The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 253 VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3993.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1849.

{ MAGNE & WEISSE, Propri- rs. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance).....$12 00
Country Paper, Semi Weekly, one year.....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one weeks notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines of French language, on the first insertion and Fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each case.

Advertisements ordered specified as to time will be published and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language.

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

Notice.

No person is authorized to receive money for the proprietors of the Bee, but the Publication Office, Counting Room keeper, and Messrs. E. N. ... & Co., Bookseller, Louisville, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE

New Orleans 31 Apr. 1849

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.
For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, July 14, 184

Public Health.

Fortunately at a distance, who credulously imbibe the idea that cholera is prevalent at the North, that New-Orleans is a quarter house, and that indiscriminate people who are willing to risk life in the city, ever dream of settling here, will perhaps be sure when they are told that New-Orleans is not only at this time the healthiest city in the Union, but that year in and year out, it is as free from ordinary causes of disease as was the most salubrious spot in the world. We know very well that an opposite opinion is entertained on this subject, and we suppose that those who have never visited the Crescent City, think it much about as secure a residence as he is on the coast of South-America. It is not our fault that such ridiculous unfounded ideas are cherished by ignorance and credulity. The Press of our city has always endeavored to disabuse the public mind of its error, by the promulgation of the truth, and their comparison of the healthiness of other cities—a difference being manifested in favor of New-Orleans. The returns and comparisons will be found almost invariably favorable to New Orleans. We have, at all times, but the year 1849 may be an exception to the rule, because for three months not only was devastated by a fearful scourge, thousands into the grave and a loathsome, in other seasons, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Mobile, and Charleston, equally as much, on the basis of population. Now, however, we have every reason to believe that the scourge has taken its departure, and that the season will be as healthy as any other severe and fatal disease is the penalty, and where the latter is prevalent, and where the former is not, the inhabitants of the latter, of course, are subjected to the ravages of the former. Such is the case with Mobile, Charleston, and Baltimore, and a thousand times more so with the North, further removed from the tropics—a fact unknown to many persons, but which we will undertake to say that not one person in a hundred in New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, is aware of. We often get an inquiry from New-York, or greater part of the North, as to whether the yellow fever prevails in New-Orleans, and we are singularly exercised to know what disorders of children are to be met with here. We answer that the ordinary diseases of the country are to be found in the same proportion here as elsewhere, and that the yellow fever is not to be found in the city at any season more than in any other city, and that the apprehensions which it excites in the minds of those who have not been to New Orleans has no credit or foundation in fact, and is the best answer to any one who

MAINE—Governor, Mc—*Honors received by Americans, of*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—First premium, [illegible]

VERMONT—First premium, [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS—First premium, [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND—First premium, [illegible]

CONNECTICUT—First premium, [illegible]

NEW-YORK—First premium, [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY—First premium, [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA—First premium, [illegible]

DELAWARE—First premium, [illegible]

MARYLAND—First premium, [illegible]

VIRGINIA—First premium, [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA—First premium, [illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA—First premium, [illegible]

GEORGIA—First premium, [illegible]

ALABAMA—First premium, [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI—First premium, [illegible]

LOUISIANA—First premium, [illegible]

TEXAS—First premium, [illegible]

ARKANSAS—First premium, [illegible]

TENNESSEE—First premium, [illegible]

KENTUCKY—First premium, [illegible]

OHIO—First premium, [illegible]

INDIANA—First premium, [illegible]

ILLINOIS—First premium, [illegible]

MISSOURI—First premium, [illegible]

MICHIGAN—First premium, [illegible]

WISCONSIN—First premium, [illegible]

IOWA—First premium, [illegible]

CALIFORNIA—First premium, [illegible]

It was reported that the Abby Pallotk, private secretary to the Cardinal Amiolli, arrived at Paris from Rome and that he is the bearer of important despatches for the French government, and an autographletter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon, expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

Hungary and Austria.

The news from Hungary and Austria is contradictory. Some accounts give the advantage to the Austrians. In the south, two victories had taken place, both terminating in advantage to the Hungarians.

The Hungarian General, Perczel, from Fortress Wardein, attacked the Austrian entrenchments but was ultimately repulsed, though the Austrians admit their own troops suffered severely. Another battle was fought by Baron Jellachich, and is asserted to have been a brilliant victory. The Austrian accounts are not trustworthy, however, at least as regards their own losses.

The London Globe of the 22d has intelligence to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and left 23,000 killed on the field. The battle took place on a large plain between Raap and Reisenburg and lasted many hour hours.

The Magyars lost, it is stated, about 9000 men. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau, Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Georgey.

Although the news of this battle was received by private letters, no public journals have alluded to it.

The Lloyd, of Vienne, contains not the slightest allusion to the battle.

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General Schlieck sent his brigade to cover his right flank. He whist marching to Rhaab, on the 13th ultimo, he was beaten. Some reports represent the whole brigade to have been destroyed—others, that 4000 men had deserted General Schlieck and had gone over to the Magyars. For three days, cart loads of women continued to pour into Pressburg, and the places round about.

A fresh recruit throughout all Austria is invited.

Letters from Odenburg state that a certain Count, an Imperialist Chamberlain, and some others, in whose possession numbers of passports of the rebel party were found, have been arrested.

A letter of the 19 h ult, from Cracow, in the Breslau Gazette, mentions the arrival at Cracow of the vanguard of the Magyars and Russians within the Galitzian frontiers.

Another letter, dated Cracow, 15th ultimo, reports an engagement at Eng Pass, between where the former, numbering 60,000 men, were beaten off.

At Gardanow, the Russian Colonel, Magden, was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners.

The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the the Vienne papers regarding the great battle fought between the 13th and 15th, near Rhaab, is the surmise that the defeat of the brigade of General Wyss, gave rise to the fabulous rumors. On the other hand, the other authorities maintain that the rout of Gen. Wyss is only an episode of the other great battle.

Latest from France.

Up to the latest moment all was tranquil. M. Ledru Rollin had not as yet been arrested.

The cholera has rapidly declined in Paris.

The news from Italy is to the 13th ult, up to which time the Romans had maintained their position.

The French used cajolery and threats, but the Romans steadily resisted all advances, and in a most dignified manner, refused yielding to the summons of surrender issued by General Oudinot on the 11th. A breach was effected by the French on the walls, and a position taken. Their troops then entered the city. This report is to the Triumvirate, making a last appeal to them, endeavoring to throw upon them the responsibility of the lives lost and blood spilled, in the event of a refusal.

CARTWRIGHT ON CHOLERA.—We are indebted to Dr. Cartwright for a copy of his able essay on the pathology and treatment of cholera.

[By the Southern' Line.]

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES,

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Victory of the Hungarians confirmed—Latest Liverpool Markets.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Sir Charles Napier has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, respecting the unprotected condition of the defences on the coast of England, and hints at apprehension of French invasion. [We don't exactly understand the drift of this paragraph; it probably means that the attention of the British Ministry has been directed to the defenceless state of the coast, in case of French invasion.]

THE HUNGARIAN VICTORY.—Letters from Vienna confirm the victory said to be obtained by the Hungarians over the combined armies of the Austrians and Russians, in the plain between Raab and Reisenburg.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, June 23.—Sales of cotton for the week 42,000 bales, of which speculators took 14,500, and exporters 4500. Of the weeks' sales 13,600 bales were Upland; 17,600 Orleans, and 7000 Mobile. Fair Upland is quoted at 4¾d. The stock consists of 674,000, against 545,000 at the same period last year.

HAVRE, June 23d.—Cotton is still firm. The sales of the day are 8,000 bales, at full rates. The stock on hand is 36,000 bales.

PARIS, June 23d.—In consequence of the affairs of Rothe and of the March of a French army to the frontier of the Rhine, commercial affairs are depressed. The funds are declining, and five per cents are quoted at 87 50-100f.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

At New York on Saturday the 7th, the sales of cotton since the steamer's arrival have been 6,000. Fair Uplands command 8c., Mobile and Orleans 9¾c. Freight to Liverpool ½d.

THIRD DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—On the 6th, 600 bbls. of flour were sold at 4 62½, being an advance of 12½c. Cotton has advanced ¼c. per pound for fair grades.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

NEW YORK, July 7th.—The cotton market is advancing. Pork is firm. Prime beef commands nine dollars. Despatches from Cincinnati contradict the report of Mr. CLAY's death.

The Canada's News.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and reached Boston on the morning of the 5th. The Baltimore papers of the 6th contained the annexed despatch, which we publish in full, at the risk of some repetition, as it is more clear and connected than the dribblets of news which have been transmitted here, from time to time, by Telegraph:

BOSTON, July 5.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, and reached Boston this morning. In consequence of the telegraph from St. John to Boston being interrupted, your Telegraphic dispatch of the news, by express from Halifax, would not be received.

The Canada brings 94 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and consequently has made her passage in less than 12 days.

In England nothing of interest has taken place. There has been but little change in the state of business affairs during the past week.

In the German States, bordering on the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a struggle has taken place at Mannicheile, but the result is not known.

Rome.

Up to the evening of the 21st ult., no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French into Rome. General Oudinot would not make a general attack before the 16th or 17th, when the news of the failure of the insurrency of the 13 h, in France, would reach that place, and probably induce the Triumvirs to capitulate.

The London Globe, of the 22d, says that it is generally believed that the telegraph will announce to-day the occupation of Rome.

The Gazette of Lyons, of the 20th, states that a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, received as they were going to pres , announces the entry of the French into Rome.

France.

The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws.

At Lyons a serious engagement took place in the streets, between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides.

Hair cades were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th and continued until a late hour at night. Telegraphic despatches, however, dated at Lyons on the afternoon of the 16th, announce that the insurgents had been completely routed, the insurrection crushed, and the city restored to tranquility. There are upwards of fifty thousand troops in and around Lyons. There was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Great excitement existed in different places, and it was evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans of Paris extended to every town in France.

An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. One regiment of cavalry put all right without striking a blow.

Rumors were current in Paris that the Ministerial managers were about to take places in the Cabinet, and that Dufaure and Lignde were about to retire.

It was reported that the Abby Pallotk, private secretary to the Cardinal Amiolli, arrived at Paris from Rome and that he is the bearer of important despatches for the French government, and an autographletter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon, expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

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Progress of the Cholera, North and West.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5—2 P. M.

The Board of Health to-day, reports for the twenty four hours ending at noon, fifty-three new cases and nineteen deaths. During the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, there were forty-seven new cases and twenty deaths.

NEW YORK, July 5—2 P. M.

The number of new cases of cholera reported by the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, was sixty-four, with twenty-six deaths.

BOSTON, July 3—6 P. M.

The Board of Health reports eleven cases of cholera and four deaths since yesterday.

CINCINNATI, July 4.

There were one hundred and thirty interments to-day from cholera, and fifty-three of other diseases.

CINCINNATI, July 5.

There were one hundred and thirty-seven interments to-day from cholera, and thirty-eight from other diseases.

PITTSBURG, July 5.

There were thirteen deaths from the cholera yesterday. The disease is on the increase.

WASHINGTON, July 5—5 P. M.

Destructive Fire—Heavy Loss of Property—Return of the Infantry, &c.—At half-past 9 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a small stable adjoining a dwelling opposite the Baptist church, on Tenth street. It soon reached the bakery of Mr. Tarlton, who, I regret to say, has lost a considerable amount which he had just expended in fitting up a bake-house and confectionary.

The fire is still raging, with a high wind, and the following buildings now on fire: three new two-story bricks, two owned by Mr. Sliegel and one by Hyder. They were occupied by Mr. Palm, watchman; Mrs. Sleigel, and Capt. Kirby, a clerk.

It is said they were insured this very morning for $900 each.

Next is the bakery of Mr. Tarlton; the premises were owned by Mr. J. Martin—no insurance.

Next is the dwelling occupied for many years by Abner H. Young, but now owned and occupied by Mr. Lefele, house carpenter—said to be insured.

A new three-story house, building for Mr. Peterson, tailor, is also injured, but it will be saved.

The Washington Light Infantry, Captain Tate, have returned from their steamboat excursion to Fredericksburg, all delighted with the trip.

MINNESOTA.—The *Republic* says: In the journals of almost every section of the country letters are published from this new Territory, giving the most flattering accounts of its capacities and resources. There is every prospect that, in a very few years, it will possess a large, intelligent, and industrious population, which bids fair to be gleaned from the most energetic and enterprising of the West. Not so fertile certainly as some other sections, it has yet vast mineral resources, inexhaustible forests of pine and sugar maple, and a convenient water communication rendering all of these available. A more healthy country does not exist within our limits, and it is far more arable and productive than lands of the same latitude nearer the Atlantic coast. Settlements now extend as high as 46°, and the beautiful chains of lakes with which the country is interspersed will lead them much higher. It may not imprudently be called the one great advantage over almost the whole West, in the fact that the ague and fever, is entirely unknown.

Under the fostering care of the Government it cannot but rapidly advance; and there is very little doubt but that, when admitted into the Union as a State, its weight will be thrown into the scale of the balance. The Territorial government has been organized by the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, appointed some months since, and affairs are already conducted with as much regularity as in any other portion of the Confederacy.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated with great spirit in the city of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives some particulars of the fete, which we transcribe.

The first pleasing incident in the ceremonies of the day was witnessed at the Executive mansion. About 9 o'clock, the Sabbath School in the Fairest Baptist church, one of the best and most enterprising in this district, accompanied by its superintendents and teachers, marched in order in procession. On their arrival, the doors of the mansion were thrown open and the beautiful company shown into the east room. The venerable President, with cheerful countenance, soon entered, and descended to each and all a cordial welcome. We were also gratified to observe, in another part of the spacious room, Mrs. Taylor, the excellent lady of the President; Col. and Mrs. Bliss, together with Mrs. Dr. Wood, and daughters, of your city. The preliminaries having been arranged, the school sang a touching anniversary hymn, commencing with, "Auspicious Morning, Hail." At the close of which Master Rogers, William Wirtz, advanced a few paces, and addressed the President in a very neat and modest manner. The President's reply was exceedingly appropriate and kind, and was listened to by the juvenile audience with marked attention. The scholars were then introduced, and the President retired, to take great pleasure in shaking hands with, and making many pleasant remarks to them as they proceeded.

I venture the assertion that this pleasant interview will long retain a place in the remembrance of officers and pupils, as well as a number of spectators who happened to be present at the monument.

At noon a large number of citizens were in attendance in the eastern square of the Capitol, to witness the interesting ceremonies which had been announced by a committee of the "National Washington Monument Association." At each of the gates, gentlemen were in attendance, with tickets, to receive the voluntary contributions of those who desired to speed the glorious work.

On a neat and substantial platform, covered with a fine and beautiful national flag, were seated the President and Heads of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, officers of the District, Mayor, and others officers of the corporation, George Washington Parke Custis, esq., and other gentlemen of distinction.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey read judiciously selected parts of the "Farewell Address" of the immortal Washington, and had time permitted, we should, doubtless, have been favored with the whole of that memorable document.

P. R. Fendall, esq., delivered the oration.

G. Watterston, esq., then read a brief history of the Monument Society—embracing a view of the progress of the work, its contemplated dimensions, &c., &c., state of its finances—

The patriotic enterprise was started in October, 1833. A sum of $90,000 has been realized—the monument is now 32 feet in height, which, with necessary out-houses, &c., has cost $33,000. It is estimated that, when finished, it will cost upwards of $500,000—which and the public fidelity expected the freemen of America will cheerfully contribute. The strength and quality of the marble, as stated a few days since in the Baltimore Sun, was also given.

The exercises were occasionally enlivened with fine music by the marine band, and, at the close, a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Laurie.

MR. CLAY.—From our Telegraphic advices it would appear that this distinguished statesman had at one time been reported dead. We are happy to add that the rumor was subsequently contradicted, and trust that ere this he has fully recovered, and will be long spared to the nation.

☞ The story of the substitution of another body for that of Coolidge, the murderer, who committed suicide in the State prison of Maine, has been explicitly contradicted by the testimony of some twenty persons, who, at the disinterment of his remains, deposed positively to their identity.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled on the 5th inst., at Pittsburg, and nominated Mr. John A. Gamble, a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

☞ On Tuesday night, says the Mobile *Herald*, the jewellery store of Mr. Stedman, on Dauphin street, was broken open and robbed of a few silver watches and a small amount of common jewellery.—There were two thieves and, it is supposed they were negroes, from the barefoot tracks on the floor.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State have fixed upon the 29th proximo, for the election of a member of Congress in the Western District.

The Hon. R. W. Green was on the 29th ult. unanimously elected, in convention of the two Houses of the Legislature of Rhode Island, Chief Jesice of the Supreme Court of that State.

Appointments by the President.

John D. Cook, of Missouri, to be Attorney of the U. States for the district of Missouri, vice Thomas T. Gantt, removed.

Abel Underwood, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont, vice Charles Linsey, removed.

William H. Kinsey, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of public moneys at Helena, Arkansas, vice Lorenzo D Maddox, deceased.

Sylvester Brown, Collector of the Customs, Washington, North Carolina, vice James H. Hatten, removed.

Thomas Gatewood, Naval Officer, Norfolk, Virginia, vice C. C. Robinson, removed.

☞ Lieut. Lynch, U. S. N., having appropriated a large portion of the proceeds of his account of the recent exploration of the Dead Sea to the benefit of the orphans of his companion, Lieut Dale, who died while on the expedition, it is a matter of congratulation to notice the remarkable ability of the book, which surpasses even the expectations form'd of it, appealing, as it did, to the sympathies and traditions of all classes of the community.—*Republic.*

City Intelligence.

DARING ACT OF INCENDIARISM.—We copy from the Delta of yesterday, the following daring attempt at arson:

A few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, Mr. Hays, one of the Second Municipality police, discovered a fire in the fancy millinery store of the Caronde st street, between St. Charles and Stillman, on Canal street, between St. Charles and difficulty, owing to the dense volume of smoke which issued from the door, and with which the entire premises were filled, reached the part of the store where it had been set on fire. He discovered the fire to a packing box, under one of the counters, into which it had been placed, evidently but a short time previous, a parcel of faggots. By throwing the burning box with its burning contents into the street, the fire was speedily put under. On examining the store after the fire, it was found that all the goods had been removed from the shelves; in fact, the stores were completely gutted of its wares, leaving on the shelves nothing but the empty boxes. One of our reporters was on the spot shortly after the occurrence, and he cannot hesitate to pronounce the firing of the establishment in question, one of the most daring attempts to swindle the insurance companies that has ever been attempted in this city for several years, and during the last month or two appears to have suffered greatly from mental anguish.

ROBBERY.—Martin Dustmann made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, charging one Henry Fauly with having robbed him of a note of $200, $65 in gold, a silver watch and a pair of boots. The parties roomed together at the Concordia House, corner of Bourbon and Levee streets.

POLICE NEWS.—There is scarcely an item of police intelligence in the Recorder's Courts yesterday. No much the better.

LARCENY.—An individual by the name of H. Halsted was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, at the request of Capt. Amazing, who charges him with having stolen a bale of cotton from on board the steamer Woodsomia. The mat ter will be examined into this morning.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of Dealers is called to the continuation of the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, 14th July, at 10 o'clock, by P. H. Petitpain's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal st.

General Council.

Sitting of Thursday, 19th July, 1849.

The Council to meet this day pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. C. Jarvis was called to the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Allan, Beebe, Caldwell, Jarvis, Kuehnes and Burgi—6.

Absent—Messrs. Bell, Culbertson, Tompkins, Theard, Vignaud and Vanderpriem—6.

There being no quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned until the second Thursday in August at 6 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD HAGAN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1849.

The lapse of another week has only tended to make more manifest the general dullness of business, which is now reduced to even less than the ordinary summer standard. As a natural consequence our remarks are the mere echo of preceding observations, and several weeks must elapse before any interest can be imparted to the movements in this market.

The accounts by the Canada at hand since our last, are commercially favorable. Cotton continues the ascending quotation for Fair Orleans being 5d., and it seems more than probable that this upward tendency will be maintained. Indeed, with a continuance of the present rate of consumption, the most extraordinary yield of cotton that has ever been witnessed, will prove insufficient to keep the stock at a safe point on the 1st January next. Added to which the prospects for the coming crop are not those but favorable, so that under every aspect of the case, the chances for a further improvement on the other side must be deemed encouraging.

We have had very wet weather since our last the rain having fallen in torrents every day; the health of the city is excellent. The river continues to recede and is now three feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 6th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,573 bales. Tennessee, 66; Arkansas, 361. Total, 31. Mobile, 10, together, 9,443 bales. Cleared in the above time for Liverpool, 5,156 bales. Coastwise and Interior, 909. Freights, (England) 437. Antwerp, 862. Bremen, 1,543. Tampico, 113. New York, 1,760. Boston, 491, together, 5,506 bales, making a reduction in stock of 9,961 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 97,789 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... bales	37,401
Arrived this week.....	2,241
Arrived previously.....	1,110,185 1,110,426
	1,155,959
Exported past week.....	11,504
Exported previously.....	1,116,536 1,129,040
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	27,799
Exported this week.....	9,945
Exported previously.....	34,604 37,529
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	19,370

The Tobacco market maintains its previous steadiness, and the demand without being positively brisk, is sufficient to absorb a considerable portion of the receipts. The sales of the week amount to about 1,000 hhds. including 83 hhds. Admitted, at 3¾c; 80 do, at 5½c; 8 do, at 5¾c; 85 do, at 3½; 16 do, at 3¾; 10 do, at 3½; 9 do, at 3¾; 8 do, at 3¾; 3 do, at 3¾; besides various other lots on private terms. We quote Leaf, 3@3¾c.; Leaf, inferior to Common, 3¼@4¼c.; Fair to Fine, 4¾@6c; Choice and Selections, 6¾@7 cents ₰ lb.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for Sugar with a further stiffening in prices, but the continued rainy weather has materially curtailed the transactions. The sales of the week amount to 2,500 hhds., and we now quote Inferior, 3@3¼c; Common, 3¼@3½c; Fair, 4¾@4¾c; Prime, 4¾@5c; Choice, 5¼c @5¾.

MOLASSES.—The sales since our last amount to about 600 bbls., without any change in prices, the range being from 10 to 10c per gallon, according to quality, &c.

FLOUR.—Light receipts have enabled holders to obtain a further advance in Flour since our last, but the business has been of a limited nature. The sales of the week amount to 3,500 bbls., @4 50 being now the lowest price for ordinary brands of Ohio and Illinois; Second St. Louis and extra Illinois @4 62½@4 75. Favorite St. Louis brands @5 12½@5 50 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—We have had a very dull market for Corn during the past week, and though the supplies pretty well decidedly stiff, they have since yielded in consequence of the cessation of the shipping demand. The sales have reached 6,000 sacks, at a range of from 80@85c ₰ bushel, according to quality. A small sale of 400 sacks Interior Wheat was made on Monday last, at the par bushel; this is the only transaction we are informed of. Owing to inadequate supplies, the price of Oats has advanced 10c per bushel since our last, and sales of St. Louis have been made to some extent at 50c. We quote Seeds from 70@75c ₰ 100 lb.

PORK—In the early part of the week there was a slight movement in the market, and sales were made of 200 bbls. Prime, at $8 37½; 650 Soft Mess, at $11 75, and 100 Mess, at $10 62½c ₰ bbl. since then, however, business has been very quiet and confined to small transactions, at $10 75c for Mess, and $8 75 ₰ bbl. for Prime.

BACON—The sales have been to a limited extent since our last, being restricted to retail lots, but prices continue to be fully maintained. Sides are selling at 5¾@6¾c; Shoulders, 4½@5c; Canvassed, and Sugar cured Hams, 8@9c ₰ lb.

BEEF—The business as usual has been moderate, and prices are the same as before quoted, say $12 50 for Prime, and $15 50 ₰ bbl. for Mess.

LARD—There has been a very good demand for Lard during the past week, and the sales have amounted to 1,000 bbls. at 6½c., and 2,000 kegs at 7½ @ 8., though, by the by, the greater portion was done at the latter figure. Some parcels are held a shade more, but we are not informed of any transactions above 8c. A 1 to 2 50 bbls Grease Lard was sold at 5½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The demand is limited without any change in prices. We quote Western Butter 9@10c., and Cheese, at 7@7½ cents ₰ lb.

RICE—Fresh Carolina is selling in small lots, at $3 37½@3 50 ₰ 100 lb.

SALT.—A cargo of 3,308 sacks Liverpool ground has been sold at 80½c; one of 4,200 sacks of which 1,000 fine, on private terms. From second hand, sales are made at 83c. for coarse, and $1 85@1 10 ₰ sack for fine.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet, and sales are confined to small lots of Rio at 6¾@6¾c ₰ lb, principally the inside rate.

WHISKEY.—Consequent upon an improved demand and a falling off in receipts, prices for Whiskey have advanced, and are now 1c above the ruling quotations last week. Rectified now commands 19½@19¾c ₰ gallon in quantities, and 19c at retail. Raw Whiskey has been sold at 18¢@18½c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market is almost at a stand, scarcely any sales having been effected during the last week. Prices remain unchanged, say 17¾c ₰ yard for Bagging, and 8c ₰ lb for Rope.

HEMP.—In the absence of any transactions, prices are entirely nominal.

LEAD.—No sales have taken place since our last. The transaction previously noticed was at 6¼ 50 ₰ 100 lb.

LIME.—Thomaston Lime is retailing at $2 50@2 62½ ₰ cask. A lot of 800 bbls. Western has been sold at 90c bbl.

CANDLES.—The markets is unchanged. New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm are selling at 30c ₰ lb. Star Candles at 9@9½c ₰ lb.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a moderate demand for Sterling bills since our last, and the rates range from 7¾@8 ₰ cent premium. *France*, 5f 20c @5f 20. Bills on N. York, at 60 days, ¾@⅛ ₰ cent. dis. Checks, ¼@⅜ ₰ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR

Sterling.....7¼@8 ₰ cent. prem.	
France.....5f. 20@5f. 30.	
New York, 60 day bills.....⅛@⅛ ₰ cent dis.	
Do. Checks.....¼@⅜ ₰ cent prem.	
Boston, 60 days.....⅛@¼ ₰ cent. prem.	
Philadelphia, 60 days.....⅛@¼ ₰ ct. disc	
Havana, at 5 to 8 days.....¼@¾ ₰ ct. disc	
	¼@⅜ ₰ cent disc.

FREIGHTS.—The Foreign Freight market is dull, and no particular change has taken place in the rates. Cotton to Liverpool is shipping at 3 16@ 5/8. A lot of 1000 bales was taken for Havre at 7/8c. Coastwise freights are also some extent nominal. Rum to Boston has been taken for New York, at $1 50 ₰ bale.

FREIGHTS

COTTON—Liverpool.....	₰ lb 5-16@¾d
Havre.....	₰ lb ⅜c
New York.....	₰ lb ⅜@½c
Boston.....	₰ lb ⅜@½c
Philadelphia.....	₰ lb ⅜@½c
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To Northern Ports.	
From the Coast.....	₰ hhd ——@——
For a City.....	——@——
BARON—New York.....	$1 00@1 00
Boston.....	$1 00@1 00
FLOUR—New York.....	₰ bbl. $1 00@1 00
Boston.....	$1 00@1 00
London.....	$1 00@1 00
Liverpool.....	——@——
PORK & BEEF—London.....	₰ ton——@——
Liverpool.....	——@——
FLOUR—New York.....	₰ bbl.——@——
Boston.....	$1 00@1 00
London.....	——@——
Liverpool.....	——@——
LEAD—New York.....	₰ ton.....$1 00@1 00
WHEAT—Northern ports.....	₰ bush——@——
London.....	——@——
Liverpool.....	——@——
COAL—Northern ports.....	₰ bush——@——
London.....	——@——
Liverpool.....	——@——
HAY—New York.....	₰ ton.....$7 00@8 00
Boston.....	$7 00@8 00
Europe.....	$7 00@8 00

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CANADA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

June 22.—The cotton market during the week has been steady, firm, and increasingly confident. Fair qualities have been selling at 4¾d., Middle 4¼d., for description being 1 16 to ⅛d higher.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market continues easy at Liverpool. There is no difficulty in obtaining discounts for well endorsed paper.

Breadstuffs—In the corn market there has been more doing, with an improved consumptive demand. Wheat is quoted at 32@36s ₰ qr. for white and yellow.

Flour—Western canal and Baltimore fine 22s 6d. Ohio 25s per bbl. Wheat is quoted at 6@7s per 70 lbs.

The produce market is moderately supplied, but there is an extensive demand—Bubbers are firm and arrang fully steady.

Cured provisions meet with fair inquiry at steady prices as quoted by the Hibernia.

The money market to-day has been firmer; consols having been sold at 87¾@87¾, and for account 87¾@87¾.

The Havre cotton market continued brisk on the first start, with sales for the day of 5,000 bales, which proceeded more slowly, 3,000 bales, and closed dull on former quotations.

AMERICAN FUNDS.—Barring's Circular states that American stocks have been in less active demand, but prices are well maintained, and have in some instances undergone a slight improvement in France. Rates are: 1 States, 5's, 104; 6's, 110; Louisiana 6's, 1868, 103; Pennsylvania 5's 91; Maryland 5's, 85½; ex div. No New York or Ohio quoted.

Liverpool, June 6. Be it enacted etc., That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be required to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the post master at such place shall have delivered to every master or commander of such ship or vessel, entered at such ports, except such as are directed to the owner or consignees of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the Collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, on oath or affirmation, previously to the same being entered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any commander, master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

☞ The British ship BLAKE,