NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 9, 1839

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

There has been no Express mail received in this city for the last five days. In the utter dearth of intelligence, it is difficult to furnish an interesting paper.—By the way, it is some-what singular, that the Mobile papers, which usually arrive with great regularity within 24 hours of their publication, should of late come to us with remarkable irregularity. On Wednesday, we received those of the 4th instead of the 5th which were due. Yesterday, the papers of the 6th and 7th came together. The fault lies either with the publishers at Mobile, who do not send their journals to the Post office in time for the departure of the mail, or with the post-master in that city, who is not sufficiently careful in despatching them regularly.

The suspension of the Mobile branch of the Bank of Alabama, has given great dissatisfaction. There seems to be no adequate reason for the adoption of such a measure. The statement of the officers of the bank does not show a necessity for such a course, and the times demand that the banks should not resort to such an extremity, until driven to it by absolute necessity.

A combination of circumstances caused the specie means of the bank to be considerably lessened, but at the time of suspension there were $283,057 57 in gold and silver, in her vaults, besides notes of other bank's, and available specie funds, of nearly half a million more. Whether the bank could have been borne through by these funds must be a matter of conjecture, but surely the evil should not have been anticipated. And when it is considered that the directors have published a resolution declaring the means of the institution to be ample to meet all demands against it in time it is much to be doubted if the determination to suspend was not precipitately adopted. It is furthermore stated that the bank could have checked on the north for between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, and that add to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars more could have been obtained in the city of Mobile.

If these statements be correct, or if they approximate the truth, it is difficult to imagine a justification of the directory.

The obligations which the banks have come under to each other, in resuming specie payments, does not admit of any hasty resort to suspension, much less will the public mind be appeased by any explanation which does not amount to a demonstrable necessity for the act. Whether the banks were or were not premature in resuming is not now the question. They have resumed, and no bank should close its doors as long as there is a dollar in its vaults to redeem its paper.

Because the public acquiesced in the general suspension of '37, it is not to be inferred that any discretionary power in a directory to pay or not as expediency or the interest of the corporation may suggest, will be tolerated. Nothing will, or ought to be regarded as a sufficient ground for suspension but the absolute impossibility to pay.

The public is promised, by the directory, a full explanation of the condition of the bank, with the reasons that induced them to suspend.

FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

The laxity or rather the deficiency of proper laws on the subject of the free colored population of our city, has given rise to loud and reiterated complaint.—This absence of effectual legislation has been a source of alarming and most intolerable abuses, such as are not met with in any other slave holding state in the Union. The unrestricted entrance in New Orleans of free persons of color is attended with evils which the slightest reflection will not fail to perceive. While our city continues ungarnished by the necessary enactments, the character of our servile population must be of the worst kind. At certain seasons of the year, the steamboats that descend the Mississippi, and the vessels which enter our port from Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore and Norfolk, bring us hundreds of free persons of color, many of them the refuse of the black population of those states, infected with a thousand vices and perhaps forced to quit their prior residence to avoid the penalties of misdemeanor and crime. This scum of the colored race mingles with the indigenous servile or free population, and instures them with every odious and repulsive quality. Irreclainable idleness, insolence and vicious propensities are its least culpable qualifications.

We have before us several letters from respectable and worthy citizens, complaining in no measured terms of the grievances and inflictions imposed on them through the pernicious influence exerted on their *quasi* slaves, by the baneful precepts and wretched example of the floating colored population. One of these communications mentions the fact of the owner of various excellent slaves, having had several of them seduced away through the persuasion of free negroes and mulattoes, to whose wiles and arts their misconduct was clearly traced. Another declares that he recognised within city a few months since a black fellow whom he had previously encountered on a Ohio steamboat on the engaged in the philanthropic occupation of enlightening the passengers on the horrors of slavery and the urgent necessity of immediate emancipation. Upon making enquiries respecting the parents of this sable *negrophile*, he ascertained that he kept a gambling house for those of his color who were desirous of testing the caprices of fortune.

Now we ask whether such a state of things is not calculated to inspire serious apprehension and to call for prompt and radical remedies. There are numbers of free colored men and women who annually come among us. Some of them are, to be sure, tranquil, unassuming and laborious; but experience proves that the major part are worthless to the last degree. Is it possible that our slaves can long remain uncontaminated by such a predominant infusion of polluted ingredients? Can we reasonably expect to retain faithful and attached servants when their associations lead them to frequent the society and listen to the insidious counsels of a pack of vile and lazy knaves? What guarantee have we that many of these creatures who are allowed in unrestricted liberty to enter our city, make it a place of temporary or permanent residence, come and go when and where they list, are not the secret and subsidized agents of the enemies of the south? or that fanatical faction whose cardinal principle of belief is that the end sanctifies the means? The abolitionists would not hesitate a single instant in despatching as many of such tools among us as they could possibly secure, conscious as they are that the intellectual superiority combined with the unrestrained enthusiasm of this race, and united to the very natural sympathies which link together individuals of the same color, would render them the most effectual instruments they could employ in the propagation of their incendiary and infamous designs. Let it be remembered that the testimony of all who have resided for any length of time in this country proves, that the indigenous colored population of Louisiana, as well free as servile, are characterized by intelligence, docility and general good conduct, equal if not superior to that of any other state in the confederacy. If, therefore, they should degenerate, and become indolent, impertinent and unmanageable, the evil must evidently originate in the influence of extrinsic and adventitious circumstances. They were DEGENERATE, and we are firmly of opinion from observation and reflection, that the leading cause of this change is the continual influx of free persons of color from other states. It is their accursed advice which has corrupted so many of our slaves, which has induced them to runaway, which has secured them food and money, and fortified them in their insolent conduct.

One of our correspondents observes, that the lower part of the city, say from the Pontchartrain rail road, as it shows as the barracks, is constantly infested by hundreds of negroes *carrying fire arms*, under the pretence of killing game. Some days since, three of these scoundrels broke open the dwelling of a poor hard-working Dutchman, living on the Levee, between the plantation of Mr. McCarthy, and the house of Mr. Roman took away every thing they could find, and then threatened to fire on the first man, who ventured to interpose. The poor man had a rifle, another a fowling piece, and a pistol. It is usual, he continues, to see these gentlemen of colour and twelve returning from the woods late in the evening, and it is very well known they carry provisions, and are in daily communication with a number of runaway slaves, that are lurking in the woods below the city.

We have not the smallest doubt that nine-tenths of these miscreants are colored strangers, who first entice slaves to runaway, and then maintain them in their concealment. If such abuses are suffered to pass unnoticed, events of a still graver character may possibly awaken our legislature to a tardy conviction of the necessity for immediate and effectual remedy.

Another point worthy of comment is the facility with which slaves who have absconded from their masters, are enabled to leave the country. There can be little question that this is most generally accomplished through the agency of the free colored persons of whom we have spoken. Many of them having received the rudiments of education, have just sagacity enough to apply their knowledge to wicked purposes, such as we before intimated, acting as the special agents of the abolitionists, who furnish them with the means essential to carry out their designs, they take care to provide the runaway slave with manufactured *free papers*, and thus impose upon the unwary and unsuspecting commander of the vessel or steamboat in which they are to embark. It sometimes happens, indeed, that collusion is practiced, and that the slave is carried off with the connivance of the commander, but this occurrence, we are convinced, is rare.

We have alluded to the evil, the remedy is now to be sought. Let the legislature pass an act prohibiting in the entrance into our city of free persons of color, making their transportation here a penal offence; creating proper officers and investing them with the privilege of searching every vessel and steamboat on their arrival and of arresting and detaining in prison, every colored person, not belonging to the city, who shall be found on board, until the departure of such vessel or steamboat. Let all colored persons coming under these provisions, who are discovered in the city, in contravention of the law, be taken up and punished either by fine or imprisonment, and evidenced to quit the city within a certain period. If the offence be repeated, let them be sold as slaves. In short, let the severe, but necessary and efficient code of South Carolina be adopted for the state of Louisiana, and we shall soon be rid of a portion of our population, at best but useless, and too frequently imbued with the germ of crime and infamy.

(To be continued.)

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

PIERRE LANDRIEUX, Recorder of Mortgages for the parish and city of New Orleans.

THEATRES.—Even with the powerful talent of Forrest in one house, and Booth in the other, the theatres have been but poorly attended. Perhaps the execrable condition of the streets, occasioned by incessant rains, might be considered a sufficient reason for the apathy of the public. But there is something more, and it is, the wretched manner in which these distinguished performers are supported. It is a source of pain to a lover of good acting, who happens to be endowed with refined taste, to witness the subordinate characters in a tragedy vilely murdered, for which the exquisite acting of the principal performers proves but an inadequate recompense. In "A new way to pay old Debts," for instance, Mr. Booth was most lamely supported. Mr. Finn should have personated Justice Greedy—a character of infinite humor; and to some very different looking and different acting lady, should the role of the all accomplished and beautiful lady Allworth, have been entrusted. In our sweeping censure, we must not, however, be unjust—Mr. Farren's Marall, was a masterly performance. These things might be amended, in the St. Charles at least, where there is no lack of histrionic talent.

☞ We yesterday hoisted the Stars for the first time in several days. The fact is worthy of commemoration.

The attention of the public is directed to an extensive sale of property to be made this day at the City Exchange, by Mr. Peter Conrad, the advertisement of which will be found on the first page.

RESUMPTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Commercial Bank of Rodney resumed the payment of specie on the 9th January. The Citizens Bank of Madison resumes on the 15th inst. The Real Estate Bank of the Mississippi Railroad Bank has resumed.

CULTURE OF SILK.

This subject has been taken up in earnest in many of the eastern states. The experiments which have been made leave no doubt as to the practicability of producing the raw material in great abundance, in any of the states, and the business-like manner in which some of the most enterprising capitalists and farmers have engaged in it, gives assurance that silk in a few years will be added to American staples.

A convention comprising gentlemen from various parts of the Union, was held in Baltimore on December last, at which it was resolved that a "National Silk Journal" should be established for the purpose of disseminating information upon this interesting branch of agriculture. The journal is to be published in Baltimore and edited by J. S. Skinner, a gentleman selected by the convention as the fittest person to superintend such a paper, from his great experience in agricultural affairs, and the ability with which he conducted the American Farmer, a periodical commenced by him and devoted to agriculture, horticulture, and rural economy generally.

The journal of the "American Silk Society" is to be published monthly in pamphlet form, each number to contain thirty two pages, at the moderate charge of two dollars a copy.

The first number has been issued. Any one wishing to embark in the business will do well to forward his subscription. As a source of useful information it cannot fail to be worth double the money.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to Gideon B. Smith, corresponding secretary of the society.

HAVANA.—We have received our files of Havana papers to the 30th ult. inclusive. They contain no political intelligence whatever. The commercial extracts will be found under the proper head.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following communication from Gen. Gaines, which was laid before the Chamber of Commerce of this city at their last monthly meeting, and has been transmitted to us for publication by order of the chamber through their secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION—NEAR NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
January, 22nd, 1839.

SAML. J. PETERS, ESQ.,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR—I have read with great interest the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its entrances with the accompanying documents—That in manuscript I return herewith, agreeably to your request. I regret that neither the report, nor any of the documents upon which the committee appears to have relied, were ever seen by me before you did me the favor to hand them to me on yesterday.

I cannot afford you better evidence of my hearty concurrence in *most of the views* contained in the very learned and valuable report of the committee, than by referring you to my published and unpublished reports upon the same, or in part the same subject. A copy of the former I inclose herewith, and promise myself the pleasure as soon as I can obtain the paper, here at St Louis, to send you a copy of my unpublished views.

In the interim, however, I think it due to the public service, to the committee, to Mr. Stein, and to myself, that I should submit to you for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce the remarks which follow.

In expressing my concurrence in most of the views contained in the report, I leave it to be inferred that I do not concur altogether with the committee.

Having long deemed the *military*, as well as the commercial aspect of the subject in question, to embrace interests of vital importance to the United States, I have lost no time or opportunity in my power during the greater part of my military services for more than thirty years past, to make myself acquainted with this mighty river—its natural habits—its apparent susceptibility of improvement—the manner of improving it, and all its properties as applicable to the national defence, and to the purposes of commerce, and agriculture.

The report of your committee, and the views of your able engineer Mr. Stein, so far as we concur in opinion, afford me the most gratifying evidence that my efforts to understand the subject have not been altogether unavailing, and that I may safely, as we are both earnestly and honestly in pursuit of truth, at that which will enable us to do the greatest possible good at the least possible expense, I cannot but persuade myself that we shall soon come to the same conclusions.

I unhesitatingly admit the correctness of the general premises laid down by Mr. Stein as the basis of his argument; and that his reasoning applies to most if not all the tributaries of the Mississippi of the rivers known to us; but the Mississippi differs in some respects from all the other rivers of which I have any knowledge. Hence it is in reference to its peculiar properties alone will be found any material difference of opinion between us.

In the year 1822, I reported to the war department the result of my previous observation, as to the formation of *planters, snags* and *sawyers*; their well effects in obstructing the navigation, and the necessity of their removal. Our excellent commander Shreve was soon after successfully employed in their removal. Since which I have often had the satisfaction of witnessing the salutary effects of their removal, not only in improving the navigation, but in quieting the turbulence of the stream, and keeping it within its established bed.

I had found, and so reported, that the excavations by which the bed of the river was constantly undergoing great changes in its shape and direction, were materially different from the excavations of most of the rivers known to me.—In them the overflow of the freshets produce excavations *commencing upon the surface* of the adjacent rich low grounds; while in the Mississippi and Missouri (which from its great breadth should be considered as the Mississippi proper) the excavations of the freshets are produced by the action of the undermining action—of *the principal current of the river*, which never it happens to reach either of its banks, as from the serpentine course of the river is often the case. This rapid current thus undermines the adjacent bank, which being clothed, as it generally has been, with heavy masses of forest trees, and vines, is precipitated into the bed of the river, leaving many large and small trees locked together and fastened by great accumulations of mud in the bed of the river—These encroachments of the rapid current upon the bordering lands, have often continued until the trees thus first planted in the river, were in the course of a few years found firmly fixed in the middle of the river, beyond the reach of the devouring current, (which was still clearing to the shore and making new conquests, leaving its trophies in the shoals towards the middle of the river) Then it was that eddies were seen immediately below the first mentioned groups of planters and snags; in these eddies soon appeared a mud or sand bar. This continued to rise, and grow with the growth of every freshet, until it reached the surface of the water in its lowest stages. The mud or sand bar thus formed had no sooner made its appearance above the surface of the water, than, it was taken possession of by the *pioneers and light corps of the vegetable kingdom*, and was soon covered over with groups of young willows, cotton wood, vines, &c. &c. An island was thus formed,—an process of time—often in the course of 5 to 10 years, the island thus formed was found to attach itself to the main land on the opposite side of the river. In the interim, the surface of the adjacent low grounds, including the island and the forest lands on both sides of the river, were often submerged with the overflow of the freshets; not only without stopping any line of trees from the overflow, but with the obvious benefit of a rich and thick coat of clay and loam which had seized upon the fallen leaves and boughs of trees, with the grass and vines, and other vegetable productions of the forest, whereby the overflow left a coat of from four to ten inches in thickness. This description of new alluvial creation of the river, forming part of the western boundary of the state of Tennessee (where the process of the revolution was frequently witnessed by me) is applicable to almost every other section of the river, from the western border of the state of Missouri to the mouth of Red river, if not to the bayou Iberville. Here the character of the river exhibits evidence of a material change. Above that bayou, and more especially above the mouth of Red river, all the waters constituting the overflow, which leave the river in time of high freshets, return to it, or remain behind in the ponds, or by evaporation mix with the atmosphere; whereas below the Iberville, and thence to the great outlet or passes, at the sea, all the waters of the overflow that leave the river, on either side, leave it never to return. They find their way to the lakes, and thence to the sea. In their way thither, however, as they slowly progress through the thick clusters of willows, cotton wood and grass, the waters are generally stripped of all the clay and loam with which they leave the parent stream. Hence it is that we find the beds on the margins of the river higher than any other part of the alluvial lands of this section of the state. This is obviously the result of the action of the waters in their first entrance into the adjacent masses of vegetable productions which cover the surface, leaving a greater portion of clay and loam in the first conflict with those productions, simply because the waters held in solution a larger quantity of clay and loam at the moment of leaving the river than they can retain after passing through the first masses of vegetable productions; and because the quantity is lessened as the waters progress, slowly as they do to the back and to the lakes. This is a fact of some importance in the consideration of the questions to be decided, as to the *precious, the present*, and the *future* alluvial deposites, and formations produced by the overflow of the freshets; to which I may add *the great question as to the best method of improving the navigation of the river*, and I will add, *another great question* which has not been sufficiently attended to in any work which has fallen into my hands—namely—*the best means of subduing and replenishing the lands* bordering on the river, for the purposes of cultivation, in the valuable staples of this region of country, the *sugar, the rice* and the *cotton*; the importance of the former to this nation is now inestimable—but in time of war, when our foreign commerce is cut off by European fleets and pirates, then will the sugar lands of Louisiana be to the United States, what the richest gold mines of Peru and Chili are to those who own them.

The foregoing views are for the most part intended to give some leading traits of the character of the Mississippi river in its primitive condition, and before the Corvee Stationers' Warehouse

☞ I will conclude this letter, which is already longer than I intended when I sat down to write, with some suggestions touching the means of *restoring*, or in other words improving the navigation of this giant stream of the west.

(To be continued.)

STATE LEGISLATURE

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

Thursday, February 8

SENATE.

The sitting of to day was nearly entirely occupied by the consideration of Mr. Hoa's bill, augmenting the number of judges of the supreme court. This bill has been twice postponed on account of the anticipated resignation of two of the judges, a circumstance which has since taken place.

The same senator, on whose motion these postponements had been ordered, made another similar attempt yesterday, though based on different motives. He presented certain resolutions to refer said bill to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to enquire whether the reorganization of the supreme court was a constitutional measure. The intention of the honorable senator was to deprive the court of the power of deciding on points of fact, leaving it only the privilege of determining points of law.

This resolutions was followed by an amendment, the object of which was to extend the jurisdiction of the court to criminal cases. The resolution and amendment were strongly combatted by Mr. Hoa, Mr. Derbigny, and Mr. Ducros, and warmly sustained by Messrs Downs and Briant. The discussion was prolonged and highly animated. The yeas and nays being called for on the resolution and the amendment, they were rejected by the casting vote of the president. The votes were then taken on the 1st section of the original, which was adopted, ayes 8, nays 6. After which, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Phelps presented several memorials from a portion of the inhabitants of the Parish of Catahoula remonstrating against a division of their parish to create new parishes.

Referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Phelps, Patten and Holmes.

Mr. Gaiennie made a report in behalf of the joint committee of both houses appointed to examine the accounts of the treasury department. In the report the committee declare themselves pleased with the activity and correctness of the affairs of the department.—The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.—After which Mr. Gaiennie gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill authorizing the governor to borrow money in certain cases.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Parish Court of Jefferson. Also a bill to provide for the appointment of a comptroller of state, and defining his duties &c.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill authorising the police juries of the Parishes of Carroll and Madison to elect their president from one of their own body.

Mr. Claiborne introduced a bill to incorporate the Bienvenue Canal Co.

Mr. Morse said he would soon introduce a bill to incorporate the town of Shreveport, and change the name of the seat justice of the Parish of Caddo.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the clerk of the court of the third Judicial District of Louisiana. Referred to committee on judiciary. Also a communication from the New Orleans Gas Making Co., which was referred to the committee on the affairs of said bank.

On motion the rules of the house were suspended in order to introduce the bill for the relief of William K. Inglish and James Norman. Mr. Dunbar made some remarks in behalf of the bill and and explaining its nature, when it was read the second and third time and passed.

The senate having refused to agree in an amendment made by the house in the resolutions relative to land claims in Louisiana, the resolutions were taken up, and after some debate laid on the table until Monday.

The house concurred in a resolution of the senate, to proceed to the election of state treasurer on Monday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill creating a general system of internal improvements, came up again for discussion. Doctor Brashear opened the debate, and proceeded at some length in defence of the bill, but confined his remarks principally to the section proposed yesterday by the minority from Jefferson, which section he opposed. The debate was further conducted by Messrs Gaiennie, Ratliff, Thomas and Preston, and on motion of Mr. Lewis, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and laid on the table, subject to the call of the house. The report of the committee on elections being made the especial order of the day, now came up, and after a few remarks by Mr. Thomas, on the great importance of the subject, which he said ought to be discussed in a full house, he made a motion to adjourn until Monday morning, and the house adjourned.

MARRIED—On Wednesday evening last, Feb. 6th, by the Rev. Minus Jacobs, Mr. Isaac N. Maher to Miss Hannah Josephine Levy, only daughter of Mrs Miriam Levy.

☞ The Columbia, S. C. papers will please copy the above.

DIED—yesterday, at three o'clock A M, Dr. Rowan D Davison, aged 57 years, after an illness of some weeks. A member of the medical profession, and his friends and acquaintances in this city are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Beverly Chew, Esq., this morning at ten o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—The members of the Physico Medical Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late member and President, Richard Davidson, M. D., from the residence of Beverly Chew, Esq corner of Gravier and Magazine streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

(Signed) GEORGE BETTNER, M. D. Pres.
Recor. Secretary P. M. S.

New Orleans, Feb. 9th.

GENERAL BANKING.—At a large and respectable preliminary meeting held last night, a sound credit system under a GENERAL BANKING LAW connected with Internal Improvement, held on Wednesday Evening, it was

Resolved, That a public meeting be called to carry out the objects proposed, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary call and preparations. The friends of the measure are therefore invited to assemble at Banks' Arcade, on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely.

☞ This meeting is postponed till Monday evening next at 6 o'clock, P. M. f9

MARDI-GRAS.

TO MORROW, Sunday, at the Orleans ball room, a general assembly will be held of all who intend taking part in the grand masquerade of Shrove Tuesday, for the purpose of fixing definitively the order of the parade. The meeting will take place at noon.

Order of the march.

Point of departure—The Orleans ball room; thence up Royal and St. Charles to Julia street, thence to Camp street, through Camp, Chartres and Condé to Esplanade and return through Royal to the place of departure.

More ample details will be given on Monday. f9

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the Printer's Hotel, Canal street, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

f6 6 JAMES O'DOWD, Secretary.

THE subscriber informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, of his having been appointed public auctioneer for the city of New Orleans. He will take charge of sales of real estate, slaves, stores, and goods laying on the levee. His knowledge of business will enable him to give full satisfaction to those who shall be kind enough to grant him their confidence. He will not be be found wanting as regards fidelity and exactness.

He keeps his office at No 27 St Louis street, at Messrs. Legendre & Bernaud.

f9 6t-2pts P DUBERTRAND.

TO PLANTERS.—The subscribers offer for sale Mullers corn mills, cob crackers, corn shellers, straw and fodder cutter, and every other variety of farming and garden tools, grain, grass and garden seeds, books on agriculture and management of stock. Fruit and Ornamental trees and plants. Catalogues containing name, price, description of each article for sale and furnished by the subscribers, or by Shall and Brown, who are appointed agents for Philadelphia.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.,
Seedsmen and Manufacturers, Baltimore.

f9

A TEACHER WANTED.—A person well qualified to teach the French language and music on the piano. One who can come well recommended will hear of a good situation if he is disposed to go to the state of Missouri.

Address Box 214 at the P. O. 41 f9

DRAWING of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, Class II, for 1839.

14, 29, 65, 67, 17, 33, 63, 39, 20, 13, 74, 24.

THIS DAY!
SPLENDID SCHEME.
$13,000 CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY FOUR DOLLARS.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class 12, Extra.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State.
To be drawn on SATURDAY, February 6, 1839, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Bishop's Hotel, Commun st.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of $13,000		$13,000
1 do.. "	3,000	3000
1 do.. "	2,500	2500
2 do.. "	2,000	4000
1 do.. "	1,500	1500
8 do.. "	1000	8000
8 do.. "	500	4000
8 do.. "	400	3200
8 do.. "	300	2400
8 do.. "	200	1600
175 do.. "	100	17500
63 do.. "	50	3150
63 do.. "	30	1890
63 do.. "	25	1575
126 do.. "	20	2520
3,849 do.. "	8	30,792
27,136 do.. "	4	93,744
27,914 Prizes, amounting to		$192,363

Tickets $4 00 Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

Packages of 25 Tickets for $100, warranted to draw at least $48, and may draw the four highest capitals, amounting to $20,000! Packages of 25 half tickets for $50 00, warranted to draw at least $21 00. Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets for $25 00, warranted to draw at least $12 00.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the *Manager's office*, 16 Chartres street, and at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts. f6 to 9

75 63 36 41 27 52 71 66 52 29 58 37

Are the Drawn Numbers of the Free School Lottery, Class No. 58.

$12,000 Capital Prize, and
10 PRIZES OF $1,000 EACH.
FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY,
Class No. 59.

Will be drawn in Bank's Arcade, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets,
On MONDAY Evening, February 11, 1839,
at 6 o'clock P. M.

J. K. MEAD, MANAGER.
75 Numbers—12 drawn Ballots.
Manager's Office No 8, Bank's Arcade.
SCHEME.

1 prize of $12,000		$12,000
1 "	3,500	3,500
1 "	2,500	2,500
1 "	2,000	2,000
1 "	1,327	1,327
10 "	1,000	10,000
10 "	400	4,000
10 "	300	3,000
10 "	250	2,500
10 "	200	2,000
165 "	100	15,800
27,811 Prizes, amounting to		$199,446

Tickets $4 00, halves $2 00; quarters $1 00.

Packages of 25 tickets $100 00, warranted to draw $48. Packages of 25 halves $50 00, warranted to draw $24. Packages of 25 quarters, $25 00, warranted to draw $12.

☞ TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—The New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse is constantly supplied with a general and complete assortment of paper, blank books, playing cards, school books, counting room fixtures, maps and globes, plays, operas and farces—a splendid variety of books and choice goods for presents &c.

Printing and bookbinding neatly and expeditiously executed and at as low prices as can be furnished at any other office in this city.

Prices and quality warranted to give satisfaction—please call and examine our stock and prices.

f9 NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st

INK STANDS—Just received a beautiful assortment of rosewood, ebony, bronze and glass ink stands—also, Sillman's patent double counting house, to single and pocket ink stands, for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse

f9 NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st

EXCHANGE on New York, Richmond and Charleston at sight, to sixty days, in sums to suit for sale by

f9 ROBINSON & Co, 45 Camp st

NAVY BREAD—24 bbls for sale by

f9 E & J ANDREWS, 56 Gravier st

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bagging, ⅞ yard	20	21	
Western	20	21	
Beach hemp	16	18	
German	15	16	
Bacon, ⅞ lb.			
Western	7½	8	Dull
Northern			
Beans, ⅞ cwt	2 25	2 25	
Pilot	1 75	1 87½	
Navy	2	—	
Beeswax, ⅞ lb.	25	27	
Bitter			
Yellow	24	25	
Bottles			
French, wine, ⅞ 100	5	—	
Bristol, porter, ⅞ gross	8	8 50	
Cotton, ⅞ lb.			
La or Mobile Good and fine	17	20	
Good fair	14½	16	
Fair	14	15	good demand.
Middling	12	13½	
Ordinary	12	13½	
Tenn. & N. Ala.—Good and fine	—	—	
Good fair	—	—	
Fair	11½	12	small stock.
Middling	—	—	
Ordinary	—	—	
Carpets, ⅞ lb.			
Brussels	14	15	
Cuba—Good to fine green	12	15	
Indigo—Inferior to middling	9	11	Stir demand.
Red	11½	12½	
St Domingo	11½	12	
Coal, ⅞ ton			
Liverpool, cannel	16	18	
Cannel, ⅞ bbl	3 00	4 00	
Western	20 00	25	Retail.
Candles, ⅞ lb.			
Sperm, N. Bedford	30	40	
Nantucket	28	38	
Tallow	13½	14½	
Cotton, ⅞ gross		per lb	
Yarn	7	8 00	
Common	6	7	
Flour, ⅞ bbl	7 50	7 75	sales.
Fish, ⅞ bbl			
Mackerel, No 1	15 00	—	
Do 2	13 50	—	
Do 3	8 50	—	sales.
Herring, ⅞ box	62½	75	
Cod, ⅞ cwt	1 00	1 37	
Fruit, ⅞ box			
Raisins, bunch	1 87½	2 00	fair demand
Malaga, ⅞ bbl	1 75	—	
Figs, ⅞ lb.	10	12½	
Prunes, ⅞ box	1 25	—	
Almonds, soft shell, ⅞ lb.	12	13	
Hard	9	6	
Grain, ⅞ bbl	0 87½	1	
Corn in sacks			
Shelled, ⅞ bush	60	65	small sales
Oats	50	60	
Beans, white, ⅞ bbl	9 00	9 00	scarce.
Red	6 00	9 00	
Grass Seed, according to size	6 00	12	sales.
Gun Powder, Dupont's F. G.			
F. F. glazed, ⅞ keg of 25 lbs	6 00	—	
Crowner, ⅞ keg of 25 lbs	5 00	—	
Eagle Rifle, in ⅞ kegs	3 00	—	
Hay, ⅞ 100 lbs	1 12½	1 25	sales.
Hides, ⅞ lb.			
Mexican	11	—	
Dried	8	10	good demand.
Dry salted	9	10½	
Wet salted	8	—	
Lead, ⅞ lb.			
Bar, ⅞ 100 lb	5 25	—	
Shot, ⅞ bbl	7 00	—	
Lime, ⅞ bbl			
Thomaston	1 50	—	good demand
Western	—	—	
Lumber, ⅞ M			
Northern white pine	—	—	
Southern yellow	—	—	
Plank, ⅞ square foot	—	—	
Molasses, ⅞ gal	32	33	good demand
Oil, ⅞ gal.			
Linseed	62	70	
Olive, ⅞ gal.			
Sperm, winter, strained	1 10	1 15	sales.
Fall, do	1 00	—	
Summer, do	65	—	
Whale	35	36	sales.
Lingered	1 10	—	
Linseed	1 00	—	sales.
Do in bbls	1 05	—	
Provisions, ⅞ bbl			
Beef, Prime	17	18	
Mess	21	22	
Prime mess	23	24	
Pork, Clear	21	22	
Mess	17	18	
Prime	15	16	
Prime mess	15	16	
Hog round, ⅞ lb.	6½	7	small sales.
Bacon, Hams	7	12	
Cut round	7	12	
Middlings	7½	8	
Shoulders	7	8	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Provisions			
Lard	10	11	good demand
Butter, Goshen, ⅞ lb.	30	31	
Cheese	10	30	
Do Pine Apple	11	14	sales
Pumpkin, ⅞ doz	12	14	
Paints, ⅞ keg.—Lead white, American	2 25	2 25	
Rochelle, ⅞ lb.	16	—	
Red, Am. ⅞ lb.	10	12	
Lb Brown	4	5	fair demand
Rum, Cuba, ⅞ 100 lbs	6 95	6 50	
Soap, ⅞ lb.			
La, good to fine	6	8	
Common to middling	5	6	dull.
On plantation	6	8	sales.
Havana, white	11	12	
Brown	8	9	fair demand.
Sugar, assorted, ⅞ hog	1 87½	2 00	
Salt, ⅞ sack			
Liverpool, fine, ⅞ sack	1 67½	2 00	fair demand.
Coarse	1 75	1 87½	sales.
Turks Island, ⅞ bush	40	50	
Spirits, ⅞ gal			
Brandy, Cham	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 45	1 50	
Amer. 1st proof	60	65	
Gin, Holland	1 25	1 35	
American	60	65	
Whiskey, rectified	41	45	small sales
Common			none.
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 25	
N Orleans	35	55	
Northern	60	60	
Sugar, ⅞ cwt			
Buffalo	—	—	no
Brown, clayed, ⅞ lb.	28	30	sales.
In the hair	20	25	
Brown, ⅞ cwt			
Tobacco, ⅞ lb.			
First quality	11	12	nominal.
Second	9	10	
Crowder	7	8	
Cuba	22	28	
Tallow			
Prime	—	—	sales.
Imperial	75	78	
Gunpowder	75	78	
Hyson	50	60	
Young Hyson	40	60	
Tea, ⅞ lb.			
Black	12½	21	
Tin plates, ⅞ box	10	10 50	
Wax, ⅞ lb.			
Bonivant	15	40 00	
Marseilles	14	21 00	
Malaga, sweet, ⅞ gal	—	35	
Dry	—	35	
Madeira, ⅞ bottle	2	3 00	
Teneriffe	—	56	
Cinnamon			
Marseilles Madeira	30	35	
Champagne ⅞ basket	4	8 00	
Wood, ⅞ lb.			
Mexican	—	—	
Pulled	12	11	

STOCKS.

BANKS	Par val	Ask	Bid	Remarks
Bank of Orleans	100			
Bank of Louisiana	100		112	no sales
Louisiana State Bank	100		110	sales
Union Bank of Louisiana	100		102	
Citizens' Bank	100	110	111	
Commercial Bank	100	110	111	