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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, May 28, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ENGLAND AND COTTON.

The dream of Great Britain for the last quarter of a century has been the cultivation of Cotton in her colonies in sufficient quantities to render her independent of America. With this view, she has expended millions in fruitless experiments; has imported the seed of the finest varieties of the plant; has paid liberal amounts to practical planters, and has by turns tried the culture of Cotton in various sections of her vast East India possessions, and in the Southern coast of Africa. It would seem that a fatality attends these efforts, for, with all the ingenuity, skill and lavish expenditure which England has wasted, her success has been so scanty as to make it apparent that the Southern States of our Union yet remain without a rival in this department of agriculture and labor. Although in many portions of the immense colonial acquisitions of Great Britain, it is absolutely certain that the climate and soil are nearly identical with those of the Southern States, one or two indispensable elements are wanting, without which she cannot hope to compete with us. The most important of these is probably slave labor—and by this, we do not merely comprehend that enforced, regular and compulsory system of toil, which our domestic institutions enable us to apply, but particularly that species of labor, which, from the physical organization of those by whom it is accomplished, can be performed, without injury to health, and with positive ease and comfort, in the midst of the fervid rays of a tropical summer sun. This is a consideration which is frequently overlooked, but which is almost conclusive of the argument. Thus, for example, in the East Indies, British enterprise may command the languid sinews and reluctant labor of her coolies, but, admitting the favorable circumstances of locality and temperature, such labor can neither be as constant, as harmless, as productive, nor as cheap as that of our slaves. The same objections may be extended with equal force to the Cape of Good Hope. An equal amount of effort will not give the results we witness on our own cotton plantations and if the description of cotton obtained turns out really as good as that of America, it is far dearer, and will not be purchased by the manufacturer and consumer, when they can procure it from the South at a less price. We are fully convinced, therefore, that the hope of Great Britain to break down American slave labor, and shake off the shackles which her commercial dependence on the United States has thrown around her, will prove but a delusive chimera—such stuff as dreams are made of.

These remarks are called forth by an article in a London journal, which urges vehemently the importance of attending to the culture of cotton in Australia as the grand desideratum. The article says, "The manufacturers of England," says the British sheet, "have been long anxious to get a supply of cotton from some other source than the United States; for, considering the precarious nature of our political relations with America, and the somewhat inflammable temperament of some Americans, it must always be regarded as an insecure dependence for such an important article as cotton wool. In the Australian colonies, England is presented with ample means for getting rid of its dependence on America for cotton." It might perhaps the London journalist, if he were required to substantiate this latter assertion. In the broad extent of Australia, spanning a continent from its Northern to its Southern extremity, there are undoubtedly hundreds of miles of fertile territory admirably adapted for the production of cotton. But the difficulty presents itself upon the threshold of the enquiry, where is to cultivate the cotton fields? The labor is wanting, and years would be required before such an amount of manual exertion could be concentrated in the cotton region as would suffice to supply England with half the number of bales she annually imports from America. But supposing that this tremendous obstacle were overcome—granting what is next to impossible, that Australia was actually made to produce a million bales of cotton per annum, we would like our sanguine friend of the London *Journal of Commerce* to answer two queries. First at what compensation to the wages of labor could this production be obtained, and secondly, what would be the difference in the freight, and consequently in the cost of the article to the manufacturer, between the importation of cotton into England, seventeen thousand miles from Australia, or five thousand from New Orleans? When Great Britain shall have discovered the secret of diverting the immigrant from the pursuit of gold, and of inducing him to plough the field, plant the seed, pick the cotton, &c., at a price approximating that of slave labor, and when, by improvements yet unknown in the art of navigating the Ocean, she will have found means to transport Australian as cheap as American cotton, it will be time for her to speak of getting rid of her dependence on us. Until that period shall arrive, our sometime mother, though never adored friend, Great Britain, must content herself with waxing wealthy on the product of Southern slave industry, maugre our "inflammable temper" and the precarious nature of her political relations with us.

RAILROAD JUBILEE.—On the occasion of the completion of the Great Central Railroad of Georgia, which connects Savannah, on the Atlantic side of the State, with Columbus, on her Western border, a large number of citizens, amongst whom we notice the honored name of JOHN M BERRIEN, made an excursion from one extremity of the road to the other, and were entertained most hospitably along the route. At Columbus, they were received in due form, and after the delivery of sundry eloquent speeches, the party were regaled with princely profusion. The distance between the two termini is 300 miles, and the time occupied in the transit was 14 hours. Georgia may well be termed "The Empire State of the South." She sets Louisiana a noble example.

☞ On Thursday evening, at the residence of Dr MACARTAY, we had the pleasure of listening to a young gentleman, who possesses an extraordinary ventriloquial faculty, by which he imitates to perfection any musical instrument, and indeed any sound whatever. The practical illustration of this power, was a source of infinite gratification to the ladies and gentlemen who were kindly invited by the Doctor to witness it. To add to the pleasure of the *soirée*, there was some delicious music by Miss LUTZAW, the accomplished guitarist, and by a young German sub-chief, very superior proficiency. We understand that the talented lady intends shortly to give a public entertainment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual distribution of prizes, in the Young Ladies Seminary of Mme DEVERAUX took place last evening, and was preceded by a number of performances on the piano, and exercises in singing by the pupils of the establishment. We were precluded by our occupations from being present, but understand that every thing went off nicely, affording satisfactory evidence of the proficiency of the young ladies, and of the excellent system of instruction adopted by the teachers.

A H. PIERSON is probably elected District Judge for the District composed of the Parishes of Natchitoches, Winn and Sabine.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due A. Hart publisher, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Old Neckloboods and New Settlements, or Christmas Evening Legends, a series of exceedingly interesting and well told tales, by Mr Southworth—an author who has gradually grown into decided popularity.

The Year Book of Facts for 1853. This is one of the most useful publications ever issued. It embodies the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in all the sciences and arts arranged under appropriate heads—as a work of reference it is exceedingly valuable.

The Sure Trade Domestic and Foreign, by H S Carey. This volume aims at proving emancipation would be for the benefit of the South. It abounds in solecisms and partial views.

SECRET ARTICLE IN TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the Slico contract and the treaty in connexion therewith, says:

"Santa Anna's government has ratified the treaty and the contract sanctioned effect have just been received. Advices to this date, Judge Conklin received from our Minister, the existence of a secret article in the treaty of the protection of the Mexican government against the claims of the assignees of the contracting Garay grant. I have no doubt that in case any arrangement, such as is now proposed, should be made, the assignees of the Garay grant will be indemnified."

☞ The New York *Times* says that General LANE, of Mecilla notoriety, is not one of the Indiana LANES, but is Dr. WILLIAM CARR LANE, of St. Louis, whose professional been not to kill, but to cure, and whose public services, previous to his appointment to New Mexico, we believe, were linked to the Mayoralty of St. Louis.

Gen. Vanderbilt's yacht steamer "North Star" has been repaired, and went on her European trip, on the evening of the 20th.

☞ The particular attention of Buyers is called to the sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 49 Exchange street.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

We are glad to notice the interest manifested by our citizens in this important movement, and are especially gratified to learn that New Orleans intends sending a representation worthy of her position, intelligence and enterprise. There can be very little doubt that we shall need capable champions in the Convention—men who thoroughly understand the objects sought for, and who will resist by every argument that reflection, experience and ability can suggest, all propositions tending to the injury of the Crescent City. We are not naturally inclined to look with a jealous or suspicious eye upon the efforts of Southern States to improve their condition; but in the case of the Memphis Convention, the entire history of the movement and the collateral evidence derived from the avowals of its most ardent advocates, tend alike to prove that the action of that body is expected to ensure nearly exclusively to the benefit of the city of Baltimore, and that New Orleans is regarded as little better than an antagonistical influence which must be overcome, ere the commercial aggrandisement of Baltimore can be secured.

If such are the views of the promoters of this Convention, and that this to some extent is true, is demonstrated by our friends of the *Bulletin* in the course of an able article in that journal, our delegation will be required to keep a watchful eye on the projects that may be presented, and particularly to examine them in connection with the interests of the city and State they represent. The people of Louisiana are altogether willing to unite with those of other States in all schemes for the Commercial independence of the South, provided they are not called upon to sacrifice themselves. But we would be the most arrant of dupes, were we to lend the slightest countenance to plans, of which the primary object is to divert the immense Cotton trade of our city to Baltimore.—Something of the sort is in contemplation—at least by certain parties to the Convention. It behooves therefore our delegation, to see that we are not overslaughed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington *Republic* is to be slightly diminished in size, and largely reduced in prices.

In the Gardiner trial on the 20th, the District Attorney continued his argument. He called attention to the discrepancies between the evidence before the Commissioners and the testimony of Abbott & Slocum, and contended that the mines they visited could not have been those on which the claim was allowed, but were the mines of Lafajan, in the State of Sonora. He spoke of the conduct of Gardiner as being wholly inconsistent with that of an honest man, and concluded by thanking the jury for the attention they had bestowed upon this case, which he regarded as one of the most important in the judicial annals of the country, and urged them to decide it with a strict regard to the ends of justice.

After the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Bradley, on the part of the defence, again prompted to submit the case to the jury without further argument. Mr May rose and asked whether the defence declined to address the jury. Mr Bradley said he wished it first to be understood that he was prohibited by the rules of the jury, but that they did not waive their right to argue, and were prepared to argue. Mr. May stated the rule of practice in Maryland, where it was laid down that the closing address was a matter of right, and if the defence made no argument, there could of course be no reply. He desired to improve their condition; but in the case of the Memphis Convention, the entire history of the movement and the collateral evidence derived from the avowals of its most ardent advocates, tend alike to prove that the action of that body is expected to ensure nearly exclusively to the benefit of the city of Baltimore, and that New Orleans is regarded as little better than an antagonistical influence which must be overcome, ere the commercial aggrandisement of Baltimore can be secured.

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ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The hard pressure for appointments to office under the new administration at Washington, gives rise to some amusing incidents. The following is told of the Secretary of State:

"Among the host of hangers in the pursuit of place, was a woman with a large family, anxious that her husband should be made post master in some country village. She was most persevering in her solicitation, to annoyance and at last Secretary Marcy stood at the Secretary's door when he came out of his room in the morning, she intercepted him on his way to his mess, she followed him to his boarding house, and the conversation she remained there unusually late. the Governor listened to her as long as he could, when he, of course, was obliged to leave him, he lingered. At length every gentleman but one had gone, and the Secretary took off his shoes. Still she stood her ground. Growing desperate, the Secretary finally rose from his seat, and proceeded to strap off his coat, then, turning to the woman, he exclaimed: "Madam, I am so tired to bed, and I'll tell you what I shall write to Mrs. Marcy about you!" The lady immediately retired—from the room."

THE STON CONTRAST.—"The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Don Ramon Olarte, one of the Mexican members of the Sloo Tehuantepec Company, has arrived in this city. He expresses surprise that the U. S. government should have so warmly embraced this project, as it is the most liberal, he says, that the government of Mexico could possibly offer.

The fact is, that the Executive government of the United States cannot get finally on the subject but the Senate shall intervene. In the mean time, they are asked to express an opinion in favor of the treaty, and to promise to recommend its ratification. This they have not yet done, and perhaps they will not consider the subject at all, for the present.

Santa Anna's government has sanctioned the treaty with the contract, and a copy of the office has just been received from our Minister, Judge Conklin.

We heard a rumor of the existence of a secret article in the treaty, for the protection of the Mexican government against the claims of the assignee of the conflicting Garay grant.

Mr Slico, who is here, and is probably soon to receive his instructions, and also to be consulted on subjects relating to his mission.

X

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Died, on the 17th May, at Brooklin, New Jersey, David Brombush, aged ninety-two years. He was born in the Island of Long Island, and at eighteen years of age he was employed by General Washington to get specie to pay off the troops, and perform such other duties as required of him. He was an industrious farmer and mechanic, and raised in 1801, with his own hands, the old house on the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, which still remains. Being of a peaceful and modest disposition, he neither entered into political nor religion. He belonged to the old Mechanic Union Benevolent Society, of which Gulian C. Verplanck was Secretary. He was a virtuous and temperate man. His descendants now number twenty-one.—*New York Tribune.*

MAY FLIES.—These insects, which once a year are quite numerous in this region, are thus described by a writer in the Alexandria Gazette:

"In answer to an inquirer in a recent paper, it may be remarked that the Ephemeras or May flies are found in many parts of the world. There are, however, a number of species known to naturalists, varying somewhat in size, duration of life, and time of appearance.

"They all, so far as the writer is informed, when in the larva state, inhabit the water, the duration of their lives being three years. When ready to leave the water, they rise in the surface and assume the winged state, in a manner analogous to the mosquito. In the performance of this operation multitudes are drowned, and serve as food for fish, those that escape fly to some convenient place, and shortly after throw off a second skin, numbers of which may now be found upon the fences, walls and trees. Previous to the casting of this last skin, they are of a yellow color, but afterwards darker, thus indicating to the eye the change by which they have become a perfect insect. In this state they live but a few days, (some specimens only a few hours,) lay their eggs, and die. In common with many other winged insects, they eat nothing during their perfect state.

"Large quantities of the canvine first cast off may now be found on the shore at Jones' Point, a slight examination of which will suffice to show the difference between them and what are left upon the fences, &c., by the insects after they have become winged.

"Reaumur describes a species so abundant in parts of France that the peasants collect them in carts for manure, and he says that as much as twenty five or thirty loads are obtained by a man in a single season. Much disappointment is experienced by the inhabitants when the crop fails or is scant.

"It is scarcely necessary to add, that the prevailing belief which attributes the origin of May flies to decayed fish is erroneous."

SINGULAR FIGHT.—A lady living in the western part of the city, bearing considerable noise among her chickens a few evenings since, went out into the yard to ascertain the cause, when she found a large rat and two hens engaged in a deadly conflict. The rat fought bravely for a few minutes, but finding that two to one was rather an unequal contest, he made an effort to retreat. He had ventured too far, however, into the enemy's domain to succeed, and after a hard fought battle of ten or fifteen minutes, the rat was left dead on the field. Each of the hens have a brood of young chicks one, and it is probable the rat made a hostile demonstration on them. None of the other hens in the yard interfered, but by their noise and actions seemed to encourage the feathered combatants. The rooster seemed quite elevated, and by loud cackling and other cackling demonstrations, urged "Brown Joe" and "Speckle" to go in with a will.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A terrible gale was experienced on Lake Erie, on Friday week. The brig Andre, from Chicago, with 11,000 bushels of corn was lost at Cleveland. The propeller St. Joseph, and steamer America were both badly damaged going into Cleveland. A fishing vessel was capsized off Cleveland, and three persons were drowned. The captain of the brig Montezuma reports passing a vessel capsized, and the crew clinging to the wreck. Owing to a heavy sea at the time, he was unable to render them any assistance, and the probability was that they would all be drowned. Several other vessels are reported ashore below Buffalo and Cleveland, and it is apprehended that serious damage has ensued.

On the 20th inst., at about 5 o'clock, A. M., the citizens of Augusta, Ga., were startled by a slight shock of an earthquake. Its duration has been estimated variously from five to fifteen seconds. One of our citizens—an early riser—informs us that he was, at the time, in the open air, and distinctly heard a low, rumbling noise, which he recognized as that of an earthquake, and it was not till seated some seconds after at his breakfast table, that he felt and witnessed the motion. The clattering of the crockery was very perceptible. The shock was quite sufficient to arouse our less industrious citizens from their slumbers.

The rocks known as the "Isaacs," on which the ship William and Mary was wrecked, and nearly two hundred of her passengers destroyed, it appears are in British waters and form a most dangerous point to navigators, lying directly in the track of vessels on the coast. The attention of the British government has been called to the necessity for the erection of a light house there, by the American Minister at London, and representations on the same subject have also been made by the New York Board of Underwriters. The neglect of that government in this matter has now caused this shocking sacrifice of life.

Apprehension, it is said, are entertained of a rising of the Chippewas in Minnesota territory. Rumors crowd in, thick and fast, of a general rising, and threatened attack on St. Paul.

One of the female actors at the New York Hippodrome, who was recently thrown from a chariot, has since died, and on Wednesday evening Madame Caroline was thrown from a horse and much injured.

The Coroner's Jury at Buffalo have rendered a verdict that the lives lost by the falling of a building was in consequence of the bad construction of the basement wall.

The Laborers on the wharves in Philadelphia being on a strike, the contents of a ship loaded with pumpkins were compelled to send to Baltimore, on Tuesday, for hands to unload her.

Much apprehension has long been felt in St Louis that the action of the waters of the Missouri, where they enter the Mississippi above that city, will eventually wear away the filling above to such an extent as to force a new channel for the great Father of Waters, and thus leave St. Louis some four miles inland in the country. The present flood, as usual, is tearing away the bank, having washed off a mile and a half of the telegraph line near Alton. Unless all the land on which the poles were planted. The editor of the Alton *Courier* says:

As much abrasion of the Illinois shore for the next ten years, or even five years, as has been occurring for a few years past, and the lakes and lowlands above spoken of will be reached. The Gulian bridge is now nearly all swept away, and the old dwelling house, which has already been moved once or twice, will soon be swept from its foundation, if not torn down. Where we rode along in our convenience on the public road near this place, some three years ago, it is now far out in the stream of the sweeping Mississippi.

A complete railroad communication having been formed between Pittsburg and Cincinnati by the connection of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Cincinnati and Columbus railroads at Carlisle, the passage between the two cities is now made in fifteen hours, instead of three and twenty, as formerly. Between Baltimore and Pittsburg the distance is run in twenty one hours, making the entire trip by continuous railway connections between Baltimore and Cincinnati in thirty six hours, at a cost of fifteen dollars.

Judge E. Thomas, an old and respectable citizen of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, committed suicide on the 2nd inst., while laboring under mental excitement. He was the first United States Senator from Indiana, and author of the celebrated Missouri Compromise which Henry Clay carried through Congress.

The New York *Herald* states that the battle between the Art Union and the people is drawing to a close, and the management of the present Exhibition, which is a very fine one, is closed in all its unblushing audacity. A pile of some eighty or a hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the institution is gone; and with all the explanations attempted, no body can tell how it is gone, where it is gone, or who carried it off.

Franconi's Hippodrome, in New York, some of the papers allege, is nothing more than the Bowery Circus in disguise, with the performers trained after the Parisian fashion. They have also an establishment at New Haven, Connecticut, which bears the name of Franconi's Hippodrome, and it displays the same feats as the New York concern, and is held in a tent capable of containing the same number of persons, and with a race course, &c. It would be a question worth answering, whether Franconi's establishment is in Paris, New York, or New Haven.

A man named Casey, arrested recently in Massachusetts for the murder of a Mrs. Taylor, is on trial now upon the evidence adduced entirely by a *squeeze of the hand!* Mrs. T., when dying, was unable to speak, but could hear distinctly and comprehend. She was asked to squeeze certain person's hands, if she recognized Casey to be her assailant. She squeezed theirs. Casey will probably be hung in consequence. There is no ingenuity, says Confucius, like that which belongeth to women. Confucius was right, even if he did live on dog-tails and rat-soup, like the rest of the Chinese.

A man by the name of John Duff, was shot in Jacksonville, Telfair county, Ga., on the 10th inst., and died immediately. He was sitting in his chair at home, when he was fired upon by one unknown assassin.

A large ice house, belonging to J. L. Cheesman, at Rockland, in Rockland county, was struck by lightning on the 19th inst., set on fire, and totally destroyed, with all its contents. The building was about three hundred feet long—its breadth we could not learn—and was filled with ice to the very roof. No lives were lost.

The Connecticut Senate have adopted a resolution, authorizing the committee on the Norwalk disaster to summon before them the President and Superintendent of the road, and examine the bridges. Mr Butler, of Norwalk, has strongly denounced the management of the road and the rotten condition of the bridge.

An anti-rent outrage was perpetrated on a man named Lawrence, in Scoharie county, N. Y., while he was attempting to serve a summons on Jacob J. Deitz. Lawrence was treated in the most ruffianly manner, and finally released after sustaining serious bruises.

A tremendous storm visited Cincinnati on the night of the 19th inst. Many buildings were struck by lightning, and several houses were unroofed by the wind. The Madison packet Hoosier State and the Louisville packet Telegraph were considerably damaged.

The President has determined, it is said, to appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands of sufficient ability and wisdom, to effect the annexation of that country to the United States, should such a measure be requisite to prevent it from falling into the hands of France.

M. OSCAR LAFAYETTE, the grandson and representative of the family of the famous Gen. Lafayette, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the French Emperor, required from him as a captain of artillery, and has in consequence been deprived of his commission.

From Ireland the chief intelligence by the Africa, relates to the emigration movement which is more active this season than ever and is mostly to America, the means being supplied by remittances from previous emigrants in the United States.

One of the Italian refugees brought to New York in the Sardinian frigate got out a warrant against several of her officers on Thursday, for assault and battery. Two police officers thereupon proceeded to the vessel to serve the warrant, but the officers of the frigate refused to let them come on board, and ordered them not to make the attempt at the peril of their lives.

Rev. J. Whipple, of Hobbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, lately inhaled chloroform preparatory to submitting to a surgical operation on the face. After inhaling the chloroform ten or fifteen inspirations, his countenance changed, he straightened himself in his chair, drew several breaths and died.

A prize of $500 is offered for the best five act play, written for Miss Matilda Herron, of Philadelphia. In addition to the prize, the sum of $20 per night for the first fifty nights it is performed, will be paid the author, if the play should prove successful. This would give the author $1,500.

The steam tug boat Fayetteville exploded a boiler near Smithville, N. C., on Wednesday, shattering her hull so bad as to cause her to sink. A colored fireman was badly scalded—The boat was valued at $20,000, and not insured.

THE "PACIFIC RAILROAD," from St. Louis to Kirkwood, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, was opened on the 11th instant, and it is expected that, in a few brief weeks more, it will be completed to the length, thirty-nine miles.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 27, 1853.

The market has displayed more animation since our last, and in our leading staple, sugar, a much better feeling has prevailed. The advance by two steamers have come to hand during the week, viz: The Africa and Europa. From these, it appears that the Liverpool Cotton market was livelier, the sales of the fortnight having reached 37,000 bales, at an advance of ¼d. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¾d, and Middling at 5¾d. These accounts have materially strengthened our market, and notwithstanding the decided advance in freights, prices have improved. In other respects, the market offers but little of interest. Flour has declined, and so also have Provisions. Tobacco continues firm, but there has not been much movement in the article.

The weather since our last has been clear, but remarkably cool for the season. The accounts in relation to the growing crops, as a contributor, in some quarters, they are represented to be good, whilst other sections are suffering considerably from drought. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 20th inst., 5,022 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 13,555 bales; Havre, 4,461; Hamburg, 1,611; Bremen, 125; Genoa, 1,674; Barcelona, 325; Tampico, 100; New York, 1,379; together 23,252 bales; making a reduction in stock of 17,529 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 148,677 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852	bales 9,756
Received last week	5,022
Received previously	1,321,808 1,327,830
	1,337,586
Exported last week	23,219
Exported previously	1,165,692 1,188,911
Stock on hand cot. cleared	148,677

In our review of last Friday evening, we stated that the Cotton market had closed with steadiness at our figures. On Saturday, the Africa's accounts came through, advising a good demand in Liverpool, the week's sales having reached 50,000 bales, and Middling being quoted at 5¾d., which was an advance of ¼d. This intelligence tended to strengthen our market, and 4,000 bales were sold at full prices. On Monday and Tuesday again, the demand was fair, and 12,500 bales changed hands at the same figure. On Wednesday, we received later news by the Europa, announcing a continued good demand in the Liverpool market, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales, whilst Fair was quoted at 6¼d., showing an improvement in this description of bid. Factors availed themselves of the favorable tenor of these accounts to demand an advance &c., which, not withstanding the rise in freights was acceded to, and the sales reached 7700 bales. Yesterday, the enquiry was of a more general character, and resulted in transactions of 12,000 bales, at prices fully sustaining the previous improvement. To-day again, the demand was good, and 6,500 bales were sold, making the total business of the week, 42,500 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ 4¾ / Fair ——12¼
Ordinary	5¼ 5¾ / Fully Fair ——— 2—
Middling	5¾ 6 / Fine ——— 2—
Good Middling	6 6¼ / Good and Fine ——— 2—

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 20th inst., 3,672 hhds—Cleared in the same time for London, 1,695 hhds; Liverpool, 631; London, 1,895; Liverpool, 631; Havre, 1,000; Bremen, 1,000; Hamburg, 10; Leghorn, 450; together, 3,713 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard 33,846 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand last, 1852	hhds. 18 831
Received last week	3,672
Received previously	49,079 52,751
	71,582
Exported last week	3,713
Exported previously	34,023 37,736
Stock on hand and on shipboard	33,846

The Tobacco market though not characterized by the same degree of animation as prevailed in our former report, fully maintains its previous firmness, and indeed the diminished transactions are to be attributed to the very full prices demanded by holders. The transactions of the week comprise 300 hhds. Virginia leaf, which we notice 20 hhds at 6¾, 20 do at 8¾; 41 6¾; 40 do, 5¾, 12 do, at 6¾, 100 do, at 5 15-16c, 12 do at 5¾, 77 do, at 5¾, and 10 do at 5¾. Quotations of Virginia are nominous our previous quotations. Lugs, 4¾@5¾; Leaf inferior to common, 5¾@6c. Fair, 6¾@8c; Fine, 6¾ @7 c. Choice and Selections 7¾ @8¾c ℔ lb.

Freights have slightly improved and the rate for Cotton to Liverpool is 7-16d.

The receipts at this port and Savannah since the 1st of September compared with those of the corresponding period last year, show a decrease of 16 000 bales, which is a falling off of 9000 bales during the week.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, May 27.

The demand for Cotton in this market has been good during a part of the week, and the sales embrace 12,000 bales. Prices have been very firm, and yesterday closing at 10 @ 10¼c ℔ lb.

The receipts of the week reach nearly 1100 bales, while the exports have been 10,000, and the stock on hand is now reduced to 26,000 bales.

FOR SALE—The negro woman Virginie, aged 28 years, excellent washer and ironer and fully guaranteed. Apply to J. B. DERRY, my27 86, Customhouse st.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAWAWAY on Saturday evening 21st May, from his master's plantation, in the Parish of St. James, the mulatto boy LEVY, aged 24 years, light complexion, about five feet six inches high, having a wart on one of his fingers and speaking French and English. The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver said slave to his master or lodge him in some of the Parish Jails, provided notice be given to said master.

Parish of St. James, May 25, 1853.

my27-1w TIMON BOURGEOIS.

FRANCIS FABRE & Co.

Fashionable Clothing Establishment.

Corner St Charles and Common streets, under St Charles Hotel.

WOULD invite the attention of their friends to their choice and extensive STOCK OF GOODS, which has been rendered full and complete by recent arrivals—embracing every article in their line, and which they offer on most accommodating terms. my27

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—240 boxes white wine, Hunt Roots, 40 do white wine and claret of the most required brand; 150 do Muscat Frontignan wine; 25 do Kirschwasser de la Forêt Noire; 320 boxes claret wine, St Julien; 40 do assorted brandy fruits; 15 do brandy cherries; 300 quarter boxes Bordeaux Claret, Chatein, & Basset; 40 boxes Champagne, De Venoge & co; 30 blue pint wine, at negle & co; 100 boxes Madeira wine; 50 do Sicily red Madeira wine, direct importation; 12 do do Sherry wine; 40 bbls white wine, Grave; 30 casks white wine for Sacra; 25 bbls white port; 20 do do; 30 bbls dry Malaga wine; 22 kegs fresh Almonds; 30 kegs fresh Almonds; 20 kegs Walnuts; 20 boxes Prunes. FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.

my25-tf 22 Old Levee.

CLARET and White Wine—ex ship Perseverance from Bordeaux—80 cases Claret Wine, St Julien, St. Emilion, &c., 60 bbls white Wine, Barsac, Sauterne and Frontignac; 300 boxes Claret Wine, St Julien, Margaux, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.

my25-tf 22 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE Vin—FILHAT'S CELEBRATED, in quantities and having a good supply of this celebrated brand, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.

my25-12m 22 Old Levee.

HIDES—Just received from Vera Cruz, per schr. John Williams, 450 dry Mexican Hides, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.

my25-tf 22 Old Levee.

GUAVA preserves just received from Havana, per schr. Perseverance, Dorsey, and offering at a quarter pound boxes Guava Jelly and Marmalade, for sale by FDO. DE FUENTES & CO.

my25-tf 22 Old Levee.

SUNDRIES in store and for sale by the undersigned: 50 kegs Lemons, St Julien brand; 10 dozen Old Cognac, of a very fine quality; 10 dozen Old Port; 10 dozen Vermouth Peraud & Co; 10 do L. Bordeaux; 10 do model Orange Bounet; 10 do Fine Frontignan Muscat; 25 bbls Sherry Wine; 25 do Port; 25 do Madeira; for bottling, mineral water, &c., charges for sale; 10 qr casks Cognac; 1 pipe Cognac; 1 pipe Port; 1 qr pipe Port; 2 qr pipes Port; 1 hogshead Port; 1 hogshead Madeira; 1 qr cask Port; 10 casks Claret; 10 kegs Lemon Syrup; 10 bbls Rum; 10 do Superfine Flour; 1 qr cask Port; 1 qr cask Madeira; 1 qr cask Sherry; 1 qr cask Port; 1 qr cask Port; 1 qr cask Port