NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

As an Advertising Medium

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY.

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

In placing the name of Henry Clay at the head of our columns, we were induced to take that step for reasons, which we have already given to the public. Although we do not profess neutrality between the distinguished statesmen who have been brought forward by their respective friends as best qualified for the high office of chief magistrate of these United States, or as most likely to combine the suffrages of the opposition upon his election, it is not our purpose to conduct the canvass upon partisan principles, or place ourselves in a position which will preclude our hearty support of either of the illustrious individuals upon whom the choice of the opposition may fall. There is not a true whig in the Union, who would not readily abandon his own individual preferences, for the good of the cause. The candidate is a secondary consideration. That individual should be selected, who is the choice of the great mass of the opposition; and notwithstanding we regard Mr. Clay as the most eminent statesman in America, and think that his nomination would secure the triumph of the whig party almost beyond a doubt, that we suppose the placing his name at our mast head would in the less prejudice the common cause, we would reverse our shield to-morrow. We are not magic-lantern jugglers, and do not think it "honor enough to serve under any chief." Victory is what we aim at.

These reflections have been suggested by an article in the Louisiana Advertiser of Saturday last, which contends that such demonstration in favor of a particular candidate, might be hurtful to the whig interest. We have a high respect for that journal, and any opinion which it advances deserves grave consideration.

Those papers which have hoisted the Clay flag have not nailed his banner to the mast; they are equally with the Louisiana Advertiser bound by the decisions of the convention. None have expressed a determination to abide by our own choice in case it should turn up; they merely state their preferences, and what they conceive to be the preference of the whigs in the districts in which they have a circulation. They agree that the convention should select that individual who, in all probability, would carry the greatest number of electoral votes. How, we would ask, is a correct judgment to be formed upon that subject? Is it not through the press, the legislatures, conventions, and primary assemblies of the people? And ought not the members of the national convention to have these aids in forming their judgments? Suppose for a moment that in the convention the preference of Louisiana became a matter of decisive concern, ought not that preference to be shown in all the methods which can give it force and effect? It may be said, that if the delegation from this state to the convention, is entrusted the task of urging her choice upon that body, but surely it cannot be a just complaint against the press that it sustains and vindicates the preference of that state. Were there formerly any objection to hoisting the Clay banner, there is certainly none now, for the Louisiana delegates have been appointed, in the instructions to use all honorable means to procure his nomination. In running up the Clay flag, *subject to the decision of a national convention*, the Louisiana press, is in precisely the same condition as the Louisiana delegation; and the harmony between the people, the press, and the delegation must be productive of good. There is no doubt about the choice of this state, and that choice should have its full weight in the selection to be made.

In noticing the evidences of Mr. Clay's popularity as they manifest themselves throughout the country, we but carry out the principle which it is correct in reference to this state, must be correct in reference to all. The signs of the times indicate a gradual, decided concentration of the opposition forces upon the minister of Kentucky, and the position of parties being a matter of general interest, independently of their sectional or personal bearing, they should be made known as matters of public intelligence. But we confess that these indications have for us a peculiar charm, as they strengthen our hopes of the success of the whig party, and some little exultation should be pardoned in recording them. In doing so we do not detract from the high standing of either of the other gentlemen spoken of; one man to say that another is more popular, as candidates. It is no disparagement to the exalted And we have no doubt, but that general Harrison and Mr. Webster would prefer the nomination of Mr. Clay, if such a course would add, by no better, it would, to the chances of whig triumph.

The success of our cause must depend upon unity and concord. "United we stand, divided we fall." But until the convention presents a candidate upon whom to unite, it is proper for the pretensions of such to be discussed; and for the claims of each to be urged temperately and in a spirit of forbearance; and such a course seems best calculated to direct the general attention to the man who can command the general support. With this view, and this only, we shall continue to record the manifestation of preference as they arise throughout the whole union.

The "tangled web of Virginia politics" as the Atlas terms it, becomes each day a more complicated and inextricable mesh-work. It is exceedingly difficult to define correctly the principles of the different candidates, and to explain distinctly the precise position of the state, amid the confused amalgamation of heterogeneous materials that compose the present political views. The sub-treasury question has blended party lines in many instances so as to baffle partisan skill ingenuity in the attempt to trace them, and has knocked into pi two at least of the former factions in the state—we mean the state rights men and nullifiers. As a curious illustration of the influence exerted by that important question over the principles of individuals formerly violently opposed to the Jackson and Van Buren administration, we cite the following from the New-Yorker, "premising that the same effects are measurably to be perceived in all the southern states in which the South Carolina nullification doctrine and its master-champion Mr. Calhoun, found any favor.

"One of the most interesting of the single contests which make up the great struggle in Virginia, is now progressing in the Albemarle district, for a member of Congress. Hon. James Garland, the late member, is again a candidate. He has succeeded four years since as an administration man, in ousting Wm. P. Gordon, a whig. Mr. Gordon has now entered the field as his opponent, but though each maintains that his opinions are substantially the same as at the former contest, yet Mr. Garland, as a leading and thorough conservative, would doubtless be more acceptable to the whig party, while Mr. Gordon, being a sub-treasury man, has already the open support of the more thorough partisans of the administration. Mr. Gordon is distinguished for having moved in the house, during the session of 1834, the adoption of a system embodying the, most essential features of the sub-treasury scheme, which was then vehemently denounced by the Whigs, and found only 34 members in favor of giving it a consideration—and these mainly of the opposition. He now views himself steadfast in the faith which then actuated him.

Mr. Garland, on the other hand, was at that time an ardent advocate of the plan of depositing the public money in the strongest and best state banks, as he has ever since been and still is. He maintains that the evils which have been experienced were the consequences of incapacity and mismanagement—of errors in the selection and regulation of the deposit banks. He is for going back to the system of 1833, with such modifications and added safeguards as subsequent experience may have suggested. On this great question, then the rival candidates are at issue precisely as in 1834, though the position of parties is widely different.

Mr. Gordon, it is stated, has gone so far as to state that he will vote for Mr. Van Buren in preference to Henry Clay for president, and will give a general support at least to the financial policy of the administration. He defended that policy, even to the transactions with Mr. Biddle's bank, which have been made the subject of special animadversion in the district, at a late discussion with Mr. Garland before the people of Louisa county. The canvass will be continued throughout the district by them. Mr. Garland does not commit himself on the presidential question, but is understood to be entirely alienated from Mr. Van Buren. The vote between them will be wholly irrespective of former party distinctions, and the result is thus far doubtful.

In reference to the metaphysical subtleties and intangible distinctions which have time and again rendered Virginia politics too obscure for the understanding of a plain man, somebody once observed that "fine wouldn't die of an abstraction." The remark is not an unapt hyperbole when applied to her usual shadowy and ill-defined political aspect. If the whigs should prevail in the ensuing contest, Virginia will assume, for the first time in many years, something like a positive political character.

We refer our readers to an interesting letter from our Washington correspondent.

☞ We invite the attention of the "Planters of Louisiana to an advertisement of Mr. John La Tourette in this day's paper, relative to his sectional Map of the state of Louisiana, by which it will be seen that he intends to mark the plantations with which he may be furnished, in various colors on his map. Mr. La Tourrette may be found at the City Hotel.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY No. 11, The Prince and the Pedlar, Elvira, and a number of new and entertaining works have been recently received for your friends Norman. Steel & Co. 16 Camp st.

A CHANGE.—Judge John J. Marshall has consented to be editor and proprietor of the Louisville Gazette.—The office and paper have been transferred to Messrs. T. R. Browne and H. Marshall jun. The latting gentleman is a son of the judge. In the address of the new proprietors of the Gazette, they state that it is not their design to enter the arena of national politics as partisans. The Gazette has hitherto been a very able supporter of the whig cause, and the strongest and most efficient advocate of Gen'l Harrison's claims to the presidency.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—On the evening of the 1st another destructive fire broke out in Savannah, in the steam saw mill building on Scudder & Williamson's wharf, near the canal.—The building and its contents were totally consumed. The mill was principally owned by Mr. James H. Wade, and the loss is estimated at $10,000, no insurance having been effected upon it. A quantity of lumber and timber valued at about $1000 was likewise consumed.

A FIREMAN on board the steamboat Tennessee, by the name of Isaac Warren, whose family reside in the vicinity of St. Louis, was drowned on the 27th ult. between Cincinnati and Louisville.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 1st 1839.

You will hear by the mails, most probably, of a hundred political speculations connected with Mr. Biddle's resignation. No confidence is to be placed in any which assign to him a situation under the government, whether as secretary of the treasury, special minister to England, or in any other capacity. The truth is, Mr. Biddle having labored long and zealously for the interests of the institution and the country, and now finding the bank in a most prosperous condition, and himself in the possession of ample fortune, has taken a fit opportunity, to leave a post attended with so many cares and responsibilities. It is well known that Mr. Biddle is a gentleman of highly cultivated literary powers and tastes.—and he wishes now, when possessed of the means, to enjoy those quiet and refined pleasures of which the demands of "business" have hitherto deprived him. It is, perhaps, not so well known that his cousin, Mr. Thomas Biddle, is even a greater financier than himself. This gentleman has long been the confidential and most friendly adviser of Nicholas, in all things relating to the transactions of the bank, and his own individual affairs. Mr. Dunlap is the closest personal friend of Mr. Thomas Biddle. The bank, therefore, it may well be supposed, will continue to be under the control of the Biddles, and to enjoy all the advantages of the wisdom and financial skill, which have for twenty years past directed its concerns.

A court of inquiry has been ordered by the navy department upon Commodore Elliot. It is to convene at the navy yard in Philadelphia, on the 22d of April.

The directions for governor, state senators, and representatives in congress, take place to-day in Connecticut. The whigs have the greatest hopes of carrying the state.

The locofocos and Semi-Van Buren conservatives are now making the most prodigious efforts to carry the city of New-York in the charter election which is approaching. To do this, bank directors and bank-shinners are preaching political homilies, and filling by their acts, all they preach. Men owning houses and upon thousands, living in all the luxury of a *palace*, preach the equality of all things. A bank director is the locofoco candidate for mayor!

Ely Moore, the defeated representative from the city, has been appointed surveyor of the port of New York. Some days before this locofoco left Washington, he waited on the president and plainly told him that he had lost every thing in supporting Jackson and Van Burenism,—that he was one of the president's *fallen* soldiers—and had not one dollar to rub against another—that he must be provided for, &c. &c. This was a true representation of his case. He was made provision for him. Thus go the offices created for the benefit of the people to satisfy the cravings of hungry partisans.

A letter from New York of Saturday stated no material variation in the *domestic* exchange table for the last week. A large amount of capital continued to be absorbed, there in southern bank and post notes.—Specie yet goes to France. The Bank of the United States was drawing on London at 10½.

The Indiana five percent state stocks and the Florida six per cents have been taken in London at 95. The Indiana bonds were negotiated on account of the North American Trust and Banking Company of this city.

The published address of Mr. Rives of Va. has given great trouble to the administration.

There is now in the general post office, a person who was, formerly a postmaster in Virginia, and who was a defaulter at the time of his appointment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BATON ROUGE.—James Cooper, Esq. has been elected mayor of Baton Rouge, Messrs. Marget, Layet, Carmena, and Legendre, select men, and Mr. Skofield treasurer and collector.

THE WHIGS OF ST. LOUIS have elected their mayor and municipal officers generally by handsome majorities.

TENNESSEE.

We have more than once intimated a belief, that the resistless popularity of Judge White in this ingenuous and important state, would counterbalance the desperate machinations employed by speaker Polk and his political associates, to transfer it to Mr. Van Buren; and we now learn with no ordinary gratification, that our conjectures, respecting the weight and influence of the hon. senator were well founded, and that despite the untiring exertions of the administration party, there is every prospect that the ensuing elections will result in the unequivocal triumph of the whigs. The "Nashville Whig" of the 3rd inst. a journal conducted with zeal and ability, and unaccustomed lightly to hazard grave assertions, observes "we neither can nor calculate without a substantial basis, in claiming an undivided delegation to the next congress"—and adds, that unless Col. Polk should suddenly change his position, his political chess board, and step forward to the rescue of his own district, the administration stand no reasonable chance of being represented from Tennessee in the 26th congress.

This is cheering indeed, and is the most substantial compliment that could be paid to the patriotic and high-minded yeomanry of that state. We have been over of opinion that the people of Tennessee were tired of the New Hampshire stamp—that they could not be negotiated like a bill of exchange by the simple endorsation of JAMES K. POLK. They are constitutional of better and more genuine materials than the obsequious retainers of Lasar Hill, and neither the veteran chieftain at the hermitage, nor his *false* minions, the locofoco candidate for the gubernatorial chair, will induce Tennessee to return to the worship of those false gods, which years since, she spurned and overthrew.

☞ We commence to-day the publication of a series of communications on the subject of the vote of the Nashville railroad bill, by Governor Roman. They are intended as a reply to the arguments advanced by a former correspondent, "C." in favor of that measure the reader will have an opportunity of weighing impartially the reasoning employed both in condemnation and approval of the objections urged by the executive, and will deduce his own conclusions.

VETO No. 1.

To the editors of the Bee:

Being loath to trouble you with some remarks on the recent veto of Gov. Roman, and particularly in reply to your correspondent "C." who is the more entitled to attention from his having conducted the discussion in a courteous and temperate language—a course at all times desirable, but particularly by those the public sound in under a state of high excitement.

In defending the conduct of Gov. Roman, your correspondent, however, has no right to assume any grounds except those taken in the veto message—he should have confined his propriety endeavor to prove the correctness of the measure by proving to be a fact that night have occurred subsequent to the veto, which if known at the time, might fully have justified it—but though no has defence he thus begs the question, I am willing to grant him all the advantage arising from any new facts that he may be charged, though they were not thought of by Gov. Roman, when the veto was used by him in assigning his reasons to the legislature.

As regards the veto power, I at once admit that I consider it placed with the executive, to be used not only on constitutional grounds, but also to check hasty and unconsidered legislation, made under the influence of popular excitement, or otherwise—but when thus used on the score of expediency, it ought to be done under a sound discretion, and a strong case ought always to be made out. Has such a case been made out in the present instance? My own opinion decidedly is in the negative, as it is not pretended that any constitutional question is involved.

C. says the primary object of conferring this power on the executive was to enable him to defend himself—to defend the people against himself. The secondary object was "to guard against the laws through haste, inadvertance or design." No one, I believe, pretends to say that these laws were "hurried" in the common acceptance of that term, and though they were certainly passed by design, there was neither haste nor inadvertancy in these passage. Some of them were unanimously adopted by committees, and all were fully and fairly discussed in both houses, both before and after having been sent from one to the other under various amendments.

We are fully aware that there are very few bills of a public and general nature that are not discussed good, but according to the doctrine of C. unless an executive "suppress" of every part and parcel of a bill, is bound by his oath to return it with his objections, if he is, probably, never a session of congress or a state legislature, in which bills are not approved by the executive to some part of which he has objections, and which will found some. Take for example the general appropriation bill of congress; for you not suppose there are always many items in that bill which the president would object to and yet in no instance has it ever been returned. It is impracticable from the nature of government that this should be the case, and was the doctrine of C. carried out, the veto would be a constant operation, and would truly be come "bye word and a reproach."

I consider, also, the use of the veto, except on constitutional grounds, or in other strong cases, as very unfortunate in its effects, by bringing the executive and the legislature into collision—raising a state of irritated feeling and destroying that salutary influence which an executive ought always to possess. I am fully convinced, and I see, it with deep regret, that these unfortunate results have been produced to great extent, by the use of Governor Roman, and I shall be agreeably disappointed if the scale of irritation created on the minds of both houses does not lead to injudicious and injurious legislation at the next session, before which the veto power if used will be of no avail.

The general popularity of the bills in question was perhaps never equalled by any similar measures that were ever before the legislature of any state, strong prima facie evidence in their favor. One of the bills (and certainly not the most popular one) was passed against the veto, with only 4 negative voices in the house, and unanimously in the senate.—All the other vetoed have likewise been passed by equally strong votes, had the veto on the Nashville bill been received twenty-four hours sooner, and I must confess I observe that I consider it affords just cause of complaint that the veto was retained this highly and vitally important bill until the last day of the session, so that if fair opportunity was not afforded to its friends of acting upon it.

I am far from impugning, as very many do, the motives of Gov. Roman, or believing the various rumors as to the influences under which he acted. I know he was sincerely desirous of obtaining full and accurate information on every point so as to enable him to take a deliberate and correct view of the subject; and I can only regret that he considered himself bound to do what, after mature consideration, I cannot but think a most unfortunate decision—unfortunate for himself, for his friends, and (what is of far greater importance) unfortunate for the general welfare and prosperity of the city and state.

I have carefully examined the reasons he has assigned as well as those that C. says he might have given and cannot think they are in any wise sufficient to justify the medium or therefore distant and highly improbable contingency of a compensation small eventual loss which the state might possibly suffer, at a remote period to be weighed against the great and positive benefits and general advantages that would certainly flow from the adoption of the measures—which advantages would have been partaken of by the state at large and yet by any particular section.

Will these general remarks I will now endeavor to show the untenable grounds which are assumed to justify a measure which I sincerely believe has effected a most serious injury on the prosperity and prospects of the state. I shall do so "more in sorrow than in anger" and of course in that respectful and decorous language which ought always to be observed when discussing the measures of the chief magistrate of the state, however widely we may differ on the propriety or policy of the proceedings under discussion.

CRANIA AMERICANA.

The enterprising publisher, Mr. Fuller of Philadelphia, left with us a few days since, for examination, a large specimen portion of Doctor Morton's splendid American work, the *Crania Americana*. Its talented and persevering author has passed several years in the patient investigation of the physical and moral characteristics of the different tribes of North and South American Indians. Long continued and arduous as this labor has been, it does not comprise all the information contained in this valuable publication.—In an elaborate preface professor Morton exhibits a very ample and laudable view of the various races of mankind, distributed over the world, by which the general reader will be better prepared to investigate and compare the various analogies and discrepancies so remarkable in the several divisions of the human family.

The Crania Americana contains seventy-five splendidly executed lithographic drawings of the full size, after nature of human skulls, two hundred and fifty wood engravings of specimens of comparative anatomy, and Indian instruments for varying the size of the head; besides a colored map, showing at a glance the geographical distribution of all the races of men. The work contains, also, a scale of phrenological measurement, of between two and three hundred different specimens of skulls; and we are happy to learn that the distinguished mental philosopher, Mr. Combe, of Edinburgh, now engaged in making the tour of the United States, will contribute a phrenological treatise, illustrative of the application of Dr. Morton's researches, to his particular department of science.

In whichever light we view this work, it cannot but be considered as one of the most interesting and important publications which has ever emanated from the American or European press. To the popular reader it abounds in curious of valuable facts, pertaining to the physical structure and moral and intellectual character of the aborigines of the American continent.

To the natural historian it affords a wide range of comparative illustration for the philosophic investigation of the various races of mankind. To the philanthropist and the divine it presents a very ample and appropriate test, to ascertain, how far, the intellectual and moral faculties and animal passions are dependent on the development of the brain and its consequent cranological conformation, to phrenologists it will afford a boundless field of research, either to confirm, correct, or refute their peculiar views of the intellectual powers and animal propensities of mankind. There is one consideration which greatly enhances the value of this work in our estimation, and that is the unsophisticated view which it presents of cranology. Here we may fully study and compare the connexion which exists between physical structure and the moral and intellectual endowments of the individual, uninfluenced by any modification which education might be calculated to produce.

The Crania American may be truly regarded as a great national work, reflecting not only distinguished honor on its author, but also highly creditable to the artists of this country for the great neatness of its execution and the strict accuracy of its delineations. On an examination of the subscription list we were happy to find, that wherever it had been presented, it had received the patronage of a large number of the most distinguished and enlightened citizens of our country and had also been extensively patronized in the republic of Texas.

The publisher, we are informed, is now at the Varandah, where he will remain a short time, and will give such information relative to the work as may be desired. "Its sale, we are positively assured, will be restricted *exclusively* to the subscribers and will be ready for delivery in this city on the first of November ensuing.

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ARRIVED

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes—having towed to sea ship Forum, brigs Brilliant, Washington, and schr Tamerlane—towed in town with ships Charleston, Warsaw, and brig Rio—Left Balize 5 hrs 45 min P. M. Up in a slow sleet—unable to tow anything—understands whether bound in or out. Ship Warsaw, brig Rio, and several small vessels in the river.

Ship Charleston, Hopkins, 29 days from Boston to J Adderton.

Ship Warsaw, Mendall, 13 da from N York, to A Colson.

Brig Rio, Gardner, 8 days, to Louisiana.

Steamboat Belle of Missouri, Finch, from St Louis and Quincy.

Steamboat Little Rock, Pangman, from Little Rock.

Steamboat Buckeye, Thompson, from Little Rock.

Steamboat J Draper, Gordon, from Opelousas.

Steamboat Sam, Day, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Belle left Louisville on 31 inst—passed Wheeling, Marietta, Cincinnati, Ripley, Maysville, Portsmouth, Gallipolis, Point Pleasant, Ohio, Cairo, Shawneetown, Evansville, Henderson, Owensboro bar, opp Red Corner at Mouth Perkins Bend, Rock Island, Hickman, Kentucky, Hickman and Madrid, Mo. Nashville, Tenn. Memphis, Ark. Napoleon, Ark. Vicksburg, Miss. Natchez, Miss.

Hermes at New York 8th March—Rio Gilefuth, Souza, brig Jefferson, Watts, sailed Carron, Cruchenshank Gonzalez, schr Ship Ignitus, Trumap, from New Orleans, 24th ult.

Double Header ship Roy, exchanges Augusta wise ship Richmond, for New Orleans or Havre, passed same day ship Mexico for New Orleans for Liverpool, ship Ohio, Lane, for N Orleans, ship Barthelo, Wooster, 16 do (ohio New Orleans), ship Forum, Jones, 4 do for N Orleans, 4th—barque Dauphin, Williams, for Henry, Gonzalez.

Boston, 23d March—Cleared ships Pocteroy, Dorling, (new) for Calcutta, 25 rous Vito, Hopkins, Apes Orleans, by Cobbet & Frazer, Otho Cutler, for Fairfield & Lincoln.

New York, March 31—Sailed ship Oriental Underhill, Calcutta.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Havre at Liverpool, 5th Feb, ship Liverpool, Dunnapart, on 8th, Gravion, Nichols; Henry, Price; 6th, Bayon, Howes; 8th, Mary, Kendall; sailing 20th Feb—Gallatin, Harris, for New Orleans. Ship Mexico, Hobbs, 4 days, Hr bound to New Orleans, which was on shore at Bulfer rock Point, was got off yesterday, and brought up here; she is 2 feet water in the hold; 24th—arrived Boulogne, Maurain, New Orleans; Sylphide, Bennet, Welsh, and Mary, Rogers, for N Orleans, Brown, Fear, Cook, N Orleans, 15th Feb—the Albion, Forrest, Boston New Orleans, has put in here, and must be discharged to be docked.

From Lloyd's List, dec. of 14th—Tide 27 inclusive.

Belize, Feb. 28—The ship Rebecca, Bunker, for N Orleans which was on shore on Bulfy Cross Point, was got off yesterday and brought up here with about 5 feet water in the hold. 18th—the Lafitte, Freshfield, from Belize for New Orleans, has been brought into this port, having struck on Bulfy Cross Point, and is to be docked.

Hartlepool, 5th—The Velocity, Greenlaw Parsons, for New Orleans for Marseilles, was towed into this port 26th inst. disabled and has to be unloaded.

At Clyde 24th—Hamilton, Ross, N Orleans; Dumfriesshire, Hayes, 25th—Hebrew, Whiting, N Orleans, for Liverpool, on the 18th off Lower Lookmans, dec. 26th, Grant, Palmer, N Orleans, Marshall, N Orleans.

Cork, Feb. 25—The Pearl, Fletcher, from Liverpool to New Orleans, which put into the Island of yesterday leaky, must discharge to repair.

Havre at Port au Prince, 18th March—Sailor Boy, Johns, Delta, Jones, loading for N Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Charleston—Mrs Merrill; Mrs Smith and two children; Messrs C A Coolidge, O C Chapman.

Per steamboat Gen. Quitman—Mrs Neville, Messrs Sprague, Vose, Dover, T Wallace, J Wood, J McCaughlin, W Lapiral, J Hutchison, J H Watson, C Mitchell, Fitzhugh, Stoll, Peck, Chandler, and 13 on deck.

Per steamboat Belle of Missouri—J B Highsey and lady, J Gibbney and lady, Hamilton, McDaniel, W Adams, W Pitts, Capt Jones, Thomas, Hoolard, Vordton.

Per steamer Little Rock—J H Sheafe, T B Potts, W P Smith, W A Fuller, David H B Ross, A Parks, C H Carter.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1839.

President,	S. J. Peters, Esq.
First Vice President,	W. L. Hodge, Esq.
Second " "	Jno. A. Merle, Esq.

Committee of Appeals, for 1839.

James Dick,	Jno. H. Laverich,
H. C. Cammack,	Alijah Fisk,
P. O. Sorbe,	Saml Thompson.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April:

J. B. Hollep,	A. Hodge, jr.
J. N. Hawkins,	S. Hermann, jr.
H. W. Hills,	G. O. Hall.
Wm. Holmes,	CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

☞ The ship MAJESTIC, C. F. Mustard, master, from Liverpool, is discharging this day opposite the lower steam cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

a9 N. F. COMLY & Co, 97 Camp st.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

COTTON.—The market since our last Saturday's report has been rather dull. We have heard of no sales being made, buyers being shy of it on account of the unfavorable advices received from New York and Liverpool.

The following prices were obtained for the few sales, but may now be regarded as merely nominal—

Cotton, ℔ ℔.	
Louisiana and Mississippi, choice	17@18
" Prime,	15@16½
" Fair	13@14
" Middling fair	14@14½
" Inferior	12@14

Sugar and Molasses.—There was a fair business doing in sugar and molasses, on the 1st, yesterday. Several lots of sugar were disposed of, at prices within the following limits: say 5½@6 for ordinary to fair, and 6@6½ for prime. Several lots, very superior, are held at 7c.

Molasses was taken rapidly at 28 to 30c. The variation in the price of this article very much depends upon the quality of the barrels in cases. The terrible condition light in-shooters produce, of barrels, is a serious hindrance to sales in the market. The demand generally is limited to the retail sales. The arrivals of pork, lard, flour, bacon, etc. continue very limited; and within the last few days very heavy shipments to the atlantic cities have to contribute, especially in flour and pork.

Pork. We quote, 321 inf mess, and 318 for prime, but the article goes off slowly at these prices.

Flour. We can only change in price to notice it—certain the article made are very light—6.75. Much that arrives in the west, is shipped for the northern cities.

Lard is in good demand as any other article of produce, and goes off pretty freely at 9 to 10c. We have heard of sales above these limits, but some holders are asking 10 and 10½c.

Whiskey.—The arrivals are light, and the demand pretty fair, at 24c in retail. Common more in market.

Corn. We have been apprised of sales of shelled corn in sacks, at 60c per bushel. It is generally held higher, and is just now in demand.

Rice. There have been some arrivals recently, and we may now quote the extreme rate at 3½.

Rosin. We have to note an advance in price—the demand is fair, and sales are now readily effected at 41 75 for bbls, and 42@42½ for bbls.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Chas Humphreys, 1912 bales cotton, 7 barrels Pecan, Alexander, 234 bale cotton, 2000 staves, 3 bales cotton, 3 bale rice.

Havre—Per ship Tuscan, 1142 bales cotton, 1 trunk 41 bales cotton.

Bremen.—Per barque Johanna—37 tons logwood, 238 bale tobacco, 178 bags coffee, 1 bale cotton.

Boston—Per brig Freedom—18 tierces lard, 700 bbls flour, 1 case silver Black Jacks, 444 bale domestic cotton, 800 sacks corn.

Newport—Per brig Sentinel 1000 sacks corn, 116 bag molasses, 50 kegs lard, 7 tierces ashes, 1 bbl pecans.

Savanna—Per brig Thomas 600 bbls shucks, 2 bbls pecans, 1 bbl lard and pecans.

Philadelphia—Per brig W. R. Dallas wine, cognac, lime, corn and flour, tract and flour.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth, 200 bbls bread, 18 casks rice, 1000 barrel staves, 3 bbls sugar, 2 bbls sugar, 3 bbls syrup, 1 bbl molasses, 2 bbls whisky, and 1 bag coffee.

New York—Per schr Ambassador, 500 bbls flour, 200 sack corn, 100 bbs sugar, 40 bbls do, 10 bags molasses.

Baltimore—Per schr Messenger, furniture, groceries, hardware, provisions, dry goods, domestics, etc.

Gorrentowgal—Per schr Mathilde, 70 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Warsaw—and 2 indse.

Boston—Per ship Charleston, 500 indse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Gen Quitman, from Lafourche—Messrs Bernard, 300 bale cotton, Hodges, Price, 181 do do, Jones, Howes, Schmidt, Hunter & Co, 38 bales cotton, Virginian & Reid, 8 bales do, Hughes, Benoist & co, 6 hhds tobacco, and sundries on board as on board.

Per steamer Magnolia from St Louis—226 bbls pork 4 bale bulgecks, 1 do hide, 22 bags lard, Rogers & Hawthorn; 127 bbls pork 35 do do, 20 kegs lard, Wm Kennedy; 1 bbl lard, 43 bags lard 9 bales buffalo hides, Burker & Lynch; 1 bbl lard, 2 bbls pork, 50 bags lard, A W Dwyer; sundries to C Thomas and W Tompkins & co; 1 buffalo, J Crawford, Bay; 1 bale do do, 1 bbl whiskey, Capt Fisk.

Per steamboat Little Rock, from Little Rock—12 bales cotton, Capt Smith; 1 bale cotton, 1 pkg peltry, Bowers & Wyatt; 1 do do, 1 do do, Hughes & Co; 1 do do, 1 do do, Hughes & Co; 1 do do, 1 do do, Merchant Bay.

Per steamboat Draper, from Opelousas—221 bales cotton C Mitchell; 27 bales do, Bates & Rice; 20 A Mouton; 6 Adams & Co; 1 do, Hughes & Co; 1 do, Hughes & Co; 1 do, Hughes