NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

VETO OF THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

The course of legislation, which has been adopted in relation to the above bill, is deeply to be regretted. The object immediately embraced in its provisions was surely of sufficient moment to engage the consideration of the legislature, without clogging it with amendments and provisions wholly unconnected with and foreign to the purpose for which the original bill was introduced. The injurious effects of the loose rolling system of law making are now being felt, for from a careful perusal of the veto message we are persuaded, that if the bill had not been weighed down by extraneous provisions, the governor would have approved it—though perhaps reluctantly.

We arrive at this conclusion from the language of the opening paragraph of the veto, "the executive is compelled to act on the bill as it stands, and his objections to any part of it must occasion the loss of the whole" and the fact that that portion of the veto message having relation to the Nashville railroad, is rather an expression of doubts as to the expediency of the measure, than an argument against the principle of the bill—a case in which, we think, the veto should never be resorted to.

The loss of the $1,250,000 bonus, which the Exchange Bank was to pay the state, to meet the payment of stock to that amount, to be subscribed for by the treasurer, to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad, is not so much to be regretted as the check which will be given to that great work—and we think this governor might have strained a point to forward an undertaking of such vastimportance to the city and the state. However our readers may differ as to the justness and policy of the veto, all must agree that the habit of blending together in the same bill, matters having no connection whatever with one another," is extremely hurtful to the general interest, and should be abandoned. In the present instance, there can be hardly a question but that the railroad bill was defeated by incorporating with it a measure which the executive "could not bring his mind to approve The practice of connecting two or more distinct measures in one bill, neither of which could command singly, a majority of the legislature, must, if persisted in, involve the state in a ruinous policy. From all we can learn, the bill to increase the stock of the Exchange bank to $5,000,000, upon condition of its paying $1,250,000, towards the construction of the Nashville railroad, would have passed by considerable majorities, and it was certainly an oversight in the friends of that measure, to attach to it a provision altogether foreign to its purpose, and which we believe caused its rejection. Although we regret that governor Roman felt himself constrained to withhold his sanction to the *bill as it passed*, if the veto will have the effect to discourage the course of legislation which was adopted in relation to it, it will accomplish a great good. It cannot be doubted, that the halls of legislation are frequently degraded into *arenas* for battling private interest and local pretensions by the prevalence of the practice complained of, and legislators often defeat measures of great consequence to the state at large, by scattering them up with obnoxious provisions, and loading them down with irrelevant and sometimes contradictory clauses.

In the instance before us, the matters embraced in the bill should have been separately considered. They should have been made to stand each upon its own particular merits. It was certainly a false step to find the destinies of the Nashville rail road with the fate of any other object of legislation. That vast improvement stands alone, its claims to favor are unlike those of any other corporation in the state, and a bill for its advancement should not have been amalgamated with a measure unconnected with that great object. Even the governor Lad entertained the most favorable opinion of the proposition to enlarge the capital of the Exchange Bank for the purpose of constructing the road his objections to that part of the bill which directs $1,000,000 of state bonds to be issued to a differ ent institution and for different purposes, must have caused the veto of the whole. The executive has no discriminating power in such cases; he cannot approve one section of a law and reject another, he must approve or reject the whole, and we do hope that the stand he has felt himself bound to take in this matter will prevent hereafter a recurrence to so injudicious a method of law making.

Although the argument contained in the veto has neglected our opinions on the subject, still, for the purpose of enabling our readers to judge for themselves as to the merits of the governor's views, we publish his veto message entire, for which we ask an attentive perusal.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I have had under consideration the bill entitled "an act to expedite more effectually the construction of the New-Orleans and Nashville rail road, and to extend the charter of the New-Orleans Exchange and Banking company, and for other purposes, &c. and am sorry to have to withhold my sanction from it for the following reasons

1st. This bill provides first, For an entire new organization of the board of directors of the New-Orleans and Nashville rail road.

2d. For the increase to $5,000,000 of the capital of the Exchange bank, originally chartered with a capital of $2,000,000, for the purpose of building the road.

3d. For the issuing of state bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, in favor of the Exchange bank, on the same security as that required of the Union bank; in consideration of which the Exchange bank is to pay the state of $1,250,000, to meet an equal amount of stock in the New-Orleans and Nashville rail road, to be issued for by the state treasurer on account of the state.

4th. For the issuing of $1,000,000 of state bonds in favor of the Improvement bank, a corporation established for the purpose of constructing a hotel, on the guarantee of a mortgage to be given on said hotel.

5th. For the repeal of the 49th section of the act to incorporate the New-Orleans Gas Light and Bank company.

It is to be regretted that a course so much calculated to throw confusion in our legislation should be adopted as the blending together in the same bill, matters having no connection whatever with one another, the executive is compelled to act on the bill as it stands, and his objections to any part of it must occasion the loss of the whole.

In all banking systems, the one of which Louisiana has given the first example in her property banks is in my opinion the safest and the best. It ought to be encouraged, because it is based upon the real estate of the country, and introduces into it foreign capital at a low rate of interest, whilst the profits arising from the banking privileges and the higher rate of interest remain in the country, and become the property of the state and of the stockholders. A part of this bill is based on that system, but it seems, however, to differ from it in several very important features.

The seventh section increases the capital of the Exchange bank to five millions, and the 9th section requires all stockholders to secure their stock on the terms and conditions as provided for in the charter of the Union bank. The charter of the Union bank secure eight millions for seven millions of capital borrowed in the bonds of the state, while according to the sections above mentioned, both the amount of stock to be secured, and the capital to be borrowed are altered. This is evidently an oversight.

The state is entitled to seven directors out of nine whilst in the other property banks the state appoints as many directors as the stockholders.

The Union bank has no bonus to pay except one sixth of its nett gains, which, together with all the profits remain in the bank as a sinking fund to secure the payment of the interest and the redemption of its bonds. it went into operation with a profit of $3284 on its bonds. The Exchange bank on the contrary must begin its operations with a loss of $1,250,000: the loss of one-fourth of its capital. It is true that the Union bank is only entitled to charge seven per cent interest, while the Exchange bank is to charge eight, but is this difference in the eventual profits sufficiently great to cover the large deficit to be created the very moment the bank is put into operation? In case of a deficiency on the part of the bank to redeem the bonds at their maturity, would the state be prepared to meet its pledge to the bond holders? Would the state seize upon and sell under the hammer, and for cash, the property of the stockholders, in order that her credit may not be dishonored? These are serious consequences, and before which we must all pause.

Considering it my duty to see the state well secured in the emission of her bonds, and acknowledging my self not sufficiently conversant with banking operations to form an opinion on the bill before me, without more information on the subject, I submitted my doubts to the president of the Exchange bank, who promptly furnished me with the following calculation:

The bank has to pay an annual interest of 5 per cent on $5,000,000, or per year, ... $250,000
Its cash capital is, ... $3,750,000
Deposits and circulation cannot be less than $1,000,000
Sum on which it will receive interest, ... 4,750,000
This at 8 per cent. will be annually, ... 380,000
Balance in favor of the bank, ... 130,000
Deduct for expenses, &c. (now $12,000) 30,000
Annual Profit, ... $100,000.

The average term of the bonds is 27½ years, in which time, compounding at the rate of 8 per cent and adding each year the accumulated profits to principal, amount to $8,800,000

The profits of the Union Bank was stated by Mr Aiken to be $2,000,000; but it appears the premium on bonds is included in the estimate, the profits reduced to $1,500,000, *after making due allowance for bad debts.* The bank has been in operation seven years at this rate taking the Union Bank as the guide, the following would be the result

Seven years @100,000 give $1,000,000, what will $3,750,000 produce? $980,501

The Union Bank is allowed to charge but 7 per cent per annum which is 2 per ct. profit.

The Exchange charges 8 per cent which is 3 per cent or 50 per cent more profit than is permitted to the Union Bank, therefore add 1/2, ... 490,781

$1,905,356

Which would make good the bonus in little more than 7 years.

The difference between the Union bank and this is, that the one pays the state the consideration of its credit at the expiration of its charter, while this bank pays the consideration in advance, and I am inclined to believe this loss will be compensated to the Exchange bank in the additional rate of interest it is permitted to charge.

These calculations did not remove my doubts, there seemed to be evidently an error in comparing the capital of the Union bank, which gave a profit in the sale of its bonds of $394,000, with that of the Exchange bank beginning its operations with a loss of $1,250,000: and the profits based upon supposed deposites and circulation to the extent of $1,000,000, appeared rather exaggerated.

I had be ore me the proof that facts are, in such matters more to be depended on than theories, from the first instance of the Carrollton bank having lately petitioned the Legislature to be discharged from the burthen of the charter which it had willingly accepted from the state. One of the property banks having been referred to, I addressed the circular marked C. to the cashiers of the then property banks. Their answers, marked D E F G, are herewith annexed.

I must confess that instead of removing they have increased my doubts as to the correctness of the calculations made by the Exchange bank. The loans of the Union bank on its deposites and circulation, on a capital of $2,000,000, amount but to $1,000,000: the same sum which is claimed by the Exchange for a capital of $3,750,000. The calculations are based upon an interest of 8 per cent, whilst the bonds, being made payable in Europe, actually cost 5½ per cent to two of the property banks. One of the cashiers states, that the most *here* of the payment in London of 5 per cent interest on $100, for which $75 would be received, (as in the case of the Exchange bank) would be 7 1-3 per ct on the amount received. He says further, that *exchange of all charges*, at 7½ discount, the bank could but realize, at the end of 27½ years, the bills incurred in its capital when it commenced its operations. Another, being asked what discount would be required to repay the loss on the capital and redeem the bond in 27½ years, answers—that, calculating upon a capital of $2,000,000, he is led to believe that about 9 per cent discount would be required to make the loss in 27½ years, with banking privileges.

That part of the bill which orders the emission of $1,000,000 of state bonds in favor of the New Orleans improvement and Banking Company, I cannot make up my mind to approve.

1st. Because the state is not represented in the institution.

2d. Because I do not consider the security offered as sufficient the whole capital of the bank being invested in one building, which must of course be liable to be covered by insurance, and may be destroyed fire.

3d. Because I cannot believe that the general assembly would ever have consented to pledge the faith of the state in favor of the bank, if they had been informed (as appears by the letter marked J) that it had put the finishing touch to its work in direct violation of its charter, and the city reduced its capital by more than one-fifth.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

March 20, 1839.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

The letter of our Washington correspondent will be found to contain matter of much moment and interest in regard to the boundary troubles, and is, in most respects confirmed by the intelligence received through the express mail from New York of the 12th. We learn by the Bangor Whig & that two companies had been despatched from Houlton, under the command of captains Maxfield and Fish, to occupy a position about 25 miles from that place, and erection temporary defence to protect the troops in marching through a defile which is within sixty rods of the line of 1783. In that immediate vicinity the greavinials are in considerable force. Four companies had been ordered to the Aroostook, and the remainder were to follow in a few days.

Rumor corroborates the information transmitted by our correspondent that Sir John Colborne is taking active though secret measures to co-operate with New Brunswick. It is stated that despatches had been sent by this functionary to Sir John Harvey, facing five regiments of the line at his disposal, with instructions to command their services wherever they should be thought necessary. Maine, however, seems to be wide awake. She appears thoroughly aware of these concerted movements, and resolved to place but little faith in Sir John Harvey's protestations of pacific feelings. The papers of the state declare emphatically their belief, that notwithstanding the representations of the "Blue Noses," the governor of New Brunswick is determined to take military possession of part of the territory, and that he will command the St. John, unless the forces of Maine move at once in the right direction. The British forces are concentrating at Madawaska, and the Americans at the Aroostook, both on the disputed territory, but both within the legitimate jurisdiction of their respective governments.

Six companies left Bangor on the 7th for Houlton At the same date, the troops at Augusta amounted to 1,020, and additions were hourly arriving.

The St. John's Courier of the 3d states, that her majesty's ship Crocodile, captain Stewart, arrived that morning from Halifax, having on board six officers and 190 men, of the 66th regiment, under the command of major Brooks. The troops are to proceed to Fredericktown. The following paragraphs are from the same paper of the same date:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

A message was received from the governor, stating that circumstances had rendered necessary the calling out, for actual service, of a portion of the militia, and that he had ordered drafts to be made of 500 men, to be held in readiness as emergencies might require. Of these, about 500 were already embodied, for whom pay and subsistence immediate provision was requisite, and arrangements can be made by her Majesty's government.

We understand that on the day following, the house responded to this Excellency's message, by placing at his disposal the sum of £10,000. This, with the sum of £1000 liberally voted by the corporation of Saint John, shows that our authorities are disposed to provide at once on the present unexpected emergency for all persons whose duty to their sovereign and their country requires their services.

The sum of £500 has also, we learn, been appropriated by the legislature for the equipment of a corps of light Dragoons.

The N. Y. Herald observes, that so much dissatisfaction was felt in Maine at the tenor of the president's message, particularly at the intimation of submitting the dispute to the arbitration of a third power in case of a failure to settle it by negociation, that his effigy was burned by the loco-focos, in one of the strongest loco-foco towns.

NORTHEN FRONTIER.

[From the Plattsburgh Whig Extra.]

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., March 8th, 1839.—By a letter received in town last evening, and also from a citizen of street from the east side of the lake, we learn that the British authorities in Canada have taken formal possession of the strip of land in dispute on this frontier, including the site of the old fort at Rouse's Point, by erecting a flag and stationing armed patrols within its jurisdictions, of this state, as heretofore acknowledged; and what is still worse, have embodied 400 Indians on this line.

Query. Has the Governor of the Canadas selected savages for this service because he dare not trust the militia or regular troops so near a free government? Or does he consider *Indians* the most *civilized portion* of Her Majesty's subjectsan Canada and on that account, use them to preserve *neutrality* in preference to all others.

[We do not attachmuch importance to this.—*Eds. Express.*

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 13th, 1839.

It is now stated that no special minister will be sent to England, until Great Britain is heard from; and then, if an appointment is made, the minister will be from Maine or Massachusetts.

We have the Montreal papers of the 7th, and the Buffalo papers of the 4th of March. The president's messages, in reference to the north eastern boundary, and the protocol drawn up by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, had been received at Montreal, and were regarded as obviating all danger of a hostile issue.

Capt. Buchanan, bearer of despatches from Sir John Harvey, arrived at Quebec on the second of March, and reported that Sir John was waiting despatches from the British minister at Washington, and fully expected that the affair would terminate amicably.

A letter from Bangor of the 7th inst, states that Sir John Colborne, the governor general of the British North American provinces, is making great efforts to sustain Sir John Harvey. That the latter is making vigorous and extensive preparations for a contest—and that he has forbidden the provincial papers to publish any accounts of his movements, or the arrival of troops.

The war spirit appears to be subsiding in and about Portland. The Hon. Reuel Williams, U. S. senator from the state of Maine, had arrived in that city, and addressed the people. His tone is represented to have been five hundred per cent lower than it was in the senate a fortnight ago. It is believed he has been commissioned by the cabinet at Washington to try and make the people of Maine, of all parties, more peaceable.

General Scott had been received by the governor and council at Augusta. He made a speech at the statehouse, in the course of which he spoke of the soldiers of Maine, who had served under him during the last war, in terms of high praise. Nothing is said yet as to what answer the authorities of Maine will give to the recommendations of president Van Buren.—There is nothing in the papers from which we can infer that Maine will abandon the military occupation of the disputed territory.

The New Brunswick papers are nearly as hot as those of Maine. The militia of that province are training and exercising themselves. The excitement however, local, and has no more diffused itself in the other British provinces of North America, than was the war fever of the Bombastes Furioso, who commands the army and navy of Maine, diffused itself over our happy Union.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in the post office at Concord, N. H. The defalcation will be very large. This is another signal illustration of the glories of the sub treasury.

The political news from New York is exceedingly encouraging to the whig cause. The charter elections now taking place in the different towns, and whatever of loose focoism was left after the three days of November, has been entirely used up. The whigs are carrying every thing before them, Mr. Talmadge will make a triumphal progress through the state to his own home.

Several elections have been held in Maryland, all to supply vacancies in the legislature, at all of which the whigs have carried the day. This state is sound to the core now, under a new organization of the whig party, in which all personal prejudices and preferences (the causes of the defeat of the whig candidate for governor in October last) have been buried, and a determination taken to act heart and hand for the whig cause. Mr. Clay is certain of the state, should he be the candidate of the national convention. He is the candidate of Maryland, but she will go for the whig candidate whoever he may be.

The fiftieth anniversary of the constitution of the United States was celebrated in this city on the 4th inst. in a very appropriate manner. An account of the proceedings will be interesting, and I will send you some notices tomorrow.

Mr. Webster's great argument on the corporation cases from the Alabama circuit court of the United States has been reported at length. The decision of the court was in conformity to the argument, and both deserve the greatest circulation, as they rebuke loco focoism and sustain those conservative principles of law, which are the ultimate safeguards of our rights and institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Candidates for Governor are James Wilson (whig) and John Page, late United States Senator (loco-foco.) The candidates from congress.—

Whigs	Loco-focos.
Ichabod Bartlett,	Tristram Shaw,
Phineas Henderson,	Ira A. Eastman,
Anthony Cotly,	Chas. G. Atherton,
Joel Eastman,	Edmund Burke,
Jonathan Smith,	Jared W. Williams.

Atherton and Williams are members of the present congress. We learn that the abolitionists have made a nominati n of members of congress, and placed on their ticket one loco-foco and one whig candidate.—We shall probably learn something of the result by to-days mail. The election took place on the 13th.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Promising that the collector of the district of Mississippi is not in advance to this office, but on the contrary owes for his subscription, according to the terms of the paper, for one year from the 5th of February last, we would observe, that in as much as, upon a former occasion, we forbore to press our account upon the secretary of the treasury, it might seem invidious to be more rigorous towards one of his subtreasuries; we will therefore await Mr Bredlove's convenience for a settlement.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New-Orleans, March 21, 1839.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen,—Let the community, and even myself, should form doubts as to my political consistency, if, on reading your journal, you will be pleased to cease sending it to this office from this date, notwithstanding it may have paid the subscription for a longer period. Respectfully,

JAS. W. BREEDLOVE,
Collector of the Customs. District of Mississippi.

AND ANOTHER.

ATCHAFALAYA RAIL ROAD AND BANKING CO.,
New-Orleans, March 21, 1839.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—The immaculate democrat at the head of this institution, alluded in the editorial remarks under date of the 14th instant; not doubting in the mean, his political consistency, requests that you will cease to send your journal to this institution, from this date. Respectfully,

JAS. W. BREEDLOVE,
President of the A. N. Rail and Banking Company.

We will say nothing of political consistency, but it seems quite inexplicable to us, that a sub-treasurer under an administration repudiating all banks, should himself be a president of a bank—and compelled by his instructions to deposit the public moneys in a bank, other than the one over which he presides—and in one over which neither he nor the government has any control.

CAUTION.

Some weeks since we alluded to the fact that upon some of our steamboats a practice had grown up of exhibiting letters addressed to mercantile houses upon the table of the cabins, exposed to the rapacity of every loafer who may be lurking about for spoil. Upon several occasions letters have been abstracted from boats containing papers of much value; and yesterday we received the following note from a merchant of high standing, from which it appears, he narrowly escaped being taken in by one of these swindlers.

"Yesterday the second of a bill of exchange, drawn at Natchez on a merchant of this city was presented by a well-dressed man for payment. The *first* of the bill having been paid previously, the gentleman presenting the *second* was sharply interrogated as to the manner of its coming into his possession, who, feeling rather *nubleearish, swartsouled!!*"

The letter enclosing the bill thus presented, was taken from the table of one of the steamboats; and frequent complaints are becoming numerous of losses occasioned by this negligent and unpardonable exposure of property, which prevails on a large majority of these vessels.

FROM FLORIDA.

LOSS OF ANOTHER GALLANT OFFICER.—A letter to the editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated Garey's Ferry, March 13th, 1839, mentions the death of captain SAMUEL L. BUSSELL, of the 2d infantry. He was descending the Miami river on the 28th ult. on his way to Fort Dallas, with a part of his company in open boats, and was shot at from Indians in ambush on the river bank. The first volley proved harmless. Captain R. immediately struck for the opposite shore, and on reaching it, leaped out on the ground, and turning round to address his men, was instantly fired at by several rifles, three of which took effect, two in his body, and one just above his temple, causing instantaneous death. Lieutenant Woodruff, captain R's subaltern, who was some distance behind, hearing the firing, came up with his men, engaged the Indians for some time, and forced them to retreat. They were in vain pursued as their perfect knowledge of the country enabled them, as usual, to effect their escape. The remains of captain R. were interred with military honors on the last instant.

FROM METAMORAS.

By the arrival of the schooner Southerner, captain Gaylord, in nine days from Matamoras, we learn that a skirmish occurred within a few miles of that place on the 10th inst. between the Centralists and Federalists, in which the former suffered severely and were forced to retreat. There is no other news of importance.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooners Watchman and Balance which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 10th, report that a treaty of peace and amnesty had been agreed upon on the 9th, between Admiral Baudin, on the part of the French, and Mr. Gorostiza, on the part of the Mexicans, through the mediation of Mr Packenham the British minister. The treaty was immediately forwarded to the city of Mexico for ratification, fifteen days being allowed for an answer. Neither of these vessels brought papers.

OFFICIAL.

CHARLES E. DAVID, esq. French consul at New-Orleans, has had the kindness to communicate to us the following extract from a despatch received from Rear Admiral Baudin. We feel greatly indebted to the consul for a piece of intelligence which will be considered highly interesting and agreeable to our commercial readers.

"On the 8th, in the evening, Admiral Baudin signed at Vera Cruz, with the Mexican ministers plenipotentiary, Don Manuel Gorostiza and General Guadalupe Victoria, a convention and treaty of peace.

"Mr. Pacheco left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 10th, for Mexico, in order to obtain from congress a ratification of the treaty.

"The Mexican ministers plenipotentiary demanded a truce of fifteen days, which was granted by the admiral, who has likewise had the port of Vera Cruz thrown open to the flags of all nations, without discrimination.

"The French and foreign vessels at Vera Cruz were about to discharge their cargoes."

By the politeness of a commercial house we are furnished with the following letter. It is entitled to every confidence, being written by a gentleman eminently qualified for obtaining correct information.

VERA CRUZ, March 9th, 1839.

I have to announce to you that the affair has terminated. Six days ago two envoys from the Mexican government arrived here, for the purpose of treating with admiral Baudin. The conference began three days ago. The Mexican wished the conference could take place on board of an English frigate, but the admiral was unwilling to enter upon business elsewhere than on board his own frigate, or on land—the latter mode was adopted. The conference terminated nearly to mutual satisfaction, and the admiral accepted a dinner on land, at which were present all the commanders or agents of foreign powers. In the evening *feu de joie* were fired.

This morning the admiral remained on shore till 10 o'clock. All is arranged, and the signatures appended to the treaty. A messenger was immediately despatched to Mexico to make known what had occurred to his government. Twelve days were granted for a reply.

It seems that all the terms, have been accepted as was demanded at the first capitulation, and the admiral has stipulated that all the expenses of the war, of the Frenchmen banished under the decree of expulsion, should be reimbursed, and that the Mexican government should grant to the latter an indemnity of 2,300,000. This latter clause was adjudged by a neutral arbiter, appointed for that purpose, who is supposed to be England. Such at least is the opinion of all well informed persons. This is almost positively certain, though it lacks official authenticity, and can only be ascertained on the return of the messenger.

It appears certain that admiral Baudin has received the privilege of appropriating all the pieces of cannon in bronze marked Louis XIV. Some have been already transported on board the admiral's frigate.

16 o'clock A. M.

AMERICA VERSUS ——. What congress did not think itself constitutionally privileged to grant to this fair said amiable foreigner, the liberality of private individuals bids fair to accomplish. A national subscription has been commenced at Washington for her benefit, to be applied towards procuring her a home and a support in the United States. Senators and members of congress from every part of the union, judges, citizens and strangers have contributed, and the amount thus far obtained, has been presented to her. The Globe states that the subscription lists, are still open. A very considerable sum, will, no doubt, be collected.

MESSRS. CLAY AND CRITTENDEN.—These distinguished individuals have arrived in safety at their own homes.

THE WHIGS of New York City have unanimously nominated the Hon. AARON CLARK, the present mayor for re-election. The loco-foco nomination is not yet known. Mr. Clark was elected last year by some five hundred votes. This year we predict that his majority will be trebled.

MISS DAVENPORT.

By reference to an advertisement it will be seen that the guardians of this youthful prodigy have taken the splendid ball-room of the St. Louis Exchange, and will commence a series of theatrical entertainments on Tuesday the 26th inst. We shall adert more particularly to this extraordinary young person hereafter.

MARTINIQUE.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from the island of Martinique, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. It presents a dreadful picture:—

ST. PIERRE, Feby 8th, 1839.

"On my return to the city, I perceived that a paper had been forwarded to you containing the various details on the subject of the earthquake. The statements made therein *fall short of the truth.* Everyday reveals new evidences of destruction. Since the late frightful calamity, we have experienced an infinite number of shocks one, particularly ten days after, which was extremely violent, and which effected perhaps more damage than the first. We do not know what will become of us. Poor Martinique is entirely ruined. Misery and desolation are at their heighth. Our courage is completely subdued. The very houses that threaten incessantly to fall, are suffered to remain. The indifference of despair has seized upon all. People continue to reside in houses that are on the point of falling, without having resolution and energy enough to leave them. Every one appears plunged in a gloomy stupor. The city of Fort Royal is annihilated, and the street where I reside, a mass of ruins."

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1839.

President,	S. J. Peters, Esq
First Vice President,	W. L. Hodge, Esq.
Second " "	Jno. A Merle, Esq.

Committee of Appeals, for 1839.

James Dick,	Jas. H. Leverich,
H. C. Canmack,	Alsjah Fisk,
P. O. Sofre,	Sam'l Thompson.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of February.

G. W. Ferguson,	E. W. Gregory,
L. A. Fornaquet,	John Garnier,
Geo. Green,	W. A. Gasquet,
H. Gally,	CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE—The letter bag of the fast sailing ship Proponte, capt. Nason, will be taken away from the subscriber's office, at 5, P M. I. H GALE.
m20 93 Common st.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

NEW-YORK MONEY MARKET, March 11.—We yesterday had occasion to publish the failure of the "Detroit City Bank." Their circulation at the time of suspension was $18,428, which was an increase of $1,428 since their statement of February, 1839. It appears that the panic created by this explosion caused a run upon the other institutions of that city to drain the extent, that the Michigan State Bank closed its doors on the ten, day.

The secretary of the political affairs of Maine seems to have no other effect on business generally, than to cause large dealers to pause in their operations. For before that war will be the result of the present movements, yet few like to risk important operations which may be involved, by such a contingency.

From the Baltimore Commercial Herald, March. 12.

BALTIMORE, MARKET—Flour continues to be offered, sales of Howard street flour were made from stores yesterday at $7 50, and also at $7 62½

Whiskey—We quote bbls at 40c, and hds at 39@39½c

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Empire—73 bales cotton, 60 bbls ham, 30 pkgs lead, 1,000 bbls tobacco, 300 bags corn and meal.

Per ship St Mary—28 pkgs lead, 330 bbls flour, 80 hhds tobacco, 6 packs pelteries, 3 hhds sugar, 3,3 bales cotton

Per ship Hero—695 bbls flour, 350 do pork, 201 bags lard, 10 kegs lard.

Havre—Per ship Perdonnet—1100 bales cotton, 287 bales

Boston—Per barque Boston—3,000 bbls pork, 1346 do flour, 94 kegs lard, 16 bags feathers, 42 hhds, 400 bales cotton.

Per brig Luna—1438 bbls pork, 217 bales cotton, 600 bbls flour.

Per schr Globe—100 bbls meal, 9 hhds hams, 350 bbls pork 3 half do do.

Philadelphia—Per brig Grecian—4 hhds sugar, 138 hhds rums, 1013 bbls pork, 381 kegs lard, 52 bundles machinery, trunks and mats.

Mantanzas—Per brig Ann Smith—178 mats empty casks and empty bale casks, tea, shingles, &c.

Matagordo—Per schr Delaware—Saw mill engine &c, mdse, rum, coffee, cayenne, tobacco, sugar, molasses, champagne, pipes, cinnamon, cassia, Per sloop Mary Elizabeth—130 bags corn, 10 bbls flour, 10 do pork.

Galveston—Per steam packet Columbus—Corn, pork, lard, ale, cigars, malt, cider, cheese, butter, hams, powders.

IMPORTS.

Tobacco—Per brig Kentucky 2000 qds logwood, 300 hdds, 40 m segars and 26 bs segarpulla

Havana—Per schr Caledonia—8 hds sugar, 454 bags coffee, 1 case hats, segars and segar

Matanzas—Per schr Southerner—60 bales wool, 882 hides.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per schr Mort from Franklin, Att—12 bbls sugar and 176 do do molasses, to Stagber & Lynch; and Holland, Bethesda & Degeles.

Per steamboat Attleman from Shreveport—11 bales cotton T of Lee; 27 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 23 Lanford & Brownlee; 2 do Tate & Hopkins; 42 Burke, Watt & co; 62 Peyton, Ker, nil & co; 12 J Adams; 7 bundles deer skins &c, R W Chapin

Per steamboat Norfolk from Rodney—100 kegs white lead 1 U Parks; 13 bbls flour 3 Timm & co; 100 Adams & Hart well; 2 half do Bell J Landis & co; 100 do J J Thayer & co; 2 bbls do J A Merritt; 131 do do bbls lard, tallow & butter; 3 bbls whiskey A H Mann; 23 do 1 Bridge & co; 14 sugar nut P Shannon & co; 4 bales cotton Lawrence & Claiborne; 300 bbls flour, 15 do meal, owners on board.

Per steamboat Lafayette from Rodney—94 bales cotton H Beck; 359 Burke, Watt & co; 338 Buckner, Stanton & co; 169 Peyton, Arcenil & co; 231 W Bogart; 10 Sentmat, Perrault & co; 21 Brander; 45 Keene & Wright; 27 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 1153 Gossin; 21 M White & co; 10 J Montgomery; 43 W Skinner & co; 50 E Davenport; 16 Franklin & Hedgeman; 12 A Patton & co; 15 T White; 37 J Adams; 1 W Taylor; 31 bales cotton one 3 B Plauche & co.

Per steamboat Bridgewater from Tchula—350 bales cotton Adams & Hartwell; 60 Allison; Lake & Walker; 1 G Burke & co; 40 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 86 W H Bell; 17 F de Lizardi & co; 78 Holland; 9 W M Curtis; 16 G Buchanan; 11 Buckner, Stanton & co; 50 O Jones; 50 Allen, Asher & co; 3 Hudson & Moody; 41 G M Lee; 6 W H Wright; 9 J M Bell; 43 J M Vance; 145 Merrill, Jennings & co; 78 W Oakey & co; 29 Hays & Roberts; 31 F M Dyers; 40 Burke, Watt & co; 41 Gossin & Moody; 40 Hudson & Moody.

The following gentlemen will be sustained at the ensuing election for Aldermen of the fifth ward by a large number of voters.

F BUISSON,
H COLSON,
L SURGI.

m18

Messrs. Editors—Have the kindness to announce in your valuable paper that the following persons will for supported at the next election for aldermen to represent the 5th ward of the 1st municipality, by a large number of voters.

FREDERICK BUISSON,
ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Messrs. Editors,—Have the kindness to announce that the following ticket will be supported by a large number of voters, at the election for aldermen of the second ward of the first municipality:

Messrs. A. W. PICHOT,
N. GUERIE,
E FORSTALL,
Z. COLSON,
T. DUPATY.
m16

☞ *To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:*

Please announce in your paper that the following gentlemen will be supported at the next election as Aldermen of the 5th ward of the 1st municipality:

ANDRE D. DORIOCOURT.
HENRY COLLSON.
BARTHELMY FLEYTAS.

m15 *The majority of Voters of the 5th District.*

☞ NOTICE—Neither the captain nor consignee of the British ship ROBERT BRUCE, will be answerable for the debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. m14—tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last night but six of
MADLLE CELESTE.

FRIDAY, March 22d,

Will be performed, third time, the highly successful drama entitled

THE CHILD OF THE WRECK,

OR

LE MUET D'INGOUVILLE.

Maurice, (the dumb boy) ..... Madlle Celeste.

After which, second time this season, a romantic drama, called

THE WIZARD SKIFF.

Alexis, (a Greek Lady) ..... } Madlle Celeste.
Alexis, (a dumb pirate boy) ..... }
Agata, (a Zingano) .....

In rehearsal, the MOORISH PAGE, the STAR OF THE FOREST, and OLIVER TWIST.

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON'S
First benefit in New Orleans.

MR. JOHNSON has the honor to announce to his friends and the public, that on *Sunday evening*, March 24th, his first benefit in this city will take place at the Camp street theatre, when will be presented the comedy of

SPEKED THE PLOUGH.

After which, for the first time, the comedetta of

Does your mother know you're out.

And the new farce of

TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

The box book now open. m22 2t

☞ A CARD—MISS DAVENPORT'S guardians have the honor of announcing that they have taken the Exchange ball room, for a series of days, which they are arranging with a miniature theatre, for the purpose of introducing to the citizens of New Orleans, that extraordinary juvenile actress, as there is a probability of her returning to Europe during the ensuing season. She will appear on Tuesday evening, 26th March, in RICHARD III, and a new piece, written expressly for her, called the *Manager's Daughter*, in which this astonishing child sustains six characters besides her own, sings three songs, and dances the Highland fling. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will also appear, to support Miss Davenport on this occasion. m22

EVENING EXHIBITION
AT PLOUGH'S MUSEUM.
Ventriloquism.

This play, I, is one person, many people.—Shakspeare.

MR. KENWORTHY, the celebrated ventriloquist, quiet, having arrived in New Orleans, will offer a series of entertainments in the Lecture Room of Plough's Museum, commencing this evening, March 21st, and continuing every evening for two weeks.

The entertainments each evening will be preceded by an appropriate lecture on the exercise of this curious faculty. m21

GREAT ATTRACTION—MR. MILLER, respectfully informs the public that the celebrated statue of CLEOPATRA, *Queen of Egypt*, which has been exhibited in most of the principal cities of the Union, to the lively admiration of many thousand visitors, has arrived in this city, and is now being exhibited at No. 43, Orleans street, opposite the Orleans Theatre, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

Admittance—50 cents, Season Tickets $1. m16

PANORAMA OF PARIS and its environs, executed by Messrs Dubourg, Theatre and Cambon, scene painters to the Grand Opera and the King

The subscribers have the honor to inform the public, that the Panorama of Paris may be seen from Friday, the 15th March.

The establishment is situated opposite the St Charles theatre, and will be open every day until night fall.

Various improvements have been made which render the illusion more complete than ever.

Price of entrance, ... $1.

Children under 10 years of age, and servants, half price

Season tickets, ... $5.

Former season tickets are still good

m14 BILFELDT & LANSOB.

☞ We are led from nature up to nature's God!"

GRAND & INTERESTING EXHIBITION
AT PLOUGH'S MUSEUM,

No 38 St Charles st, opposite the Exchange hotel.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD, displayed and illustrated by the stupendous powers of *Dubosc's Oxyhydrogen* original compound reflecting Achromatic Hydro Oxygen Gas

MICROSCOPE!

☞ Representing the objects to the whole company at once

To commence this evening, at half past 7 o'clock at Plough's Museum. m11 1w

SPRING BALL. Given by the young Louisianians, for the benefit of Mr. DEVOTE, to return thanks for his trouble in organizing the Children's ball given this season.

The public is respectfully informed that there will be given at the Orleans Saloon, sometime during the week after Easter, a grand dress and masked ball for children and adults, of the young Louisianians under the patronage of the ladies of New-Orleans, to honor this grand soirce with their presence

Mr. Devote being well known, he hopes that the ladies of Louisiana will not miss this occasion of giving him a proof of their esteem In a future notice he will inform the day and the names of the managers.

m22-2t

MECHANICS' FAIR—The managers beg leave to announce to the public, that the fair will positively be closed on Saturday evening next, 23d inst.

"The citizens of this place and well wishing strangers are respectf