NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MR. BIDDLE AND THE LOCO-FOCO PRESS.

It is in vain that this gentleman seeks repose in retirement, it is vain that he looks for quiet in withdrawing from all public employment—the loco-focos can not get along without him, he is their great bugaboo: he is as necessary to them in getting up commotions as are the witches in Macbeth to the carrying out of the great post's conceptions of the terrible. His name has been the raw-head-and-bloody-bones with which all the young locos have been frightened into the wigwam when any signs of rebelliousness discover a disposition to migrate to the neighboring tents. There is nothing that the sub-treasury advocates fear so much as repeal. The great element of their existence is agitation, and if once they allow a calm to come upon the country, they will stagnate and perish from internal putrefaction. Mr. Biddle has been their great thunder cloud, and on such occasions as when the corruptions of office-holders so surcharged that atmosphere as to become an offence in the nostrils of men, they have brought him before the eyes of fearful beholders, and produced a sort of political storm which has had the most salubrious effects. They can't do without him, so he must content himself to bear their attacks with christian fortitude.

The Louisianian says "The appointment of Mr. Biddle's successor has excited no less surprise than his own unexpected resignation." The Louisianian's surprise at the resignation of Mr. Biddle can be readily accounted for. The love of office is so inherent in the nature of locofocoism, that the idea of a voluntary resignation of a lucrative employment is altogether chimerical and utopian to the understandings of its disciples. Who ever heard of a locofoco resigning office from his own free will? Price, Swartwout, Lucius Harris resigned, it is true, but not till after they had fobbed as much money as they could well wag under and then they had to resign, in order to escape with their plunder beyond the seas. Our neighbor, no doubt was surprised at Mr Biddle's resignation; especially as he did not have to fly the country upon taking that step.

But, the Louisianian is no less surprised at the appointment of his successor. A successor had to be appointed; there could therefore be nothing astonishing in appointing one. The great surprise felt by the Louisianian is explained in the next sentence. "We know nothing," says he, "of this Mr. Thomas Dunlap." People do you hear! The Louisianian knows nothing of Mr. Dunlap. Is it possible! Have the directors elected a man to the important office of president of the bank, with whom the Louisianian is not acquainted! Surely they will retrace their steps upon learning a fact involving to such an extent the well being and solvency of that institution. If they do not, we look out for some tremendous explosion, either in fiscal affairs, or of the wrath of the Louisianian; dread full alternatives indeed!

Our neighbors have more recently discovered, that Mr Biddle's resignation was a mere sham; that Mr. Dunlap's proper title should be *deputy president*.—This idea was no doubt suggested by the attitude of president Van Buren "He has been considered a kind of *deputy president*: the true president residing at the Hermitage. He rejoices in the title of "follower in the footsteps of the illustrious and best," and is content to play second fiddle, notwithstanding he occupies the seat of leader of the orchestra. The locofocos have taken out a patent for ruling by proxy.—Should Mr. Dunlap be found consulting with Mr Biddle, he will no doubt be sued for damages, for a violation of vested rights. Had Mr. Biddle abstracted a million or so from the vaults of the bank before retiring, it would have been a clear breach of privilege that is a business, however, which the locofoco authorities have completely monopolized.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, April 2d, 1839.

The secretary of war has received a letter from major general Scott, announcing the conclusion of an amicable and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which existed on our northern frontier, and expressing his conviction that the arrangement would be executed by the parties to it cheerfully and in good faith. The lieut governor of New Brunswick has, in a most cordial letter to gen Scott, expressed his most friendly dispositions towards this country. In several of his communications, which are semi-official, he addresses Scott as "my dear general," and concludes thus, with sentiments of warm esteem, regard and respect, your faithful friend, J. Harvey."

The war department and the executive are delighted with Scott's negociation and its success. The official organ announces that the country is indebted for this result to the high characters of general Scott and Harvey. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the national governments.

The Globe publishes at length the letter of your senator Nicholas in reply to the resolutions of the resolutions of the Louisiana legislature, and applauds it and its author to the skies of course, and boasts that his objections to the financial management proposed by the executive (i. e. the sub-treasury system,) are in some degree removed!" The Globe thinks mightily high of Mr. Nicholas because he was not alienated from the party and the administration" while his opposition to their measures was in "full force!" This Robespierrean party press takes the occasion to contrast the course of Mr. Nicholas with Mr. Rives, as to give the latter a thrust inside the fifth rib. This is natural. The people of Louisiana will also, I doubt not, show they entertain a different opinion of the course of the senator so highly applauded by Mr. Van Buren's hired editor.

The latest accounts from New York, with respect to the money market, are more cheering than they have been of late. There are two highly satisfactory items of intelligence—that of the French being at peace with Mexico, and that of the advance on cotton in England. The first leads to the expectation of a re opening of the export trade from New Orleans; and the second will enable the south to pay up without a diminution of the value of its staples. There is no monarchy in the money and stock markets, on account of Maine. Stocks would have risen decidedly but for the resignation of Mr. Biddle.

The feeling in England, in relation to American securities, is daily becoming more and more favorable. Inquiries respecting state bonds are very general, and many new descriptions meet a ready sale. A letter to the editor of the New York Courier, dated London, Feb. 21, says—"If the present feeling continues, the stocks of the states in good credit will hereafter find currency in the market to an extent that has not been realized since the ever memorable revolution of 1836-7."

Some denials having gone forth of the fact that the governor and council of Maine, and a large number of the administration members of that state, had recommended Mr. Webster as the special minister to England. I again assure you that it is true, and the recommendation has been received by the president.

The prospects of Henry Clay, in every part of the country, appear to be brightening. Let the Whig party only give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, and there is no doubt that he can be elected.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Montreal Herald states that on the 28th March, a small party from Vermont in two sleighs, came down on the ice opposite Beech bridge, and commenced firing with small arms on the British barracks. A detachment of troops soon reached them, and on arriving at the place where the firing commenced, they found a wooden cannon burst, and marks of blood were distinctly seen on the ice around.

The Talleyrand, at New York, brings advices from Guayama, P. R. to the 10th March. Produce was rather high there, and the harbor full of vessels for New Haven and New York. Sugar was selling at 5 to 5½ cents. There was no other news.

THE CAMP STREET THEATRE closed the season on Monday evening with a beautiful performance of the Rivals, before a full and fashionable house. The entertainments were for the benefit of Mr. Barrett, and that enterprising manager should be satisfied with the testimony which the occasion bore, of the estimation in which he is held by the theatre going population of New Orleans. The rivals was played with greater effect than we have ever before seen that emanation of the brilliant genius of Sheridan represented on the stage. Messrs. Barrett, Brown and Farren, as captain Absolute, Bob Acres, and Sir Anthony gave the greatest satisfaction, whilst the personation by Mrs Barrett and Mrs. Greene, of Lydia Languish and the sentimental Julia, if not faultless, approached perfection. Mr Barton as Faulkland, was the type of an elegant, poetic, and over sensitive lover.

We are indebted to the politeness of the officers of the splendid steamer Swallow, for the Louisville Journal of the 4th inst. It contains, however, nothing of importance.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the drug store of Messrs. P. Cusachs & Co. on Old Levee street between Bienville and Customhouse streets, which, from the combustible matter of which it was composed, soon communicated to the adjoining building, occupied as a boot and shoe store, by Messrs. Vining & Tirrell, which was also consumed. By the prompt and active exertions of our firemen, it was, however, soon quelled, though most alarming in appearance.

We did not ascertain whether these buildings and stores were insured or not, but we presume they were.

The Maine flare up is entirely at an end. Sir John Harvey, it is stated, was far more ready to acquiesce than was governor Fairfield to propose. The former found he had gone too far. The decisive steps taken by congress convinced him that it would not do to try an *exclusive* occupancy of the territory in dispute. The question, for the present, may be considered settled.

Judge MARCUS MORTON, the abolition locofoco in Massachusetts, has been nominated by the Van Buren conventions of that state as the candidate for governor, and Mr. Sedgwick for lieut. governor. These locofocos must have a particular predilection for defeat, or can the Van Buren men find nobody else but the old pack-horses of the party, who will consent to be beaten?

NATIONAL DEFENCES

General Gaines' Views.—Political discussion, interesting foreign and home intelligence and other matters of moment have hitherto compelled us unavoidably to postpone the consideration of a pamphlet of General Gaines, relative to the most practicable and effectual system of national defences. We gladly avail ourselves of a temporary interval of leisure, to bestow that attention upon this novel and original scheme which its importance and the high military reputation of its author would seem to demand.

Amid the various alterations, improvements and revolutions effected in the existing relations of distant countries by the resuscitation or the applicability of the steam power to the purposes of ocean navigation, none, perhaps, merit more serious reflection and enquiry than the change which it must inevitably occasion in maritime warfare. It is not going too far to assert, that for the future both naval and military operations must be conducted with a due regard to this all controlling power. Like the invention of gunpowder, steam navigation across the Atlantic is destined to modify, if not revolutionize, the entire art of war.

Already we behold the potency of its influence illustrated in the military and naval movements of France against Mexico. Fortresses previously deemed impregnable have been battered to fragments by these floating castles. The steam vessels of war of France have entered our bays and harbors so rapidly and noiselessly as almost to have escaped notice until they cast anchor in our ports. If the navy of our friends and allies can thus take us so completely by surprise, it is evident, that of a foreign foe could accomplish a similar object with equal facility. Formerly the movements of a squadron depended upon the quarter from which the winds blew, and time and again, well organized and admirably contrived expeditions have been known to fail from the capricious shifting of the aerial currents. But these obstacles are surmounted by recent discoveries, and with the aids and appliances furnished by steam, a sea port may be attacked at any fixed period with the same certainty and precision with which an expedition by land would assail any particular fortress.

The immense extent of our territory would require an army of very many thousands to defend it at all points from the peril of foreign invasion. Such a force is neither compatible with our political institutions, nor our peculiar opinions. To obviate those difficulties and to provide an eligible mode of national defence, gen. Gaines proposes the construction of a line of rail roads from two central and western states to several of the principal grand divisions of the national frontier, by which, in a very short time, the disposable force of the nation and munitions of war may be at once transported. The seven main arteries of the proposed rail roads are to be located and constructed by the United States—principally by the army, and these to revert to the states in which any section, or sections, of the work may be located, respectively, on condition that they be kept in repair, and be employed for the transportation of the U. S. mail, troops and munitions of war, forever, free of expense. The cost of these gigantic modes of conveyance, is estimated at sixty millions of dollars at the rate of about four dollars for every free citizen of the U. S.; or at the rate of four millions of dollars for each one of the largest states, and three millions for each of the other principal states, and one million for the smaller states. In the words of general Gaines "there will be seven arteries of from 600 to 700 miles in length, averaging 600 miles—making the total distance 4,200 miles, at $15,000 per mile, the estimated cost, making $61,000,000."

In conjunction with this stupendous plan of rapid inter-communication between the remote extremities of the union, is the scheme of floating batteries, concerning which so much has already been said by the New Orleans press. These floating batteries are intended for the defense of coasts, harbors, and the *embouchures* of our rivers, and are to be propelled by steam alone boats. It is evident that such a mode of defence must be far preferable to forts, as the batteries may be transported from place to place according to circumstances, and their number may be readily augmented within a given period.

The pamphlet treats at some length of deepening the passes of the Mississippi, which the author proposes to effect through the instrumentality of the floating batteries. By attaching large iron scrapers of different shapes, a particular description of which is contained in the work, to the bow and stern of each battery, the masses of clay, loam and sand at the bottom on the bar will first be broken up and loosened, and then carried off into deep water. One of these batteries, furnished with the requisite contrivance, and stationed in any one of the passes of the Mississippi, would, with ten days labor in each month, keep it deep enough to afford ready access to vessels of the largest tonnage.

Such is an exceedingly brief, and perhaps incomplete outline of the important project suggested by general Gaines. It is impossible in a cursory survey of the work, to embrace any of its details. They will, however, be found of the deepest interest, and merit attention and impartial consideration. The writer has pondered long and profoundly on the subject—has given it the study, experience and research of many years, and his conclusions should not be lightly controverted, or boldly denied. To shelter the entrance of our bays and river from sudden hostile incursion—to secure to our citizens and allies, in time of war, an asylum from the pursuit of the enemy's fleet—to maintain, in time of peace, a sufficient depth in our seas for the uninterrupted entrance of the largest vessels, and the consequent increase and development of our commercial prosperity, such are the advantages derivable from the plan of this distinguished officer. Are they not worthy the earnest attention of our national lawgivers?

LATEST AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

By the arrival of the steam ship MERCURE, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 2d inst, we have received the important and interesting information of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government. The subjoined documents explain so fully all the circumstances of the treaty of amity, as to render comment unnecessary.

Extract of a letter, dated,

"Vera Cruz March, April 2d, 1839.

"All the difficulties between France and Mexico have been terminated to mutual satisfaction. The conduct of Admiral Baudin during the whole course of hostilities has been highly praise worthy, and in the negociations, while advancing the interests of France he treated the Mexican government with the utmost deference, and spared it even the shadow of any humiliation what might wound her *amour propre*.

"Vera Cruz has resumed its activity. The confidence of the inhabitants in Admiral Baudin, is such, that the greatest congress having made them fear for a while, that the treaty concluded by the plenipotentiaries at Vera Cruz, would not be entirely ratified, they were all determined to host the French flag, and place themselves under the protection of the Admiral The ratification arrived, however, at last, on the 25th It was with great satisfaction

"An imposing ceremony took place on the 27th for the funeral services of the French who had died during the expedition."

Here follow the details of the ceremony, which the lateness of the hour and the want of space prevent us from transcribing. All the French in the harbor all the Mexican authorities, among others General Guadalupe Victoria, one of the signers of the treaty, Admiral Baudin, and Abbe Audaze, were present at the ceremony. Abbe Audruze delivered a funeral discourse over the deceased, full of eloquence and beauty. We shall perhaps take another opportunity of presenting it to our readers.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the French consul for the subjoined copy of the *"order of the day,"* issued by admiral Baudin, upon receiving intelligence of the treaty of peace between France and Mexico.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

FRIGATE *Le Cerne*,
Port of Vera Cruz, March 29, 1839.

"The admiral announces to the officers and soldiers of the squadron and garrison of Ulloa, that he has just received from the Mexican government, the ratification of the treaty of peace, concluded on the 9th of this month, between France and Mexico. The conditions were such as were required by the admiral. The cabinet of Mexico has abandoned the operations it intended carrying into effect; the doubt which had arisen respecting the sincerity of the government have been entirely extinguished.

The admiral, as the interpreter of the generous and benevolent intentions of France, has imposed very moderate conditions upon Mexico. The object of the expedition is, however, obtained. Mexico pays an indemnity of three millions of francs to those of our compatriots who had claims against her, previous to the war.

The necessary guarantees for the future safety of the persons and property of the French, have been obtained.

The amount of the indemnity to be paid to those who have suffered loss by the law of expulsion, shall be settled by arbitration.

Our commerce in Mexico will hereafter be placed on the same footing as that of the *most favored nations*.

In consequence of peace the fortress of Ulloa will be restored to Mexico. This restitution will take place in the beginning of the ensuing month.—The squadron will then return to France, with the exception of a few vessels, intended to remain in the neighborhood.

Sailors, cannonniers, miners, each of you in quitting the coast of Mexico, will feel the satisfaction of having co-operated in a service useful and glorious to France. The country against which you have fought, which you could have greatly injured, from which injury you have nevertheless abstained, will feel grateful for your moderation and your generosity. And your admiral will always be happy to bear testimony to the spirit of order and subordination, the courage and the devotion you have exhibited throughout this expedition.

(signed) CHARLES BAUDIN.
A true copy—the French Consul, DAVID.

We learn that admiral Baudin had signified to Mexico that if by the 20th March the ratification was not concluded, hostilities would re commence. Tuesday the Mexican government replied that the ratification was in progress, but that more time was required for its termination. The 27th was accordingly made the limits. The treaty arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th, and was made known to the admiral at Antoin Liza dore the 27th.

VETO No. 2.

To the citizens of the Bar.

The first objection urged to the Exchange Bank and Nashville railroad bill is that the stockholders of the bank only pay a small five millions for an equal amount of state bonds. Whereas the Union Bank gave 8 millions of mortgages for 7 million of bonds. The present assets of the Union Bank including mortgages, specie and profits are 16 millions. Does the addition of a million added to the original mortgages render the state any more secure? Would not 15 millions afford as great a certainty for the payment of the 7 millions of bonds as 16 millions does? Instead of being an overplus, did not the legislature designedly place the Exchange Bank on the present footing as affording ample security to the state without encumbering the property of the stockholders with an unnecessary amount of mortgages, knowing that as in the case of the Union Bank the accumulation of profits daily added to that security, and I cannot see either the advantage or the policy of taking a greater amount of security than what was exacted in the present bill, and which is certainly amply sufficient under any contingency that can happen to the country in the ordinary course of events.

The next objection is that the state has the appointment of only *one third* of the directors instead of *one half*, as in the other property banks. Governor Johnson seems to have so flooded the fact that nine banks at once gives up to the state one fourth of her capital, in the management of which the directors retain no control whatever. Two thirds of the directors is therefore only the just proportion for the stockholders of the remaining three fourths of the capital, seeing that the state has the exclusive control of the other fourth, which, by their order was to be paid to the Nashville railroad, and to be expended under the superintendance of the directors of that road, appointed by the governor. The state, in fact was therefore to be more fully represented in the management of the entire five millions, than she is in any other of the property banks, in none of which do the stockholders relinquish a joint control over any part of the capital.

That part of the bill loaning one million of dollars in bonds to the Improvement bank, governor Johnson objects that the state is not represented in the direction. He had just signed a bill granting $1,500,000 of state bonds to the municipalities of New Orleans, and another granting $250,000 to a steamboat company. In the state represented in the sale of these bonds or in the use or misuse of the proceeds of the sale? The argument that the state is not represented, I think will apply with much greater force in these cases than to the improvement bank, and I cannot see why it should be so particularly urged against this institution.

Another objection was that the bank had purchased some of its own stock. If I am correctly informed, the stock, instead of being actually purchased, consists in part, of stock not subscribed for when the books were opened, and part of forfeited stock where parties were unable to complete their instalments. Admit, however, that the stock was actually purchased, I cannot see that this is a sufficient reason for refusing to aid this bank, if the security in other respects was good.

Let us now examine the grand objection on the part of Governor Roman against these bills, viz—the want of proper security to the state for the loan of her bonds.

He says, that the Improvement bank has all he capital invested in one building, which may be destroyed by fire, and the whole great value be covered by insurance. The ground on which this building stands cost $600,000, and of course that incurs no risk from fire, and requires no insurance; if, therefore, $600,000 was insured on the building (about one half of the cost), there would still be ground as always security to the full amount of the loan, as I clearly understand, and we are not informed why this sum cannot be insured; for if the insurance companies of New Orleans are unable or unwilling to take such a heavy risk, there are other insurance companies at the north and in Europe, who are in the habit of insuring largely against fire on buildings and merchandize in the city, who no doubt could and would do so. Besides, do not the bonds themselves add a million of dollars to the capital of the bank, and is not the amount received for them, together with all the other assets of the bank held as a security for their ultimate redemption?

As regards the Exchange bank, because this institution in the first place gives one part of her capital as a bonus to the state, for the Nashville Rail road, Gov. Roman doubts whether the remaining three-fourths with *its accumulated profits for twenty-seven years*, will be sufficient to discharge the full amount of the bonds. In a case of this kind, no better criterion to form a correct judgment can be offered than the keenness of individual interest, and it might, therefore, be considered as a sufficient reply to any doubts on the subject, to say, that if individuals will voluntarily and cheerfully come forward and mortgage their own property to secure these bonds, it at once settles the question. But Gov. Roman more than intimates that the state would never be willing to go back on these mortgages and sell the property of the stockholders to meet any deficiency—but why should he say so? Is it not? It is then a mere mockery to obligate the stockholders to give such security if it is not to be resorted to in case required. A suggestion of this kind coming from the chief magistrate of the state is calculated to have an important effect on the minds of the present bond holders, and in the more extraordinary manner, as the legislature has solemnly enacted that such mortgages shall be taken, and shall be held as security in addition to the capital, to guard the state against the *possibility* of a loss in any event—if this is Governor Roman's opinion why did he, in the first message to the legislature, that for the seven millions of bonds loaned to the Union bank, the security amounted to 16 millions, one-half of which latter sum were similar mortgages! If this views on this point are correct, as regards the Exchange bank, then the security for the bonds issued to the Union bank is only eight millions, and the legislature might as well at once pass an act authorizing the stockholders of *all* the property banks to cancel their mortgages. If these mortgages are really only a nominal security, why has it been urged by Gov. Roman as a reason for not signing the bill, that a larger amount of them were not to be issued for the security of the state! There is of course but a very remote possibility that they would have to be resorted to, as the capital and accumulating profits of the bank would offer a most ample security for the redemption of the bonds—but still these mortgages were to be at the back of that capital as a corps de reserve—they would have been upon the most valuable and improved property in the state, offering thereby best real and available security which nothing could destroy, but such a concussion as would sweep away in one common ruin all the civil institutions of the country.

VERITAS.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—The March number, decidedly the most valuable and varied of this delightful periodical, has been received. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at Mr. RAYNE's, Merchant's Exchange. We shall review the number at our leisure.

We have been requested by the editor of the Vicksburg Whig to republish the following from that paper

A RENCONTRE AND A SWINDLER.—There are a set of fellows in the world who feel themselves at liberty to appropriate other men's labor to their own uses, and who, in so doing, care not a fig without the slightest compunction of conscience. Such fellows are generally the most liberal *patrons* of the press, that is, they always *subscribe* for a newspaper but never think of paying for it, and when they are politely requested to settle, they fly off like ruby rocket, and none unless out of the reach of the law who has the temerity to insinuate that he wants what belongs to him and to which he is justly entitled. To this class of *Standing loafers* belongs Mr. WILLIAM A HARDY, of Columbia, Ark. the *gentleman* now under consideration. He was for some years a subscriber to the *Vicksburg Register*, and when he came into the office and settled up from some of the paper was changed, his account for subscription to our predecessors, Shannon & Tyler, was regularly forwarded to him. Some ten days since, we received the following chaste, polite, and elegant reply to that demand from Mr. Hardy, which we lay before our readers with a description of one passage which is too obscene to be laid before the public

Columbia, Arkansas
March 15, 1839.

Messrs. Shannon & Tyler

Gentlemen—Your loving favor containing the interesting information that my arrearages for subscription to the Vicksburg Register amounted to $20 was duly received; also containing the very kind request that I would settle up said arrearages. In answer to which said request I have to state that you may—within my arrearages, and go to hell. Nothing more at present but remain very sincerely, until death, your sincere and learned friend

WILLIAM A HARDY

N B.—It will be unnecessary to answer this, as I will be in Texas before you get this.

Such is the language of a fellow who has been receiving a paper daily for nearly four years, who when asked to pay for it tells the publisher to go to—ll. We are glad Mr Hardy added the postcript informing us of his destination, for we shall take special care to have this published in every paper in Texas and not a few in the United States, to the end that publishers of newspapers and the public generally may know and avoid him as a *sprinkling scoundrel*.

As the New Orleans Picayune has an extensive circulation in Texas, our friend Kendall will oblige us by giving the above an insertion in his paper.

From the Boston Courier.

Ornithelous Advertising.—One of the greatest annoyances which editors suffer in their "business transactions," is the everlasting applications for gratuitous notices of this or that manufacturer's goods, which he wants to bring into notice, he thinks it extremely ungenerous if an editor will not advertise it, and write a "notice" of it, merely to *give his readers information*. A lecturer, who runs off with half the loose change in circulation, thinks that neither a mean fellow who will not call the public attention to his new course of lectures, just by way of *circulating Intelligence*. If an exhibition is to be got up for the purpose of putting money into the pocket of some egregious humbug, a ticket of admission sent to an editor, is supposed to be ample compensation for the space his advertisement occupies and for all the time an editor is sometimes to spend in concocting "appeals to the public in favor of the exhibition—for what is the object of a newspaper but to convey the most *interesting intelligence*!

But these are complaints against a general practice, and we have become so habituated to shutting of the heart against such applications, that we fear we are getting hardened to inhumbility. We have been induced to reconsider the whole matter on reading the subjoined advertisement, which we find in a New Hampshire paper, and to which we cannot refuse the advantage of our generosity.

MAIDENS BEWARE.

Ran away from the undersigned a man by the name of Charles Rogers—calling his name David Emery.—He is the father of three children, and the *husband* of two wives, and how many more, I know not. He is from 30 to 36 years of age, of middling size, having light brown hair and light blue eyes, a large mouth and nose, (the said nose bearing a scar between the eyes,) and down-cast look, but on the whole, rather *Fool looking*. He went away March 12, 1838, wearing blue pantaloons, a striped frock, and an old fur cap.—He tells great stories, is *lichtfingered*, and drinks a little when he can get it. I should advise all young ladies to beware of him, on their own account, for he is a great deceiver, and as he has deceived me, he may others. The reward of one cent will be paid to any one who may put him in close confinement.

Printers are desired to notice.

ELIZA EMERY.

Croydon, March 12, 1839.

PRENTICIANA.

The locofocos in North Carolina are making desperate efforts to prevent Mr Stanley, the gentleman who took Dr. Duncan's scalp, from being re-elected to congress. Nor are his friends less active. A thousand enthusiastic voices are ringing in his ears—"On, Stanley, on!"

Capt. John Culp, locofoco, is a candidate for the senate in the Maysville district. A locofoco paper thinks that the citizens of the district "will not be whigfish enough to elect a whig." We think they will not be *culpable* enough to elect *Culp*.

An elephant knocked down some boys in Alabama a few days ago and severely injured them. He was enraged at them for trying to take from him an apple which he had picked up—in other words for attempting to *rob his trunk*.

Messrs. Clay and Crittenden are at home.—*Louisville Journal.*

There they had ought to stay.—*Phil. Spirit of the Times.*

We wonder what there a body, that makes such abortive attempts at the English language, "had ought" to be the editor of a newspaper.

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, Jos. H. Leverich,
H. H. Cammack, Abijah Fisk,
P. O. Sothe, Sam'l Thompson.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April:—

J. B. Hullen, A. Hodge, jr.
J. N. Hawthorn, S. Hermann, jr.
J. W. Hills, G. O. Hall,
Wm. Holmes. CHAS BRIGGS, Sec'y.

This morning at 7 o'clk, the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE will be published, 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.

apl3-w-s-tf

PRIESTLY & BEEN returns their sincere thanks to the several fire companies, by whose prompt, energetic, and unremitting exertions their property was saved from fire on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

a10

NOTICE.—The packet ship OHIO, from Philadelphia, is now discharging three tiers above the main. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

a9 2t N F COMLY & Co, 97 Camp st

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

Our tabular statement will be found to contain a correct report of the prices current of our cotton and produce markets. The condition of the markets is much the same as it was one week since; but little information prevailing in any branch.

Large quantities of western produce have been shipped within the few days, and the article is continue very light.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ℔ lb		
La & Miss. Good and fine	17	18
Good fair	16½	16¾
Fair	15½	16 |nominal.
Middling	14½	15
Ordinary	13	14
Tenn & N A. Good and fine		14
Good fair		13
Fair		12 |1910
Middling		11
Ordinary		10
Tennessee, ℔ lb		
First quality	12	14
Second	10½	11 |nominal.
Common	9	9½
Alabama, ℔ lb		
Extra and fine	9½	10
Fair good to fine	9	9½ |for dem.
Ordinary middling	8½	8¾
Ordinary	8	8¼
On plantations	7½	8
Molasses, ℔ gal	31	35 |for
Sugar, ℔ lb plantation	4½	5½ |for demand
Hemp, ℔ ton		
Western	90	95
Kentucky	90	100 |Dull.
German	95	
Hats Rope, ℔ lb		
Western	8	8½ |Dull.
Northern		
Flour, (bris)	6 75	7 |moderate
Corn, ℔ bbl	2 25	2 50 |demand
Corn in car	0 62½	0 65 |Dull.
Shelled, ℔ bush	0 60	0 62½
Oats	0 56	0 60
Provisions, ℔ bbl		
Beef, Mess	16	17
Prime	13	14
Pork, Clear	22	23
Mess	20	21 |for
Mess O	18	19
Prime	17½	18 |for dem
Prime O	16	16½
Hog round, ℔ lb	6½	7
Bacon, Hams	6	6½
Cumberland	12	13
Middlings	9	9½
Shoulders	7	7½
Lard	8	8½
Butter, Goshen ℔ lb	20	25
Western	18	20 |dull
Whiskey, in refined	45	50 |firm
Common	40	42½ |more

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Eleanor—1347 bales cotton, 20 8 staves, 30 pcs cedar.

Liverpool—Per ship Actteon—137 tons logwood, 989 bales cotton.

New York—Per ship Concord—1000 bbls flour, 50 tcgs middlings, 20 bbls tobacco, 36 bales cotton, 1567 pcs boat and lot staves, segars, tront, &c.

Per barque Lavinia—Flag stones and cane mdse.

Philadelphia—Per barque Chancellor—Cane mdse.

Boston—Per sch Casket—16 cashe rice, 9 half pipes brandy, 1 do gin, 14 bbls shad

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamer Betsey from Pearlington, La—240 bales cotton to Landreth & Thompson, Whitney & Stark

Per steamer Sun and Sickness from Springfield, La—35 bales cotton to order.

Per steamer Ambassador from St Louis—1200 bags corn to Mary Brooks & co, 45 W Mud ry, 12 bales cotton J A Merle, 2 Schuler, 2 Adler, 1 Andrews, and sundries to J A Merle, P M Tonner, and maj Mastin

Per steamer St Geniges from Florida—30 bales cotton to Beard & Lee, 4 do to Wm Ker, 10 do to Lee & Co, 2 do to Wm Ker & co, 2 do to Wm Ker, Gardner & co, 18 Nugent, Turpin & Watt, 10 Wm Ker & co, 2 W & J Gaynor, 2 Wm Ker & co, 2 Wm Jenning & co, 8 Allen Archer & co, 3 Hobson & Hatch, 2 Forgay, Lowrie & co, Van Wyck & co, 3 W M Beal, 11 Finnegan, Dale & co, 18 Abrams, Peyton & co, 10 Abrams, Abernethy & Hume, 100 Rucker, Muller, Davis & co, 50 J A Merle & co, 66 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 106 M White & co, 25 Schuler & Kerr, and 40 do to order—2 hhds tobacco to Beard & Lee.

Per steamboat North Alabama—258 bales cotton N & J Hick & co, 196 J Jones, Harris & co, 1-6 W Bogett, 140 Bennett, Bell & co, 2 Wm Ker & co, 2 Wm Ker, Gardner & co, 2 Wm Ker & Angell, Turpin & Watt, 30 Allen, Asher & co, 30 Hobson & Hatch, 2 Bennett, Bell & co, 2 Harris, Pleasants & co, 20 J Hickson & co, 50 Landreth & Thompson, 17 W J Beal, 12 Wm Ker & co, 2 Bell, Pierson & co, 12 D Le Lurach & co, 12 W Flower, 10 Forgay, Lowrie & co, 10 Meaher & co, 2 Wm Ker & co, 6 Beard & Lee, 10 bbls pork Layet & Amelung, 24 do do Adams and Hartwell, and sundries to H & W Hopkins.

Per steamboat Red River from Alexandria—78 bales cotton, 400 bbls sugar, 36 tcs molasses, to Landreth & Thompson, 12 bbls sugar, 24 bbls molasses, W Bogett, 33 bbls molasses Hasdem & Hall, 16 bales cotton Henry & Lacour.

Per steamboat Hemisphere from Opelousas—230 bales cotton C Tricdam, 28 Kitteman, Abernethy & Hume, 36 E Archer, 23 A Morris, 6 Chotard & Co, 10 Heather, 30 Smith & Green, for shipment, Bolton & Degelos, 11 bbls molasses Lanes & Hollingsworth, and sundries, Bynes & co.

Per steamboat Tensas from Bayou Sara—300 bbls flour J H Thompson, 29 bbls pork, 50 do lard, 44 do tallow, 6 bbls beef, 5 do hams, 1 do shoulders, 1 do tongues, 1 do lard, 36 bbls hams Layet & Amelung, 80,000 lbs bacon Wm Ker & co, 50 bbls pork, 5 bbls hams, 2 bbls beef, 1000 sacks bran, 1 do meal, 1 do corn, 3 0 sacks corn N Orleans Coal Co, 2 do do Wm Ker & co, 1000 do do Beard & Lee.

VERITAS.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Catherine—R & J Currell, and order.

Per barque Fanny—R & J Currell A & J Donaldson & co, Layet & Hunter, Wm Ker & co, W J Bryan, Wm Ker & co, N & J Hick & co, Whiting & co, E Mather, H Lee & co, Wm Ker & co, Champ Jenner & co, Kennedy Durell & co, Hart and Craig, Wm Ker & co, W & J Gaynor, Wm Ker & co, Duncan, Nixon & co, Cost & co, Bonnin, McKenzie & Wright.

Per barque Chancellor—C A Poultney, G Bingham, For general & Merl, Martin, Pleasants & co, Kennedy Durell & co, and etc, Wm Ker, J P Cushman, Robert & Hawthorn, R H Wendenhall, Thornhill, Jenks & Anderson, Connolly & Eustis, Bell & Pierson, Bell & Bell, Wm Ker & co, Wm Ker & co, Gayoso, Bonnin & Morgan, Wm Ker & co, Wm Ker & co, Wm Ker & co