The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 33 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the BEE, but Mr. E. Bourger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Wilson Quirk and Delance to whom we refer collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 30 April 1849.

Saturday morning, April 21, 1849

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

A word of Counsel.

We are not much given to interfering in the business of our town friends, and south to say, in political as well as other matters, they usually evince a spirit of activity and energy which would render such interference, alike impertinent and superfluous. It strikes us however, that a view of the approaching Whig Convention to nominate candidates for State offices, the Second Municipality does not exhibit its wonted alertness. We of the First and Third have not unfrequently been made the objects of opprobium and censure for lagging behind our sister of the Second in political demonstrations; but unless the latter should besiur herself, the Whigs of the other sections will claim the right of throwing back upon their brethren above Canal street, the imputation of sluggishness and lack of zeal.

Only four or five days have elapsed since the Central Executive Committee issued its recommendation to the Whigs of the several Representative Districts of the city, to meet in their primary assemblies and appoint delegates to attend the Baton Rouge Convention. The suggestion of the Committee received a prompt and hearty response throughout the First Municipality, and every Representative District in the city, with ere the beginning of next week have taken the necessary steps to ensure the presence of a competent delegation in the Convention. The Whigs of the First Municipality only wanted for the formal action of the Gen'al Committee, and then went to work with order and alacrity. Even the old Fogies, whom age and misfortune have almost paralyzed, shows symptoms of returning animation, and are making a strong effort to compete with the First in the display of Whig enthusiasm.

In the meantime, however, why lays the Second Municipality, par in the rear? She was wont to give us lessons in the art of political discipline. Has our worthy brother grown decrepid and forgetful, and need she now those instructions which she was wont to show upon others? Or are her powers dormant and faithful Whigs but holding back to spring, like the lion, with redoubled vigor upon their foes at the moment which they feel sure? We hope so, for then we shall see the old Spartan fire second to the second Monday of the month, at which time we have ordered her assembly every representative district in New Orleans ought to have spoken. In the absolutely dispensable necessity and independent action of the Whigs of the State should be represented. The choice of the nominating delegates should be left entirely to the discretion of the Whig party. Views and preferences may be expressed by a delegation, but it is the duty of every part of the city, and every ward, to be regarded as the organ of every interest and of every section. Unanimity of decision and of the votes of the Convention are absolutely necessary to success.

Wake up the Second Municipality! Awake! Awake! from your supine lethargy. Emulate the glorious example of your associates in other sections. Assemble in your primary assemblies, nominate your delegates, and at New Orleans in the Convention present a bold and undivided front. Remember, the November elections are the most important State contest we have had for years, and must be the party which, of the two, will most judiciously preserve its energies for years to come.

Powers' Statues.

We took a call to the State House yesterday to see some new productions of Hiram Powers. He is engaged by Mr. Kennedy, Esq., viz: A full length statue of the Father Bienvenu, bust of Gen. Jackson, and a bust of Progne. They are a series of consummate beauty and truthfulness to the characteristics for creations of the great American artist. The bust of Old Hickory is striking likeness and preserves the determined expression, iron-like look and still, wiry hair which were prominent features in the original. That of Progne is an exquisite beautiful piece of workmanship, executed in the purest and finest of marble. The face is exceedingly lovely and bears the Grecian type, which seems a favorite with Powers. The expression is that of calmness and serenity. The Father Bienville is one most perfect of the three. A sad old Ill is represented as leaning with the hand on his rest and with the other grasping a cross applied to the ear. He seems to be listening attentively to the mysterious murmur of the conch, and the face expresses much wonderful precision and power the rapt attention he bestows upon the whispers near revelations which the hollow circumference is supposed to exclusively and proportion, and in grace of attitude, that statue is not a whit inferior to the Greek Slave. It is perhaps less exquisitely finished than that chef d'œuvre.

The exhibition is now open to the Powers statues, and every one with the slightest taste for the beautiful in art, will derive the highest gratification from the contemplation of these splendid masterpieces.

Important case.

—The Red River *Republican* gives the particulars of an important case argued before the District Court of that parish, and involving some new principles of commercial law. It was entitled, M. Boyce vs. Capt. Weeks and owners of the steamer Rodolph. The case had been argued about two years ago, a decision rendered in favor of the Rodolph. The boat on her pass up down struck a log and sunk, and was compelled to abandon her cargo. While she was lying at the foot of her cargo that had been landed, including the portion of Boyce's which was not injured, accidentally took fire and was consumed. In the meantime, however, Boyce had given another bale as an offset for the cotton lost. Capt. Weeks would not give it up, and Boyce instituted suit for the recovery of the value of it. The case was submitted to the jury and was argued by J. S. Hebert, Esq., for plaintiff, and J. K. Elgee Esq., for defendants. The case was conducted by both gentlemen with consummate skill, but the latter particularly is said to have made an argument showing a great deal of legal research. The main point relied upon was, that the Rodolph, having given a bill of lading for the cotton, was bound for it until she reached her place of destination.—Judge Lewis was for the defendants.

SAD AFFAIR.—Yesterday, says the Vicksburg *Register*, at 11 o'clock, about, Mr. Jeremiah Stinson, one of the owners of a new mill on this city, Another white man and two negroes were proceeding up the river in a skiff to mend a raft. Just above the "point," which is within sight of our office, a tree from the Louisiana shore fell across the skiff and sunk it. Mr. Stinson and the two negro men were drowned; the other man, who was in the stern of the boat, caught hold of the tree and saved himself.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—It was currently rumored yesterday that telegraphic dispatches had been received from Washington announcing the appointment of Wm L. Hodge, Esq., as Superintendent of the Mint; and of Gen. Wm. Dunbar, as Post Master of New Orleans. We know not how much reliance may be placed in these reports, but they were generally circulated, and so generally believed.

Candidates for Congress.

The suggestion has been thrown out, that at the Baton Rouge Convention, immediately after the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the delegates from each Congressional district should assemble and then and there, proceed to select the nominee for Congress. We concur entirely in this proposition, as it will obviate much loss of time and great personal inconvenience. It would be extremely difficult to get together full conventions in each district, after the adjournment of the State Convention; whereas, every district being represented at Baton Rouge, district conventions can be convoked and candidates chosen at the shortest possible notice. We perceive that the country parishes have almost uniformly embraced this method of securing district conventions, and in view of the congressional elections, have in most instances instructed their delegates to sustain some particular candidate for Congress. It would be well for the city to adopt the same plan, and while appointing delegates, to express a preference for such individuals as may constitute the first choice of the party for congressmen, in the two districts of which New Orleans forms a part.

SINGULAR CASE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Dispatch states that a newly married couple from Baltimore, the bride being only 16 years of age, put at a hotel in that city, three or four weeks ago, and that the husband, a mousstached and sporting character apparently, after running up a bill for $75, left the house, and subsequently sent a hack for his wife. The landlord, suspecting something to be wrong, with a friend followed her in another hack, until the hack-man who had her in charge stopped before a house of ill-fame. Here her husband stepped out and was about to conduct her into the house, when the two gentlemen stepped up.

"Do you know the character of the house?" the hotel keeper inquired of the poor girl.

"No, sir, I am entirely ignorant of it—my husband told me he had engaged board here."

Without another word being said, the gentleman passed the lady into the carriage, and all three returned to the hotel. The ladies residing in the house soon drew from the poor girl the history of her connection with the rascal who had so nearly effected her ruin. She had known him but a few weeks. He represented himself as a merchant doing a good business in New York, and gaining her confidence and love, she married him against the wish of her parents, and came immediately to New York.

The gentlemen boarding in the hotel, after talking the matter over, concluded that they would like to "look upon the face of *that* man once more." They accordingly proceeded to the house, entered it *vi et armis*, discovered the rascal concealed in a closet, and brought him down to the hotel, where for three mortal hours he was tortured in the most refined manner. The design of the villain was apparent; he intended to have abandoned his young wife, and left her in that den of shame. The wretch did not live, to deny that such was his purpose. He was then allowed to depart.

A subscription was taken up in the hotel, and the next morning the young lady's passage was paid to Baltimore. Her kind rescuers have since received a letter from her friends announcing her safe arrival to her home.

European Security in America.—The

number of the Lavaca (Texas) Journal contains an advertisement of a sale of lands in that state, on a writ of attachment, for a claim of $5,915, against the estate owned by the following named persons, and a citation for them to appear and answer:

The Duke of Nassau, Duke of Meiningen, Duke of Coloureg Gotha, Prince Frederick of Prussia, Landgrave of Hesse, Homburg, Prince of Schwartz burg, Rudolstadt, Prince Hereditary of Nassau, Prince of Leiningen, Prince of Newwied, Prince Solms Braunfels, Prince Coloredo, Mansfield, Prince Schonburg Waldenburg, Prince Solms Braunfels, Prince Charles Solms Braunfels, Count New Leiningen Westerburg, Count Frederick Alt Leiningen Westerburg, Count Victor Leiningen Westerburg, Count Christian Leiningen Westerburg, Count Wendling Westerburg, Count Hatzfeld, Count Castelmuhlheim, Count Reinsee, Count Linterbach, Count Colerado Mansfield, Count Cassee, Count Stolberg, Count Metternich, Count Victor Lobenzeig, and Bonker, L H Fellenius.

The array of German nobility known in Texas as the German Emigration Company, under whose auspices large numbers of German emigrants have been introduced into that State. The claim against the Company is for $5,915, on account of several drafts drawn by the Commissioners agents. This seems a small sum for the large, mighty and puissant Princes and Nobles named in the writ to refuse payment on, but it should be remembered that it has been eight long years for people engaged in their business of business for the last year.

MECHANICAL AND EXCITING AFFAIR.—The Rochester, N. Y. *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of an affair which caused considerable excitement where it transpired, in the town of Wheatland:

It appears that a young girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, whose friends mostly reside in Wisconsin, last fall came down in company with her brother, and went to live in the family of Mr. S. Lawrence, four miles southwest of the village of Scottsville. Symptoms were soon excited that she was the victim of a seducer, which she denied, and for a time succeeded in deceiving the family where she resided. On Tuesday last, the absence of most of the family, her conduct attracted the attention of a half-fresh servant girl, and on going up to her room found her upon the stairs in a most pitiable and wretched condition. The servant girl, brilliant, with excitement, instead of attempting to relieve and her, assailed her with unkind and harsh expressions, and left the house to call the neighbors. In her absence the young woman hastily removed all traces of what had occurred from her room, and started through the woods to a neighbor's house, about a mile distant. Search was immediately made but she was not discovered until near dark. She was found by one of those in search, on the edge of the woods, but refused to return, and while the person went for assistance, she again secreted herself, and was not found until the next morning, and was then lying at the foot of a tree, apparently dead. It was certained, however, that life was not extinct, and after being removed to the house, with proper attention, she was restored. She then confessed that she became the mother of a child the day previous—that after the servant girl left her she took it and fled—that she fainted twice during the night—found the child dead after recovering from the first fainting, and soon after fainted again. The child was found in the privy described by her, quite dead. Coroner Frost held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that its death was caused by neglect and exposure. The night was a cold and inclement one. Her story is that she had, previous to leaving Wisconsin, been engaged, and still expected to be married to her step-father's son, and that he is her seducer. Her friends are highly respectable. She appears intelligent, and has hitherto borne an unsullied reputation. It would seem, that, almost friendless, and under the strongest excitement and apprehension of detection and disgrace, she had passed through labor sufferings, from which it is surprising she escaped with life.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A few days since a young man arrived here from one of the eastern cities, in search of his father, whom he had never seen, the latter having left the place of his nativity, in England before he was born.—For years the young man had been endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of his parent, without success, and last, by one of those startling incidents which give a character of romance to truth itself, he found his parent, under circumstances as painful as they were peculiar. He was walking through one of the principal streets of our metropolis, he met a gentleman from the same city in which he resided, and who was acquainted with his history, and who thus accosted him: "Well, I declare I believe I have discovered where your father is," and proceeded to relate that in looking over a copy of the Laws of the Felons, he was struck by the resemblance which he bore to the portrait of Hennessy, the late robber. The young man laughed at the idea, and regarded it almost as an impossibility that his father should be an inmate of the State Prison; but finally a copy of the book was purchased. The youth was himself struck with the resemblance he bore to the portrait of the convict, and was induced to read and localities recurred to his memory, which impressed him with the painful conviction that he had at last discovered his father, in a convicted felon. The agony of the young man may be conceived; he resolved to visit Sing-Sing and obtain an interview with Honeyman—he did so, and when brought into each others presence, the resemblance between them was still more strikingly apparent. Honeyman trembled with agitation as he admitted that when he left England in company with the father he passed here as his wife, the female to whom he was actually married was *enceinte*, and that he heard that she had given birth to a son, who, if alive, would be of the same age as the young man who stood weeping agitated before him. There can scarcely be a doubt as to his identity, but as his mother is somewhere in the western part of this State, measures have been taken to solve the mystery which now surrounds the matter.—*N. Y. Star.*

☞ The Massasoit House, at Waltham Mass., was, with its contents, consumed by fire on Saturday, the 7th inst. The building cost $30,000, and was principally owned by the Connecticut Bank.

THE COUNTRY.—The administration party in the interior parishes are organizing actively for the approaching contest. We are in almost every country paper accounts of meetings, and announcements of delegations. In the majority of cases the preference appear to be in favor of Gen. HARMON for Governor.

☞ The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* gives as follows the reception of several American publications on the other side of the Atlantic:

"Frontenac," a poem, by Alfred B. Street, has crossed the Atlantic, and obtained a place on the tables of the critics. It has been favorably noticed in several journals. The *Morning Herald* remarks that the author describes in vivid colors the incidents peculiar to Indian warfare, and displays great power in portraying the characteristics of the scenery of the country.—"Though his verse occasionally wants harmony and sweetness, the deficiency is amply compensated by the energy of his style; and, considered as a whole, this poem reflects credit on the American literature of the day."

Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," have been republished in London by Kent & Richards in a very neat style. The journals speak highly of the work. The *Morning Herald* remarks that these tales are of such an interesting nature, and are so pleasingly recited, that they will bear even "thrice reiting, or, what, perhaps, may be a severer test of their merit, thrice reading."

An American production has been republished here called "Morgent." It is a work that has been favorably noticed by the press. The *Athenæum* devotes a long article to it, and calls it "a remarkable book."

"Buena Vista," and other poems by G. W. Cutter, of Kentucky, is a work that has crossed the Atlantic, and has been highly praised by several journals. The first poem called "The Song of Steam," in this collection, attracted the attention of *Blackwood*, and other magazines, on its first appearance in the newspapers of the day.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—Prof. Thompson in his examination before the Medical Inquiry Committee, stated that the trader sometimes adulterated the drugs—the poorest kind he sells in its natural state; the second kind he reserves for powders, and the worst of all he uses for tinctures, and this inferior kind is very often in a state of decomposition. Frauds are often practised in the drug market. Opium often contains a piece of lead imbedded in it; calomel often consists of very little more than sulphate of kalies, which is an inert substance; and white precipitate of mercury is sometimes sold as calomel, but in accounting the adulteration is even more remarkable, an immense quantity of chalk being found in it, so that the active ingredient in it often varies from 8 1-3 per cent. to 21 1-4 per cent. Gamboge is often a manufactured article; milk of sulphur commonly contains one half of stucco, as is proved by exposing the composition to heat. Peruvian bark, as it comes from the hands of the grinder, consists of charcoal, with a little red, Carthagenian bark, lignumvitæ and satin wood. Within the late as forty years ago this composition was made by the Apothecary's Company, and was supplied to the army as Peruvian bark. It is known that on one occasion two tons of the genuine article having been sent to a drug grinder, he put eighteen chests of extraneous matter to the two chests of pure bark, and sold the remaining eighteen chests on his own profit. Gamboge, or carbonate of zinc, as it is known in commerce, contains very little of zinc at all, consisting principally of sulphate of baryte, coated with a little iron. Ginger is adulterated with 50 per cent. of capsicum, the husk of wood and flour, and sometimes the article sold does not contain more than 30 per cent. of ginger. Cayenne is frequently adulterated with 28 pounds of barly meal per cwt., and lignumvitæ dust is sometimes used. Liquorice powder is made of equal parts of common sugar and bruised fennel, with a little turmeric.

Lac and Rhubarb are adulterated with coal and opium, with an extract of senna, and there is sometimes an infusion of from thirty to sixty per cent. of water. Rhubarb is often made of the refuse left after boiling, 8 ounces of turmeric, and 98 pounds of rhubarb, and the article sold often contains no more than one half of its weight of rhubarb. Nitrate of silver, which is extensively used in medicine, is often adulterated with muriate of soda. Tincture of steel is diluted with water. A gentleman now retired from the trade, had been offered any powder he could select at 2s. per cwt and when the person making the offer was asked if the article was genuine his answer was that it was the best that he could make at the price, thus showing he the powder ought be brought down to almost nothing. The druggist himself sometimes sends out the genuine article to the grinder, mixed with a number of foreign ingredients, the grinder then does his share of the adulteration so that very little of the genuine article ever reaches the consumer. The apothecaries, who are supplied by the chemists are very constantly themselves judges of the more and drugs as they present themselves in the natural state; they do not pretend to be able to apply any chemical tests to the article, and are likely to be prejudiced in their genuine state when the apothecary employs a respectable druggist who grinds for him. To the knowledge of witness only two houses in London grind their own drugs. It was his opinion that the public could be absolutely sure commonly sold to country practitioners, and he thought that the education prerequisite to medical men was not calculated to direct their attention sufficiently sufficiently to enable them to detect such frauds. Laudanum as price is one of the tests by which adulteration is punished, the poorer more inebriating drug being substituted with bad remedies. A chemist had urged the witness himself to deal with him, saying, in reference to his price, that he could supply him with drugs for much cheaper.

Domestic Affairs in England.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20th, 1849

The general market has exhibited more activity than was apparent during the week preceding, and our leading staple in particular has been the object of an extensive enquiry. This is owing in some measure to the diminished cost of transportation, enabling parties to execute orders that could not previously be touched, and also as a general rule the limits were reduced by the last crop, and indeed the political aspect of affairs in Europe is such as to require a strong ingredient of caution in the transaction of business, and the wariest attitude as issued by most of the Continental Powers will, we opine, be sufficient to counteract any advancing tendency, but ought there also have developed itself in the European markets, and in consulting, we are disposed to take a favorable view of the great conflict that seems to be impending, and which naught but a most unexpected change in the present condition of affairs can possibly avert. The policy of the English government is an decidedly pacific, that their sacrifices will be made to maintain the *statu quo*, but in the event of certain contingencies to which we have made allusion in our financial columns whilst commenting on the late news, Great Britain may be compelled to figure as a belligerent in the most enlarged acceptation of the term.

So far as the question of supply may determine the future course of the Cotton market on the other side, we are inclined to consider that all the influences bearing upon the present crop have been depended—in other words, that the expectations entertained at the opening of the season will be fully realized. In October last, public opinion had settled on an estimate of 2,500,000 bales;—our own impression frequently expressed, pointed to a yield of 2,600,000 as infinitely more probable, but the difference of 10,000 bales was regarded as immaterial in framing estimates based upon the acknowledged fact, that the production would prove the largest on record. Slight as the difference in per centage may be, the certainty of a crop of fully 2,600,000 bales, ensured some hesitation amongst the Trade, and a fraction of the decline recently quoted in Liverpool must be attributed to this cause. But here the matter ends, and the extent of supply being fairly ascertained the course of the market, must now depend upon other collateral issues. Sensitive as the Cotton Trade always has been to every passing influence, it cannot have escaped notice that some of the recent operations were of a speculative character. No article probably is made the subject of closer calculation, and none certainly has more frequently proved the old adage at fault that "figures won't lie." Our purpose is not to enter into instances in support of this assertion, but to remark en passant that though the coming crop is not fatly in the ground, there are always far looking individuals who can see further into a mill stone than others. If our readers do not understand the allusion it is not our fault. We are now in the habit of expectation of receiving the accounts by the steamer of the 7th inst., and at this particular juncture, they are looked forward to with much interest.

The weather for several days past has been remarkably cold for this advanced period of the season. A slight frost was experienced on Sunday night, but further North we hear the cold was so severe as to kill nearly all the young cotton; There is time enough to be sure for replanting, but the crop thus becomes more exposed to the vicissitudes that are likely to overtake it in the fall. The river is receding slowly.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 13th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 19,865 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 8,490; Arkansas, 107; Mobile, 64; Texas, 98; together, 21,824 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 13,788 bales; Hull, 1,363; Glasgow, 1,408; Havre, 1,334; Marseilles, 668; Trieste, 700; New York, 927, Boston, 1,612; Philadelphia, 85; Baltimore, 309; together, 20,390 bales; making an addition to stock of 1,464 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 243,598 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	27,401
Arrived this week.....		21,824
Arrived previously.....		240,347 1,602,328
Exported past week.....		1,629,729
Exported previously.....		23,302 775,791 799,133
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		243,598

Since the date of our last weekly report, it very extensive business has been transacted in Cotton, the sales having reached 36,000 bales, of which respectively on Saturday 3,000, Monday 10,000, Tuesday 6,000, Wednesday 10,000, Thursday 10,000, 6,000 to-day. The entire demand has been unsurpassed in extent, and the increase of the week above that of the preceding one, has been 15,000 bales. The advance which we noted in our last report, has been fully maintained, and the sales having reached fully 1,000 bales, leaving the market again at the close with a comparatively small supply. The rise ceases still continue high, but we now look forward to a material increase. Prices are fully maintained and we repeat the former quotations, viz: Low, 3¼@3½c.; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 3¾@3¾c.; Fair to Prime, 4¼@4¾c.; Choice and Selections, 5 @5¼ cents ₰ lb. Most of the sales particulars of which have been withheld, and we can only notice the following: 94 bales. Adamtad, at 3¼c, 23 do. at 3½c; 27 do. at 3¾c; 2 do. at 3c; 14 do. at 4¼c, 3 bales. Refined, at 4½c; 10 do. at 3½c; 76 do. at 3¼c; 70 do. at 3c., and 253 do. at 3¾@3½c ₰ lb.

SUGAR.—We have had a dull market during the past week, the sales not having exceeded 1,000 hhds. at about the previous range of prices, say to Inferior, 3¾@3¾c; Common, 3¾@3¾c.; Fair, 3¾@4c. Prime, 4¼@4½; Choice, 5c ₰ lb. There has been a sale on plantation of 400 hhds., at 4½c.

MOLASSES.—This article has also been very dull, and the sales have only amounted to 1000 bbls., at a range of 13½@17c ₰ gallon, most of the business being at 15¼@16c. We have not heard of any transactions on plantation.

FLOUR.—The transactions in the Flour market does not last, amount to 13,000 bbls., showing a better demand caused by the decline previously noted. We quote Ohio $3 75@$3 85. Illinois $3 85 @$4, and $4 12½@$4 25 for good to choice brands, and $4 50@$5 for St. Louis.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn during the last week have amounted to 43,000 sacks at a range of 32c@ 36c., though the principal transactions were at 33@ 34c ₰ bushel for good shipping lots. About 24,000 bushels of Wheat have been disposed of at a range of 85@87c ₰ bushel according to quality. Used corn rose to 33@36c ₰ bushel in sacks.

PORK.—The market has undergone no change, and with a moderate demand, prices remain as they were, and we quote Mess $7 75@$8 00 ₰ Bbl. Prime $6 50@$6 75. Sales of the week were made however, at $6 25, $6 50, $6 75 and $7 00 ₰ bbl., principally at the latter rate.

BACON.—The upward tendency noticed in our last has continued during the week, and prices are now at 5c@5½c for Sides, and 4¾@5c for Shoulders. Home plain 3½@6½c; canvassed and extra cured 7@7½c ₰ lb.

BEEF.—The market has a tight supply, and prices show no change whatever. We quote Mess $13 50 @$14. Prime $10 50@$11 ₰ bbl.

LARD.—The demand has been steady, though not quite as active as last week, and prices are firmly maintained at 5½c for Kettle and Barrel, and 6¾ c for Keg.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The enquiry has been light, and prices are unchanging. We quote Western Reserve and Ohio 11c ₰ lb. and Cheese, 6 a 7c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio continues firm, though the transactions during the past week have been merely to a moderate extent. They comprise about 2,500 sacks principally at 7½c ₰ lb. The supply has now reached a number exceeding 47,000 bags without our limit.

SALT.—Further sales of about 2000 sacks Liverpool Fine have been made at 60c ₰ sack, on private terms, but moderation is now apparent for the future, and the tendency is downward. From second hand sales we note 1,000 sacks Ground Alum at 2½c ₰ lb., and 2,000 sacks for cash.

WHISKEY.—The market still lacks life in the upon, and we note sales of 100 bbls. in consequence of increased receipts, but within the last few days prices are a trifle easier and may be quoted at 17½@17¾c ₰ gallon. Sales of Common Rye at 16c ₰ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There has been a steady, good demand for the former, and prices are firmly maintained at 17c for 2lbs per yard for Bagging, and at 6¼c ₰ lb for Rope, according to time, quality, &c.

BUNNY BAGS.—There is no change in prices, sales being limited to 2000 for cash in quantities. Smaller parcels fetch 9¾@10c ₰ lb.

HEMP.—The market remains quite bare and prices are of course nominal.

LEAD.—The sales of white lead since our last have been 1,340 pigs Pitcher mixes at 6½ ₰ lb. cash.

RICE.—There is no change in the article, prices range from 3¾@3¾ for Carolina, with a limited demand.

LIME.—Sales have been making from second hand, at $1 30 @ $1 25 ₰ cask for Thomaston.

CANDLES.—With a light supply, prices are steadily maintained at 13c for New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm, Pine Candles selling at 9@10c.

TALLOW.—Since our last, a sale of 37 bbls. has been made at 7¾c ₰ lb for prime city and country rendered.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a better demand for Sterling Bills, and the rates are firm at 9½ @9 cent prem., and even a fraction more for favorable signatures. Francs rule from 5f 30c@5f 25c. Bills on New York at 60 days, ¼ and ½ cent per cent. discount. Eight Checks ¼ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT INSIDE.

Sterling.....	9½@9¾ cent. prem
France.....	5f 32½@5f 40
New York, 60 day bills.....	9½@¾ ₰ cent dis.
Do. Checks.....	¼@¾ ₰ cent dis.
Boston, 60 days.....	¼@¾ ₰ cent dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days.....	¼@¾ ₰ cent dis.
Havana, at 5 to 6 days.....	¼@¾ ₰ cent dis.

FREIGHTS.—Numerous arrivals from sea since our last reduced ship masters to lower their rates, and the result has been the transaction of a most extensive business in Foreign freights. The engagements comprise fifteen American and two British ships for Liverpool, at 19 16d for Cotton, with Corn. Also, two ships for Glasgow at 19 16d for Cotton, and one ship for Antwerp, at 1 2-16c., one for Havre, at 1½c. and three for Europe on private terms. Anchorage has also taken place in Cotton for freight. At the close in the evening, the market is very firm, and freighters are disposed to advance the rates.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool.....	₰ bd 16d
Havre.....	₰ bale—c
New York.....	₰ bbl.—c
Boston, &c.....	₰ bbl.—c
Rice—Liverpool, &c.....	₰ bbl.—s d
London.....	—s d—s d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.....	—s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Havre.....	—c—c
New York.....	50 00@50 00
Boston.....	50 00@50 00
Philadelphia.....	50 00@50 00
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports	
Sugar—New York.....	₰ bbl. $4 00@$4 25
From the City.....	$4 00@$4 25
Bacon—New York.....	$5 00@$5 00
Boston.....	$5 00@$5 00
London.....	—s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Pork & Beef—New York.....	₰ bbl. $5 00@$5 00
Boston.....	$5 00@$5 00
London.....	—s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Flour—New York.....	₰ bbl. 9d 10d
Boston.....	$5 00@$5 00
London.....	—s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Pork & Beef—London.....	₰ tce. —s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Flour—New York.....	₰ bbl. $0 00@$0 00
Boston.....	$0 00@$0 00
London.....	—s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d
Pork & Beef—London.....	₰ tce. —s d—s d
Liverpool.....	—s d—s d

☞ The ship JACQUES LAFITTE, Captain Casper, from Havre, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignees of the French ship JACQUES LAFFITTE, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the said ship.

a18 L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

MRS. F. FRYER informs the Ladies that she will open on THIS DAY, 21st instant, a most extensive and elegant part of the Goods received per ship Exchange, consisting of Bareges, Lustrings, Laced Mantelets, Silk and Muslin Mantelets, Gentlemen's Ties, Taffeta, Parasols, Umbrellas, summer Gloves, Fans, spring and fashionable Bonnets, &c. a21

Opening of a Coffee-House.

ANTOINE DE LESPARRE invites his friends and the public to attend the opening of his coffee-house on SUNDAY, April 22d, in front of Polymnia Market, Dryades' Walk, Second Municipality. The bar will be attended by Mr. Henry Fourquet, alias Cadet Tourangeau, a respectable young man who deserves the public patronage.

a21 tf A. DE LESPARRE.

SOUTH, SHOOP AND BRISIACK.—3000 cases in store, comprising a complete assortment of fresh and fashionable goods. For sale by

a21 6t R. O. ROSS, 19 Custom-house st.

FOR SALE.—Landing ex ships Rockingham and Ophelade, from Havre and Bordeaux—20 casks of Yellow and Green Chartreuse; 10 do Absynth; 10 do Kirsch; 10 do Bitters; 10 do Vermouth; 10 do Maraschino; 10 do Curaçoa; 10 do Anisette; 10 do Noyeau; 10 do Orgeat; 10 do Cherry Brandy; 10 do Raspberry Brandy; 10 do Pineapple Brandy; 10 do Peppermint; 10 do Cinnamon; 10 do Ratafia; 10 do Vermicelli; 10 do Macaroni; 10 do Parmesan Cheese; 10 do superfine, fine and extra fine Cordials; 100 baskets Champagne of Anger; 30 do Champagne, different brands; 50 do Moncongachia and Bourbon Whisky; 10 do Cognac different brands; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 20 bale Monongahela and Bourbon Whisky.

a21 F. REISERT.

FOR SALE.—Landing ex ship Edwin, from Bordeaux—

300 casks Red Wine, roughly branded;
50 bbls. Haut Sauterne White Wine;
200 do rasé and fine do do;
150 barrels Haut