LATEST DATES.

New-York	March 8	London	Jan. 24
Boston	March 4	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Philadelphia	March 6	Paris	Jan. 10
Baltimore	March 6	Havre	Jan. 10
Washington	March 6	Bordeaux	Jan. 10
Charleston	March 2	Mobile	March 12
Savannah	March 7	Tampico	Feb. 17
Mobile	March 11	Vera Cruz	March 6
New-Orleans	March 8		

SEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

	FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
Caledonia	Feb. 4	March 1
Acadia	Mar. 4	April 2
Columbia	April 5	May 1
Britannia	April 19	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	June 1
Acadia	May 18	June 16
Columbia	June 4	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Mountaineer—2401 bales cotton.

Boston—Per schr Red Wing—38,000 segars, 280 bbls pork, 60 do beef, 96 do grease, 19 70 liquor, 40 do molasses, 200 do flour, 274 kegs lard.

Philadelphia—Per schr H. Westcott—476 bbls pork, 63 do—97 bbls hams, 37 bbls and 67 kegs lard, 44 empty casks.

Mobile—Per schr Elaira—1349 sacks oats, 60 bbls flour, 70 brls bread, 210 coils rope.

IMPORTS

Boston—Per barque Abby Baker—175 tons ice, 65 3 Tons.

Baltimore via Galveston—Per brig Abo—37,000 segars, 6 boxes mdse, 100 kegs nails, 11,000 bricks, 10 sacks coffee, 14 boxes tobacco, and 2 bales mdse.

Matanzas—Per brig Dallas—149 bags coffee, to order; 15, 000 segars, 2 boxes sweetmeats, M Newland; lot fruit, to J Sanborn.

Porto Rico—Per Columbian sloop Sapote—cocoa nuts &c, to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Williams' Landing—Per steamer Maid of Arkansas—55 bales cotton, Minturn, Cheshelm & co; 33 Curtis & Walker, 15 Kayd & Roberts; 21 Grant, Williams & Ewing; 16 Robertson & Allen; 3 R McDowell; 74 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 3 Bayley, Beck & co; 77 Ward, Moffatt & co; 79 Hoop, 15 Dugan, McAlister & co; 31 Branch & co; Williams & co; 114 Lockhart, Force & Dougan—total 485 bales cotton.

Nashville—Per steamer Red River—49 bales cotton, Mason & Pilcher; 135 Dick, McLean & Hill; 52 do do, Yeomans & co; 22 bbls tobacco, W C Hopkins & co; 50 Jordan, Mobley & co; 2 do Gilbert; 2 do Ewing; 1 do Hynes; 35 Howe & Crenshaw; 21 Fearan & Bryan; 3 Dupuy, Tate & Nobel; 1 W M Stewart; 1 A L Addison sace; 4 J & D Fechman, 28 Price, Johnson & co; 1 Fynchon & Jackson, 3, and 19 bales do, W Gray; 101 bbls tobacco, Hills & Sinnett; 20 J N Gracey; total 523 bales cotton, 293 bbls. and 16 bales tobacco—491 kegs corn, Moore & Bennett; 30 sent, 49 sangle bels G D Cobb; sundry mdse, owners on board.

Paducah, Ill.—Per steamer Oalnare—463 brls pork, 135 bbl. lard, 56 kegs do, 290 brls. beans, 41 bbls and 6 casks bacon 300 sacks corn, 1300 pcs bulk pork and bacon, Leonard, Flin & co; 8 boxes mdse, 4 brls flour, W R McDonald; 8 brls. molasses, 16 do dried apples, and sundry mdse, owners on board.

Mills' Point—Per steamer Daniel Webster—217 bales cotton, 2 hhds tobacco, M D Cooper & co; 63 bales cotton, Bender, Williams & co; 83 Friersen, Dallas & co; 11 Lyman Abernathy & Hanna; 25 Lockhart, Fears & Dougan; 40 do and 2 hhds tobacco, Moore & Bennitt; 6 bales cotton, Amoer, Lake & co; 8 do Ewing; 6 Martin, Pleasants & co; 16 C A Jacobs; 16 C Doane & co; 25 Johnson & Sprouls; 4 L H Gale; 107 do and 3 hhds tobacco, owner on board; 3 bls cotton, Robson & Allen; 4 bales do, Kelly & Gaughan; 6 Yeatman & co; 13 bales cotton, Kelly & Gaughan; 76 hhds tobacco, J & D Fechman; 2 do and 19 bales cotton, captain on board; 8 do R & F Prewitt; 40 do R & F Prewitt; 40 do White & co; 32 Mason, Pilcher & co; 25 J B Byers; 39 Hailey, Beck & co; 96 Huff & Newman; total 1268 bales cotton and 96 hhds tobacco—90 sacks beans, Hills & co; 50 sacks corn, captain on board; 74 do, Fetter & Lonsdale; 200 do, Van Rensalier & co; 256 do, Cassing, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 1 do Lockhart & Dougan; 273 sacks oats, owner on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Experiment—31 kegs tobacco J J Walters; 224 half bbl beef, 3 brls do, 4 do pork, 3 do lard, 1 hard & bro; 102 cases corn meal, 59 do chucks, H McKennell & co; 54 bales cotton, 4 do pipe, Fert, J B Rassoneit; 24 brls. lard, 191 kegs lard, K W Dunn, 14 casks bacon, 40 kegs cheese, J Hazlett; 161 brls whiskey, 19 do cord, 3 boxes glass, 1 do mdse, 1 do tobacco, A Schlegel; 1 keg lard, A Mowery; 2 pekemdse, Hoffmann & co; 247 kegs and 6 brls lard, 18 do pork, W C Tompkins & co; 9 brls pork, 1 do and 11 kegs lard, J A Merrill; 4 brls pork, 1 do and 1 keg lard, Wm Sugerson; 200 do pork, 40 half do 20 casks bacon, A M Clegg; 8 brls oil, T B Eastland; 24 kegs, 4 brls and 1 half do lard, 20 brls pork, Wm Sugerson; M Maker; 6 brls eggs, Kean & co; 11 casks bacon, 191 kegs lard M Buckingham; 56 kegs lard, 10 brls flour, 21 boxes, 51 half do starch, 45 casks bacon, 8 coils rope, 9 brls beef, A C Richardson; 4 brls sundry mdse, owners on board.

Keokuk Packet—Per steamer Swan—8 bales cotton, Tryon, Gardiner & co; 1 do Gilbert & co; 1 do Ewing; 1 do Wills; 10 J Goodhin; 15 Burke, Wattles & co; 6 Ruff Jell; 1 Fridry & co; 10 Frierson, Dale & co; 3 J W Gillwell & co; 9 B Cocke & co; 24 A Lodge; 6 do, Johnson & co; 2 Ellis, cotton—lot skins and hides, and sundry mdse, owners on board.

Louisville—Per steamer Grey Eagle—325 pcs bagging 30 Caven sacks; 2 do R & F Prewitt; 3 Sayre; 1 Dougherty; 20 bags and 8 bale lard, Ferguson & Reid; 1 cask hams, Hungus, Brown & co; 840 kegs lard 34 Wolfe, 104 brls pork J F Caven sacks; 2 do R & F Prewitt, T J Reed, owner; 7 bales tobacco, order; 2 casks wine, Kellogg & Bro; 12 boxes, 3 bales, 1 pkge, Boatone, Koop & co; 1 box mdse, Rogers & Hallam; 198 bbls pork, 22 kegs lard, Wm Sugerson; 18 blankets Bentzer, W Alling; 3 0 brls flour, Worsclap & Freyman; 36 do vinegar, R Shaw & co; 16 do whiskey and brandy, A G H Wallington; 3 0 brls and 10 half do flour, Ewing & Lodge; 10 brls beer, A Wilkes; 52 brls, 1 bale do, 12 kegs rundries, G W Weeks; 7 brls do, order; sundry mdse, owners on board.

Lebanon—Per steamer John Armstrong—4 hhds sugar Fletcher & Pitcher; 2 do Bell, Jones & co; 1 do Ewing; 1 do A Rivards & co; 31 brls do, 25 kegs sugar, T H Fahy; 36 do do, J H Loyerich & co; 2 do do, A M Dennistoun & co; 40 do and 2 half do molasses, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 6 brls molasses, Lefevre & Squires; 56 bales cotton, H Tate.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Buck Rye—5 bales cotton, A Rivards & co; 1 Brown & Finlay; 1 Lane & Bro; 1 Moore & Gordon;—total 49 bales cotton; 36 brls molasses and rye rum, Anderson & Hogan, sundry mdse, owners on board.

Mobile, Montmorellon—Per schr Pearl Rivers—1 pkge merchandise, Dumas & Tolid; 1 hhd sugar, J Sunstead; 20 bales cotton, Dick, McLean & Hill; 19 Pinnock, Pike & co; 9 rolls leather, Pollock, Sellock & Degeiss; 116 hhds & 5 brls sugar, 1 keg lard, J Haik; 8 hhds sugar, H J Pavy & co; 16 do, W Branham; 10 do, J Eshner; 1 do, Hutchinson & co; 1 brl mackeral, C C Nicholas; 10 hhds sugar, Lanve & Bros.

Opelousas—Per steamer Pamola—50 bales cotton, Fillain, Bellocq & Degeiss; 26 Lanve & Bros; 21 J B Plauche & co; 22 A Demarest; 9 P J Pavy & co; 22 C Toledano; 30 hhds, J N Field; 18 rolls leather, P Raymond; 24 sides, A Rostel; 1 do Donlin.

RECEIPTS FOR FLATBOATS:

Barrels vs Sixheads, from Obeen River, Ky—120 hhds tobacco, order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Shengjanger, Stickney, Liverpool.

Schr Red Wing, Sulking, Boston, Gardiner, Sager & co

Schr H. Westcott, McFarland, Philadelphia, S & J Whitney

Ship Rivire, Tyler, Mobile, W C Whitridge C D Lehman

ARRIVED.

Towboat Claiborne, Wheeler, from the Passes—went down light—brought up brig Dallas, schr Cosmopolite, and sloop Sapote.

Towboat Star, Heaton, from the Passes—towed to sea barque Columbia, and brig Lafayenarie—brought up barque Abby Baker.

Towboat Fritz Clark, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Huntsville and barque Citizen—brought up Big Abo.

Bayou Abby Baker, Pratt, 23 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Abo, Tucker, from Baltimore, via Galveston, 5 days.

Brig Dallas, Parker, 8 days from Havana, to G Bedford & Beck.

Schr Cosmopolite, from Florida, (at the barracks) with companies A & F, 2d regiment U S A.

Columbian sloop Sapote, Jenvier, 30 days from Porto Bello, to order.

Steamer Buckeye, Thompson from Bayou Sara.

Steamer John Armstrong, Street, from Lafayette.

Steamer Grey Eagle, Stallcoop, from Louisville.

Steamer Express Mail, Hallerman, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Louisiana, Price, from Pekin, Ill.

Steamer Daniel Webster, Carr, from Mills' Point.

Steamer Maid of Arkansas, Mitchell, from Williams' Landing.

Steamer Red River, Fletcher, from Nashville.

Steamer Swan, Reeding, from Bayou Fabre.

MEMORANDA

Left Porto Bello, on the 6th February, H. M. steamship Tweed, Capt. Kelly; put back in distress; having sailed thence the 8th February, 300 Kingston, on the 12th, encountered her foul, and on encountering strong N. E. trades was obliged to bear up, and with her sails reached Porto Bello on the 26th, where she was procuring wood, and would sail about the 27th for Kingston.

Steamer Grey Eagle left Louisville on the 11th inst., thro.

Ohio River was high and rising.

Steamer Cincinnati left St. Louis on the 16th inst.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, March 8th—cleared, ship Caledonia, Knight; New Orleans; sailed, brigs Dallas, Parker, do; barque Z King, do; 6th—sailed barque Claudine, Sohse.

Boston, March 4th—Arrived, ship Majestic, Hinds, New Orleans; barque Tam Bonchara, Crowell, do; brigs Tarbe, Hawthorne, do; Berig Catherine, Vesper, do; brig Lady Ann, Snow, do; ship Rhea, do, Howard, ship Pharsalia, Cushing, do; brig Ann, Sprague, do.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Cheyenne, 27th February—Sch October, Dennis, for N. York, in 14 days; sch Valadar, Eulardo, of New York, for N. Orleans, in 20 days.

Liverpool, Jan. 22—Arrived ship St. Cloud, from N. Orleans; ship Lochnell, do.

Entered for loading, Jan. 20, at Liverpool, for New Orleans, ship Mississippi, Wolfville, Berwick and Hope.

Havana, Feb. 28—Cleared, schr Axis, New York; schr Kosciusko, Auth, schr Leonidas, Savannah; sailed, English ship Chandor, Mobile; brig Betsy, Boston; brig North Bend, Baltimore; brig Forest, Boston; schr Harriet, Smith, New York.

STOKED.

Feb. 28th, lat 32, long. 68, ship Prudence, from New Orleans for Havre.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Sam—Capt J Brander's lady, A Hill, Neseworthy, Chelderston, Chas Elliott, Perry, Crosby, Turner, Holmes, Keep.

Per steamer Maid of Arkansas—D Lee, J Willer, A B Block, R Park, J Todd, A Stonebury, Asbrook, Mr Thompson, Mr.

Per steamer Daniel Webster—Mrs. Calhoun, Messrs Smith, Hill, Patton, Seal, Steel, Tenbrook, Gen'l Polk, Dr Davis, Mr. Johnson, Colliers, McCormick, Gray.

Per steamer Gulnare—Mrs Wyle, Miss Fry, Messrs. Lumpkin, Leonard, Figg, Kelly, Collins, James Hector.

Per steamer Express Mail—Messrs J C Schmidt, J M Aikes, L E Brunset, Britton, P M Martin, Loomis, J Hartell, A M Cleary, Solomon, M Maiser, R Kornell, Gloon, Wilkes, Mooney, Bowles, Hodges, Powell, Wilkins & lady, Mrs & Miss Halderman.

Per steamer Grey Eagle—Mr Neil & lady, Covington & family, Miss Winston, Messrs. Slater, Greer, Pratteton, Smith, Weeks, Pennington, Monroe, Talbot, Vaughan, Mad Hopkins, Rodnet, Rodney, Griffin.

Per steamer Louisiana—Mrs Price, Mrs Taylor & family, Miss Chapmgood, Mad. Hardeston, Mrs Hardeston, Rev. Bishop Polk, Gen. Ellis, A Millard, P F Cox, J H Rogers, Hendson, Dashill, Newman.

Per steamer Buck Eye—Messrs. Block, Daughlers, Tenel, Bailey & ladies, Elliot, J Abriel, J Batsdo, Mdsm. and Miss Letcher.

Per schr Cosmopolite—Lieutenants Tompkins and Van Vliet, U. S. A.

Per steamer Pamola—J G Kellett, J Lum, F A King, W Sharpless, E Vetten, J Burnie, L Robin, L Richie, M Verne, J Hebert, P Cadille, Dubbedoin.

Per steamer Patrick Henry—Mrs Gibson, Rvans, D McPherson, J Wall, W Hays, D Hays, S Barricuil, Dort, W Elliott, S Crawford, G W Adams, Vervallion, Landry, Hick.

J. W. STANTON & Co. have removed to the present Cage.

REMOVAL.—CHAS G SACKETT & CO. having lost their store, offer store by the half, the Chickasaw office at the corner of Moreno. Wiggin & Davidson, No 43 Magazine street.

☞ A recent leather trunk, marked W. L. F., on the end, was taken from the steam boat Ben Franklin, on Monday last, date Inc. Any person having the same in possession will oblige by delivering it to J. W STANTON & Co.

☞ JOHN ADAIR, of Kilkenny County, Ireland, is requested to call at No. 24 Old Levee, for information of a relative in the country. mi7

☞ Whether the captain or consignees of the British brig MADEMS will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. E. H. F. PRESCOTT, mi6 14, Canal street Row.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGINE & CO.

At No. 51 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE $12
COUNTRY 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,

FOR MAYOR,

WM. FRERET

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 17, 1842.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

We stated it as our belief, several days ago, that the detention of United States citizens in Mexico, was intended by Santa Ana to deal our Government or people from interfering in the war for the subjugation of Texas. This opinion has been confirmed by recent events, and the question arising upon a reasonable belief in the truth of this position is, what ought to be done by the United States for the safety of those citizens whom the Government is bound to protect and succor? The bullying and insulting language towards the United States, used by Santa Ana in his letters to Gen Hamilton and Col. Bee, ought to admonish us of the utter contempt in which remonstrances and paper despatches from Washington will be held in the capital of Mexico. The idea of any result short of actual war, in an emergency so pressing is sickening.

Should the Mexican army in Texas meet with discomfiture, who can say where the vengeance of Santa Ana will pause? Will he not, in all probability, appease the mortification of his countrymen by the massacre of the unfortunate prisoners, and reek upon the helpless captives the ire with which baffled ambition will inflate his perfidious breast? Who can say that Kendall and his hapless companions willnot be held accountable for the failure of the Texian invasion? Did not every man when he heard, yesterday, that the Mexicans had crossed the Nueces, feel his heart beat for the safety of his fellow citizens now manacled and scourged in the streets of Mexico? We were confident on reading Santa Ana's letters to Hamilton and Bee, published in the Government organ at his own suggestion, that the blood-thirsty devil had some scheme of monstrous iniquity in contemplation.

In this emergency we are for bold, prompt and efficient measures. This government has as much right to seize upon Mexican citizens, now in the United States, as Mexico has to detain American cit zens within her territory, and we would suggest the idea of the United States government holding Mexican citizens in pledge for the safety of her citizens. The wrong commenced with Mexico, and in this government a retaliatory act would be justifiable as a means of enforcing right from Mexico. Blood for blood is the maxim of international law.

Oh that we had a Clay or an Old Hickory in the presidential chair for one short hour. The pent up fires of indignation and holy wrath of our people at the monstrous outrages upon American citizens and American honor would not be left to consume the bosoms in which they burn; the national spirit would not chafe itself away in ignoble idleness; the swelling heart would not burst with the checked and confined current of its own blood.

What a figure does our minister cut in Mexico! He is the pity of the diplomatic corps and his government is the contempt of the administration. And our countrymen are mocked and sneered at in the streets. The American prisoners are taunted with the grannyism of their government: "Don't you wish you were an Englishman?" "Don't you wish you were a Frenchman?" or any other than a citizen of the United States, are questions daily propounded to Kendall and his companions by the foreigners in Mexico. We know this to be a fact. Mr. Kendall has written to us that such are the taunts that are daily thrown at him as he lies languishing on a bed of misery.

We have, moreover, Mr. Kendall's own letter, informing us that upon the Saturday before he left this city for Texas, he, in company with Mr. Bickwell went to the office of Salvado. Prats, and obtained from him (Salvado Prats) his passport to go to Santa Fé. This letter we have in our possession, and any gentleman who feels the slightest doubt of the proofs already submitted, is at liberty to peruse it.—"By the Eternal" it is too bad. We have no hope that the Administration at Washington will take the proper steps in the matter, unless compelled to do so by the force and universality of the popular will.—This matter has already given rise to the largest and most enthusiastic meeting in this city, that was ever convened on any occasion, at which the popular mind was embodied in resolutions adopted unanimously, and we would suggest to the press in other cities the necessity of calling meetings all over the country, to urge the authorities to do their duty at once.—There is no time for delay. Ere this the sword or the poisoned chalice may have done its work. If harm come to our fellow-citizens in bondage, their blood will be upon the hands of those who administer the Government with a timid hand and treacherous spirit.

COMING EVENTS.

The suggestion of our correspondent "Harrison," in Monday's "Bee," has met with the decided approbation of every Whig we have conversed on the subject of forming "Henry Clay Clubs." The unanimity of our party on this point of policy, gives an earnest of a speedy revival of their former activity and zeal, and enables us to inform our locofoco friends that we intend to contest every inch of ground with them in a manner that will give them use for all of their skill, energy and laudable perseverance. The apathy which prevails in our ranks, is nothing more than the slumber of a giant to refresh his strength for a terrible combat; when he presently awakes he will make our political enemies (as why can of we get along in the canvass as personal friends) quake within them at the stalwart and stately dimensions of his muscular and toil-strung limbs.

This information is intended particularly for two or three of our locofoco acquaintances in the legislature, (whom we are proud to number amongst our personal friends), who occasionally jeer us upon the matter of the coming elections. We feel it a duty, almost, to warn them of their peril. That smile of confident victory that mantles their countenances, ought to relax at times, before it becomes stereotyped. Otherwise, when their troubles come, a grave cast of physiognomy will be so novel to them, that their best friends will not know them—no, not even their anxious mothers.

By the way, would it not be desirable for the whig members of the Legislature, to look a little less serious than has been their want for several weeks? We are aware that it is difficult for those who sympathise so deeply with the people in their afflictions to assume a joyous aspect whilst the country has so much reason to be sad;—nevertheless laughing is catching, and a smile in the centre may diffuse its radiance to the periphery of the State. "Laugh when you can" is our motto, and should we have occasion for tears hereafter (a thing not dreamed of just now, but mentioned by way of parenthesis) we know a very convenient shop, where an onion or two can be had for the asking.

Locofocoism is pretty much the same all the world over—full of fine promises and faithless in their performance. In the Legislature of Virginia, the "metallic currency" demagogues had been spouting for the last month or two against banks and banking, and professing to advocate immediate and unconditional resumption. The whigs, after exposing the fallacy of their opponents' arguments and demonstrating the mischief that must follow an instantaneous return to cash payments, proposed the 1st January, 1843, as the most reasonable period. The locos were horrified at the delay. It was outrageous—intolerable—resumption must be effected at once—no ill-judged mercy—no unmerited grace must be displayed towards the recreant banks. At length the whigs, wearied with discussion, determined to test the sincerity of the locos by substituting the 1st April, 1842, for the 1st Jan'y, 1843. The locos thus brought to bay, fluttered like a flock of wild pigeons at the explosion of a double barrelled fowling piece. Every parliamentary act and subterfuge that ingenuity could devise, was brought into play to dodge the question and avoid a vote.—They know full well that immediate resumption would operate somewhat cruelly on the interests of many of them, who were largely led abted to the banks and who would be compelled to settle forthwith. The whigs, however, were not to be disguided or deterred from a test vote—they pushed the question home, until the locos compelled to say aye or nay, falsified their professions and belied all their pretended zeal, by voting in a body against the proposition. This is a fair sample of locofocoism.

Can it be true that the astounding edict is genuine! That the names appended to it were subscribed to it by the persons designated? And does the Irish emigrant, who has taken shelter under the laws and institutions of America, regard it in any authoritative light? Or is it a hoax of abolitionism! a ruse of locofocoism? or a device of both combined? There is a dangerous portent in it, that awakens emotions that it were well for the human race, should sleep. Can any one enlighten us on this head? We ask if the naturalized citizens from Ireland recognize any power beyond the constitution and laws he has sworn to obey and defend, as binding upon him? Or is our nationality jubilant and spotted as the multitudinous sources of our population? We would be glad if those whom it implicates in an allegiance treasonable to the fealty due the Government of the Union, would disavow the implied reproach. Will they? It is monstrous to imagine that there is any foundation for such a missal in the dispositions and tempers of a considerable portion of the people in this country.

A DDRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND TO THEIR COUNTRYMEN & COUNTRYWOMEN IN AMERICA.

Dear Friends:—You are a great distance from your native land! A wide expanse of water separates you from the kindred whom you love, and who love you, and pray for your happiness and prosperity in the land of your adoption.

We regard America with feelings of admiration; we do not look upon her as a strange land, nor upon her people as aliens from our affections. The power of steam has brought us nearer together; it will increase the intercourse between us, so that the character of the Irish people and of the American people must in future be acted upon by the feelings and dispositions of each.

The object of calling your attention to the subject of slavery in America, that foul blot upon the noble institutions and upon the fair fame of our adopted country. But for this one stain, America would indeed be a land worthy your adoption, but she will never be the glorious country that her free constitution designed her to be, so long as her soil is polluted by the foul print of a single slave.

Slavery is the most tremendous invasion of the natural inalienable rights of man, and of some of the noblest gifts of God, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." What a spectacle does America present to the people of the earth! A land of professing Christian republicans, uniting their energies for the oppression and degradation of three millions of innocent human beings, the children of our common Father, who suffer the most grievous wrongs and the utmost degradation, for no crime of their ancestors or their own! Slavery is a sin against God and man. All who are not for it, are against it—none can be neutral. We entreat you to take the part of justice, religion and liberty.

It is in vain that American citizens attempt to conceal their own and their country's degradation under this withering curse—America cured of slavery! *We call upon you to unite with the Abolitionists*, and never to cease your efforts until perfect liberty is granted to every one of her inhabitants, the black man as well as the white man. We are all children of the same gracious God, all equally entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are told that you *possess great powers*, both *moral* and *political*, in America: We entreat you to *exercise that power* and that influence for the sake of humanity.

You will not witness the horrors of slavery in all the States of America. Thirteen of them are free and thirteen slave States. But in all, the slavery feeling, though rapidly decreasing, is still strong. Do not unite with it; but on the contrary, oppose it by all the peaceable means in your power. *Join with the Abolitionists everywhere.* They are the only consistent advocates of liberty. Tell every man that you do not understand liberty for the white man and slavery for the black man; that you are for liberty for all, of every color, creed and country.

The American citizen proudly points to the national Declaration of Independence, which declares that "all men are born free and equal; and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And him to carry out his noble declaration by obtaining freedom for the slave.

Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals—as brethren. By all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—cling by the Abolitionists—and in America you will do honor to the name of Ireland.

Signed by DANIEL O'CONNELL,
THEOBOLD MATTHEW,
R. R. MADEN,
and 69 000 other Irishmen.

Copies of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," containing the above *Address*, and other matter of such interest, may be had, *without charge*, at the ANTI SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 31 North-Fifth street. 138-11

☞ Mr. Joseph Foster, the scenic director of the American Theatre, whose taste and labor have been manifest in the production of the Naiad Queen, and other novelties, takes his benefit this evening. His bill of fare is about as varied and attractive as we have seen for some time. Do Bar, little Hernandez, and other favorites, appear in a number of highly popular and laughable entertainments.

☞ Curns, of Exchange Place, has handed us the January number of the Westminster Review, (the whig organ,) a very good number, and the three first numbers of a highly interesting periodical—*The American Pioneer*—which we shall notice hereafter, more at large.

Constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law.—Judge Betts has decided in New York, in the case of Augustus Zabriza, a petitioning bankrupt, that the bankrupt law is constitutional, and also in favor of the authority of commissioners to attest the necessary papers. The opinion of the Court has elaborate ordered and is to be published.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The Captain of the *Tuscarora* informs us, that when he left Liverpool, on the 24th of January, he saw the *Caledonia* steam ship; she had been undergoing full repairs, and was on that day all ready for sea. It was then generally reported in Liverpool, and believed, that Lord Ashburton had taken his passage in the Caledonia, and was to leave Liverpool in that vessel."

If this be the case it is to be feared that the objects of his Lordship's mission will ever be locked up in the deep bosom of the ocean.

☞ New-York papers of the 4th contain advices from Bermuda to the 22d February. They furnish the particulars of the loss of two vessels—the American ship *Leslie's Case*, from New-York, bound to Florida, a total loss; and the brig *Daniel Kirby*, of Philadelphia, bound to Santander, Spain. A portion of the cargo of the *Daniel Kirby*, consisting of cocoa has been saved.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Parker, of the brig Delia arrived yesterday, for an Havana paper of the 7th instant. Its contents are of no interest to our readers. Her Britannic Mojesty's packet ship Crane, arrived from Vera Cruz, with $620,000 in specie.

P. S.—We want as soon as practicable, 300 18 lb. balls, and 50 stand of grape and cannister for 18 pounders.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We have been requested by a number of citizens to state that there will be a public meeting at 7 o'clock this evening, at "Bank's Arcade", to take into consideration the proper means to be used to preserve the American citizens now in chains in Mexico, from destruction, or to avenge their wrongs.

This meeting has relation to the present aspect of affairs, as affected by the recent invasion of Texas by a Mexican army.

CITY BANK ELECTION.

Those Stockholders of the City Bank who are satisfied with the present administration of that Institution, will support at the next election the following ticket.

JUSTICE.

R. J. Peters.	Thos. Ryde.
Manuel White.	Wm. Palmer.
Pierre Soulé.	F. Jordy.
H. Lockett.	J. E. Jolly.
B. Casey.	Thos. Shute.
R. Hubbard.	

mi7 4t

Messrs Editors—Please announce to your paper that L. U. GAIENNIE has consented to be a candidate for the office of Recorder of the second Municipality, and that he will be sustained by a large number of voters of both parties. n8

Messrs. Editors—Please state that a large number of voters of the different wards of the second Municipality, are continued in favor of GEORGE Y. BRIGHT has fulfilled the duties entrusted to him with zeal, firmness and impartiality, have determined to support at the ensuing election for Recorder, persuaded as they are that Mr. Bright will not reject the nomination of his fellow-citizens, and will continue as heretofore, to meet the approbation of all who desire the public good.

MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Editors,—Please announce ALFRED J. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the 3d Municipality—Mr. George Y. Bright having resigned.

MAJORITY.

Gentlemen—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. j19

☞ We are authorized by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say, that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

LEVI JONES,
JOS. C. MEGGINSON.

New Orleans 16th March 1842.

TO MESSRS. WATROUS, JONES AND MEGGINSON.

The Committee of Vigilance of the City of Galveston, in behalf of their fellow-citizens, have delegated to you the important trust of proceeding forthwith to the United States, for the purpose of soliciting aid and prevent energy. The invasion of the country by a numerous army of Mexicans for the conquest of Texas, is no longer a matter of doubt—the last advices show that they are in possession of San Antonio: the proclamation of Arista, the report of the numbers known to have crossed the Rio del Norte, and other accounts, all of a kind, leave no room for the certainty that the invasion is intended to be serious, and will require bravery, energy, and union to repel them. All this we have. The distressed situation of our country in pecuniary matters—with out currency or credit—leaves us in great want of the means of prosecuting the war with the energy and vigor which the crisis demands. We will do all that men can. No one despairs or doubts. We know what Mexican clemency is. We will have victory or die in attempting to achieve it—there is security against slavery, death, or flight. The country is newly settled—its population poor—they cannot fly—*they will not.*

We believe with our own soldiers we can repulse the enemy; but we look beyond this, and believe the time has arrived when by a vigorous effort we can wrest from the hands of military despotism the finest portion of this continent, and extend to a bigoted, ignorant and oppressed people the rights of civil and religious liberty; and found a nation worthy to *our father land.*

With these high objects before us, and in contemplation of such glorious results, we do not doubt that we shall fill a hearty response in the bosoms of thousands who now enjoy liberty, unstrained but by the operation of laws enacted by themselves.

Should we not be mistaken in these views, you are directed to invite all those who may favor them to repair to Texas. You will state in all candor to them our poverty and our wants—that we have nothing to promise them but the glory of the enterprise, and such advantages as may arise from the conquered country. It is there, if they unite with us and win it. They must come, if they come at all, prepared with arms, ammunition and provisions. Without all these they will but add to our present difficulties and it will be better to leave us to battle in our own cause as best we can—to repel invasion—than to oppress us with burthens we are unable to bear.

We believe the army will be commanded by Genl. Johnson, a gentleman of unblemished character, eminently fit him for that high and responsible station.

You are fully in possession of everything touching the mission on which you are sent and understand the views of the people. It is not, then, deemed necessary to detail them in more explicit. You will report to us as frequently as opportunity of your success, and in your discretion remain or return. We will keep you advised of passing events here. We have the fullest reliance on your judgment, zeal and patriotism.

LEVI JONES,
JOS. C. MEGGINSON.

New Orleans 16th March 1842.

[REPRINTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th, 1842.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the revenue of the State, and adopted the various items with divers amendments. The entire sitting was consumed with the debate on this subject.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Benjamin F. French to be commissioner for the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company.

R. W. Montgomery to be commissioner for the Exchange and Banking Company of New Orleans.

TEXAS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS AND VALLEY OF MISSISSIPPI.

The fate of Texas is at this moment suspended on the issue of the conflict waging on the plains of the Colorado. The forces of ruthless and perfidious Mexico, are suddenly precipitated on the country in numbers to render certain the repetition of the scenes of 1836, with aggravated horrors. The people, though taken by surprise, are rallying *en masse* with enthusiasm unexampled to the rescue. They are fully resolved not again to lay down their arms until they extort the acknowledgement of their independence in the heart of the Mexican capital. From the unprepared state of the country, every one expects to encounter much of distress and privation; but they count the conflict, meeting it with spirits elate and buoyant, looking with cheerful confidence to the ultimate result.

Encouraged by the recent manifestations of sympathy for their cause, by the citizens of New-Orleans, and by the abhorrence expressed by the Legislature of Louisiana, of the gross violation of all the rights of humanity and usages of civilized warfare in the treatment of the prisoners at Santa Fe, the Texians have ventured to touch of hope to the spirit of chivalry and liberality in the Valley of the Mississippi for assistance in their present exigency.

The undersigned have been therefore deputed by the committee of vigilance of the city of Galveston, representing as they believe the feelings of the whole people of Texas, to request you to use your best exertions speedily the condition of the country, and to ask such contributions of useful materials as that condition demands, and as may be convenient for their friends to appropriate.

We publish forthwith the letter of our instruction and appointment, which will explain the objects of our visit, and shall be most happy to confer promptly and freely with any of the friends of Texas in furtherance of those objects.

LEVI JONES,
JOS. C. MEGGINSON.

New Orleans 16th March 1842.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New-Orleans.—No. 14181—Dulieppre & Gelland vs. their creditors—Property the balance of Jules Maurian, Judge—March 14th, 1842.—It is ordered by the Court that all persons interested show cause within ten days from the first publication of this order, why the tableau of distribution filed in this case should not be homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of the Court—Clerk's Office, March 15th 1842.

ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

mi7 2t 1d

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New-Orleans.—No. 14, 4—C. A. Gayoso de Lemos vs. his creditors—Tenesch de Chalas Maurian, Judge.—March 14th 1842.—It is further ordered that all the creditors of the insolvent do meet in the office of David E. McCoy as any notice on the 26th day of April 1842 then and there to appoint a new syndic in the place of A. Gury.

By order of the Court. Clerk's office, March 15th 1842.

H. PITOT, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court No. 9164—Anthony Rasch vs His Creditors, for a respite.—The creditors of Anthony Rasch are hereby notified to be and appear at the office of H B Cenas, esq. notary public of the city of New-Orleans, on 31 day the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. in order to take into consideration the application of said Rasch, for a respite; further, that all judicial proceedings against the person and property are stayed; and, lastly, that P Soule, esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this matter.

By order of Court, this 15th March, 1842.

mi7—3t till 4th. P. LE BLANC, deputy clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans—The State of Louisiana to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Angelina French, wife of B. F. French, of this city, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, on the 14th February, 1842, applied to the Clerk of the court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 26th day of February, 1841, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act for further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the 16th day of March, 1841.

Now, therefore know ye, and all persons interested her