NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1841.

The *Globe* whines piteously on the subject of proscription. Its lamentations are almost sufficient to move a stone. What is most singular and philanthropic, is that according to its own account, during he Van Buren administration, nearly all the offices n the country were filled by whigs. Hence its Lamenuls are bestowed upon its political foes. How disinterested! Really the *Globe* is getting humanized and is rapidly attaining that pitch of moral self-control by which virtuous people are enabled to fulfil the eriptural maxim—forgive thine enemies.

Some people, however, very uncharitably declare that when the *Globe* swore that the wicked whigs monopolized all the offices in the country, it was putting forth a *flagrant falsehood*; but now further deception being unavailing and unnecessary, he truth slips out and it admits that its own party had possession of all the places of trust and profit in he gift of the government, by the violence of its outcries at every case of removal. We don't pretend to say that these captious critics are right. On the contrary we are inclined to give the *Globe* credit for its extraordinary manifestation of sympathy and benevolence. However, people will be censorious, and even the mild, modest, dignified and truth loving *Globe* cannot escape suspicion.

But the *Globe* in the extremity of its grief and anger lose sight of sound logic. For instance it blames President TYLER for bestowing offices on individuals who exerted themselves as partizans during the recent contest, and it labors to prove such conduct inconsistent with the declaration of the executive that the patronage of the government should not come in conflict with the freedom of elections. This argument is altogether unsound. What were Messrs. BELL, BARNES, HOLMES, TYSON and others prior to the advent into power of the present administration? They were *private citizens*. And as such, had they not clearly and indefeasibly the right of promoting by all fair and honorable means the election of their favorite candidate? Had they not the right to electioneer, cabal and carry on a direct partizan warfare? As private citizens they could not of course, bring the power of the government to bear on the election. They were in the enjoyment of a prerogative guaranteed to them by our free institutions, and the president, in selecting such individuals as office-holders, did not in the slightest degree, violate the rule laid down by him. Now that these gentlemen are stipendiaries of the government, they will of course be required to abstain from all intemperance with the unbiassed exercise of the elective franchise. So far and no farther, does the executive mandate extend.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The administration party has achieved a glorious victory in this State. Sufficient returns have been received to place it beyond doubt that Maryland will be represented in the next Congress by six whig and two opposition members—being a clear *whig gain of three members*.

FIRST DISTRICT.—In this district there are two whig candidates and no opposition. Of course it will be represented by a whig.

SECOND DISTRICT.—There is no opposition to the Hon. F. A. PRATCE, the whig candidate.

THIRD DISTRICT.—There is no whig candidate, and the contest is between Messrs. F. W. WILLIAMS and F. C. ORRICK.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The returns show that the election of Messrs. KENNEDY and RANDALL, the administration candidates, is certain; the precise majority cannot be stated, as the returns have not yet been received from all the election districts in Anne Arundel.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Hon. WM. CORY JOHNSON is, without doubt, re-elected.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The opposition candidate, Mr. MASON, has been elected over Mr. LYNCH, whig.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—There is no doubt but that the whig candidate, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. SELLERS, has been successful in this district.

Our correspondents letters from Washington and Baltimore contain some additional particulars about the election.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rear of a house in St. Phillip street, between Old Levee and Condé streets. The flames were speedily subdued with but trifling damage.

THE SCHOONER MOGUL.—Our readers are referred to our New-York correspondence for a detail of the circumstances connected with this precious piece of villany.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says that John M. CLAYTON will be sent to England as minister plenipotentiary to succeed Mr. STEVENSON.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The examiner appointed by the secretary of the treasury to investigate the affairs of this institution, commenced its sessions on the 17th inst. with closed doors.

The *National Intelligencer* states that the new mail arrangement would go into operation before the 24th inst.

The Mobile papers do not say a word about the elections in Alabama. A singular degree of apathy appears to be displayed by both parties.

FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS.—It is stated in the Baltimore *American* of the 19th inst., that the Railroad Depot at Annapolis, together with the locomotive engines were destroyed by fire on the morning previous. The cars were saved. There was no insurance on the property.

NAVAL.—The *National Intelligencer* states that the frigate BRANDYWINE is to return forthwith to the Mediterranean. It is probable that the residue of the squadron, after parting company with the Brandywine, have received information of a nature to induce it to return to the above station.

FATAL CASE OF POISONING.—We learn by the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 22d instant, that about thirty negroes were poisoned a day or two previous, by drinking water from a well in which a copper pipe, communicating with an engine, had been inserted.—It is further stated that three of the negroes had died from the fatal effects.

SENTENCE OF EXECUTION.—On the 17th inst. Judge Barton passed sentence of death upon Sarah Ann Davis, for the wilful murder of Juliana Jordan. The Philadelphia *National Gazette* remarks that this is the first capital conviction of a woman in that city for at least sixty years. Hopes are entertained that Gov. POSTER will respite the wretched culprit.

Col. DRAYTON stated at a meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, held on the 18th inst, that the Directors had carried into execution the resolution (to hold the officers of the bank to legal liabilities) as far as possible, and measures had been commenced against those subject to legal responsibilities. The bank counsels are the aid of two other eminent lawyers to carry on the prosecution.

A FRAGMENT OF A WRECK.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 19th inst. says, Capt. Davis of the ship Goodwin, from Liverpool, states that about 15 days ago he passed a piece of wreck at sea, and the mate observing it, remarked, that it evidently belonged to a steamer. He had no apprehension in relation to the President, or he would have picked the fragment up. Capt. D. arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last.

LOSS OF A VESSEL IN THE ICE.—The barque Sarcona, Robinson, master, from Liverpool to Montreal, sunk among the icebergs off Cape Ray, N. F., on the 25th April, at midnight, with a valuable cargo of tea and dry goods. The captain and crew, 17 in number, took to their boats and succeeded in reaching Cape Ray, from whence they were taken on the 28th by the American brig Franklin, and arrived at Pictou, N. S., on the 3d inst.

Slavers Captured.—A letter received at New Bedford, from H. Carroll, esq., United States Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26, 1841, states that five Portuguese slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, by the British naval force on the station with upwards of *one thousand slaves* on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

May 15th, 1841.

Thomas Allen Clarke, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York.

Mr. Wendell—The Secretary of State for New-York on the 17th instant, for Washington city.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Commodore William V. Crane, to be a Member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, (April 29th.)

James [illegible] at New [illegible], Connecticut, John [illegible] Winchester, Virginia.

The steamship *Britannia* left Boston on the afternoon of the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock, carrying out 58 passengers from Boston and about 33 are to embark at Halifax. The packet ships from New-York are departing with full complements of passengers; the Stephen Whitney which sailed on the 15th had every berth engaged. The Columbus to leave the 15th, and the Hibernia on the 25th would therefore be full.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, to dispose of the banking house in Philadelphia on the 18th inst. Samuel Breck, esq., was in the chair. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of an act passed by the General Assembly at their last session, entitled "An act to provide Revenue to meet the demands of the Treasury, and for other purposes," thus placing the institution completely at the mercy of Gov. POSTER. Another set of resolutions were subsequently introduced, condemning any expenditure or loans made by the late or existing bank of the U. S. for the purpose of influencing the public press, operating upon the public suffrage, or acting the aid of legislators for any object whatever. In conclusion it was resolved that the meeting for various reasons could not concur with the majority of the investigating committee in having suppressed the particulars of the active and suspended debt.

MITCHELL, THE FOBGER.—This notorious personage arrived at New York on the 17th instant, in charge of officer Bowyer. Mr. B. received Gov. Seward's requisition on Lord Sydenham on the 13th at Montreal, and immediately presented it to Mr. Daly, the Governor's secretary. On the day following, Mr. B. received the order for Mitchell's removal, and on the 15th left Montreal with Mitchell, in irons. Captain Cuneau of the Montreal police, accompanied Mr. Bowyer to Burlington, and as soon as they reached American water, formally surrendered the prisoner in the name of her Britannic Majesty.

Mitchell is described as being regardless of his fate, and avows his determination to plead guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

It appears that on leaving New-York he remained in Philadelphia four days, so completely disguised as to have escaped detection.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

The case of this notorious individual came on before the Supreme Court at New York on the 17th inst. The *Commercial Advertiser* notices the proceedings at length, and we give them below in a condensed shape.

At the opening of the court Mr. Bradley, one of the counsels for the prisoner, read his affidavit in support of the motion for his discharge. It sets forth the occupation of Navy Island by a body of armed men against the authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada, which it says was composed in part by citizens of the United States; that their object was to effect a revolution in that province; that a British force of about 2,000 men under the command of Col. McNab was assembled at Chippewa to oppose the insurgents, and that the steamboat Caroline being employed in conveying stores, ammunition, &c., to the force assembled on Navy Island, orders were given by Col. McNab for the destruction of that boat, and carried into effect. It further states that Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was killed during the capture of the boat; that the act of destroying the vessel was subsequently approved by the British Government that the government of the United States had opened a diplomatic correspondence with the British government in relation to that act, in which reparation and redress therefore were demanded, and which correspondence is not yet closed; and finally that he, the prisoner, was not present at or engaged in the said attack upon the Caroline, or in the capture and destruction thereof.

The rejoinder raises five points, viz:

1. Because it appears by the return of the sheriff that the prisoner is detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty, and this court cannot investigate the truth of such indictment or of the plea thereto.

2. Because the allegations of the prisoner do not apply to the question of his liability to arrest, but exclusively to the question of his guilt or innocence, which is not now before the court.

3. Because the attack on the Caroline—a boat owned by a citizen of the United States, unconnected with the insurgents, navigating with a license from the government of the United States, and engaged in lawful business, was made while she was moored at Schlosser, in the state of New York, and without the jurisdiction of Upper Canada or the authorities thereof.

4. Because neither the government of Upper Canada nor Col. McNab had any authority to send men into this state, and all acting on his their orders are individually responsible.

5. Because Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was a peaceable citizen, and had not offended against the laws of the United States, of this state, and was killed on the main land, after he had left the boat, was flying for his life and making no resistance; so that his killing was not essential to the safety of the province, or the fulfilment of the object aimed at by the expedition.

The *Com. Advertiser* then adds:

After the reading of the demurrer Mr. Hall, the attorney general, rose and suggested to the Court his desire to confine the argument to the question of law, whether the Court could or could not, in this stage of the case, undertake to examine and decide upon the whole merits of the case. He wished only to go into the authority of the Court—what might be called the preliminary question, as raised by the first point of the demurrer.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. Spencer claiming to go into all the questions that might arise, and especially the great national question on which the case must eventually turn, and Mr. Hall objecting.

The Court objected to a succession of hearings; and wished the whole question to be argued at once.

Mr. Hall said it might become necessary to produce depositions in answer to the alleged facts set forth by the prisoner; and it might become a serious question whether the testimony produced before the Grand Jury could be produced, and thus made public.

The Court told him he might act upon his own discretion and responsibility as to that.

Finally, Mr. Hall avowing that he was not now prepared to go into the whole argument, and wishing to consult his associate, the district-attorney of Niagara, the case was adjourned over until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Wood, the District Attorney of Niagara, read the documents deemed necessary by the counsel for the people.

Fire the enrolment of the Caroline, dated 1st December, 1837, describing her tonnage, length and ownership.

Next, her license of the same date, authorising her to navigate the Niagara river.

Next, a deposition of Captain Gilman Appleby describing the attack upon the boat on the night of the 29th December, and his belief that McLeod was the man who headed the attack, but was not so confident now. Other witnesses were examined, confirming the deposition of Capt. Appleby, but more or less disagreeing as to the identity of the prisoner.

Mr. Hall then said that no further evidence would be offered on behalf of the people, it being sufficient to present a *prima facie* case in testimony. The evidence laid before the Grand Jury, which found the indictment would not be produced. The counsel for the people being much in doubt as to the right or propriety of disclosing that evidence in the present state of the prosecution.

Mr. Bradley, on behalf of the prisoner, then arose to address the court. *The Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the defence says as follows.

"Mr. Bradley commented with great force upon the idea that has been thrown out of national or state dignity requiring the punishment of McLeod, and, with a most eloquent course of remark upon the consequences that would attend the introduction of this principle of individual responsibility for national acts, continued a speech in which it is but truth to say that he did ample justice to his client and his cause."

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, May 17, 1841.

Commodore Beverly Kennon has assumed the command of the Navy Yard here, which has been vacant since the sudden death of the lamented Commodore Stevens. The present commander is a native of Virginia, and has lately had command of the frigate Macedonian. His commission bears date in 1837.

Arrangements have been concluded by the Postmaster General to bring the great mail from the North, as it was last summer, arriving in Baltimore at 8 o'clock, A. M. and in Washington at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the condition of the New York Customhouse and its management of late years, has thrown the Globe into violent contortions of fear. "Secret Tribunal!" it exclaims. "Star Chamber Commission!" "Inquisition! &c. &c. &c. Aye, tremble Mr. Official, we shall soon have something like fair and free investigation—not the ridiculous mockery with which the people have been put off, in times gone by. The inquiries made by the Secretary through his appointed agents, will be followed up by the inquest of the nation, and the whole of the monstrous system of abuse and corruption which has existed will be probed to the bottom. The power of the Secretaries, and the power of Congress combined, will be directed to ferret out the contriving brains and abuses of the two preceding administrations. We will then see what good reason Colonel Johnson had Mr. Van Buren and their partisans half to whole thousands in the way of investigation. The Customhouse Commission consists of Mr. Polaskey, formerly of Ohio, and Mr. Rose, late of Ohio, and Mr. Rose, late a member of Congress from New York. A thorough reform in the civil service code is greatly needed. Both the members of Congress are [illegible] in the seat of government, [illegible] distant States. They are [illegible] Prepare warm times.

Washington, May 19, 1841.

We have arrived here, in the midst of the rush of Congress is approaching, the dingy hotels have put on something like a freshened look. The boarding-house, which, with few exceptions, are [illegible] ready for the reception of the crowds of M. C.s, and visitors who are expected to make their appearance next week. The journals in the interior announce to us that the Honorable Mr. Such-a-one has left home for the seat of government; and two or three members drop in quietly by the steamboats from the South, or the cars from the North.

At the Capitol, there is still all the bustle and dust of preparation. The carpets have been taken up in the Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, and their place supplied by fine cool-looking straw matting. Additional sources of ventilation have been applied, and, in short, every thing put on a summer establishment.

The twenty-seventh Congress opens on Monday after next. The President is busily engaged on his Message, in which he will give a comprehensive view of all the matters pertaining to the different departments, leaving to the Secretaries to present the detail. It is to be hoped that the Extra Session will be a business one. And yet, with an opposition so bitter and numerous as that which the administration will encounter, there is a certainty that much time will be wasted in idle and unprofitable discussion. Then has arisen, of late years, in the House of Representatives, a class of declaimers who are mainly solicitous to say or do something that will enable them to figure in the newspapers. The reporters, and a sallow set of letter writers, are delighted to hear about a gassy speech some hot aspirant starts up, and produces a scene, by persisting in going on out of order—by some indecorum towards the Speaker—or some contentious insult towards a non combatant member—is strikingly described next day; and the *figurant* has accordingly accomplished his object—he is the talk of the city for a day. There is another class, who are ever rising to deliver their well conned common places on every question, whether they know any thing about it or not. It were greatly to be desired that something like the system pursued in the British House of Commons could be adopted here in order to put down these time consumers. It would greatly promote the dispatch of business.

The election in Maryland, for members of Congress, has terminated gloriously in favor of the whigs. They have it to believed, six out, of eight members! Messrs. Kennedy and Randall are elected on the Fourth District by about two hundred majority.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson is re-elected in the Fifth District. In the Third Distri t, composed of the benighted Baltimore county there was no whig candidate. Williams (locofoco) is chosen. In the Sixth, (the old District of Frank Thomas) the contest is so close that we have yet hopes of the success of Lynch, the whig candidate, over Mason (locofoco). Thus far it is neck and neck. In the First, Second, and Seventh Districts, the whig candidates are elected. Well done Old Maryland!

The whole country will hail the return of John P. Kennedy to Congress.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson is strongly pressed as a candidate for Speaker.

Mathew St. Clair Clarke, Donald MacLeod, and F O J Smith, (*Conservative*) are spoken of as candidates for the clerkship of the House.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

New York, May 17th, 3 o'clock, p. m.

The city has been quite astir this forenoon, by reason of a long story which made its appearance in the morning papers, relative to the wreck of the schooner Mogul, before reported as being off our coast. On being boarded it was discovered that holes had been made in the hull of a vessel with an auger; the cabin was sounded, and it was supposed from the indication obtained that there was a body in the captain's berth. A boat was seen making the best of its way from the sinking vessel, with three persons in it, toward the shore. From these circumstances quite an exciting story was dished up for perusal at the breakfast table.

At the very time, about, that our business folks were enjoying the tale with their muffins and coffee, a couple of tars, newly landed, were strolling down towards the business part of the city. One of them chanced to have a spare copper, which he forthwith invested in the purchase of the Morning Sun, and straitway began to read the news. "Piracy and Murder" soon attracted his attention, and he read on till his own name met his wondering gaze. He and his companion were in fact two of the crew of the wrecked vessel. He immediately sought the owners, and from his examination and the testimony of his messmates, warrants were issued for the apprehension of the captain and mate of the schooner, on a charge of scuttling the vessel.

The facts of the case as detailed at the examination are briefly as follows. The Mogul left Tonnacon the 11th April, loaded with logwood for this city. She had looked during the passage, but not bulk till the night of Tuesday, when, about 12 o'clock, it was discovered that the vessel was sinking. The crew were on deck at the time. He ordered these below to be summoned, and all hands took to the boat and made for the shore, which they safely reached in about 12 hours. So far there is no mystery in the matter, but in what follows there is. The crew got to New York as the best way they could, and the captain and mate when last seen by them, were wending their way towards Philadelphia. The captain, however, was seen and conversed with in this city last evening, and yet at a late hour this morning, he had not called upon his owners to communicate with them relative to the loss. This, coupled with the disposition of those who boarded the vessel, relative to holes being bored in its hull, &c certainly makes out, to say the least, a suspicious case.

The Mogul is four years old, about 150 tons, and worth $4,000 or thereabouts. She is insured for $2,000—cargo for $3,700, and freight on captain's account for $1,000.

The case of McLeod came up before the Supreme Court this morning. Mr. Bradley of counsel for the prisoner read his affidavit in support of the motion for a discharge.

The district attorney of Niagara county, read a deposition interposed in behalf of the people.

After a long discussion the case was laid over till to morrow morning.

In commercial matters there is not much of interest to day. Cotton is quite dull thus far this morning, and though there is no actual change to notice in prices, they appear to be tending downward. A full Mondes has arrived, however, is generally a blue day. Flour is brisk at Saturday's prices, $4 62½ a $4 69 for common, to $4 75 for better brands. There was another sale of tea this morning, which went off very dull, and prices were hardly sustained.

J. G. C.

[BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, May 18, 1841.

The election for members of the twenty-seventh Congress came off in Maryland yesterday—the vote in Baltimore was nearly 1800 less than at the Presidential election—and strange to say there appears to have been a mutual drawing off, the vote differing but 7—in the election for President the locofocos had a majority of 30—in the election of yesterday a majority of 37 in the City of Baltimore. There appears to be no doubt of the whig ticket having succeeded in the *District*—which is composed of the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county. The different parties appeared so entirely exhausted by the past year's effort, that the polls were as quiet as if the parties had met for mutual congratulation instead of political strife. I have failed to obtain this morning any additional information from that published in the American, to which I would refer you. The general expectation now is, that Maryland will present a strong whig character in the 27th Congress—say 6 whigs and 2 locofocos.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—I note a sale of 90 bales Florida cotton at 11 a 11½ cents—60 bales Tennessee at 11 1-8 cents—250 bales Louisiana at 11 3-4 a 12 1-2 cents—and 50 of Mobile at 12 cents.

Flour.—Sales of good standard brands Howard street, at $4 50—1 heard of a sale of 300 do at $4 62½—City Mills, last sales at $4 62½—and 800 bbls of Susquehanna were taken at $4 50—and in smaller lots sales at same price.

Molasses.—A cargo of Cuba was offered, consisting of 120 hhds, only but 12 sold at 21 a 21 1-4 cents. New Orleans, in bbls, is going, and dull at 25 and 27 cents.

Provisions.—The stock of Mess and Prime Pork continues very heavy—a limited sale of Mess was made at $12 25—Baltimore packed Mess Beef $12 50—No. 1, $10 50—Prime, $8 50—Bacon, Baltimore cured hams 10 to 10½ cents—Western hams, small size, 10 cents—Western No. 1 lard, in kegs, 8 cents.

Sugar.—A cargo of 22½ hhds Porto Rico was sold at auction at $5 50 a $6 87—1½ bbls do at $7 05—another cargo of Porto Rico was sold at $6 35 a 7 50—and a lot of New Orleans at $5 90 a 5 95.

Tobacco.—The receipts this week amounted to 1123 hhds Maryland, 142 hhds Ohio, and 32 Kentucky.—The sales made, fully sustain the quotations—inferior and common $4 a 4 50; middling to good $7 50; good $8 a 8 50; and fine $9 a 13—all Maryland.—Ohio, common to middling, $5; good, $5 50 a $6 50; fine red and wrapping $15 a 17.

Whiskey.—A small sale of hhds at 20 cents—large sales of bbls at 21 cents.

DIED—Yesterday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM E. JONES, aged 28 years, a native of the city of New York, and for the last fifteen years a resident of this city. His loss will be severely and deservedly regretted by a large circle of acquaintance.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his residence, No. 46, Gallette street, without further invitation.

☞ The New York papers will please copy.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Neighborhood of the Orphan Asylum, Camp street, on the fourteenth inst. a dark sorrel horse, about eight or nine years old; about fifteen hand high; a little white on the hind feet. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery, or apprehension and conviction of the thief, shall receive the above reward.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Georgiana—1474 bales cotton, 366 bbls bale.
Havre—Per ship Clifton—1642 bales cotton.
Havana—Per brig El Cano—249 bales cotton.
Apalachicola—Per brig Atlantic—54 bbls pork, 6 bbls sugar, 146 bbls flour, 30 do whiskey, &c.
Cincinnati—Per steamboat West Tennessee—Mize (for Orleans)—[illegible]
Mobile—Per steamboat Maria—60 sks corn, 450 bbls flour, 75 do whiskey, &c.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per barque New England—300 tons ice (by Tuttle).
Philadelphia—Per brig George—Asst mdse.
New York—Per brig Emily—Curb stones, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Morna from Yorkburg—48 bales cotton J Gordon; 22 Buckner, Stanton & co; 13 Madoux, Pollard & co; 8 Burke, Watt & co; 84 Cutts & Waites; 1 J R Conner, 76 A Fulton agent; 10 F A Hardy; 14 Lambeth & Thompson; 6 Tate & Hopkins, and sundry to sundries and owners on board.

Per steamboat Water Witch from Natchitoches—132 bls cotton, A Morandi & co; 2 do and lot hides on jetties owners on board.

Per steamboat Robt Fulton from Bayou Sara—8 bales cotton M P Cooper & co; 30 bbls molasses Lane etc & Thompson; mdse to order.

Per steamboat Tete Pike from Cincinnati—5 kbds hams J & A McKee; 1 do do shinkin, Payne & co; 50 do do, 30 bbls hams, J Landis & co; 90 bbls flour Mahardi & bro; 91 do owner on board; 13 bbls alcohol Hamilton, Knox & co; 16 coils rope, 160 pcs bagging, Rogers & Hallam; 6 bbls lard, Curtis & Waites; 174 do, 174 cts rope, Ringgold & Ferris; 93 do, 25 pcs bagging, 8 B-ll; 10 bbls ham, lot empty bbl, Layet & Amelung; 100 bbls whiskey; turn & Bid lead pipe; 32 kegs 1 bbl lard & Dobbin; 60 bbls 2 kbds hams Adams & Hartwell; 32 bbls do Mahard & bros; 17 do Bogart & Mowbray, 27 do do, 32 bbls pork, Adams & Hartwell; 26 kegs hams, 4 bbls tobacco, R Robert; 12 bbls do Brander, Williams & co; 4 Hills & Bennett; 18 Kelly & Cunningham; 15 Price, J Jones & co; 8 bales cotton M Pilcher; 18 Bailey, Beck & co; 8 M Mahr.

Per steamboat Queen of the West from Cincinnati—500 bbls flour, 3 do do, 70 bbls tobacco, Ogden & Southgate; 330 bbls pork, Oakey, Payne & co; 200 do Mahardi & co; 417 bbls pork, 33 do lard, 77 kegs do, Ker, Gowen & Stevens; 18 kegs butter R L Boone; 27 bbls do, 7 kegs do, 17 kegs butter W Bigerson; 140 pcs castings H H Furman, mdse, &c, to B L Allen; J Morse, &c.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Emily.—R Marsh; B McCutcheon; E Underhill; C Byrne; C Leighton; B Koop & co; W H Mercauly; L P Sage & co; P Coughlin.

Per brig El Cano.—J D Denegre; P Hopes; G W Harrison; Price, Johnson & co; Hogan, Thompson & co; E Bayne; Bulman, Abernathy & Bulman; Hunter & co; Dodge; J Farrin; C W Foulkes; Armor, Lake & co; N Holmes; J Jones; Wensley & Thomas; Richardson, Stevenson & Wood; Jarvis & Andrews; G Starkey; Lott & Lock; J Buell; Fl Perry; Layet & Amelung; A Pilcy & co; Ferguson & Reed; Dobbins & Eastland; D B McCarty; Quarles, Spence & co, and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Galen, Snow, for Havre—B & J F Whitney.
Ship Georgiana, (Br.) Tuohe, for Liverpool—Hoyt, Schiff & Davis.
Brig El Cano, (Sp.) Matas, for Havana—Rogers & Hallam.
Brig Atlantic, Wheeler, for Apalachicola—Lott & co.
Schooner Maria, Eldridge, for Mobile—J. H. Arbuckle.

ARRIVED

Tow boat Claiborne, Martin, from the N. E. passed down the long reaches, in the Mississippi, with the ships Brought up river New England, brigs Georgia, Albano and Atlantic.
Tow boat Invincible, Hewson, from the Passes—towed in the ships Orient and United States—brought up brig Emily.
Barque New England, Crocker, 10 days from Boston to Sarat—[illegible]
Brig Georgia, Watts, 10 days from Philadelphia—to Mowa & Harris.
Brig Emily, Hollowell, 25 days from New York—to Mahardi.
Brig Albano, Buxton, from Philadelphia—(at Powder Magazine).
Ship Lady Essex, Wolf, from Tampa Bay—to Mojon, Clark.
Steamboat Gen Pike, Rose, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Queen of the West, Greenhow, Cincinnati.
Steamboat Norma, Anderson, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Water Witch, Wright, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Hooper, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA

Steamboat Queen of the West left Cincinnati 22d inst—reports seven and a half feet water in the Ohio—is falling rapidly, from Pittsburg to the south.

FOREIGN PORTS

Arrived from this port at Fort au Prince, May 8th, sch. Revenue, Bussek.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Arrived at New York, from this port, May 17th, ship Cora, Master, schr Ida.
Arrived at Boston from this port, May 12th, schr Sam, Dunning; 14th, brig Victoria, Commanding the lost Mistake; Steamboat, Sloop; 15th, schr Ann Eliza, Hows.
Cleared at Charleston for this port, May 6th, barque Ba, Howes.
Arrived at Camden from this port, May 8th, Danube, Stone.
Arrived at Charleston from this port May 12th, schr Smith.
Cleared at Mobile for this port, May 17th, schr Clarissa Priestly, with lumber.

PASSENGERS

A rif 30th, off Tortugas—ship Ann Maria, Beale, for Havre.
May 1st, off Cape Florida, ship Frances Ann, Parsons, hence for Batavia.
May 4th, lat 31 long 73, ship Cecile, Dillingham, hence for Bremen.
May 4th, lat 40 long 3, ship Sarah, Lamberg, hence for Bremen, 3 days out.

PASSENGERS

Per steamboat Norma—Robertson and lady, Hopkirk lady, Lyons, Armstrong, Spangler, Johnson, Clarke, Evans, Cohen, Wright, Chaney, Ingalls.
Per steamboat Water Witch—L Chaudet, E Hughson, Dalsam, Wickersham, Bibb, Mrs Hart, Hart, Mrs Hart, Hart, P Coyle, Capt R Edwards, Whelan, Cunningham, Brown, Brown, Hennack, Carr, Taylor.
Per steamboat Robert Fulton—Mrs Armstrong and family, Michel, Hoskins, Capt Price.
Per steamboat Tete Pike—Mrs Wilson and child, (colonel) Fox and lady, Maher, Matson, Lyons, Hall, Webb, H Reeands, Griffin, Sinclair, Steedman, J T Davis.

LATE PUBLICATIONS

TEXAS AND THE TEXIANS.—Or Adventures of the Anglo American settlers in the South West; including a history of leading events in Mexican and Texian affairs, from the Conquest to the termination of the Texian Revolution; by Henry Stuart Foote, in 2 vols.
Or, a practical course of lessons, in the French language, by the medium of the English, St Jean Manescau, and Fouts.
Just received and for sale by the Proprietors Stationers Warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & co.
14 Camp street.

NEW BOOKS.—Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, by Henry Hallam, new edition in 2 vols, 8 vo.
Pawhatan, a metrical romance, in seven cantos, by Seba Smith.
Curry's Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, vol 9, Just received and for sale by
W. HARTWELL, Proprietor.
Cor Camp and Gravier st.

TEXAS AND THE TEXIANS &c &c.

Texas and the Texians, or Adventures of the Anglo American settlers in the South West, including a history of leading events in Mexico, from the Conquest of Fernando Cortez to the termination of the Texian Revolution, by Henry Stuart Foote, Esq. in 2 vols 12mo.
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, by James Stewart, M. D.
Jones' Ancient Classics, containing Thucydides, Cæsar, Sallust, Xenophon, Tacitus, Livy, Herodotus and Plutarch, in 8 vols.
Just received and for sale by
BENJ LEVY,
mp19-tf corner of Camp and Gravier street.

BACON—10 cases sides, hams and shoulders, in store and for sale by
CHAS DOANE,
69 Poydras st.

TEAS—60 half chests Imperial and 300 boxes Gunpowder, very fine tea, 15 lbs each, on hand and for sale by
CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—300 pieces rope in store and for sale by
CHAS DOANE,
69 Poydras st.

PORK—400 bbls mess, 150 prime and P. C. O. and 100 bbls P. M. O., at inspection and for sale by
CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

WESTERN BANK NOTES—$1070 Kentucky and $800 Tennessee Bank Notes, for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st.

FINE BRICKS—200 very fine hard white and red English fire bricks, for sale by
ALEXANDER GOW,
Cor Camp and Gravier street.

COAL—a few bbls of the best English coal, at a good order, for sale by
ALEX GOW,
29 Bienville st.

PORT WINE—O d London Dock Port wine, in one and three cases, for sale by
ALEX GOW,
29 Bienville st.

BROWN STOUT—15 casks of London brown stout, in quarts and pints, for sale by
ALEX GOW,
29 Bienville st.

FRENCH BRANDY—a few puncheons of superior cognac brandy for sale by
ALEX GOW,
29 Bienville st.

MATCHES AND SLATE PENCILS—150 gross of superior congreve matches; 10,000 boxes slate pencils, for sale by
mp29 A GOW, 29 Bienville st.

BRANDY—10 half pipes and 15 qr. casks, J J Dupuy's brandy, in store and for sale by
mp29 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—American brandy and gin, in store and for sale by
mp29 N D CHAMBERLIN,
75 Magazine st.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio, landing ex ship Orpheus, and for sale by
mp29 N D CHAMBERLIN.

BRANDY AND CLARET—4 pipes brandy (Dupuy brand) 10 boxes claret wine, for sale by
mp29 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

SEGARS—15,000 Segarlos of superior quality, for sale by
P A GIRAUD,
12 Tchoupitoulas st

CORN—5000 sacks corn, landing, and for sale by
P A GIRAUD,
12 Tchoupitoulas st

BROWN RAVENS DUCK—50 bales, 100 pieces, in store and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS,
76 Magazine st

AMUSEMENTS.

VAUDEVILLE AND COMIC CONCERT

THE [illegible] The saloon of Corinthian [illegible] expense, neatness and elegance [illegible] the front of Saloon will be illuminated [illegible] entertainment will be [illegible]

The musical department is under the direction of Signor Cuccoz, and the management of the vaudevilles in the hands of Mr. W. Chapman. Mrs. W. Chapman (first lady singing-house, which, with few exceptions, are [illegible] singly chaste and in a little restrained; and the [illegible] ready for the reception of the crowds of M. C.s, and visitors who are expected to make their appearance next week. The journals in the interior announce to us that the Honorable Mr. Such-a-one has left home for the seat of government; and two or three members drop in quietly by the steamboats from the South, or the cars from the North.

At the Capitol, there is still all the bustle and dust of preparation. The carpets have been taken up in the Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, and their place supplied by fine cool-looking straw matting. Additional sources of ventilation have been applied, and, in short, every thing put on a summer establishment.

The twenty-seventh Congress opens on Monday after next. The President is busily engaged on his Message, in which he will give a comprehensive view of all the matters pertaining to the different departments, leaving to the Secretaries to present the detail. It is to be hoped that the Extra Session will be a business one. And yet, with an opposition so bitter and numerous as that which the administration will encounter, there is a certainty that much time will be wasted in idle and unprofitable discussion. Then has arisen, of late years, in the House of Representatives, a class of declaimers who are mainly solicitous to say or do something that will enable them to figure in the newspapers. The reporters, and a sallow set of letter writers, are delighted to hear about a gassy speech some hot aspirant starts up, and produces a scene, by persisting in going on out of order—by some indecorum towards the Speaker—or some contentious insult towards a non combatant member—is strikingly described next day; and the *figurant* has accordingly accomplished his object—he is the talk of the city for a day. There is another class, who are ever rising to deliver their well conned common places on every question, whether they know any thing about it or not. It were greatly to be desired that something like the system pursued in the British House of Commons could be adopted here in order to put down these time consumers. It would greatly promote the dispatch of business.

The election in Maryland, for members of Congress, has terminated gloriously in favor of the whigs. They have it to believed, six out, of eight members! Messrs. Kennedy and Randall are elected on the Fourth District by about two hundred majority.

Mr Wm. Cost Johnson is re-elected in the Fifth District. In the Third Distri t, composed of the benighted Baltimore county there was no whig candidate. Williams (locofoco) is chosen. In the Sixth, (the old District of Frank Thomas) the contest is so close that we have yet hopes of the success of Lynch, the whig candidate, over Mason (locofoco). Thus far it is neck and neck. In the First, Second, and Seventh Districts, the whig candidates are elected. Well done Old Maryland!

The whole country will hail the return of John P. Kennedy to Congress.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson is strongly pressed as a candid