed for attempting to rescue his horse and waggon from a policeman, was fined $10.

Johanna White who was convicted of having in a very unamiable mood committed a breach of the peace, got off with a fine of $15.

Misscegenetic.

The *Anglo African*, (the organ of the colored people in New York,) in one of its recent issues says:

Already throughout the country misscegenation has been carried on to a much greater extent than many people imagine. It has been going on, so to speak, not only from below, but also from above, among those considered pure Caucasians, as well as among those classed as negroes. On this point many interesting and amusing facts might be written. Simply by changing their residence, very many colored men, for years past, have been passing at par as genuine Anglo Saxons. It is astonishing how easily this can be done, even by men of quite a dark complexion, where nothing is known of their antecedents. What the result is can be imagined as well as described. But it is safe to assume that there is considerable negro blood coursing where its presence is but little suspected. It is not improbable that a "trace" may now and then exist even in the highest strata of our social system.

In the laws of nature, the blending of the races must continue in the future, whether we favor or oppose. *To stop it is an impossibility.* As well might we attempt to prevent oxygen entering into combination with the other elements, or to oppose the "manifest destiny" of the American people in this particular.

The same paper then goes ever some of the Texas stories and argues very patiently against the misscegenetic philosophy:

"One great moral of this little work is, that it is suggestive; it sets one a thinking, profitably. For a long while one relied in the doctrine now christened, the doctrine of the "ever damned by the evident detamination of the mixed bloods in Central America. Now, we think the solution of the question, is in the fact that the mass there mixed, Indian and Spanish, are not complacent any of such color."

The Battle of Spanish Fort.

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Nutshell Items.

In the Natchez *Courier* of the 12th we have the following:

More Cotton Burnt.—We hear from reliable authority that 250 bales of the precious staple, were burnt on Red River, about 40 miles above the mouth, one day last week, all of which by proper management might have been saved to the Government. There are thousands of bales in Louisiana and Arkansas, which will share the same fate if proper steps are not taken. Let officers of the Government look to it.

Reports from the Red River country say that speculators have rather a hard time in that region, as Major-Gen. Banks seems determined to keep out all of that kind of cattle, and not allow them to interfere with military regulations. We suppose that it is impossible to keep out a few favored cons who, by dint of persuasion and influence, will feather their nests nicely before the masses are allowed to participate.

High Prices of Boats.—There never was a time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, that all kinds of Steamboat stock was so scarce and high. Steamers that formerly cost from forty to sixty thousand dollars are now valued at $100,000 and $150,000. Crafts that were not looked at a few years ago, now bring fortunes to their owners. Old worn out boats, condemned by the U. S. Inspectors, now have been re-fitted and re-patched, and are eagerly sought after. The steamer Fime and Fime, we think, we remember as a St. Louis and Napoleon packet when we were a school boy—unchanged in outward appearance—now plys regularly from Natchez to New Orleans, and incurs in the offices which she would not have done years ago. The old steamer Brazil, purchased a month ago for $13,000, is now offered at an advance of $5000, or $18,000 for the boat. People seem crazy—the country is full of speculators, and some fine morning look out for a crash.

Death of Gov. Marmaduke.

Gov. M. M. Marmaduke, a prominent citizen of this State, died at his residency in Saline county, on the 26th ult., from disease of the bowels. He was seventy-three years of age.

Gov. Marmaduke was a native of Virginia. He came here in 1828. He was at one time Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of this State. He was a devoted follower of Col. Benton, and during the Presidency of the latter. Though a brother-in-law of Gov. C. F. Jackson, father of Gen. John B. Marmaduke, of the rebel army, and of Henry Marmaduke, now in the rebel navy, and also of Vincent Marmaduke, a member of the State Convention, banished by Gen. Schofield for disloyalty, Gov. M. was throughout a loyal Unionist, and died in the faith. He was a wealthy man and a useful member of the community.—*St. Louis Republican, 8th.*

Luxury Against Patriotism.

Under this head the New York *Times* of the 2d says:

The moral poison which this new blown luxury is infusing into our popular character is the subject of a text for the preacher than for the journalist. But, in fact, it needs no sermon. Every body who knows anything of human nature knows that nothing is surer than wealth and luxury to enervate and corrupt it. It requires neither ancient saths nor modern homily to tell that. But what immediately concerns us is that the greater part of this extravagance is indulged in at the cost of embarrassing and retarding the Government, which is struggling for its existence, and is frustrating the war, for which so much blood has been given. The fact is unquestionable. The Government is being, primarily by foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, upon which alone can rational currency and credit, is being more and more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be effectually prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot long continue without a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will come to an end. Our Government can practise no such repudiating shifts as the rebel Government is now employing, there is no such moral principle yet developed in our nature as to induce any national surplus of this sort. When it comes to the point that the war demands expenditure, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifice our soldiers have made in it will go for naught.

We say then that this extravagance is treachery to the soldiers, and a betrayal of our country. These diamonds, fresh daily, but there is no end to them. These silks, rustle royalty, these laces float aristocracy, let they smell, they smell of treason.

Respect for the Dead.

It has been suggested upon semi-official authority, that the fields at Gettysburg, where the Rebel dead lie, are to be ploughed up. It is to be hoped just, for decency's sake at least, such report may prove unfounded. It were far more in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to pay proper respect to the buried heroes, even of our enemies. A piece of ground should be set aside and each of the bodies, as are recognizable by marks on clothing, or otherwise, would have a separate burial, and a head board, though it be but a rough wood, should designate the name and regiment, if known. The few who so bravely contested the famed battle of Gettysburg, certainly need a better fate than that of being ploughed in. When the war is over, and the moment of calm reflection was blessed by heated passion and party malice shall have cooled a little, very many heartstricken wives and mothers will visit that Mecca of battle fields on a search for the remains of their loved ones; and who can describe the feelings of pride, at seeing the bodies of those they love, the corn or rye lifting its tall head, to preside of the unpalled for vindictiveness of man? Let, then, the contemplated desecration cease. Rather let the beautiful sentiment of the Golden Rule be carried out, and instead of resuming the fields for tillage, leave them undoubly blessed as the "future good for evil."—*New York Express.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 16, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Evening Star, Hill, for New York, via Havana, J M Guthrey.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, for New York, Master.

Schr Anita, (Sp Ensn) Guerrero, for Matamoras, Jas Kelley.

Schr Valorous, (Brethren) Pod, for Matamoras, Jas Kelley.

Schr Jesus Maria, (Mexican) Bueneventura, for Matamoras, S Fernandez.

Steamship Henry Amos, Crawford, for St Louis, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Adelaide, from Doaut, to master—34 district.

Schr Experiment, Reed, from Bayou Sauvage—Boats.

Schr Ariel, Sisson, from Buchanan, to master—Boats.

Schr Adelaide, Fisher, from Cut Island, to master—Boats.

STEAMBOATS.

H Von Phul, Pinney, from St Louis.

Independence, Pierce, from Pittsburgh.

Kentucky, Lodwick, from St Louis.

Roger Clemens, Kimball, from Natchez.

E F Dunne, Blakely, from Baton Rouge.

Belle Creole, Bragg, from Plaquemine.

Belle Dumont, Keating, from Plaquemine.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Frank Stock, Morse, from Portland, Me.

Ship Z C Amsbury, Rose, from New York.

Ship Mary, [illegible], from [illegible].

Brig Zilla, from Philadelphia.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA—Per steamship Evening Star—300 bales cotton, 1 case merchandise, 1 case specimens, 1 bbl molasses, $2500 in specie.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Mississippi—602 bales cotton.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Anita—200 bbls flour 50 do corn 12 bales shoes 1000 bbl lime 25 pkgs molasses.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Valorous—24 bbls flour 10 do wine 5 do fish 20 bbls alcohol 10 bbls candies 2 do brandy 1 do [illegible].

MATAMORAS—Per schr Jesus—20 bbls flour 10 do wine 5 do fish 20 bbls alcohol 10 bbls candies 2 do brandy 1 do [illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CARTHAGE—Per ship Antelope—[illegible] bbls molasses.

BONPOULAS—Per schr Zephyr—2000 bricks to master.

BAYOU SENTENNE—Per schr Experiment—40 cords wood 1[illegible] sawed logs to master.

COAL—Per schr Antelope—[illegible] bbls sugar Olivier & Dupuy.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer H Von Phul—600 bbls flour 1000 do corn 500 do oats 50 do J W Hodges—200 do H H Kennedy 8 do—120 do 40 cords oak 25 head beeves 110 bbls whisky 10 bbls apples 1 bbl pickles 1 do cotton G W Ordway—8 do Hunter & Co—[illegible] bbls flour 1 do cotton G W Ordway—[illegible] do J Aver—30 bbls flour H Buchner—110 do do 11 do sugar Hamilton & Co—[illegible] bbls flour 10 do lard E E Kemp—[illegible] cells rope 24 bbls pork Converse & Kennedy—[illegible] cells rope 1 do [illegible] do J Marsh—[illegible] do E J Hart—[illegible] bags meal G Merz—[illegible] bbls apples 20 do potatoes 1 do [illegible] do [illegible] do [illegible]