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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1839

THE MAILS

Two mails per week for the last month! Not only the mail failing from beyond Mobile every other day, but no boat arriving at least once half the time! Such is the present condition of the post-office department in New Orleans. What an impressive commentary upon the trustworthiness of the administration!

The second commercial city in the Union is not bountifully provided with a semi-weekly mail, thanks to the abundant benevolence of AMOS KENDALL. The good people of this great mercantile mart, should assuredly sustain and encourage an administration, which in the infinitude of its wisdom, and the lavishness of its liberality, graciously deigns to confer upon them so unspeakable a blessing. We presume that in the course of time, especially if the sainted AMOS should have reason to believe that locofocoism is spreading in this vicinity, we may even aspire, without rebuke, to the conveniences of a tri-weekly mail. Who knows? Perhaps things may once more resume their former character, and we may be indebted to the postmaster-general for a daily mail—at least in expectation. At present, however, we have no occasion to trouble ourselves with anticipations of diurnal arrivals. The first-place, the number of boats employed in the service, is wholly insufficient for the purposes required; and, in the second, they are so ill managed as to run ashore on an average every second or third trip. So we must needs be content with the semi-weekly mail, and think our good fortune that we receive it so often. AMOS KENDALL has, we presume, been too diligently engaged in calculating the chances of the speakership in congress, and furnishing arguments to give color to the atrocious conduct of the locofocos in that body, to bestow a thought upon the duties of his station. Now that these questions are most probably settled, this exalted personage may paradventure find leisure to cast a glance upon the administration of his functions, and to look into the derelictions of contractors and the rascality of stagedrivers.

TRIBUTES OF DISINTERESTED PERSONS, TO THE EXALTED WORTH OF GEN'L. HARRISON.

Chevalier, an enlightened French traveller, who published a book of interesting letters about our country, observed that the adage that "Republics are ungrateful," was abundantly realized in the U. S. He refers to Mr. Gallatin who, after having grown old in the service of the country; after having been forty years a legislator, a member of the Cabinet, a Minister abroad, after having taken part in many a wise and good measure of the Federal Government, was dismissed without any provision, and would have terminated his life in poverty, had not his friends given him the office he holds; to Mr. Jefferson, and to Mr. Munroe, one of whom was reduced to the necessity of asking permission of the Virginia legislature to dispose of his real estate, by lottery, and the other constrained to implore the compassion of Congress.

As another instance of national injustice, he was struck with the case of General HARRISON. Chevalier encountered that gentleman at Cincinnati, and gives the following comment:—*Madisonian.*

"I had observed, at the hotel, a man of about the medium height, stout and muscular, and of about the age of sixty years, yet with the active step and lively air of youth. I had been struck with his open and cheerful expression, the serenity of his manners and a certain air of command, which appeared through his plain dress. 'That is, (said the lady) General HARRISON, Clerk of the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas.' What! General HARRISON of the Tippecanoe and the Thames? 'The same; the ex-general of the conquerer of Tecumseh and Proctor; the avenger of our disasters on the Raisin and at Detroit; the ex-governor of the Territory of Indiana, the ex-member in Congress, the ex-minister of the United States to one of the South American Republics. He has grown old in the service of his country, he has passed twenty years of his life in those fierce wars with the Indians, in which there was less glory to be won, but more dangers to be encountered than at Rivoli and Austerlitz—He is now poor, with a numerous family, neglected by the federal government, although yet vigorous, because he had the independence to think for himself.'

The following extract is taken from the message of Governor SNYDER to the leg slature in 1833:

"*The blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more murderous Proctor, REST ON HARRISON, and his gallant army.*

In a speech delivered in congress, by Col. JOHNSON, the VICE PRESIDENT! he made the following remarks:

"Who is Gen HARRISON? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune, in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his "fortune, life and sacred honor," to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the west is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally believed in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the cabinets of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was twice victorious in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The last extract is from a gentleman who had every opportunity of knowing and appreciating the character of Gen HARRISON, and a man whose word will go as far as that of any other in the ranks of the administration. Col. JOHNSON was with Gen HARRISON the last way, and greatly distinguished himself in the victory of the Thames.

Perhaps [illegible] days of WASHINGTON, no man [illegible] the admiration & esteem [illegible] Gen HARRISON. Political friends [illegible] in his neighbor and the stranger in the [illegible] in rendering to him the homage due to a patriot and a sage.

NAVAL.

We learn from the Pensacola *Gazette* that the U. States frigate *Macedonian*, sloop of war *Ontario*, and schooner Grampus, left port on the 18th, she for a cruize in the Windward West India Islands, and the latter for Tampico.

NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES AND TURF REGISTER.—Persons wishing to subscribe to these sterling publications, or either of them, can do so by calling at Wm McKean's book store, on the corner of Camp and Common streets.

These papers, under their spirited proprietor, Wm T. Porter, have acquired great reputation for correctness of information on all matters pertaining to the turf, both in this country and in Europe.

MR. GRUNDY.—It is understood that Felix Grundy will accept the office of United States senator from Tennessee, and that his successor as attorney general will be Mr. Wilkins, or Mr. Dallas of Pennsylvania.

FROM TEXAS.

By an arrival from Texas, we have Galveston dates to the 21st inclusive. The papers contain little of interest.

Allen A. M. Jackson has been appointed collector of the port of Galveston. The Galveston *Gazette* thinks the appointment a good one.

Judge Waller has been appointed post master general of Texas.

A proposition was to be made to lay up the navy in ordinary, with the exception of one brig and a schooner, and to sell the steam ship Zavalla.

Provisions were plenty at Austin.

A proposition was before congress to adopt the common law of England, and, it was thought, would pass.

Congress it was supposed would not adjourn before the middle of next month.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, the leading loco-foco paper of the south, in an article on the Harrisburg nominations, advises the whig party to surrender.

"To this gratuitous counsel, we reply in the language of HARRISON to PROCTOR, when the British general ordered him to surrender, at Fort Meigs. 'Tell GEN. PROCTOR,' said the undaunted HARRISON, 'that if he takes this fort, he will do it in a manner that will shed more glory upon him than a thousand surrenders.'"

The Boston papers have come out for Gen. HARRISON, with ardor and unanimity. The north and south have spoken; the west will soon be heard from. From Indiana Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, we shall soon have shouts of triumph and bright omens of success. Van Buren's knell has rung.

The contested election in the Virginia legislature for the borough of Norfolk, has been sent back to the people, and a new election ordered by the governor, to take place on the 16th inst. Messrs. Alleyn and Cunningham are again the candidates. The first is a whig.

GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Robert Raymond Reid, formerly of Augusta, has been appointed by the president of the United States, governor of the territory, in the place of governor Call, superseded.

DAGUERROTYPE.—Mr. Gourand, of New York, is exhibiting specimens of the Daguerreotype they are said to be exquisitely beautiful. It is utterly impossible for language to describe their perfections, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, and equally impossible for one who has not seen them to derive from language a just conception of the wonderful effects produced.

THE LIVERPOOL, which was to leave New-York on 15th ult was expected to carry out at least a *million half of dollars* in specie and state bonds to the [illegible]

ARE S[illegible] Wilmington, (ARK.) [illegible] on the frontier, and [illegible] that there was no appearance of a war in that quarter.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

MADAME LECOMTE, the distinguished dancer, [illegible] gave a farewell benefit the above establishment, and will [illegible] evening in a beautiful [illegible] lady 'fulfilled several [illegible] Spanish and French theatres, last winter, and no doubt will be greeted by large audience.

FROM WASHINGTON—NO SPEAKER.

December 15th.

Our correspondence of the 15th, (Sunday,) has not come to hand. We learn, however, from Richmond Journals of the 17th, that all the efforts of the administration to elect a locofoco speaker on the night of the 11th were fruitless. Seven ballots were held, each successive vote only rendering the result yet more uncertain. From the Richmond *Whig*, of the 17th, we extract a portion of a letter from a distinguished member of the Virginia congressional delegation, in explanation of the contest. It will be found interesting and instructive:

Extract of a letter from a member of congress.

Washington City, December 15th.

I have barely time to give you the result of six ballotings that took place last night for speaker of the house. By the most unconstitutional and alarming exercise of brute force, New Jersey has been deprived of her representation on the floor of congress, and so the majority, of all means of accomplishing the great ends for which we are elected. It remains to be seen whether the other states of the confederacy will patiently submit to so violent an encroachment on state sovereignty, which may, in the next instance, be applied to ourselves. I do hope that all parties in our legislature will, with one voice, remonstrate against the flagrant outrage that has been practised upon one of the weakest confederated states—in my opinion it would be unmanly in them not to do so—it is a subject of too much and too grave importance to be slighted off—it is a stretch of power, *through the instruments of the executive, never yet attempted; or conceived even in the madness of party power.* If we are not now on the nobis of a revolution, then I beg to know what will bring us to it short of actual war.

That the party in power have determined never to surrender it, while there is a spoils to feed upon, is made manifest from the facts that have transpired relative to the case of Charles J Ingersoll, whose pretensions have been sustained by the whole party and party press from the time of the election up to the moment of the meeting of congress, when he was encouraged to occupy a seat in the Hall, ready to be sworn, circumstances might require, and when it was ascertained that they had the numerical strength, (*by the absence of our men,*) to reject the New Jersey members, they dismissed him, unceremoniously, from their services, and not one man dared to pass through the letter on the division of the house upon the question, "shall he be allowed to vote." Without a trial, regularly brought up, he has been sent home, *when his vote was not needed.* However, to the ballots:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th
John W. Jones,	113	113	110	101	71	39
John Bell,	102	99	1	2	22	21
Wm C. Dawson,	11	11	103	77	4	1
F. W. Pickens,	5	5	7	8	6	4
Dixon H. Lewis,	3	5	6	14	49	79
R. M. T. Hunter,	—	—	5	29	68	63
Levi Lincoln,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scattering,	1	1	2	3	10	10

It is impossible to form a conjecture as to the result; Hunter was never thought of until last night, and was taken up by our friends, who thought he would be less objectionable than a positive supporter of the administration, and that he might carry with him some of Calhoun's men.

I am inclined to think that the whige ought to refuse to recognise it, as a constitutionally organized house, and refuse to participate in their proceedings, and to invoke the aid of the state legislatures and the people, to put these people to rights by remonstrance on the one hand, and instructions on the other; for it is a question directly and immediately touching the existence of the Union itself. Can any man doubt that if Virginia has voted by general ticket, and her representatives had been thus unceremoniously kicked out of congress, that it would have terminated in bloodshed and dissolution, when the alarming doctrine was avowed too, that the state had no constitutional right to purge their own polls, and this by a member of their party, professing to be an ultra state rights man!—(Mr. Pickens of South Carolina.) What can better serve to show the madness of party spirit than such a doctrine from such a quarter!

We begged them to introduce their own men who contested the seats of the returned members, and their right to vote, but as they had no use for them, they liberally declined it, and the admission was frankly made by Mr. Frank Thomas of Maryland, their most prominent, and I am inclined to think the most intelligent of their party, that there was no evidence *that would entitle them to take their seats*, in the absence of the other five members returned according to the laws and forms of New Jersey, *literally and strictly* such as has been uniformly held and still unquestionable, and precisely such as Mr. Randolph, the undisputed member, presented, and yet upon such grounds, a pretence, they were to be set aside, and New Jersey disfranchised on the most important question that can be presented during the session. To reach their purposes, one day New Jersey, *entitled to six representatives*, votes *eleven*, on the next *she is deprived of all*, and this too by a body of men not themselves organized or sworn. In the name of God, when will the people awake from their lethargy and hurl these men into obscurity and darkness, and restore the republic to wise and virtuous hands!

When I commenced, I intended only to give you the result of the balloting, but the importance of the subject has pressed itself so forcibly on my mind, that I have been led to give you some of the particulars of the outrage that has been practised. At such a time nothing but severe indisposition, which disqualified me from speaking, could have kept me silent, though I could have done no good. What has played his part to the entire satisfaction of his friends, and I wish to God I could have had the physical capacity to have fought with him.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the street authorities to the very dangerous practice of servants emptying out hot ashes opposite their doors. The writer of this had his goddaughter on fire this morning from cinders thrown out opposite his store. Besides, persons walking the streets are in imminent danger of getting their eyes filled with this stuff. I think there is a law to provide against such practices, and it should be enforced. A notice of this in the Bee will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

CANADA.

The *New-York Herald* of the 14th, contains a copy of governor Poulett Thompson's second message to the Upper Canada legislature, proposing the union of the two Canadas. After a concise survey of the financial embarrassments, discontents and difficulties weighing upon the provinces, the governor proceeds to urge the adoption of the proposed measures on the following terms:

"With a view to remove all these difficulties, to relieve the financial embarrassments of Upper Canada, to enable her to complete her public works, and develope her agricultural capabilities, to restore constitution I government to Lower Canada, to establish a firm, impartial and vigorous government for both, and to unite the people within them, in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connexion, the union is decreed, by her majesty's government, and that measure alone, if tried on just principles, appears adequate to the occasion.

"Those principles in the opinion of her majesty's advisers are, a just regard to the claims of either province, in adjusting the terms of the union, the maintenance of the three estates of the provincial legislature, the settlement of a permanent civil list, for securing the independence of the judges—and to the executive government, that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good; and the establishment of a system of local government, adapted to the wants of the people.

"It was with great satisfaction that her majesty's government learnt that upon the question of the union itself the house of assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during the last session, and it only remains for the governor general now to write their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be effected."

The first of the terms of the contemplated reunion, is the equal representation of each province in the United legislature; the second, is the grant of a sufficient civil list; the third, that so much of the existing debt of Upper Canada, as has been contracted for public works of a general nature, should, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the united province.

Great opposition and a very animated and prolonged discussion are anticipated in the provincial legislature. The Herald thinks the proposed measures will be carried through. We are of opinion that they will meet with much difficulty, discord and delay.

"We are requested to state that Robert Barlian, of the office of Equity & Justice, is the authorized agent for the New York Democratic Republican and New Era. Members of congress and others, who are desirous of subscribing, will therefore leave their address with him.—*Washington Globe.*

"Will no one of the auditors or officers at the capitol act as agent for the 'True American?' If any one of them will, we will give him a commission of ten per cent on all subscriptions, and throw into the bargain the edification he will surely receive from the perusal of our columns. Letters post paid to us will be promptly attended to.—*True American.*

We advise our neighbor not to select an office-holder to manage his affairs, if he intends to establish his agency at Washington. If he does he will have to pay more than ten per cent. commission.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs Editors,—Gentlemen, I was this day much surprised to learn, per the Bulletin board, that the Cars had actually swinging several miles, and that the Lady of the Lake was again ashore on a sand bar. I was in hopes that my former communication would have had some weight with the mail contractor—in regard to the necessity, of employing competent pilots on his boats. But we find on enquiry that it has had an effect diametrically opposite to what we had anticipated, in as far as we learn from undoubted authority, that instead of persuading him, it would be to his interest to employ a competent pilot for each of his boats, he has been induced to discharge from his service a meritorious officer in order to make room for the only pilot he had in his employ as master. This will not do—something is wrong, and we are determined to sift it to the bottom—and if not satisfied, we shall just assuredly make Mr. Breedlove, as well as Amos Kendall, acquainted with our views upon this subject, as well as many others, connected with the mail department. We again respectfully advise Mr. Breedlove to employ competent pilots upon all his boats, as he will be compelled to inform the department at Washington how remiss he is in fulfilling the duties of contractor. More anon. TRUTH.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We copy a few o the remarks of some of the delegates in this body, when the nomination was made known. They demonstrate the good feeling and unanimity which pervaded the convention.

SATURDAY, December 7.

As soon as the journal of yesterday had been read, Mr. Banks, of Kentucky, said, before the final action of the convention was had upon the report of the committee, made last night, he desired an opportunity to express his determination to support cordially whatever might be the nominee of the convention. Instrated that the first choice of his constituents was HENRY CLAY. His constituents were unconquering; but it was their hostility to MARTIN VAN BUREN. They had left him uninstructed so to the nominee should vote for except on the first ballot, and that now, having come here, he stood upon the ground of hostility, uncompromising hostility, to MARTIN VAN BUREN, and for that reason he would support the nomination.

Mr. R. Johnson, of Maryland, said the first choice of Maryland was well known, and that he had come here to support, and had supported, that choice, until it was f und that there was another name, under whgh they could carry dismay into the ranks of the opponents of democracy, with perhaps better hope of success. He was willing to unfurl the banner of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the breeze, persuaded that, as Maryland had already triumphed once with the name of HARRISON, she would do it again.

The President of the convention (Gov Barbour, of Virginia) then rose and said he hoped he might be permitted to make a few remarks upon the momentous subject before the convention. He said his first choice had been Henry Clay, and he had voted for him throughout the whole of the balloting. He went into an eulogium upon the character of that illustrious individual that produced an enthusiastic feeling throughout the convention. I have known him long, said Mr B from his infancy, and have been brought in conflict with him in the councils of the nation—in many situations of important and of confidential intercourse, yet throughout all this intercourse I have never known him to make a single remark that was not full of honor, full of integrity and love of country. It was not necessary for him to attempt to add any thing to the fame of such a man by eulogy or otherwise; he would occupy one of the brightest pages in his country's history. There is nothing little about him, said Mr. B., he cannot be made the corrupt tool of any party, and if he had been put in nomination we should witness a new era in our political government.

He concluded by expressing his entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and in assuring the convention of his determination to use his best efforts to carry into effect the object of the convention in his nomination.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, had no sacrifices to make; obedience, he said, was better than sacrifice; and he heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the gentleman who had preceded him.

Mr Burnett, of Ohio, said he could not refrain from expressing his cordial assent to the high eulogiums that had been pronounced upon the character of Mr. CLAY, but he desired, before he set down, to say a word or two in relation to W. H. HARRISON. He then went into a brief relation of some of the prominent features in the history of General Harrison's life, portraying the spirit of patriotism that had actuated him, when a boy, to leave his studies, and make his way to the wilderness of the West, to assist his harassed countrymen in fighting the enemies of his country; how he had taken his knapsack upon his back, and in the dreary winter of '91, had marched at the head of his little band, and had not left the field until he had buried the bones of the slain. He spoke of his gallant defence of Fort Meigs against the insolent Proctor, who attacked him in that little hut of mud with a force infinitely greater than was in the possession of General Harrison.

He related the answer which this gallant officer returned to Gen. Proctor, when he demanded the surrender of the fort on the ground of his superior force: "Tell General Proctor," said the fearless Harrison, "That I know my strength, and I know his, he takes the fort, he will take it in just way that will do him more honor than a thousand surrenders." He spoke of his military services at Tippecanoe; and then turned to his civil qualifications, which he represented as no less illustrious than his military. He was a scholar, a historian, and a statesman, and what was more—an honest man. In proof of this, Mr. B. referred to the fact that Gen. Harrison had been in station where it would have been perfectly easy to have made himself rich by using the money which came to his hands, but, on retiring from public life, he had returned a poor man. Mr B went on at some length to draw the portrait of this illustrious hero and statesman. He said, if Gen. Harrison went to Washington, he went there without having any grief to avenge or favors to bestow. He believed there was patriotism enough in the land to save it, and he hoped we would be able to transmit it to our children as we had received it from our fathers, and, in the language of a distinguished son of Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) he would subscribe to the motto, "Union for the sake of the Union."

M. J. R. LIVINGSTON, of New York, then rose, and the venerable appearance of this heavy headed patriot, as he stood amidst the cheers of the assemblage, bowed down with years, was calculated to fill every one with feelings of awe and veneration. His feelings were much agitated, and, although his body bears evident marks of the ravages of time, yet his mind is clear, and his expression very animated.

Where am I? said he. In Harrisburg! What brought me here? A love of country—a wish to see the powers that be prostrated, because I believe them to be destructive of every principle of good government. Mr. L. said he had been a democrat since '98, and he had never been out of harness. The majority must govern. This is the principle of democracy—faction and dissention were its bane; and as soon as men were suffered to usurp the place of principle, it was destroyed.

He went on in a strain of eloquent and lucid illustrations to portray the evils of our government, and expressed his hearty co-operation in the objects of the convention, and assured the convention that he—and, so far as he knew, the entire whig strength of New York—would go entirely for the nominee.

Gov. Metcalf, of Kentucky, followed, and in a very eloquent address pawed merited and very high encomiums upon the character of the son of Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) whom he said he had come there to support. But (said Gov. M.,) I am persuaded that if Mr. Clay had been here himself, he would be the first to urge us we have done. It was been his desire, and well he knew it, that no feelings of personal consideration should induce any to cast a vote for him if it was all calculated to defeat that harmony which was necessary to secure certain success.

Gov. M. went on in one of the most eloquent strains we have listened to, to portray the character of the party in power, and to show the way in which they effect their objects.

In conclusion, Gov. Metcalfe said, in leaving Mr. Clay and going for Mr. Harrison, I am but stepping from the side of one great and glorious individual to take my stand by the side of another—a very, very transcendent one. The honored Kentucky, he assured them, would be amongst the foremost in the contest on the side of Harrison, and if they were defeated, they would be found in the last ditch. But he was so confident of success as he was that the people were fit for self-government.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By R. B. Sykes, at No. 51 Magazine street, at 10 o'clock—clothing and annuals.

By J. B. Blache, at No. 108 Levee street, at 10 o'clock—a store.

By Beard & Kendig, at No. 58 Common street, at 10 o'clock—boots, brogans, &c.

☞ We are authorized to state that FREDERICK BUISSON, esq., at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, and that he will be generally supported.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. d30

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce in your valuable journal that Col. CHAS CUVELLIER, yielding to the publicly expressed wishes of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to become a candidate for mayor at the ensuing election. VOX POPULI. d24tf

☞ *Messrs. Editors:*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Gaussoin, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities. d3

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS. n11

☞ We are authorised to announce that Mr J. F. BARTHELEMY is a candidate for Alderman of the third ward of municipality number three. d9

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Eliza, 210 hhds sugar and 99 bbls molasses.

Liverpool—Per barque Chanticleer, 582 bales cotton.

Havre—Per barque Bushan—1280 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Catahoula (Mex.)—Per ship Albemarle—800 casks lime, to master.

Boston—Per brig Atlanta—300 tierces, to J Tours.

Camden, (Me.)—Per brig Hamilton—801 bbls lime, 60 bbls 80 bbls flour, to master.

Rio Janeiro—Per brig Leander—32 sacks coffee to G Girardin & co.

Barcelona—Per schr Ulisses—wine and fruit to J R Scott & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Fort Hudson: 107 bales cotton 60 hhds sugar, 24 barrels do, 3 kegs do, 4 bbls do, 36 bbls do & Thompson, 28 Brand & Landry, 32 P A Hardy, 10 Bailey & Fellows, 10 do, Kelly, Payne & Hawkins, 14 A Tucker & co, 11 Conner, Gillespie & co, 10 Hunter & co, 12 Smith & Kirkham, 7 Finley & co, 6 Cantwell & Hicks, 5 Baldwin & Bell, 6 do, 7 B Bell, 10 Bell & Hunter, 10 Vantman & co, 19 Fitzenan, Dale & co, 49 Arthur, Lake & Walker, 17 Turner & Gardner, 46 Kerman, Abernethy & Hanna, 61 P A Hardy, 1 Hanna & Earle, 2 Earle & co, 20 Bobbs, 22 Prescott, Jones & co, 14 J M Bell, 16 K J Farrell, 40 M White & co, 50 L Wilkinson, 19 owner on board.

Per steamboat New Albany from mouth Ohio 20th inst—reports 5 feet water in Ohio and Mississippi, a few miles below Louisville; 6 feet in Upper Mississippi. Left at the Falls 18th inst, at 4 p. m. Boats passing down the falls with ease. Left at Louisville 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Boats passing down the falls with ease. Left at Cincinnati 16th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Boats passing down the falls with ease. Left at Pittsburgh 12th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Boats passing down the falls with ease. Left at Wheeling 11th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Boats passing down the falls with ease. Left at Brownsville 10th inst, at 10 o'clock, a