

WANTED.

AT THIS OFFICE, two apprentices. None need apply without a good recommendation as to character, and are willing to be bound.

Trade of New Orleans.

The New Orleans Price Current, of the 11th, gives a comparative statement of the exports from that port, from 1st September, 1853, to date, comparing them with the exports for a similar period, during the year preceding. In cotton, there is a large falling off the present season: showing a total of 658,018: same time last season, 984,475 bales. In tobacco, an increase from 15,939 bbls. last season, to 17,324 this season. Sugar has increased from 54,770 to 94,548 bbls. Molasses from 59,093 to 151,522 bbls. In flour there is an increase from 268,184 to 423,138, while in provisions there is a marked falling off; pork having declined from 121,904 to 63,581 bbls; bacon from 25,954 to 14,704 casks; lard from 489,913 to 358,977 kegs; beef from 53,009 to 9,531 bbls. Lead has fallen from 50,566 to 9,738 pigs. Whiskey from 39,456 to 25,514 bbls., and corn has slightly increased from 361,263 to 365,940 sacks.

Upon the whole, the present has not been a fortunate year for New Orleans. With the slight exceptions of tobacco, flour, sugar and molasses, there have been a very marked decrease. It is true that the aggregate amount of cotton received at all the ports in the United States, has exhibited a falling off for the year, but not at all in the same proportion. The yellow fever has operated disastrously, and the railroads everywhere penetrating the west, and connecting it with the Atlantic Seaboard, has diverted to the eastern cities a vast amount of produce that used to descend the Mississippi to New Orleans. So true it is, that no city, no matter how great its natural advantages may be, can depend upon them alone. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" eternal watchfulness and energy are equally that of commercial prosperity. It is a constant race of which the goal is never won, nor the necessity for exertion at an end.

LORD RAGLAN.—It appears that the Lord Raglan, who is to take command of the British troops intended for the East, is the same with Lord Fitzroy Somerset, son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He has been fifty years in military service, having acted as Aid de Camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself at Fuentes d'Onore, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, and other leading battles. He also served in Flanders, and at Waterloo lost an arm.

The name is familiar to the reader of the history of Wellington's Campaigns or Lever's Novels, but the miserable title, which means nothing, hides the man who had really achieved something of a reputation. No wonder William Pitt disclaimed to bury his mighty name under a miserable peerage.

63- We cannot agree with the Herald of the 16th inst., that there is any impropriety in this paper expressing its full concurrence with the principles set forth by the resolutions of the Democratic meeting in this County, even although Mr. Fulton happened to be an humble member of that meeting, as he is of the Democratic party, since the paper does, in fact, fully concur in them.

63- The Cadets of Temperance, or a portion of them, had a celebration yesterday morning, and moved in procession up Front street to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was their anniversary.

63- It appears that the Democrats of New Hampshire have carried that State, having triumphed over all coalitions.

P. S. Still later accounts from the New Hampshire election place the matter in doubt, if indeed the Whig and Free Soil Coalition have not carried the Legislature. If so, John P. Hale will be chosen United States Senator, from that State.

MURDER.—The Hillsboro' Recorder states that on Saturday last at Chapel Hill, Mr. James Davis a carpenter by trade had his throat cut by Joseph Brockwell, and died a few minutes after receiving the wound. Davis was a respectable man and leaves a wife and child to lament his untimely fate. Brockwell is in prison.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.—From the accounts received by the Arabia, it would seem that various insurrectionary outbreaks had occurred at Saragossa and at other points in Spain, evidently the natural result of the recent arbitrary measures of the Spanish Government, as well as the general unpopularity of the Queen and her favorite. Madrid and the whole province were in a state of seige.—The details are obscure, but the outbreak at Saragossa was said to have been the premature explosion of a deeply laid conspiracy in which General Concha was implicated. The latest rumors state that the insurgents, after being once defeated, had been joined by the Garrison of Huesca, and had made another stand.

There is something characteristic in the attacks made upon the Queen of Spain for her open and notorious profligacy and wantonness. It is not so much against the affair itself that objection is made, but because the favorite is not a clever fellow. If he were, it would appear as though the Spanish people would regard it as a perfectly constitutional arrangement, and one of which the Queen's husband could have no just reason to complain.

63-The Commercial of to-day commences the ninth year of the issue of that paper. We wish Mr. Loring every success, but will not this time express the hope that his shadow may never be less, which he rather looks upon as unkind, especially as summer is near about.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Mr. Samuel A. Swann has been appointed and qualified as a Notary Public.

Patrick's Day - In the Morning.

We like to notice all sorts of days and celebrations. Fourth of July, Christmas, New Years, Patrick's Day, and the First of April, but somehow or other we forget that yesterday was the day dedicated and set apart to the patron saint of Ireland, upon which day, according to ancient usage, every loyal son of the Emerald Isle should "drown the shamrock," or, in other words, get as tight as a fiddler. Times have changed, however, and this custom, "more honored in the breach than in the observance," has been pretty generally abandoned, although the day is celebrated by various Hibernian Societies scattered throughout the world. A people without a country, and almost as great wanderers as the Jews, may well seek for some rallying point in the memories of their native land,—and those connected with the 17th of March are those of primitive religion and early civilization, at a time long anterior to present distinctions of sects or politics.

The President's Message on the Seizure of the Black Warrior.

To the House of Representatives: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ultimo. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba; and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and as yet fruitless, negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and, when prepared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government are but the repetition of excuses, rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct.—The peculiar situation of the parties has, undoubtedly, much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and, in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

Letter from Consul Robertson to Secretary Marcy. [No. 35.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Havana, March 3, 1854.

Sir:—By the United States steamer Corwin, which I despatched to Charleston on the 1st instant, conceiving that the importance of the intelligence I had to communicate justified that course, I advised you of the seizure by the custom-house authorities here, apparently, or rather evidently, with the consent and approbation of the supreme authority of the island, of the cargo on board the steamer Black Warrior, of New York, and of the attempt to lay a very heavy fine upon the captain of the vessel, which fine is said to be double in amount to the value of the cargo—all this under the pretence of his having made a false entry, to wit: that he stated his ship to be in ballast, when she had cotton on board in transitu. I feel it to be my duty to repeat the circumstances of the case, to correct any errors that I may have communicated in my despatch before mentioned, numbered 34.

The steamer was expected here from Mobile, on her way to New York, on the 26th ultimo. Messrs. Tyng & Co., her consignees, on the day before, (25th, Saturday,) entered and cleared her in ballast. This has been customary for steamers of the Law and British mail lines. I am informed that the Black Warrior has been entered and cleared in ballast since she commenced to run, now about nineteen months past, making two trips per month, without any objection on the part of the custom-house authorities, who cannot plead ignorance of the fact, for immediately that a steamer drops her anchor, two custom-house guards, and an unlimited number of policemen, public and secret, were placed on board to watch every passenger or package on the ship. No attempt has ever been made, that I am aware of, to conceal the cargo. Furthermore, the captain of the Black Warrior has been in the habit of delivering to the authorities, on arrival, several numbers of the public journals of New York or Mobile, of the latest dates, which contained the advertisement of the Black Warrior's being about to sail on such a date, expressing the cargo she carried for her port of destination.

The ship arrived here on the morning of the 28th. The captain delivered his manifest in ballast, as had been customary. He assures me that he had always been under the impression that a special concession existed which exempted his vessel and other steamers from the formality of manifesting their cargo in transitu; he thinks that the owners of the ship entertain the same belief. On the same day, (28th,) at about 12 o'clock, Mr. Tyng sent his clerk to the custom-house for the despatch of the steamer, to take the same to the captain of the ports, to procure the pass for her to leave the port; it was refused to him, and he was informed that the ship was stopped by order of superior authority of the royal exchequer. Upon this, Mr. Tyng, with the captain, came to my office and informed me of the state of the case. Whilst the former was entering a protest, I took the latter with me to the captain-general. The object of this interview was to lay before his excellency all the circum-

stances of the case, and particularly to show that there had not been, on the part of Captain Bullock, or any one concerned in the ship, the least intention of violating any law of Spain or regulation of the port.—His excellency courteously listened to me, and replied that no report had been made to him on the subject; he also recommended that I should give him my statement in a memorial or official communication. I immediately returned to my office, and prepared my letter to the captain-general. Of this letter, in my anxiety to bring the affair to a satisfactory settlement without delay, I kept no copy, which I regret. In the mean time, Mr. Tyng went to the custom-house, finding that the cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo in transitu in the manifest, and thinking that as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated: he applied to the collector, stating that, in the course of fifteen minutes or half an hour, he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not, and should not, be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's despatch, or something to this effect. It is true that Mr. Tyng had applied for the despatch; but it may be well to bear in mind that it was not given; and it is a question, in my opinion, whether the steamer could be considered as cleared, in effect, so far as regards the clearance on the 25th, before she had arrived. I deem it informal. Mr. Tyng was at the same time informed that the cargo was confiscated, and the captain fined, according to the custom-house regulations. In the afternoon of the same day, (I have been informed,) a gang of men were sent alongside the ship, to commence the discharge of the cargo; but finding that the captain and purser were on shore, the operation was deferred until the next morning, when they again appeared, and the officer at the head of the party demanded of the captain the delivery of the cargo, which Captain Bullock declined, remarking to the officer that if he took by force, as he must do, one single bale of the cargo, he (the captain) would instantly haul down his colors, and abandon his ship to them. This seemed to make the officer hesitate. He suspended his operation, and came on shore—no doubt to lay the facts before his superiors, and receive their directions. He soon returned on board, opened the hatches, and commenced the discharge; whereupon, Captain Bullock hauled down his flag, and, with his officers and crew, abandoned the vessel to the Spanish authorities.

On the evening of the 28th I received the captain-general's reply to my letter, which was far from satisfactory. A copy and translation of the same were transmitted to you with my communication, No. 34, sent per steamer "Corwin."

On the 1st, at about 12 o'clock, the collector wrote a communication to Mr. Tyng. I send you a copy of this communication, as well as that of a second letter from the same officer, also that of Mr. Tyng's reply. Enclosed you will likewise find a copy of a letter I received last evening from the "intendente" of the treasury, and of my reply thereto. I also accompany a copy of the printed regulations which are handed to all captains of vessels on the first visit from the custom-house officers.

I have omitted to say that I am informed that the regulations concerning steamers require that they shall manifest the quantity of coal they have on board, but that in no instance has this law been complied with. This neglect or observance of the laws by the authorities themselves has rendered them obsolete, and therefore inapplicable. I am also assured that a law prescribes that, when it is clearly shown that there has been no intention of infringing the law, or defrauding her Majesty's revenues, parties shall not be deemed culpable. In my opinion, it is simply ridiculous to suppose for an instant that the captain of the Black Warrior had any intention to do otherwise than conform to all established regulations.

Although I had written to the "intendente" last evening declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed to-day, being led to that course by the idea that the intendente's object was to present at least the semblance of a sanction on the part of this consulate to their proceedings, I, nevertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking, by way of introduction, that I presented myself not only in the character of consul or commercial agent, but as a friend; that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia to-day, and I was anxious to communicate to my government the true relation of the facts on both sides, that my government might be prepared to meet the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to aid in preserving good relations between the two governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have entered and cleared the ship in ballast; but that the captain, through his consignee, had attempted to correct the error, within the legal time, and he had not been permitted; that this added to the long-continued, and by the authorities well-known, practice of entering in ballast when she had cargo in transitu. I did not see how they could put themselves in the right; still, that I was not disposed to contest the law points bearing on the case, but that it had given me much pain that the matter had not been settled satisfactorily and amicably, as it should have been; and finally that I was apprehensive that this affair might create great agitation and difficulty, from the circumstances of there being so many parties interested who had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. To all this the intendente said that he regretted that he had not seen me before; that, as the matter stood, he did not know what to do, but he would examine carefully into it, and try to bring it to a satisfactory termination, or something to this effect.

But, in the mean time, the ship has been, by order of the authorities, hauled to one of the wharves, and some of the cargo taken out. There is every appearance that it is intended to proceed with the discharge.

In my despatch (No. 34) I stated that the British mail line have also been in the habit of entering and clearing in ballast when they had cargo on board.—Mr. Crawford the British consul, has assured me to-day that such is not the case.

Some of the officers and all the crew of the "Black Warrior" are on board of the United States steamer Fulton; the transient passengers, fourteen, in number, are on shore.

I beg of you to consider my anxiety to lay before you all the circumstances that I can bring to mind in regard to this unfortunate affair, as a sufficient apology for the length of this despatch.

There are three or four other American vessels in difficulty here at present; but I do not consider their cases of such importance as to require that I shall trouble you with them until I can ascertain the result, and whether this has not been in conformity to law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the U. S., Washington.

"No man knows what a day may bring forth," as Mr. Day said when Mrs. Day had twins.

ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—It is stated that some important developments have lately occurred, showing the full significance of Lord Clarendon's declarations in Parliament relative to their American policy, referring to which, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says:

"It is now fully established that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed against the United States for the protection of Spanish interests in Cuba. The great naval armaments of the three powers are to be used as well against us as against Russia. The next object of the Anti-American alliance is the protection of Mexico. Santa Anna has received assurances that if he finds it expedient, at this time, to sell, for a very large sum of money, an entirely worthless strip of territory on the northern frontier, he shall be compensated by the addition of British Honduras on the South, a far more valuable and important province to Mexico. For this sacrifice Great Britain will receive indemnity in the shape of an arrangement for the ultimate payment of the debt due to her subjects by Mexico; and, perhaps, will even receive a portion of the money payable by the United States under the Gadsden treaty."

The administration, it is said, is well satisfied that the insolent proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in seizing the Black Warrior are to be attributed to their confidence in the support their conduct will receive from England and France.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 14th inst., says:

A leap not less perilous than that of Samuel Patch, was witnessed on Saturday, by the conductor and passengers of the Covington and Lexington train.—A young farmer was walking across the bridge at Demosville, just after the train had passed over, when the engine was suddenly reversed and the cars were backed at a rapid rate. There was no room on the side of the bridge to stand between the edge and the cars; the only alternative was to spring off into the creek running thirty or forty feet below. The young man gave one look at the cars and instantly sprang over the side and struck the water feet foremost. The train was stopped, but to the surprise of all, the hero of the perilous feat came out of the water, shook himself and walked off whistling. "Jordan is a hard road to travel I believe."

Short Passage.

New York, March 14.—The clipper ship Comot has arrived in 76 days from San Francisco, being the quickest passage on record.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 16th inst., by Rev. N. E. Reid, Rev. A. Weaver, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss SARAH A. BOBBITT, of Halifax county, N. C.

In Bladen county, on the 15th March inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., JOHN D. MAULSBY, to Mrs. NANCY CALLIHAN, of Bladen.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest date from Liverpool..... Feb 25
Latest date from Havre..... Feb 28
Latest date from Havana..... March 8

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 18, 1 P. M.

TURPENTINE.—In the price of this article we have no change to note, and the transactions since yesterday's report have been light. Further sales yesterday of only 150 bbls. at \$4 30 for yellow dip, \$3 44 for virgin, and \$2 35 for hard, \$2 80 b; and 56 bbls. sold this morning at same figures—at which the market is firm.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We have no transactions to note since yesterday's report, and the market is extremely quiet. The stock on market is very light, and sellers are firm in holding at 68 @ 65 cents per gallon. Buyers are unwilling to operate in consequence of the scarcity of shipping, there being no vessels in port but what have been already taken up.

ROBIN.—This morning we note sales of 800 bbls. Common Rosin at \$1 for small and \$1 05 for large size bbls.

TAR.—Has advanced 2 1/2 @ 5 cents on our last quotation, with sales yesterday and this morning of 726 bbls. at \$2 55 per bbl.

BACON.—About 2,000 lbs. N. C. cured sold from store yesterday at 9 1/2 cents per lb. for hog round.

FLOUR.—Fayetteville superfine has declined 25 cents on previous price; a small parcel changed hands this morning at \$7 50 per bbl.

TIMBER.—Sales of three rafts at \$8, \$8 75 @ \$12 per M.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 16.—Bacon—10 @ 11; Beeswax, 25 @ 30; Coffee—Rio 13 @ 14, Lagayra 14 @ 20, St. Domingo, 0 @ 20; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9 @ 10—prime \$4 @ 5—Fair \$4 @ 5; Feathers 40 @ 45; Flour—superfine \$6 75 @ 6 90—Fine \$5 50 @ 6 65—scratched \$5 25 @ 6 40; Grain—Corn \$1 10 @ 10; Wheat \$1 10 @ 10 00; Oats 60 @ 60; Peas \$1 00 @ 1 00; Rye \$1 00 @ 1 10; Hides—dry 9 @ 10—green 3 @ 4; Lard 10 @ 11; Molasses—Cuba 26 @ 27—New Orleans 37 @ 40; Salt—Liverpool Sack \$2.

Bacon receipts light, very little variation in prices. Cotton—More disposition to take hold this morning than there has been for several days, and occasional advances on present figures obtained. Flour—Very little if any change.—Corn—Receipts by land and water for the last week have been large, but no alteration in prices. Spirits 55c. Turpentine \$3 70.

NEWBERN, March 15.—Turpentine, virgin and yellow dip \$4 75 @ \$4 80; scraped \$3 05. Common Rosin \$1 @ \$1 10.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Cotton—The market yesterday continued with a good demand and at firm prices.—The sales amounted to 2,600 bales at 7 1/2 to 10 1/2, as extremes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton—The market during the past week has been active, with sales of 41,000 bales. On Saturday the sales were 7,500 bales; prices closed at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 cents for middling. Flour ranges from \$6 to 8. Rice rules active at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 cents per lb. The sales of Coffee for the week foot up 11,500 bags, at 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 cents for Rio and 12 1/2 cents for Java. Freights are very stiff, with an upward tendency. Cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 1, and to Havre 1 11-16 @ 1 1/4. Exchange on London dull at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4 cent premium.

MOBILE, March 13.—Cotton—The market is steady at 9c for middling. Freights firm at 4 and over. Exchange 8 1/2 cent.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—The advices by the steamer Arabia have seriously depressed the market for breadstuffs. Early this morning sales of 300 bbls. Howard street Flour at \$7 25; afterwards 200 bbls. do. at \$7 12; and on late 'change about 900 bbls. do. at \$7 12 per bbl.; more than which could not be had. Nothing done in City Mills. The above figures show a decline of 3 1/2 cents per bbl., since yesterday. The market is very much unsettled. Rye Flour \$5 50; country Corn Meal \$3 75, and city do. \$4 06 1/2 per bbl. Wheat 1 65 @ 1 68 for good to prime red, an extra lot at \$1 70; white 1 72 @ 1 75, very prime \$1 78 per bushel—a decline of 4 to 7 cents per bushel since yesterday. Corn has also declined 4 to 5 cents—about 22,000 bushels offered and partly sold at 67 @ 68 cents for white, to 70 @ 71 cents per bushel for yellow. Rye—No sales. Oats—about 6,000 bushels offered; no sales. Cloverseed is dull and has declined—sales at \$5 50 per bushel, Timothy \$3 @ 3 25, and Flaxseed \$1 40 per bushel. Rio Coffee 11 @ 12 cents per lb. Sugars unchanged. Sales of New Orleans Molasses at 28 @ 28 1/2 cts per gallon. Rice 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 cts per lb. The Provision market is quiet. Sales of Mess Pork at \$15 50 per bbl., nominal. Mess Beef \$15 50 per bbl. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 7 cents, sides 8 cents, and hams 10 @ 12 cents per lb. Bulk shoulders 5 1/2 @ 6 cents, sides 7 cents, and hams 8 @ 9 cents. Lard 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 cents per lb. Whiskey—We quote bbls. at 27 1/2 @ 28 cents, and hhd. at 26 1/2 @ 27 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Breadstuffs dull and declined under the news. Flour—Sales at 7 1/4 @ \$7 50 per bbl. Wheat has declined 3 to 4 cts. Corn also declined 4 cents per bushel. Provisions are dull and sales small. Groceries steady.

Sales of Rio Coffee at 11 1/2 @ 12 cents. New Orleans Molasses 28 @ 29 cents. Sugars unchanged. Whisky in bbls 27 cents per gallon.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton is firm—Sales of 4250 bales. Flour has declined 3 1/2 @ 6 1/2 cts. under the steamer's news; the market opened amid a complete panic, but closed more steady—Sales of 5,000 bbls. at \$7 25 for State and \$7 50 for Ohio; Southern has declined 25 @ 37 1/2 cents—sales of 600 bbls. at 7 75 @ \$8. Wheat has declined 10 cts. Corn has declined 5 cts—Sales of 100,000 bushels at 77 @ 81 cents. Turpentine—Sales of 100 bbls. Spirits at 67c. Rosin—Sales of 400 bbls. common at \$1 85. Pork—Sales of 400 bbls. at \$15 50 for Mess and \$13 25 for Prime. Beef firm—Sales of 450 bbls. Mess at \$14. Lard lower—Sales of 600 bbls. at 9 1/2 cents. Sugar—Sales of 800 bbls. Orleans at 4 1/2 cents.—Molasses—Sales of 600 bbls. Orleans at 28c. Whiskey—Sales of 700 bbls. at 29c. Rice—Sales of 400 tons, at 4c. Butter in good supply and heavy at 11 1/2 @ 14 for Ohio and 15 @ 16c for State dairies.