NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The news from England, by the packet ship George Washington,—which we published in yesterday's paper—is of a pacific and encouraging character. We say encouraging; for although Great Britain would, in all probability, suffer as much or more than the United States, should a war arise between the two countries, still the spirit of the age is against war; and the prospect of a peaceable settlement of any question of a threatening nature is encouraging. The war measures, passed by congress, do not seem to have produced much excitement across the waters, and John Bull has exhibited more coolness, under the circumstances, than he was wont. The truth is, he has domestic troubles enough to absorb all his attention, and when he lifts his telescope to look afar off, his eyes are saluted by household discontents, which force him to drop the consideration of remote dangers for those nearer at hand and more pressing. The disturbances arising out of the effort now making to abolish or alter the corn laws; to extend the right of suffrage; to repeal the property qualification for members of parliament; to make population the basis of representation; to make parliaments triennial, &c. are sufficient sources of uneasiness to the British ministry, without the addition of the vexed boundary question. Indeed, we think the only chance of hostilities growing out of the present relations between England and the United States, is the possibility of uniting them up with the current politics of the day, as a means to strengthen one or other of the contending factions, or as a means of composing domestic broils by the pomp and patriotism which accompany declarations of war.

The intelligence brought by the Washington, warrants the conclusion that neither of those alternatives will take place. In the first place, the present ministers (whig) are known to be altogether averse to a war with this country. This disposition was not affected by the recent proceedings of congress—Lord Palmerston having declared in the house of commons, subsequent to the arrival of intelligence of the passage of the war-bill, so called in England, "That her majesty's government was well assured of the favorable feeling existing on the part of the American government—and therefore had declined sending troops to New Brunswick in consequence of the military force authorised by congress to be raised in case of necessity. The whig party in England may therefore be safely set down as decidedly hostile to a resort to arms at this juncture.

In the next place the "radicals" may be ranged with the whigs upon this question. Because it is evident that however persons may differ upon the policy of the requisitions of the radicals, the principles for which they contend are of a character well calculated to form the basis of an influential, numerous, and respectable party. The great mass of radicals have at present no voice in the administration of affairs, being laborers and without property, or without a vote. But the leaders of this division of the people are, many of them, men of character and intelligence. They contend for a more republican form of government; for the abolition of the corn laws, property qualification, &c. all are fully aware that the declaration of war would divide their party and postpone the chances of any changes in the system against which they conflagrate for an indefinite period. Besides in time of war it is hardly possible for the three parties to exist in a state, and such as were not enlisted in the army—for the troops necessary to carry on hostilities, would be levied from the body of the radicals—would amalgamate with either the whigs or tories. The leaders of this division of the people, and those who have the proscription of the views of the party really at heart, may be safely considered as opposed to the war, for these reasons.

The question remains to be considered, whether the tories, in case they should become possessed of the government, a circumstance highly problematical, would be disposed to maintain the present amicable posture of affairs. The arguments on either side of the question are manifold; we think the preponderate in favor of the affirmative. The tory party of England is composed of the nobility, land-holders, churchmen, and much of the commonalty do think that innovations in the existing government would be attended with imminent danger. The first three elements of this party are tories from interest, the last from principle. Each has the means of a vast influence over the popular mind: the nobility and country gentlemen through their large tenantry, the churchmen through the pulpit and the tories from principle by appealing to the grandeur, power, wealth, and vast dependencies of the British crown, acquired under the present form and structure of the government. If there be a war party in England it is this party.

The reasons for the tory party favoring war, are not confined to the justice or the importance of the question at issue. Other causes operate powerfully in producing this state of mind, the most prominent of which is the success which has attended the experiment of "Free Government" in America. The increase and almost magic increase of the United States in all the attributes of a vast, powerful and opulent government, is exerting an influence on Europe which menaces the stability and long continuance of monarchical forms of government. The American institutions are the subjects of general study and admiration, even of those whose interests are directly opposed to any intrusion of the popular principle into the fundamental laws of transatlantic states. The brilliant phenomena of a people trusting to themselves, erecting a gorgeous empire, amid the forests of the new world, with its towns, and cities, and commercial emporiums, springing up like bright exhalations, has captivated many of the aristocratic members of European society, as well as stimulated the commons to possess themselves of the liberties enjoyed here. Against the further spread of this influence the nobility and gentry would in all likelihood incline to interfere the powerful Great Britain. First by crippling this union, and next by drawing the public mind from the artificial and unnatural structure of kingly governments, in which the few are made more powerful than the many. Add to the above reasons the fact, that the breaking out of war, by enlarging the military and naval establishments, creating many new offices which would be filled by younger sons, and the representatives of decayed families, and we have some of the reasons why the tories might wish for war, independently of any considerations connected with its proximate and apparent cause.

But opposed to these reasons, is the fact that the most dreamy and enthusiastic monarchist can have no idea of making a conquest of this country; and that so far as the annoyance of the example of a free government goes, unless a conquest is made, a war would be of only temporary avail, and that the United States would recover more rapidly than England from the unhappy effects of war, and that the only method of retarding the advancement of this nation would be a miraculous blasting of the soil with sterility and the drying up of its mighty rivers. Then in respect to the patronage which the increase of the army and navy would augment, that also would be temporary, whilst the critical situations of some of the British provinces, which would take advantage of the war to make a general stroke, would render the loss of patronage in the loss of dependencies, a circumstance highly probable. Moreover, the interest of all the Russias inaugured from the summit of the Balkan with eyes of delight upon the valley of the Bosphorus, and the exhibited an eqiual partiality for some of the British possessions in Asia. The great northern bear has grown tired of being chained to the arctic pole and is making preparation to extend his paramilitary towards the tropics. With his head resting on the perennial snows of the extremest north, he has already thrust his right foot into the Black Sea, and manifests every desire to bathe the other in the inviting waters of the Persian gulf. Brueen has a growing taste for pine apples and oranges, and a creditable relish for the luxuries of more hospitable climates than his own. Indeed, the Russian is growing too powerful for ignoble ease. And such is her peculiar position at this time, that she has nothing to do but steal a favorable opportunity for extending her dominions in any direction. Her European possessions are bounded by governments almost as despotic as her own—from which she has nothing to fear, whilst those governments England particularly, upon which she has the most to fear are involved in treaties of offence and defence, and bound up in articles of protection and stipulations concerning what is called the balance of power, to such a degree as to keep them continually employed in arranging any little differences which arise among the lesser potentates of Europe, with whom they have alliances. For these reasons, we do not think that either of the parties in England are inclined to a war.—The British empire has much to *fear* from such an event. We do not use the word *fear* in its pusillanimous sense, for timidity cannot be charged upon a people who have dotted the world with their forts and its possessions; whose morning drum-beat awaking with the dawn and keeping company with the hours encircles the whole earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." But they have much to fear in the political acceptation of that term—none than we have; for the United States will recover from a shock of arms—England may!

It remains to inquire of the probability of the tory party making this a question upon which to attack the present ministry. From the tenor of the London Times, the great organ of that party, we should think not. That paper is decidedly in favor of opening a negociation upon a new principle of adjustment. It proposes a surrender, on the part of the United States, of a sufficient portion of the territory in dispute, to allow of a direct communication between Halifax and Lower Canada, upon the condition of England's giving in exchange for it such a portion of New Brunswick upon the Bay of Fundy, as would be its equivalent. The Times said would be satisfactory to Maine, because it would enlarge her boundary upon the coast, and render her territory more compact, and give her arable land for that which is not adapted to agriculture. So far then as the Times represents its party, they are for negociation and not for war. But should the tories, pending the Easter holydays—during which the question has been adjourned—organize an attack upon the ministry, by insisting on war measures, there is very little prospect of their succeeding in driving the whigs from power—and if they did, there is none of their leading hostile steps upon which an event. We may hear of inflamatory speeches, and threats of blunderbuss and annihilation, but we should not complain of such proceedings for few British orators can pitch a war note on a higher key than some of our politicians. But even should the tories force the whigs from the government, they would hardly proceed to hostilities; for few ministers have hardihood enough to propose an unpopular war. The war would be decidedly unpopular, for both whigs and radicals would oppose it.—Those two parties comprise a large majority of the population of Great Britain. The radicals are probably as numerous as either party, although they are not represented in Parliament, on account of the property qualification of voters. They constitute the physical force of the empire, and exert a greater influence on questions of this character, than they do over parliamentary or mostly political questions.

In no contingency, then, do we think a war can be produced by the boundary difficulty. Nothing short of direct blows on the part of the United States will bring it about. We should be prepared for some bitter speeches, and perhaps blustering, but they will be intended for home consumption. It will be difficult for parliament to out blaster congress, if the matter is to be settled in that way; and should it come to fighting, the people of the Union will be found as good at blows as their representatives are at bragging.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the British ship Eendes, from Liverpool with salt and crates, went ashore on the 27th, about 15 miles to the southward of Sandy Hook. When last heard from, she had seven feet water in her hold.

DEBEATING THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD BILL.—This important bill, which has been in discussion for several weeks in the New York legislature, after passing the house of assembly, was defeated in the senate by a vote of 19 ayes to 17 nays on its final passage. Of the 17 son stors who voted against the bill, there were 11 Van Buren men and 6 whigs. Of the 14 senators who voted for the bill, there were 8 whigs and 6 Van Buren men.

INCENDIARIES AT ALBANY.—Four lads have been arrested in Albany, the largest not 18, on suspicion of having occasioned the late conflagration in that city. It is stated they have confessed the crime.

JOHN Q. ADAMS delivered a very impressive and beautiful oration before the historical society of New York, at the semi-centenial celebration of the anniversary of the inauguration of general WASHINGTON as president of the United States.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Patterson, New Jersey, on the morning of the 30th ult which destroyed fifteen or twenty houses and stores.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

We learn by the Mobile papers that a serious fire broke out in that city about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. It commenced in one of a row of five small frame buildings in Water street, between Dauphin and Conti, all of which were consumed. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire or light had been in use throughout the day or night, in the paint shop in which it ignited. The Chronicle says "had there been any wind, in all probability we should have had one of the most expensive conflagrations that has as yet visited us, occurring as it did, in one of the most extensive parts of the city, surrounded by buildings filled with merchandize, which under all the favorable circumstances, were even saved but by the greatest exertions." Amount of loss not ascertained.

☞ The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 3d says "there was yesterday evening six feet four inches of water in the canal, and the river rising.

THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.—Three hundred letters have been despatched from Kentucky to Washington all upon the subject of appointing a postmaster to succeed Mr. Campbell—who has neither resigned, nor has he been yet removed. The rapacious locofocos are not willing to wait until this functionary is displaced or voluntarily throws up his situation; but must step the bare supposition of a probable removal, change in scores for the government patronage.

☞ A violent outrage occurred in the town of New London, Conn. about two weeks since. Two negroes being jostled on the side walk by four young men, an affray was the consequence. One of the black fellows, a Portuguese, drew a Spanish spring bayl knife, and stabbed successively the four young men—inflicting serious wounds on two of them, and gashing the others severely. The negroes were arrested the same night and committed to prison in default of bail.

THE GREAT COTTON CASE.

The many speculations,—*in opinion, we mean, in cotton*,—indulged in of late by a portion of this community, relative to the *many* and *astounding* frauds, *they* supposed a legal investigation into the very extensive operations of Mr Vincent Nolte, would doubtless develope to the public eye, are all, it seems, to be brought to a more sudden stand than even *they* promised in the cotton market. We understand, that by the very active and effective efforts of Col. White one of the attorneys concerned in the case, the whole matter is happily settled—upon something like the following terms, viz: The Citizens Bank agrees to advance to the sellers of the cotton in litigation, the amount, the therefor,—upon the security of Nolte's bills, endorsed by said vendors,—the bank to become the trustee to sell the cotton, and meet the bills when they arrive at maturity with the proceeds of sale.

This we regard as a most fortunate issue of this whole matter; one for which, if we are not misinformed many planters are under great obligation to Col White.

BREAD.

We learn from the Courier of last evening, that the general council, at the last session, passed an ordinance authorising the mayor to regulate the tariff, so that bakers will be compelled hereafter to make five and ten cent loaves. This has been done in consequence of the bakers in the city refusing to take ten cent pieces for more than six and a quarter cents.* A regulation of the kind was the more necessary, as the bits and picayunes are rapidly disappearing from circulation, and it was a just source of murmur, especially to the poorer classes, to be obliged to pay twenty cents for two six and a quarter cents loaves.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Helen Mar, at Philadelphia, brings advices from Buenos Ayres to the 23d February. The following are extracts of letters.

BUENOS AYRES, February 18, 1839.

"The brig Ancona, and is said to be other American vessels, one of them the Eliza Davison, of Baltimore, have into a port about 300 miles below the Plata, and are there loading with produce sent from here at an enormous expense, and are also at the risk of being captured by the French.

February 23, 1839.

Our paper money has been down to 16 for 1, and patriot doubloons at $270, but now have offered for $240, and Spanish dollars 14½ for 1, and it is thought will be lower. There is nothing new relative to the blockade. Produce has risen about 20 per cent, with in the last 5 days. The British packet left here for Rio on the 18th February.

☞ The Iberville Gazette, of the 4th inst., contains the particulars of the trial of *Jacque Duromé* for the murder of *Pierre Bestinabi*, on the 2d December 1837. The prisoner was found guilty, but a motion for a new trial was filed, which the court over-ruled. On the 25 ult. a motion in arrest of judgment was filed on the ground that the prisoner was insane. Two physicians were appointed to examine him, who reported their opinion that the prisoner was of sane mind. Sentence of death was then pronounced upon him by the court.

☞ The editor of the Boston Atlas, who has been sued for a libel—damages $20,000—by the managers of the late Chelsea bank, offers to pay the damages down in advance of the trial, providing *they will take Chelsea bank notes in pay*. The plaintiffs we believe have declined the accommodating offer.

A pump has been invented by a gentleman of the Isle of Guernsey, for ships and mines, which can be made by one man to deliver a hogshead of water in a minute and a half. The ordinary piston of dispensed with, and the vacuum produced by the action of an India rubber bag stretched on wings. In great advantage is, that it is not liable to be choked by sand, wheat or small stones.

Mr. Pog, editor of that able paper, the Baltimore Chronicle, has associated Mr. Parker with him, and the paper will in future be published under the firm of Poe & Parker.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Caddo Free Press mentions the death of Mr. T. W. Freeman Hunter, an Englishman by birth, and clerk of the steamboat Chochuma, who was accidentally forced overboard and crushed against the hull of the boat, while lying at McKinney's landing near Jonesborough. As he has friends and relatives in New Orleans, they can ascertain all the particulars of his death by applying to Captain Wilson of the Chochuma.

THE COTTON and corn of the parish of Caddo are of the finest appearance, and look much better than they did this time last year.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PLAIN TRUTHS WHICH CANNOT BE TOO OFTEN REHEARSED.

It has always been acknowledged by the *democracy* (real, not fictitious) of the country, that freedom of opinion and speech on political subjects is guaranteed to every American citizen, to be exercised without restriction or fear of punishment, and every attempt to violate these rights, has been met with the most unqualified expressions of indignation. When the elder Adams sought to check inquiry into the affairs of government, and silence the voice of discontent, by the passage of his famous gag-law, how loud was the shout which burst simultaneously from the mouths of all intelligent people, and how effectually were both himself and his gag-law put down. This war in the purest days of the republic. And can it be a fact, that in the lapse of less than half a century, we can have in our once independent, that a majority in this country will now see this corner-stone of our sacred temple of liberty removed, and their unpious voices raised in approbation? Can it be there is the difference between the gag-law of Adams and the gag-law of the present administration. Their spirit, their intent is the same, to silence opposition, and they only differ in the mode of punishing offenders. Mr. Adams, however, was willing to allow political culprits the right of defence previous to condemnation, before a judicial tribunal—Not so with the present executive. To the man in office he says in effect, "Let me hear no more of your opposition to me and my government. Keep silence or change your political creed—otherwise a sure and merited punishment awaits you!" The man is terrified to tears, he looks, or pays a heavy penalty to his independence; in the loss of an office, worth, perhaps, from 1 to 6,000 dollars a year—an office which, according to the spirit of our free institutions, belongs as much to him as the president, as long as the only objection to him is opposition to that president. Is the man out of office he says: "I wish you distinctly to understand, that whatever may be your qualifications, whatever your virtues, and however great an acquisition your talents might be to the public service, you may never expect promotion, either as the civil or military list, if you support any other man for president than myself. This is a plain statement of the case, which surely bears a stronger resemblance to the state of things in a despotic monarchy, than any thing that might be looked for in a republic. And how is the latter pill gilded to make honest democrats (and there are many such in the ranks of the administration,) swallow it. It is thus: Firstly, because they have defeated their opponents, insist the leaders, they should plunder them—" 'Tis the victors belong the spoils." So, having the power, they should use the public treasures for their own special purposes, and deprive the poor unfortunate whigs of any direct benefit from funds which every American citizen contributes to create. Secondly—The wheels of government cannot go on smoothly, unless every officer, subject to executive appointments and control, from a member of the cabinet to a petty postmaster, is not a political friend of the president—for, otherwise, says the president, he may find guilt with, and endeavor to thwart my measures." &c. &c.

In the days of Jefferson, a democrat would have treated a charge of fighting for spoils in his party warfare, as an insult, and felt it as such; but the leaders of the party who now assume that name, and are fast bringing it into disrepute, have not even shame enough to conceal their sordid propensities. Democrats, indeed! If the illegal assumption and eager grasping after extensive and varied power, by the political junto at Washington, is not an exhibition of the rankest federalism, then we knew not the meaning of terms, or why the epithet federal was applied to that party by which it got that name. But "what's in a name?" call my dog Pompey, and my negro Cæsar, and you will therefore esteem them as the living portraits of the old Roman generals.

With respect to the second plea put in by the democratic party for their un-democratic conduct, in removals and appointments to office, we would ask, are the people likely to be benefitted by this greasing of the wheels of government by political subserviency? It is not very probable. How do we know that public moneys may not be squandered for the basest purposes, and the vilest services rewarded, when the whole chain of government officers, while the country is allowed to fill them entirely with his own tools—bound together by a unity of interest, and perhaps of crime, where no one could peach without criminating himself.

There is at least a temptation for abuses, which an angel could scarcely resist—and no one will pretend that Kendall, &c. &c. or even Martin Van Buren, and Cagole, though the former has been styled 'heaven-born.' One would think that the president, to show that he courted scrutinies into his official conduct, would have retained a number of his political opponents in office, provided, he could find such an honest and faithful discharge of the high trusts confided to him.

The public interest absolutely requires, that government officers should be promiscuously taken from all parties, or there can be no preventive to fraudulent proceedings, their transactions being so little open to public inspection, and there being always so strong a disposition to shield a criminal, where the honor of the party is concerned. The late and present administrations, to such a degree, have established a different precedent, have done the country an almost irreparable injury.—But in no particular class of offices will the baneful effects of this policy be exhibited in a stronger light, than in the post office department. Talk of the mammoth, monster bank, as you will, and its potency as a political engine, yet were I the executive officer of this institution, I would rather have the post office under my control, filled with posts of my own selecting, than twenty such banks. There is hardly a limit to the power it confers in controlling public sentiment, by advancing the circulation of what is desirable, and retarding that which is the reverse. That it has already been exercised to a very considerable extent, there can be no question; and it remains with the people to say whether its further prostitution shall not be checked. The late administration merits the credit of having discovered the potency of the post office department as a political engine; but the present has improved upon the hint. The post master general was, by president Jackson, for the first time, taken into the cabinet, and the whole department placed under the immediate control of the executive. But, unfortunately for the design of polluting this great channel of political communication, it was under the control of John M'Lean, a man of integrity, who had managed the department in infinitely better than any of his predecessors, and was, perhaps, better calculated than any other man in the nation to fill the office, as far as the public interests were concerned. But this was not long a matter of embarrassment. He was removed—but being a political friend of the administration, was given another office, less suited to his talents. Poor, infirm, indolent Barry was selected to fill his place—and was deposed to bear the cut and cross of a whole nation for mal-administration of affairs, in the management of which he had no share. He was mere ly placed in office for a purpose. Next comes Kendall, the "great bought up!" the Major Dalgetty of the day. Of course there is no lack in him—elevated as he has been by the favoritism of two administrations so far above his moralities or talents.

It is to be hoped that the whigs, in their approaching triumph, will avoid political persecution, however much their feelings may prompt them to retaliation; for it is the only method which has split the present administration, and will carry succeeding ones into power. The whigs, then, of theirs is no virtue or democracy in the American people.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

It is a curious fact, that in the address of Sir Francis Head to the people of Upper Canada, on his mission to Canada, a paragraph, directed against W. L. Mackenzie, the Canadian refugee, is stolen, word for word, from Mr. Preston, of the Louisville Journal, and was attended by him for a political adversary who had awakened his wrath. It is no less curious, however, that the paragraph stolen, is the most piquant and pointed in the whole address.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The paragraph, which the British nobleman stole from us, was a portion of an article that we wrote a couple of years ago, upon Gen. Foote of Mississippi. We are not disposed, however, to censure the English Knight very harshly for stealing from us when he has occasion to abuse Mackenzie. The latter steals abundantly from us, whenever he sits down to abuse Sir Francis, and, unless Sir Francis more alluwed a similar privilege, the belligerents would be fighting on very unequal grounds.—*Louisville Journal.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. A. Beard, at half past 10 o'clock, on Canal st, near the Levee—brandy, gin.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at 4 o'clock, p m, in Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets—furniture.

By M. Barnett, sen. at 5 o'clock, p m, at the Levee—Sea Island cotton press—cotton.

By Herbert & Genac, at 10 o'clock, at the wharf opposite Gravier st—hams.

By J. A. Beard, at 10 o'clock, at the St Charles hotel—a wardrobe and bedstead.

By J. Lecarpentier, at 9½ o'clock, at his auction room—raisins, gin, brandy, &c.

By T. Mossy & Garidel, at 10 o'clock, at 50 Toulouse st—prints, bilkfs, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 1839.

COTTON.—The market is much as it has been for several days past, rather inactive. The sales yesterday were about 150 bales, at prices within our last quotation. Our duties for NEW YORK are to be at 8 o'clock this morning, and the market is lively condition, with sales amounting about 1000 bales up to day.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—The sales of the articles are of limited to small lots, at prices prevalent during the week. Prime sugars are very scarce, and readily command 5½@5¾ cts. molasses 33@35.

FLOUR.—The board of flour sales yesterday, except a few barrels, no change to notice—the whole receipts of the day and some lots would not command more than $6 75.

PROVISIONS.—We have no alteration to notice. The stock is rather dull, dog meat in lots, all others are firm in their demands.

CORN.—The market was dull yesterday, purchasers having only in view a few lots for immediate supply. We heard of a sale of 3000 bbls at 60 cts, delivered during the afternoon, at which the market closed. The receipts are limited to one hundred barrels, to-day.

OATS.—Sales of a full load last week to-day, at 36 cts on the levee. Held at 37½ cts—good clear corn in small lots, commanding the latter price.

WHISKEY.—A moderate demand for exportation for the article. We quote as the extreme rates 21 and 22 cts for retail.

EXPORTS.

Mississippi—Per ship John Cabot, Bulfinch—
Baltimore—Per ship Brannon—40 bbls rosin etc, 676 hides, 97 sheep skins, 70 casks tobacco, 400 casks wheat, 10 bbls do, 2 bbls beeswax, 2 do tallow, 2 do pecans, 20 do pickled oysters, 2 do pickled shrimps, 1 bbl snipe and mudpe.
Portland—Per Dromond—76 bbls flour, 3 bbls and 65 bbls rosin.
Per schr Rob Woodruff—7 bales wheat, 217 bbls flour, 7 bbls do snipe.
Boston—Per barque Shamrock—11 casks 66 bbls 30 lbs tobacco, 2 bbls pork, 196 bales cotton, 1,5 bbls tobacco, 70 pigs lead, 17 bales hides.
New York—Per ship Hampden—Dry goods and sundries.
Liverpool—Per brig Mary—1083 bbls cotton.
Coatzacoalcos—Per brig Mary Pennell—10,000 staves, 300 bbls to hoops.
Pensacola—Per schr David Moon—Small bbls pork, flour sugar, corn and provisions.
Havana—Per schr Cooper Brandon—195 bales cotton, 1125 pigs lead, 1 bale sugar, clothing, &c.
New York—Per schr Shamrock—Dry goods and sundries.
Norfolk—Per schr Lion—20 bbls rosin, 6 packages and sugar.

COASTWISE.—Per ship Cadet, Bulfinch—
Baltimore—Per ship Brannon—40 bbls rosin etc, 676 hides, 97 sheep skins, 70 casks tobacco, 400 casks wheat, 10 bbls do, 2 bbls beeswax, 2 do tallow, 2 do pecans, 20 do pickled oysters, 2 do pickled shrimps, 1 bbl snipe and mudpe.
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Norfolk—Per schr Lion—20 bbls rosin, 6 packages and sugar.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamer at Bend from Red River—Bales cotton 1, 1, 1,