NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

"FACTS IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR,
With the consent of the Senate.

FELIX PEROY, notary public for New Orleans, in place of Alfin Minhol, deceased.

Achilles Chiapella, notary public for New Orleans.

THE EUROPE MAIL arrived yesterday at an early hour, bringing dates from New York to the 31st ult. and from Baltimore to the 3d February.

HENRY CLAY.

"The cry is still they come."

Not a mail reaches us that does not bring tidings of the increasing popularity of this great champion of constitutional liberty. With an unequaled unanimity, the entire south is rallying to his standard as one man. In the north and east his name is becoming the sign and counter sign of the whig party, whilst in the west he is justly regarded as the strongest man in the ranks of the opposition. State after state is seen lodging his superior claims to their support, and arraying themselves under his banner.

It should be so, it is right, it is just, for without disparaging the pretensions of any aspirant to the presidency, his are paramount to them all. When the nation, dazzled by the lustre of great military actions submitted to the usurpation of powers dangerous to the liberties of the country, and blinded by the glory of the hero to the mistrals of the president, drowned the voice of warning in acclamations of triumph:—when the whig party, disheartened by repeated discomfiture, was broken up and scattered in fractions, without plan, object, or settled purpose, who collected the fragments together, and gave consistency and force to the opposition? Alleviating the faint of spirit, encheering the drooping hopes of the desponding, Mr. Clay gathered around him the nucleus of the present whig party, and throwing himself in the deadly breach, gave the first check to the encroachments of power. At the head of that party, for the last ten years, he has sustained the whig cause with a fortitude which no disaster could shake, and a resolution to which defiance itself added fervor. His spirit rose with the emergency of the times. Inch by inch he has contested the progress of ambition to arbitrary power, his falchion gleaming in the thickest fight, his banner advances to the front of battle. The apprehension that annoyed other combatants, inspired him with greater zeal.—When the fate of his country was at stake, he paused not to count the chances of success, or calculate the danger of defeat, but with a spirit that never yet bek counsel with fear, or stooped to parley with dishonor he came to the rescue, to succor and to save.

His effects, aided by the patriots who stood by him in the hour of need, have at length awakened the nation to a sense of impending ruin. The scales are dropping from men's eyes.—The illusion which held the people spell bound and wonder wrapped, is passing away, and the clouds of prejudice and error which darkened their reason and misled their judgment are disappearing before the golden sun of truth. And now that his extraordinary exertions are about to be crowned with complete victory, it is treason against the whig party to imagine that he will be abandoned.

It would lessen the glory of the achievement to prefer another to him. Upon his devoted head the vials of party wrath have been broken without number.—The administration, thwarted in its schemes of aggrandizement, have dogged him with the malice of implacable revenge. The stratagems of calumny have been let loose upon him. The hatred of baffled treason has pursued him with Scottish rancor. Every engine that could be brought to bear against him has been resorted to. The political life of thirty-five years has been ransacked, and when no sin could be raked up against him falsehood has supplied the negligence of history. His opinions have been misstated, his public speeches garbled, and his private conversations mangled and distorted, to destroy the confidence of his countrymen in his integrity and patriotism. In deserting him now the whig party would be postponing the demands of gratitude and justice, to the suggestions of a weak and temporizing policy, which would be to our opponents almost a triumph.

But we have no cause to doubt the magnanimity of the whigs. The virulence of faction has endeared Mr. Clay to their hearts. His great services have elevated him above the reach of impotent scurrility. Despite the machinations of enemies, and hesitation of luke warm friends, he stands at this moment before the American people, in an attitude best suited to inspire regard and command their suffrages. Considerations collateral to the great issue, to be tried before the people, should not weigh in the selection of our candidate. Those who are not for us are against us and prejudices should not be consulted when principles are at stake. The great party should rally upon their great man, and not attempt to strengthen them selves by yielding to sectional feeling, or appeasing the discontent of a fractional part. The whigs are strong enough to rely on themselves, and to them selves alone they must look for success. In casting about for an unstable candidate they lose more in the alienation of the many, than they can possibly gain in the gratification of the few. Those who are for us are not to be sought not to control our actions. Select a man, who can be seen at a distance, whose light shines clear, whose exalted virtues and splendid talents challenge the admiration of all, and the cause is safe. Such a man is Henry Clay. An ornament to his country, let him not be a monument of the ingratitude of his party.

We are certainly surprised that any of the blinded and misguided whig party should affect to discredit the glorious professions of the administration, and its loco foco votaries. There is a consistency so complete and admirable, a harmony so unbroken between their actions and their actions, that he who refuses his implicit credence to all that they allege, must be classed among the disciples of Pyrrho, the hopelessly incredulous. Look for instance at their professions of attachment to the people, are they not entirely borne out and verified by facts? Have not Price and Swartwout proved that they love the people so dearly that they take as much care of their money as if it belonged to them themselves! Can there be stronger evidence of the affection these uncorrupted democrats bear the people, than in the late developements at N. York? These distinguished democrats would not consent that the public money should be fruitlessly squandered, and to that effect they provided particular places of deposite for its safekeeping, thus practically illustrating the beauties of that grand panacea for financial disorders, the leggeing pardon, the *sub-treasury* system. We cannot withhold the expression of our chagrin and astonishment at the odious epithets applied to some of these self-sacrificing locofocos, by those mistaken and short-sighted whigs, who affect to regard their conduct as dishonest fraudulent and wicked. Why, we have often heard some of these poor deluded whigs declare that Swartwout, Price *et id omne genus*, were so unjustly accomplished pickpockets, who flattered while they swindled the good people, who caressed them with honeyed lies, while they furtively appropriated their property, who tickled them with assurances of unqualified devotion, while battening upon stolen spoils.

This, we are convinced, is unjust and ungenerous, and it is the duty of the whigs to believe every thing that their political antagonists affirm, because repeated experience has compelled us to place the most entire confidence in their assertions. Thus, when general Jackson declared that he left this great people prosperous and happy, did we not behold the observation strikingly exemplified and sustained two months after, by the general suspension of specie payments and the utter stagnation of trade, commerce, and individual and general enterprise? And when the Globe, and other ministerial points so often swore that the locofocos were lovers of order, good faith, honesty and fair dealing, were not their protestations abundantly established, by the Philadelphia county congressional contest, the voluntary loss of ten locofoco tally books, the fraudulent return of Charles Jared Ingersoll, despite a majority of some seven hundred, the glorious illustration of free suffrage in a township in New Jersey, where 242 whig votes were found in the ballot box, all bearing the same fifty or more individuals absolutely made up to that they had deposited the whig ticket there, and in another township where some thirty aliens were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, on condition of voting the administration ticket) And if such irrefragable testimony be considered insufficient to clear of their immaculate purity and probity, could we not triumphantly refer to the late debates in the house of representatives in congress, on the subject of the committee of investigation, to examine the accounts of the perfect democrats, Swartwout and Price? Did not the honorable Van Buren party in that holy vote pass against the proposition to constitute the committee by ballot, because they wished the impartial and independent speaker, Polk, to nominate the committee, knowing that a packed committee made up solely of friends of the administration, would achieve the object sought for with more zeal, ability, and *dexterity*—in fine that one composed of members of both parties? If further proof be called for, may we not refer to the refusal of every man belonging to the locofoco party to serve on that committee, lest he should incur the dreaded anathema thundered out by the honorable members, who pronounced that man a traitor and conspirator who should come at all on the committee! These are such satisfactory, unmistakable manifestations of sincerity, high and unimpeachable honesty, and attachment to the people, that no man doubts or denies, should be considered in any thinking conviction.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE, the organ of Calhoun democracy, a paper which has always been conducted with extreme ability, breathed its last sigh on the 31st January. Surely loco focoism must be destined soon to bite the dust, when its preps and supporters fall from it in such rapid succession. So mote it be.

POPULATION OF ALABAMA.—According to a recent census of all the counties in this state, except Washington and Lawrence, it appears that the number of white inhabitants is 292,289—of slaves 293,797—of free blacks 1,819—making a total of 508,054. It is estimated that the census of the two counties alluded to will about 11,000 whites to this number.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.—The total number of foreign arrivals in Philadelphia during the year 1838, is 664—of this number there were 79 ships, 288 brigs, 16 barques, and 281 schooners. 1 vessel from Malaga, and 1 sloop. In 1837 the total number was 609.

OUR GLOBE ILLUSTRATED.

A work bearing the above title, is published in weekly numbers by the North American Bibliographic Institution in Philadelphia, and is intended, as its appellation implies, to give descriptions of the most interesting portions of the globe, together with accurate plates delineating their most striking features. Each number contains two beautiful steel engravings and about eight pages of descriptive reading.

The institution, we understand, has employed the most celebrated artists to travel over the globe and sketch the views from actual observations, which appear in the print. Twenty-four numbers have already appeared, the plates of which are executed in the most masterly manner. One of their sketches, the celebrated Pisni, is now engaged in the West Indies, and will be here in a short time, to take a view of the port of New Orleans, and some of our imposing buildings. The publication is furnished to subscribers at $6 50 a volume, which will contain about 104 engravings and about 400 pages of letter press.

C. F. Hassman, the general agent of the institution, is at present in this city, and will attend to orders to his address, at No. 44 Camp street.

THE GRAPPE.—By our advertisement it will be seen, that this rare and graceful creature positively leaves the city in a few days. We, therefore, counsel all those who have not yet beheld it, to profit by this last opportunity.

MURDER.

A murder was committed last Sunday, about eight o'clock in the evening, in a cabaret, situated at the corner of Great Men and Elysian Fields streets, on the person of a white man named ANTOINE MICOU. The assassin is a colored man, Cheri Bomneau by name. The crime, we are told, was perpetrated without any provocation. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—At Mobile on the morning of the 8th, an attempt was made to break open a jeweller's store in Dauphin street. The villian was, however, caught on his entrance by a gentleman who kept in the store, but extricated himself from the grip and escaped. Several pistols were discharged at him without effect. The Mobile papers complain loudly of the utter inefficiency of the city guard, and speak of an organized gang of desperadoes who infest the city.

THE LATE GALE.—Our slips are filled with continued details of disasters occasioned by the tempest of the 25th January. The whole north eastern coast of the union has suffered dreadfully. From Maine to Pennsylvania, its effects have been felt. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York millions of property have been destroyed, and several lives sacrificed. Of these states, Pennsylvania and New York seem to have been most exposed to the violence of the storm and the encroachments of the flood. We cannot peruse without the deepest sympathy and sorrow, the accounts furnished by the Albany papers of the devastation suffered by that ill-fated city. Hundreds of poor families have been rendered houseless by the event.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—Two fires occurred on the morning of the 31st ult. in New York. One in South street which destroyed property to the amount of $25,000 on which no insurance had been effected. Another in Broadway, by which a grocery and bakers shop were consumed.

UPPER CANADA.—The New York Sun of the 31st Jan. says—Nine more persons had been brought in the names of five of whom, who were from the United States, we subjoin:

Oliver Crandell, United States,	aged	41
John H. Simons, do	do.	23
Riley M. Stewart, Massachusetts,	do.	30
Abraham Tiffany, Albany, U. S.	do.	47
Cornelius Higgins, Vermont,	do.	16

The Toronto Patriot says that three pardons have been granted by the lieut. governor, to Solomon Sly, Henry Styles and Ephraim Cook. The first was condemned to transportation, and the latter banished, for participation in the original rebellion.

MURDER WILL OUT.—An impressive instance of the truth of this adage has lately occurred in Charleston. Some months since the body of a peddlar was found in Jones county, (Ga.) concealed in a hollow tree in the woods. A few days ago, an individual named Henry Jones, went before the mayor of Charleston, and made a voluntary confession, by which it appeared, that the peddlar had been murdered by two individuals with whom Jones was travelling at the time, he being made a compulsory witness to the deed. The murderers names are Cowles and Dickerson. A reward of six hundred dollars is offered by the governor of Georgia for their apprehension.

THE ARMY PENSIONERS of the United States number 11,870.

☞ The mails are as irregular at Charleston as in New Orleans.

SENATE.

Shall the number of Judges of the Supreme Court be or be not augmented to five;—shall the Supreme Court continue as formerly to decide on points of fact as well as of law, or shall its powers be restricted to the latter;—shall the court be invested or not with the right of appeal in criminal cases? These three interesting questions have occupied the senate during two sittings. The adversaries of the bill to augment the number of judges, while they declare themselves favorable to the measure, throw as many obstacles in the way of its adoption as possible, by motions and resolutions, which, though rejected one day, are certain to be reproduced the next under different forms.

On Friday last, the Senate rejected the resolutions presented from Wastika, and the amendment of the senator from Iberville, which resolution and amendment comprise the two latter of the questions at issue. The opposition however continued undaunted by such checks, and resorted to the charge yesterday by a motion to reconsider the bill of amendment which had been adopted by the senate after the rejection of the resolutions. The friends of the bill, with Mr. Roa at their head, foreawn the danger of this unexpected attack, and warmly opposed the reconsideration. The president decided the motion to reconsider to be in order.

Mr. Hoa addressed the senate against the motion until the hour of adjournment, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to vindicate the hon. judge Martin from some severe animadversions which had been indulged against him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Conrad of Baton Rouge stated that his vote had been incorrectly recorded on the journal of the house of Friday; upon an amendment to Mr. Preston's additional section to the bill creating a general system of internal improvements. Mr. Conrad said his name was recorded among the "*yeas*," as in *favor* of the amendment; but that it should be among the "*nays*," for he had voted *against* the amendment. On motion of Mr. Ratcliff the house decided that the clerk should make the correction on the journal desired by Mr. Conrad.

Mr. Ratcliff now moved that the order of the house on that additional section of the bill, be reconsidered.

Mr. Thomas addressed the house in favor of the amendment to the section by striking out, urging that the requirements of the section as originally proposed would thwart the main object of the bill; for he maintained that if the state required the company formed under the auspices of the bill, to pay into the capital stock of the company as many dollars as the amount of the state bonds to be used, beside a mortgage of private property; the bill would be of no benefit whatever to the country, and would defeat its object. For there would be no company in all probability be formed under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Davidson also addressed the house in favor of the amendment. And the amendment was carried, and the section as amended was adopted.

Mr. Lewis now moved that the bill be adopted.

Mr. Morse addressed the house against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Brashear in favor of it, at considerable length, showing the great utility of internal improvements, and the peculiar adaptation of the bill in calling forth the private enterprise of the citizen upon works of public improvement.

Mr. C. M. Conrad spoke in opposition to the bill, and as he intended voting against it in its present form, proceeded to give in detail his objections to it.

After some further debate the bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

Mr Claiborne introduced a resolution which with some amendments passed the house, appointing a joint committee to examine into the proceedings of the board of public works, and enquire into the mode, and the purposes for which the public money has been expended, &c. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Lecket the bill from the senate relative to the several acts incorporating the city of New Orleans, was made the especial order of the day for Friday next.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the Governor, which on motion of Mr. Gaunnie was referred to the committee on finance.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Under this head several bills were read the second time, and some made the especial order of the day for future days, and others referred to committees.

Read second time and adopted, the resolution instructing the board of public works to have an examination made at the mouth of the Fause river, in the parish of Point Coupee, and report at the next session of the legislature upon the expediency of constructing a bridge at that point.

The report of the committee on elections, upon the contested election in the parish of Jefferson, now came up in course, being under discussion when the house adjourned on Friday last. When agreeable to a joint resolution of both houses adopted on Friday last, the senate entered the hall of the house, and both bodies jointly proceeded to the election of state treasurer, which resulted as follows:—

For F. Garidre 58 votes.
Blank 1 vote.

The house then went into the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, upon the contested election of J. T. Preston the sitting member from the parish of Jefferson. The report is a long document and purports to have examined the evidence in the case in question, and also into the qualifications of electors, and concludes by offering a resolution, expressing that in the opinion of the house, Mr. J. T. Preston is duly elected to represent the parish of Jefferson in this house.

Here, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the house took a recess of fifteen minutes.

When the house was again in session, motion was made to adjourn, but lost, and the clerk proceeded to translate the report of the committee on elections.

On motion to lay the *report* of the committee on the table, subject to the call of the house, considerable interest in the subject was manifest by members and house debate, and the vote *for* the rejection was 20 ayes, against 20 nays; and the speaker decided that the report was before the house.

Motion was made by Mr. Gaiennie to reject the report, which motion was lost. The previous question was then proposed and withdrawn, when Mr. Davidson moved that the house adjourn, which motion was carried.

FROM FLORIDA.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

CAMP NEAR THE OKLAWAHA,
5 miles *from Pilatka, Jan. 24, 1839.*

I will give you a short description of our land of Flowers. Lord! what a cognomen for Florida; in the first place, after crossing the Oklawaha river we cut a road from the point of passage to Lake Gourdy, a perfect a barren as the foot of man ever trod upon, scrub oak as high as a man's head; this occupied us five days, when we camped at Silver Springs. Expectation was high as to the probability of catching Indians, in fact we had been informed by one Indian guide, Tomoka John, that there was a large body of refugee Creeks waiting to give us a reception. Our blood was up in spite of scrub oaks, and no water, before a breffing sun—we marched and marched—advanced and retrograded but "de Injun no dey." Well says our Major to Sampson, (negro guide) you see there are no Indians here, where are they? Well massa you see they are all gone, if dey no in de swamp day, dey other tolder side in de big hammock, water so plenty, if dey no here, dey no be far off yonder (pointing South.) If dey no dere, I'm dam! I'll dey dat be all gone, no darne where—so called the grand expedition (to the Oklawaha) consisting of twelve companies.

GENERAL GAINES' LETTER TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[Concluded.]

I have said in one of my reports that this mighty river is susceptible of such improvements as will render it almost as deep, and hardly more valuable for a canal, or a small river, and I may add, improvements that will render it ten thousand times more valuable in a military, and commercial, and agricultural point of view, than any other river in this nation.

To account as the proposed improvements, we must carefully study the character, the habits, and the peculiarities of this river (if I may so express myself,) and in place of dams, *slip-locks*, and all other obstructions: we must patiently approach its bed as we would approach a wounded or an unmanageable patient whose civilization we greatly desired to effect. We must take the snags and all other obstructions out of the bed, and when we find from its superabundance of overflow, its masses of drift wood, or from any other cause, its currents may be directed to make encroachments upon either of its banks, we should instantly go to work, not with long or large piles, with the hope of at once arresting the evil, but with small stakes and saplings, to check the force of the current, and gradually to strengthen the suffering section of the bank, until we can find means of quieting the turbulence of the current, and prevail upon it to remain within its proper bed. This it is believed may be soon effected if we take care that no efforts be made by the owners of batture property to encroach upon any section of the river, for it is certain that when encroachments are made upon one side of the river, the current will encroach upon the other side, and reverse until both banks are alternately undermined, and the navigation and planting interests greatly injured.

To illustrate the foregoing views let us suppose the existence of a mighty giant, coming shaly among us, and first we behold a compact body of land: and although it holds in its bosom some thousands of trees, in part sound and firm, it is worth from fifty dollars to fifty thousand dollars per acre!

In the process of *fagination*, by masses of trees and clay, and loam, and more especially in the *direction* of the new formation of lands, and chaotic masses of what is neither land nor water, but a combination of each, with an ample supply of alligators and other amphibious bodies of animal life.

We see plainly, in these formations of land, and in the direction of them, corresponding with the course of the river, and of the Gulf stream, that that stream has tended rather to *aid in three new formations, and mainly to control their direction*, than to carry off to a great distance, and to an unknown region in "the vast unfathomed caves of ocean," the clay and loam held in solution in the waters of the Mississippi and brought in contact with the salt water. The Gulf stream has contributed to change the general course of this session of the Mississippi, from *south-west to east*—moving it to run *nearly parallel* to the Gulf stream it self. Hence it is, that the whole of the *river coast*, from the Iberville to the Passes, has taken the direction of the Gulf-stream; and the extensive island, between that stream and the seacoast of what has been designated West Florida. And here let me ask the advocates in favor of a ship canal, to extend out from the right bank of the river, to meet, or to intersect at right angles, the Gulf-stream, you will have the temerity thus to work against that stream, when you know that the Mississippi itself has, obviously, for centuries past yielded to the pressure of that stream; insomuch that this mighty river has for near 200 miles, in its most recent formation, gone parallel to the Gulf-stream, rather than to encounter it by a direct, or even an oblique movement?

If any of the bullets of the Mississippi should be stopped up, and I think it may be well to *try the experiment* with some few of the smallest ones; in this case I would recommend that the experiment be made upon those of the right bank of the Mississippi, but by all means to keep open most of those upon the left bank. We should thus aid and assist the river in continuing to take that direction which we are continued from the apparent necessity, in the course of time, it has been habitually or naturally inclined to take. Let us act thus, and the time may come when the great outlet of the Mississippi may be hundreds of miles from this city to the eastward and southward, on the coast of Florida—probably as far distant as Mobile, Tampa Bay, or Key West, for if 200 miles in the Iberville to Key West, being less than 800 miles, may accomplish its formation in the space of 24,000 years.* But to have done with what may seem involved in speculation, and return to our obvious and immediate interests and duties; I take leave to entreat you, and your able colleagues, and your distinguished engineer, to unite with me in an effort to convince the public functionaries of the state and federal governments, of the necessity of providing means to be wielded by steampower, *to defend our sea coasts against fleets propelled by steam power*,—by which we are destined sooner or later to be assailed.

I recommend floating batteries, to be propelled by our common tow boats, to be employed near the outlets of the Mississippi for defending in war, and for peace, for deepening the channels, and making any other improvements which may by a series of experiments be found most advisable. If any one of the passes are to be stopped up, surely this can be done most appropriately by the engineers, officers and men field ready to meet at those passes the invading foe. In this work I hold it to be my duty to urge the propriety of employing the militia civil, as well as military engineers, to aid in effecting the work; but the principal force, to be employed in the execution of the work, officers and operatives. I contend, should be the corps destined for the *defence* of the place during a state of war. *Floating batteries* are deemed to be perfectly safe to assain ships of war, because the former will carry more heavy guns, and more men, and they will draw less water than the latter, and because the floating batteries, form the appropriate fire, in the national defence, between the land and naval forces of our country, and should therefore be wielded by tow boats belonging to the seaport to be defended,—and should be manned by the land forces of the nation.

To these views I may add the important fact that our ships of war *having the capacity to cafe sea*, will offer be absent on distant service, when most needed for the defence of the sea port to which they may belong. At any rate no evil can result from each state, and every great seaport, having means of defence *within their own harbors*, and not liable to be taken out of their own harbors. These views cannot but be sustained by the evidence before us, that the whole range of military operations *on land*, in all future wars, must be confined within the states against civilized nations especially, to the immediate vicinity of great commercial cities.

In addition to large floating batteries for defending and deepening the passes into our harbors, I recommend railroads, leading from the two central states of Kentucky and Tennessee, to the seven grand divisions of the seaboard and northern and western frontier. These are rendered indispensable by the certainty of our being attacked by forces propelled by steam power. Without the proposed railroads, our disposable force from the central states, and indeed our local force from the interior districts of our own Atlantic states, would seldom be able to reach the point of attack until after the enemy had overrun and laid waste every thing of value, including in our sea ports and commercial cities, more especially if we have not a sufficient supply of floating batteries to aid our local volunteers in the destruction of the invading foe, on his first attempt to enter our sea ports.

I am yet to learn the a b c of my profession if I am not correct in the opinion often expressed, that if the city of New Orleans be ever battered down or sacked by an invading foe (which heaven avert) it will be because we shall have neglected in time of peace, to look up the river by floating batteries, and to provide (as we can at a moderate expense, which the railroads will restore to us in a few years of peace, or in war,) the requisite force to bring our fighting men and supplies from the central and western states and interior districts of our border states to the point of attack, in one tenth part of the time, and at one tenth part of the expense which their movements would cost in the present state of the roads, the common roads of all the border and central states.

With great respect I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, EDMUND P. GAINES.

*In the interim will be found between the Mississippi River and the Florida coast, and more particularly where Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain now exhibit their sheets of water, with their oyster beds and rising islands and navigable channels, the best of sugar, cotton and rice plantations. And it will not be long before the inhabitants of the delightful climate of East Florida will anticipate the progress of the Mississippi towards their western shore, by conveying thither in their coasting vessels, as manure for their gardens and delicious orange groves, the Delta of the shores of the Mississippi.

E. P. G.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 10th, 1839.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:—

The undersigned passengers on board the PACKET BOYNTON, No. 3, return it at once their pleasure and duty, to acknowledge the excellent and noble conduct of their captain, M. PERRY (CYNEAR), during their voyage from Vera Cruz here.

It was impossible for him to display more knowledge and caution in the management of the ship—more humanity and moderation towards the crew, or more kindness, attention and good treatment towards all the passengers.

They hope, gentlemen, that you will yield a space in your columns to this just and well merited encomium, and accept the assurance of the high consideration and esteem of the undersigned:

Pierre H. Bouqual and lady,	W. H. Egerton,
Adimé Vinas and lady,	M. W. Pendergast,
Eugene Belhumeau,	F. Rey,
Albert Voigot.	

Feb 19-1t

☞ NOTICE.—The ship MONTEZUMA, captain Christianson, from Philadelphia, is discharging opposite the Orleans cotton press. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. feb 18 LEVI H GALE 93 Common st.

☞ The steamer CLAIBORNE, capt. Barrett, will leave for Vicksburg and all intermediate landings at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Bienville st, or to

feb 8 SMITH & WOODRUFF.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Ambassador—1288 bales cotton.
Per Lady Lee, Miss Fox, 2253 bales cotton.
New York—Per ship Wm. Penn—2471 bales cotton, 238 bbls pork, 3 bbls bacon, 16 kegs lard.
Per brig Lafayette—42 bbls 16 cod 7 bbls spermaceti, 20 bbls sugar.
Per schr Lodonia & Eliza—600 bbls molasses.
Philadelphia—Per ship Rosalie—2000 bbls flour, 2 bbls corn meal, 20 bbls pork, 172 bbls tallow, 1 bbl tallow candles, 128 bbls ale.
Baltimore—Per schr Dolphin—Small bale corn, potatoes, hay, bread, flour, tools, brandy, rum, tobacco, bacon, furniture and sundries.
Per steam packet Cutter—Corn, whiting, hardware, foreign and brandy, flour, furniture, drugs, dry goods, tinp, nails and molasses.

IMPORTS.

Amsterdam—Per ship Maryland—0 pipes gin.
Portsmouth, N. H.—4.0 bales hay, 200 bbls potatoes, 400 empty bbls, 10 scrap boxes, 1 box chaises.
Havana—Per barque Shannon—Wine, brandy, liquors, segars, rum, 3 cases cordials and other articles.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—19 bbls sugar 7 Barrels; 23 A L Fowler, 10 do do bbls molasses, 22 bales cotton Conner & Grelier, 12 bbls sugar, 10 bbls molasses, Messrs & Cuach.

Per steamboat Lafayette from Plaquemine—219 bales cotton Allen & Tennenuffin; 17 T Barrel; 100 A Morris & Co; 1 bale cotton & co; 198 A Richards & co; 61 Lambeth & Thompson; 16 C Fowler; 10 bbls molasses and other articles.

Per steamboat North Alabama from Grand Gulf—680 bales cotton Stephens & co; 30 bbls molasses Hodgson & co; 1 box Burke, Watt & co; 22 Bennett, Rodgers & co; 12 Kirkham, Abernethy & co; 14 W Hall; 14 W & J Buck & co; 34 J Armour; 23 Dobbin & Lane; 3 Bender, Mc Kenna & Wright; 41 G Buchanan & co; 1 box Fontaine & co; 17 Cornell, Abell & co; 1 box Hoard & Clary; 5 do 1 J Franklin & Henderson; 5 W Hogan; 5 G K Gaines; 1 box Hodges to his and 30 bales cotton to J B Blanchard owners unknown.

Per steamboat Rockdale, from Manchester—11 bales cotton Dashiel, Dillard & co; 1 do Lambeth & Thompson; 1 do Keys & Roberts; 19 Buckner, Stanton & co; 328 Mc Clure & Dick & co; 10 Hodgson & co; 1 box bedding, 12 handkerchiefs, Forsyth & Lamerick; 1 trunk Wm Dick & co.

Per steamboat Swan from Mobile—107 bales cotton Lamb, Conner & co; 1 do Gale & Southgate; 84 Lawrence & Chalin; 25 Scotton morples A Mill.

Per 1 flat boat from Indiana—200 bbls flour and 1000 lbs bulk pork.

Per 1 flat boat from Cincinnati—80 bbls flour.

Per 1 flat boat from Gallipolis—70 bbls flour and 1 ox head.

CONSIGNEES

Per barque Shannon—Urquhart, Ingersoll & Cramer; H Fuche; De Goer & Rillieux; Hyde & Goodrich; O Bagnol; J F Lane & co; P Fortuni; Ravelet & Hoes; B Juette; E Leslie; J Viguier & co; H Schwartz & co; Underwood & Hault; Mr Dugan; Mr Nuns; F Frey & co; A Sejour; A F Pondry; Bouchelet, Dubuisson & co; Mr Sigler; Labadie & Jacquelin; Dubaisse; Normandin & Cazelet; Mr Lamarque; Mr Hault; Mr Dupuis; Bouchelet frères; H Lacoste; Mr Sauvage; Colvis & Dubois; Chauvet; X Cotigny & co; J L Lledoux; J & W Dwyer; Gordon & Pulcrin; Tesle & Barrere; Estrabaldi Mazzi & Leslerre; L A Barbarin; S Fagot; O Bigonardet; Dugasse & Mandeville.

Per ship Maryland—H C Oldenemeier.

Per ship Columbia—J Bartlett; Henderson & Gaines; and master.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, Jan. 30.

The table which is annexed, showing the rates of Exchange on the principal cities in the United States, on the first day of each month throughout the past year, will we doubt not be read with much interest at the present moment when nothing will more a record of monetary disarrangement unparalleled in the history of our country, is intended by the re-establishment of full confidence and prosperity. The rates of exchange on Europe, stand at the current rates of the first day of each month, and therefore falling to give the highest or lowest rate of exchange, which were current on the 15th of April, when discounts were obtained the extreme point of depression; drafts on Mobile, having sold at 20@25. New Orleans, 15@17. Natchez, 15@20. Virginia, 7@9. Baltimore, 6@7, and Philadelphia 5@6 per cent. Memo; otherwise the quotations on the first day of each month present a correct view. The table not only includes the first of January instant, since which a further improvement in the rates of Exchange

Date													
New-Orleans													
Natchez													
Mobile													
Savannah													
Richmond													
Baltimore													
Philadelphia													
Boston													

SALES OF STOCK, AT NEW-YORK, JAN 31.
25 shares United States Bank, 16—15 days, ... 110
50 ——— New Orleans Gas Light Bank, ... 60

From the New York Courier, Jan. 31

NEW-YORK MARKET.—The later intelligence from Europe, is steadily demand at lower rates. 300 bales New Orleans, 1@2½d.

Flour—A shipment of from 3000 to 4000 fine western has to-day changed hands in the market, and sales of common brands are made at rates not transpired. Limited sales of corn at 9@10c.

Molasses—A small sale of new crop Porto Rico, made at 27c.

Provisions—No change in price, and but limited supplies offering.

From the Boston Morning Post, Jan 31

BOSTON MARKET—Candles—A few parcels sperm, for winter, sold at 38c, 6 mos, and models, for export, at 35c. Pipe—Grimes, there have been of late no pressing sales, and good common brands are from 24@26 gold; sales, Howard street, St. Alexandria and Freedom, at 28.

Corn—Sales made at 100@102c bushels yellow flat at 99c, and white 98c 56 bushel.

Oats firm with a light stock, and Rye sells more freely at the improved prices.

Cotton—Sales consist of a few hundred bags New Orleans at 11 cents, and very prime, 100 Mobile at 11c—uplands 10½c. Mr Hutchinson.

Fish—No additional supplies, sales Bank Mackerel per quintal, Labrador, 3½, and Bay the same. Hake 2 25@2 50 do do. Mackerel firm, but few sales, No 1, Labrador 14; No 2, 12 50, and No 3, at 11 50.

Molasses—About 1,000 bbls Havana and Malaga were taken by the fleet at 30c, and 300 do Sublime at 32c, duties.

Sugar—The sales consist of 500 hd boxes of Havana brown at 7½c, 6 mos, and 60 boxes of Havana white, 10@10½ and good Havana at 12c. Heights sugars, now in demand, are unknown in the market.

From the Baltimore Commercial Herald, Feb 1

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Exchange—Sales have been effected during the week on bills on England to a considerable extent, at the rate of 109@110 per cent for sterling.

Flour—Sales of Ohio, at 5 50@5 62½ per barrel.

Cotton—Sales of upland and Louisiana, quality fair, at 11c. A Mobile at 10½c. Sales of North Carolina, at 10c.

Hay—Sales at 75@80c.

Corn—A cargo of white, sold at 90c.

Wheat—Sales of prime white, at 110c, for the week, for which 1c. was offered, but not accepted.

Molasses—Sales at 28c on Wednesday, but little now enquired for. Sugar—Sales of Cuba, 7½@8c, 6 mos. Rice—Sales of Carolina, 4½ per cwt, cash.

Coffee—Sales of Rio, 9@9½c, 6 mos.

Whiskey—Sales of hogsheads Louisiana, quality fair, at 18c. A Mobile at 17c. Sales of North Carolina, at 16c.

Flour—Sales of Ohio, at 5 50@5 62½ per barrel.

Corn—A cargo of white, sold at 90c.

Wheat—Sales of prime white, at 110c, for the week, for which 1c. was offered, but not accepted.

Molasses—Sales at 28c on Wednesday, but little now enquired for. Sugar—Sales of Cuba, 7½@8c, 6 mos. Rice—Sales of Carolina, 4½ per cwt, cash.

Coffee—Sales of Rio, 9@9½c, 6 mos.

Whiskey—Sales of hogsheads Louisiana, quality fair, at 18c. A Mobile at 17c. Sales of North Carolina, at 16c.

LATEST DATES.

New York,	Jan 31	Liverpool,	Jan 9
Boston,	Jan 31	Havana,	Jan 10
Philadelphia,	Feb 1	London,	Dec 31
Washington,	Feb 1	Paris,	Dec 31
Baltimore,	Feb 1	Paris,	Dec 31
Charleston,	Jan 31	Hamburg,	Dec 31
New Orleans,	Jan 31	Hamburg,	Dec 31
Tampico,	Jan 23	Kingston,	Feb 4
		Tampico,	Jan 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ambassador, Wall, Liverpool	master
Brig Wm Penn, Shouldis, Havana	Rost & Hanson
Ship Rosalie, Stone, Philadelphia	N P Coolidge
Brig Lady Mary Ann, Hill, New-York, Liverpool	J H Gale
Brig Rosalie, Bogart, New York	J Bogart
Schr Dolphin, Keogh, Baltimore	W Kerr
Schr Rebecca, Bailey, Vera Cruz	A Copdevill & co
Schr Helena & Eliza, Pease, New York	Chase & Dater
Schr Bolina, Minor, St Joseph	master
Schr Rosalie, Hamilton, Pensacola	master
Steam packet Cuba, Carson, Galveston	Rogers & Hawthorn

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes, towing in one ship from London, ship Maryland and barque Shannon, with no ship. On the passes, 10th inst, in sight, ships Concordia, Merchant, Columbus, Ann Gilchrist, Ann Sophia, Mary Ann, Charles Carroll, Tuscan, Lady Lee, barque Ligonier, brig Lucien, schr Ann Louisa, and schr C M Stubbs at anchor inside, ships Talma (pilots), and Hudson, brigs Lucy Lewis, and Alexander, schr Sagamore, steamboat Belle Isle. Also off Vancouver, Mississippi, and Cumberland, ships Mississippi, Barque of Brookhaven, and others unknown in the river inside up.

Ship Maryland, Berry, 60 days from Amsterdam—to master.

Ship Columbia, Clark, 26 days from Portsmouth, N. H—to owner.

Barque Shannon, Wood, 6 days from Havana—to master.

Steamboat Colorado, Underwood, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Lafayette, Allen, from Plaquemine.

Steambo