NEW-ORLEANS.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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WHIG NOMINATIONS BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.

Third District.—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do LŒUFROY BARRAS, Lafourche.
3d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry.
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1840.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE:

Gentlemen,—Be pleased to state, that I am not a candidate for the legislature.

SAM'L J. PETERS.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The MAYOR, Mr. GAMBLE, on Saturday last, refused to administer the oath of office to Mr. PETERS and Mr. LOCKETT, two of the aldermen elect from the second ward of the second municipality. His reasons for so refusing were, we understand, that Mr. LOCKETT had violated his oath of office, by receiving a fee from the second municipality as counsel in a case in which that municipality was a party, when he was a member of its council; and that Mr. PETERS had also acted inconsistently with his obligations of office as understood by the Mayor. These objections relate to transactions which occurred prior to the election, and in respect to Mr. LOCKETT's transgression, to a matter, the legality of which is now pending before the tribunals of law.

We cannot but think that the MAYOR's conduct was dictated by a most exaggerated conception of his powers, which neither usage nor common sense will justify. No interpretation of the just powers of the MAYOR can make him the keeper of the consciences of the members of the council, nor can his opinion be considered as final upon any question of the infraction of their duties. Did the matters in dispute amount to such a breach of official duty as would warrant the ejection of those gentlemen from the council, proceedings should have been had against them whilst they were in office. But so far from those matters being a valid reason for the MAYOR's *refusal to swear them in* after the late election; it is clear that had they been impeached and turned out of office, a subsequent election would entitle them to their seats. Instances are on record of members of parliament, who, having been impeached, and turned out of office, offered for re-election to the very parliament from which they were ejected, and being returned by a majority of the people were qualified and took their seats. Nor did the government, at a time, too, when they were not over scrupulous of the people's rights, dare to obstruct them in so doing. A breach of duty, granting, for argument's sake, that there was one, cannot be cited to *resist a member's claim to a seat* in a subsequent council, unless there is a positive law which makes the delinquent forever ineligible. It matters not what the offence may be, if it does not work the disfranchisement of the party by express statutory provision, he may be chosen by the party to any office they may think fit to confer upon him. But the case is stronger against the MAYOR. The point of infraction of duty has never been decided against the claimants; and the grounds of objection to one of them is now pending before a court of law—upon a suit for the recovery of the fee paid. The MAYOR, by refusing to swear Mr. LOCKETT, has prejudged the case at law. And should the plea at law be decided against Mr. LOCKETT, no constitutional lawyer will give it as his serious opinion that such a decision would render him ineligible to re-election. Putting the case in the most favorable light for the MAYOR, we think his position utterly untenable. In discussing a question of this nature we do not allow ourselves to be lead astray by the heat and irritation which the MAYOR's course has created. It is a matter which requires serious deliberation—for an exercise of power which deprives a citizen of his constitutional privileges, or the people of their right to select their own public servants is of so grave a character as to demand the utmost deliberation in its treatment. We view this question more as a matter affecting public liberty than the individual interests of the parties concerned. All interpretations of power which militate against the sovereignty of the people should be scrutinized severely. The MAYOR's decision conflicts with the rights of the people of the second ward of the second municipality to select the two gentlemen in question to take charge of their interests in the council of that municipality. It is in it is conceived that the subject challenges the earnest consideration of every citizen.

FIRE.

☞ This morning at half past twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the lower story of No. 148 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, occupied by Mr. Ezekiel Tailor. Owing to the prompt aide of Company No. 7, who were first on the spot, and the others who came in shortly after, the flames were instantly extinguished. Very little of the contents of the lower story were saved.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

The Baltimore papers state that the brig BOYER, which was chartered by the Maryland State Colonization Society, to take out emigrants for the colony, stopped on her return with several passengers, at the island of Mayo. While there, she was seized by the authorities as a slaver. Capt. HALE, the passengers and crew were imprisoned, a prize crew put on board and the vessel sent to Porto Praya, for examination. After some time, she was released and the papers returned to the captain. But the vessel was without a man; the passengers, officers and crew were on a neighboring island, and were compelled to reach the brig twenty miles distant, in an open boat. All satisfaction or compensation for this illegal seizure and detention was refused. Capt. Hale had, therefore no alternative but to protest against the proceedings of the authorities of the Isle of Mayo, and place the affair before the U. S. government for redress.

☞ We have been requested to state that the repairs to the building, corner of Canal and Baronne streets, the use of which was granted by the legislature to the Commercial Library Society, are now completed; and that the librarian is prepared to deliver the books of that institution to the subscribers. During the recess, the library and valuable, richly bound in the English and French languages.

☞ The British steam ship *Argyle* left Liverpool on the 21 March, bound for this port. She was to touch at Cadiz and Madeira, and may be daily expected.

☞ The bill requiring the banks of Pennsylvania to resume unconditionally on the 15th January, 1841, has passed both houses of the legislature. Its approval by the governor was confidently anticipated.

☞ A few young woman, named Ruth Cragen, who had been seduced by a heartless scoundrel named Montgomery W. Saul, destroyed both herself and her child a few days since in New York, by leaping with her infant into the cistern.

☞ The commissioners of election in New York have divided the 17 wards, in 72 election districts.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A most atrocious and deplorable affray occurred at Belleville, N. J., on the 1st instant. A party of counterfeiters, horse thieves and other scoundrels had long been accustomed to make their haunts at the house of an individual named W. W. Brown, in Belleville. This Brown was believed to be the head of the gang, and had even repeatedly urged to leave the town, but had constantly refused. Some stolen horses had been traced to his possession, which upon demand he refused to give up or account for. Sheriff Warner with a posse of twelve men was placed to arrest him, but he was found in his house, and having a party of twenty or thirty with him, had justice defiance. An attack followed, and a regular fire was kept up on both sides for some minutes, in the course of which, Brown himself and five or five of the thieves were killed, and the rest of the assailants were either killed or dangerously wounded. Among the party defending the house the wife of Brown was conspicuous. She was seen to fire several times from a back window.

After some time the doors were forced open, and eight or ten persons captured. At the latest accounts, they were to be tried and punished by the summary process of Lynch law. Great excitement prevailed. Several thousand persons had collected on the spot, and such was the exasperated state of public feeling, that it was believed by the most of the prisoners would be executed, and that if any were let off, they would be forced to leave the country.

PEALE'S Museum was sold under the hammer on Saturday for $2200. We perceive that the enterprising doctor, not a whit discouraged by his failure, is determined to establish another museum, and offers liberal prices for specimens of natural history, and other curiosities.

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the ever polite and attentive Captain WINDLE, of the *Columbia*, for Houston and Galveston papers to the 6th inst. inclusive. They contain little of interest.

Two hundred and twenty-eight vessels entered the port of Galveston during the year 1839, and during the first quarter of 1840. Pretty well for the infancy of the young republic.

The Houston Chronicle of Commerce held its first meeting a few days since.

There is no further intelligence respecting the Indians.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. JONES, of the steamboat Prairie Belle, for very late Ohio and Kentucky papers. Among the list of the Ohio journals we find the *Cincinnati Herald*, and the *Investigator*, two new Harrison papers, that sustain the veteran with the power and eloquence of truth.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Prairie* for St. Louis and Vicksburg papers of a very late date.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN St. Louis took place on the 6th. It was expected to be very animated and somewhat close, in consequence of the deep rue exertions of the locofocos.

A SIGN.—A vote for the presidency was taken on board the steamer *Rosalie* on her passage from Warsaw to St. Louis. The vote stood—Harrison, 28—Van Buren, 13. Two of the voters were from Louisiana—of course they went for "Old Tip."

☞ "We call upon you to give us a sound currency," say the people to the administration. "The people expect too much from the government," replies Mr. Van Buren. "I trust you will re-elect me to the presidency," says Mr. Van Buren to the people. "The president expects too much from the people," reply a million of freemen.

Prentice.

We subjoin some further items of European intelligence received by the *Montreal*:

LONDON, March 5.

We have received the Madrid papers and private letters of the 28th ult.* They contain some interesting particulars of the situation of that capital under the reign of martial law. The garrison had passed the night under arms. The soldiers appeared imbued with the best spirits. General Balboa would, it was expected, be invested with the military command of the city. Although no disorder had actually occurred on the 26th, fears were entertained that the turmoil of a national guard, killed by a thrust of a lance in the riot of the 24th, would be used as an occasion for a revolt. At usual, the *disturbances* had been commenced by a band of boys, amounting to upwards of 100, but these were assaulted by rioters of a maturer age, and the chief promoters of the *emeute* were the civil and military governors, who, by their timidity or weakness, encouraged the ill-disposed to proceed in their criminal course, until the suppression of the revolt became a matter of difficulty. For example—they entered into conversation with the populace, who cried incessantly "the constitution forever!" Each time they listened to the pleasing sound reverently, and with great dignity, doffed their hats. It was not until this farce was found useless, that the lancers were called upon to act, and they did eventually disperse the mob, but not without bloodshed and loss of life. These letters contend that the *emeute* had no ramifications.

LONDON, March 4.

The following telegraphic despatches appear in the Paris papers of Monday:

BAYONNE, Feb. 20.—Two o'clock.

The sitting of the Cortes of the 23d was troubled by riotous, placed in the public tribunes. The sitting of yesterday, at out three o'clock, was disturbed by manifestations from without the place of the sitting, which lasted a quarter, as there was no cause existing for such proceedings, it was feared that the blow had been prepared. Government, in order to prevent the renewal of such circumstances, thought proper to declare the town in a state of siege. Quiet was instantly restored.

Advices from the quarter of General Gurbeneve, transmitted by Marshal Valee to the Minister of War, under date of the 22d Feb., gives the following details of the affairs which have taken place in the province of Oran, and which the Marshal represents as one of the finest feats of warfare found in military annals:—

Mostaganem and Mazagran were between the 2d and 6th February, the objects of several attacks, 1,200 men, 400 of whom were regular infantry, under the command of Mustapha Ben Tamy, having made the most strenuous efforts to carry possession of the redoubt of Mazagran. The insurrection, of our means of defence not allowing us to occupy the lower town, between 200 and 300 men vainly made a lodgment in it, and having made loop holes in the houses, opened a warm firing of musketry upon the rebels, while their house attacked it from the plain, and two pieces of cannon placed on a plat ma, at the rate of 600 shots, which, placed upon the walls. The defenders of the place, in number only 123, and having only one serviceable piece of artillery, had to sustain the attacks of this superior force for four successive days. The enemy was on the point of penetrating within the fortifications, in an assault which lasted only one hour, says Captain Lelievre, commander of the African chasseurs who formed the garrison, but by the obstinate intrepidity of our men the enemy was driven off, partly by the bayonet, and partly by the employment of hand grenades and even stones. Lieut. Col. Dalmas, with 400 men, sent from Mazagran by a body of twenty 700 and 800 horsemen, used all his endeavors to divide the enemy's forces, and made several sorties with the desired effect. In the morning of the 6th, the Arabs, 2,000 in number, made a last and desperate attack, but with no better success than before. Convinced of the inutility of their endeavors, and discouraged by their immense losses, they would no longer listen to the voices of their chiefs, and marched away, refusing even to convert the seige into a blockade. Excited by the fanatic addresses of Mustapha Ben Tamy, some Arabs had been warriors to join in the action. The brave men of them inscribed their names in a list as volunteers to make the assault, and were to have a reward amounting, it is said, to 100 boudjous. According to the most moderate estimate the enemy must have carried from the field between 500 and 600 killed and wounded. In the night preceding their retreat loud lamentations were heard in their camp, leading to a conclusion that several of the principal chiefs were among the dead. After the enemy's departure several silos were found filled with boulses which they were unable to carry away, and within a circuit of three leagues the carcasses of 74 horses were found. We have had only 42 men put *hors de combat*—of these Mazagran had three killed and 18 wounded.

BAYONNE, March, 1.

Espartero arrived before Seguis on the 23d, summoned the place to surrender, and on the refusal of the garrison, established his batteries, which played on the 25th, and silenced the fire of the enemy. An immediate surrender was expected.

BAYONNE, March 2.—A letter from Saragossa, of the 28th, announces that on the day preceding, at seven in the morning, the Christinos occupied Segura. Madrid was tranquil on the morning of the 26th.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Latest from Central America—By the brig Patsey II Boots, Capt Potters, we have Belize (Honduras) papers to the 29th ult. inclusive.

The civil wars in Central America continued as usual. On the 28th of January, Gen. Morazan, with a very small force, was encamped on the plain of Guazon, of the Liberal party, who, at under his command to limen completely routing him, not but banding his superiority of force, which was so well assisted by the Liberal chief. Trabuche with a great majority of small arms and a pack of artillery, nine officers including Guzman) and many others fell into the hands of the rebels, called the Liberals *prisoners*.

On the 8th of the same month, Major General Montemayor, commander in chief of the 2nd division of government troops, brought the rebel chief Sac Bonillas, and twenty-six of his men with the loss of 50 men, left dead on the field including the principal officers.

We extract the following, that Great Britain is likely to have a finger in the pie:

Belize, Feb 29.—Through the kindness of a friend we offer our readers this intelligence of a deputation and proclamation from the Indian tribes, which, however improbable it may be in a reception. We never knew before, that foreign residents in a country were called upon to interfere with civil disturbances in their adoptive country, and now we learn that in filing up arms at either border, but now we learn that in the case in Central America, where English subjects have actually been treated in this manner, and the Empire, with her Majesty at the head, insulted in the person of Her Majesty's Consul, setting him at defiance when he expostulated, and refuse recognizing him as his government. Who will there be so and to these feuds and jealousies! When! we repeat; and are almost sure in our reply.—Not until Great Britain shall take an active part in Central America, and of Great Britain can only play the same part with Central America, as France has been playing for many months back by blockading Buenos Ayres.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, April 2d, 1840.

THURSDAY EVENING,

This was the day assigned for the consideration of the majority and minority reports from the select committee on the public printing. The first branch of the subject, embracing the rates of charge for printing, &c., was reported upon some time ago by the majority and minority both. On the second branch, namely the propriety of separating the printing of the house from the political press of the country, the minority have prepared a report, and were waiting to present it,—but the majority not being ready with their report, the minority withhold their's for the present.

On Monday before last, Mr. Garland of Louisiana offered a resolution, declaring it expedient and proper to separate the public printing from the political press;—and instructing the chairman to report a bill accordingly making appropriation for erecting a building in which to execute the printing, providing suitable materials, procuring a superintendent, &c.

The chairman (Mr. Black,) moved to strike out the whole of this resolution, and substitute another declaring such a separation between the public printing and the political press, as was proposed by Mr. Garland, would be *unconstitutional*! and also highly inexpedient;—which substitute was adopted by the majority of the committee.

Mr. Black has had ten days to prepare a report giving the reasons for this opinion: but he is not yet ready.

After some conversation on the subject, this morning, during which Mr. Garland proposed to instruct the committee to report on the question of a divorce between the political press and the patronage of the government; the whole matter was postponed to Tuesday after noon, so as to give abundant time to the chairman to bring in his report.

All the reports will then be taken up together.

NEW JERSEY CASE.

The long-talked-of discussion on the motions of Mr. Williams and Mr. Bell, of the committee, went at length into an exposition of the course of the majority, showing most strongly and effectively their flagrant partiality and injustice.

At the close of the debate the bill introduced by Mr. Bell, for securing the freedom of electors, and reducing executive patronage, was taken up, and Mr. Waterson, of Tennessee, made a long speech in reply to Mr. Bell—after which the house adjourned.

In the senate, to-day, on motion of Mr. Norvell, the president's message, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Norvell making inquiries as to the military and naval preparations in progress along our northern and north-western frontier, by the British authorities, was referred to the committee on military affairs.

ADMIRAL IN THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. King, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of creating the rank of Admiral in the navy of the United States;—and of limiting the number of other officers in the service.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on military affairs, to inquire into the propriety of striking out from the appropriation bill the sum appropriated for the board of officers to West Point.

After the disposal of some private bills; the senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the continuance of the Cumberland road, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The debate on the great question in the senate, as well as in the house, has been unusually able and spirited. The friends of the measure will claim no more than the truth, when the administration is opposed to the work, while some of its friends in both branches are identified, in interest and feeling, with the progress of the work, and consequently opposed to the views of the administration on this subject. The opposition to the work have been met with much ability in the senate, this week, by senators favorable to the work.—The subject is one on which so much has been said and published, and is so generally understood that it is unnecessary to give notices of the different speeches. It has been ably discussed in brief speeches by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Wright and Smith of Indiana. The reply of the last mentioned gentleman to the speech of Mr. Clay of Alabama, was a most able and spirited answer to the objections that had been urged against the road. Its fate is very doubtful.

Washington, April 3d, 1840.

THE SENATE resumed the consideration of the Cumberland road bill, yesterday. Mr. Southard made a long, forcible and animated speech against the bill. He based his opposition on the destitute condition of the treasury, and stated that, favorable as he was to the enterprise, and desirous as he was for its continuance, he was imperiously called upon by the imperativeness of the treasury to record his vote against the bill.

He was followed by Mr. CLAY, in a most able and convincing speech on the same side, and after some further discussion, the bill was rejected by a vote of 21 to 20.

Memorials praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law were presented by different members.

Mr. Tallmadge, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was read twice and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill was then taken up, and after a long and spirited debate, it was rejected by a majority, after motions had been made to postpone it indefinitely and to refer it to the committee, before the report of the majority.

Mutiny.—A letter in the *Boston Transcript*, from Captain Glover, of the ship *Penny*, dated sooo, March 4th, discloses a diabolical plot of three of the crew of the vessel to murder the captain, officers and remainder of the crew, threaten plunder the vessel, and escape on the coast of Ireland in the ship's boat. One of the crew confidential disclosed the conspiracy to the captain, who, with the mutineers seized, while they had gunpowder in their possession. The party was on homecoming from Liverpool to New Orleans.

They were committed at Boston, where the mutineers will be tried and sent to prison.

A CARD.

Lest it should be supposed from the letter of Mr. LARUE, published in the Bee of the 11th instant, that I have designedly threwn difficulties in the way, to prevent a meeting between that gentleman and myself, I deem it my duty to make the following statement:—

In the first place, I was held to bail, not at the instance of my friend Mr. Brand, but at that of Mr. Menny, an intimate friend of Mr. Larue.

With regard to the propositions of the friends of Mr. Larue, "to meet at the United States barracks, and to leave the state," the following letter addressed to my acting friend, and submitted to those of Mr. Larue, will explain why neither could be accepted.—

New-Orleans, April 10, 1840.

Gentlemen,—

Having accepted Mr. Larue's challenge, it would afford me much pleasure to give him an immediate meeting at the place that has been suggested; but having previously pledged my word to the gentleman who became my security, not to do anything that might lead to a forfeiture of his bond, I do not feel myself at liberty to expose him to the risk, which he thinks would inevitably attend such a proceeding.

Other obligations, known to Mr. Larue, prevent my leaving the state at this moment; but I have reason to believe that this obstacle will be shortly removed, and that I shall have it in my power to arrange a meeting in the course of the ensuing month.

I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

J. MONRO MACKIE.

My situation and that of Mr. L. were altogether different—my friend waited upon me, and I gave him a forfeiture of the bond; and the gentleman who was my security refused to run that risk, by suffering me to accept Mr. Larue's proposition. On the other hand, Mr. L.'s security was one of his seconds, and entirely willing to take the chances of a forfeiture. My friends were besides satisfied after proper inquiry that a meeting at the barracks would not render my security less liable; and as to leaving the state, my affairs which implicate other persons, rendered it utterly impossible.

At the last meeting of our respective friends, a method coming from Mr. Larue himself, was proposed, by which I might in a few days be able to leave the state. Upon hearing this, I addressed Mr. Larue the following note, which was put into his hands and into those of his friends, by Mr. Davis.

New-Orleans, April 10, 1840.

J. G. Larue, Esq.,

Sir,—

I understand that you have suggested to my friends a plan by which you think I can be relieved from the United States District Court, and thereby be enabled to afford you an early meeting. I have referred the matter to my legal advisers, and should they consider the proposed plan practicable, it will be adopted with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.

Very respectfully,

J. MONRO MACKIE.

GALVESTON PRICE CURRENT, APRIL 3.

We have but little change to note in the markets—some little more activity prevails, and several lines of goods have changed hands at our quotations; the stock on hands is extensive, except coffee, which appears to be scarce, and inquired for.

Flour ⅌ bbl	$8@$9 00
Bacon ⅌ lb	4@5c
Pork ⅌ brl	$18@20
Lard ⅌ lb	6@7c
Whiskey ⅌ gal	30@40
Coffee ⅌ lb	8@9c
Sugar, brown, ⅌ lb	6@7c
Sugar, loaf,	9@10c
Molasses ⅌ gal	30@40
Rice ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Teas ⅌ lb	$1 00@$3 00
Salt sack,	$1 00@$1 00
Nails ⅌ lb	17@18c
Tobacco ⅌ lb	7@8c
W Glass, ⅌ box	6 0
Potatoes ⅌ brl	$1 50@$1
Corn ⅌ lb	$1 00@$1 12
Cheese ⅌ lb	9@10c
Bread, navy,	10@14 ⅌ brl
Bread, pilot	16@17 ⅌ brl
Crackers ⅌ lb	10@12c
Candles, tallow, ⅌ lb	16@20
Candles, sperm, ⅌ lb	25c
Cider ⅌ brl	$12@$15
Shirtings ⅌ yard	50c 60c
Sheetings, ⅌ yard	12
Plaids,	70@75
Checks	12@17
Bed ticking,	22@31

Calicoes, 5@6c
Coffish ⅌ lb 5@6c
Herring ⅌ box 50c
Mackerel No 1 & 2 ⅌ brl $30
Raisins ⅌ box, 6@7c
Lemons ⅌ box 3@3c
Oats ⅌ bushel, 30c
Shelled corn ⅌ bushel, 30c
Tumbler ⅌ lb 1 00@1 75
Hides ⅌ lb 2@2c
Iron ⅌ lb 18@2c
Leather ⅌ lb 20
Lime ⅌ brl 10@15
Tar, pitch, and turpentine ⅌ brl, 6@10
Oil—lamp and linseed—⅌ gallon, 30@
Porter and ale ⅌ brl, 15@20
Mess Beef ⅌ brl 18@20
Prime do do, 0@0
Mess Pork ⅌ brl, 18@20
Prime do do, 15@16
Ham ⅌ lb, 10@00
Middlings, 10@0
Lard ⅌ lb, 8@9
Butter ⅌ lb, 15@0
Shot ⅌ bag, 8@0
Cigars ⅌ 100 0 12@18
Soap ⅌ lb, 8@0

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Ohio: 262 hhds tobacco, 275 pigs lead, 40 bales cotton, 195 bbls pork, 100 do molasses; 200 kegs lard and sundries.

New York—Per brig Orleans: 882 hhds sugar, 113 hhds molasses, 300 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar, 10 bbls spirits turpentine, 61 bbls pork, 51 bales cotton, 16 kegs lard and sundries.

.....Per schr Mount Moriah: 156 hhds sugar, 282 bbls flour, 49 tcs 81 hhds molasses.

.....Per schr Oregon: 375 pigs lead, 65 casks pork, 99 bbls 331 kegs lard, 312 bbls flour, 40 do molasses.

Boston—Per brig Pan Pan: 699 bbls flour, 500 do pork, 601 kegs 13 half bbls lard and sundries.

.....Per schr Elliot—108 bales cotton, 551 bbls pork, 40 do beef, 120 bbls molasses, 171 do flour, 420 kegs lard, 2 bbls do, 6 bbls beef.

Managua—Per schr Champion: groceries and provisions.

Pensacola—Per schr Mary Jane: lots provisions and groceries.

Richmond—Per schr Charles: 19 bales cotton, 374 kegs lard, 21,300 pcs pork, 31 bbls bacon, &c.

Havana—Per brig Wyoming: 200 bbls flour, 498 kegs lard, 53 bbls 7 half do 101 kegs butter.

.....Per brig Isaac Enrique: 352 bales cotton, 300 staves.

.....Per schr A. Stein: 100 bbls flour, 100 bbs claret.

St Thomas—Per schr Victoria: 38 bbls 145 bales tobacco, 300 staves, 214 bbls flour.

Habana—Per schr Lewis Jones: 1198 shs wheat.

Liverpool—Per ship Franklin: 1414 bales cotton, 100 bbls tobacco, 500 bbls flour.

Gibraltar—Per ship Wm Tell: 2.5 bales tobacco, 300 bales cotton, 70 bbls flour, 3000 staves.

Galveston—Per steam packet New York: sast groceries, mdse and furniture

Hamburg—Per Barque Bostonian: 707 bales cotton.

Mamaroneck—Per schr Watchman: 25 bbls flour, sast dry goods, mdse, &c.

Mobile—Per ship Bombay: 500 shs salt, 40 tons coal.

.....Per schr C W Batchelor: groceries on consignment.

IMPORTS.

Glasgow—Per ship Lagrange: 132 tons coal, to order.

Liverpool—Per ship Potomac: 3000 shs salt, to order.

.....Per ship Columbus: 3000 shs salt, to order.

.....Per ship Washington: 111 pigs 16 casks and 30 crates earthen-ware, 31 casks 1 crate and 1 box hardware, 10 bales and 1 box drugs, 14 boxes wine 5 casks porter, 5 casks tin, 500 shs sal.

.....Per ship Omaria: 200 shs salt, to order.

.....Per ship Sheffield: 700 bbls salt.

.....Per ship Cincinnati: 922 sacks salt, 71 crates earthen-ware and sundries.

.....Per brig Dale: 202 chests and 9 bbls earthen-ware, 250 sacks salt, 100 tons coal, sundries, guns, porter, ale, medicines, cheese, sweets, salmon, paint, potatoes, bacon, herrings, hams, &c.

.....Per Barque Wave: 2639 sacks salt and 10 tons 4 qr quoins.

.....Per brig Mary: 1825 shs salt, 550 bbs tin and 4 in slates.

Galveston—Per steam packet Columbia: 40 bales cotton 1 pettirce and mdse.

Havre—Per ship Rubicon: sast mdse.

.....Per ship Mary Ann: sast mdse.

.....Per ship Ann: ballast, to Brander, McKenna & Wright.

.....Per ship Hayes: ballast, to master.

Bordeaux—Per brig L'Orient: wine, brandy, vinegar, garlic, preserves, cocks, shrubbery and mdse.

Havana—Per brig Isabella: 1 box sugar.

.....Per brig Catharine: 1701 bags coffee, 10 cigars and fruit.

Martinique—Per brig Frances Louise; ballast, to master.

Boston—Per brig Margaret: 250 non ice, to master.

.....Per brig Escalus: 200 tons ice, to J Toro.

New York—Per brig Virginia: as out of mdse.

Baltimore—Per brig Shamrock: assorted mdse and 13 negroes.

Tobasco—Per brigantine Caterina: 1500 qtls logwood, 100 hides and 9 bales indigo, to J W Zachariah & co.

Philadelphia—Per brig Snow: assorted mdse

Thomaston—Per brig Mary Cole: 1100 casks lime, to Bedford & Beck.

.....Per brig Beaver: 950 casks lime, to order.

.....Per schr Grecian: 1000 casks lime, to order.

Kingston—Per schr Molestes: ballast, to master.

Apalach cola—Per schr Harriet: 77 bales cotton, to order.

Falmouth, Ja.—Per schr Gov Arnold: 200 puncheons rum, 100 bbls sto, 60 qr bbls fish, and 500 bags pimento, to J W Zachariah & co.

Mobile—Per schr Enterprise: 900 sacks salt, to order.

.....Per schr Augusta: 600 sks salt, to order.

.....Per schr Exchange: 200 sks salt, to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Per steamboat United States from St Louis—412 bbls pork, 377 bags lard, 93 bbls 292 sacks wheat, to J Bridge & co; 1325 pigs lead E A Bibles; 250 do A Fulton & co; 250 do Wm Fowler; 170 do R H McClure; 10 tcs 14 cases tobacco, C Doane; 28 half bbls lard J Hilton; 264 bbls A & G H Wellington; 118 bbls potatoes Synchon & Jackson; 158 bbls beef, 6 bbls tobacco, do, T G Draper; 1 bbl tobacco J Valentine & co; 1 do A Jacobs; 1 do Bowe & Crenshaw; 10 do Hills & Sloanett; 2 do A Tyler, 3 do, 2 bales cotton, Frierson, Dale & co; 479 shs corn Shaw & Jones.

Per steamboat Paragon from Portsmouth, Ohio—501 bbls pork, 7 do beans, 41 casks hams, 2 do Sausees, 3 bbls 281 kegs lard, 1 do tongues, 2 bbls 2 half do do; 160 bbls pork, 2 do hams, 8 do 3 kegs pigs feet, J S Brown or J Vain & co; 1161 bbls flour Adams & Hartwell.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Paducah 2 flats from Tuscumbia, Ala, with 426 bales cotton to Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; Frierson, Dale & co; Lockart, Fern & Donegan.

Per steamboat Florida from Pittsburg—613 bbls flour, Ogden & Boutigny; 60 do Stetson & Avery; 500 do Jno Gold land; 200 do, 10 bbls bacon, Layte & Aneulong; 26 bbls do Curtis & Buddenhoff; 20 bxs twist, J H Walker & co; 40 pcs hog, J Forstall; 20 do Tuesley; 1 do Rosman & co; 11 kegs butter Ferguson & Reid; 20 bbls whiskey, owner on board.

.....Per steamboat from Cincinnati—50 bbls eggs, 5 half do do do do do, 2 do do do do, 2 do do do do, 2