NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1838.

23d DECEMBER 1814.

Fling of my country! proudly wave,
Nor dread the invader's bold command,
While nobly strike th' united brave
For freedom and their native land!

The anniversary of the battle of the 23d December, will never pass over without inspiring the most animating recollections in the minds of our countrymen. It was on that day that a small band of citizen soldiers boldly rushed into the camp of a numerous and well disciplined army that had invaded our shores, flushed with recent successes in Europe and full of confidence that the conquest of Louisiana would be an easy task. That attack endeavored them as to the character of the enemy they had to deal with, and by rendering them cautious in their movements, gave time for ample preparations, and thus was the indirect means of saving the city. The militia crowded with alacrity around the standard of their country. The gallant sons of Tennessee arrived in time to afford their efficient aid, and they were soon followed by those of Kentucky. The chivalric Hinds was already on the spot with his bold Mississippians, all together formed a host, which might have been slaughtered, but was not to be conquered. Animated by the heroic example of their venerated chief, the illustrious JACKSON, our men laughed to scorn the attempts of the English commanders to frighten them from their rampart by the beautiful manœuvres and imposing display of twelve thousand veteran soldiers, caned into discipline and inured to the hardships and dangers of war; and when the foe made his serious and final attack on the 8th January, he found himself unable to withstand the resistance of a handful of citizens, aided by a small body of regular troops and two or three score of experienced artillerists. The whole army of the Americans was filtered by an English officer who saw them, to the armed *posse comitatus* of a county, called out by the sheriff to suppress some civil tumult. It was just such a *posse* as we should rejoice to behold whenever our institutions are endangered by a military despot or intestine enemy, and the commander was just such a man as our American militia will ever be proud to obey.

This glorious anniversary was celebrated yesterday in a very becoming manner in New Orleans. The legion of Louisiana never exhibited so fine and martial an appearance as on this occasion. Many of the veterans who participated in the dangers of 1814 were recognized in its ranks, and the manly voice of Plauché, which was heard above the storm of battle giving the word of command on the night of the 23d to the volunteers of New Orleans, recalled yesterday the remembrance of that well fought field. The legion, in fact, is as well trained and efficient a body of volunteers as we ever beheld—New Orleans has reason to be proud of them and relies with confidence on their fidelity and valour in every emergency that may occur.

At 11 o'clock major general GAINES of the United States army, accompanied by major general WM. DE SEVRE, commanding the first division of Louisiana militia, with his brilliant staff, entered the public square, in which the legion was assembled, and passed it in review. The spectacle was imposing and affecting.—The venerable age of the reviewing general, his services and his wounds—the respect and homage which were so gracefully rendered him by the gallant men who surrounded and followed him, the noble appearance of the troops, and the glorious event which was the object of the celebration—all together constituted a scene, which no one could regard with indifference and which must have been highly gratifying to the bosom of every American who witnessed it.

Not the least interesting accompaniment of the review was the old standard of the New Orleans battalion, which waved so proudly and gloriously throughout the trying period of the invasion—now tattered by age—its ensigna still fresh and distinct, it reminded us of the stirring lines of Byron:

Yet, freedom, yet thy banner, torn and flying,
Streams like a thunder-cloud against the wind!

Between one and two o'clock the legion left the public square and marched through the principal streets. A dinner was given by major general Dobbins and his staff in honour of the day, at Davis' ball room, to which general Gaines, the officers of the French steamer of war Mejnor, now in our port, with many other military and civil characters, were invited. We learn that the entertain ment was of the most splendid description, and highly pleasing to all present, the toasts as well as their guests. The day was commemorated by several other parties in various quarters of the city and suburbs, and we may say, on the whole, that it was proceedings o yesterday, afford a true indication of the feelings of the people of New Orleans, the patriotism which such occasions are calculated to inspire and to ensure, and which was exhibited with so much effect twenty four years ago, still burns in their hearts with undiminished fervour.

THE BANKS AND THE FIRST & THIRD MUNICIPALITIES.

The position in which the first and third municipalities are thrown with regard to the redemption of their issues, becomes more grave in proportion to the approach of the period appointed by the banks for the unconditional resumption of cash payments. The subject is one of extreme importance, and merits calm consideration.

When on the memorable 11th May, 1836, the banks of New Orleans made known to the public that they believed the suspension of specie payments to be absolutely necessary for the interests of the community and in accordance with this opinion, sealed hermetically their vaults, it became indispensable to supply some kind of circulation instead of the silver which until then, had been employed as a medium of change. In order to bring about this desirable object, and to obviate the difficulties into which the resolution of the banks had thrown the public, the three municipalities made arrangements for the issue of a sufficient amount of small bills, reposing on the pledged faith of each municipality, to answer all the current purposes of silver change, which by the natural laws of currency had disappeared as soon as its value became superior to that of the representative. The banks were fully as much gratified at the determination of the municipalities as the citizens themselves. The evils of suspension were mitigated by this salutary measure, and the municipality bonds became a source of infinite temporary benefit. The people were thus enabled to make their daily purchases, without paying a periodical tax to the broker for silver. The best proof of the real advantages of these issues is that they were sought after with extreme avidity, so that the supply was frequently less than the demand and we remember at one time they absolutely bore a premium of five per cent.

As a consequence of these municipality issues, the banks became relieved from the necessity which would otherwise have been imposed upon them, of paying in specie all the fractional parts of their notes, a circumstance which they would otherwise have felt as extremely onerous. By the conduct of the municipalities they have been enabled to retain thousands in their vaults, and will not improbably have been essentially aided in the resumption of specie payments by these very issues. Is it not then a matter of simple justice, honor, and good faith, that the banks should now come to the relief of the first and third municipalities, the credit of which is endangered. The City Bank has already declared its intention to pay in specie the bonds of the second municipality after the first Monday in January, while those of the first and third are rejected with distrust and disdain. The refusal of the banks to redeem these issues will inevitably injure their credit, and render them the object of the most infamous speculations.

Let us remember that it is not the wealthy who will suffer from any diminution in the value of these notes. The amount held by them is comparatively inconsiderable, and the trifling loss will not be felt. Besides they can afford to hold on to the sums they may possess until the municipalities are ready to redeem. But the poor and honest artisan and mechanic, the hardy and industrious laborer, who lives from hand to mouth, must suffer grievously. He must have the means to obtain food and clothing, and to satisfy the most urgent wants of existence, and cruel and deplorable would it be to compel him, in order to avoid starvation, to exchange his hard earnings for half their representative value. Who will profit by their misery? Those whose ample fortunes enable them to lay aside their stock of municipality notes until they are worth the amount for which they are pledged, while the laboring class, which, speaking generally, fulfils its engagements with far more honor and exactitude than those of many of those who breakfast, dine, and sup champagne and truffles, will become the prey of the bloated vampyres who are even now awaiting the opportunity to gorge themselves with the life blood of their victims.

It is therefore to the banks that we look for the measures necessary to render abortive the schemes of shavers and speculators. The municipalities are entirely willing to redeem their issues, and but little time will be required to make their ability equal to their inclination. Their annual revenue is amply sufficient to guarantee the fulfilment of their obligations, but they are now cramped exactly as were the banks a year since—that is, they are incapable of entirely meeting their engagements. We demand the aid of the banks as an act of justice, not of generosity. We do not ask it in the name of the municipalities, but in behalf of hundreds upon whom a refusal would fall with unmitigated violence, if compelled to endure a loss of some twenty, thirty, or forty per cent on the sums which they have painfully amassed by unremitting toil.

We trust that the banks will appreciate the motives and feel the force of our appeal, and will exert themselves to preserve unimpaired the credit of the first and second municipalities.

☞ The question has been asked whether in case of resumption at the proposed period, the banks would not be compelled to redeem notwithstanding the public by discounts, and to augment the proportion payable on bills renewable. We can readily understand that for a while, these institutions would act prudently in limiting their discounts, but there does not exist the slightest obstacles to their renewal of notes formerly discounted by these institutions, precisely on the same terms and with the same facilities as are now granted. The season for foreign remittances has passed, and the sums borrowed by the merchants from one bank generally go towards the total or partial liquidation of a debt due to another. Hence the amount never leaves the country. Let the banks come to a determination to resume at sixty days, all their accommodation notes, and we are persuaded that they, equally with the public, will be gainers by the transaction.

The Steamboat Florida which left St. Louis on the 7th instant, reports the river to be full floating ice.

Dr We learn with pleasure that the Board of Directors of the Union Bank of Mississippi at a meeting held on the 14th instant, have received that from the first Monday in January, they will issue notes payable on demand, and will redeem the same in specie or its equivalent. Another resolution was passed to the effect that the bank will check on New Orleans at 3 per cent, and on Philadelphia at 6 per cent, and will continue to check on the above cities for its post notes, as well as notes payable on demand, at the current rates.

This determination of the Union Bank, must necessarily diminish the apprehension of the New Orleans bank that their specie will disappear on resumption and will go to swell the vaults of western corporations.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BEE.

LETTER VII.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.

If any thing were wanting to shew that the opposition are determined to keep up the spirit of excitement in relation to abolition, we have it in its plainest sense in the movements of Mr Adams and Slade, backed by some few others, who for the sake of party would prove recreant to every trust. In Monroe county, New York, where the sober second thought of the people has not yet begun to set, and where the whigs through bank influence obtained a transient victory, we find a regularly organized meeting of abolitionists, in which the most diabolical sentiments are put forth. Read the following for example.

"Resolved, that the *immediate* abolition of slavery in the United States would promote the interests of the south by securing them from all danger of domestic violence and insurrection!!"

"That slavery diminishes the health and power of the nation, tarnishes the reputation of the country, &c &c." Wretched fanatics! do they not know that the south is competent to the care of her own interests, and needs no dictation from any quarter as to what may promote her happiness, wealth and honor! Have they yet to learn that the slave labor of the south enriches the north, and are they yet unsatisfied with the enormous tax which has been imposed on southern products! Again we find the following:

"Resolved, that we will abstain as far as practicable from the use of any of the products of slave labor, &c." This was laid on the table for the present, but will doubtlessly be carried at the next meeting. I mention these things merely to shew the deadly hostility which the northern whigs feel to southern interests.—The sentiments of the Van Buren and the republican party so nobly advanced in relation to this matter, are gall and wormwood to the federalists.

In the senate yesterday there was a very interesting discussion in relation to the 4th instalment, a measure which the leading whigs are still clinging to with the view no doubt of embarrassing the operation of the treasury. Colonel Benton made a very powerful argument against the act, maintaining it to be fraught with danger to liberty and independence. That by and by it would be regarded as a debt, and taxes would be levied to distribute among corporations—and the prices of public land kept up to the injury of the new states for the purpose of distributing proceeds among the overgrown and populous. The safest place for money was in the pockets of the people. Pass the bill as proposed to be amended by inserting the definite day, (1st January 1840) and the die would be cast, and the south and west must prepare to pay taxes to the other portions. Mr Benton said he was for postponing—yes an eternal everlasting postponement of the dangerous and insidious measure. Mr Calhoun also broke forth in his usual eloquent strain, tracing most of the present distresses of the treasury to the reckless spirit of extravagance begotten by the tariff of 1824 and 1828, and from the same cause he maintained sprung the deterioration of principle as well moral as political, which characterised the age. Nothing was done with the amendment or bill, all further proceedings having been postponed.

In the house this morning the bill making appropriation in part for the expenses of the government for the years 1838-9, was taken up in committee of the whole, considered and passed.

A member from Massachusetts presented some abolition petitions which Mr Wise objected to the reception of. The speaker decided that under the resolution of Mr Atherton adopted recently, the petitions must be received. Mr wise appealed from the decision of the chair and a loud and general hat angry debate ensued, but the house sustained the chair by a vote of all present save six. The other business was of minor importance and the house adjourned over to Monday.

R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The solemn farce, got up by the federal governor of Pennsylvania, was drawing to a close at the date of our last advices. The military force was dismissed, and the agitation of the public mind had subsided. The governor made a requisition on the state treasury for $5,000 to defray the expenses of the volunteers; but the treasurer refused to comply with it, as no act of appropriation was passed: it follows that the cost of quelling the governor's humour must be paid by himself or personal friends.

The certificate of the sheriff of the county of Dauphin, that he was able to preserve the public peace without the interference of a military force, had a powerful tendency to turn the governor into ridicule and to allay the ferment of men's minds.

The election returns for governor were counted and David R. Porter, the democratic candidate, was declared duly elected according to law. The majority is stated at over five thousand, but the federal papers are especially careful to omit mentioning that the returns of the two democratic districts in the county of Philadelphia were omitted, making alone over 3,000 votes, as were likewise the *official* returns from Huntingdon and Dauphin counties, while the *unofficial* were read. Had all these votes been counted, general Porter's majority would have been over 9,000.

P. S. Later dates from Harrisburgh do not mention any variation in the previously existing state of affairs. The senate had not recognized either branch of the house of representatives, nor had it settled the conflicting claims to seats of some of its own members. The governor elect, David R. Porter, esq. arrived at Harrisburg on the 13th. Some of the volunteer companies had departed for their homes, and general peace and quiet prevailed.

From all that we can gather, though there appear to be indications of serious collision or violence, the question as to which of the contending parties the right to have their seats will be accorded to, seems as far from being settled as ever.

The Baltimore Republican of the 13th states that the report may be relied on, that governor Ritner, replied to the president for assistance, which was refused. The terms of the refusal are unknown.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The resolutions introduced some days since in the house of representatives in South Carolina, on the subject of the currency, have passed that body by overwhelming majorities. The first resolution which declares it expedient that the revenues of the government should be so collected, as ultimately to sever the government from all connection with the banks, was adopted by a vote of 108 to 7. The second, which states that in the opinion of this legislature, the revenues of the government should be so deposited, kept and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in banking operations, passed by 113 yeas to 3 nays. The resolution declaring the unconstitutionality of a national bank, by 107 to 7, and that denouncing its incorporation as inexpedient and dangerous by 112 to 3. These resolutions it is expected will all be ratified by the senate, which is nearly unanimous in its opinions.

CANADA.

ANOTHER RISING OF THE PATRIOTS.—A few days since our Washington correspondent mentioned in general terms that fresh outbreaks had occurred among the insurgents, and that the steamboat Champlain had been stolen by them, and employed for the purpose of transporting troops to the Canada shore. We find this intelligence entirely confirmed by late dates from Detroit via New-York. The Cleveland Herald of the 5th December, states that after the revolutionists had succeeded in effecting a landing, they marched down to Windsor, where they burned a British steamboat and several buildings, occupied as a military depot. They were opposed by the militia stationed there, and skirmish ensued; after which the British retreated below and the patriots marched up the river. The latter are said to number some two or three hundred. In the skirmish 17 of the militia were killed and 2 wounded. The loss on the part of the patriots was 1 killed and 2 wounded. It also all be what a detachment of U. S. troops, with two pieces of ordnance under the command of Major Payne, are now on board the Erie. They will prevent any further excursions being made to the patriot army.

The Detroit Daily advertiser of the 6th has the following —

"On Sunday evening, the 3d instant, information was communicated to General Brady, that the patriots had a quantity of arms, &c., concealed in the woods below Springwells. This was about 8 o'clock p.m. In a short time, the general, accompanied by colonel Whiting and Major Larned, and a detachment of United States troops, under Major Payne, left Detroit, being capable of the whole in returned with twelve boxes of arms, &c. which were found partly in the woods, and partly in a small house near the river Rouge."

A slip from the office of the Cleveland Intelligencer contains the following report:—"The way bill from the west this morning contains the important announcement that the patriots had taken Fort Malden, with one hundred and seventy-five prisoners. It was represented that there was immense slaughter on both sides.

A gentleman who came in the western stage confirms in some measure the above intelligence. Before leaving Toledo, information had been received at that place, stating that the patriots had crossed over at the river St. Clair, and on Sunday night took possession of the fort. The burning of some of the houses was the signal for the commencement of hostilities, and the descent upon the town was made while a portion of the loyalists were engaged in extinguishing the flames. Our informant states that there was great destruction among the red-coats.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 14th mentions that Johnson has been recaptured through the vigilance of captain Wm Vaughn, master in the United States navy of Sackett's Harbor. He was delivered to the custody of N Garrow, U. S. marshal, and has been committed to prison in Albany.

The Sackett's Harbor Journal mentioning on the authority of a gentleman who witnessed the scene, that the patriot commander, Von Schultz, was hung at Kingston, and colonel Abbey and Mr. George were to be executed a day or two after. This intelligence is considered by some of the papers as premature, as it is hardly to be believed that these men would be ordered for execution with such terrible celerity, and before it was publickly known that the proceedings of the court martial had been sanctioned by the governor.

BENJ. F. BUTLER has been appointed district attorney at New-York, vice Wm M. Price.

MAMMOTH CONCERT

A splendid Concert and Ball are to take place this evening at the City Exchange Ball Room. This musical entertainment is on a scale magnificent style, the orchestra being composed of sixty musicians, who will execute the most celebrated overtures, waltzes, quadrilles, &c. Besides this the public will have an opportunity of hearing a number of solos by our best performers, and the whole will conclude by a Grand Dress Ball. It will constitute a novel and delightful amusement for Christmas Eve, and will no doubt be liberally patronized.

MADAME LECOMPTE.

We should be guilty of injustice towards the superior merits of this this accomplished *artiste* were we to omit adding our encomium to the tributes she has already received from every paper in the city. Different from Celeste yet equally delightful, Madame Lecompte dances with an amazing agility, grace and power. It is impossible to conceive without beholding the perfect flexibility which natural aplitude and constant practice have given to her limbs. As she sweeps from the top to the bottom of the stage, performing a number of astonishingly intricate movements with consummate ease and elegance, the audience watch her with an interest too profound to be interrupted by clapping. They admire too much to applaud. This lady is an excellent melo-dramatic actress; the various emotions which agitate the bosom of the gentle, devoted and jealous Bayadere were depicted by her with extreme felicity and fidelity. In short she is a most delicious dancer, and richly merits the ample encouragement she has received.

ANNE BOLEYN.

A new tragedy with the above title we understand is to be produced at the St. Charles theatre on Wednesday evening next. The drama is for the most part purely historical and embraces a period of three years, commencing with the caricature of Anne and ending with her death. It has been some time in preparation and will afford an opportunity for the whole tragic strength of the company, Miss Clifton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Harrison all playing the principal characters. The period of this play is coeval with Shakespeares' Henry VIII. We have several favored with a hasty perusal and have been promised extracts. We believe Miss Clifton produces this play at an immense expense, and we predict for it the most brilliant success.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—We have examined Norman, Steel & Co.'s stock of these pretty trifles, and can assure our readers that it comprises a most complete, elegant, and varied assortment. Annuals and architectural devices, tokens and toys, souvinors and scrap books, flowers and forget-me-nots, are to be found in profusion at their establishment in Camp st.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamboat Palmyra, bound for Red river, struck a snag 75 miles below St. Louis on the 8th instant, and sunk in 6 feet water.—The engine and furniture may be saved, but the boat is a total loss.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. LARKIN

At a meeting of the friends of this gentleman, convened at the committee room, Banks' Arcade, on the 20th of December, inst., JAMES GALLIER Esq. was called to the chair, and CHARLES DIMOND and ROBERT FERGUSON Esquires, were appointed vice presidents, and S. W. ELLIOTT and M. ROMTREE Esquires, appointed secretaries.

The meeting having been organized, the chairman briefly explained the purpose for which it had been called—remarking, that a benefit to Mr. Larkin had been the mode usually adopted to express public opinion in favor of meritorious individuals connected with the stage: and the gentleman, in whose behalf the meeting had assembled, been a resident of New Orleans for nearly three years, during which time, the press and the public voice had been unanimous in approbation of his professional talents, while his private character and gentlemanly deportment had secured to him the esteem of a widely extended circle of respectable and influential friends, who perceived with regret, that his name had unaccountably been left out from the list of performers engaged at either of the american theatres; being thereby altogether excluded from the exercise of his profession in this city.—With the intent, therefore, of affording satisfactory proof of the sentiments of the meeting upon the subject, he would propose, that such arrangements be made, as would enable them to offer him a complimentary benefit at the St Charles theatre; which, it is expected, will prove an unequivocal testimony of their estimate of his talent as an artist, and their respect for his conduct and character as a gentleman.

The chairman having concluded; the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That a letter be addressed to Mr. LARKIN upon the part of this meeting, requesting his acceptance of the proposed complimentary benefit.

Resolved, That a deputation be appointed to wait upon Mr. Caldwell, for the purpose of obtaining the use of the theatre, &c. upon the usual terms.

Resolved, That such further arrangements as may be deemed necessary, be left to the discretion of a committee, to be selected from the following gentlemen, agents of the requisition, in which this meeting has originated, and who, by their signatures, have recognized the principle and intent of this evening's proceedings, viz —

[Long list of names]

Committee.

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FEARFUL TRAGEDY

A most savage and atrocious encounter took place a few days since in Louisville between a number of Mississippians and a Mr. Redding of that city. The details are thus given by the Louisville Journal.

On Saturday evening, a difficulty took place between judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Marsh, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some goods which had been made by the latter for some of the former gentlemen. Redding appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night, to get redress, accompanied by three or four of his friends. On the bar room he met judge Wilkerson, and words passed between them. They soon came to blows, and in a short time were joined by Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Marsh, all armed with Bowie knives. A general fight almost immediately ensued. Mr. Marsh, a bar keeper in the Wall street House, was struck dead by a Bowie knife. A similar knife was passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rothwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut. In a short time, several had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippians retired up the steps of the hotel, and, in going up the steps, one of them received a wound in the shoulder from a pistol that had been dropped in the scuffle. He retreated to the first floor without delay. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unarmed—at least, they displayed no arms during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Marsh were arrested and placed in confinement.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Ariadne—2,000 bbls cotton 158 bbls flour 75 bbls lard oil 1000 kegs lard 170 box tobacco.

Per brig Trojan—275 bbls 66 do and 51 bbls molasses.

Per ship Jas. Pye—Per ship Thomas—1628 bales cotton.

Per brig Diamond—1417 bales cotton.

Boston—Per ship Jupiter—938 bales cotton 273 kegs and 6 bbl lard.

Charleston 8 Oct—brig Almeda—100 bbls 100 half do 75 bbls and 100 bxs sugar 200 bbls molasses 9 pkgs sundr.

Savannah, Geo—Per sachr Pacific—46 barrels and 140 barrels molasses.

Mch Ontario—100 bbls sugar

Richmond, Va—Per ship Commodore—130 hhds sugar 104 hhds and 50 bbls molasses.

N Jago de Cuba—8ch Louisa—400 bbls flour 600 kegs lards 9 sacks potatoes.

Galveston, Texas—8ch Corine—Sundry goods, consisting of 1 crockery ware assortment per invoice, 1 assortment cabinet ware boots shoes painter air stoves tables co ffee mills gin bills carding machines cheese soap candles tobacco paper ink brooms woolen cards looking glasses gauging apparatus iaspens brass bound buckwheat sieves copper saleratus shovels plows hollow ware nails cotton yarns corks matches pillow cases tables blankets shoe thread and tacks corn paper saltpetre alum chest chronometer confectionary fishing tackle lead and powder.

IMPORTS.

Norfolk Va—Per brig Isaac Franklin—for bbls rice and 168 do sugar.

Campeachy Mxo—Per sch Diligencia—821 qrs logwood 1327 hides dry.

Thompsonton—Per brig [illegible]—160 casks lime.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Corvette—From Mobile—11 bales cotton 16 do linen 13 qr Beyoot, 102 Liverie & Provost, 100 Morrison & Bench, 32 order, 1 box sails N J Magee; 1 do Gaillemard & Sewell.

Per steamboat Girard—from Mobile—7 bxs rods Bilton, Rollins & co; 2 J A Merrill & co; 2 bxs mdse order.

Per steamboat Natchez—From St Louis—650 bbls pork 300 bxs lard 50 do cheese 750 bags flour 25 bbls do 1 bbl whiskey 1 do lard 1 do cotton 118 bgs corn W M Beall; 4 bales cotton Martin, Pleasants & co; 67 do J Dick & co; 17 Allen, Asher & co; 25 M D Cooper & co; 37 Maxwell, Wade & co; 30 Lawrence, Bunnell & Trentham & co; 24 Lockhart & Dunnegan; 62 Fish on board.

Per steamboat Ben Sherrod—From Tennessee River—2 bxs Bayliss & Lyerson; 24 R H M Gill, Shall J & W Dwyer; 1/4 live hogs; 85½ bbls whiskey owners on board; 39 bales cotton M White & co.

Per steamboat Cinderella from Little Rock—34 bales cotton 18 H Hyde & bro, 60 A J Dick & co; 130 Burke, Watt & co; 98 bbls flour Haden & Hall.

Per steamboat Havana from Pulaski—280 qrs corn Scott & Hendrick; 5 bbls tobacco 97 bbl meal 9 Gunning & co; 600 qrs corn Prescott, Jones & co; 131 do and 33 do possum Gault & Taylor; 1 bale cotton H D Cooper; 1 do Hughes, Ligon & Walker; 95 Pickett Banks, & co; 6 do 3 O oaks corn Conner & Lindsay; 2 bales cotton 50 do corn Lawrence & Shall; 60 bbls flour 29 do meal 1st mdse & chickens on board.

Per steamboat Ripley from Columbia—30 bales cotton 6 bbls tobacco & hides 100 do cotton 8 Landsmeer; 6 owner 1 do Hall & Bro.

Per steamboat Nashville from Alexandria—142 bales cotton 1 do wool 1 do hides 1 do tobacco 1 do furs 1 do mdse Bell & Arrenington; 3 do 3 B Blue & co; 26 A Rivards; 2 Fosters, Bodley & Bingham; 2 Thompson, Brown & co; 30 M Hall & co; 11 Leverich; 1 owner; 12 barrels and 2 bales cotton 2 Abat; 2 do unsullied.

Per steamboat Emporer from Columbia—182 bales cotton W M Beall; 86 Lockhart, Forster & Donegan; 170 C Pollen, 12 Perkins & co; 60 Hall & Bro; 1 do Hall & Bro; 1 do Hall & Bro; 1 do to W Bogert; 30 N & J Dick & co; 41 M Pessoms and co; 6 A H Walker & co, 6 Lambeth & Thompson; 11 Hudson & Goodrich; 8 Murphy, Ferguson & co; 60 Bonnell, Ferguson & co; 30 Campbell, Pierson & co; 21 Taylor, Gardner & co; 10 Arthur, Fabian & Lambeth; 30 J A Winnell & co to A Mantin & co, 4 bxs 1 do J W Mantel, Mde S Gaunier.

Per steamboat J Draper—P C Williams, P O Davidson, W Dougherty, J Dyer.

Per steamboat Teche—owners J. Larre, Gauvain, Erale & Co; municipality, J W Bankhead, J H Michel, P A Bacard, Privatan, J L Manuner, J Bernard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, December 13.

75 shares United States Bank [illegible] 110

NEW YORK, December 15.

50 do New Orleans Canal Banking Co ..... 87½ ... ov.

NEW YORK MARKET, December 13—Genesee flour is 4s 6d@5 for common brands. Five has been sold for 4 9d.

Corn is 3s 6d@3s 9d for Jersey and Southern.

Foreign exchanges have yielded decidedly. Bills on Baring Brothers are 9@9½ per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Cotton for the week just up 7200 bales chiefly for home use, with an improvement of ¼ cent to ½ cent on good and fine. Sales of Upland at 11@11¼ cents. Orleans 11@11¾ cents.

Flour is quite inactive. Small sales are making of Genesee at $5 75 barrel. Canal boats are up to $5 87½ cents. Ohio is $5 and Georgetown is 5@5 75. Troy $ 50@5. Rough has fallen to be had at the lowest rates.

There have been small sales of large sales of lead at 6 cents, 6 mo and 4@4 cents cash. The public sale of leather exhibited a decline of 1 cent @ 2 cents on heavy. There are 2,000 sides Spanish sold by auction, and retailing has come to be wanted—130 hhds 48 Orleans sold at 21 cents; 20 tcs new crop Orleans, very prime, brought 6c; 1 mod.

AUGUSTA MARKET, Dec 20—Cotton—There has been quite a brisk demand in our cotton market since our last report, and prices have improved from ¼ to ½ cent on all descriptions, and we now quote as extreme 11@12 cents, with fine scarce, and there is very little offering at less than 11½. Of the latter quotation. Our receipts are the season of the year are light, and nearly all arriving is sold from wagons. Our warehouses are pretty full, and not much in store—on the 1st inst. we shall all ordered to be sold barrels of cotton were sold during the past week. The sales from warehouses during the past week have been large, amounting to 2026 bales, which were disposed of as follow: 16 bales at 10, 10½ and 11 cents; 47 at 11¼, 156 at 11½, 96 at 11¾, 252 at 11¾, 96 at 12, 80 at 12½, 240 at 12¾, 345 at 13, 194 at 13½, 175 at 13¾, 47 at 14, 20 at 14½, and 30 bales samples at 15c.

MOBILE, December 16—Cotton—The cotton market was well sustained yesterday, than the day before. The sales did not exceed 8 bales, at prices hardly varying from those paid on the previous day. The great falling off in business is chiefly to be owing to the small stock in market, and the want of some weeks. Whilst those who hold it are not inclined to sell on such terms as meet the views of purchasers. Cotton is never but slowly.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, December 15—Remarks—Since our last the market has undergone but little or no change. The river continues low, there being something less than four feet in the channel below the falls, with little prospect of a rise. The market continues bare of most articles in the country line, and prospect of improving the stock in reality gloomy. One cargo of the high rate of freight, few ship are making of provisions.

Receipts of flour are quite limited, averaging from 300 to 400 barrels per week. We hear of sales of 400 barrels at $5 12½ cash, and the balance remains unsold. We have also sold a small lot of Texas. We still quote the latter at 5 and 5½ cash. Arrived this week per canal 1,000 bbls. Stock on hand 12,000 bbls. Arrived this week of corn, 900 sacks, shipped 483 sacks, the stock on hand 21,761 sacks.

Bacon—As the new year comes in better smoked unpressed in price. Shipped has sold from wagons at 7 @ 8 cents this week. Stock on hand 1,000 lbs.

Coffee—The stock of coffee is waxing very low and the price advances. We hear of sales of Rio as high as 9c. Dennis 10@15.

Onions—None in market.

Potatoes—Are coming in fair and without change in price. Sales in small lots at 50 @ 55.

Lard—Is active and looking up. But we hear of no sales beyond single keg.

Tard—Sales have been made from wagons at 8 cents, and indeed, as low as 7½ cents. It is still held by large holders at 9 cents.

Molasses—None to market.

Nails—Keep up to 6 cents.

Pork—We have but to repeat our remarks of last week—the demand is for the better grades, and 15 for mess. Most holders however continue selling at very long rates. Sales of sugar—There are hardly 10 hhds New Orleans in market. Sold by the bbl at 9@9½ cents. Loaf has advanced to 2@2 5.

Tobacco—The small arrivals of the week sold at 4@5 50 for manufacturing.

Whiskey—Comes from wagons 27@28. Inspected this week 114 bbls.

Exchange & Money—Some of the banks are now selling at 1 per cent discount. It is scarce. Early in the week it sold on sight at 2 per cent.

We quote uncurrent money without change. Missisippi money at 50@7 cents. Alabama 50@75. Louisiana 50@75. Tennessee 50@75. Kentucky 50@75. Indiana 50@75. Ohio 50@75. Virginia 50@75. Georgia 50@75. New Orleans 50@75. North Carolina and Georgia 50@75. Detroit 50@75.

MATANZAS, Dec. 4—The unfavorable weather the past summer will diminish its quantity and retard the coming in of the present produce. We do not expect to see any Muscovado sugar at Matanzas, and molasses will not be plenty for the next month, the price is expected to break high, say 6 or 6½ rials.

New coffee comes in very slowly and readily finds purchasers.

No recent sale of rice, our quotations we consider about the price of any crops would command, say 6 rials for cargo for Hamburg, and 7 rials for Spain.

Freights—Continue as before reported, say 12 rials for Spain, and 10 rials for Hamburg.

Exchange—On London 10@11 per cent prem; U S northern par 6@7 prem. N Orleans 3@4 do.

LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 15	Liverpool	nov. 6
Boston	dec 15	London	nov. 27
Philadelphia	dec 15	Havre	nov. 21
Washington	dec 14	Paris	nov. 21
Baltimore	dec 15	Bordeaux	nov. 21
Charleston	dec 12	Madrid	oct 31
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Cadiz	oct 14
Tampico	dec 2	Havana	dec 19
Mexico	nov. 10	Matanzas	dec 12
		Matamoras	dec 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Parthenon, Woodbury, Liverpool — H C Canmack & co
Ship Hermitage, French, do Josephs — do
Ship Corinna, Barker, Boston — L H Gale
Ship Corinna, Barker, Liverpool — Read & Burton
Ship Arabia, Park, New York — R & J P Whitney
Brig Admiral, Deane, Charleston — J A Darrell agent
Brig Trojan, Chandler, New York — W Perret
Brig Orleans, Alden, Savannah — Citizens in Mass
Sch Comet, Pearce, Richmond — R & J P Whitney
Sch Louisa, Merrion, St Jago de Cuba — Ashbridge & Jenkins
Sch Cortez, Hitchcock, Galveston — G Rondell
Sch Pacific, Pendleton, Savannah — W Perret

ARRIVED.

Brig Isaac Franklin, Smith, Norfolk Va 14 days—to J W Zacharie & co.

Brig Tigress, McLellan, Thomaston 16 days—to G Bedford.

Sch Christopher, Clearwater, Galveston 7 days—to S Hopkins.

Sch Amelia, Williams, Velasco 3 days—to Morgan—in ballast.

Steamboat Cinderella, Stephenson, from Little Rock.

Steamboat Bissell, Baird, from the Ohio.

Steamboat Emporer, Allen, from Mobile.

Steamboat Gen Collier, Taylor, from St Louis.

Steamboat Natchez, Brown, from Pittsburgh.

Steamboat Rousseau, Williams, from Pittsburgh.

Steamboat Tuscumbia, Wheeler, from Alexandria.

Steamboat Tuscumbia, Brown, from Red river.

Steamboat Tennessee, Stevens, from Tennessee river.

Steamboat Corvette, Johnston, from Mobile.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Shreve left St Louis 8th Dec—ice running very thick in the Upper Mississippi river. Passed steamboat Amaranth aground at Belize.

The Flowing Well Packet on 12th, A M Phillips,