NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIT, BULLEN & MAGINE
No. 56, Carondelet street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York American and Courier and Enquirer have presented the name of this distinguished individual as a candidate for the presidency. Against general Scott, as a commander, or as a civilian, we have not one word to say. He has done the country service in the field, and several negotiations with which he has been charged, have been successfully accomplished. But the people have not yet digested the bitter fruits of electing a chief magistrate up account of his prowess in arms; and the mission of Gen'l Scott in procuring the removal of Indians across the Mississippi, or in allowing Sir John Harvey to retire from his disputed territory without a battle—more especially as he had no soldiers under his command at the time—are not of a character to entitle him to the appellation of a statesman. The country requires a president, who is familiar with the business of the bureaus, a man who has an intimate acquaintance with the details of business, and who can apply the remedy for the evils which now afflict us, from a long and thorough knowledge of the duties of the various departments, and an experience acquired by actual contact and connection of some sort with all the leading measures of government, from the beginning of our rule to the present time. Such a man is not general Scott. His have been the illustrious sailing and however those duties may have been discharged with fidelity and zeal, the public have only to call the chief a wrecker.

But, that general Scott the experience in civil employments requisite for a president, had he been balancing against unpopularity in the senate as well as against Indians in the field, had he been identified with, and taken a prominent stand in all the leading measures of national policy, his nomination of this time could only have the effect of further distracting the energies in another channel, and of adding to the already burning another apple of discord in their midst. The whig party, though not united in a single candidate have agreed to select one of three statesmen now before them. Their attention has been for a long time confined to those three, and the great object of inquiry is, which is best calculated to secure the combined support of the whole opposition. The public mind is beginning to take a decided stand in favor of one of them. The whigs are not assuming a consistent and unbroken front, and those who do not array themselves under the banner of Mr. Clay, with the few exceptions, have signified their determination to render him their cordial support in case he should be selected by the national convention—while the avowed advocates of that statesman have also pledged themselves to the support of general Harrison or Mr. Webster, should either of them be chosen. The unanimity with which the party all over the union has agreed to combine upon that individual of the three just mentioned, who shall obtain the vote of the convention, would seem to indicate that the meeting will be one of friendly discussion, where the pretensions of each will be debated in a spirit of justice, forbearance, and union, and which must terminate in the selection of the strongest, and the combination of all upon him.

Should this great movement in favor of General Scott meet with any serious countenance from the whig party, it is doubt that what has been the work of two years will be entirely demolished. The opposition settling down upon a principle of adjustment will be bewildered by a new and strange name, and that has been effected in bringing them to a plan of reconciliation and compromise, will be lost to the whigs.

The idea of the N. York American, of electing General Scott president by acclaim, finds no parallel in modern absurdities. Indeed, so full of folly is such a notion, that upon reading it, we looked to the date of the paper, to see if its advancement was not intended as an April foolery. But it appears to have been uttered upon a day of seriousness and sobriety and with a show of well meaning and a belief in its soundness. We can but lament that that paper has given this additional evidence of headstrong impracticability.

Were the three candidates to withdraw from the contest in favor of Gen. Scott, that gentleman would find opposition from the army itself. It is well known that an *equally distinguished soldier*, has for a long time danded the public applause with Gen. Scott, and that a state of feeling has existed between them and among their mutual friends and admirers, which would not allow him to remain passive, while his old antagonist was wielding the laurel wreath to his military laurels. We are not talking at random in saying this much. If we are to take a president from the army, there is a choice among generals as well as among statesmen, and the Florida wars have not helped in the opinion of many, the reputation of Gen. Scott, when compared with the individual to whom we allude, who was for a time commander in that territory.

We intend no reflection upon Gen'l Scott's management of the Florida war; but we wish to assure the New York American that herself not be allowed to walk over the track without a competitor, under any circumstances.

But we cannot think that the demonstration in favor of a fourth candidate, will be regarded with any other feeling than momentary surprise—which passing away in a few days, will leave the party in its present progress to a happy reconcilement of all personal and sectional differences.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

The annual election for state officers, and the biennial election for members of congress took place in Connecticut on the 1st April. The New York papers of the second furnish us with partial statements of the result. The news is good—decidedly good—far better than was anticipated, when we call to mind the various circumstances against which the whigs had to contend. True, that in the spring elections of 1838, Connecticut, in common with nearly every other state fell away from locofocoism, and elected governor Ellsworth by 5,000 majority; but since that period, the locofocos have been at work, engaged in the most indefatigable and ceaseless efforts to recover their ground. At their head was ex-senator Niles, whose practised tact and consummate political sagacity were constantly employed in bolstering up the doubtful fortunes of himself and his party. Add to this the Maine flam-up, which, from reasons readily arrived at by the reading, has unquestionably strengthened the administration in the New England states, and the fact that a conservative candidate for governor was started, which necessarily guided to abstract a number of votes that, under other circumstances, would have been given to the whigs, and we have an array of obstacles to the success of the whigs, against which they have struggled with a determination and energy worthy of the highest success.

In general terms we may say that the locofocos have pulled up some what strongly since their overwhelming defeat in 1838, but have lost immensely since 1836. The contest for governor has been close, but we have good reason to conclude that the whig candidate has again succeeded, though by a greatly diminished majority. The representation in the state legislature will be more nearly balanced than last year, but which party can claim a majority it is yet impossible to divine.

It is, however, in the congressional delegation that the whigs have cause to rejoice. All the six members elected two years ago were locofocos; already a gaining two, perhaps three, or more, is definitively ascertained. William L. Storrs, whig, is elected to congress in the 1st district, composed of New Haven and adjoining counties, by a small majority over Samuel Ingham, V. B late member. In the 2d district, consisting of Hartford county, Joseph Trumbull, whig, is elected over Isaac Toucey, a most furious locofoco, by a very large majority—reported at 1000. In New London, result yet uncertain, but a strong probability of the election of a whig to congress. Full returns will probably be received by to-days mail.

The correctness of these details may be relied upon, as we have taken pains to gather them from the most authentic sources, particularly the New York Journal of Commerce, a paper neutral in politics, and scrupulously accurate in such statements.

The land of steady habits has vindicated her pretensions to this honorable title. *Hartford Con. Sentinel.*

But the most amusing of all the sayings on the subject is the earnest exclamation of the Bee—"We trust Mr. Bell's will spurn with indignation all advances from the Van Buren cabal." Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! we echo that prayer from the bottom of our lungs and if we could we would make our voice be heard from the sabine to the north-eastern corner of Maine.—*Louisianian.*

If our contemporary had called upon the Lord in any other than a locofoco spirit, he would not have misquoted us, as he has done. No such exclamation ever appeared in the Bee. In speaking of the various rumors concerning Mr. Biddle's resignation, we alluded to one which intimated that he was to become a member of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet, and asserted upon good authority, that Mr. Biddle would reject with indignation any overture from the administration—We neither expressed a wish nor uttered an ejaculation upon the subject. When the Louisianian next quotes from the Bee, we hope he will say his prayers before hand, and give our words correctly; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who calls upon his name with a misstatement in his mouth.

THE FIFTEEN GALLON LAW went into operation in Massachusetts on the 1st. The opinion of the Boston Courier is that it will not be very rigidly executed, and that it will be dealt and openly disregarded. This law appears highly offensive to a large number of citizens its features are entirely aristocratic—prohibiting the sale of certain liquors which are used by the lower and least opulent classes, and permitting the unrestrained use of other liquors, chiefly consumed by the richer and more extravagant. It is believed that the friends of law will exercise a more important influence on the elections in Massachusetts than it did last year. The locofocos, who know how to take advantage of extraneous questions, uniformly side with the opponents of the law, and will in many instances run in on the strength of that opposition.

☞ We are sorry to find Mr Spencer the new editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Whig, taking ground in favor of General Harrison. The friends and supporters of that paper are ardently attached to Mr. Clay. How they will relish the change remains to be seen.

FROM TAMPICO

By the schooner Sarah Ann, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, which place she left on the 23d inst. we have received advices of some importance.

At the departure of the Sarah Ann, a secret expedition was fitting out. Five schooners had been chartered to carry about 700 men; the departure of the squadron was to take place on the 4th, and the expedition was under the command of General Urrea in person. In order not to weaken the garrison at Tampico a number of troops had been sent for from Tuspan. Congress was busy with the supposed object of the expedition. Suspicions of opinion that the operations would be directed against Matamoras; while others imagined that the Federalists aimed at getting possession of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. This seems the most probable opinion; but we greatly question whether the centralists will suffer themselves to be so easily surprised. Individuals, whose sources of information are excellent, believe that the government will leave the fortress of Ulloa in the hands of the French, until sufficient forces shall have arrived to subjugate this important place.

VERA CRUZ.

We have been unable to obtain any official information relative to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between France and Mexico. We have, however, ascertained from well informed persons, that it secures to the French, first, all the conditions stipulated in the *ultimatum*; second, the right to engage in the retail business. Thirdly, an indemnity in favor of the United French, the amount of which will be settled by arbitration, but which, under such circumstances, will be short of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; fourth, an equal footing with the nations now or hereafter most favored.

These are the principal terms upon which France has dictated peace to Mexico, the former will have assented to, and be satisfied.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The packet ship Montreal, capt. Griffing, which arrived on the first, at New York, brought London papers of the 3d, and Havre papers of the 4th ult. The intelligence from London is twenty four hours later than before received, and has nothing in it of an exciting character.

Mr. Roebuck, the late agent of the house of assembly of Lower Canada, has fought a duel with Lord Cavendish, at Coombe Wood, near London. The cause of it was some aspersions on Lord Powerscourt's character, growing out of the election for Bath, at which Mr. Roebuck was defeated. He received his adversary's fire and then apologized.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation declaring Maroto a traitor, and calling upon all chiefs and authorities to treat him as such. It appears, that by means of bribery, and making use of the jealousy, he gained over the 1st and 7th of Navarre, and the four squadrons, who not only consented to arrest the generals, but to execute them.

Letters from Bayonne, dated the 25th ult. fully confirm the fact that Maroto carried the seven Carlist officers assuming of his Bands. They were shot at Estella, on the 18th. Among them were Col. Ofero (a cousin of General Francisco Garjar) Don Ramon Cabello, Chief of the General Staff, the Commander of Logroño, and the governor of the forts St Thomas and Santa Barbara, near Estella. Nothing was known of Maroto's movements, but it was said that he was laying siege to Peñiita. Another rumor had it that with 3,000 battalions he had joined Espartero. The liberal correspondence from Bayonne states that Villarcal will have the command of the army, and that Count Cresspigna, among in disgrace, will be named Minister of War.

London, Saturday evening, March 29—The foreign exchange yesterday showed symptoms of decline, as Spanish stock, money than half-our paper, closing at Paris at three months date on Paris reversable (25 f 50 c) on Amsterdam at 12 2½ to 2½, and on Hamburg 13-1 to 94.

The Stock Exchange is rather agitated this morning at a good deal of speculation in Spanish bonds has sprung up in consequence of the extraordinary proceedings in the Carlist camp, which, if not a general dispersion of the rebel forces. All other stocks are looking up.

Two o'clock—Consols, after being at 89½ buyers or account, this afternoon closed at 89 buyers for money. Exchequer Bills are in lower than yesterday. Spanish Bonds are wild, they have advanced to 20 3-4 from the earlier mentioned above.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—A deplorable state of things appears to exist on the Canadian frontier. Fires are constantly breaking out. "For the last two weeks," says the St Albans Messenger of the 26th ult. "there have been one or more fires almost everynight." Apparently they are alternately exclaiming the line. Retaliation appears to be the order of the night. Property to considerable extent has been destroyed by incendiarism, and if this system of hostility and reprisals be not speedily checked, serious conflicts may ensue. It is believed that Canadian refugees have been the ringleaders in these outbreaks against neutrality, and violations of public tranquility and security.

From the Burlington Sentinel of March 30.

From the Frontier.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated

ALBURGH, March 28, 1839.

"Captain Porter's company of regulars he ordered from this post to House's Point, and have remained indulging the company stationed at Troy, and will remain there until the headquarters of the regiment at Plattsburgh. The excitement at this point is very great, in consequence of the attempt which have been made to fire the barns on two or three farmers, and a number of the families are moving out of the place, or rather the female part of them. You asks form the fire and the alarm and confusion which would there soon as night falls. Every man in the place is on duty, and 50 mounted dragoons are stationed on the lines, yet with all this precaution they have fires all around them. Several fires have occurred within eight of the place, and while they were extinguishing one, another has broken out in some direction."

By a letter from Alburgh, dated Monday last, in which much reliance may be placed, we learn that the barns belonging to Mr. Covey, an extensive farmer in Alburgh, were burned. It was a game of "hide and seek" on the part of the rascals, who might remain six or eight head of cattle, two horses and about ten tons of hay, were also destroyed. Our correspondent adds that scarcely a night has passed for three weeks, without the houses being illuminated by the light from some incendiary fire in that vicinity.

☞ The following letter from the secretary of war, thereby to a communication from the Hon. Henry Johnson, on the subject of the exposed condition of New Orleans, passed at the Interest.

War Department,
March 20th, 1839.

Sir,—In reply to your application in this department, we have to report the exposed condition of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and the necessity of ordering troops there, in conformity to certain resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana. I have the honor to state that the regular forces of the United States are now stationed with a view to cover, as far as practicable, the most exposed points of our frontier, but that every effort will be made to comply with the wishes of the legislature and authority, consistent with the general protection of the country. Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. Henry Johnson, Washington.

STREET SHOOT AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—A rencounter took place a few days since between two Tennessee editors, Haynes of the Shelbyville Mail, and King of the Murfreesboro' Telegraph. The parties met the street of a public house and exchanged shots—the ball of King striking effect. Haynes is not killed, fired at King, and then attempted to withdraw. King immediately returned the fire, the shot striking Haynes on the jaw and glancing upwards near the temple artery, the wound not being considered mortal. King was shot in the left arm just above the elbow, and so slightly injured as to be able to return to his duties.

The cause of this affray, like the Nashville affair, was grossly indelicate and outrageous on the part of Haynes, to allude to speech King. Suffice it to say, that King acted in a wanton, wicked and infamously false information, published editorially in the Star, against the wife of Mr. King, than whom there is not a lady in Rutherford county more respectfully connected.

NEWSPAPERS IN TENNESSEE.—The friends of General Jackson gave the entering upon the contest with most indomitable vigor. The new whig papers have been recently established, the "Jefferson Whig," and "Lebanon Chronicle." Two more are in contemplation.

We hear one smart flow, assure his companions that Biddle was coming to New Orleans for the benefit of his health, and that probably he might be induced to run against Mr. Gerrais for the office of mayor. *Philadelphian.*

Alas! the whigs have to remain in their own country when their health requires resuscitation. Good locofoco democrats, like Swartwout and Price, can alone afford to go the air of Europe for such purposes.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CINCINNATI.—The elections in Cincinnati were conducted with reference to the question of suppressing drinking houses—a majority of the members of the council were chosen, who are pledged to support this measure.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, with the remark that the Parsons alluded to, "who has turned *parson*, is the same gentleman who has appeared at different times on the boards of the Champ street theatre in the city.

A singular change.—Charles B. Parsons, who, a few months since, appeared on the boards of the Walnut street theatre, and acquired considerable reputation in sustaining the principal tragic characters, has retired from the stage, and assumed the functions of a revivalist minister. Mr. Parsons was gentleman of talent and ability, and will confirm himself with credit in any profession he may assume.

Messrs. Editors—Inducting over your paper a few days since, my attention was drawn to the communication from the Hon. Mr. Boyle, a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to a loan to the Government of Louisiana, for his late vetos of bills for internal improvement in our state. I would ask, in my turn, that very portion of our community, the subject of which is a leading position, if there exists any parallel between the Republic of Texas, a foreign state, and that of our own state? The former has asked exclusively on her resources as a state, and consequently the whole people of the state are directly bound to provide by taxation for the revenue demand, in order to the state. What has been the course of our legislature? Why, it has said to those citizens who wish to promote the object of internal improvement, if you will pledge your estates at one half of their real value, the whole people of the commonwealth become your sureties to an amount necessary to complete your improvement. The Legislature, you said, is seen no risk to the aggregated people of the state, the risk is to those who engage in the enterprise and pledge their property for its success.

The good Governor says that he doubts its success, and therefore declines the recommendation that the legislature shall bind give the faith of the state for such purpose. And for this act, I think we should be thankful to providence, that we have an executive who has firmness to resist the current of opinion wrongly directed, which gives such measures of vast consequence and lustrous utility, and whose motives and integrity cannot be questioned, which he expresses the high prerogative placed by his hands for this purpose. Now, I ask, dear, will ask again the sober-minded, who are the persons best calculated to judge, whether public opinion has been wrongly directed, or not. Shall the people representatives from all parts of the state, who are presumed to know the wants of their constituents, or all one man be presumed to know more than the legislature? If this presumption be correct, away with the humbug of the people's representatives. I think that no grave or fanatic of internal improvement should be thought of at least a year before action should be taken. Where has C. been for the last five years not to know that this subject has been during that period the absorbing question in the legislature, inasmuch had bank and other charters have been asked for the purpose of making internal improvements. D.

By slips from the office of the United States Gazette date 31 April, we state put in receipt of the following notice

VICKSBURG BANK.

News was received in this city by express mail last evening, that the Bank of Vicksburg had suspended specie payment. We did not learn any particulars as to the state of the institution, or the time proposed for resumption.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, is called at the room of the Board of Trade in the Exchange this day, at half past 12 o'clock, to receive the report of Judge Taylor, one of the directors, on the condition of the bank.

The slips of the 3d inst contain the proceedings of the meeting. Yoldenson answer to the above call, which are omitted.

COMMERCIAL AND RAILROAD BANK OF VICKSBURG.

At a meeting of a large number of the Philadelphia stockholders of the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, held pursuant to public invitation at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, the 26 of April, on motion of C. Macalister Esq. John A. Brown, Esq. was called to the chair, and John S. Riddle appointed secretary.

Will D. Lewis, Esq. introduced to the meeting Judge Taylor, of Vicksburg, formerly president of the C. and R. R. Bank, and at present a director of the institution, who then and there addressed the meeting in an explanatory exposition of the course of the bank in regard to the negotiation for a loan to the Texian government, and its business generally, submitting a statement of the affairs of the institution up to the 7th of March last, which was read to the meeting.

The following resolutions proposed by W. D. Lewis, Esq. and seconded by C. Macalister were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That this meeting have heard with much satisfaction the favorable report of Judge Taylor, formerly president, and now a director of the commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, and reposing the ultimate safety of the investments of the bank, and the flattering results of the early operations of the railroad.

2. Resolved, That whatever errors of judgment the board of directors may have committed, in contracting the negotiation of the loan of Texas, (since abrogated) this meeting believe their proceedings to have been actuated by a desire to promote the interest of the institution.

3. Resolved, That notwithstanding the confidence in the statements submitted by Judge Taylor, it is expedient in order to tranquilize the large body of stockholders residing here, and to satisfy the public, that a committee of five stockholders be appointed, with authority to employ a competent person or persons to proceed to Vicksburg, and by permission of the board, make a thorough examination of the bank and its loans, and of the railroad and its business and prospects, and to report thereon at length as early as possible.

4. Resolved, That no doubt is entertained of the willingness of the directors to allow such examination and that the aforesaid committee be requested to transmit to the president and cashier of the bank, a copy of the present proceedings, and a request on behalf of the stockholders here, that every facility shall be granted to the agents to enable them to arrive at just conclusions in the premises.

5. Resolved, That the committee of five be authorized to make such arrangements for defraying the expenses of the mission as to them may seem just and expedient—at being, however, the sense of this meeting that the should be borne by the bank.

The chair appointed the following committee under the 3d resolution—W. D. Lewis, J. W. Perit, Jos. Cowperthwait, James Rogers, and M. B. Mahony, and on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the committee.

JOHN A. BROWN, Chairman.
John S. Riddle, Secretary.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.—The New York Star expresses its opinion of the present aspect of affairs in France as follows:—

"It is undeniable, in reading our French and English files that trouble is brewing in France. Louis Philippe, it is useless to conceal the matter, is not popular. His whole influence is absorbed with building up his own dynasty. He has courted the northern bear and Austrian despot, and forsaken his old friends who were with him at the programme of the *Roi-Citoyen* at the Hotel-de-Ville. Guizot has indeed a tremendous phalanx upon the ministry. Alas Thiers, and Dupin follow Mauguin and that brother of Casimir Perier, in the scheme is to succeed to their thrones. Guizot he wants to regale us with a second edition of Louis the 13th, but he forgets the century we are in." The capture of San Juan d'Ulloa makes no impression—so excites some of the enthusiasm of the country—it is a fight affair—they scarcely "fight," as they say "down east." Baudins magnificent bulletins "au contraire." We make these comments not to foreshadow evils, but that we may be prepared for another *revolution*, should the dissolution of the chambers give to a sufficient majority of them, or in their place, rigorous majority the elements of resistance, which are in most active and extensive ferment throughout the most influential classes of states and military.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY.

Mr. Editor.—Through the medium of your excellent journal, permit me to congratulate the people of New Orleans, and the cause of literature, upon the improvement in the prospects of the above named institution, since its inception. The gentlemen who became directors at the last election by the union of the "Reformed Ticket," have exhibited their zeal for the welfare of the institution, and the property at the title under which they were constituted impending, in the financial, literary, and mechanical improvements that have been perceptible under their enlightened legislation. Among the first of the acts resulting from their deliberations, was the restoration to the office of librarian of Peter L. Sorg, Esq. This gentleman is favorably and extensively known as the ardent, untiring and enlightened friend of literature. The extensive and valuable collection, aware of his eminent qualities, and unofficial position from the Commercial Library, by the first board of direction, created the office of state librarian, and our worthy governor complied with their desires by the appointment of this talented gentleman to the post. Not satisfied with this, the board of direction, in the exercise of its duties, [illegible] that they omitted the establishment of a library, thus preventing Mr. Jere from manifesting his multifarious offices, we can only attribute this unfortunate oversight to their many pressing duties, of more apparent, though less real importance. His continued attentive and prompt attention, have endeared him to the members generally, and should any accident deprive the library of his services, the loss would be irreparable.

At the time that the present board entered into office loans were entertained for the ultimate success of the institution. They encountered an exhausted treasury, impending debts, and an ill assorted collection of books. Undaunted by this discouraging prospect, they applied themselves with praiseworthy zeal to the task of radical reform. In a few short months have elapsed, and behold the almost magical effect of their endeavors. An extinguished debt, a replenished treasury, and shelves groaning under a weight of choice and elevated literature. The stigma of "a beggarly commercial library" has been effectually removed, the members regard their new officers with enthusiasm and the well cultivated meed of public approbation will soon be awarded by a grateful people. Will may the gentlemen of the board, continue with honest zeal to the signal success, that has attended their well directed efforts; they have laid up a store of self gratulation that can never be exhausted. As the approach the confines of another existence, this will stand foremost among the good works performed during their earthly sojourn. Let them be of future as they have been, and as they have gained the admiration of their contemporaries, so will their names be sent down to futurity upon the archives of the library, though not with the brilliancy of the military hero, yet with the more desirable and enduring lustre ever attendant upon the friends of the human family.

A. S.

DIED—That morning at one o'clock, Louis A. Barbarin, Jr., son of Louis A. Barbarin. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from No. 103 Chartres street between Conti and Bienville streets.

DIED.—On Saturday night last, at half 9 o'clock Mrs. Laura Dupouys. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence in Dauphin, near Conti street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, April 11th, 1839.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

Yesterday was a holiday, by the highest, and unfavorable for business operations, consequently we have no material to report in our market.

Cotton—The sales of the week so far have been quite limited, and at low, full large annoyance, much prices. We were apprehend in the sale of a lot of 100 bales yesterday spirited, though we. Buyers are standing off waiting on Europe or for a fresh market, while holders are really cotton disinclined to accept the offer.

Sales of the week 3,000 bales, chiefly [illegible]

Middling	Prices	6 @ 6½
——	Fair	6 @ 6½
——	Middling fair	6 @ 7½
——	Inferior	5 @ 5½

In western produce there is but little variation in prices at the last report. The market is getting scarce in some articles, owing to large shipments of early made and, in part, the first lots a large proportion of the assortment more is limited at an advance price upon the current rates.

Pork continues firm without any variation—$6.75 the sales, however, are dragging, being confined chiefly to the retail trade.

Pork—The demand is good for barrel pork, in small lots, a wider of for mess, and 17 @ 18 for prime. The arrivals continue light.

Lard has stronger in price since our last quotation, that now goes off freely at 9 @ 9½. A prime article, readily commands the higher price.

Whiskey—We have no change to notice in the price of this article, the demand continues good at 25c.

Rice—We quote at 3 @ 3½ for broken, 4 @ 4½ for sales, and 5 @ 5½ for prime and fancy lots.

Corn, in stock, is worth 75c for the current rates. Some of sales have been made at prices both than the quotation, but the average prices are generally asked. Also sales are made within the limits.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Ann, 12 9 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Bordeaux, No. 3, 1,000 cotton, 650 staves, 13 tons do, 1,000 staves, 1,000 cotton, 650 bales cotton.

Boston—Per ship Bordeaux, No. 3, 1,000 cotton, 650 staves, 13 tons do, 1,000 staves, 1,000 cotton, 650 bales cotton.

Boston—Per brig Ann, 1,1 tons do, 500 large lard, 5 tubs lard, 2 bales of Hamburg, 1 bales dressing, 4 chests flour, 2 bales of [illegible]

Per ship Bordeaux, 1,0 bales cotton, 24 bbl bbl flour, 12 tons do, 2 bbl bbl parts, 1 tub lard and 2 kegs lard.

Per ship Bordeaux, 1,0 bbl pork, 3 bbl bbl flour.

Holmes—Per brig Hellen, 1,0 bbl flour, 1,0 do pork, 300 bbl bbl parts, 2 do do, 1 tub lard and 2 kegs lard.

Gilgahan—Per ship Dove Pierce, 16 m staves, 112 bbl bbl staves.

Per brig Emulous, 136 bbls tobacco, 6 m staves, 35 spts old copper.

Mobile—Per schr Long, 1,0 bales, 100, 1000, Nuts, 1,000 [illegible], 1,000 [illegible], 1,000 [illegible],