

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 18.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES G. READ.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID V. CULLEY.

No letters or papers by the last Indianapolis mail. We understand, however, by travellers, that the Bank Bill is still pending. A Bill has also been reported for changing our present system of taxation, to that of *ad valorem*. A copy of the Bill has been received in this place, but we have not been able to get a glance at it.

Freshet.—The Ohio river presents a menacing attitude, both on our front and rear. On the night of the 16th it flanked out and took possession of the low ground back of our town, and thus cut off all landed communication. It maintains its position very well, though we have reason to think no attack on our fortification is meditated.

Down to our latest dates from Washington, the deposit question was not yet disposed of. We see that Mr. Baxton had replied to Mr. Clay's speech, of the 26th ult. at great length. He commenced on the 2d and concluded on the 7th inst.

Owing to the swollen state of the streams, we have not received our usual supply of Eastern news the present week. We do wish Major Barry would attend more strictly to his business.

Pension Office.—It is understood the Secretary of War has determined on removing the Pension Office from Corydon, in this State, to the Metropolis, in a short time. The travel to and from the seat of government being greater than at Corydon, must render the change desirable to our Revolutionary fathers. They may meet, more frequently, with favorable opportunities of sending for their dues.

Public Deposites.—If all the members of Congress shall occupy as much time on this subject as Messrs. Clay and M'Duffie, the pockets of the members will constitute the depository of the public money before the session shall be brought to a close.

It must be gratifying to our political friends, to learn that the nominated ticket takes well all over the State—while it should prove equally mortifying to the Bank (opposition) party, to find that the mockery they have undertaken to make of this movement of the people, has been properly appreciated. It must certainly grind the press to the quick, and to be repulsed in all its venal efforts, and to discover that it can make no impression upon the square-toed democrats of Indiana. Every thing will, sooner or later, find its own proper level!

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

A word or two on the agitated subject of the removal of the public deposits may not be considered superfluous in this place, though a great majority of the people may have become fully sensible of the pressing necessity of the course adopted by Secretary Taney.

The reasons for this measure are assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury at length, and cannot fail to carry conviction deep to every honest and unprejudiced mind. The opposition admit all the material allegations against the Bank; that it employed its funds in an unjustifiable and unholly crusade against the government, and the people—that it is determined, agreeably to a provision in a resolution, passed by a majority of the directors of the Bank to continue such abuses, and claim to be justified on the principle of self-defence. It is a strange kind of principle to us, that warrants an attack on the government of the people, and permits a few individuals to use the funds of that government in conducting the conflict. If justification can be successfully pleaded in such a cause, it will stand good in any case. What must the people think of those who are urging a doctrine of such absurd and dangerous import! It is, however, the position of the Bank party. It is a source of wonder and regret that, in these modern days of chivalry and intelligence, and in this land of unrestrained freedom, Gold should constitute an image, and find so many devoted idolaters. But Rome had her Cæsar, and why not America her Judas?

The course that this *monied institution* has pursued for several consecutive years, has been such as should banish every feeling in its favor. Its influence has been extended far and wide for the consumption of its own wicked purposes, regardless of the consequences to the public. At one time its favors have been profuse, and again it has applied the clamps to its customers without any pressing necessity, when she had her millions in specie heaped up in her vaults. The object of this course cannot be misunderstood. She was determined to show her power; and exercise it over those who, unfortunately, had become her victims—many of whom were in an "insolvent and tottering condition," and whose real standing was known only to the Bank—in such she has found men loudly proclaiming in her behalf—not from an honest conviction of the rectitude of her conduct, but from fear of being crushed by the monster at a single blow. Such individuals have, we say, been made to vociferate, *SPARE THE BANK!* Ergo, Spare me! and others have been hired to reiterate the cry. By this kind of humbug, a panic has been raised in some parts, and an ideal importance has been attached to the bank in consequence. This has been done solely with a view to force an opinion abroad in the land, that the Bank is essential to our commercial prosperity, and thus to obtain a favorable expression in its favor, in order to secure a continuance of the corporate powers it has so wantonly transcended. It was thought that the people would make a virtue of necessity and acquiesce in its design, and thus give it a passport to the favor of the Congress of the United States. In this, however, it has found its mistake—the people have reared their crest against its iniquitous oppression, and are everywhere providing salutary measures for their relief, and deliverance from that distress sought to be brought upon the country by the Bank, and those whose political salvation depends upon the strength of this overgrown *monied monopoly!*

That the Bank has become closely interwoven in the politics of the day cannot be denied; and that it has arrayed itself against the administration of the government, and has used its influence and money in an endeavor to thwart the operations of the public functionaries is equally true. These facts are clearly established by incontestable proof.

It is proverbial that the Bank has loaned its money without security, in large amounts, to Editors of Newspapers who were in its support; and to others, in order to secure their support. We have the most positive assurance that the Bank has been in the weekly habit of advancing her hundreds of dollars to the conductors of a Press, with an express stipulation that it shall be applied to the discharge of journeymen hire. Is it not conclusive then, that it is squandering its money, (and a part of it belongs

to the people,) in a war upon the government; and if its directors shall have paid \$100,000, upon the same principle they may advance 1,000,000, or 10,000,000 for the same baneful purposes. With what grace then can any individual advocate its cause, and claim for it countenance! By this, and various other corrupt practices, and in the mode of conducting its business, as proved by the official report of the Government directors, whose appointments bear the sanction of the Senate of the United States, the Bank directors have wantonly transcended the charter. Under the law, it requires seven to constitute a quorum to transact business; they, however, have laid this rule aside as obsolete, and are in the habit of referring their behind-the-curtain business to a committee of three or four—the select few—who we doubt not with great unanimity.

But President Jackson is charged with this wonderful affair—this gross injustice to the image of his idolatry—the removal of the deposits. It requires no effort to prove the falsity of such an accusation. All knew they were removed on the order of Secretary Taney. This, however, is not satisfactory; the Bankites go behind the Secretary and inquire what gave the impetus to his action—what motive superinduced it; whether the President did not suggest the measure; when at the moment the reasons are laying at full length before them: And then, by way of bug-a-boo, lug in the dismissal of Ex-Secretary Duane, to prove an unjustifiable assumption of power. It is unnecessary for us to say in what manner Mr. Ex-Secretary Duane obtained the appointment to the office from which he was so recently dismissed. His hostility to the Bank was a matter of public notoriety; but we shall not now inquire what "fair business transaction" between him and that institution mitigated his feelings towards it, and blotted from his view, the enormity of its offences—the inference is plain. If the Ex-Secretary was opposed to the Bank, as he professed to be, when he received the appointment, it was rational to presume that he would forthwith remove the deposits. No man, who is opposed to the institution objects to the course pursued by the present Secretary.

But, suppose it be admitted that the deposits were removed upon the suggestion of the President, as we here admit; what assumption of power does it prove? None! But exactly this: He saw treason in the camp—dangers stalking in suspicious places, foemen meditating the destruction of the citadel of freedom; and as a faithful sentinel, he sounds the alarm; rallies to the charge, and smother the assailant in the stench of his own carcass. The President has a right to confer—it is duty to advise—with the members of his Cabinet. If he considers a measure expedient, and absolutely necessary, and suggests its adoption, and the acting agency refuses to act in the case; what shall he do?—stop and await the result of his worst apprehensions? No! He should feel the full weight of his high responsibility, and as he has been wont to do, adopt his course to the emergency, and act with promptitude and decision. In more instances than one he has been snatched from the wide gaping vortex of destruction, and arrested from the whirlpool of corruption, the destinies of this nation, and in no case has he feared to breast the responsibility.

In the case now under consideration, he says he had the most convincing proof of the CORRUPTION of the Bank—such as would put an end to its chartered rights; and the only reason he did not *scire facias* it with that view, was, they would expire by law before a decision could have been had—and this proof was OFFICIAL. Under such circumstances he deemed it expedient to suggest the removal of the public deposits. He was unwilling that the public funds should be employed in this unholy war upon the government—nor could he say what hour the whole amount of available funds might be thrown out as *bribes*, by the select few who had usurped the power of transacting business without a legal quorum, and against the repeated protestations of the government directors.

And what course do the Bank party pursue in support of their attacks upon the President? They suck down the *exparte* matter thrown out by the incensed, dismissed, Ex-Secretary Duane, as though it was every word of it true as holy writ, and reiterate it through the columns of their *own* press, and those in its *employ*, and others that have volunteered their services to keep up a show of popularity on the part of a few worn down politicians, who have identified their political fortunes with the Bank. If they can justify the Bank in its *corruption*, upon the plea of *self-defence*; they will not hesitate to sustain the Ex-Secretary in his recklessness on the same principle. The President dismissed him from office, and therefore he is justifiable in making such statements as may prove most salutary, and best suit the times, true or false; and they will *honey* it over, and attempt to cram it down the throats of the people.

Agreeable to the statements of Mr. Duane, he wanted time to consider the question—whether his obligations to the Bank were paramount to those he owed to his country, we suppose—but the President, without awaiting his decision, removed him from office, and appointed in his stead, a man who had no such discrimination to make—who owed no allegiance to the Bank. His course has been made known, and the public are in the possession of his truly cogent reasons for it.

Is it not marvelously strange that so much weight should be attached to the *exparte* statements of Mr. Duane? Who does not know that he has not published all the facts relating to his appointment and dismissal?—and who believes that *he believes* all he has stated? If he will come out in full, then we might be induced to think him honest and sincere; but an honest course would not discharge his *paramount* obligations to the Bank—he dare not pursue such. It would not answer the desired effect—it would place the matter in its true colors before the public.

It is a source of no little gratification to all candid minds, to see the people setting their faces against the vile efforts of such malcontents, and casting a disdainful eye upon those who give utterance to their disingenuous notes. It is known that Mr. Duane was dismissed from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, solely against his will; it is known also, that in order to obtain the appointment, *false* colors were held out by his own hand; and forsooth, after betraying his cloven foot, and was discharged, he zealously engages in the little business we now behold him; basely vilifying the President, and impregnating the opposition press with mutilated and garbled statements—and consequently *false*.

A few weeks ago, and this matter will be fully understood, when the good sense of the American people will clearly justify the measure, and Mr. Duane, like numerous others before him, will sink under the weight of odium brought upon himself. The opposition are heartily welcome to all the services his supple conscience will permit him to perform—and if they shall be adequate to the *fee*, the bank should not complain. The people may look for a repetition of this matter until the question of the deposits is finally settled by Congress; when it will cease. It was got up for present purposes only. Those who use it, know it is not calculated to "stick by the rib."

The prominent workers in this opposition to the government, are Messrs. Calhoun, Clay and M'Duffie, and a few chips of the same block, at the City of Washington, and under their direction the campaign is prosecuted. Duff Green, and Gales & Sexton at Washington; Webb at New-York, and Simpson at Philadelphia, may be said to lead the van of the Press; when they open, the numerous "small fry,"

having an ear and eye always cock'd, hark in—and amongst them they have kept up a hideous and frightful howl ever since the removal of the public deposits. But the people are not so easily daunted—they must see cause of danger ere they will suffer their alarm to be excited. They have heard the *real* tocsin sound too often to mistake its notes. They are not to be lured by the opposition, however ingeniously they may bait their hook.

Unless it can be shown that the removal of the deposits has created a demand for money, and has withdrawn money from the market, it is folly to ascribe the present pressure of the times to that cause. Not one cent has been withdrawn; nor has any new demand been created by the removal. The great scarcity of money—felt more in the commercial cities than elsewhere—originated principally from the change in our revenue system made last year. Instead of a credit being allowed on woollen importations, of 6, 12 and 18 months, as formerly, under the existing regulations, only 3 and 6 months are allowed; consequently, the duties on woollens imported in the years 1832 and '33, are now falling due, and the duties on the importations of the two years are collected, in money, together. These circumstances, taken in connection with the increased exactions of the United States Bank, it will readily be perceived, has brought about the state of things of which we hear so much complaint—the scarcity of money—and not the removal of the public deposits.

It was not at all necessary that the public funds should be considered actually *unsafe* to warrant a withdrawal of them from the Bank of the United States. The object of the change being avowedly to advance the public interest; the question naturally arises, could that interest be furthered by placing them in other Banks! This appears to us to be pivot on which the main question is to turn.

When, then, it is considered that the Bank of the United States is in the act of preparing her business for a final winding up, and does not issue on her own capital to the full extent, and consequently the additional capital created by the public deposits must be dead to the people, the propriety of the change must be rendered apparent. The Banks designated to receive them are enabled to enlarge their accommodations in a corresponding ratio with the amounts so deposited.

Heretofore, the public deposits have ranged from about 20 to 30 millions of dollars, and should they now stand at the lowest sum, or even lower, it would outrage reason to contend that no advantage would result to the public from the removing them into local Banks, where they might be used as a capital, and thus increase their accommodations. We fancy that TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS deposited in the Banks of our heaviest commercial Cities, and fully brought to bear, would do much in the way of relieving the distress of the commercial class, who have been, for a season, groaning under the tyrannical, and high-handed oppression of the mammoth monopoly, exercised, as above remarked, in a determination to awe them into measures, and fix an ideal importance upon itself, and thus force the community to ask Congress for a renewal of its charter.

Is it not fair then to infer, that in the removal, the public interest will be subserved! In addition to the advantage to the local Banks, and the consequent augmentation of banking facilities, the United States Bank has been shorn of a portion of that power it has been disposed to exercise to the disadvantage of the local Banks, and in violation of its charter, and to the prejudice of the public interest. In relation to the position, that the removal amounts to a breach of public faith, it is farcical—there is not a gleam of truth in the assertion. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, change the depository.

Let the annexed extract from an official document, the appendix to the report of the Government Directors, be read:

"PROTEST."

"The subscribers, directors of the Bank of the United States, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, protest against the acts of the majority of the board of directors of that institution.

"1. Because, by a systematic mode of proceeding, gradually introduced, and by alterations of the by laws, they have taken from the board its most important functions, and conferred them on committees, appointed by the President, and not required to report.

"2. Because the acts of these committees and the board, have been repeatedly in violation of the 'spirit,' if not the letter of the charter.

"3. Because, by an organized series of opposition, commencing immediately after we became members of the board, they have deprived us of our rights as public officers, and prevented our participation in the most important business of the institution.

"4. Because, though called on, they have refused to remedy these things.

"5. Because they have permitted and sanctioned the expenditure of large sums, under the head of 'stationery and printing, the accounts of which are so kept as not properly to exhibit the particulars thereof, and, though called on, they have refused to have them so stated by the cashier.

"6. Because they have permitted and sanctioned the expenditure of large sums, under the same head, on orders of the President, without any account of the manner in which, or the persons to whom they were paid, and, though called on, they have refused to request him to cause them to be 'so stated.'

"7. Because they have, in a report sanctioned by them on the 3d of December, 1833, alleged that the report of the public directors to the President of the United States, on the 19th of August, 1833, contains 'errors,' 'misrepresentations,' and 'misstatements,' some of which they have endeavored to point out.

"8. Because, in fact, the allegation so made is utterly unfounded, as would appear upon an impartial examination, and full exhibition of the said 'account.'

"9. Because they have refused to adopt a proposition submitted by us, to appoint a committee consisting of three of their own number and three of the public directors, for the purpose of examining the said account, ascertaining whether any items were erroneously stated in the said report, and preparing a statement of the whole, in such form as that it may be submitted to the public and the 'stockholders.'

"H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER.

"December 13, 1833."

Gov. BREATHITT, of Ky. in his annual message recommends to the legislature, the establishment of a State Bank and branches, with a capital of three or four millions of dollars. He also calls the attention of that body to the conflicting land claims in that State.

A turn out.—The ladies of Lynn, Mass. who were in the "Shoe Binding" business, have struck for better wages. One hundred and twenty-five associated themselves together, and adopted a constitution and by-laws, for the furtherance of their purpose. Success to their cause—we hope the gentlemen bosses may display more gallantry than to require them to *stitch* under!

Strange associations.—Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and M'Duffie! Col. Davy Crockett and Rev. Lorenzo Dow! Ex-Secretary Duane and the Mountain of corruption! *alias*, the United States Bank! These associations, it appears, have been formed. The why and the wherefore remains untold.

Amongst the last foul acts of the U. S. Bank, was to hold the rod of her despotic power in *terrorem* over such local Banks as lay in her power, to cause them to embrace her, and memorialize Congress for a recharter for their tyrant. Happily, however, though 'many were called, but few came!'

The following among other reasons, are assigned by the American Sentinel, for holding a National Convention:

"Because, the great body of the democrats of Pennsylvania are in favor of a nomination by a national convention, as the only true mode of having 'our voice heard on the Presidential question.'"

The Sentinel is right in this matter. The only true democratic mode of bringing candidates into the field, is through conventions of the people. It should be remembered, that when the people appoint delegates from among themselves, and delegate to them the nominating power, those delegates examine the qualifications and pretensions, severally and minutely, of all the prominent individuals in the district, and from the aggregate number make such selection as seems to them most judicious. The bare selection amounts to a recommendation of the highest possible order. The duties of a delegate are responsible and solemn.

Col. J. W. WEBB, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, speaks in high terms of himself. He says in so few words, that he is a "respectable and intelligent" man! It is well that he entertains so exalted an opinion of himself; for we question whether he could find any one else willing to bestow so unmerited a compliment upon him.

The Indiana Journal is seriously crying quarters for Mr. Clay. Well, it is not to be wondered at—for we would suppose that any print, wishing to keep up a show of decency would now flinch—and not undertake to justify Mr. Clay's recent course. His last attack upon the President should cover him with infamy deep and damning; it is too degrading to be countenanced by any respectable community. The Journal takes the modest plan; instead of pleading justification, rather throws him upon Kentucky for chastisement—it thinks that people should more properly inflict it. We are not prepared to go the whole length with the Journal—we consider that Mr. Clay has grossly insulted the whole American family, and should be held to strict accountability. It seems, however, to be natural, that those who have heretofore worshipped at his shrine, should supplicate for mercy in his behalf.

The Journal also says that Mr. Clay is not a candidate for the "successorship!" as our friend of the Statesman would say.

The Madison Republican rather intimates that it is *immodest* in this paper, to publish the nomination Ticket. We have to be convinced of the impropriety of it before we omit its publication. The Editor of this paper, now absent, is the regularly nominated republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and this press has been a uniform advocate of democratic principles. We see no impropriety in acknowledging the title *republican*; and upon this term the "Republican" lays much stress. There is a kind of mock diffidence manifested by some individuals that partakes of the ridiculous, and we should render ourselves obnoxious to this charge were we to omit the publication of the Ticket because the name of the Editor was placed upon it, by the concurrent voice of the representatives of the several counties of this State, in Convention assembled. The Editor, on his return, may feel inclined to indulge his usual diffidence in matters pertaining to his own elevation, and haul down the colors we have hoisted—we, however, shall not.

The Western Statesman.—We quote the following from the Statesman of the 10th inst., and subjoin a word or two by way of comment:

"We discover in the obituary notice published in the last number of the Palladium a fair specimen of the regard for principle, possessed by its Editor. 'The development of the motives which induced the publication of that article should cause the community to tremble. Can they lull themselves to sleep, regardless of danger, whilst they are nourishing in their bosoms a man who, acting upon the doctrine that all is fair in politics, scruples not to speak and publish the most wilful and deliberate falsehoods, for the purpose of accomplishing his master's corrupt designs! Have they not cause to fear when one deliberate falsehood follows another in quick succession, each of which is calculated to affect materially the interests of the individual implicated!'

What disregard of principle was manifested by us in publishing the obituary of the Statesman! What motive could have induced its publication, fraught with such mighty magnitude as to cause the community to tremble, and pass by sleepless nights! Where is the evidence that we act upon the doctrine ascribed to us; and that we 'speak and publish the most wilful and deliberate falsehoods! Who is our master, and what are his corrupt designs! And, alas! what falsehoods have we published in such rapid succession! Let these interrogatories be answered by the public.

If, to deny the unblushing fabrications of the Editor of the Statesman, in his presence, amounts to 'falsehood,' then are we guilty. If, to expose the *untruths* he has published may be considered 'falsehood,' then have we rendered ourselves obnoxious to the charge. If, to be employed in this office as Editor, subject to no control, other than truth and justice, amounts to vassalage, then we have a 'master.' If, to accept a nomination, conferred by the assembled delegates of the people, amounts to *corruption*, then Mr. CULLEY is 'corrupt.' And, if, to publish an 'obituary' of one gone hence, shall be calculated to convulse the community—then, indeed, may this community 'tremble!' The idea of being 'nourished in the bosoms of the people' takes our eye—we are in no public business, 'on our own hook'—nor are we seeking political elevation.

We notice these things—not from the seriousness of their character—either source considered—but, supposing that, from the circumstance of the Editor standing at the head of a public Journal, some weight might be attached to his assertions abroad, to which they are not entitled, and we may add, does not accompany them at home.

ITEMS.

We feel a gratification in being able to state that the Editor of the Statesman is fast recovering his health. Since our last report, he has been delivered of a promising young Statesman. It partakes, somewhat, of the features of his imperial majesty, whose 'obituary' we published week before last. It is a matter of doubt whether the new-born will set up pretensions to the imperial crown hereafter.

The Editor of the Statesman appears to be considerably *confused* because we published the 'obituary' and 'epitaph' of his old Statesman.

We hope we have made the *amende honorable* by announcing the birth of his young one!

*We used this *jaw cracker* to set him to rummaging his dictionary again.

☞ We do not *envy* the Statesman its being, as intimated by that print. We like to have something to play with occasionally. Nor has it been an "eye-sore" to us—though we must acknowledge a few of its numbers, preceding the last, would have made sore-eyes for us had we read them.

☞ The charge of "wilful and deliberate falsehood" falls with rather an ill grace from a man who has convicted himself of falsehood in his own sheet.

☞ The Statesman boasts of an increase of patronage. "Cut your garment according to your cloth," was an ancient adage; and the Statesman is acting on the maxim. If its patronage shall continue for a few months to augment, and its Editor, in the mean time, raise it again, the size of the sheet may be commensurate with its patronage.

There is a strange incongruity involved in this matter—most papers, when they are flush with success, augment, rather than diminish in size. In this case all may be right, however, as we have uniformly found the Statesman *wrong end foremost* in other matters.

☞ The Western Statesman, the leading opposition paper in this State, has hoisted the sign manual; we expect soon to see the "small fry" following the example.

☞ Judging from the tone of the Statesman of the 10th inst. the Editor was in a tempestuous humor.

☞ The Statesman due, had not issued yesterday.

'Wait till my pappy comes.'—Of all the funny things we remember to have seen, the publication of William J. Duane is certainly the funniest. The mere statement of one of the facts it develops is ludicrous beyond comparison. Only to think, that when the whole nation was crying out for a settlement of the deposit question: When republicans complained of delay; and the bank itself of anxious procrastination at such a time and upon such a question William J. Duane should modestly ask for further delay. Upon what ground think ye, gentlemen readers—hold your sides, and contain your laughter if ye can. Why he wanted to consult his pappy. 'I've sent for my pa, to know what to do—Oh Mr. President do wait till he comes.'

Again—The President asks confidential advisers, for their opinions upon a most important question of public policy, and the Secretary of the Treasury replies, that he cannot answer, till he sees his pa—'Wait till my pappy comes.'

Now what could the President do under such circumstances, but tell him in the language of the old song, 'Go home and tell your mammy you want do.'—Baltimore Republican.

We learn from unquestionable sources, that the rumor circulated yesterday, respecting the return of a large amount of bills which had been drawn on a remittance of Ohio Canal Stocks, is entirely untrue; the credit of State Stocks in London remains unshaken.

We are assured by one of our first houses in Wall street, that they have recently been authorized to draw for \$300,000, at the rate 4 per cent. per annum on an hypothecation of Ohio, New York, or Pennsylvania State stocks.

N. N. Standard.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Jan. 4.

Coffee.—We have not heard of a sale worthy of reporting during the week. The stock of Brazil is large, of other description it is moderate. The sales have been confined to small parcels for immediate use. Some small lots prime Laguira at 124 a 124, Cuba, at 123, Brazil 124, on the usual credit. Prime Java, is in some demand by the grocers. Imports, 3158 bags Brazil; 1404 do. St. Domingo; 701 do. Cuba; 1240 Porto Rico.

Cotton.—Since the 28th ult., the date of our last report, the business in this staple amounts to about 1200 bales, consisting of 800 Uplands at 10 to 11c; 300 Floridas and Alabama at 124 to 134c; and 100 New Orleans at 12 to 124c. The highest rates have been paid for some fine parcels only, for home use, on time. Prices have declined about 1c. per lb. this week, and the market is in a languid condition. Import for the week, 6,944 bales.

Flour.—Sales are confined exclusively to home use, and, a trifling Eastern demand. There have been no sales of New York or Troy that we hear of; Western remains as last noticed; sales of Baltimore Howard street at \$5 75, and exceedingly dull at the decline; no sales of Richmond country or any other description of Southern; sales of New Orleans sweet at \$5 cash, and \$5 12 on time. Indian Meal dull, and declining—the last sale of lbs. was \$13, 4 months, but at present this price could not be obtained.

Grain.—A small sale of Virginia Wheat has been made since our last, supposed at about 109 cts. No Western or Northern in market. Rye has declined a trifle—sales of Northern at 66 cents, a small parcel of poor Southern at 58 cents.—Corn—Southern is fully 8 cents lower, sales at 56 to 52 cents; Northern yellow 50 for new, 60 for old, which is a decline of 6 cents in the price of old.

Molasses.—There is rather more inquiry for Molasses. The quantity arriving is very light, and meets purchasers readily at former prices. Some inferior has been sold by auction as low as 24 cts.

Provisions.—The sales of Beef and Pork have not been large; the Holidays and bad weather have prevented the moving of these articles; there was a better feeling, however, in the market yesterday, and both were more inquired after. Sales of Lard have been made at 9 a 10 cts. according to quality.

Sugars.—The sales of Muscovado Sugars have been principally at auction. 300 a 400 boxes Trinidad and Havana browns have been sold at 7 a 7 1/2 cents, and a few whites at quotations.

THE MAILS.—The undersigned has fitted up the basement story of his building on the corner of High and Elm streets for an office. It will be kept open every day, except the Sabbath, during the business hours of this place.

Mails that depart in the morning, are closed at 9 o'clock in the evening—letters put in the box after that time must lay over.

J. W. HUNTER, P. M.

P. S. The Mails depart Eastward, and for Indianapolis, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 5 o'clock; and arrive on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 in the evening. Depart for Louisville, via Wilmington Rising Sun, Vevay, &c. on Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive on Monday and Friday, at 6 P. M.