NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10.

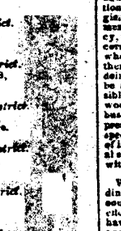
"Equal in compliments, and Public in its Patronage."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET FOR LOUISIANA.



First Electoral District. WILLIAM DEBUYS, Of Orleans.

Second Electoral District. LŒUFROY BARRAS, Of Lafourche.

Third Electoral District. JOSEPH BERNARD, Of East Baton Rouge.

Fourth Electoral District. JACQUES DUPRE, Of St. Landry.

Fifth Electoral District. SETH LEWIS, Of Rapides,

FOR CONGRESS,

First Congressional District. Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1840.

☞ Owing to the breaking of the form of our extra sheet at the usual hour of going to press, we are compelled to postpone its publication until Monday.

☞ The eastern mail failed, yesterday, beyond Mobile.

The Hon. F. H. Lewis, the able representative from St. Landry, has announced his determination to withdraw from public life.

"PROMPTITUDE AND FIDELITY?"—We yesterday received the Natchitoches (La.) *Herald* of the 4th January!! Only *two months* in travelling from one point of the state to another.

We are indebted to the honorable RICE GARLAND for public documents of importance.

FIRE

About ten o'clock last night, the store of Messrs. David Fox & Co., auctioneers, was discovered to be on fire, in the second and third stories. Before any assistance could be rendered the fire had already ignited the whole building and communicated itself to the adjacent houses with such rapidity that in less than two hours the whole range of the four story buildings, from the store of Messrs. Tolo & Barriere to the corner of Customhouse street, presented one mass of ruins. The following is a list of the buildings destroyed.

Daniel Fox & Co., Baltimore & Ohio streets, destroyed.
Christenden, Dry goods store, No. 26, do
J. Talone, Cloths store, " 24 do
Smith & Cannon, saddlers, 30 cor. Chartres and Customhouse streets, destroyed.

The stores of Messrs. Tolo & Barriere and Armistead & Spence were considerably injured by the falling of the wall of No. 24.

Several persons were wounded or burnt during this deplorable conflagration, several of whom we could not procure the names. Those we have been able to ascertain are Messrs Henry McCawley, carried away insensible; Gen. Bedford, slightly hurt, and two others, names unknown, hurt.

We have not been able to ascertain the probable amount of the loss; but it will no doubt be considerable. All the buildings destroyed were extensive and contained a great quantity of valuable goods.

It has been repeatedly asserted by the locofoco press that the name of Gen HARRISON was stricken from the resolution awarding medals and the thanks of congress to Gen. H. and governor SHELBY for their services in the northwestern campaign. How much truth there is in that assertion will appear from a perusal of the following copy of the resolution, as it passed both branches of congress and received the signature of President MONROE. Facts are stubborn things:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the thanks of congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery, and that the president of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to Gen Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818—Approved
JAMES MONROE.

Mr. EDDY—This gentleman, whose theory of storms has been the subject of so much jest, laughter, speculation and praise in the eastern and northern states, will deliver a course of lectures upon the laws of storms in this city next week. He has been recently lecturing in Mobile, which place he will leave for New Orleans to-morrow, when our citizens will have an opportunity of indulging their curiosity or gratifying their thirst for scientific disquisition. Mr. EDDY's lectures cannot fail of being instructive; the facts which a long observance of atmospheric and meteorological phenomena has enabled him to collect, will of themselves recommend the lecture though they should not establish the theory which he has deduced from them.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.

We are indebted to Mr. LION of this city, for an examination of some very exquisite specimens of the Daguerreotype, taken by him. They are views of objects familiar to the residents of New-Orleans, such as the St. Louis Hotel, the Cathedral, the Levee, and a number of public edifices, and the perfection of the process can be easily tested by comparing the solar copies with the originals. They are the first specimens of drawing by the Daguerreotype we have ever seen. Nothing can be more truly beautiful. The minutest object in the original is reproduced in the copy, and with the aid of a microscope, in a drawing of a few inches square, representing a building some sixty or seventy feet high, the inscriptions on the signs, the divisions between the bricks, the very insect that may have been found upon the wall at the time the impression was taken, are rendered visible. It is a wonderful discovery—one, too, that will prove as useful, as it is admirable. Mr. LION intends exhibiting his drawings in public on Sunday next.

The locofocos at Washington rent their hopes of success upon the expectation that the enthusiasm now pervading the whig ranks will subside before the November elections. A locofoco member of congress says that the "whigs were always confident in their spring, but relaxed before the fall, when they were beaten," and predicts a similar result now. What say the friends of old Tippecanoe to this boast of their antagonists. Will they permit the gallant veteran which they have so gloriously commenced? Will they cease their exertions until misrule and corruption, and fraud are banished from the capital? We do not believe it. There is a noble ardor pervading the bosom of every friend to his country, which will not suffer him to lay down his arms, until the foe is subdued and disconcerted. The locofocos rely upon a broken reed, if they believe that one single jot of the fervor that now animates the whigs will be dissipated before the idea of November. On the contrary it will augment and extend to the thousands of their own party who are now barely kept within the traces by the firmness of office holders, and are longing to abandon the miserable faction that has so long ruled and ruined the country. Never have the signs of the times been so auspicious to the great cause of reform. The people are moving in the matter, regardless of the power of the executive and the tyranny of the salaries, and they will in fact, if not in name, visit with the guilty party that has abused their confidence and trampled on their rights, with a retribution not less signal than well merited.

TENNESSEE.—A letter to the *National Intelligencer*, communicates gratifying intelligence. It says:—"I can assure you, sir; the people, the farmers of the country, are in motion. *Never*, never have I witnessed such enthusiasm! There is a revolutionary spirit abroad among the people: there is more need of the curb than the spur. Heaven only knows where or how this current for the presidency will end. The feeling is the same here. Some of the old chiefs seem mad enough at the voice of an insulted, injured, and almost ruined people. Col. FORNEY will traverse the whole state, and make one or more speeches in every county; he will visit East Tennessee either in April or May, the latter most probably. Gibson and Judge WRIGHT's letters are doing a great deal of good for the cause of the people; they are published and circulated extensively. We can carry Tennessee by an overwhelming majority. The whigs do not suffer themselves to be elated at success: they feel as certain as if victory had already perched upon our standard.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NATCHEZ.—We learn from the *Free Trader* of the 6th, that three more attempts have been made to fire the city—three times in the brick stables below, in the Mr West, on Commerce street; another in a large school house in Pearl street, and a fourth in the office of Montgomery and Boyd. They were all fortunately extinguished before very material injury had been effected. The whole city was in alarm. The *Statesman* paraded by battalion of firemen. The military arms *Ajax* was hitched up at night, and patrols traverse the streets.

A meeting of the citizens was held on the 4th, at which the president and committee were designed to offer a reward of $1000 for the detection of any of the miscreants engaged in these attempts to burn.

At the CLAY dinner in Richmond, on the 4th, seventy-two glasses

"The man whose spirit stirring words
Can rouse the soul of freedom,
And meet all those who would destroy
The liberties of freedom,
Is the man to lead the people on
To victory and glory."

Mr. WHEELER, with feelings of the profoundest gratitude, returned thanks for the toast. Mr. WHEELER is a native of Virginia, and a resident of Natchez.

Mr. BENTON offered a substitute for the 2d section, appropriating $ 300 to the Virginia colonial army, which was agreed to—ayes 27, noes 23. [Mr. B. subsequently moved a reconsideration of this vote, which was lost—ayes 23, noes 27.]

Mr. MUSE moved to strike out the appropriation for the support of the widow and children of the late Mr. WILLIAM D. LEWIS and Mr. ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE, late members of the senate.

Mr. RIVES, for prescribing a rule of evidence in cases where the testimony of children, &c., is offered, under certain circumstances, before a military court.

The question was then put to the yeas and nays, and lost.

Mr. MERCER moved to strike out the 3d section.

Mr. MOORE objected to this striking system. It was disorganizing.

Mr. MUSE said he was not in the habit of striking out, but he had received the sanction of many members of the house. He considered the appropriation to the widow and children of the late Mr. Lewis, a just one, and he felt he was bound to do it. He felt his responsibility to his constituents, to the parish of East Feliciana, and to the country.

Mr. MOORE had no objection to the amendment, if he would introduce the appropriation to the widow and children of the late Mr. WICKLIFFE, and he who believed he could do it, he (Mr. M.) was ready to vote for.

Mr. MUSE said he thought that a similar bill had been reported to the senate, and that it will soon come before the house of which he (Mr. M.) was a member.

Mr. MOORE said he did not intend to pursue with hostility any of the measures proposed by the gentleman from East Feliciana, but he wished to prevent his adoption by surprise.

A motion to reconsider the vote on a part of order 4 was withdrawn on the ground of the lateness of the hour.

The first and second sections were then adopted by the house.

Mr. DAVIDSON asked the house to excuse himself and Mr. CHINN from serving on the committee to investigate the charges against the district attorney. They were excused.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered a resolution to dispense with the services of a reporter and annul the office. He explained the object of the resolution. One gentleman did all the duties while another received the pay.

Mr. DAVIDSON said the reporter had fallen sick and there was no one else to take his place. He said the house had permitted the different papers to have reporters. Such was the case with the gentleman who reported. He was opposed to regulating men out of office.

Mr. F. D. CONRAD said that the reporter had drawn his pay for the time during his sickness. The reportership was an important one at the head of the house.

Mr. AUGUSTIN moved to strike out the word "office." Adopted.

The resolution was then adopted—ayes 31, noes 19.

The bill taken from Mr. Landry offered a resolution that a joint committee should be appointed to memorialize congress on the subject of protecting the sugar interests, by increasing the duties on foreign sugar.

On motion, the house dispensed with its rule and took up the bill.

Mr. RATCLIFF moved to strike out the words relative to "protection," as it would tend to obviate party dissensions.

Mr. PICHOT said that this was no party matter. The interests of Louisiana were concerned, which had been shamefully neglected. To omit the words "protection," would be to omit the truth.

Mr. R. J. CONRAD said it was a matter of no moment that the words in question should be preserved. He was indifferent to the fate in which the duty was laid. All he wanted was the duty. The resolution declared all we needed.

Mr. DUNBAR said the proposition was unusual. The general course was to adopt a preamble and resolutions. He thought Mr. DUNBAR right in the course he took of the action on the subject. The sugar planters were prosperous. Besides, a high tariff was injurious to the south. It had been a constant grievance to the south. Even if the word protection was stricken out, the object would be seen through. The manufacturers of the north would catch at it.

Mr. DAVIDSON was gratified at the remarks made by the gentleman from Rapides. But a debate was brewing, and with a view to avoid it, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, subsequent to the call of the house. The motion was adopted.

Mr. MUSE obtained leave to introduce his bill for the relief of the destitute widows and children in East Feliciana. He moved to limit the number of indigent children to 20. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. RATCLIFF moved to amend by giving the same privilege to every female school in the state.

Mr. RATCLIFF asked the member from St. Martin to limit the sum set to 20 for each parish. For $18,000, 600 indigent children can thus be educated for a year.

Mr. MUSE said gentlemen's opinions had wonderfully changed since they now considered such additional sections perfectly proper. This (the bill) with the big fifteen proposed by the gentleman would be killed. Another objection was that the bill before the house proposed to place the limited number of beneficiaries at the institution; but in many of the parishes no such institution existed.

Mr. DECLOUET moved to amend by inserting the words "public administrators."

The amendment and the motion was in order.

Mr. MUSE appealed. The house sustained the chairman.

On motion, the committee rose.

Mr. MUSE re-moved to refer the matter to a select committee of three. Agreed to.

Mr. ROSHEA, for self, introduced a resolution to rescind the resolution offering the use of the hall of representatives to the court of imp achment.

Some debate arose, in which Messrs. Thomas, Conrad and Kenner moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. KENNER moved to lay the resolutions on the table indefinitely.

The yeas and nays being called for, stood—yeas 29, nays 10.

Mr. LEWIS moved to take up the amendments of the senate to the Shreveport Resolutions, in order to fix the time for the election of senators.

Mr. DAVIDSON then moved to lay them on the table subject to the call of the house. Adopted.

On motion, the bill to incorporate the Jackson Railroad Company was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Phelps in the chair.

On motion, the committee rose.

On motion, the report was adopted.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

On motion, the house adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ We have been requested to announce that THE MERCHANTS' TRANSCRIPT will be published on Saturday and Wednesday as usual.

☞ Amateurs of paintings will please to remember that this day will be sold, by R. E. Sykes, that fine collection which has for some time been exhibited in Banks' Arcade. This collection contains several paintings well worth notice.

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FRANCIS T. FERRET,
GANDY BURR,
F JORDY.

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James Allen,
C de St. Angelo,
J Bell,
Th. Zacharie,
Henry Siebrecht,
J Bowles,
D D Mell,
L C Duncan,
Alfred Hennen,
D O Wiggins,
F Berrenger,
David C Bell,
Jos. Waites,
G B Bringier,
A Rauch,
C Westhoff,
H Deslonde,
L Bringier,
E Bringier,
Jos. Bringier,
J M Carter,
David L McCay,
M Bonamie,
Jos. Winthrop,
&c. &c.

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☞ Wanted, immediately, 50 laborers, to work on the Jackson Railroad. Apply to the subscriber, on the line of the road, at the 4th mile post, or at the office of the company, on Carondelet street, between Common and Gravier streets.

mh14 JOHN MCDONOGH, President.

☞ We earnestly wish to give a hearty welcome to all the mechanics, laborers, farmers, planters, &c., that can be induced by the various politicians in existence to locate themselves in this state, with a view to pay their debts in specie, if the debtors do not pay them.

2d. The credit of the banks, as they say, is specie, or what they can do for their dealers, under present circumstances. To force the banks by law to pay specie now, is to destroy them, their debtors and creditors.

4th. To force the banks to pay specie now, should they be able to do so, they must necessarily harrass their debtors, and injure the credit of the people.

5th. To paper specie would not make money more plenty, but the contrary—unless the debtor pay all his debts when due—which they cannot do at present.

6th. A forced resumption would immediately compel the banks to sue all their debtors, which would reduce all kinds of property, and enable those who have deserted the country to consummate enormous speculations at the general sacrifice.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The intelligent editor of the Baltimore American, in an article upon bank and resumption, inculcates these sensible views:

"In considering this subject, and especially in urging the propriety of observing caution in regard to a resumption of specie payments, we look upon the matter not as it concerns the banks so much as it affects the community. Any measure of propriety and expediency payments were temporarily suspended for the public good; the time of resumption should be determined by the same considerations. It is not a question of granting or of withholding a favor, between the legislature and the banks. These institutions are the instruments of public convenience. As the dispensers of currency, their affairs and interests are wound up with the concerns and interests of every man in the commonwealth, and when legislation is directed to the welfare of the one it should regard them in that connection—not as separate corporations, each doing business for its own emolument alone. The point to be ascertained, then, is not whether the banks by any possible arrangement of their business could pay specie if they would. But the great matter is, can the community, the business man, the mechanic, the laborer, in the present depressed condition of things—in the country being drained of specie, the banks all around us suspended, and every branch of industry and trade languid—can they endure the additional sacrifices which such a measure must necessarily bring with it?

We do not know that Mr. CLAY's speech at the recent dinner in Richmond has ever been reported. From all accounts it must have been one of the most effective popular efforts ever made since the days of Patrick Henry. We have been told by those present that they never listened to anything like it. The Richmond Compiler says that he drew a picture of himself when he left Richmond a stripling, in search of fortune in the "far West." He gave a vivid and spirited account of each change which have since taken place, and described his return in the full vigor of three score, once more to look upon the hills over which his boyish steps had borne him, and again to drink at the old fountains where, in boyhood, he had quenched his parched thirst. The deep pathos with which he described the feelings inspired by his visit—and with which he concluded to the few companions of his youth still remaining, withforrowed cheeks, bleached locks, and tottering limbs—we will not say, suppress any thing the audience had ever heard and affected them all to tears.—*Alex Gaz*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1840.

Mr. MUSE moved that the house resolve itself into the committee of the whole on the appropriation to the Pontchartrain railroad company.

Mr. MUSE said discussion after the vote given on the report. The motion to reconsider was carried.

On motion, the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. BARNWELL in the chair.

Mr. HARDEE moved to strike out the appropriation. The parish of Claiborne, he said, only contributed $100 per annum to the support of the state. Why should they be required to pay for the support of the parish of Orleans? Why should they be required to pay for the support of the parish of East Feliciana? Why should they be required to pay for the support of the parish of St. Mary's? He had never received a cent above the usual appropriation.

Mr. MUSE said that he could not with the gentleman in that the public men were merely ephemeral, and a fair system should be established. He supported the bill on the broad and honorable principle of benevolence. When the colleges received $60,000, the paltry sum of $ 600 to 8 should be allowed to primary schools. Again, why a million and a half to the Jackson railroad? Why to the parish of Washington? There has been but $ 300 appropriated, and the time stated for it to be required to complete the line 10 to 14 months more or even.

The $ 2 section was put to the vote and adopted.

Mr. BARNWELL offered a substitute for the 3d section, appropriating $ 300 to the Virginia colonial army, which was agreed to—ayes 27, noes 23. [Mr. B. subsequently moved a reconsideration of this vote, which was lost—ayes 23, noes 27.]

Mr. RIVES, for prescribing a rule of evidence in cases where the testimony of children, &c., is offered, under certain circumstances, before a military court.

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J Bell,
Th. Zacharie,
Henry Siebrecht,
J Bowles,
D D Mell,
L C Duncan,
Alfred Hennen,
D O Wiggins,
F Berrenger,
David C Bell,
Jos. Waites,
G B Bringier,
A Rauch,
C Westhoff,
H Deslonde,
L Bringier,
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PRICES OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,

From the Weekly Price Current.

	Since Oct. 1, 1839.				Since Oct. 1, 1838.			Last year's
Ports.	Since Correspondg. week.	Prev. year.	Total.	Cotton.	This Week.	Previously.	Total.	Tob.
Liverpool	1,187	2,397	3,584	929	—	61	61	220
Londn & Glasg	—	1,723	1,723	544	—	—	—	2,000
Cowes, &c	—	419	419	2,752	—	—	—	100
Total to G B	1,187	4,539	5,726	4,225	—	61	61	2,320
Havre	7,410	1,154	8,564	5,581	—	—	—	1,000
Bordeaux	—	2,612	2,612	—	—	—	—	1,000
Marseilles	956	1,164	2,120	4,288	—	—	—	1,000
Nantz, &c	—	2,078	2,078	1,062	—	—	—	—
Total to France	8,366	7,008	15,374	10,931	—	—	—	3,000
Amsterdam	—	1,662	1,662	—	—	—	—	—
Rotterdam	—	97	97	—	148	148	—	—
Antwerp	—	4,795	4,795	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburg	—	3,470	3,470	—	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	—	856	856	—	256	256	—	—
Spain & Gibral	—	696	696	1,057	118	494	612	—
Trieste, &c	545	12,916	13,461	1,111	—	34	34	—
West Indies	170	9,799	10,069	19	50	273	323	193
Other fgn ports	—	266	266	36	—	58	58	477
Tot fgn. ports	1,085	34,037	37,636	34,336	163	1,263	1,411	7,330
New York	10,964	3,853	14,817	32,254	31	10,810	10,841	1,264
Boston	12,614	2,922	15,536	31,991	34	54	88	—
Philadelphia	282	311	593	3,374	235	111	346	—
Baltimore	221	1,070	1,291	1,910	23	12	35	—
Portsmouth	—	653	653	1,274	—	—	—	—
Other U S ports	21	147	168	439	—	39	39	—
Tot U S ports	24,061	7,956	33,017	71,242	323	11,289	11,612	1,264
Total Foreign	9,451	41,045	50,496	45,267	163	1,324	1,487	10,330
GRAND TOTAL	33,512	48,001	83,513	116,509	486	12,613	13,099	11,594

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Stocks of Cotton at the following ports, and the amount Exported from the United States since 1st October, 1839, and 1838.

DATE.	Receipts.		Stocks.		Exports since 1st October, 1839.						Exported since 1st October, 1838.
	1839	1838	1839	1838	Gt. Brit.	France	G. Ports	Gt. Brit	France	G. Ports	
New Orleans	March 6	67,000	134,749	266,242	120,156	57,739	20,000	29,896	101,256	6,000	78,932
Mobile	March 6	26,467	150,000	240,000	43,668	34,532	1,481	1,468	47,000	11,000	70,000
Florida	Feb. 15	4,000	30,000	50,000	1,000						1,000
Savannah, Geo	March 6	15,000	60,000	80,000	43,776	27,630	6,730	6,000	100	2,000	17,830
Charleston & Coosaw, do		18,771	36,776	13,800	63,973	79,004	42,831	10,285	3,432	21,000	2 45
North Carolina	Feb. 15	6,000	30,000	40,000	1,600						1,000
Virginia	Feb. 15	11,000	21,000	13,000	3,000	11,700	2,000	5,000	10,000		17,000
Augusta & Hamburg	March		2,000		5,000						
Macon, Geo	March		5,000		1,000						
Philadelphia	March		6,000		1,000						
New York	Feb. 29		100,000		45,000	19,000	16,000	10,000	15,000	1,272	901
Other Ports	Feb. 15				5,000				3,000	1,000	
Total		159,617	69,76		9167 68	41 80 211		4,2667	229,918	69,960	56,191	119,616	119,676
Total to date last season											
Increase											
Decrease											

Note—We have deducted from New Orleans the amount received from Mobile and Florida. shipped direct and not entered in the receipts at New Orleans.

Exports of Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Lead, Whiskey and Corn, From New Orleans—from 1st October 1839, to date.

DESTINATION.	FLOUR	PORK.	BACON	LARD	BEEF.	LEAD	WHISKEY.	CORN.
	brls.	brls	hhds	kegs.	brls.	pgs.	barrels.	sacks
New-York	2,261	326	174	2,856	136	2,953		915
Boston	1,614	347	52	12,760		3,971	78	6,287
Philadelphia	2,251	1,075	34	1,649		1,649		1,000
Baltimore		10,29	34	3,24				3,643
Charleston								1,114
Other Coastwise Ports	6,911	1,221	246	1,252				
Cuba	1,000	1,297	14	207	210			
Other Foreign Ports	1,295	17	6	3,260				
Total	9,951	14,932	9 4	26,849	936	8,573	1,199	12,959

☞ In the above list of the cargoes of some vessels sailing to Mobile via the Lake, and also of vessels whose cargoes are not particularly specified in their manifests, are not included.

☞ I, LUCIEN HERMANN, notary public, do hereby certify that Hermogene Cantrelle, has been appointed by me for the purpose above mentioned, and that I have this day closed and wheel and affixed the seal of my office thereto, and taken in my own charge and keeping the key of said wheel

New Orleans, December 24, 1840.
[Signed] LUCIEN HERMANN Notary Public

☞ I, HERMOGENE CANTRELLE, appointed by Lucien Hermann, Esq., notary public, to be present at, and to witness the depositing in the wheel of the numbers in the Grand Real Estate Lottery (Schmidt & Hamilton, managers, do hereby satisfy and make known that I was personally present, and did witness this day, the depositing of each and every number in the same wheel, after the same has been first exhibited to public view.

[Signed] HERMOGENE CANTRELLE.

Numbers deposited up to date, 67,400

New Orleans, March 13th, 1840.

mh14 3t HERMOGENE CANTRELLE.

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Corrected by Robinson & Co, Exchange-Brokers, No 45, Camp street.

Specie the ..... 3@5 ₰ cent prem
U S Bank Notes ..... par@1 dis.
U S Treasury Notes ..... 3@4 ₰ cent prem
Sovereigns ..... 8 15@8 16
Spanish Doubloons ..... 8 10@8 15
Mexican do ..... 8 15@8 10
American Gold ..... 97 ₰ cent prem
Mississippi Money—
Natchez ..... 30@35 ₰ ct discount
Do Bruns bks ..... 20@25 do do
Do 6 m post notes ..... 25@35 do do
Do 12 m do do ..... 30@35 do do
Grand Gulf—specie paying banks ..... 40@50 do do
Union Bank—on demand ..... 30@35 do do
Do 12 m post notes ..... 30@35 do do
Grand Gulf ..... 40@50 do do
Lake Washington ..... 40@50 do do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg ..... 65@75 do do
Do post notes ..... 65@75 do do
Bank of Vicksburg ..... 65@75 do do
Vicksburg Water Works ..... 75@80 do do
Tombigby ..... 75@80 do do
Citizens' Bank, No less county ..... 75@80 do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus ..... 2 @50 do do
Rodney, post notes ..... 40@65 do do
Port Gibson ..... 3 @40 do do
West Feliciana ..... 3 @50 do do
Brandon Bank ..... 50@60 do do
Manchester ..... 25@50 do do
Natch-z Railroad ..... 25@50 do do
Mississippi Slipping Company ..... No sale do do
Bank of Commerce, Rodney ..... 50@75 do do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc ..... 5 @65 do do
Alabama Specie paying Banks ..... 50@75 do do
Do ..... 50@1 do do
Tuscumbia ..... 50@75 do do
Ohio, Indiana, Ky. and Missouri ..... par do do
Arkansas ..... 30@75 do do
Texas Treasury Notes ..... 75@80 do do
Clinton and Port Hudson ..... 20@25 do do
Do do payable at Com. Bk N O. ..... par do do
Bank of Pensacola ..... 75@1 do do
Union Bank and Life & Trust, Florida ..... 25@50 do do

THE MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14, 1840.

REMARKS—We have now arrived at a period of the season when it is usual for a brisk demand to animate all departments of trade. Our market is well supplied with all the various products of our own and foreign lands, and free intercourse is now enjoyed with all the principal markets of the interior. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the business of our city has yet made but a slight approach to its wonted degree of activity. The financial difficulties which now affect every part of the community, have materially reduced the ratio of consumption, and have, to a great extent, deprived many of our customers of the means of obtaining their usual supplies of the various articles which our market affords; consequently there is great complaint of dullness among those who traffic with the interior, and the difficulty of making collections for past transactions is severely felt by all. The trade in our principal articles of export is also suffering great depression from the scarcity of money, and the greatly increased cost of transportation to other markets, through the advance in the rates of freight by sea vessels.

The weather has generally been clear and pleasant, throughout the week.

COTTON—Arrived since the 6th instant, at Louisiana and Mississippi, 22,010 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 7,201; Arkansas, 217; Mobile, 1,000; Florida, 197, Natchez, 56—together 31,680 bales. Of this amount, 20,000 bales, per Liverpool 11,572; Havre 7,410; Marseilles 956; Genoa 649; Havana 1,308; New York 1,156; Boston 1,266; Philadelphia 957; Baltimore 222; other ports 211—together 24,756 bales—making an addition to stock of 6,884 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 13th instant, a stock of 136,719 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839. Oct. 1, stock on hand 15c4
Receipts last three days 30430
previously 60,113 631832
..... 647327
Exports last three days 2176
previously 507902 510,078
Stock on hand 134719

There have not, for many years past, been so few unengaged vessels in port at this period of the season, as at the present time, and the high rates of freight consequent upon this state of things, tend greatly to depress our cotton market; for it follows as a necessary result, that, as the costs of shipment increase, prices for cotton must recede in the same ratio, the limit of orders from abroad being almost invariably made to include all charges up to the time of landing the cotton at the port of delivery. The very important influence, also, which the increased value of freights exercises upon the market, has lately been fully examined, as each successive advance, has been imm