The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 227: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4[illegible]

STEAM PACKETS

Weekly Packet MONTGOMERY, A. W. Tufts, master.

FOR VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF RODNEY AND NATCHEZ.—On Thursday the 24th, at o'clock p. m. The Regular Weekly Packet MONTGOMERY, A. W. Tufts, master, will be on post to-morrow morning, ready to receive freight and will positively leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Thursday evening the 24th instant at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

E. V. HUBBARD & Co., 56 Tchoupitoulas

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid light draught steamer ON TIME, Capt. W. H. [illegible], is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 24th inst. at o'clock P. M. For the cabin passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to

JOHN K. SHAW & Co., Agents.

o22 24 Poydras st

Passenger steamer BEN FRANKLIN, Capt. A. M. Wade, for ST. LOUIS.—This splendid light draught and fast running steamer will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday the 24th inst. at o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage having splendid accommodations, apply on board at the foot of Canal street, or to

o22 J. Frost Lever

FOR ST. FRANCISVILLE.—The new and fast running steamer MISSOURI MAIL, Littleton master, will resume her regular trips in the above trade on Thursday the 24th inst. running twice a week, leaving New Orleans every Sunday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock. Littleton having removed permanently to the city with his family, intends to remain in the trade also for next. His efforts will be to please—he hopes to give a share of public patronage.

For particulars apply to

o22 J. A. BRAUD & LANDRY, 14 Bienville

The Packet steamer Red Cloud will please to [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer BRILLIANT—Regular Packet for the COAST BOYAU, LAFOURCHE, BAYOU BOEUF, POINT HUDSON, BAYOU SARA AND POINT COUPEE.

The splendid steamer BRILLIANT [illegible] Capt. Hart, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, for the above and intermediate landings, returning will leave the latter port on the following day, and arrive in New Orleans on Sunday morning. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WM. H. AVERY, 88 Gravier

FOR THE BALIZE.—The fine steamer [illegible] Capt. [illegible], will leave every Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the foot of Canal street, for the Balize and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, apply to

J. LAROSE, 70 Old Levee

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Regular Packet for the Coast, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Fausse Pointe, and Alexandria.

The splendid steamer ALEX. SCOTT will leave New Orleans for the above ports every Sunday morning, at o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, and return in time to leave the Balize on Tuesday morning. For freight or passage, apply to

o14 WM. H AVERY, 88 Gravier

The office of the British Consul is removed from No 42 Carondelet street to No 16 Bayou, between Canal and Bienville streets, nearly opposite the American Exchange.

o22 E. JOHNS.

The undersigned have taken the store on the point of the levee, between the Exchange Passage and No 36 Bank's range, and have also rented the back building in Bienville street, lately occupied as the Merchants' Exchange, No 3

o22 B. & A. SOULIE & Co. Centre st. upstairs

Notice.—The subscribers being about to remove from range 36 to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Soulie & Co. Bayou street, and intending greatly to curtail their present stock of Dry Goods to their new location, are now offering their entire stock at cost prices, and can therefore invite the attention of purchasers to examine the assortment. Give them a call.

o22 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 35 Chartres st

Notice.—The office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company is removed to the [illegible] Carondelet street and Exchange alley.

o22 ADOLPHE LAYET, Sec'y.

Removal.—MANUEL R. DE LA CALLE has removed to No 94 Bienville street, corner of Royal

o22 1m

Exchange of residence.—JACOB BIRD THOMAS, auctioneer, has removed from No 42 Canal street to No 6 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Customhouse.

o22 1m

The office of the British Consul is removed from No 42 Carondelet street to No 16 Bayou, between Canal and Bienville streets, nearly opposite the American Exchange.

o22 E. JOHNS.

The undersigned have taken from the point of the levee, between the Exchange Passage to No 36 Bank's range, and have also rented the back building in Bienville street, lately occupied as the Merchants' Exchange, No 3

o22 B. & A. SOULIE & Co. Centre st. upstairs

Notice.—The subscribers being about to remove from range 36 to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Soulie & Co. Bayou street, and intending greatly to curtail their present stock of Dry Goods to their new location, are now offering their entire stock at cost prices, and can therefore invite the attention of purchasers to examine the assortment. Give them a call.

o22 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 35 Chartres st

Notice.—The office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company is removed to the [illegible] Carondelet street and Exchange alley.

o22 ADOLPHE LAYET, Sec'y.

Removal.—MANUEL R. DE LA CALLE has removed to No 94 Bienville street, corner of Royal

o19 1m

Exchange of residence.—JACOB BIRD THOMAS, auctioneer, has removed from No 42 Canal street to No 6 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Customhouse.

o22 1m

The office of the British Consul is removed from No 42 Canal street to No 16 Bayou, between Canal and Bienville streets, nearly opposite the American Exchange.

o22 E. JOHNS.

The undersigned have taken from the point of the levee, between the Exchange Passage to No 36 Bank's range, and have also rented the back building in Bienville street, lately occupied as the Merchants' Exchange, No 3

o22 B. & A. SOULIE & Co. Centre st. upstairs

Notice.—The subscribers being about to remove from range 36 to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Soulie & Co. Bayou street, and intending greatly to curtail their present stock of Dry Goods to their new location, are now offering their entire stock at cost prices, and can therefore invite the attention of purchasers to examine the assortment. Give them a call.

o22 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 35 Chartres st

Notice.—The office of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company is removed to the [illegible] Carondelet street and Exchange alley.

o22 ADOLPHE LAYET, Sec'y.

Removal.—MANUEL R. DE LA CALLE has removed to No 94 Bienville street, corner of Royal

o19 1m

Exchange of residence.—JACOB BIRD THOMAS, auctioneer, has removed from No 42 Canal street to No 6 Carondelet street, between Bienville and Customhouse.

o22 1m

FOR VICKSBURG.—By Sea.—The well known fast running steamer BELLE OF ATCHAFALAYA, [illegible] master, will be ready to receive freight on Monday next 21st instant, and will positively leave on Wednesday 23d inst. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board at the foot of Canal street, or to

o20 JOHN HALE.

1 Front Levee

BATON ROUGE PACKET.—The new and fast running steamer MISSOURI MAIL, Littleton master, will resume her regular trips in the above trade on Thursday the 24th, running twice a week, leaving New Orleans every Sunday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock. Littleton having removed permanently to the city with his family, intends to remain in the trade also for next. His efforts will be to please—he hopes to give a share of public patronage.

For particulars apply to

J. A. BRAUD & LANDRY, 14 Bienville

The Packet steamer Red Cloud will please to [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer BRILLIANT—Regular Packet for the COAST BOYAU, LAFOURCHE, BAYOU BOEUF, POINT HUDSON, BAYOU SARA AND POINT COUPEE.

The splendid steamer BRILLIANT [illegible] Capt. Hart, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, for the above and intermediate landings, returning will leave the latter port on the following day, and arrive in New Orleans on Sunday morning. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

WM. H AVERY, 88 Gravier

FOR THE BALIZE.—The fine steamer [illegible] Capt. [illegible], will leave every Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the foot of Canal street, for the Balize and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, apply to

J. LAROSE, 70 Old Levee

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Regular Packet for the Coast, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Fausse Pointe, and Alexandria.

The splendid steamer ALEX. SCOTT will leave New Orleans for the above ports every Sunday morning, at o'clock, and Bayou Sara every Wednesday morning, at the same hour, and return in time to leave the Balize on Tuesday morning. For freight or passage, apply to

o14 WM. H AVERY, 88 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

First District	JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District	ZENON LAVILLIER.
Third District	GEORGE A. GRIMA.
Fourth District	LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District	JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District	EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1844.

The Mail again failed yesterday, bringing us not a solitary paper. In the place of positive news, however, there were abundant rumors, said to have been brought by passengers who came through. They related principally to Pennsylvania. Three thousand, four thousand and even six thousand majority for Shunk were exclaimed by the forlorners on the strength of these vague and loose reports. It is almost needless to say we attach little faith to such stories. We are content to await the positive without eagerly and unadvisedly embracing the conjectural. Mr. Shunk is quite probably elected, and that as probably by an exceedingly meagre majority—dwindling those sands below what his friends and parties anticipated. Thus much we can afford to concede, but not a jot more. Should the mail arrive through to-day, it will put an end to speculation and convert surmise into certainty.

ORGANIZATION.

Some weeks since the Whig State Central Committee of Maine, put forth a circular explanatory of the defeat which that party experienced at the election in September last. Among other causes, such as the lavish expenditure of money, the reiterated and virulent slanders circulated respecting Mr Clay, &c., the committee alluded particularly to the efficient, detailed organization maintained by the locofocos, and the activity with which the canvass was conducted by them even in its most minute ramifications. They likewise state the fact and dwell upon it as the most conclusive method of accounting for the result—that the whig party, though ardent, enthusiastic and animated, *were not organized*. Instead of that thorough and all pervading system of local and minute organization carried out silently and secretly by locofocoism, the whigs contented themselves with numerous mass meetings, which being well attended (a matter of no great difficulty in a State where there are some forty-five thousand whig voters) threw over system if their guard, and induced them to believe that with such zealous and influential supporters, their chances of success were nearly equal to those of their opponents. Thus unprepared and unprovided against the artifices and the wiles, the close, effective and thorough organization of their adversaries—an organization which made them acquainted with all of their own men, and all who were doubtful, and upon whom the machinery of party solitude could be brought to bear—the whigs went into the contest, and were beaten.

This warning from Maine, as it has been appropriate ly denominated, applies with as much force to the State of Louisiana and to the city of New-Orleans, as to New York, Pennsylvania or any other portion of the confederacy. There are two propositions connected with this subject which some reflection and examination have presented to us, are entirely true. The first is that beyond a doubt, the whig party number a considerable majority of the whig votes of the United States. The second is, that the whigs are very frequently defeated in States where their preponderance is unquestionable, sometimes by their own inertness, but oftener by the superior tact and more skilful, patient and complete organization of the locofocos. Take as an illustration of this view the result of the Congressional Election of last July, in the Fourth District of Louisiana. In the locofoco stronghold, above the Cotodrie cross, the most desperate exertions were made by that party to secure large majorities for Mr Sevier, their candidate. The parishes were absolutely scoured and every locofoco brought to the polls. Nevertheless, the Opelousas and Attakapas parishes could have overcome these importunate exertions possible cure, if the whigs in that section had gone to work with the same indefatigable assiduity which distinguished their adversaries. The parish of St Landry, a whig stronghold, capable of giving 550 whig majority, and possessing 1200 suffragans, polled some 750 votes, and gave 241 majority, while the adjoining locofoco parish of Calcasieu cast a full vote, and gave an unprecedented majority. St Mary and St Martin's could sure thrown 500 to 600 more whig votes than were cast, while every locofoco vote was polled. These facts speak for themselves, and constitute a single example of what is effected by locofocoism in whig States and districts, by the superior management of that party.

One week from next Monday the Presidential Election takes place in the State of Louisiana. It is possible, though not probable, that the ex electoral votes of the State, may determine the contest for weal or for woe.—There is no more doubt in our mind that of the legal voters of Louisiana a vast majority are whigs, than of a whig majority in Kentucky, or Vermont, New Jersey or Maryland. And yet, it is possible, barely possible, that the whigs of Louisiana may defeat themselves—they may allow locofocoism to outwit them—they may not be sufficiently on their guard against the frauds and devices of a desperate foe, and they may thus see victory snatched from them, through their own lack of proper organization and effective party discipline.

Our remarks are intended to apply more especially to the city of New Orleans. Here we have as gallant, zealous and enthusiastic a band of whigs as ever confronted and conquered locofocoism. But we must remember, too, that in the city, we have an *open* and not a reckless, and as why a set of antagonists to contend with as ever battled against sound and healthy principles. They will contest every inch of ground. They will rally again and again. They will employ all possible means of manufacturing votes by frauds upon the Constitution. They will naturalize every foreigner whom simplicity can be made subservient to unscrupulous drawgyration. They are ever active, ever vigilant. Like the mole, they work underground, and in secret. While we are flaunting the air with our banners, and filling its echoes with our glad shouts and inspiring minstrelsy, they are toiling and digging and delving in the mire of partizanship. While we are congregating together in our mass meetings and processions, and lugging ourselves in anticipation of an easy triumph, they are using all practicable means of securing it. They labor, while we rejoice. They prepare for the battle, while we are flushed with the confidence of victory.

These are FACTS which the whigs of Orleans must unceasingly bear in mind. Within the last month, we have done something towards an effective organization of our strength.—We have established ward clubs which have roused into activity the popular mind; we have instilled life and motion and zeal into the whig masses. —This is much. But more remains *not to be* accomplished. Within the next ten days, the whigs of Orleans should have in every ward in the city complete lists of voters—comprising all who are known to belong to one of the two great political parties, and all whose votes may be regarded as doubtful. Lists should likewise be made out of all who have become naturalized—of all who are not qualified—in order to detect attempts at spurious voting. Efficient and strong vigilance committees should be appointed, composed of WORKING MEN; the proper challenging committees should be created. In brief, the whigs should place the voting population of New Orleans *under such a system* of [illegible] organization that *every* vote within its precincts should be known, marked and registered.

These are mere suggestions thrown out to our gallant associates in a glorious cause. The whigs of Orleans know what organization means, and what it achieves. Let them remember July and November 1840. Never were a party better prepared for a contest—never did a more splendid triumph crown our exertions. Whigs of Orleans, complete the work you have well begun. Carry out the system which can alone accomplish important results. Be firm, be united, be zealous. Labor but in the right spirit, and with indomitable patience for the next ten days, and NEW ORLEANS WILL AGAIN BE THE BANNER CITY OF THE UNION.

MR. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

In to-day's paper will be found an extract from a publication entitled "The *prospect* before us, or Locofoco Impositions exposed," demonstrating conclusively the deceptive game played by Mr. Polk and his friends in regard to the Tariff, and shewing what are this Jesuitical politician's real opinions. We commend the article to general attention.

The Weather for the last three or four days has been exceedingly variable. We had rain towards the close of the week, followed on Saturday and Sunday by a cold, brisk and bracing temperature and brilliant sunshine. On Sunday night the sky was again overcast, and yesterday was a dull, gloomy day, with not a glimpse of the sun, and frequent and heavy showers.—The city, of course, remains healthy, and the locofoco rookers about yellow fever have been, par force, compelled to abandon that game.

☞If the mail should come through to-day, we shall know the result of the election for Mayor and Councils of the city of Baltimore. The candidates for Mayor are [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞A woman named Nancy Jackson, was brought before Recorder Genois, yesterday, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, a man named Alexander Scott, on the previous evening, in Marais, near the corner of Customhouse street. From what we can learn of the case, it appears that the accused in company with a young man, was walking along the street when she was accosted by Scott, in a rather ungallant manner. Procuring a dirk knife from a person who happened to be present, she plunged it into the side of Scott, inflicting a deep, but we understand, not a very dangerous wound. The wounded man was conveyed to the Marine Hospital for medical aid, and the accused remanded to prison, to await the result of the wound.

☞P. Burgnot, the proprietor of a junk shop at the corner of St Peter and Treme streets, was arrested yesterday by the police of the First Municipality, charged with receiving and concealing a quantity of articles, such as chins, grates, &c, stolen at the late fire at the corner of St Louis and Villere streets.

☞A letter from Tampico of the 25th September, received in this city, states that the subject of the contemplated expedition against Texas is still spoken of, but it is thought that it will not be carried out for some time, for want of means. A "*Conducta*" arrived from the interior at Tampico, with two millions of dollars destined for England. Exchange on New Orleans had risen considerably.

Brig Alfano Hurst.—The brig *Alfano*, Captain Burton, from Camden, Maine, bound to this port, with a cargo of 2,200 casks lime, consigned to Bridge & Brother, burnt to the waters edge on the 19th instant, at S. W. Pass, opposite the Pilot Station—vessel and cargo a total loss—the vessel partly insured. Captain Burton came to the city in the *Russell Glover*.

Henry Clay's March.—We are indebted to Mr. Hunter, professor of piano, No 222 Royal street, for several copies of a march composed by him in honor of Henry Clay, and dedicated to the whigs of Louisiana. It is a very spirited and beautiful composition, and will, we doubt not, become quite fashionable.

New Jersey.—It seems that the locofocos in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, had bet heavily on the election of Thompson, the locofoco candidate for Governor. The New York *Express* says: "The result of this election will take thousands and thousands of dollars from the pockets of the locofocos. They have staked their money with a confidence which showed they felt sure of the election. They have lost money and election both, and the whigs gain both in principle and pocket.

Connecticut.—We have many more returns of votes cast at the Connecticut Town Elections on Monday, but there is no need of publishing them, since they all stand in one way. In almost every town there is a large whig gain upon the vote of 1839. The State will give Clay and Frelinghuysen a very large majority.—*New York Tribune.*

Counterfeit Gold Coin.—A letter has been communicated to the Department of State, at Washington, from an intelligent gentleman of London, from which the following extract is published for the information of the public:

"London, Sept. 17, 1844.

"On Saturday last, the officers of the Mint brought me a false sovereign to examine and report upon their genuine; we found it to be 13-38, [*with reference to dimensions and water as unity at 62° Fahrenheit,*] which is about half the value of standard gold. The counterfeit is not a bad one, but the party number a considerable majority of the whig votes of the United States. The second is, that the whigs are very frequently defeated in States where their preponderance is unquestionable, sometimes by their own inertness, but oftener by the superior tact and more skilful, patient and complete organization of the locofocos. Take as an illustration of this view the result of the Congressional Election of last July, in the Fourth District of Louisiana. In the locofoco stronghold, above the Cotodrie cross, the most desperate exertions were made by that party to secure large majorities for Mr Sevier, their candidate. The parishes were absolutely scoured and every locofoco brought to the polls. Nevertheless, the Opelousas and Attakapas parishes could have overcome these importunate exertions possible cure, if the whigs in that section had gone to work with the same indefatigable assiduity which distinguished their adversaries. The parish of St Landry, a whig stronghold, capable of giving 550 whig majority, and possessing 1200 suffragans, polled some 750 votes, and gave 241 majority, while the adjoining locofoco parish of Calcasieu cast a full vote, and gave an unprecedented majority. St Mary and St Martin's could sure thrown 500 to 600 more whig votes than were cast, while every locofoco vote was polled. These facts speak for themselves, and constitute a single example of what is effected by locofocoism in whig States and districts, by the superior management of that party.

One week from next Monday the Presidential Election takes place in the State of Louisiana. It is possible, though not probable, that the ex electoral votes of the State, may determine the contest for weal or for woe.—There is no more doubt in our mind that of the legal voters of Louisiana a vast majority are whigs, than of a whig majority in Kentucky, or Vermont, New Jersey or Maryland. And yet, it is possible, barely possible, that the whigs of Louisiana may defeat themselves—they may allow locofocoism to outwit them—they may not be sufficiently on their guard against the frauds and devices of a desperate foe, and they may thus see victory snatched from them, through their own lack of proper organization and effective party discipline.

Our remarks are intended to apply more especially to the city of New Orleans. Here we have as gallant, zealous and enthusiastic a band of whigs as ever confronted and conquered locofocoism. But we must remember, too, that in the city, we have an *open* and not a reckless, and as why a set of antagonists to contend with as ever battled against sound and healthy principles. They will contest every inch of ground. They will rally again and again. They will employ all possible means of manufacturing votes by frauds upon the Constitution. They will naturalize every foreigner whom simplicity can be made subservient to unscrupulous drawgyration. They are ever active, ever vigilant. Like the mole, they work underground, and in secret. While we are flaunting the air with our banners, and filling its echoes with our glad shouts and inspiring minstrelsy, they are toiling and digging and delving in the mire of partizanship. While we are congregating together in our mass meetings and processions, and lugging ourselves in anticipation of an easy triumph, they are using all practicable means of securing it. They labor, while we rejoice. They prepare for the battle, while we are flushed with the confidence of victory.

These are FACTS which the whigs of Orleans must unceasingly bear in mind. Within the last month, we have done something towards an effective organization of our strength.—We have established ward clubs which have roused into activity the popular mind; we have instilled life and motion and zeal into the whig masses. —This is much. But more remains *not to be* accomplished. Within the next ten days, the whigs of Orleans should have in every ward in the city complete lists of voters—comprising all who are known to belong to one of the two great political parties, and all whose votes may be regarded as doubtful. Lists should likewise be made out of all who have become naturalized—of all who are not qualified—in order to detect attempts at spurious voting. Efficient and strong vigilance committees should be appointed, composed of WORKING MEN; the proper challenging committees should be created. In brief, the whigs should place the voting population of New Orleans *under such a system* of [illegible] organization that *every* vote within its precincts should be known, marked and registered.

These are mere suggestions thrown out to our gallant associates in a glorious cause. The whigs of Orleans know what organization means, and what it achieves. Let them remember July and November 1840. Never were a party better prepared for a contest—never did a more splendid triumph crown our exertions. Whigs of Orleans, complete the work you have well begun. Carry out the system which can alone accomplish important results. Be firm, be united, be zealous. Labor but in the right spirit, and with indomitable patience for the next ten days, and NEW ORLEANS WILL AGAIN BE THE BANNER CITY OF THE UNION.

MR. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

In to-day's paper will be found an extract from a publication entitled "The *prospect* before us, or Locofoco Impositions exposed," demonstrating conclusively the deceptive game played by Mr. Polk and his friends in regard to the Tariff, and shewing what are this Jesuitical politician's real opinions. We commend the article to general attention.

The Weather for the last three or four days has been exceedingly variable. We had rain towards the close of the week, followed on Saturday and Sunday by a cold, brisk and bracing temperature and brilliant sunshine. On Sunday night the sky was again overcast, and yesterday was a dull, gloomy day, with not a glimpse of the sun, and frequent and heavy showers.—The city, of course, remains healthy, and the locofoco rookers about yellow fever have been, par force, compelled to abandon that game.

☞If the mail should come through to-day, we shall know the result of the election for Mayor and Councils of the city of Baltimore. The candidates for Mayor are [illegible]

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Oct 10	London	Sept 19
New York	Oct 11	Liverpool	Sept 19
Philadelphia	Oct 11	Paris	Sept 18
Washington	Oct 12	Havre	Sept 18
Baltimore	Oct 13	Mexico	Sept 28
Charleston	Oct 16	Tampico	Sept 29
Cincinnati	Oct 9	Vera Cruz	Oct 4
Louisville	Oct 10	Houston	Sept 25
Havana	Oct 7	Galveston	Sept 30

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
October 21, 1844.

The business in Cotton [illegible] day was limited to about 1,200 bales at former rates. The weather was dark, chill and disagreeable, and consequently [illegible] no doubt, towards executing transactions, in addition to which foreign buyers are having [illegible] which will be due by the end of the week. It is understood that there is a Mexican order in the market, to the amount of [illegible] short time, but the purport have not commenced operating.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

		TENNESSEE AND N ALA	
Fair Orleans and Mississippi		Fair	
Fair	6d	Fair and Good	
Good and Fine	6 1/16d	Middling	
Middling	5 13/16d	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	6d	Middling Fair	
Fair	6 1/16d	Fair	
Good Fair	6 1/8d	Good Fair	
Fine	6 3/8d	Fine	

With the close of the [illegible] comer's correspondence, the active demand for Exchange before noticed has somewhat subsided. The rates, however, are steadily supported, and we quote Sterling at [illegible] per cent premium Paris [illegible] New York [illegible] per cent discount.

HENRY CLAY'S GRAND MARCH,

Composed and dedicated to the Ladies of Louisiana.

BY H. E. LEHMANN.

And arranged as set for the Piano Forte.

E. H. [illegible] publisher will receive copy of Henry Clay's Grand March, for the Piano Forte, as soon as the same is completed in this city. Subscription Price, $1. Payment to be made on subscribing for the number. The author expects to have all the copies ready to be delivered within a week from this date. The publication will be [illegible] by subscription exclusively. Notice will be duly given of the time when they may be [illegible]

o22—6t

Loan of $6,000.—Wanted to borrow for three months the above sum, for which good collateral security will be given. Apply at this office.

o22—2t

Loan of $10,000.—Wanted to borrow for three months the above sum, for which good collateral security will be given. Apply at this office.

o22—2