LATEST DATES.

COTTON MARKET

[illegible]	9½	8½	per cent pre
[illegible]	10	9	per cent pre
[illegible]	3	2½	per cent prem
[illegible]	5½	5½	do do
[illegible]	$17	$17	12½ do
[illegible]	$15	$16	17 do
[illegible]		21	3/4 per ct dis
[illegible]	30	40	per ct dis
[illegible]	1	2	do
[illegible]	4	5	do
[illegible]	5	6	do
[illegible]	4	5	do
Ohio Life and Trust Co.	5	200	do
Virginia Bank Notes	2	4	do
North Carolina Bank Notes	3	4	do
South Carolina Bank Notes, Par	par	par	do
Georgia Bank Notes	3	4½	do
Alabama Bank	5	6	do
Mobile Bank Notes	5½	6	do
Arkansas Bank	25	30	do
Arkansas Real Estate	25	30	do
Commercial Bank Natchez	par	par	do
Agricultural Bank, Natchez	16	20	do
Planters' Bank Natchez	20	25	do
Bank of Port Gibson	15	20	do
Commercial Bank, Port Gibson	10	15	do
Grand Gulf Rail Road Company	10	15	do
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg	50	60	do
Commercial Bank of Helena	72	80	do
Lafayette Company at Deer Creek	25	45	do
Pecan Point	40	60	do
Texas Treasury Notes	5	6	do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT, November 26, 1841.

We have but a few night changes to notice in the various markets since our review of Tuesday last. Business is still sluggish, although slowly improving, and it is encouraging to see the Ohio and the upper tributaries of the Mississippi supplying a greater energy and activity to trade. [illegible] to receive commodities with [illegible]

We now state with hearty full [illegible] on Wednesday, since which the weather has cleared off and [illegible]

The river has fallen a little since the low water mark of the season.

[illegible] in August since the 23d inst. at Louisville and Maysville, 19 inches; Tennessee and North Alabama, [illegible] Arkansas, [illegible]; Lake, 18; Mobile, 24—[illegible] together, 1,078 bales. Cleared in the same time [illegible] 2,000 bales—Liverpool, 1,222—Cowes and a market, 1,041—Boston, 500—Philadelphia, 294; together, [illegible] Coastwise and in addition to stock of 7,921 bales, and leaving on hand, [illegible] on shipboard not cleared—the stock is 109,938 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday, in the course of which we noticed a decline in sterling in our review of Tuesday last. Yesterday the market became more general, in consequence of several buyers entering the market, and fully 4,000 bales change hands principally for French and English account. To day the transactions embraced 2,500 bales, taken chiefly by one purchaser. The market continues rather sluggish, as a large portion of the purchasers are not disposed to operate [illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

TOBACCO.—We have no sales to report in the article since our last formal review, the receipts continue light, and the stock is of sufficiently large size to attract the attention of purchasers. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Arrived since the 23d inst., 96 hhds.—Cleared, in the same time, none.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

COTTON BAGGING.—We have no sales to report in the article since our last formal review, the receipts continue light, and the stock is of sufficiently large size to attract the attention of purchasers. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Arrived since the 23d inst., 96 hhds.—Cleared, in the same time, none.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

COTTON BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market has [illegible]

WINES.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—There has been a fair inquiry for Sperm, and we note Nor Sodiard, firm, at 40c—Nantucket, 38c. [illegible]

OILS.—There has been some improvement in the demand for Sperm within the past few days, and our quotations are [illegible] Whale Oil, $1 00—Whale Oil, [illegible]

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report since last [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No 91 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is common to all, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV 26, 1841.

We like the English custom of a "leader" to a morning newspaper. It is universally adopted in Great Britain, and very commonly in this country. The leader is in some respects the most important part of the paper. Its uses are various. In the first place, it is an infallible index to the opinions of the journal in which it figures. If the paper be political, the leader informs you to which party the editor is attached. If neutral, the leader is an excellent indication of the tastes, habits and pursuits of the writer. A penetrating mind may not unfrequently form a correct idea of an editor's morals, as well as his opinions, from the daily inspection of the leading article. Again, the leader is the touchstone of editorial talent. The many brief paragraphs scattered about his journal; the mere frittenings of unsearing industry; the work of the scissors, or the hasty chronicles of the police courts are but fallible evidences of the ability with which a journal is conducted. They are for the most part thrown off *currente calamo*—the hurried products of a rapid pen, written to fill the paper, or because they contain news of import, or at the best, because they afford an opportunity for the perpetration of a stale pun or antiquated *jeu d'esprit*. But the leader plays a more important role. The editor must there shew his brains, if he have any. He must grapple with argument; wield satire; work his way through logical difficulties; buckle himself to the task of thinking; and give his ideas the attractive drapery of style. A feeble writer is quickly seen through, or rather exposes himself, when he essays to investigate a profound subject in a leading article. He cannot properly grasp his theme nor keep it fully and fairly in view. He deals in words rather than things. His logic is bald and disjointed, and his argument is an iteration of common places. He is tested at once, and found wanting. A strong minded man on the contrary, makes every line tell. Each paragraph is a syllogism, and every sentence a sequitur.

There is a talent possessed by some editors, who without any remarkable vigor of intellect, contrive to write excellent leading articles. It consists in the power of saying many good things on trifling subjects. Our friend Col. Stone of the *Commercial Advertiser*, is eminently gifted with this faculty. He will furnish a column as prettily dished up as one could desire. BENNETT of the *Herald* is another example, though he not unfrequently debases and depraves his style by vulgarity, obscenity, slander and impurity. Mr. DANDIE, formerly of the New York *Gazette*, possesses the power of writing such articles to perfection. His wit is singularly felicitous, his humor quaint, curious and caustic, and he has an original and irresistibly droll way of treating matters they continually keep the risible muscles of his readers on a stretch.

Among political writers—the best leading articles we have ever seen are those of the London *Times* and London *Sun*. They invariably exhibit power, comprehensiveness, study and research, and are written with great energy of style—occasionally, however, disfigured by coarseness and distorted by prejudice.—In this country the leaders of the National *Gazette* when edited by AIKEN, were considered admirable. The Richmond Whig under the control of PLEASANTS, was unrivalled for its savage energy, its excoriating sarcasm, or its shrewd and sagacious comments on men and things. The leaders of the National *Intelligencer* are not numerous, but are always courteous, elator to and argument-ative. Mr RITCHIE's leaders—look too though he be—are peculiarly readable for their vigorous, spitfire illustrations and warmth of feeling. The leaders of the *Globe* generally exhibit research and knowledge of the subject treated, but are sadly deficient in honesty of purpose and amenity of style. The leaders of the New York *Evening Post* have nothing of the poetry of Mr. BRYANT's mind about them. They are marked by mannerism—almost invariably begin with an anecdote and end with a application. They are seldom profound, but often sensible. The leaders of the Baltimore *American* are distinguished for their good sense, dignity and taste and correct style.

Among neutral papers, the leaders of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, though written by a man of worthless character, displayed abundant intellect. They were in general specimens of a strong, hardly understanding. They are not so powerfully written now, but are still very fair. The New York *Journal of Commerce*—using its detestable hybrid cry and cant in matters of religion—is a paper of decided talent, and its leaders show equal industry and ability.

Thus we have discussed leaders, and from a mere paragraph our article hath unwittingly expanded into a leaderdom. We shall send it titleless into the world, but it will need a name, our readers may call it "a leader on leaders." We trust at all events it may not prove too leaden for their perusal.

The others mail failed, for the third time, yesterday, beyond Mobile. It was Friday, as the *Pearson* would say, and we therefore had a right to expect a failure. But as we had *not* no mail for two days, we did indulge a sort of faint hope that we should get, at least, one of the back mails. But storms and rains have willed otherwise. Heaven help us!

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We publish this morning the correspondence between Mr Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, relative to British aggressions on American vessels on the coast of Africa. The correspondence speaks for itself, and it is understood that the general position was argued at length by Mr Stevenson. It will probably be submitted to Congress at the ensuing session.

ST CHARLES.—Gentleman GOSSIN appears this evening for the first time this season. He has selected the popular comedy of "Hit Last Legs." The performance concludes with The Forty Thieves.

AMERICAN.—A new farce called "Introduce Me", master Diamond in some of his breakdowns and the equestrian performances.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana will, it is thought, fall short fully one third comparatively with the ordinary term. The cause has been greatly injured by the early month in October.

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Mr. H. Webre, of the parish of St James, had been assassinated in his own yard, on his return from a journey. The crime was perpetrated by negroes, at the instigation, it is said, of an Italian. The [illegible]

We made a slight mistake the other day, in stating that the St. Louis Hotel had been leased by Messrs. Mitchell and Sherman. Col. Marion is the sole lessee. The establishment will be opened under his superintendance on Wednesday next.

Our thanks are due to the Clerk of the *Goddess of Liberty* for very fine St. Louis papers.

The steamboat *Pensacola* is reported sunk at the foot of the Natchez in ten to eleven feet water.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

The following are extracts from correspondence with foreign powers, not satisfactory to Commissions giving the right of searching vessels suspected of slave trade, or carrying slaves, sent to both houses of parliament by command of Her Majesty.

Mr. Stevenson to Viscount Palmerston.

32 Upper Grosvenor st., Nov. 13, 1841.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the United States, has been instructed by his government to transmit to Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, a accompanying paper containing the evidence of an American vessel, under the search and detention, and attempt to condemn, in the prize court, on the coast of Africa, by one of her Majesty's cruisers employed for the suppression of the slave trade, which, in the opinion of the President, is a proper subject of complaint and satisfactory restitution.

The following are the prominent facts of the case:

The American brig Douglass, of Duxbury, in Massachusetts, of 300 tons burthen, commanded by Alvin Baker, on the 11th August, 1841, was sailed from the Havana on the 14th August, 1841, with a cargo of merchandise, and having sundry passengers on board, for the port of Sierra Leone.

That on the 21st of October, this brig, while pursuing her voyage, was boarded by Lieut. Begham, from Her Majesty's brigantine cruiser the Termagant, with the whole crew, who proceeded forwards to overhaul the ship's papers and passengers' passports; ordered the hatches, which was flying, to be hauled down, and the vessel sailed as a prize.

That the captain's papers and log-book were then demanded and taken on board the Termagant, and the Douglass committed to the charge of a master and crew from the cruiser, who proceeded forwards to Sierra Leone, and there arrived on the 4th of November. The men were sent on board with muskets, and the passengers taken to the Termagant.

That on the 23d of October, about daylight, the Termagant came alongside of the Douglass, with the purser and other officers, engineers, for stores and provisions, and then returned to her cruiser.

That from the 21st to the 24th of October, the American brig continued in charge of the cruiser, when they parted company in possession of the officer and men from the Termagant.

That on the 26th, and to the westward of Pepoe, on the African coast, the Termagant again appeared alongside of her Douglass, and have too, ordered Capt. Baker on board, and Lieut Bog an then delivered to him his papers, with permission to proceed on his voyage.

The passengers were also permitted to return to the Douglass, and the Termagant having taken her prize crew and officer on board, the Douglass made all sail for the Havana.

That on the 8th of November the Douglass anchored in the Nun a river on the African coast, which she left on the 16th December, and proceeded to Sierra Leone, as before stated.

That on the 8th of February, she sailed from Cuttera with a cargo of sold for Havana, which she discharged the 21st of that month.

That in the passage from the peninsular coast of Africa to Cuttera, the Douglass left three of her crew, two American seamen—viz: Hamilton Day, of Providence, and Andrew Clough, of Boston, and Frederick Walton, a British subject, who were taken ill and died.

That the boatswain, at the time of her sailing from the Havana, was quite sound, and strong, had her hatches well stocked with provisions, and was well and comfortably manned, and provided with all things needful for her voyage, and was in that state when she was boarded and improperly captured by the British cruiser.

Such are the facts detailed in the protest of the captain and mate, herewith transmitted, and which I beg to represent, have no doubt will be approved and sagacious character of the proceeding, or the reparation due to an right of the United States and the honor of their flag.

In presenting the subject to the notice of her Majesty's ministers, it cannot be unwelcome to the undersigned, should do more than refer Lord Palmerston to the correspondence which has heretofore taken place between the two governments, and more especially to the three notes addressed by the undersigned to the Marquis of Aberdeen, on the 8th of February, 11th of May, and 11th of August last, and to express the painful regret which the government of the U. States feels that the remonstrances on which have been heretofore made have proved unavailing in preventing the repetition of such abuses as those which have so frequently been made the subject of complaint against her Majesty's naval officers.

Her Majesty's Government cannot be insensible of the strong desire which has been evinced by the Government of the United States, and the nation at large, for the complete abolition of the African slave trade.

The course pursued for the last thirty years is best calculated to mark the feelings and opinions of the government and people of the United States in relation to a traffic now properly stigmatized by most civilized nations as alike repugnant to justice and humanity, and which, in relation to the U. States, is not the less so to all the dictates of a sound policy.

It is true that the American government have declined to become a party in treaties with other nations for the suppression of the slave trade. Although repeatedly urged by her Majesty's government to do so, the United States have been forced to decline all conventional arrangements, by which the officers of ships of war of either country should have the right to board, search, or detain, or carry into foreign ports for adjudication, the vessels of each other, which had on board the slave trade. Indeed may be well doubted, apart from other considerations, whether the constitutional powers of the American Government would be competent to enter into either those portions of the existing treaties so indispensably necessary to give it the character of just reciprocity.

These objections on the part of the United States have been repeatedly and forcibly made known to her Majesty's Government, and we doubtless well understood by the British nation, and the nation especially so, as it was the particle proceeding from the same principle which at first induced Great Britain herself from becoming the mainly a party to the holy alliance. It will not, however, be understood that the United States have been in unsuitable to the friendly spirit of confidence with which these negotiations have been made on the part of her Majesty's Government, or that the United States have not felt that strong solicitude for the total annihilation of the traffic which has distinguished the whole course of their policy. On the contrary, having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the slaves of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and requiring their confiscation, and by participating in the traffic, and having, moreover, taken the lead which it doubtless proper to prevent the abuse of their flag by the subjects of other powers, the Government of the U. States cannot but feel sincere gratification at the progress made, by the efforts of other nations, for the general extinction of this odious traffic, and consequently, undiminished solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own laws and regulations on the subject.

They cannot, however, [illegible] that the provisions of the treaties in force between Great Britain and other powers, for its abolition, and to [illegible] they are not a party, should be made to operate upon the commerce and citizens of the United States. It cannot but be apparent to the Minister of Government, that these treaties are of a nature which cannot, and ought not, to be applied to the United States, under any restrictions or modifications whatever, and more especially as they have neither colonies nor the means of carrying out those measures of maritime policy and surveillance which form the basis of those treaties and are so indispensably necessary to their execution.

In withholding its assent, therefore, from the existing system, and abstaining from a hasty conclusion, in generalis yielding the right of search to the arms Government of each other. Her Majesty's Government must seriously consider the United States have been, and are, in relation to considerations arising out of the character of their institutions and policy, and that having taken the measures which it deemed to be expedient and proper in relation to this subject, the Government of the United States cannot leave to other nations to pursue freely the course which their judgment or policy may direct, and in relation to which the United States certainly can have no disposition to interfere.

The undersigned has therefore been instructed, in presenting this case to Lord Palmerston, to notice it in the most earnest manner to assure his Lordship that in so continued violations of the flag of the United States, and so continually keeps the risible muscles of his readers on a stretch.

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GUNPOWDER.—During the discussion in the house of representatives in this state, on a resolution of instruction, some warm passed between Mr. McLemore, of Dallas, and Col. Hogan, of this city, which "smell strong of gunpowder." It is mentioned by the correspondent of the Alabama Times as follows:

During the discussion and at the time Mr. McLemore's feelings were worked up to the highest pitch, he said Col. Hogan had the floor, and made some allusion to Mr. McLemore, which gave cause of a reply from Mr. McLemore, as he thought, he accordingly arose and informed Col Hogan that he considered himself responsible for any remarks he said in the house or out of it.

We hope the worthy member will bear in mind that *the penitentiary* is completed.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

On Sunday evening, the 28th instant, the Rev. Mr Hawes will deliver an appropriate Sermon in the Methodist Church, corner of Carondelet and Poydras streets; after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Samaritan and Howard Associations.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, Canal street.

☞ A Charity Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, in Christ's Church, Canal st, on Sunday morning, (to-morrow,) in aid of the funds of the Young Men's Howard Association, to enable them to meet their heavy liabilities, incurred by the late *epidemic*.

TO THE CITY OF PARIS

Corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Mr. Pigue's house.

SALMAGUNDI has the honor to inform the public that he will open his shaving and hair dressing saloon on Sunday next, 28th inst, and that he has neglected no thing that may contribute to the comfort of visitors. He has received per late arrivals, a large assortment of perfumery at wholesale, and a fluid for dying the hair, moustaches and whiskers, and warranted not to injure the skin or eyes of persons using it. n27 3t

GREINER'S LOUISIANA DIGEST

A FURTHER supply of the above Digest of the Laws of Louisiana, from the year 1804 to 1841, inclusive, of a general nature, with an Abstract of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, on the Statutory Laws, for sale by

BENJ LEVY,

n27 corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

BRIMSTONE, lump black, sassafras, cinnamon, cloves, alum; saltpetre, copperas; indigo in kegs, assorted colors; [illegible] in oil in white and half tins; bar and white lead; putty, oils, &c, for sale by

CONVERSE & CO, 45 New Levee

SARSAPARILLA—For sale by J. ROBERT & Co.

n26 3 Magazine st

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Glasgow—Per ship Hyland—1913 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Diana—2700 bales cotton, 900 staves, 100 hides and sundries.
Cadiz—Per brig Globe—47,000 staves.
Mobile—Per schr Iowa—150 hhds sugar and 1301 barrels molasses.
Vera Cruz—Per schr Water Witch—assorted cargo.
Matanzas—Per schr Crowe—50 bbls whiskey, 23 do flour, 10 hhds and 10 packages sundries.
Richmond, Va.—Per schr Lycurgus—190 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, and sundries.
Attchafalaya—Per schr Cale Wise—[illegible] bbls flour, 25 do molasses, 20 hhds and 1 bbls sugar, 38 bbls pork, 8 casks bacon, 30 bbls whiskey, &c.

IMPORTS

Portland—Per ship Jacob Franklin—Ass't mdse.
Liverpool—Per ship Lord Metcalfe—2100 sacks salt.
Gadsdoupe—Per Fr. brig Adolphe—Wine and oil, to order.
New York—Per ship Frankfort—Ass't mdse.
Boston—Per ship Trenton—Ass't mdse.
Carrigona—Per brig Harriet—Wine, to order.
Galveston—Per schr Col. Harper—13 bales cotton, to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Pleasantville—Per s. b. Enterprise—50 hhds sugar, 60 bbls molasses. A Lesburn & co, 20 hhds sugar, 1 barrel molasses. Sullivan, Billings & Douglass, 20 hhds sugar, 1 barrel molasses, 40 do brl molasses, 20 do sugar, 1 barrel molasses. Lafourche—Per s. b. Pelican—[illegible] hhds sugar, 20 bbls molasses, 1 barrel molasses. Lake Long—Per s. b. Ariel—[illegible] bbls molasses. Fort Adams—Per schr Pamela—36 bls cotton. Oakley Point—Per s. b. Rapide—[illegible] bbls cotton. Bayou Sara—Per s. b. Buckeye—27 bales cotton. Bayou Teche—Per s. b. Fairy—[illegible] bbls pork, 20 do flour. Bellevue—Per s. b. Louisiana—[illegible] do sugar, 1 do molasses, 1 do syrup. Pelican—[illegible] do molasses. Lafourche—Per s. b. Pelican—[illegible] do sugar, 1 do molasses. Lake Long—Per s. b. Ariel—[illegible] do molasses. Fort Adams—Per s. b. Pamela—36 bls cotton. Oakley Point—Per s. b. Rapide—[illegible] bbls cotton. Bayou Sara—Per s. b. Buckeye—27 bales cotton. Bayou Teche—Per s. b. Fairy—[illegible] bbls pork, 20 do flour. Bellevue—Per s. b. Louisiana—[illegible] do sugar, 1 do molasses, 1 do syrup. Pelican—[illegible] do molasses. Lafourche—Per s. b. Pelican—[illegible] do sugar, 1 do molasses. Lake Long—Per s. b. Ariel—[illegible] do molasses.

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BENJ LEVY,

n27 corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

BRIMSTONE, lump black, sassafras, cinnamon, cloves, alum; saltpetre, copperas; indigo in kegs, assorted colors; [illegible] in oil in white and half tins; bar and white lead; putty, oils, &c, for sale by

CONVERSE & CO, 45 New Levee

SARSAPARILLA—For sale by J. ROBERT & Co.

n26 3 Magazine st

PROCLAMATION.

A. H. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana,

Whereas, the [illegible] of unknown man was found in the rear of the [illegible] in the city of New Orleans, on the 6th of November instant, and from the number of mortal wounds and other marks of violence on his person, it is evident that he had come to his death by the hand of an assassin; and whereas it is [illegible] that the perpetrator of so atrocious a crime should escape unpunished; and whereas it is [illegible] that the murdered man should be left buried in ignorance of his name and family; and whereas it is necessary that he should be identified in order to the ends of justice; and whereas, I have been informed that the deceased was a native of Ireland, and that he left behind him a wife and family residing in the city of Dublin, Ireland