NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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

"TRUTH is OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

PATRIOTISM.

In looking over a file of the Sandwich Island Gazette, we found the following description of the manner in which the 4th of July, 1838, was spent in Honolulu, Oahu, which may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is certainly gratifying to know, though it could hardly be otherwise, that the sons of America carry with them to the remotest corners of the earth a veneration for the pastimes and consecrated days of their father-land. It is a rebuke upon those portions of the country which allow the anniversary of our independence to pass by without those public manifestations of joy and reverence, which the occasion should inspire. Nothing is better calculated to keep alive the love of country, than the observance of these national holidays. From the dawn to the setting sun, the acrimony of party warfare should be suspended, the anxiety of commercial speculations should cease, and every topic calculated to inflame the temper, or arouse prejudices, banished, as at war with the holy associations which should pervade every breast. They should be regarded as neutral periods in the course of time when all are brothers and friends, enjoying the same blessings under the same constitution and laws, when conflicting opinions or private feuds should be adjourned, and the whole heart surrendered to the inspirations of a pure and confiding patriotism.

It was the opinion of a wise man, that popular ballads exercised a greater sway over the destinies of a nation, than all the writings of political economist put together—nor do the festivities of days of publi rejoicing hold an inferior place to popular ballads i this respect. If in the course of every year, days were set apart and consecrated to a charitable communion of feeling, and the offices of a free and friendly inter change of sentiment, the tone of party politics would be modified for the better. One hour of calm and considerate intercourse, would have great effect in healing the heart-burnings and personal animosities o men who have allowed political differences to sow the seeds of discord between them. In the glory and grandeur of the country all have an equal heritage, and all are equally interested in maintaining them.— When politics are discussed apart from individual pretensions, when the principles of government are debated without arousing the passions by the violence o party invective, the minds of men arrive at just conclusions, and become fixed upon those policies which are best calculated to promote the power, the durabili ty and happiness of the nation; but how frequently does it happen that individuals adhere to an administration after having been convinced of the ruinous tendency of its measures, from a false pride of opinion rendered obstinate by the severity with which their tenets have been assailed. The selfish and venal partisan derives no benefit from the rational consideration of any question, for with him there is a motive above the good of the country—but all those who value life very more than men, who can detect the tares which the demagogue has strewn amid the good wheat of a thrifty republicanism, will be found rallying under the banner of the constitution and laws, if an occasional respite in the conflict of parties will give reason space to exercise its legitimate functions. It cannot be doubted that many regard a violent denunciation of their particular creed in the light of a personal assault, and cast aside an argument loaded with abuse as offensive to their self respect, who would, if passion were subdued to the dominion of reason, see the error of their way, and abandon it.

The venerable Adams, upon the adoption of the declaration of independence, pr ophesied that the 4th o July would be celebrated by future ages with rejoicings, festivities, bonfires, and prayer. It should be so, and as this day is neglected, it will be found that the love of country is on the wane. For a long time after the commencement of the government, the dawn of the jubilee was announced by the roar of cannon, the mustering of troops, the ringing of bells, and the whole day was passed in military displays, in public worship, and other demonstrations of reverence, gratitude, and love. But now, much of this enthusiasm is abated.— This should not be. Days remarkable as the anniversaries of events of vast benefits to mankind, should be selected from the cycle of the year, and the memories with which they are fraught should settle like an angel o peace on every heart, and soften it to the impress of an expanded and unalloyed patriotism.

"SATURDAY, July 7, 1838.

Since our last the gayety of Honolulu has been most prodigious! The anniversary of the fourth of July has been celebrated by the community with most exhibiting enthusiasm, although the fourth is peculiarly an American day, yet the participation in the amusements of the occasion was so general, and so hearty, that no one could have had a cause to doubt that a great terrestrial jubilee had dawned. Even the kanakas,—(poor fellows,—they know little, by experience, of the sweets of liberty!) participated in the festival and capered with delight at the sounds of the merry-making.

There was no public demonstration of rejoicing in the shape of an oration or dinner, as is usual in America. But the Hawaiian ensign of the Fort, the British and American flags from the shipping, and the American flag hoisted by some jolly chaps at Reynold's wharf, gave sufficient proof that the almanacks of "all hands agreed in date. At morning, noon, and evening, salutes were fired from four guns planted on the wharf. The dust of Honolulu's half finished streets had no rest from morning till evening. Parties on horseback, and in carriages were rushing to and fro in all directions. Picnics in the valleys, and along the sea shore, seemed among the most popular amusements out of town, while the less locomotive epicurians were content with turtle soup and roast beef in town.

The long-tailed Chinese servants, the malo-begirdled kanaka runners, and the prim satin visaged stewards were seen darting about in all their wonted bottle baskets, trenchers, and wheel barrows, seeking not whom, but what, not themselves, but their masters might devour. Now a Chinese with a dish of sandwiches,—(not Sandwich Islanders, for cannibalism is not fashionable at Oahu;)—then a breathless native with a pole across his shoulder, trotting to the vibrations of a basket of champaigne, at one end, and a dozen or Hudson's at the other. Now a turkey cackling for the last secure in the grasp of the digits of some rural cook, whose other hand squeezed the knuckle of an inverted leg of mutton! Chang, a bundle of tarro tops, garnished with an expired jugling and a defeathered turkey, approximating towards a heap of hot stones—i. e. a future state of luau-ism.

We went down to Waialai to bathe in the refreshing sea water, to devour the fin of a baked fish, and half-a-finger-full of that horrid pot. To sip a teaspoon or two of small beer, with the least imaginable drop of anchor-brand. Our painter, went, we dont know where, but somewhere out of town to enjoy the refreshing breeze, to forget the smell of ink, and, perchance, to discuss a bit of dry-toast and a drop of tea. Our devil—yes! our very devil went also, to assist in the consumption of forty fat watermelons, under a tamarind tree, in the cheering society of five or six boo ther devils. Dancing capped the day."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.
GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

☞We publish below the details of the accident on board the steamboat George Collier, which we announced in our extra of yesterday. Altogether, it is one of the most painful occurrences that it has ever been our duty to record:

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1839.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN:—It is with feelings of the greatest pain that I have to relate to you the particulars of an accident which occurred on board the steamboat George Collier, on her voyage to St. Louis from this port, which she left on the evening of the 6th inst.

At half past one o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when within 60 miles this side of Natchez, the piston rod gave way, which took the forward cylinder head and carried away a couple of the boiler stands. The steam which escaped killed forty-four persons, twenty-five of whom died during the day, and five more are not expected to live.

A list of those dead and scalded is subjoined.

DEAD.

T. J. Spalding, fireman,	.....	St Charles, Mo.
Chas Brooks, deck passenger,	.....	unknown
Wm Blake,	do do	Boston, Mass.
Crimen Herring,	do do	Germany
Mrs. E. Walsh and 2 children,	.....	New Orleans
Jno. O'Brien and wife, deck passgrs,		do
David J. Ross, deck passenger,	.....	do
Selden J. Brockqua,	do	..... Poland, Ky.
John Meila,	do	..... France.
Dederick Groe,	do	..... New Orleans,
Dederick Kraus,	do	..... Boston, Mass.
Joseph B. Bossuit,	do	..... do do
Joseph Lawrence,	do	..... Park county, Ia.
Peter Smith,	do	..... New Orleans.
Charlotte Fletcher and brother,		..... England.
Bilch, fireman,		..... unknown.

And six persons whose names are unknown.

SCALDED.

Husselmonger deck passenger, Germany,		badly.
Mrs. C. Herring,	do do	do
Thos. Fletcher and wife, deck passgrs,		England, do
Jno Brown, fireman,	..... unknown,	do
Jas McDanald, do	..... do	do
Isadore Ideda, deck passenger, France,		do
Francis Brian and wife do ..... unknown,		slightly
Tim Butler, deck passenger,	.....	do
Francis Scenarly,	do	do Louis, do
Isaac Raney, deck passenger, unknown,		do
Alfred Davis, deck hand,	do	do
Five children of Adam Woolridge, on board, some of them badly,		
Slave of Thos. Johnson, slightly.		

JAS. MCGUIN, Clerk.

Steamer George Washington took the George Collier in tow soon after the occurrence, and rendered every possible assistance, and towed her to the city.

☞We are requested to call the attention of the authorities of the first municipality, to the improvement of the square opposite the Old Cathedral, so as to make it an agreeable resort of an evening for families, by having seats arranged for ladies, and such other fixtures as will add to the comfort and pleasure of visitors. It may easily and at trifling expense be converted into a highly agreeable public promenade, which would be greatly frequented at the close of the warm and dusty days of summer.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Wednesday, the 24th April, a Mr C. White, of Rosenville, Ala. was way laid by some unknown villain about four miles from the town of Columbus, Miss and shot through the head. Money is supposed to have been the object o this atrocious act; but as Mr. White had not a cent about his person, and as another individual somewhat resembling the deceased and well provided with gold, was travelling the same road, it is probable the murderer mistook his man. The citizens of Columbus have offered a reward of $1,210 for the apprehension of the assassin. Two companies immediately started in hot pursuit, and it is said there is a strong likelihood of his being arrested.

☞The races at Nashville began yesterday.

HON. ROMAIN H. MERRICK.—This distinguished advocate of right principles, has established himself permanently at Lexington, in the practice of law. We trust he will meet with the success to which his high talents eminently entitle him.

"Their arguments are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search." *Shakspeare.*

We like the cool audacity at some of the loco-foco editors, and we cannot but be pleased with their admirable methods of consolation over defeat. They claimed large gains in Connecticut after losing six members of congress, and made the welkin ring with their shouts of victory as having ousted a whig mayor in New York. They graced the returns from Rhode Island at the late election with *"well done!"* in their largest capitals, and cried *"hurrah for democracy!"* because two whig tickets for governor having been run, the election resulted in no choice for that officer, though there was an overwhelming whig majority in the house of assembly, and a certainty of success at the next trial. The loco-focos enjoy in perfection the happy faculty of "extracting sunbeams from cucumbers." They are the most ingenious gentlemen in the world for construing defeat into triumph; no one can surpass them in the excellence and accuracy of their political calculations. If facts appear to contradict the calculations, they yet contrive to maintain their reputation as veritable prophets by vowing that a disgraceful discomfiture is an honorable and glorious victory.

For some time we have had on our table an article from a loco-foco journal, in which the editor laboriously to prove that his party will have the majority in the popular branch of the 26th congress. Anhow think you, reader, he establishes his case! Why satisfactorily enough, if we only admit the correctness of his arithmetic. He says six members are improperly claimed by the whigs in New Jersey; six in Georgia and one in Illinois. (We should say, *par parenthese*, why he did not address in Pennsylvania; Charles J. Ingersoll's pretensions are about as well founded as those of the N. Jersey loco-focos.) This, according to the sagacity writer, makes a difference of 26 members—13 off and 13 on—thus giving the administration a majority of 91 in the states in which elections have been held. This is an amusing specimen of the *gallimatias* with which the loco-focos are tickled. Let us look at facts.

First, the New Jersey members. It is more than likely that the six whigs who have received the certificates of election will be considered legally chosen; of which fact we entertain got the smallest doubt.— But, viewing the case in the most favorable light for the loco-focos, the election will be again referred to the people of New Jersey, under which circumstance, the probabilities are strongly in favor of the whigs.— Some three or four of them—not six as the journal pretends—are in favor of the sub-treasury. We should like to know what that proves? Mr. Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig, a most indefatigable and even virulent opponent of the administration, thinks favorably of the sub-treasury. Mr. Tyler, one of the whig candidates in the Virginia legislature for U. S. senator, is friendly to the same system. We are yet to learn that a whig, in sanctioning a single project of the administration, must of necessity be considered a whole hog locofoco. Will any of the Georgia delegation vote for Mr. Van Buren? *There's the rub.* Will they even vote for a locofoco speaker? No one will pretend it. The assumption of the locofocoism of the Georgia delegation is then purely gratuitous.

Again, the member from Illinois. Stewart may or may not have been legally elected. He has the certificate, however, good *prima facie* evidence, especially when sustained by the facts of the contest. At the worst this subject will be sent back to the people, in which case the issue is doubtful.

After giving the administration a majority of 26 in the delegation as it now stands, our democrat adds the following most amazing and accurate instance of political prescience:

"In the states which have yet to elect members, the democratic party will gain—probably as follows:—North Carolina 2, Alabama 1, Mississippi 2, Tennessee 8, Kentucky 3, Indiana 7, Ohio 18—which will give the friends of the administration 38—the opposite 17. Majority for the administration, 11. The states which have elected members have given a democratic majority of..... 21

The states that are to elect will probably give a majority on the same side of..... 11

Probable democratic majority in the next congress..... 32."

Does the editor swallow this humbug himself, or does he only seek to mystify his readers? Two in North Carolina, where the whigs are already actively engaged in the canvas, while the locofocos hang aloof and exhibit an apathy, that can only arise from conscious weakness. Two in Mississippi, where we have every assurance of a whig triumph. Five in Tennessee, where the whig press confidently anticipates an undivided whig delegation. Three in Kentucky, where the locofocos will hardly escape with a single member, and last of all, five in Indiana, a state which sends seven members, six of whom are whigs, and which gave fifteen thousand whig majority at the last election. A modest and plausible calculation truly!— We have only to wonder, that an estimate put forth with such perfect self-complacency and *easy froid*, and based on such marvellously correct and indisputable data, should have been overlooked by the Globe, Baltimore Republican, and New Era, and that we should be compelled to rescue it from oblivion for the special edification and encouragement of the party.

☞We refer our readers to the alteration in the advertisement of the GRAND REAL ESTATE LOTTERY, by which it will be perceived that every security is offered to those disposed to embark in this speculation, by which the properties will be transmitted to the fortunate prize holder from any incumbent whatever.

ATTEMPTS AT INCENDIARISM IN CINCINNATI.—On Saturday night, 27th ult, no less than three attempts were made to fire the city of Cincinnati. The three places in which the incendiaries were at work, are in the most combustible situation in the city, and surrounded by valuable stores. Happily they were discovered in time, and the flames were extinguished without serious damage.

☞The whigs of Kentucky hold a state convention at Harrodsburg on the 4th Monday in August, for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieut governor, to be supported by the party in 1840. The people in their primary meetings, will, at the time of appointing delegates to the state convention, also vote for delegates to the national whig convention at Harrisburg, Pa.

THE EXTRA MAIL of yesterday brought nothing beyond Augusta, Ga.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 26th April, mentions that the passengers on board the Algonquin, at that place, state that the Algonquin passed the wreck of the steamboat Glasgow, when she was hailed by the passengers that belonged to the Glasgow, who stated their suffering condition, but the captain of the Algonquin refused to stop and render any assistance to these unfortunate beings.

HURRICANE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Free Trader states that on the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer Gen. Brown experienced a violent hurricane, fifteen miles below Memphis, which carried away the chimney and a considerable portion of the roof, besides doing other damage to the boat. Fortunately no person was injured, although several were in imminent danger.

☞The corn and cotton crops in the northern part of Mississippi are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The planters in that section anticipate a larger crop this season than they have had for several years.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message from the mayor of the city of New Orleans, was read before a meeting of the general counsel of the three municipalities, on Monday evening last.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, May 6, 1839.

To the president and members of the municipal councils in general council convened.

GENTLEMEN,

It is an object of gratification to me to be enabled at this annual meeting of your honorable body, to lay before you several questions of a general interest, which for some length of time I have felt anxious to submit to your consideration, and the solution of which may prove of serious import to the three Municipalities.

The first object which I will beg to submit, is a comparative statement of the revenues of the port, and of the expenditures incurred since the division o. the city. The vast extent of the commerce of New Orleans; the ever increasing ratio of the produce and manufactures therein imported, and therefrom exported, the progressive increase in the number of the shipping employed in the exchange of the products of agriculture and manufacture of the two continents, have struck my mind with the forcible conviction of the greatness and prosperity which such a state of things is preparing for us hereafter, as well as with considerations more directly appertaining to each of the municipal bodies who within their respective limits wield the power and administer the wants of this wealthy community.

A cursory view of the principles upon which has been based the system of taxation, under which the former corporation was empowered to establish, and which have been maintained by the present corporations, will convince you that, in general, no harmony nor equitable gradation have been observed in the assessment of taxes, in relation to the amount of capital and industry taxed accordingly.

In the course of this message, I will point out the anomaly which may be found on that score, in the provisions of an ordinance not of a very recent date.

But it is especially in the ordinance concerning the port that I find the most striking and important instance of said anomaly.

If you place in a parallel line, not the immense capital affected to the expectations and importations of merchandize, but only the nett profits derived therefrom, with the taxes imposed on the port and the merchants, you will observe that the amount of said taxes is out of all kind of proportion, compared with the taxes laid on other species of industry, and on real property.

On another point, if you compare the state of the revenues derived from the port within its whole extent, with the expense which it has occasioned within the same lapse of time, you will acknowledge that for from its being, as heretofore conceived, a fertile source for the municipalities, the expenditures for repairs have been unusually a heavy burden. I herewith submit a statement, which has been furnished by the collectors of the three municipalities, including the sum total of the receipts and expenditures of the port since the 1st of May 1836.

RECEIPTS.		
1st Municipality,	.....	$114,668 23
2d do	.....	109,362 99
3d do	.....	65,099 05
Total,	.....	$289,865 09
EXPENDITURES.		
1st Municipality,	.....	$111,781 98
2d do	.....	367,906 93
3d do	.....	30,508 61
Total,	.....	$410,968 90

I am aware that the great works of filling up, and of the wharves made by the upper and central municipalities, the cost of which is herein included, shall not require to be renewed every year; but even deducting the amount of original cost of the works, the proceeds of the revenue from the port will hardly exceed the expenditures for keeping the same in repair. The balance is remarkably in favor of the 3d municipality, owing to local circumstances of its port, which is not subject to alluvial deposits like the 1st and 2d municipalities, nor is it subject to cave in as in the central part of the city.

Such a state of things requires a prompt remedy. I believe it would be useful to revise the ordinance fixing the levee duties on the vessels and other crafts, and that the council could afford therein certain modifications, the effect of which would be to increase the revenue derived from that source, not exceeding, however, equitable bonds.

Without stopping to point out to you the changes of the kind which might be prescribed in the ordinance, I will remark, that Art. 12 exempts from levee duties certain crafts bringing in cargoes of considerable value, which, without injustice, could be rendered liable to the payment of said duties. Some of these crafts belong to wealthy establishments, which, although situated within the limits of this port, are liable to no taxation, or only subject to the tax imposed on real property; others are employed in some profitable trade; and all occupy within the port a considerable space, which could be more profitably occupied by steamboats and vessels liable to the payment of the levee dues.

One last consideration which may be urged in support of an increase of the levee duties, is that the imposts of all sorts levied upon the shipping in some of the foreign ports most frequented, are far more considerable than in ours. I know from experience, that at Liverpool and at Havre especially, the difference is remarkable, notwithstanding which their commerce is no ways injured thereby. It behooves you, gentlemen, to inquire, whether it is not expedient or possible to obtain the same advantages for our municipalities.

I will now resort to matters of minor importance, but which, however, from a spirit of justice and impartiality, is entitled to your consideration.

A resolution still in force (approved February 3, 1835,) and which had for its object to modify an ordinance of the 19th February, 1831, concerning the collection of the tax imposed on hawkers and pedlars, has limited to $25 per annum the tax imposed on wholesale or commission merchants, and to $15 that required from retail merchants. Unanother part, the ordinance of the general council, approved the 10th June, 1836, prescribing an uniform mode of taxation on hawkers and pedlars, cabarets, public houses, &c. within the three municipalities, has fixed at $40 per ann. the tax imposed on hawkers and pedlars, adding one dollar for the cost of the license. It is left optional in leaving whether a license obtained at that price from the municipality wherein they reside entitle them to retail in the other parts of the city: thence each municipality has concluded in its own interest, to exact the whole tax from every one pedling within its respective limits, by which process the annual tax of these pedlars has been swelled to the amount of $193 for every one wishing to peddle within the whole jurisdiction of this city. The mere statement of this fact will be sufficient, in order to convince the council that there is no sort of proportion in the assessment of these taxes, and that some means should be found properly determined, the other of necessity, must be unjust. The pedlar who is a resident of the country, a citizen, and a father of family, and who contributes his share towards the public revenue in proportion to his means, is entitled to the same protection, to the same consideration as any other citizen; and it would be an injustice to encumber him with an exorbitant tax, for the purpose of benefitting another class of his fellow citizens, who are very useful, no doubt, but who are in the enjoyment of wealth, or of profits derived from immense returns.

I am aware that there exist a number of pedlars, who are not permanent residents of any part of this city, or even of this state, and who by means of a license obtained for a few months are enabled in a short space of time to secure considerable profit; that some of them, after having paid the first quarter of the license and having used the same beyond its term. But it is possible to obviate this abuse and to provide against such faults behaviour, by requiring that the license be paid in advance, for six months or one year, instead of three months.

A number of indigent families have no other resource, but this ambulatory mode of commerce, the utility of which, for the consumers cannot be denied on account of the low prices at which certain articles may in this manner be procured. This consurrence by itself, has nothing objectionable except the unfairness which it creates with the trade carried on in large stores, which however, I conceive, as being far from constituting an objection. For if you will attentively consider that the pedlar confining his trade to objects of first necessity or of small value, you will conceive that by lessening the tax now required from him, you will lessen the price of the goods in his hand as well as in those of the merchants; whilst by increasing the tax on the latter you would only raise the price of the articles of luxury abound ing in their store and that by adopting this course, you would have attained the true end of taxation, that is to say in general upon all taxable objects in reverse ratio with their positive utility.

In this same ordinance of the 10th June, 1836, there exist other provisions, concerning the cabarets, boarding houses, &c. which should require some explanations, premiss in order to remove their ambiguity and prevent further litigation.

Section 6th of said ordinance, mentions: that all persons keeping a hotel or boarding house, shall pay $300 per annum.

Those keeping a restaurat, $100 per annum.

Those keeping a coffee house $200 per annum.

Those keeping a boarding house for the use of labourers, or seamen, $50 per annum.

The difficulty consists in determining what is meant in the ordinance by *hotels* and *boarding houses*.

A resolution of the 3d ordinance of the old corporation in relation to private boarding houses have not been repealed by the new statue of the general council; so that confusion and difficulties will arise in the construction and application of the text of the said ordinance.

Supposing, for instance, that a boarding house keeper was sung with very happy effect, and *Capta Dirta* from Norma, displayed both by fullness of tone and flexibility of intonation. The duett from *Il Turco in Italia*, between Signors Stella and Mr. Santini, richly merited the repeated applause it received. In short, both the instrumental and vocal performers appeared to the greatest possible advantage, and Signora Stella sung with a taste, talent and perfection of musical knowledge that induce us to regret her approaching departure, and to trust that the winter season may win her back among us. AMATEUR.

PENSACOLA, MAY 4.—NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Uriah P. Levy, Esq. commander, arrived here on Tuesday evening last in 8 days from Laguna de Terminos, where the captain was detained some days adjusting the difficulty between the late consul and the Mexican authorities. On the 13th, the Vandalia sailed from Vera Cruz, leaving the Ontario at anchor. The French and English squadrons were about leaving, and the city becoming settled and quiet. The loss by the fire was estimated at $555,000. The flag ship with the Erie, Levant and Warren, was daily expected.

Commander Taylor arrived hereon Thursday last. He is to assume tee command of the Erie in place of Commander Smoot, who takes the Levant; commander Paulding goes on leave of absence.

The French steam ship of war Meteor arrived here on Sunday last and sailed on Wednesday morning for Havana. We learn that the large vessels of the French squadron are to spend some time in our harbor. The frigate Gloire is expected here shortly.—*Gazette.*

SALESAT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Blache, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in Canal street between Magazine and Levee—sundries.

By the same, at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the levee opposite the Mint—gin.

By the same at 4½ o'clock p. m. on the levee opposite the railroad—rosin, boats, hay.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange—property.

By M. Barnett, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange—property.

By the same, same hour and place—property.

By E. P. Tricou, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—property.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at 85 Custom-house street—furniture.

By H. J. Domingon, at 4 o'clock, p. m. in Rampart street, between St. Peter and Toulouse—furniture.

DIED—Yesterday, at one o'clock, of consumption, Mr. DANIEL P. MOON, of Philadelphia, aged 38 years. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother in law, Mr. Richard Swain, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. R. Swain, on Josephine street, Lafayette, this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Banks' Arcade, at half past nine o'clock.

N. Orleans, May 6, 1839.

☞This morning at 7 o'cl'k, the MERCHANTS' TRANSCRIPT and *New-Orleans Latter-sheet Price Current*, will be published and ready for delivery at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, in the secretary's office, at the rate of $1 00 per dozen.
may3-w-4-tf

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6, 1839.

COTTON.—We have no change in note in prices; for those current yesterday we refer to our table, which will be found to contain the extreme rates. The market was quiet, with sales amounting to about 1,500 bales yesterday. The next arrival from Europe is now looked for with much interest, and until that event transpires there will probably not be much decisive move in the market.

The express mail, by land arrives, full of yesterday.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—We have no change in prices or the demand. Good sugar is becoming scarce, and readily commands the highest quotations—inferior qualities go off slowly. Molasses maintains the extreme of the quotation, and it readily taken at 35c on the Levee, for lots in good shipping order. Some sales in inferior I arrels at 32c 33c.

The transactions in western produce were light yesterday. The highest rates herein are prevalent, generally obtained in the transactions that came under our notice, but with dull inclined sales.

FLOUR.—Some small sales were made at $7, at which price holders showed some anxiety to sell. The market was inactive, and we heard of no sales at a reduction in prices. We quote our quotation to $6 50@7, as the sales we notice were for the retail demand.

PORK.—The market is firm, and shows a general improvement in prices during the last 8 or 10 days. The only sales are, for small lots, at $23 for clear; pork—mess, $21—firm prime, $19@20—M. O., $14 @15—P. O. $16@16—Leaf round, in bbls and half, 7c@7 c. We note a sale of bacon on the Levee at 6c.

BACON.—Our quotation embraces the current price, at which there is a fair demand.

CORN.—There was but little doing in corn yesterday; there was some tendency to a reduction in price, and we heard of a sale at 65c. The former prices were however generally asked, and we can issue our quotation at 66@68.

Prices Current of Cotton in Bales.

Carroll, Y. & ———			
La & Miss. Good and fine	17¼	18	
Good fair	16	16½	
Fair	15½	16	fair dem
Middling	14	14½	
Ordinary	13	13½	
Tenn. & N. A.—Good and fine	—	—	
Good fair	—	—	
Fair	—	—	12@16
Middling	—	—	
Ordinary	—	—	
TOBACCO, ₩ lb—			
Pyrah quality	13½	15	
Second	11	12½	fair dem
Crossed ☞	7	10	
Stems, ₩ lb—			
La. good to fine	6	6½	dull.
Common to middling	5	5½	
Ohio stemmed	5¼	5½	fair demand.
MOLASSES, ₩ gal—	33	35	
Plantation	28	30	
SUGAR, ₩ lb—			
Prime	13	13½	
Fair	12½	13	
Good	11	12	
Common to middling	10	11	
Inferior	9	9½	
Refining	7	8	
Crushed	13	14	
Powdered	13	14	
Clarified	14	15	
Loaf	15	16	
Prime C.	14	15	
Fair do	13	14	
Refining	12	13	
Brown	11	12	
Inferior do	10	11	
Havana, white	16	17	
Brown	13	14	
Porto Rico, Clayed	12	13	
Muscovado	11	12	
Brown	10	11	
Prime C.	9	10	
Fair do	8	9	
Refining	7	8	
Brown	6	7	
Prime C.	5	6	
Refining	4	5	
Reg round, ₩ ———	7	7½	
Reg'd, Havana	10	11	
Cannaster	12	13	
Middlings	10	10½	
Middlings	7	8	
Lard	10	11½	
Butter, Goshen, ₩ lb	22	25	
Western	15	20	dull
Whiskey, rectified	43	45	
Common	40	42	

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Potomac—2,0 bbls tobacco, 824 bales cotton, 150 hides.

Per ship Rothschild—164 tons logwood, 46 hhds tobacco, 1,165 bales cotton.

Per barque Duke—1413 bales cotton, 131 tons logwood, 4 cases tobacco cargo.

Gibraltar—Per brig Smyrna—172 hhds tobacco, 21,000 staves.

Halifax—Per brig James—181 bbls flour, 111 bbls beef, 34 half do do, 50 bbls pork, 2 casks hams, 86 sacks wheat, 12 bbls flour.

Baltimore—Per brig Uncas—201 hhds sugar, 12 cases indigo.

Newburyport—Per schr Globe—70 bbls flour, 1850 bushels corn, 8 bbls bacon, 3 bbls lard, 2 bbls sugar, 4 bbls mess pork.

Pensacola—Per schr Mary Jane—220 bbls flour, 160 sacks corn, 124 bags bran, 5 bbls sugar, 2 brls rum, 30 bbls whiskey, and loss negro, wine, molasses, &c.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Herald—Wine, brandy, china ware, perfumery, leeches and mattr.

Nantz—Per barque Zampa—Wine, liquors, cochaic, dry goods, books, earthenwares, sardines, bonbons, preserves, publications, leeches and mattr.

Messina—Per ship Wm Tell—Fruit and 21 hogsheads A S Barker.

Thuanston—Per brig Ludwig—1280 casks lime to G Bedford, Apostoleta & Co and Orue—to Hills & Hunter.

Philadelphia—Per schr Orion—to Hills & Hunter.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Mackenzie from Cincinnati—8 bbls bitters 2 H Wallace & co; 5 bbls eggs Mallard & Sigerson; 49 bbls whiskey Ogden & Boutlique, 92 bbls pork, 3 kegs lard, bbls whiskey, 30 bbls flour G Bedford; 2 bbls whiskey Cant T Toby, 40 bbls tobacco Tate & Hopkins; 8 bbls eggs O Richardson; 1 case tobacco Mrs Lanaise; 1 bbl whiskey Mrs Lanaise; 1 case merchandize H Wilmath, P Shannon & bro and J Landis & co; 40 bbls flour and Q Commock.

Per steamboat Ben Franklin from Louisville—50 pcs bagging, 2 7 coils rope, 52 bales twine, 102 reels yarn, Franklin & Munder son, 111 reels hemp Reed & Barrows; 31 pcs bagging P Shannon & co; 2 bales twine, 1 bale rope, 1 bale bagging, 1 bale carpets, Lambeth & Thompson; 2 do coils rope Ogden & Boutlique; 36 bbls lard, 20 do whiskey, W Bowman; 60 bbls whiskey J Landis & co; 100 do do Order sale on board.

Per steamboat Clarksville from Smithland—11 bbls tobacco to Orp, permits in order to remove their ambiguity and prevent further litigation.

Section 6th of said ordinance, mentions: that all persons keeping a hotel or boarding house, shall pay $300 per annum.

Those keeping a restaurat, $100 per annum.

Those keeping a coffee house $200 per annum.

Those keeping a boarding house for the use of laborers, or seamen, $50 per annum.

The difficulty consists in determining what is meant in the ordinance by *hotels* and *boarding houses*.

A resolution of the 3d ordinance of the old corporation in relation to private boarding houses have not been repealed by the new statue of the general council; so that confusion and difficulties will arise in the construction and application of the text of the said ordinance.

Supposing, for instance, that a boarding house keeper was sung with very happy effect, and *Capta Dirta* from Norma, displayed both by fullness of tone and flexibility of intonation. The duett from *Il Turco in Italia*, between Signors Stella and Mr. Santini, richly merited the repeated applause it received. In short, both the instrumental and vocal performers appeared to the greatest possible advantage, and Signora Stella sung with a taste, talent and perfection of musical knowledge that induce us to regret her approaching departure, and to trust that the winter season may win her back among us. AMATEUR.

PENSACOLA, MAY 4.—NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Uriah P. Levy, Esq. commander, arrived here on Tuesday evening last in 8 days from Laguna de Terminos, where the captain was detained some days adjusting the difficulty between the late consul and the Mexican authorities. On the 13th, the Vandalia sailed from Vera Cruz, leaving the Ontario at anchor. The French and English squadrons were about leaving, and the city becoming settled and quiet. The loss by the fire was estimated at $555,000. The flag ship with the Erie, Levant and Warren, was daily expected.

Commander Taylor arrived hereon Thursday last. He is to assume tee command of the Erie in place of Commander Smoot, who takes the Levant; commander Paulding goes on leave of absence.

The French steam ship of war Meteor arrived here on Sunday last and sailed on Wednesday morning for Havana. We learn that the large vessels of the French squadron are to spend some time in our harbor. The frigate Gloire is expected here shortly.—*Gazette.*

SALESAT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Blache, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in Canal street between Magazine and Levee—sundries.

By the same, at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the levee opposite the Mint—gin.

By the same at 4½ o'clock p. m. on the levee opposite the railroad—rosin, boats, hay.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange—property.

By M. Barnett, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange—property.

By the same, same hour and place—property.

By E. P. Tricou, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—property.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at 85 Custom-house street—furniture.

By H. J. Domingon, at 4 o'clock, p. m. in Rampart street, between St. Peter and Toulouse—furniture.

DIED—Yesterday, at one o'clock, of consumption, Mr. DANIEL P. MOON, of Philadelphia, aged 38 years. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother in law, Mr. Richard Swain, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. R. Swain, on Josephine street, Lafayette, this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Banks' Arcade, at half past nine o'clock.

N. Orleans, May 6, 1839.

☞This morning at 7 o'cl'k, the MERCHANTS' TRANSCRIPT and *New-Orleans Latter-sheet Price Current*, will be published and ready for delivery at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, in the secretary's office, at the rate of $1 00 per dozen.
may3-w-4-tf

LATEST DATES.

New York	April 28	Mar 25
Boston	April 27 Liverpool	Mar 16
Philadelphia	April 24 London	Mar 21
Washington	April 24 Havre	Mar 19
Baltimore	April 27 Antwerp	Mar 18
Charleston	May 2 Bordeaux	Mar. 18
Vera Cruz	April 17 Malaga	April 10
Tampico	April 21 Boston	April 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Potomac, Smith, Liverpool — A L Ashton & co
Ship Rothschild (Br) Barton, Liverpool — S Squin & co
Barque Dale, (Br) Barton, Liverpool — W Vance
Brig Lucas, Bonnin, Matanzas — J W Zachariae & co
Brig Meteor, Perry, Gibraltar — J W Zachariae & co
Brig James, (Br) Owen, Halifax — C K Mandeson
Schr Gale, Marsh, New Bedford — master
Schr Mary Jane, Acora, Pensacola — master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes—having towed to sea ship Hebe, Stevens, Zanesville brig Triune, returned to the city with Pr barque Zampa. Left B W Pass morning of 6th inst. at 6 a m; no vessel in sight in the offing; one br