# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New Orleans—Per brig Rainbow—21 hhds tobacco.
Pensacola—Per schr Brewster—300 bbls flour, 55 packages of sundries, 8 hhds tobacco, 15 bbls pork, 10 bbls pork, 50 kegs lard.
Boston—Per brig Drake—four bale cotton cuttings, 125 bbls spermaceti oil.
New York—Per ship Mary Colt—257 hhds sugar.

IMPORTS.

New Orleans—Per ship Tallahassee—1979 sacks wheat, 8 packages sundries and wet mdse.
Mobile—Per barque Stella—Wet mdse.
New York—Per ship Alabama—Wet mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Ellen Kirkham from Nashville—[illegible] 11 hhds tobacco, 10 bales do, 300 pieces bagging, [illegible] Jackson & co, 2 packs calfskins, Logan & co, 16 bags [illegible], 3 hhds tobacco J B Barker, 3 do do S Roberts.
Per schr C M St John Armstrong from Lafourche—44 hhds molasses, 2 do sugar, 18 bbls molasses, W Doggett, 1 package Pepper, R Bryant; 8 hhds do, 4 bales cotton, A Pike & co. Shipped at W S pipers; 44 bbls molasses, Lambeth & co; 10 do Lambeth & Thomas; 1 do Lambeth Lady of Lyons, Randolph—13 bales cotton, Alexander Williams & co, 32 Andrews & Frost, 13 do A J Cutler, 20 P A Hall, 13 do Frank & Roberts, 4 do [illegible] 23 J D Dunegan, 11 Worley & Bateman, 1 package sundries, Dunegan and Martin, Pleasants & co, 1 package, office, Merrill, Pleasants & co, 1 box silver, Pleasants & co, 16 bales cotton, R Brown, 10 do Wade, 1 package bagging, 4 bales tobacco, Price, Johnston & co, 10, 17 bales cotton, R Gamble; 7 boxes raisins, Hope & Eastland.
Per steamboat Tribune from Cincinnati—1010 bbls flour, 5 bbls whiskey, 5 do lard, Scharff & co, 23 bales cotton, Price, Price, Johnston & co, 9 bbls do, 1 bale cotton, Price & co; 1 set machinery, A Patton & co.
Per steamboat Clara Bates from Nashville—8 hhds tobacco, A Allison & co, 143 bbls do, Pollard & Bateman, 1 package, Van Wyck & co; 65 W Hester, 1 A Power, 2 do Pleasants & co, 1 Freeman & co, 47 do, Frank, porter, 4 do, Price, Johnston & co, 1 do Pleasants & co, 1 package sundries, Dudley & Newman.
Per steamboat Trident from Bayou Gibson—21 bales cotton, Pleasants & co; 12 W S Brown; 6 Fleming, Huntington & co; 1 package sundries to Richard and owners on board.
Per steamboat Gladiator from Cincinnati—137 bbls whiskey, 11 do lard, 42 Ogden & Shipherd; 30 Oakes, Payne & co; 30 do, 100 do, 96 do, 8 do, J Yarnall & co; 14 bbls do, Ogden & Hopkins; 200 bbls flour, W C Tompkins & co; 1 do, J Cook; 7 do, R Mitchell; 200 do, 1000 kegs lard, 20 do, James Adams & Hartwell; 8 oaks, 1 bbl mdse, Hodgkins & co; 1 do, Cook & J W Cousins, &c.
Per steamboat Knight, Wilson from Nashville—437 bales cotton, 3 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnston & co; 453 bbls pork, Hodgkins & co; 1 do, Adams & Wortwell; 30 bales cotton N A J; 1 do, 20 hhds tobacco, Gallaudet, Logan & co; 8 Yeatman & co; 2 B Burke.
Per steamboat Hull Columbia from Cincinnati—516 bbls flour, J Yarnall & co; 40 do do, Pollard & Bateman; 13 do do, Ogden & Hopkins; 1 do do, Kelly & Cosingham; 467 do, Company; 8 bbls whiskey, Pleasants & co; 1 do, Robert & Bush; 4 hhds do, J Yarnall & co; 1 do do, Pleasants & co; 1 do do, Gallaudet; 40 do Barker & Lockland; 3 boxes candles, A Russell; 21 bales cotton A Ledoux & co.

CONSIGNED.

Per ship Tallahassee—W Fisher, F de Lizard & co; A Lafargue, Kones, Davidson & co; T Davenport, Campbell & co; E Layton & co; W Brown; G W Wilson, Harrod & co; Gardner, Sacker & co; R D Bussman, Lafargue, Stone; J Herring, Wrenn, and master.
Per ship Isaac Iselin—B Brower & co; J Albert & co; Hernandez & co; Decatur, Avery, C Bailey; A Silvercruys & co; Kohn, Dixon & co; F Burns; and master.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE

POST OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rainbow, Hughes, for Malaga, B Loring.
Brig Lady Clare, Hicks, for New York, J S Alexander.
Schr Rosetta, (Columbia) Faunette, for Laguna and Corpus Christi, R Benoist.
Schr Drake, Atwood, for Boston, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Mississippi, M'Millan, from the Plains—towed to sea by Lafargue and Commerce—brought up ships Alabama and Tallahassee.
Ship Fort Pike, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea by Union and Hero—returned to town with ours.
Steamboat Tuscarora, Ruble, from the Passes—towed to sea by Avalanche, Kate Jackson and schr Robt Morris—brought up barque St Clair.
Ship Sea Bunker, 19 days from New York—to A Talbot & co.
Ship Chadwick, from Liverpool, April 4th—master.
Barque St Clair, Cooper, from Havre, March 10th—to order.

CLEARED.

Steamboat John Armstrong, Strode, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Ellen Kirkham, Wilson, from Nashville.
Steamboat Hull Columbia, Northam, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Lady of Lyons, Payne, from Randolph.
Steamboat Tribune, Paxton, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Clarksville, Irwin, from Nashville.
Steamboat Trident, Houston, from Fort Gibson.
Steamboat Chieftain, Myers, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Hugh L White, Quarrier, from Nashville.

IN THE RIVER, BOUND UP.

Brig Splendid, from Baltimore, under canvas.

MEMORANDA.

Left Mobile for this port, May 18th, schr Marie, Elliott.
Left Mobile from this port, May 18th, schr Sarah, Hughes.
Left Thomas, 24th April, schr Bold Commander, Wing.
New Orleans, inward—Brig Lady of Lyons, from Philadelphia.
Left Baltimore from this port, May 7th, brig Octavia, Wheeler.
Left New York from this port May 11th, schrs Lydia, Miller, Pacific, Pepper.
Cleared at Boston from this port, May 8th, schrs Helen [illegible]
Left New York for this port, May 10th, ships Vicksburg, Hallett, Sam, Mary Philips, Hill, Trop, Pollenskie, Sophia, Watson, schr Rholine, Babcock.
Left Philadelphia from this port, May 11th, ship Watson, schr Rholine, Babcock.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Clarksville—Capt Wheeler, Dr S P Gaston, Lieutenant Lee, Dyson, A D Elliott; C G Coon, A Wills, Capt Sparks, Dick Woolfe, J C Chenery, Judge Martin Aiken, families, Mason.
Per steamboat Tribune—Roberts and lady, S Clarke, H R A Turner.
Per steamboat Mail Columbia—Williams, Northam and lady, Dr Lawson and lady.
Per steamboat H L White—Miss Kimball, Miss Bullock, Brown.
Per steamboat Trident from Bayou Gibson—21 bales cotton, Lee, Dyson, A D Elliott; C G Coon, A Wills, Capt Sparks, Dick Woolfe, J C Chenery, Judge Martin Aiken, families, Mason.
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# NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

"PRICE PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12; or TWO CENTS PER PUBLISHED TWICE WEEKLY. $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1841.

## NATIONAL BANK.

The Extra Session of Congress is near at hand, and the attention of the people's representatives will soon be engaged in the discussion of the gravest topics of public policy. Among the questions which will be mooted on this occasion, that of chartering a National Bank is secondary to none—or rather, it takes precedence of all. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; the re-adjustment of the Tariff are subjects of profound interest and momentous character: but the regulation of the currency, the healthy and regular distribution of the very life blood of commerce through its fitting channels, is a question permanently affecting the whole country, exerting a direct and powerful influence on all its interests, and claiming the prompt and undivided attention of Congress. It will, therefore, most probably be among the earliest measures submitted to the action of the National Legislature. The secretary of the Treasury will doubtless recommend a bank in his report, and will furnish Congress with an outline of the mode in which such an institution should be organized. The subject will then be brought before the representatives of the nation almost at the incipiency of the session, and its discussion will constitute a most interesting feature in the proceedings of that body.

There is no class in the community to whose prosperity the establishment of a National Institution is more intimately allied—than the merchants. They are the first and generally the severest sufferers from all monetary revulsions. The curse of a fluctuating circulation and a depreciating currency falls most heavily on them. They have been crushed by the fatal policy of the Jackson-Van Buren administrations. Their enterprize has been unrewarded; their honest and long enduring toils have been met with disaster and ruin. The iron weight of a hostile government has pressed upon, and benumbed their energies. They of all others, are best qualified to appreciate the inestimable benefits of a sound and solvent currency, and to indicate the particular legislation by which it may be brought about.

We find that in New York, the great commercial emporium of the North, the merchants have acted in this matter with promptitude and decision. The Chamber of Commerce assembled and appointed a committee composed of the most intelligent and experienced merchants of the city, to draft a memorial to Congress praying for the incorporation of a National Bank. This has been done, and we have not a doubt, will receive the signature of countless thousands. The first mercantile city in the North has evinced proper and patriotic sentiments in regard to this institution, and it now behooves the first commercial city in the South to respond. On this point sectional divisions should not and do not exist; and it is the more important that we show to Congress the falsehood of the slanderous assertions of locofocism, that the South is peculiarly opposed to a National Bank.

With this view we suggest to the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, that they have an early meeting and appoint a committee to draw up a memorial to Congress, praying for the establishment of a bank. The extra session is only eleven days off, and the friends of a sound currency cannot act with too much promptitude and efficiency. When this petition is completed, let it be presented to the citizens without distinction of party, for their signatures. It will receive those of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this city. Its influence on the national legislature will not be inconsiderable. Such a document emanating from the great mart of southern and western industry, will be powerful collateral evidence in favor of the unanimity of opinion existing on this subject in the section of the confederacy, which has been falsely stated to be hostile to a bank.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the Captain of the steamer *Chieftain* or Louisville and Cincinnati papers of the 12th instant, and Natchez papers of the 18th instant.

The municipal election for the city of Louisville took place on the 12th of May, and resulted in the election of DAVID L. BEATTY for Mayor, Coleman Daniel councilman in the third Ward, and Messrs Jacobs and Keats, councilmen in the fourth Ward.

## STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

We copy the following from the Baltimore *Patriot* of the 11th, and trust most fervently that the intelligence it conveys may prove entirely correct:

*Steamship President* — We have information which leads us to hope that the steamship President is safe, having gone into Madeira. A letter has been received by Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Md., whose father is on board the President, from a relation of his who resides at Southampton, England, stating the fact of the arrival of the steamship at Madeira, and detailing how the news reached him.

Mrs. Power, the wife of Mr. Tyrone Power, the actor, who was a passenger, had agents stationed at points where information of the steamship would likely be received; and from one of those agents she received, by express, a letter, on the 19th ult., in which it was stated that a vessel had just arrived there from Madeira, which reported that as she was leaving the latter port the President was going in, and spoke her.

This letter was received by Mrs. Power on the 19th ult. and being read by the relation of Mr. Howell, who was present at the moment it was received, he immediately sat down and wrote the letter, referred to above. He dispatched it by the post, and it reached the steamship Britannia in time to be brought on by that vessel, which left England on the 26th ult.

These facts seem to justify a belief that the steamship is safe.

The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, publishes the following extract from a Dublin paper of the 16th ult., which we have not seen before.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—The D. E. Packet of Saturday says: "We have been informed that a steam packet, which arrived in Dublin this morning from Liverpool, spoke a New York liner near the entrance of the Mersey. The Captain of the latter vessel stated that about 300 miles off the Land's End he had seen the President, and that she had not only lost her rudder, but that one of her engines was totally disabled. The President was, consequently, making for the first port, but at a very slow rate. We give this report as it reached us, but without vouching for its accuracy; but we strongly incline to believe it.

SCORE.—One of the most distinguished citizens of Mobile was found, on Tuesday, hanging dead in his own store. There is no doubt he committed suicide under the influence of a morbid sensibility. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have caused the distress of mind that led to the catastrophe. The Mobile *Journal* does not give his name.

## MIDSHIPMEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated in the *Madisonian*, that during the seven and a half months between July 17, 1840, and March 3, 1841, inclusive, the number of midshipmen appointed was SEVENTY-FIVE. Of these, *twenty* were appointed between July, 1840, and January following; *fifty-five* were appointed during January and February, and the first day of March, 1841! and of these, *eighteen* were appointed during the three last days of the late reign, and *fourteen of this number on the third of March.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* made the late election in Virginia turn on the question of "Bank or no Bank." The bankites were of course the whigs; the anti-bankites were the locofocos. The whigs are victorious, but does the *Enquirer* admit that Virginia goes for a National Bank. Not a bit of it. He avers most lustily that the Old Dominion is as much as ever opposed to a bank. How he proves it is another matter.

CAPTURE OF MITCHELL.—The Montreal *Herald* of the 5th, brings news of the arrest of CHARLES F. MITCHELL, the forger. He was taken on the 5th at Longue Point, a few miles from Montreal, and seeing his fate before him, endeavored to lighten his load of infamy by throwing twenty thousand dollars which he had about him into the St. Lawrence. The culprit was captured by Capt. COMBAT, a famous rogue catcher.

The Congressional election in North Carolina took place on the 13th. We shall begin to hear from the old North State in a day or two. She has no doubt been faithful to the good whig cause.

## THE REQUEST AND THE RESPONSE.

"Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—THE LAST WORDS OF GENERAL HARRISON.

"I am in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation.

I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and regular rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity.—JOHN TYLER.

The Hon. P. K. LAWRENCE, Judge of the United States, District Court, died yesterday, after a short and severe illness.

The report of the death of Mr. LANE, M. C., of Indiana, has not been confirmed.

The election in Alabama takes place this day. The locofocos will most probably have it all their own way.

The loss sustained by the late fire in New-York is over $350,000—four fifths of which were insured.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

## PRESENTATION OF THE TIPPECANOE FLAG.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the President of the United States.*

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, in presence of some thirty-thousand people, I was intrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed there, before fellow-citizens, as a living, *speaking* emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the people had sealed him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and, in the name of his fellow-soldiers, request him to deposite it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with an earnest conviction of coming success—that the FORTY-TWO FOUNDER of the Empire State should herald its arrival there; but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is *the quiet of the grave!*

I see, therefore, no way so *proper* to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe as to lay this flag before you, the successor of him whose were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief, and to request you to receive it, in your official character, as the chief magistrate of the Union, and to place it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their name, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our countrymen have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but, while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole states, of conquering empires, indeed. An old eagle like this, borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the eagle as the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its *in Ace Signal* since upon it, crying out as from the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer.

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully,

JAMES BROOKS.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TO JAMES BROOKS, Esq.

*Washington, May 4, 1841.*

"The flag which was in the midst and the heat of the strife," and was commanded to your care on the Tippecanoe battle-ground by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field, and which they commanded you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands, and will be placed by me among the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me of the patriotic feelings with which they adopted, as a rallying standard, the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed there, before fellow-citizens, as a living, *speaking* emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the people had sealed him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and, in the name of his fellow-soldiers, request him to deposite it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with an earnest conviction of coming success—that the FORTY-TWO FOUNDER of the Empire State should herald its arrival there; but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is *the quiet of the grave!*

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## THE PRESIDENTS