NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

Printer to the State and to the First Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1838.

☞ In order to prevent mistakes or difficulties, it is requested that all advertisements left for insertion in this paper, be marked with the number of times they are desired to appear, and with the paper and subject of the persons who are responsible for them. When no name is affixed to an advertisement, it should be indorsed.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

☞ The United States Revenue Cutter WOODBURY, will be despatched for Vera Cruz, on Sunday next at 4 o'clock, P. M. Her letter bag will remain at the Collector's office until 9, A. M. on that day.

THE MAILS.

Mr G. WHITMAN, the mail contractor, has all things made such arrangements as will enable us in future to receive the northern mail each publishing day at a sufficiently early hour. By the new contract, the mail will leave Mobile daily at half past 12 p.m. and will arrive at New Orleans the next day by half past 1 p.m. The mail from Slow Orleans will leave this city daily at 1 p.m. It must be borne in mind that the hours mentioned are the very latest allowed. In all probability, with fair weather and no unforseen accidents, we shall receive the contents of the mail at a much earlier hour—say generally by half past 11 or 12 o'clock. The mail from New Orleans, by the contract, need not to be sent before 1 o'clock, yet it is invariably despatched by eleven, and of course arrives at Mobile two hours sooner.

We learn, too, that the difficulties in the way of procuring the requisite number of efficient boats, have all been overcome. The Giraffe, the Isabella, the Wallace, the Carolina, and the Swan, have been chartered for the purpose. Of these boats, solid arguments (if fast sailing and efficient steamers), we believe, are good. The alterations and improvements that are now making in the channel through Pass Heron, will soon be completed, and there is no obstacle whatever to the navigation of the Lake in steamers in weather, and we may confidently look forward to the regular diurnal arrival of the mail. To the public nothing can be more satisfactory than these arrangements—to the conductors of the newspaper press they are absolutely invaluable. Editors make but miserable units without the bundle of intelligence usually furnished by our exchange slips and papers. We, therefore, above all, have cause to rejoice at the contemplated regularity of the mails.

SILK.

The public attention was some so much occupied with any speculation or enterprize, as it is at the present moment with the cultivation of the mulberry. The New York Evening Star styles the eagerness with which this cultivation has been entered upon "the Mulberry mania," and relates that some persons in one of the towns of Connecticut wished to convert an old graveyard into a nursery of the morus multicaulis—but were prevented by the municipal authorities.—That mania, if the anxiety of the American people to cocoonings made or rashness with which they have become an object of national importance, may be so termed, extends from the remotest confines of New England to Arkansas and Louisiana. The plant of the morus multicaulis was first imported into this country from France not many years ago, and it is now used by those who are well informed on the subject, that silk country consume a larger number of the tree than France and Italy—some passions assert that it contains a larger number than all Europe, and the extension is extending with rapidity on every side. What is to be the precise result of this wonderful and extensive increase of a cultivation, which was but partially known ten years ago, no one will undertake to predict. Whether it is destined to end like a bubble, as such speculations have sometimes done, will depend upon the steady perseverance with which the manufacture of raw silk shall be prosecuted. It is plain that the mulberry derives its present value from the prospective attention which the raising of worms and the manufacture of raw silk may hereafter be carried. Many persons, who commenced the planting of the tree with the intension of entering immediately into the raising of the worm have been induced to sell their plants by the high prices which were offered for them. It is to be apprehended, we think, that the profit derived from the cultivation of the tree, will impede the silk manufacture till the market is overstocked, and then the tree will become a drug, and be sold with difficulty. But we have no doubt that the raising of the worm will be pursued with the steadiness and industry which characterize our countrymen, that it will prove to be a very lucrative occupation for large numbers of people, and that the districts of land in the southern states, which have been thrown out of were originally useful, will be advantageously appropriated to the silk culture. The Sun is clever and amusing, lively and good humored—in short, it is a very bright little Sun, and will, we trust, long continue to shine upon our community.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Republican gives corrected returns from 36 counties. Shannon's present majority never above eight thousand. Democratic gain, over fourteen thousand. Fifteen counties to be heard from. There are eighty-one counties and seven whigs elected to congress, Ohio cannot yet to be heard from. It is uncertain which it will choose, as the contest is a close one.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The New York Courier & Enquirer makes interesting remarks on this subject. "If not founded in malignity and the direst falsehood will which it is abundantly charged, the observations it contains are sound and sensible. It is a grievous evil—increasing evil, in the same ratio as public attention to gambling—now that it is pernicious to the last degree, destructive to freedom of opinion and unbiassed suffrage, and which should be most deeply reprobated and eschewed by all honest men. There are little partisan hops that electors will be influenced by impartial judgment, or unbiassed conviction or reasoning—they are ruined to make fortunes on the presidential or any candidate. They regard no merit, and must needs pin money, even the most valuable and highest thing to triumph. While we may be the source of their political ruin, their purse-proud be either corrupted or replenished by the result of the contest, and they will naturally at once a vote in favor of the honest bonny lass. The purity of the elective franchise will unquestionably be polluted—electors will expand if spirit of treason at stake for the base purposes of corruption—principles will be entirely forgotten, and no other issue will be sought than the chance of winning. This is a most offensive state of things, and we conceive with any power that seems to put it down.

But let us ask two questions—from which party do these taunts of anticipated triumph usually emanate? Means that wheels is manifest, and it affords no regret. Immoral ingenuity to designate that party. Again, do it is a trait to his person, child the which to hear that the stand-bright arrows from their tube, to all remonstrance on the folly of his wish, they only reply he ever made was, "I will have it." The good Pastor has never been a contending party to his convictions, and gone so far as to offer to bet on the result of an election, than his own which he would not yield, it having belonged to his father. Before the last attempt Pastor made—Weagle, a man of any means, I should soon go, then I will leave you the watch.—but the words were useless, the event was the reply—"I will have it."

An Infernal Machine.—We this day heard from Col. Haskell, at the coroner's office, a most remarkable occurrence in which he was an actor in the case of the bleeker street last night. It appeared from his statement that an engineer engaged on the Croton Water Works, found a bottle of gunpowder in the street, and during the summer, of sleeping with his window open. This seemed to give an opportunity to some evil disposed persons to attempt a robbery. The engineer step on several occasions steps passage into which he placed a machine, and supposing their designs to be frustrated, set off "infernal machine," formed of a board, on which he placed a Barrel of powder. The board was made to fit into the window, and drawn back by a spring, the conductors being two threads placed across the window, which if touched would immediately cause the machine to strike against the intruder.—He then told the persons in the house that he was going out of town, and fastened his doors. Last night a man, discerning the coast clear, attempted to enter; the spring being touched, the board flew home, and the explosion knives entered the man's body, while the boards and the gunpowder great violence, forced him some feet from the window. He was picked up bleeding and insensible. He is said to be a notorious thief.—*N. Y. Star.*

Physiognomy of Sheep—Extraordinary Fact—A striking wager was decided a short time since between Mr Richard Maltravers, (Hathaway) Esq. Whippedoll Rectory, in the parish of Rowe, which puts the accuracy of memory and power of observation of the latter gentleman in the physiognomy of sheep. Mr. Whippell was urged to obtain, if possible, a fat, discourtly out of his flock, and to have them all penned off from them at a distance out of sight, and to go to the sheep themselves, and select from them a lamb, and select the lamb belonging to the ewe, penned out, and ewe ewes—to take the lamb, and go and open out the lamb amongst the ewes. The lamb and lambs were accordingly penned off separately. An ewe was taken out of the flock, and the lamb belonging to her directly went and selected the lamb belonging to her; the judges were immediately satisfied with the correct tokens of recognition of the fact; a lamb was then brought out, and he went immediately and selected the ewe that owned it. Another ewe was obtained several days after at the end of the Slaw Lake, and the deceased Jog Makenzie's Raven, they arrived at Fort Norman on the 1st July. Having despatched four men to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, for the purpose of erecting an establishment in which they might pass the winter, the main body continued their route down the Makenzie, and reached, on the 4th, Fort Good Hope, the most northern post of the company, and on the 9th they reached the ocean by the most westerly branch of the Makenzie, and found themselves in latitude 68 deg. 49 min. 30 sec. north; and longitude 136 deg. 36 min. 46 sec. west. They had preceded but a very short distance along the coast of the sea, when they encountered a body of nineteen Esquemaux, who shewed some disposition to be troublesome, but went away when they found the party prepared to defend themselves. They continued their route westward till the 17th, when they were stopped by a vast body of ice, which extended out to sea, and obliged them to return to Camden Bay, where they found a large number of Esquemaux, by whom they were treated with hospitality. In the afternoon of the same day they again embarked on a narrow stream of water which had worked its way through the ice. The attempt to pass through the sea in this manner nearly proved fatal, for the ice suddenly closing, squeezed one of their boats with their provisions and baggage, which they saved with much difficulty. On the 20th they reached Foggy Island Bay, and found the latitude to be 70 deg 9 min. 48 sec. From this situation they had a view of a range of the Rocky Mountains not discovered by captain Franklin, and called it Franklin Range.

After a variety of perilous adventures and suffering almost incredible hardships from the cold, they had the satisfaction of gaining a view of Point Barrow on the 31 August, stretching about to the N. N. W. They reached it, however, with great difficulty, occasioned by a vast body of ice resting on the shore. When they came up with it, they saw the ocean stretching away to the westward, they hoisted the British flag, gave three cheers, and took possession in the King's name. Point Barrow is a long spit of land, composed of gravel and sand, covered over with mounds, which at a distance appear like large rocks. The first object that presented itself on landing was an immense cemetery where the bodies lay exposed in the most disgusting manner, and not far off were two camps of the natives, who received the party with friendship. To the northward, enormous icebergs covered the horizon, the westerly and southerly winds were in open channel which the natives informed them extended far to the south. the natives also informed them that whales were very numerous to the northward of Point Barrow, and that seals were every where sporting on the sea. The rise of the tide was fourteen inches and the flow came from the west. The attention of the leading place was ascertained to be in 71 deg. 23 min. N. and 156 dec. 20 min. 0 sec. West.

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ST CHARLES

We are sorry to see such poor houses at the Tem ple; but the manager can scarcely anticipate better ones, until he gives us something worth listening to. The orchestra, to be sure, contains immense talent and greater numerical superiority than say in the country, and Holland's phrase never shining repre sentation of all the grotesque and laughing-moving images in creation; but these do not suffice—we want to see something new, or something old, if it be good and well performed. The Soldier's Daughter, on Thursday evening went off lamely. Some of the performers did not know their parts—others, Mr. Lee for instance, were utterly unfitted for the characters into which they were thrust, and others again scarcely performed well enough to please. As a consequence, the piece dragged heavily enough.—No director of a theatre should rely wholly upon *stars* for attraction—let him have a sterling company, and represent well approved pieces, and above all, let the distribution of character be appropriate, and he will be sure to see his house well filled. The public of these virtuous, so to play going one, and wish a little variety in the choice of performances, and a tolerably fair company, a manager could not fail to succeed.

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

The company and performances at the Camp more than merit a passing notice. The first is remarkably efficient and the second highly recognisable. Mr Fred erick, the leading stock actor, possesses many claims to public approval. He must be an educated man, for his conceptions of character are usually those of an actor who knows above common place, and steals judgement, discrimination and taste in his vocation the readings, we have observed, are particularly judicious and correct—he knows where to place the proper emphasis, and never slurs the meaning of the an hor by false quantity or improper interpretations. Mr Fredericks is however deficient in power—he always pleases, but he can never appal. We are gratified to perceive that conscious of nature's niggardness in this respect, he rarely attempts to soar a passion to nature, and distort declamation into furious mouthing. On the other hand Mr F. excels in the natural declamation of the milder passions—his voice mellow and manly, though not powerful; his gesture graceful and easy, nor how ever ungeneralizably so, and his profi ciency in the great secret of his profession, to "set to conceal it," all quietly him to maintain a very fair standing as a performer.

Of Barrett it is superfluous to speak. Every one knows "Gentlemen George," and every one admires him as a sterling veteran of the stage, who is at home in almost every thing. As himself in comedy, facetious to the last degree in farce, and effective in melo drama —success is the invariable result of his exertions. But of his accomplished lady, with her faultless form and pathetic, her touching tones, the nature and a sympathy she infuses into every personation, we could under peak his praise of all our admirers and our song cannot express it. Mrs Barrett wields the empire both of Thalia and Melpomene with consummate and equal skill—*her forte* is to touch hearts and moisten eyes, and those who have witnessed her exquisite impersonation of Bulwer's maniac Pauline, will acknowledge her mastery over the fountain of tears.

The company boasts of several other able performers —people who understand their business and are excellent in their way. Such for example, as Mr and Mrs Gr on and others. The arrival of Mr Wm Jonhop will augment materially the power of the company. Mr is said to be unrivalled in the representation of old men. If he proves as capital an acquisition to the Camp, as is our friend Farren to the St. Charles, the former theatre may be justly said to possess as fine a stock company as any in the country.

☞ The circulation of the unbounded circulation of Spaul's speech has been tremendous. In Maine, where it is said to have been scattered through the state by cart-loads, it completely worked down a democratic majority of 10,000 to 1,000 in the election thrown gustaniously into opposition. Of course, stabbed under dame and poisoned upon all who might receive it. And, lo! Maryland and Virginia are heaving redoubts. It is a wonderful speech, that thing of lies and base perversions.—Balt. Republican.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

A scientific friend has put into our hands an English newspaper, containing an account of a successful land journey, in quest of the passage from the northern shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. The principal fact, we believe, has already been mentioned in the American newspapers; but we have never perused the details of this important and interesting journey, and presume, therefore, that they will be a novelty to our readers. The English account occupies two close columns of the newspaper, from which we have made the following brief summary:—

The expedition was equipped at the expense of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was composed of officers and others in the employ, the object being to complete the survey, already begun of the northern coasts of America. The formation and equipment of the expedition were intrusted to Mr. Simp on, governor of the company. That gentleman, with two others, and twelve men, all volunteers, departed from Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg, in the month of June, 1836, and passed the next winter at Fort Chipewayan, on Athabasca Lake. On the 1st June, 1837, immediately after the opening of the navigation, they started from their winter quarters in two small boats, descended the Slave River, and were detained several days by ice at the end of the Great Slave Lake. Here the deceased Jog Makenzie's River, they arrived at Fort Norman on the 1st July. Having despatched four men to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, for the purpose of erecting an establishment in which they might pass the winter, the main body continued their route down the Makenzie, and reached, on the 4th, Fort Good Hope, the most northern post of the company, and on the 9th they reached the ocean by the most westerly branch of the Makenzie, and found themselves in latitude 68 deg. 49 min. 30 sec. north; and longitude 136 deg. 36 min. 46 sec. west. They had proceeded but a very short distance along the coast of the sea, when they encountered a body of nineteen Esquemaux, who shewed some disposition to be troublesome, but went away when they found the party prepared to defend themselves. They continued their route westward till the 17th, when they were stopped by a vast body of ice, which extended out to sea, and obliged them to return to Camden Bay, where they found a large number of Esquemaux, by whom they were treated with hospitality. In the afternoon of the same day they again embarked on a narrow stream of water which had worked its way through the ice. The attempt to pass through the sea in this manner nearly proved fatal, for the ice suddenly closing, squeezed one of their boats with their provisions and baggage, which they saved with much difficulty. On the 20th they reached Foggy Island Bay, and found the latitude to be 70 deg 9 min. 48 sec. From this situation they had a view of a range of the Rocky Mountains not discovered by captain Franklin, and called it Franklin Range.

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ANECDOTE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—A smart dapper little fellow, with a pattern book under his arm, called into one of our large carpet warehouses in Liverpool, the other day, for some orders. Some in a hurry, would be happy to grant you. The little man then over the books, and to the upside down you, and then commenced examining the pattern book of the carpets, and said "you have some handsome patterns here." "Yes, sir," replied the shopkeeper. "I arrived in the Great Western, with a value and six cases more, only used three or four times." "Indeed!" from the store to store goods I have received orders for one thousand pieces of Brussels carpeting; you are the last person I have called upon. I am constantly on my feet. I dine, when I can at leisure, at any eating house that is nigh, and I pay for nothing now at sea—so I have no really settled habits of life. I must pass discourtesy out of his sight, and to have their hands pressed off from them at a distance out of sight, and to go to the sheep themselves, and select from them a lamb, and select the lamb belonging to the ewe, penned out, and ewe ewes—to take the lamb, and go and open out the lamb amongst the ewes. The lamb and lambs were accordingly penned off separately. An ewe was taken out of the flock, and the lamb belonging to her directly went and selected the lamb belonging to her; the judges were immediately satisfied with the correct tokens of recognition of the fact; a lamb was then brought out, and he went immediately and selected the ewe that owned it. Another ewe was obtained several days after at the end of the Slaw Lake, and the deceased Jog Makenzie's Raven, they arrived at Fort Norman on the 1st July. Having despatched four men to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, for the purpose of erecting an establishment in which they might pass the winter, the main body continued their route down the Makenzie, and reached, on the 4th, Fort Good Hope, the most northern post of the company, and on the 9th they reached the ocean by the most westerly branch of the Makenzie, and found themselves in latitude 68 deg. 49 min. 30 sec. north; and longitude 136 deg. 36 min. 46 sec. west. They had proceeded but a very short distance along the coast of the sea, when they encountered a body of nineteen Esquemaux, who shewed some disposition to be troublesome, but went away when they found the party prepared to defend themselves. They continued their route westward till the 17th, when they were stopped by a vast body of ice, which extended out to sea, and obliged them to return to Camden Bay, where they found a large number of Esquemaux, by whom they were treated with hospitality. In the afternoon of the same day they again embarked on a narrow stream of water which had worked its way through the ice. The attempt to pass through the sea in this manner nearly proved fatal, for the ice suddenly closing, squeezed one of their boats with their provisions and baggage, which they saved with much difficulty. On the 20th they reached Foggy Island Bay, and found the latitude to be 70 deg 9 min. 48 sec. From this situation they had a view of a range of the Rocky Mountains not discovered by captain Franklin, and called it Franklin Range.

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SPECIE

Dollars	
Doubloons	
American Gold,	
Sovereigns,	

BANK NOTES

Alabama	
Mississippi—River Banks	
Do Banks	
Other banks	
Kentucky	
Ohio	
Indiana	
Illinois	
Tennessee	
Arkansas	
Missouri	
Treasury Notes	
Texas Treasury notes	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	
London—Tobacco per hhd	
Havre, Ostend per lb	
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd	
Northern ports in U S, cotton	
Sugar—from the city	
Tobacco per hhd	

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO,

Since October 1, 1838.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Hhds Previously	Total.	Hhds Last season.
Liverpool				64
Greenock and Glasgow				
Other British Ports				
Total for British Ports				64
Havre		471	471	
Bordeaux				
Marseilles				
Other French Ports				
Total for French Ports		471	471	
North of Europe				
Cowes and a Market		11	11	
Other Foreign Ports				
Total for Foreign Ports		482	482	64
Boston		7	7	50
Other Eastern Ports				
New York	256	360	616	383
Philadelphia				61
Other Ports, U. S				64
Total for Ports U S	256	360	616	458
Total	256	838	1094	522

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1838.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously	Total.	SALES Last season.
Liverpool	1369	1973	3342	3405
Greenock and Glasgow	300		300	
Other British Ports				
Total to British Ports	1669	1973	3642	3405
Havre		4946	4 927	5840
Bordeaux			353	353
Marseilles		353		
Other French Ports				
Total to French Ports		5255	5655	5814
North of Europe				
Cowes and a market				
Other Foreign Ports	230	50	280	600
Total for Foreign Ports	1899	5278	6767	6401
Boston		1499	533	1993
Other eastern Ports				
New York	2653	1726	4429	3053
Philadelphia		491	491	1000
Other Ports U S		54	54	
Total for Ports, U. S.	6973	8844	6917	9551
Total	5962	9782	15684	9159

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per brig Transhants: 230 bales cotton
GALVESTON—Per schr Messenger: Groceries and provisions.
MOBILE AND CAMPECHY—Per schr Alerte: 260 bbls flour, 6 do crackers, 4 hhs mdse.

IMPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Georgia: 600 sacks salt, sundries, &c.
HAVRE—Per ship Lafayette: Mdse, jewelry, &c.
MARSEILLES—Per ship Kimbosh: Wines, liquors, mdse, &c.
BOSTON—Per ship Mattakeesett: Asst mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Lafayette (reported 24th instant,) Lindsay & Green; Schmidt & Werner; I. Herman; F. Lauthell; ... & Murel; Krumpel & Mayer; Lafitte & Dejan; A A Peychard; Manestin Casaches; Bonnaire; Dauboher; Gamelin; Rathe; Bieger; Wall; H Schefer; J P Venn & co; H Bay; Hoffman & Bro; Fortune; J Barbier; E Lafebvre & Freres; L Lagoue; V Mandeville; H Lacoste; Watte & Salle; V Routnage & Herbert; Bonnecaze & Lanes; J Albert; M Legendre; G & L Garnett; Kohn, Dutton & co; A Delahaye; Labedens. Bancherie Cordeviolle & Lecrue; V Duval; Carlisle, Fitts; S Cross; G Armant; J P Viett; Jos Bonnecaze & co; Hagoudon & Mandeville & Courtenay; Icome & Pron; Kolle & Lake; Roumage & Herbault; A St Georges; J Decourcenac; Brocard & Lemon, Blanchard, Kaine & co; and order.

Per ship Georgia: (reported 25th instant,) E Mallard, J H Cardwell; P Purse; J H Marshall; Doyle & May; Henderson & Gaines; G Donalson; Stetson, Avery & Co; Taylor & Bailey; Lapice, Harris Bacon, Dodge & Richards; G H Guatenhoffer; Schmidt & Werner; R R Dowell; W King, Bass & Hawthorne, and order.

Per ship Mattakeesett (reported 24th instant) C Chappelear; Bache & co; J A Merrick; Y Hastens; Courtlandt & Babcock; Bridge & co; Bell & co; Hedden & Hall; Walker, Knight & co; Case; Bell & co; G Whitney & co; J Landis; Fr-at & co; Whiting & Sons; J A Hamilton & co; C Doane; S Sprague; Bass & Hawthorn; T W Bennett; Bass, Hawthorn & Manning; J G Dougherty; J Vanin Zandt, Davis & Hibert; H B Gill; TA Norris; Whitridge & co; G W Huntingham; Slater & Tyer; E Shaw & co; Hart, Labati & co; Fourche & M'Lellan; T Bailey; Carter, Dana & co; Adams & Hartwell; W Grant; Richardson, Webster & co; Woods; H & W Hopkins; Brander, M'Kenna & Wright; Gray & Duffin; J Zacharie & co; W H Williams; P Wheeler; J Reed & co; J H Dunlap; Daly, Talbert & co; Lanoiseberve & Walton; Buchanan; J Hagan; G W Peabody & Bro; Walton & co; J Lallande; B Wheeler; A Whitmarsh & co; N C Poiger; W R Barnes & co; Wm Hall & co; Wm Bell; J Thayer & co; B Cady; J Landis & co.

NATCHEZ MARKET, October 19.

Bacon, hams, per lb 10@20 cents.
do sides, per lb 10@12½ cents.
do shoulders, per lb 10@12½ cents.
do hog round per lb 12½@8 cents.
Bagging, 2lb Kentucky, per yard, 27@29 cents.
do scotch, per yard, 32@36 cents.
Bale rope, per lb 11@13 cts.
Beef, mess, per bbl 8@9.
do do half bbl 5@6½.
Butter, goose per lb 18.
do dairy per lb 18 cents.
Butter, Goshen per lb 30@35 cts.
do western per lb. 18@22 cts.
Candles, sperm, scarce, per lb 37½@0 cents.
do tallow, mould do 20@30.
do do dipped do 15@18 do
Cheese, Spanish, per lb 8@8½.
Coffee, Rio per lb 12@13 cts.
do Havana, green, 16@17@18 cts.
do St Domingo, do nogr.
Corn, in ears, per bbl 75 50.
do in sacks per sack 87½@0
Cotton per lb 9@13 cents.
Flour, wheat per bbl $11@12.
do buckwheat, per keg none.
Lard, per lb 9@10 cents.
Molasses, new cane gal 44@50 cts, source.
Nails, per lb 10@12 cents.
Oil, sperm, per gal $1@1.12½, source.
do linseed, per gal $1@1.12½.
Pork, mess, per bbl $20.
do Plantation per bbl $25.
do rump or chine per bbl $25.
do prime do $23@24.
do bulk, hog round per lb 10@12 cts.
Rice, per lb 5@6 cts.
Sugar, brown per lb 12@14 cents.
do loaf, per lb 25@30 cts.
do lump, per lb 18@20 cents.
Tobacco, Kentucky manufactured per lb 10@20 cts.
do do leaf per lb 4@5@20 cts.
Whiskey, none.

LATEST DATES

New York	oct. 18	Liverpool	sep. 26
Boston	oct. 17	Antwerp	sep. 19
Philadelphia	oct. 19	Havre	sep. 17
Virginia	oct. 19	Leghorn	sep. 17
Baltimore	oct. 19	Bordeaux	sep. 20
Charleston	oct. 21	Madrid	sept. 5
Savannah	oct. 20	Cadiz	sept. 25
Tampico	oct. 9	Havana	oct. 18
Mobile	sep. 15	Kingston	oct. 6

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

		C.	C.
Cotton—			
Louisiana Mississippi	Good & Fine per lb	13@	14@
	Good Fair do	13@	14@
	Fair do	12@	12@
	Middling do	11@	11@
	Ordinary do	10@	10@
Tennessee Alabama	Good & Fine do	00@	00@
	Good Fair do	00@	00@
	Fair do	00@	00@
	Middling do	00@	00@
	Ordinary do	00@	00@
Tobacco—	Fine quality do	00@	00@
	Second do	00@	00@
	Crusseded do	00@	00@
	Dust do	00@	00@
Sugar—	New Orleans do	00@	00@
	Cuba—White do	00@	00@
	brown do	00@	00@
Molasses—	do	00@	00@
Bagging—	Western per yd	00@	00@
	Dundee do	00@	00@
Bale Rope—	do	00@	00@
Coal—	Western per bbl	00@	00@
	Liverpool do	00@	00@
	Scotch do	00@	00@
Candles—	Sperm, Nicodemi per lb	00@	00@
	Nantucket do	00@	00@
	Tallow do	00@	00@
Coffee—	Cuba per lb	00@	00@
	Rio do	00@	00@
	St Domingo do	00@	00@
Flour—	per bbl	00@	00@
Grain—	Barley per bush	00@	00@
	Rye do	00@	00@
	Oats do	00@	00@
	Corn in ear per bbl	00@	00@
	shelled per bush	00@	00@
	Oats per bush	00@	00@
Beans	per bbl	00@	00@
Hay	per 100 lb	00@	00@
Hides	La. N. Mex per lb	00@	00@
	Mexican do	00@	00@
Lead	Pig per 100 do	00@	00@
	Bar do	00@	00@
Lime	Western per bbl	00@	00@
	Thomaston do	00@	00@
Provisions			
Beef	Mess per bbl	00@	00@
	Prime do	00@	00@
Pork	Clear do	00@	00@
	Mess do	00@	00@
	Prime do	00@	00@
	Hog round do	00@	00@
Bacon	Hams per lb	00@	00@
	Canvassed do	00@	00@
	Sides do	00@	00@
	Shoulders do	00@	00@
	Hog round do	00@	00@
Lard	do	00@	00@
Butter	Northern do	00@	00@
	Western do	00@	00@
Rice	Carolina per 100 lb	00@	00@
	Above assorted per bag	00@	00@
	Seconds No. 1 do	00@	00@
Salt	Liverpool blown per sack	00@	00@
	ground do	00@	00@
	Turks Island per bush	00@	00@
Cigars			
Brandy	French, 4th p or gal	00@	00@
	American, 1st proof	00@	00@
Rum	New Orleans, 1st proof	00@	00@
	Jamaica do	00@	00@
	Northern do	00@	00@
Gin	Holland do	00@	00@
	American do	00@	00@
Wine	Sherry do	00@	00@

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Tchoufunta, Gonzales, Havana,
Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.
Schr Mexicaple, Wells, Galveston, master.
Schr Aberta, Alonso, Bissel and Lamquereux.

ARRIVED

Ship Boat Pacific, Martin, from the S W Passage—brought up ships Matilda, Hall, from Boston, and Elizabeth, Frost, from Marseilles—both arrivals promptly reported during Virgine—reports several sail in the river bound up.

Tow boat Pompeo, Morrison, from the Passes—brought up ships George, Lafayette, barque Ann Louise and brig Ellen—the ships in 5 a. m.—reports ship Elizabeth and a brig at anchor outside of the S. W. pass; passed in Chickasaw, with sloop Beaker, Hyde, and brig Ann Louise in tow