LATEST DATES.

N. w-York	April 1	London	March 4
Boston	March 31	Liverpool	March 4
Philadelphia	April 2	Paris	March 1
Washington	April 3	Havre	March 2
Baltimore	April 2	Havana	April 12
Charleston	April 6	Mexico	March 10
Hayden	April 1	Tampico	March 16
Galveston	April 4	Vera Cruz	March 6

MONEY MARKET.

Specie.....5@7 per cent prem
American Gold.....9@10 per cent prem
United States Treasury Notes.....62@— per cent prem
Spanish Doubloons.....$27 50@27 75
Mexican Doubloons.....$16 25@16 75
Sovereigns.....$4 84@4 86
Napoleons.....$3 90@3 92
Imperial and Bank Notes.....20@22 per cent dis
Commercial Bank, Natchez, payable in
The Merchants' Bank.....80@85 per cent dis
Atchafalaya.....25@30 do
Ouachita.....do
Orleans.....do
Bartley.....1@3 per cent prem
Kentucky.....par@1 per cent prem
Indiana.....par@1 per cent dis.
Alabama.....10@12½ do
Arkansas.....15@20 do
Illinois.....do
United States Bank Notes.....do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, April 13, 1842.

A very light business has been transacted in our market during the past three days, and we have nothing of interest to notice beyond our special remarks at foot.

Money matters remain in much the same state previously noticed.

The weather continues very fine and favorable to outdoor pursuits. The river is at the same stage formerly mentioned.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 9th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 3,466 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,234—Arkansas, 47—Florida, 147; together, 6 914 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 6,267 bales—Havre 3 200—Marseilles, 198—Bordeaux, 293—New York, 199—Boston, 638—Phil. delphia, 56; together, 10,320 bales, making a reduction in stock of 4,818 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 138,187 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841. Sept. 1, stock on hand.....14499
Received last three days.....6214
" previously.....632913 637196
.....661616
Cleared since 6th inst.....10894
" previously.....508493 519419
Stock on hand.....142197

Since our review of Friday last, the Cotton market has presented a very quiet appearance, and the transactions have been unimportant, embracing in all merely 4,900 bales. In prices there is no particular change to notice, although we may observe that on the lowest grades they are a trifle easier, but the decline is not quotable. The transactions are principally for the English market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.	*Tennessee and N. Ala.*
Or fiery	5½@6	Ordinary	5@5 3/8
Middling	7 @ 7½	Middling	6 5/8@6 7/8
Middling Fair	7½@7¾	Fair	6 7/8@7
Good fair	7¾@8	Good fair	7 1/8@7 3/8
Good and fine	8 @8½	Good and fine	7 3/8@7 5/8

TOBACCO.—The operations in Tobacco since our last have not been on an extensive scale, attributable in some degree to the unfavorable advices from Europe, which have deterred buyers from entering the market. The sales reach about 800 hhds, and have been effected at previous rates,—say for ordinary lots, 1½, 2 and 3c for St. Louis and Virginia; fair running lots 3, 4¼ and 5½; fine parcels and selections about 5½ higher.

Arrivals since the 8th instant, 1,745 hhds; cleared in the same time, for Marseilles, 700 hhds—Bordeaux, 61—Havana, 50—New-York, 8—Boston, 30; together, 873 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841. Sept. 1, stock on hand.....hhds 2785
Received last three days.....1742
" previously.....31491 33166
Cleared since 8th inst.....874
" previously.....16195 17069
Stock on hand.....cases

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited some little activity since our last, and the sales reach about 300 hhds, purchased chiefly for shipment to the North. In prices there is no change to notice, and we quote 3 @ 3½c as the extreme rates. We have not heard of any transactions on plantation. Havana Sugars continue neglected at our last figures.

MOLASSES.—We have had a quiet market during the past three days, with but little variation in prices, which may be quoted at 13½ @ 14c, according to the condition of the barrels. A sale on plantation is reported at about 10c.

FLOUR.—The demand for export since our last has again been very moderate, and the transactions are chiefly confined to consumers. We quote superfine $4 50 @ $5 12½; the latter rate for choice brands.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The state of the Provision market is becoming more depressed from day to day, and sales of all descriptions are effected with great difficulty. Our quotations cannot be considered as a correct exponent of the market, as many forced transactions have been consummated at rates far below those figures. We note *Pork* Prime, 7 25@7 50—Mess, 9 50@9 75—Clear, 9 50@9 75. *Lard*, 7c@8c—Keg, 8½@9c. *Beef*, Mess, in bbls, 9 50@10 00; half do, 5 50@6 75—Prime in bbls, 6 00—*Lard*, Prime, 4½—Shoulders, 3½—Hams, 4½@5c. *Bacon*, Hams, 4½@5c.—Sides, 3@3½c.—Shoulders, 2 @ 2½

WHISKEY.—The market continues very flat, and restricted to new selling exclusively at 24c. There is an abundant supply at these low rates.—Common, 14½ @ 15c

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market remains in the same state of inactivity previously noticed, the inquiry being limited to small parcels at our quotations, viz: Kentucky Bagging, 18c, cash—time, 17c—India Bagging, 17 @ 18c, cash and time.—Kentucky Rope, 6½ @ 7c.

COFFEE.—The inquiry for this article has been very limited since our last, and prices are drooping. We quote Havana prime green, 9 @ 9½—Ordinary and middling, 8½ @ 8¾c.—Rio, 8 @ 9c.

CANDLES.—The market is dull at 38 @ 39c for New Bedford Sperm; and 34c for Nantucket.

OILS.—Our quotations have undergone no change, and the market is very quiet. Winter strained Sperm, $1 10 @ 1 20—Fall, do $1 00 @ 1 10—White Oil, 40 @ 50c—Linseed Oil, 1 00 @ 1 10 ₱ gallon—Tanners' Oil $13 00 @ 14 00 ₱ bbl.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Exchange since our last have been rather light, but the advanced rates previously quoted are fully sustained. Sterling, we quote at 9½ @ 10 ₱ cent. prem.—Francs, 5 1/8@5 2/8—Guilders, 39 @ 40—Hamburg, 35 @ 36—Amsterdam, 37 @ 38—Boston, ½@¾ cent. prem.—10 do. ½@¾ do.—Right Checks, ¼@⅝ do.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	9¾@10¼ ₱ ct. prem.
France	5 5/8@5 1/8
New York, 60 days' sight	¼ @ ⅜ ₱ ct.
do. 30 do sight checks, 3½	¼ ₱ ct. prem.
do. 10 days' sight	⅜@½ ₱ ct. prem.
do. sight checks	½ @ ¾ ₱ ct. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 da	⅜@½ ₱ ct. prem.
do. sight	¾@1 ₱ ct. prem.
Boston, 30 do days	3 @ 3½ ₱ ct. prem.

FREIGHTS continue very steady at 7-16d. to Liverpool, at which rates three engagements have been made since our last. To Havre, 1d-16d. Charleston freights as last quoted.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ₱ ℔ to Liverpool	7-16d.
do Havre	1d-16d.
do New York	1½ ₱ bbl.
do Boston	1½ @ 1¾c.
Tobacco ₱ hhd to Cowes, &c	40s 0d
do London, direct	45s 0d
do New-York	2 50 @ 3 00
do Boston	4 00 @ 4 50
do Philadelphia	3 00 @ 3 50
Sugar and molasses from Coast ₱ hhd	2 50 @ 3 00
From the city	2 50 @ 3 00
Corn ₱ bbl	0 40 @ 0 50
Lard ₱ keg	0 50 @ 0 60
Pork ₱ bbl	0 50 @ 0 60

☞ Mr. JAS. IRWIN, consignee of barque RASHAW from Boston, will please make known his place of residence to the discharging clerk, or his goods will be stored at his risk and expense.
ST. MARGUET, by DARLING. 49 Common st

☞ The packet barque RASHAW, Captain Howes, from Boston, will commence discharging at the levee above the Orleans Press; consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
s13 HAROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of goods marked G.B. M. & H. in a diamond, ship HOPE, from Liverpool, are requested to call at the subscriber's office and take the same.
s13 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st

☞ The brig VANDALIA, capt. Wall, 224 tons burden, is now discharging at the Triangular store—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
G BEDFORD & BECK, 34 Customhouse st

☞ Messrs. Benjamin Douglass, G.N. Givens, E. Smith & Co., Wm. Schmidt, J. F. Warren, consignees per brig ANDALIA, will please make known the place of residence to the discharging clerk at the Triangular Buildings or consignees will be stored at their risk and expense.
G BEDFORD & BECK, 34 Customhouse st

☞ The consignees of the following goods per barque RAGNAW from Boston, are requested to make known their place of residence to the discharging clerk—their goods will be stored at their risk and expense.
C. Cazaux, 1 case under. G. & H. & Co. in diamond & cross. A. T. Pugh, 1 box, mark'd as above. G & H. & Co. in a diamond. Shorse, and D. S. Graham 1 box make.
s19 HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

☞ Receipts the consignee of the captain of the French ship ATLANTA will be unaccountable for the debts that may be contracted by the owner.
s13 F. PERRET.

☞ NOTICE—The ship TAGLIONI, Captain Rogers, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are particularly requested to take out their parcels within five days, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores.
LEVI H GALE,
s9 93 Common street

☞ Neither the consignees or captain of the British barque PIRABURU will be answerable for any debts incurred by the crew.
s7 WM PRENN.

T. & S. TOBY & BOGERT,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 34 Carondelet & Exchange Streets,
New Orleans.

THOMAS TOBY. SAMUEL TOBY. GRANT C. BOGERT

IF Mr. FELIX PICOT is in town, he is requested to call on J. ALBERT, 22 St Louis street. s11—2t

REMOV. L.—The undersigned have removed to No. 78 Chartres, between Conti and Bienville.
s6 C C SACKETT & Co.

MANUEL R. DE LA CALLEJA, has removed to No. 82 St Louis street, between Condé and Royal streets.

REMOVAL.—J. W. Mercer & Co. have taken the store on the corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets.
s6

ROBERT J. KER has his office in St Anne street, opposite the Court of Probates.
m29

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, } New Orleans, 1st April, 1842.

THE Bank is drawing on London and Paris
s7 O HILTENBERGER, Cashier.

SUPERIOR WANTED—By M HOLLANDER,
s12 42 Camp st

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED—By
s13 M HOLLANDER, 49 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, at 30 days sight, for sale by
s13 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

SPECIE and gold wanted, by
s11 M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

EXCHANGE Bank Notes wanted by
s11 M HOLLANOFF, 42 Camp st

ALABAMA Money wanted by
s11 M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Boston for sale by
s13 PRESCOTT & PORTER, 56 Camp st

BILLS on New York, at short sight, for sale by the Western Marine & Fire Co.
s13 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 69 Gravier st

HAMS—18 casks Cincinnati hams, in store and for sale by
s10 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 69 Gravier st

LARD—50 kegs prime leaf lard in store and for sale by
s10 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 69 Gravier st

HOUSE—200 bbls superfine flour in store, for sale by
s11 M A ROBITAILLE, 76 Commerce st

SHOT—200 bags assorted sizes in store and for sale by
s12 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BAGGING AND ROPE—600 pieces for sale by
s10 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

CANTON OIL—20 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by
s13 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BALE ROPE—50 coils in store and for sale by
s13 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

POTASH—50 bbls S F Vivier for sale on the Levee by
s13 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

POTASH—50 bbls S F Vivier for sale by
s13 CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY SOLLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10
COUNTY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY
(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1842.

THE Man. failed yesterday beyond Columbus, Ga. Thus at least said the placard at the post office. For our part, it might as well have failed altogether, as we did not receive a solitary paper.

THE JULY ELECTIONS.
A WORD OR TWO OF COUNSEL.

The adverse result to the whig party, of the contest for Mayor of our city, has had the anticipated effect of inspiring the locofocos with renewed zeal and ardor. Not—to do that indomitable faction justice—that they are ever dispirited or dismayed. For them defeat is never fraught with discouragement, nor does victory ever lull them into lukewarmness. But if before active, and resolved to contest the July elections with vigor and animation, they are now prepared with tenfold energy to dispute the ascendancy in our state government with the present dominant party. We speak advisedly when we say that if the whigs expect to repose upon a bed of roses until July, and then languidly put forth their hands and grasp a wreath of triumph, they will be most cruelly mistaken; their garlands will turn to thorns, the sting and bitterness of which will be the fitting retribution for their apathy. Upon the part of our political adversaries there are strong and stirring evidences of a disposition to fight boldly and desperately. Defeated time and again in this citadel of the whig faith, they have once more rallied for the battle, and relying upon their victories on other fields as encouragements to exertion and valor, they have determined to put in requisition every species of tactics, and employ every device of subtle ingenuity, to strengthen their position, and maintain a gallant fight. Their leaders are busy here and in the country, in marshalling and organizing the faithful—and we may be perfectly certain, that on the day of contest, we shall have to meet a wily, disciplined and valiant foe.

If the whigs are apprized of the issues at stake, we hold it high time for them to prepare for action. They are unwilling, we believe, to surrender Louisiana to the tender mercies of locofoco misrule, and are averse to placing the destinies of the state under the control of a party which is a sister member of the confederacy, have utterly prostrated commerce, banished prosperity from the land, branded her lofty name with dishonor and plunged her into the unfathomable infamy of REPUDIATION.

Be it likewise remembered that upon the next legislature will devolve the task of re-apportioning the congressional districts in accordance with the basis of representation to be adopted by congress. Are the whigs anxious to behold Louisiana gerrymandered after the fashion of New York and Ohio? Are they disposed to trust the districting of our state for the next ten years to the impartiality of a locofoco legislature? Do they wish it mapped out just in such a manner that nothing short of a political revolution will in future prevent their enemies from securing a majority of the congressional delegation? If they would avoid those threatening evils, they must be up and doing.

There are many considerations connected with this subject which we shall have frequent occasion to comment upon, and forbear at this time from pressing upon the attention of the whigs. There is one fact, however, most important and necessary to be known and appreciated: The delegation of the city of New Orleans will, in all human probability, decide the political complexion of the legislature. An attentive examination of the recent apportionment will convince any one familiar with the opinions of different sections of the state, that excluding New Orleans, the house of representatives will be very nearly equally divided. The ten members to be chosen in this city, will determine the character of that body. Now is there an individual here who is not perfectly aware, that by union and moderate exertion, the whigs can carry New Orleans and elect the entire delegation? There cannot be a doubt of the fact, and we invoke our friends to heed our warning voice and take prompt and decided steps to secure a ticket which will command the cordial and united support of the party.

More of this in a day or two.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

TRADERS—MR KENDALL.

The growing restlessness of the American people under the repeated assaults of foreign powers upon our national character and the rights of our citizens, begins to be noticed in the proper quarter. The spirit of the people is thoroughly awakened to a sense of the outrages committed upon us, and of the necessity of redressing them. The first fruits of this feeling will, in all probability, be the rupture of our pacific relations with Mexico. Although the United States have abundant cause of war with Mexico, apart from the indignity inflicted upon our national honor, in the capture and subsequent cruelties indulged by Santa Ana towards our citizens travelling under the safe escort of a contiguous friendly power, yet in as much as the duty of this Government requires it to secure a speedy termination of the sufferings, privations and miseries of the captives now in chains, it is likely that hostilities will begin with the failure of negotiations upon that subject. In consideration of this probability, we lay before our readers other documents in reference to the prisoners—which may serve to dispel any doubts that linger in the public mind as to the justice of the demand of this Government for the release of KENDALL and his companions. We deem it of duty to throw all the light possible upon the immediate point at issue, whenever the political horizon exhibits a lowering and threatening aspect.

MEXICO, March 2, 1842.

Dear Sir.

A letter appears to have been published in New Orleans, by Senr. Salvador Prats, lately acting as Vice Consul at the Republic of Mexico, in that city, in which it is stated, that during the month of May 1841, or at the time of the date of a passport, lately in the possession of Mr. Kendall, no such passport was issued at his office; or to put the most liberal construction on the statement—that the books of the Consulate do not contain an entry of a passport, and that, therefore, no such passport was issued.

Surely Mr. Prats must know, that his books are no evidence in contradiction of an alledged fact, upon account of their omission. If they do not contain such an entry, and the witness which it is affirmed, issued, they are no evidence what ver in the present case. In the month of February 1841, I received a passport for Mexico from Senr. Frats and saw him subscribe his name to it.—This passport is still in my possession. I conversed with the passport in the possession of Mr. Kendall, while on our route to Santa Fe. They were both engraved from the same printed plate and the name of "Salvador Prats" was written on the passport of Mr. Kendall in the same hand writing, and in the same manner, as it was written on mine. His passport was seen by many persons, and was delivered by him, at Pagos, to General Armigo, the Governor of New Mexico, in the presence of Messrs. Van Ness, G. T. Howard, and A. Fuggerald. The date of it was in the month of May 1841, or about that time—certainly within the period in which Senr. Prats declares that no such passport was granted.

I think that the omission in the books of the Consulate can be accounted for by some negligence that I witnessed when I obtained my passport, it was made out by a clerk on one side of the room, and then taken by him, to the other side, to Mr. Prats to be signed. No entry of its particulars was made while I was present, and such an entry, if made, was from a paper on which I wrote my name and pen-drawn, or in order to enable the clerk to fill up the passport correctly. But Mr. Prats cannot affirm, that any copy of what I wrote, agrees with my passport, or with any entry in his books, for while I was with him, he did not compare them and after I went away, it was not in his power to ascertain if they agreed.

If the statement of Mr. Prats has aided to delay the release of your friend I most sincerely regret it. I was so long with Mr. Kendall upon the best terms and he acted with so much honor and liberality, under circumstances very trying to the character of us all, that I should be indifferent to his many excellencies, if I did not lament the publication of any statement calculated to prolong his confinement or, at this time, to injure him, and, especially one, however positive and express in its terms, is erroneous, and is justified upon ground which my experience satisfies me do not authorize it.

The law of Mexico, I understand, as applied to the case, is that any person coming into Mexico, over the Texas frontier with a passport, shall be sent back. It imposes no other penalty. If any punishment is to be inflicted upon Mr. Kendall, he ought to be a legal one, and for some definable offence—otherwise, without accusers and without accusation—without being heard in his defence or knowing his crime, he may be subject to the severest formalities and spend his life in cheerless expectation and a long lingering imprisonment.

I remain very sincerely yours,
THOMAS FALCONER.

MR. FALCONER has furnished us with a copy of the memorial of the merchants, connected with the Expedition, to Mr. BALES, which places them in an entirely different attitude than that assumed for them by the Mexicans, and some of our American persons which have imbibed a wonderful sympathy for the blood-stained instigator of the Goliad massacre. The memorial is in these words:

"An expedition to open a trade with Santa Fe left Austin in the month of June, 1841. We, the undersigned, merchants, were induced to join the expedition and to carry with us goods to a very large amount and of much value. We were assured that the expedition was a peaceable one; that it would be peacefully received by the inhabitants of New Mexico, and that we should be able to trade our goods at Santa Fe, without interruption. Upon this assurance, and without any indemnity for any loss that we might sustain, we left the city of Austin. We were provided by the government of Texas with the means of transport for our goods, without any cost to us, and a military escort accompanied us to protect us against the attacks of Indians.

We knew nothing of any political objects of the President of Texas, General Lamar, connected with the expedition, and were not aware of any hostile intention of the government of Texas against Mexico, or of any instructions given by it, for the military force accompanying us to take possession of Santa Fe.—The instructions were given to the Commissioners who accompanied us—and who, we were informed, were with us upon the invitation of the people of New Mexico, to treat upon matters of commerce connected with us. On the 5th of October, 1841, we were taken prisoners near the Lagune Colorado, by a Mexican military force, our goods were taken from us, and since that time we have been detained as prisoners.—We also submit to your consideration, the following facts:

1. That no hostilities have for a long period been carried on between Texas and Mexico—peace having, for some years, virtually existed between the two countries.

2. That Mexican merchants, in large parties, have long been permitted peaceably to enter San Antonio de Bexar, and to carry on a trade there without any hindrance, and we were informed that a similar permission would be granted to us at Santa Fe.

3. That the military force which accompanied us was not of a hostile character, but consisted of the early expeditions of the Missouri traders to Santa Fe.

4. That the military force was not larger than was requisite to protect us from the attacks of Indians; our loss, in various ways, in this expedition, before our capture, having amounted to nearly thirty men.

5. That no intention of any hostility to Mexico, on this expedition, was communicated to us—upon the contrary—we received from the President of Texas, General Lamar, assurances of its peaceful character, and never should have embarked our goods to Santa Fe under circumstances which, if hostilities had been intended, would have made the sale of our goods impossible.

We inclose a statement of General M'Leod, the commander of the military force, in confirmation of the above.

As we entered Mexico without any hostile intentions, we believe ourselves to be entitled to your intervention in our behalf.

Signed by merchants—by Messrs. Snively, of Preble, Ohio; Buchannan, Tenessee; Thompson Robinson, late of Memphis; Peter Gallaher, late of New Orleans; —— Houghtaling, &c.

The above is transmitted for publication at the request of the parties signing it. The names attached to the original were, by mistake, omitted to be copied at the same time with the others. The names of some of the other merchants were, Messrs. G T Howard, late of Washington, district of Columbia; Archibald Fitzgerald, of Dublin, Ireland; —— Torrey; F Sully, brother of Capt. Sully, of the American navy; and ——Saunderss; but some of these were not present when this address was signed. Messrs. Robinson, John Howard and Sully are in chains, in the Convent of San Jago in the city of Mexico; Messrs. G T Howard, Buchanan, Houghtaling and Snively are in chains with Mexican criminals, in the city of Puebla, and Messrs. Torrey, Laughlin and Gallicher, are in chains in the Castle of Perote; Mr. Fitzgerald was left sick at Guanajuato, but the last accounts represent him to be convalescent—has since been liberated.

Captain Caldwell, of the Gonzales company, who was taken by the Mexicans, with an advance party of seven men, near the town of San Miguel, and who was reported to have died in the hospital at Guanajuato, has recovered from his illness; and is now in the city of Mexico, a prisoner on parole. His son, a mere boy, who was left sick at Celaya, has also recovered, and has been permitted to join his father at Guanajuto.

SCIMM-s is stealing upon us apace. His tokens and harbingers are already abundant. Flowers such as first begin to blossom in northern climes, have been plentiful for some weeks. Strawberries are going out of season. In New York they have not yet made their appearance. Blackberries are plenty enough to justify the proverb respecting them. Asparagus can be procured by all who choose to pay for this exquisite, high priced vegetable. By the end of April we shall have it hot enough for the regular New Orleans style of summer apparel. Waistcoats and cravats will be declared superfluities, and linen coats and gossamer pants, in addition to the under garment, will be all the go. One of summer's accompaniments—musequitoes—has become a staple commodity since February.

☞ The semi-annual report of the People's Lyceum published in to-day's paper shows that the members are struggling with [illegible]ndable zeal, and amid all the difficulties inc[illegible] the inception of an important enterprise, [illegible] portion of the benefits which may flow from this institution. The report is rather an earnest of what may be hoped from the future, than of what has already been accomplished.—It merits the attention of every one interested in the advancement of intellect, and the literary reputation of a city whose only reproach has hitherto been, that while prolific in monuments of public spirit and benevolence, she has failed to dedicate a single dollar to the great cause of mental improvement.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Henry Williams was brought up accused of the double crime of attempting to escape from prison, and of injuring in that attempt, the prison in which he had been confined. The accused had been sent to the Work House of the 2d municipality, for thirty days, by Recorder Baldwin, as a vagrant.

The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Johnson and Gaiennié for the defence.—The prisoner's counsel confined their efforts to an attempt to prove, that the Recorder had no right to send Williams to prison, the law of 1841 being in contradiction with the Constitution of the United States.

After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

FIRE.—Last evening, about 11 o'clock, the frame building corner of Magazine and Poydras streets was entirely destroyed by fire. Part of the building was occupied by J. Dillhard, tailor and scourer, and the other by J. Allan, Gunsmith. The adjoining buildings suffered no damage.

We understand the property belonged to F. De Lizardi.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Alabama*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 8th inst.

The journals contain nothing of much importance. Political movements never by any chance find their way into the Cuba press. Fanny Elssler still continues to attract. Her performance of a new *bolero*, and a dance called *El Zapateado Cubano*, are spoken of in terms of the highest admiration.

We perceive that the Mexican government have proposed to construct a rail road across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the southern part of Mexico, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We take it for granted that this scheme will evanorate in smoke. The isthmus is fully 200 miles across, and the contemplated rail road would require an outlay of money utterly beyond the crippled resources of Mexico.

TOWN LEWIS, who had been confined in the Alexandria jail for shooting a man, has been released on bail.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

The semi-annual meeting of the Society was held on Saturday evening, the 9th April, in the United States Court-room, Customhouse Building.

The report submitted to the Society by the Chairman of the committee on Gymnasiums, was, on motion of T W Collens, esq. ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

One of the objects of the People's Lyceum is the erection of Public Gymnasiums, where the people may acquire the habit of athletic exercises and intellectual amusements.

The 3d article of the constitution of our Society sets forth the fact, that there are, in our city, but few places of moral and intellectual resort for the clerk, the laborer and the mechanic.

A building for public lectures is much wanted in New Orleans. Our city is crowded with drinking shops: they are the universal resort of our citizens, a million of dollars is yearly expended to minister to a single vice. Grog and gambling have their palaces and temples, but not a dollar has been expended to erect a building, of the humblest kind, dedicated to the cultivation of literature, temperance and knowledge.

It is the ambition of the members of the People's Lyceum if possible, to supply this deficiency.

The Committee is indebted to the kindness of Mr. James H. Dakin, architect, of this city, for a beautiful plan of a hall, suited to the purposes expressed above.

This plan proposes to embrace a Lecture Room, Library, Circle for Exercises, Chess Room, and apartments for the gratuitous evening schools established by the Society.

Mr. Dakin's plan combines fitness and economy with chaste and elegant design. Let us hope that one day its fair proportions will be realized, and our city have, at least, one Hall dedicated to science and civic virtue.

Your Committee believe that if the different societies of this city, which require meeting or lecture rooms, should unite upon a single building for their common use, they could easily obtain the necessary amount of capital.

The Mechanic's Society, the Temperance Society, the Medical Societies, the Society of Natural History, and the Commercial Library, might form together with the People's Lyceum, an union of sufficient influence to triumph over every difficulty.

Your Committee believe that the members of these Societies might form a stock company to erect the building, and that the stock might be made productive by charging each Society using it a fair proportion of interest or rent.

The Temperance Society of this city should be one of the first to join us in this object.

That Society numbers about two thousand members, besides as many well-wishers in this city.

And last there sufficient, at once to adjourn a Temperance Hall for the sale of harmless refreshments; tending to establish a healthy and moral habits among the citizens.

In a Republic, the people must have places of public resort, where they may freely meet, congregate and discuss; and if nothing better is afforded them, they will continue to meet in tippling houses. The establishment of a single Temperance House, by the efforts of the society, might be soon followed by the opening of several others, on private capital, in different parts of the city; and thus the Temperance cause would prosper indeed.

In fact, your Committee is of opinion that it is useless to wait for the erection of a special building for many of those important object. Could the rent of a large brick building, in a central position, be secured, the lower story might be appropriated to a Temperance Hall, the second story to a Lecture Room, the third to a Free Library, and a collection of specimens of natural history, and the fourth to a gratuitous evening school.

The owner of such a building might safely rent it to the Society, with a certainty of ultimate payment; and, indeed, a generous and public-spirited citizen having such a building idle, could not do a more praiseworthy and patriotic act, than to let it to the Peoples Lyceum on liberal and easy terms.

We look forward with confidence to the realization of our brightest anticipations.

ANDREW DALY, Chairman.

After the reading of the above report, an able, eloquent and highly instructive lecture was delivered by M. M. COHEN, Esq., a member—subject: "*Energy of Character.*"

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to a large sale of clothing, hats, boots, shoes and brogans, to be effected this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 118 Old Levee street, by E. Taylet, auctioneer.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON
Caledonia	April 5	May 1
Britannia	April 19	May 16
Hibernia	May 3	June 1
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Columbia	June 4	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship Austerlitz—1909 bls cotton, 1696 staves, 8 bales moss, &c.

NEW YORK—Per ship Saratoga—193 bales cotton, 5 hhds and 3 tcs tobacco, 200 bags lead, 900 brls pork, 40 bales skins, 107 hhds sugar, 20 bbls molasses, 1850 brls wheat, 1600 brls flour, &c.

BOSTON—Per ship Norfolk—612 bales cotton, 37 hhds tobacco, 3020 bags lead, 1871 sacks corn, 10 brls flour, 29 0 pigs and 156 bags lead, 33 casks bacon, 16 rolls leather, 12 bbls tallow, 100 boxes starch, 65 bris beans, 10 boxes indrue and sundries.

Philadelphia—Per barque Josephine—76 bales cotton, 41 do sundries, 8 pcs furniture, 10 bales skins, 841 brls pork, 46 casks and 50 hhds bacon, 35 bbls lard, 300 bbls whiskey, 2363 pcs lead, 20 brls castor oil, &c.

PROVIDENCE—Per ship Mary Jane—93 brls flour, 8 brls bacon, 30 brls pork, 160 bags corn, 16 half brls beef, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Rose—103 brls flour, 158 sacks corn, 16 hhds bacon &c.

IMPORTS.

Glasgow—Per ship Girard—60,000 bricks, 2623 ills t, 168 bottles ale to H & W Adams, and 1 case to J Hogg, 1 piano, to order; 13 bales linen, 11 do carriage, 30 casks porter, to Keyes & Roberts, 9 bales mixe A & J Dangaisons & co.

Havana—Per schr Alabama—40 bags coffee, Merle, Boyle & co; 130 do Dudley & Nelson, 125 to G Bienvenu; 40 do M Werk, 120 do, 50 000 segars, M Blanco; 6,426 do D Dupuy, Tatum, Nevitt & Co; 50 do W Mercer, 6,426 do D de Wiggin & Davenport, 1600 do W Alling, 1st hunt, J M Cingueta.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Louisville—Per steamer Mississippi—38 hhds tobacco, Bowie & Crenshaw; 10 bris lard, Ferguson & Reed, 44 jack bags; 6 25 coils rope, Bell & Mahan; 1 do do, Hall & Co; 1 do bacon, 12 brls pork, D L Adams, 1 box, T J Read, sundries, 1 package, Gaines & Co; 1 do, Ferguson & Reed; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Bell & Co; 1 do, Bell & Mahan; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Ferguson & Reed; 1 do, Bell & Co; 1 do, Hall & Co; 1 do, Bell & Co; 1 do, Ferguson & Reed