NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

GENERAL HARRISON AND A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The whig journals friendly to the nomination of Mr. Clay as the candidate of the party for the presidency, have, without a solitary exception, while ardently engaged in advocating his numerous and powerful claims to the consideration of the convention, invariably expressed the determination to respect and abide by the decision of that body, upon whatever individual its choice may fall. While the name of Henry Clay is conspicuously blazoned at the head of their columns, the emphatic words "subject to the decision of a national convention" immediately follow the declaration of their preference. Is this the case with those newspapers which sustain general Harrison?—With reluctance and regret we state that it is not. The name of the hero of Tippecanoe is hailed as the mast-head accompaniment by the unauthorized and unestablished announcement of his being the people's candidate. Not a word is said of that august assembly to whose *arbitration* this most important matter was, two years since, unanimously agreed to be submitted. The national convention seems to be voluntarily forgotten by these remissant presses. In their articles on the subject of the presidency, they barely allude to its anticipated action—they have assumed the dangerous prerogative of forestalling its will, and have selected their candidate in utter oblivion or reckelessness of their original pledges.

This unjust, unwise, unpatriotic course fills us with astonishment and chagrin. When we recall the solemn farce of the late anti-masonic convention (a body which in the aggregate, has not the slightest pretensions to be considered a political party) and the highly equivocal reply of general Harrison to its unsanctioned nomination—a reply in which he seems studiously to avoid allusion to that higher authority which is to determine between him and his competitors, we must acknowledge that we perceive indications of a disposition on the part of the adherents of general Harrison to disregard the fiat of the convention, unless it should entirely accord with their predilections, and to force their own candidate upon the party to the imminent danger of its discomfiture and ruin.

This observation, especially when applied to those who in common with ourselves, are opposed to the impracticable theories and corrupt conduct of the present administration, may appear unnecessarily harsh: but the calm consideration of the foregoing facts will substantiate at least the plausibility of our conclusion. We see the Philadelphia "Star," the Louisville "Gazette" and various public journals in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania pursuing this culpable and suicidal policy. Close upon their secession from the great mass of the whig party, we behold the self-constituted anti-masonic convention, with its "humbug" nomination, intended for political effect, and last follows the unfortunate response of general Harrison, in which he treats the decision of that partial and imperfectly composed body with the deference and respect due to the action of an assembly in which the whole whig party of the North, iSouth, East and West had been adequately represented. What other inference can be deduced from these alarming evidences of inadmissible contumacy?

We would ask a few questions in sober sincerity of the whole whig party: What is the object for which you are contending? Is it the elevation of a particular individual to the presidency, or the defeat of the dominant party whose political blunders, and lastly, both of intelligence and integrity have proved so extensively mischievous to the country at large? Is your contest a miserable squabble for men, or an elevated and holy struggle for principles? Are you prepared to witness the continued ascendancy of locofocoism, rather than abandon individual preferences and partialities in the interests of the great principles you sustain? Would you rather that evil minded and incapable politicians should wield the destinies of the Union, than that their overthrow should be effected by a champion who may not be entirely acceptable to a fraction of your party? Are you ready and willing to sanction a contempt for, and neglect of the decision of that tribunal to whose wisdom and prudence you have consented to entrust your prospects of victory? If you can furnish satisfactory replies to these interrogations, we would ask whether the injudicious conduct of the Harrisonian presses, endangering as it does, the success of national republicanism, will be calmly tolerated by you?

It has too frequently been the misfortune of the whigs to forfeit by unmanly disputes, and deplorable dissentions, those advantages which the weakness of our enemies has secured to us. At the present, more than for years past, do we enjoy prominent and felicitous opportunities of profiting to the utmost by the manifold developements of the imbecility and wickedness of the party in power, and the result of a contest in which the whigs, in mass, should oppose the administration, could scarcely be regarded as dubious. The elements of which the Van Buren party is composed have only the cohesive affinity derived from sordid interest, and a bold and powerful attack by the united phalanx of the opposition would scarcely fail to dissolve the chaotic and heterogeneous body. But if we fritter our strength by parcelling it out into petty fragments, as inveterately hostile to each other as to the common foe, like the factions of Simon and John, in the siege of Jerusalem by the aspiring Roman, we shall be destroyed, less by the vigor and courage of the enemy, than through our intestine discords and sanguinary strife. Look at the locofoco party, through their faithful mirrors—the press. Observe, since the recent expositions of official dishonesty, their humble tone, and subdued phraseology—how gingerly do they approach every subject of discussion—how carefully they eschew the perilous topic of executive fidelity and incorruptibility. The fact is obvious, beyond dispute: they are distrayed, confounded, already half overcome. Perseverance, unanimity, are alone needed to effect their entire subjugation. And shall we, with these bright heralds of future triumph before us, ignobly and unpardonably waste our vigor by mutual conflicts of opinion. Let us rather adopt the successful maxim—"*Conciliation, concession, compromise. Every thing for the cause, nothing for the men.*" We have agreed to await and obey the decision of the convention, to assemble in the month of December. Let us, if we please, in the interim, vindicate our preferences, and place our candidates' name continually before the people. But we have no right, consistently with our pledged mutual acquiescence in the necessity and expediency of a convention to adjust and reconcile the different claims of the aspirants for the high honor of the presidency, to present the whigs a candidate, without accompanying the proffer with a clearly defined deference to the will of that body. Gen'l Harrison's name at the head of a paper with no intimation that the determination of the convention is to be the supreme law of the conductor of that paper, is a tacit denial of the obligation imposed by the convention. Such a course, merits the reprobation of every true whig, of every sincere well-wisher to the cause. We entertain a profound respect for General Harrison, although our preference is unequivocally stated; and if he be the first choice of the convention, he shall receive our cordial and unqualified support. But we cannot view the imprudent and censurable policy adopted by himself and his partizans, without feeling lively apprehensions of the injurious effects it will occasion to the whigs throughout the country, and we do not hesitate fully and boldly to express these convictions.

OUR SENATORS.—WRIGHT bound to do senators MOUTON and NICHOLAS the justice to state that they voted in the affirmative on the resolutions proposed in the senate of the U.S. censuring Amos Kendall for his imprtinent reply to that body. It is truly pleasing to observe that the senate, infected as it is with the degrading attributes of locofocoism, has not quite lost all its dignity and self-respect, and we feel infinite satisfaction in being able to report the fact, that of the large majority of Van Buren men, in the senate, *eight* alone had the moral hardihood and imperturbable parsimony subservient, to attempt to defeat the passage of the resolution in question. Any one who is at all acquainted with the character of the locofoco file leaders in the senate, may guess the names of this precious minority. We give them, however, for the information of the unenlightened.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Hubbard, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Conn., Wright, Young.—8.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—MAJOR NOEL.—A letter was received from Florida a few days since, which stated, that Maj. Noel, of the 6th Infantry, U. S. army, whilst in pursuit of a party of Indians, who were

(continued to 2 col.)

o'clock.

The senate continued the discussion on the resolutions reported by the committee on foreign affairs, relative to the northeastern boundary, and the difficulties which have occurred there.

Mr. Clay's speech in support of the resolution was distinguished for ability and eloquence. He asserted in the most emphatic manner, the right of the state of Maine, and the United States to the territory in dispute; and declared that while he was anxious to preserve peace so long as it was consistent with honor, and would cordially sustain the executive in endeavoring to maintain pacific relations, yet he was ready, if negociation should fail, and it should unfortunately become necessary to take to the last resort—to go to war in defence of the rights and honor of the country, and the integrity of the territory, he was ready to go into that war, and carry it on with vigor and effect.

The debate in the evening was chiefly confined to the fourth resolution, which was objected to as conveying unnecessary admonition to the state of Maine. This was finally amended so as simply to declare that when the British authorities should withdraw their forces, and refrain from all attempts to take possession of the territory in dispute, by military occupation, the government of Maine ought to pursue a similar course of forbearance: and also withdraw their troops, and leave the final adjustment of the matters in controversy to the general government.

The resolutions in this form were adopted unanimously.

The senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

The house was engaged until eleven o'clock last night, on the bill and report, brought in by Mr. Howard, from the committee on foreign affairs, in relation to the northeastern boundary troubles.

The bill was not got out of committee: a good deal of opposition was made to it; and the debates were exceedingly animated and exciting. The committee rose without taking any vote on the subject; and the house after several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a quorum, adjourned.

To day, the house resumed the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole.—and Mr. Cushing of Mass. made a very able speech in support of the bill. He contended that the present state of things resulted altogether from Sir John Harvey's negligence of duty, and misconstruction of his orders; and from his unwilling, insulting, and bravadoing conduct.

The bill, he contended, was not a measure of war but of peace. The whole spirit of the greatest part of it, looks directly at peace: and even those portions which refer to arming the country, contemplated preparations for defence, not for attack.

Mr. Adams made a speech also in support of the bill, which he maintained also was purely defensive, and by no means offensive.

The discussion was continued until the time arrived when it became necessary to close this, by Messrs Legare, Everett, of Vt. and Cary of Michigan.

The senate spent the greater part of this day in executive session, with closed doors. They were engaged on sundry Indian treaties.

They then proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government; and after debate passed it.

The bill for the support of the Indian department was then taken up and passed; and the senate took their daily recess.

FREE BANKING.

It is an old saying and a true one, "that one fact is worth a dozen arguments." In the article in Monday's Bee, upon free banking, the following language is used: "Some losses have been sustained by holders of Owl Creek and Wild Cat notes, which were circulated without capital upon some newfangled principle of banking, which, for aught we know, may be akin to the proposed method of free banking." Owl Creek and Wild Cat paper, are terms of derision used in reference to the circulation of Michigan, but we confess that when we wrote the article of Monday, we were not aware that that circulation was thrown upon society under a free banking law. It appears, however, that such was the fact. Let us see what the people of Michigan think of this free banking experiment. They have had a taste of its good and evil. We beg attention to the subjoined extract, from the report of the bank commissioners of that state:

"On the 15th day of March, 1837, the act, popularly entitled the general banking law was passed, upon the principle of introducing a free trade in money, into what was considered a profitable branch of business, heretofore monopolized by a few favored corporations. In little more than one year, 49 banks were organized, with a nominal capital of $4,915,030, and about 40 went into actual operation, under its provisions. The amount authorized to be issued as actual and available capital of $3,619,000, 30 per cent of the nominal capital being presumed to have been paid in, according to law, in gold and silver; they were authorized to issue and put in circulation, bank bills to the sum of $1,962,500, being twice and a half the amount of capital paid in and possessed. The feature of the law, which authorized banking under the specie law—that is to say, giving the sanction of law, to the issue of promises to pay, not liable to redemption in gold and silver on demand, gave an irresistible impulse to their career, by opening the door for the debtor, to liquidate his liabilities by transferring to the public at large, his indebtedness to individuals. The result is well known, and it is believed that it is not too strong language to assert, that no species of fraud, and evasion of law, which the ingenuity of dishonest corporations has ever devised, have not been practised under this act.

"The loan of specie from established corporations, became an ordinary traffic, and the same money sent in motion a number of institutions. Specie certificates, certified by oath, were every where exhibited, although these very certificates had been cancelled at the moment of their creation, by a draft for a similar amount, and yet such subterfuges were pertinaciously insisted upon, as fair business transactions, sanctioned by custom and law precedent. Dividends were given, for subscriptions to stock, and counted as specie, and thus not a cent of real capital actually existed, beyond the small sum paid in by the upright and unsuspecting farmer and mechanic, whose little savings and hones name, were necessary to give confidence and credit to the institutions established to produce many of the misfortunes which we have so recently suffered.

"*Awful fate of an incendiary.*—About two weeks since the store of a Mr. Bassett, at Oswego, was burned together with goods valued at $6000 and insured for $3000. There was some suspicion at the time as to the origin of the fire. The following, from the Montrose, Pennsylvania, Register, discloses the story.

"OSWEGO, February 18, 1839.

Since I last wrote you, giving an account of the late fire here, suspicion has been afloat, with many conjectures about the manner in which the fire could have originated.

Mr. John Bassett, whose goods were first burned, was suspected of setting the fire himself. This led to a watch upon him, and the house at which he boarded. There it was learned for a few nights past a smell like cloth or some kind of goods burning, noticed by some of our citizens; yesterday (Sunday) one piece of broadcloth and one piece of linen, were found in the river. This led to the conclusion that the store had been robbed and fired.

According to these suspicions the house where he boarded was watched, and about twelve o'clock last night, this smell was perceptible, and sparks and thick smoke were seen to ascend from the chimney of his room. The owner of the house, doctor Phelps, was called and requested to go to B's room. He did so, and found a pile of goods on the fire, which he was burning to prevent detection. B, instantly (seeing he was caught) asked the doctor if he had any *creosote*—and said he had the tooth ache. The doctor said he had, and stepped to his office in the same building to get him something. He went below to let the watch know that he was burning goods, and B. went back to his room, took his razor, went out of the house at the back door and cut his throat. He was found dead a few minutes after.

Thus the horrible tragedy is ended. There is no doubt he set fire to his store, and meant to make money out of the insurance, and the goods he had secreted in the house. "But the way of the transgressor is hard." He has left an amiable and interesting young widow—was married last summer or fall in New Haven county, Connecticut.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—Mr. Tinsley on the Bernard, Texas, with nine hands made *ninety-seven* bales of cotton, averaging 523 lbs to the bale, besides raising hogs corn, vegetables &c. to sustain his farm stock and laboring force.

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BILL relative to the preparations for war in case of necessity, had finally passed both houses of congress!

By its provisions 50,000 troops are placed at the disposal of government, to be enlisted as the volunteers were under the act of 1837, for the Florida war. The president is likewise authorised to raise by loan ten millions of dollars to carry out the provisions of the bill, and the bill is to remain in force until six months after the meeting of the next congress. In the house the bill was passed by a majority of 205 to 0 votes. In the senate, after a brief discussion, it was unanimously adopted. The sanction of the president, vice president and speaker of the house, followed immediately, and the bill is now the law of the land.

It was reported that Powhatan Ellis is instructed to hold himself in readiness for a mission to Mexico.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.—We have been informed that Thos. F. McKinny and James Perry have subscribed $3,000 per annum for two years, to sustain a female academy in Texas, conducted by Mrs. Gibb, and daughters. Such acts of generous liberality in the sacred cause of learning, should receive the reward of public approbation and applause which they so justly merit. Our young and flourishing neighbors on the highroad to prosperity and happiness.

FROM MAINE.

The express mails of the 1st and 2d arrived at an early hour yesterday. The information they bring in relation to the boundary troubles, is not of much importance. The Boston Post of the 28th February says "we could find nothing of particular interest in the papers received by the eastern mail last night.—Accounts from the Aroostook up to the 22d inst. at which time every thing was in a quiet state at the encampment. A member of the executive council of New Brunswick arrived at Bangor on the 24th and left next morning for Augusta. He is supposed to be the bearer of despatches from Sir John Harvey.

The Boston papers of the 1st add but little to this information. Hodsdon at Lincoln with the detachment of cavalry destined to form the line of videttes, which were to be established as far as the mouth of the Aroostook.

The Fredericton (N. B.) Sentinel has the following:

Reinforcements for the detachment of the 35th regiments that proceeded last week towards the scene of invasion, continue to be sent off; yesterday a company of that corps followed, and this morning the remainder, led by a party of the royal artillery, with a field piece, left for Woodstock. The Crocodile with the 66th, had not arrived at St. John on Thursday. The necessity for making Fredericton head quarters, and a disposable military force here, ready in case of emergency, has become too apparent to be disregarded.

The same papers announces the death, on the 23d, of Capt. Gerard Lake Harvey, eldest son of Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of the province, aged 31.

A body of a 1000 militia were reviewed in Augusta, on Tuesday.

Of Sir John Harvey, the governor of New Brunswick, the New York Herald states, that he was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and last an arm in defence of his country. He married Miss Caton of Baltimore, grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, and sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley and Marchioness of Carmarthen.

It is still believed that Sir John Harvey before proceeding to actual collision will accept advices, from the British minister at Washington. He will not long be kept in suspense, if, as is stated, Genl. Scott is on his way to the boundary region, under instructions from the executive of the temporary arrangement concluded between the secretary of the state and the British minister at Washington.

The territory in dispute embraces 10,765 square miles, being larger by 2905 square miles than the whole state of Massachusetts.

CHEMICAL AND OPTICAL DISCOVERY.—At the last sitting of the Assembly of Sciences, Mr. Arago announced one of the most important discoveries in the arts that have distinguished the present century. The author of which has already acquired universal reputation by his miraculous diorama—M. Daguerre. It is well known that certain chemical substances, such as chloride of silver, have the property of changing their color by the mere contact of light; and it is by a combination of this nature that M. Daguerre has succeeded in fixing upon paper prepared with iodine the images that are directed on the table of the camera obscura, and rendering the optical tableau permanent.—

The exact representation of whatever objects this instrument is directed to is, as every body is aware, unfrown down with vivid colors upon the white prepared to receive them, and the rays of light that are thrown reflected by the water or along in the way about almost on chloride of silver, or certain preparations of it. In this manner an exact representation of light and shade of whatever object may be wished to be viewed, is obtained with the precise accuracy of nature herself, and it is stated to have all the softness of a fine aquatint engraving. The invention had many and available capital of $4,915,030, 30 per cent of the nominal capital being presumed to have been paid in, according to law, in gold and silver; they were authorized to issue and put in circulation, bank bills to the sum of $1,962,500, being twice and a half the amount of capital paid in and possessed. The feature of the law, which authorized banking under the specie law—that is to say, giving the sanction of law, to the issue of promises to pay, not liable to redemption in gold and silver on demand, gave an irresistible impulse to their career, by opening the door for the debtor, to liquidate his liabilities by transferring to the public at large, his indebtedness to individuals. The result is well known, and it is believed that it is not too strong language to assert, that no species of fraud, and evasion of law, which the ingenuity of dishonest corporations has ever devised, have not been practised under this act.

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NAVAL.—The United States Frigate *Macedonian*, Commodore Shubrick, was at Pensacola on the 9th Com. Shubrick takes command of the W. I. squadron. U. S. ships now at Pensacola, viz: Macedonian, Boston, Erie and Levant.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORT.

There is no material change in the market since Friday last; business is done to a fair extent, but not so large as is usual at this season of the year; things in general have, however, a favorable aspect; the money market is daily becoming more easy; the banks are discounting more business paper, and are taking more freely. There is no change in the rates for exchange, but there has been a little more demand. On England we quote Good 9@9 per cent prem. France, 5f 00 @ 5f 05c.

There was a spirited demand for Cotton on Monday; the sales amounting to about 6,000 bales. Yesterday there was but little inquiry, and prices had a downward tendency. The sales since Friday amount to about 8,000 bales.

In Tobacco there is but little doing. It is held up high for large operations; there is now a fair stock in the market.

Sugar is in fair demand at 6@6½ ℔ lb; small sales are however, effected.

Provisions remain without change in price, but the demand is small; sales consequently dull.

There is very little inquiry for Whiskey, and prices are lagging down. We quote 23@24c ℔ gal. for rectified.

Factorys are dull, and have a downward tendency; some vessels can be taken up below our quotations, if engaged full; and freights 3@3¼c ℔ cot. Cotton to Liverpool, 5d; Havre, 1½c.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ℔ lb—			
La & Miss.—Good and fine	17	18	
Good fair	16	16	
Fair	15½	15½	fair dem.
Middling	13	13½	
Ordinary	12	12½	
Tenn. & N. A. — Good and fine		13	12@14
Good fair			
Fair			
Middling			
Ordinary			
Tobacco, ℔ lb—			
First quality	12	13	nominal.
Second	10	11	
Crop and Trifling	9	9	
Sugar, ℔ lb—			
La. good to fine	6	6¼	fair. dem.
Common to middling	5	6	
On plantation	5½	6	fair demand.
Molasses, ℔ gal—	23	30	
On plantation		23	
Bagging, ℔ yard—			
Western	20	21	
Kentucky	18	18	Dull.
Gunnies	15	16	
Bale Rope, ℔ lb—			
Manilla	8	8	Dull.
Coffee, ℔ lb—			
Northern	7 00	7 00	Dull.
Flour, ℔ bbl—			
Corn in car	5 87½	5 00	
Shorted, ℔ bush	0 75	0 70	Dull.
Oats	0 56	0 60	
Provisions, ℔ bbl—			
Beef, Mess	16	17	
Prime	12	13	
Pork, Clear	21	22	
Mess	19	20	
Prime	16	17	
Mess O	17	17½	fair. dem.
Prime	15	15½	
Hog round, ℔ lb		7	10 @ 11
Bacon, Hams		10	10½
Sides		9	9½
Shoulders		7	8
Lard		9	10
Butter, Goshen ℔ lb		20	22
Western		15	20
Whiskey, rectified		23	24
Common		20	20

small sales. none.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per schr Dusky Sally—105¼ tcs rice 6returns cargo and bal on hnd.

Philadelphia (Attakapas)—Per schr Victoria—146 hhds sugar & 19 bris molasses.

New York—Per ship Orleans—Assorted mdse and $100,000 specie.

Springfield—Per schr Betsey—220 bales cotton.

Worthington—Per sloop Gazelle—30 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Tampa Bay—Per ship Tyrone—158 troops, baggage and military stores.

Per brig Glanielet—1 ℔ stumps, & c.

Cork and market—Per ship Dancer—1233 bales cotton.

New York—Per ship Ocmulgee—232 bales cotton; 1000 pkgs beef; 20 hhds and 20 tcs tobacco; 80 hhds sugar; 1457 brls flour; 350 brls pork; 100 do pork and lard; 6 cks bacon.

Per brig Cleanman—313 bales cotton; 222 brls pork; 36 hhds sugar; 35 do tobacco; 40 do lard.

Per schr Cherokee—70 hhds molasses; 134 hhds 30 brls sugar.

St Jago de Cuba—Per schr Henry Lee—30 brls flour.

Galveston—Per schr Corinna—Lost hung, corn, pork, candles, cutter, chocolate, cranberries, claret, hay, brickets, whiskey, ale, and tobacco.

Velasco—Per schr Fox—Castings, kettles, iron, lard, bacon, mackerel, coffee, cotton seed, vinegar, shot, oil, nails.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—48 hhds sugar, 4 brls do, 20 brls molasses & c W Bogarts; 6 hhds sugar P H Gaillard; 31 do do Bringier & Duplantier; 1 do do Bringier & Bro; 1 do do Mason; 15 do do Pleasants & co; 25 do Hubert, Urgo & co; 10 do Brumby, Mackenzie & Wright; 60 do Samuel Lilly; 16 do do Labranche; 1 Mantle & co.

Per steamboat Marmion from Cincinnati—622 brls flour to Hyde & Cunningham; 100 brls do Forguson & Brent; 20 brls pork Stetson & Latham; 100 do whiskey; 50 kegs lard, 22 pkgs mdse Hyde & Cunningham; 50 brls whiskey A Thet.

Per steamboat Tennessee from Bayou Sara—Tyler, Cook & Co 2 hhds sugar, 1 do bales cotton Hay, Burrow & co; 92 hhds sugar Folsom, Bellamy & Degelos; 2 hhds sugar; 10 hhds 10 brls rum, 3 bales cotton J F Miller.

Per steamboat Ben Franklin from Little Rock—7 bales cotton J M Lee; 35 do J Dick & co; 2, 63 M Lee; 31 Latlin, Stevens & co; 30 Mc Mahon & Gould; 4 Lockett & co, 10 Harris, Watt & co; 12 Boggs & Mc Vicker; 6 Montague; 16 pkgs peltries, 1 do effects Lawrence & Ingelestrey; 18 pkgs peltries, 2 do bear skins, 3 do tiger & c; 60 pkgs peltries J & c.

Per steamboat Rockwell from Lafourche—100 hhds sugar, 75 brls molasses M Pleasants & co; 40 bales cotton A & J Bemiss; 30 do Bringier & Duplantier; 4 do Landreth & Thompson; 61 brls molasses Bringier & Bro; 1 hhd sugar W Flower; 10 brls pork 7 do eggs owner on board.

Per steamboat Ben Franklin from Williams' Landing—240 bales cotton Bell & Hyde & co; 25 P De Lizardi & co; 1 lot W M Beal; 70 Dickey, Hanley, Davis & co; 57 Nugent, Turpin & Watts; 25 H Woodruff; 12 Stanfield, Jones & co; 12 Buckner, Pearson & co; 1 lot Bell & Hyde & co; 1 Lawrence & Chalmers; 2 Allen, Asher & co; 2 Keys & Roberts; 17 W & J Gaspard & co; 1 box mdse Carnahan & McMahon.

Per steamboat Henry Clay from Louisville—1 half brls and 1 keg sausage meat 3 G Blanchard; 5 brls pork M B Walker; 30 and 1 brl do Wm Bell; 1 brl do Wm Bell & Co; 1 brl do Gabriel Bowers; 1 brl do Wm Bell & Co; 10 pkgs bagging, 42 coils rope Ogden & Southgate; 100 brls flour and 30 empty barrels to owner on board.

Per steamboat Natchez from Louisville—Wm Bell & Co 1 hhd and 1 keg sausage meat; 1 hhd bacon and 50 brls whiskey Cretin & Bullitt; 50 brls pork and 50 hhds bacon Ogden & Southgate; 100 brls pork and 50 hhds bacon Wm Bell & Co; 1 hhd bacon Wm Bell; 1 brl pork and 1 hhd bacon J Lauve & co; 1 do Wm Bell & Co; 1 brl do pork and lard; 3 hhds bacon and 3 do lard A Mercier; 183 brls pork, 101 do pork and lard, 3 hhds bacon and 50 kegs lard, 50 brls and 3 do lard Bell & Hyde & Sugerson; 75 hhds bacon and 40 brls whiskey Peyton & Burton.

Per steamboat Cashome from Vicksburg—403 bales cotton Dunbar & Kenner; 61 Bell, Bullitt & co; 10 Holmes & Gracey; 5 Wm & J Dick & co; 17 Buckner, Stanton & co; 150 Nugent, Turpin & Watts; 1, 3 & 6 Bergeron; 9 W M Beal; 1st Keys & Roberts; 50 Mc Mahon & Gould; 1 Lockett & co; 52 M Pleasants & co; 1 Harris & co; 21 Finerson, Dale & co; 33 N A Nutter; 29 Bennett, Perrault & co; 10 Tate & Hopkins; 15 Richter & co; 9 Bell, Bullitt & co; 1 Montgomery, Pollard & co; 2 N C Terrant; 1 Thomas & Bogart.

Per steamboat American from Williams' Landing—120 bales cotton Bell & Hyde; 1 Bullitt, Pugsley & co; 10 Holmes & Gracey; 5 Allen, Asher & co; 25 J M Beal; 16 Pickett, Banks & co; 10 Jackman, Abernathy & Hamm; 20 N & J Dick & co; 10 Gaspard & Mandeville; 1 Hanley & Grider.

Barge Gazelle from Grand Gulf—58 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 10 Finerson, Dale & co; 9 Bergeron; 5 W Whaley; 1 Bullitt, Pugsley & co; 1 Montgomery, Pollard & co; 1 Bell & Hyde & co; 1 Thomas & Bogart; 1 Allen, Asher & co; 1 Bell, Bullitt & co; 1 Tarrant, H. Leonards & co; 9 Bickett, Hanley, Davis & co.

Cleared—Per dredger Creole—70 hhds sugar.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Orleans—F M Welch & co; Borderet & co; Bass & Hardisty; Soniat, Davidson & co; J B Fish; R Ullmann; Fisher, Hunt & co; Wm Bell & Co; Wright & Wilson; Wright & Co; Davis & Hubert; J H Fiske & co; Hein & Cohen; C W Hunsucker; Haug sons; F P Dimonge; Prescott, Jones & co; N & J Dick & co; Wm Brown; Bell & Hyde & co; Bullitt, Pugsley & co; Jackman & co; Gaspard & Mandeville; Lawrence & Hall; Richardson, Waterman & Wood; Stetson & Avery; Meyer & Schmidt; Keyes & Roberts; Hyde & Sugerson; Wright & Co; Bringier; H H Hoard; P U Fabian; Mosher & Lewis; J Wright; J & J Ferguson & co; J Montgomery; Dunlap & Co; E Richmond; Lewis & Gaines; Bullitt & co; Hanley & Grider; J H Hanley; J J Leverich & co; H Gooding; J J De Lattre; Ridder & Hood; H Lee & co; Cassorso, Baran & co; Bartrider & De Blanc; W Mc Cutcheon; Hyde & Sugerson; Bullitt, Pugsley & co; Wright & Co; Mc Cumbey; H Hall; A & W Squier & co; Mahardie Sigerson, Seaman & Hartwell; J D Hatcher; J Tunnel; J Riggs; Tooke & Bostwick; S Wright & co; J Hall; P Tabor; A Co; H L Hall; Fellows, Ballard & Co; Hall & Co; Hall, Woolsey & Montaigne; Lawrence & Hall; Richardson, Waterman & Wood; Stetson & Avery; Meyer & Schmidt; Keyes & Roberts; Hyde & Sugerson