NEW-ORLEANS BEE

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 41 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

COLONEL JOHNSON.

The administration has discovered that the venerable vice president has grown old—old, though it be in the service of his country, nevertheless he has grown old and must retire. To the skillful management of the editor of the Richmond Enquirer has been entrusted the delicate task of ruling him off the track; and that adroit tactician has commenced the work with consummate sagacity. "It has been said," says the Enquirer, "that colonel Richard M. Johnson will retire from the canvass, if it should be the wish of his republican friends." It is very evident that colonel Johnson has not been consulted by the party in this move, or if he has been, his views do not coincide with the annunciation of the Enquirer, else his intention to withdraw would not have been put down among "*the has been saids*," but would have been boldly asserted as was the refusal of Benton and Buchanan to be placed upon the ticket for the office of vice president.

But in the subjoined extract from the Enquirer, two birds are to be killed with one stone. Colonel Johnson is to be "choked off with butter" and Stephenson Forsyth, Polk, and King, of Alabama, brought into view of the respective states to which they belong. The presentation of Stevenson and Polk is to have a captivating influence upon the state pride of the good people of Virginia and Tennessee; in which states the administration is hard up. King and Forsyth are added by way of scattering apples and anodynes more extensively in the south, and the &c. at the end of the list is directed to "all whom it may concern."

We take it for granted that the party intend to run either Stephenson, Forsyth, King, of Alabama, or Mr Polk, in the room of col. Johnson—ruled off. Which of these men has claims to public confidence equal to col. Johnson's? Has either of them performed an equal amount of service, either in the cabinet or the field? Col. Johnson's politics are opposed to ours, but it is about justice to say that he has devoted himself to the duties of the trusts reposed in him with an industry unsurpassed by any man in this union. But, if we mistake not the mettle of col. Johnson, he will not be cuxed out of his present situation with sugar candy words he would infinitely prefer having an open and ingenuous course adopted towards him. The scheme of forcing him into retirement is a manner to preserve his influence, though cunningly devised, will not succeed. The colonel is too old a bird to be so easily limed, and can see 'the spider' in the dumpling as well as the man who poured the sauce upon it.

The reason for dispensing with the colonel at this time, is the thorough whig complexion of the politics of Kentucky. It is thought that, that state is irretrievably lost to the party, let who will be candidate for vice president; and that perchance the selection of Stevenson or Polk would retain Virginia, or bring back Tennessee into the fold. But whilst the vice-presidency can not carry his own state for the administration, his popularity in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arkansas, &c. is very considerable, and had great effect in obtaining their electoral votes for Mr. Van Buren in 1836, and to avoid giving offence to his friends in these states it is to be dealt with in the tenderest fashion possible—Hence the dulcet and supplicatory strain of the Enquirer. Were it not for these reasons, the vice-president would meet with little *scarifier in mode* in his taking off." Mr. Ritchie is too kind by half in his opening assault upon the colonel's pretensions. A. old soldier likes more candor and less cunning. His ears have been too frequently pierced by the *acute notes* of war, to be gratified by the *circumlocutory accents* of political palaverying; and we venture to assert that the Enquirer will have to pitch his key at least an octave higher, before the hero of the Thames will acknowledge himself among the dead.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of March 14.]

"THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—*It has been said that* Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON *will retire from the canvass, if it should be the wish of the republican friends. No man in this country is more capable of such generous effort; for we have strong evidences to satisfy us of his disinterestedness and magnanimity.* Perhaps no public man in America could have displayed higher sentiments than it has been our good fortune to witness in the case of Colonel JOHNSON. We have two letters o' his, written three years ago, which *we value among the most precious contents of our Portfolio.*

"Various speculations have already been made about the next candidate. Several individuals have been named in the public prints and elsewhere. Among these are the names of Mr. FORSYTH, Mr. KING, of Alabama, Mr. POLK, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BENTON, &c.

"The two last gentlemen have displayed *great disinterestedness* on the occasion. We honor them as much for the *prompt* manner in which they disclaim the honor, as for their *magnanimity in declining it.*

"Mr BUCHANAN (among the ablest, most amiable and most distinguished of our statesmen) has authorized the Harrisburg Reporter to announce that he *declines all pretensions*, and Colonel BENTON has come forward under his name to make a similar disclaimer."

CONNECTICUT.

The elections for governor, lieutenant governor, and members of congress, and members of the state legislature, took place in Connecticut yesterday. The candidates for governor were Mr. Ellsworth, the present whig incumbent, and John M. Niles, late locofoco senator. Connecticut has usually gone with the administration. In 1836, on a light poll, she gave seven hundred majority for Mr. Van Buren. In 1837, the majority was considerably larger. In 1838, the state, in common with other portions of the Union, abandoned the administration, and elected a whig governor and legislature, by an average majority of *five thousand*. At the meeting of the legislature, senator Niles was expunged, and Mr. Kimberly, a sound whig, elected in his place. The discarded locofoco was immediately taken up by the convention, and nominated to the office of governor. From that period his efforts have been directed with the most unflagging zeal to success in the present contest. If he can reconvert Connecticut to the locofoco creed after so unequivocal an evidence of her "sober second thought," as that furnished in April, 1838, he must possess even more electioneering tact and cunning than we give him credit for. But knowing the ancient principles of "the land of steady habits," and being perfectly ignorant of locofoco efficiency in all matters pertaining to a closely contested canvas, we consider the result extremely uncertain. The majority for governor or other side, will probably, be very small—not over one thousand or fifteen hundred. After al', it is probable enough that Connecticut will follow the example of her neighbor New Hampshire. In the latter state, the whigs polled up strongly a year ago, but have again relapsed into a deplorable minority. Though Connecticut has never been so utterly tainted with the administration heresy, it is quite likely that there may have been sufficient reaction, to make John M. Niles governor.

With regard to members of congress, things look far more cheerily for the whigs. Prior to this year's elections, six members composing the congressional delegation were always chosen on a general ticket.—They are now for the first time to be elected by separate districts. It is not unreasonable to conclude that one half of the delegation will be whig, which will constitute a clear gain to the whigs, of three members of six with regard to the relative strength of parties in the last congress. If we do not carry a single member, we yet lose nothing, for the whole of the last delegation were locofocos to the core, and if the whigs succeed in a solitary district, it is so much gained. We have, therefore, nothing to fear on the score of the congressional election in Connecticut. We have already a whig senator to the United States, secured for the next six years, and we can lose no members of congress, let the result be what it may.

Returns will come in from Connecticut and New York about the same time, say the middle of next week.

We are compelled, for the want of room, to postpone the publication of the communication of C, and the veto message.

NAVAL.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 30th March says: "The United States ship Levant, Hiram Paulding, Esq commander, went to sea on Thursday afternoon last, bound down to the gulf. The U. S. ship Boston, E. B. Babbit, Esq commander, is ready for sea, and will sail this day or to morrow for New York is Havana. The frigate Macedonian, and ship Erie are making preparations for sea, and are expected to sail in a day or two.

FROM MAINE.

The latest intelligence from Maine is extremely interesting. The house of representatives, after rejecting the resolutions from the senate, advising the withdrawal of the state troops from the disputed territory, whenever the executive should be convinced that Sir John Harvey had abandoned all idea of occupying it with a military force, passed other resolutions as a substitute, the substance of which is as follows.—

"They affirm the indefeasible right of Maine to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of the disputed territory, but waive for the present the exercise of such jurisdiction over that portion of the territory heretofore in British possession. They, however, declare it to be the duty of Maine to exercise jurisdiction over the *whole* territory, so far as jurisdiction is involved in the expulsion of trespassers, and the protection of the public property. They furthermore authorise the governor to withdraw the military, when he is satisfied they are not necessary to sustain the civil force on the territory."

Two other resolutions were passed, the purport of which is, that Maine will not consent to a convention at line, and that in the event of the refusal of Great Britain to assent to a joint commission for the survey of the line as described in the treaty of 1783—then it will be the duty of the general government to take and maintain jurisdiction of the whole territory in dispute.

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 165 to 1. When transmitted to the senate, that body refuses to concur in them, and the subject was still under consideration at the last dates.

In the house of assembly of New-York, resolutions have been unanimously adopted to the effect, that the legislature concur entirely in the sentiments expressed by governor Seward, in respect to the Maine difficulties—approving the course pursued by the president and congress, and stating that the state of New York will extend the efforts of the general government to preserve pacific relations with Great Britain, but will hold herself in readiness for any emergency.

HON JOHN J CRITTENDEN.

The whigs of New-Orleans, entertaining a just regard for the distinguished services of this gentleman, as a faithful, patriotic, and incorruptible public servant, and his noble, efficient, and unremitting exertions in the great cause of the country, have tendered him the compliment of a public dinner. From the subjoined correspondence it will be seen, that circumstances have compelled Mr. Crittenden to forego the compliment so promptly offered him.—but the offer is equally honorable to the whigs of New-Orleans, and merited by the able and accomplished senator, to whom it was made.

New Orleans, March 30th 1839.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

Dear sir,—The whigs of this city have ever regarded you as a prominent member of that band of patriots whose exertions in the senate of the United States have impeded the march of corruption and stayed an some measure the usurpations of an ambitious and venal administration, and as further evidence of their admiration of your inflexible integrity as a statesman, and distinguished urbanity as a man, one of whom Kentucky is deservedly proud, the undersigned have been appointed upon a committee to request you to name a day when it will be your pleasure to partake, and, them the festivities of a public dinner.

We are sir, yours with respect.

Wm. De Buys,	S. J. Peters,
Jh. Pelic,	U. Bouligny, jr.
James Perret,	C. C. Williams,
George Bedford,	J. W. Zacharie,
Wm. Henderson,	Ralph Hubbard,
C. Adams, jr.	H. Lockett,
A. Hoa,	J. H. Dakin,
J. L. Florence,	B. H. Chinn,
Bailey Peyton,	W. C. C. Claiborne,
C. M. Conrad,	Cuthbert Bullitt.

New Orleans, March 30th, 1839.

Gentlemen—

I have had the honor to receive the letter, which you, as a committee on the part of some of the whigs of this city, have been pleased to address me, inviting me to partake of a public dinner, and to name a day for that purpose.

I feel, gentlemen, that it is to your kindness, and to the great whig cause, with which I happen to be officially connected, more than to any personal merit of my own, that I am indebted for this honorable distinction. But I do not, therefore, the less appreciate the honor you have been pleased to do me—of that I shall ever cease to be sensible. It will be a cherished recollection, that must attach me the more to my noble city, and to the great patriotic cause in which we are engaged.

Circumstances, however, oblige me to decline your polite invitation. The time to which my very hasty and unexpected visit to this city must be limited, is too short to allow me to partake of the public dinner you propose.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind and complimentary terms of your letter of invitation, and be so good as to make my sincere acknowledgments to those you represent, for the honor they have been pleased to do me. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

To Messrs. Wm. De Buys, S. J. Peters, J. Pilie, C. C. Williams, U. Bouligny, jr. &c. &c.

PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

The merchants and citizens of the city of Apalachicola, Florida, have recently manifested their respect for their late representative, Joseph M. White, esq, by the presentation of a magnificent silver vase. The workmanship is exquisite as a finished specimen of art. The vase is large and heavy, representing in beautiful chased work the river Apalachicola, the front of the city approached by ships, steamers and boats. The river is overhung above and below with magnolias and live oaks. Upon each handle projecting from the sides is an American eagle, said to be taken from one executed for Mrs. White in gold by a celebrated fabricant in Paris. The top is mounted with a Florida buck bounding through the forest. The inscription on the side stands thus:

"PRESENTED
TO
THE HON. JOSEPH M. WHITE,
BY
The merchants and citizens of Apalachicola, Florida, as a testimonial of their respect for the purity of his private character—admiration for his distinguished talents, and gratitude for his eminent services."

Altogether as a specimen of art, and more so as a specimen of munificent liberality, by the merchants and citizens of one of the most flourishing towns of the state of Mexico, it cannot be seen without admiration and delight.

The merchant's have done us the favor to send us a copy of the letter which accompanied the vase, which we regret to find is too long for our columns. It consists of a recapitulation of the services of the object of their liberality already so well known to the public.—We extract only the exordium:

"Apalachicola, March 1st, 1839.

Hon. JOSEPH M. WHITE.—

SIR—The undersigned have been appointed a committee on behalf of a portion of their fellow citizens of Apalachicola, to tender to you the accompanying vase as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of our distinguished public services and private worth, and as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of your zeal and assiduity in supporting, in your public capacity, their rights and interests.

In making this communication, we cannot forbear alluding to your course of political and official life, marked as it has been by a duration unexampled in the history of our territory, and by results of great importance to its welfare at the most eventful period of its history."

Signed by HIRAM NOURSE,
L. S. CHITTENDEN,
H. W. BROOKS,
WILLIAM J. PORTER,
DAVID G. RANEY,
HIRAM MANLY,
E. BRYANT.

Answered will be found on Chit. White's response to the above flattering testimonial of the confidence and regard of his former constituents.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive from you as a committee of the merchants and citizens of Apalachicola, the splendid vase which in their generous kindness and munificent liberality they have done me the honor to present to me.

I feel myself utterly incompetent to find language adequate to the expression of the profound sense of obligation I am under for this, and all other manifestations of the confidence and consideration of the people of Florida.

I was in your service for twelve years in the congress of the United States, during the whole of which period I received constant evidences of your continued confidence and unabated support, and now that the situation of my private affairs have rendered it necessary that I should devote some attention to them and I have been obliged to resign your flattering unanimous solicitation to return, the pain of separation has some degree been assuaged by the testimonial I shall always have before me, of your affection, and approval. I can say with an illustrious colleague from Virginia with as much truth as he did, that "no man ever had better constituents."

For the last six years, spending my winters in Washington, and summers in Europe, I had but little personal intercourse with my fellow-citizens.—I must say, under these circumstances the instances of such disinterested and unsolicited support, have been shown in our country.

The magnificent vase you have sent me will be a monument of your own enterprize and industry.—You have within four years erected a city in the wilderness, the front of which so beautifully represented, will compare favorably with that of any other in the union.

I shall never cease gentlemen, to cherish for you, and those whom you represent the liveliest gratitude for this distinguished compliment.—I beg you to accept and convey to the merchants and citizens of Apalachicola the assurances of the high consideration of respect, and sincere sentiments of friendship with which I am ever truly yours.

JOS. W. WHITE.

THE EXPRESS MAIL yesterday brought us dates from New York to the 25th inclusive.

The mayor of Brooklyn has offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of James O'Connell.

FORREST is playing at the St. Charles with powerful casts. If he does not attract crowded houses, the people of New Orleans have no taste for the legitimate drama.

PEANUT OIL.—A gentleman of Wilmington, N. C. has succeeded in extracting an oil from the peanut, which has been tried by competent judges, and pronounced excellent for a salad oil or for burning.

We subjoin Dr. Collyer's Letter to the New Orleans public, explanatory of his inability to lecture on Monday evening at the Presbyterian church. The doubt and dread of the wardens of that church lest phrenology should implicate a belief in materialism, would never have induced them to deny to Dr. Collyer the privilege of lecturing on his favorite study, had they ever read Spurzheim, Combe, and Caldwell's masterly refutation of what most thinking minds now consider either an exploded dogma, or at best a pointless argument against phrenology—a mere *petitio principii*. It is the misfortune of phrenology, a calamity which it sustains in common with most novel discoveries in science, that its progress is opposed by the furious zealot or even the sincerely pious with the weapons of theological controversy. These are usually the most effective, because they appeal to the strongest prejudices of human nature. The moment sectarians begin to deal damnation on a doctrine by arraying against it the formidable epithets of "infidelity," "materialism," "fatalism," the minds of the weak and the ignorant become imbued with a holy horror of something frightful and pernicious in its tendencies, and they reject unheard that which unbiassed reason would probably incline them to embrace. The surest, and indeed only plan for the searcher after truth to pursue, is to investigate the principles of a doctrine, before he either admits or condemns it. An ignorant man is necessarily unqualified to pronounce on the merits of any theory—and he who declares that phrenology naturally involves the belief in any doctrine inconsistent with revealed religion, is plainly ignorant of its tenets. But we let Dr. Collyer speak for himself:—

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW ORLEANS.

I here exonerate myself to those who would have honored me with their presence at the Presbyterian church, on Monday evening, 1st of April.

Having received an official notice (too late to announce the postponement) that phrenology was incompatible with the worship of the church, therefore was peremptorily refused the use of it, after my having obtained the sanction of the trustees.

The principal plea advanced, was that the subject led to materialism, and was at variance with the principles of religion. This has been a stumbling block to all the sciences which have adorned and civilized mankind!—Mark! the science of astronomy, the Newtonian and Baconian philosophy, chemistry, geology, &c. Galileo was incarcerated by the Roman inquisition at the age of 70, for demonstrating the truth of the Copernican philosophy—the small fry of the church, (not the truly religious) have persecuted the advocates of geology, because of its supposed contradiction to some favorite dogmas. In fact, the superstitious and bigoted (who are the ignorant) are always ready to raise the hue and cry against any science which does not exactly *dovetail* with their particular cherished and preconceived notions,—therefore why should phrenologists be surprised at the efforts made to undervalue and decry their science.

The subscriber has obtained churches of all denominations in all parts of the Union—but in New Orleans he finds that there is an overflowing of scrupulosity and fastidiousness in this particular. Again, Monday being the celebrated first day of April (all fools' day) throws having the rule of the church, I suppose, were determined to play off a joke, at the expense of the public.

I am the public's obedient servant.

R. H. COLLYER, M. D.

I may be consulted at the Exchange Hotel, room 268, for a few days only.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

The weather has continued clear and fine for business since our last Friday's report, but little animation prevails in any branch of trade. The arrivals of produce continue very light for the season, and holders are generally firm.

In western produce, especially pork and lard, there has been considerable increase in prices, and there is a good retail demand at the quoted rates.

Cotton to the amount of four thousand bales has been taken by the trade, and in some qualities a shade higher is asked. Holders are firm, and we have heard of but few small sales below quotations this week. Our quotations may be relied on as correct for the present state of the market, being the asking rates, and without which no limits sales have been made.

Flour—The trade is in high firm at the quotations. Since our last Semi Weekly Reporter the market has experienced a slight tendency to an advance. Arrivals continue light, and the demand for shipping, decreases. We quote a sale yesterday of 400 barrels, at $6 0, which may at present be considered the extreme rate for large lots. Some small sales have been made at $6 87½, and an advance in the article is asked for small lots. The retail demand is good at the rates quoted.

Pork, unchanged in any case of western produce, has an upward tendency. Since our last Friday's report, an advance of full one dollar per barrel has been experienced, and sales have been made at $21 50 for mess, and $18 to 19½ for prime. The demand at the rates quoted is good for retail sales, but we are not advised of any large transactions in the market.

Lard is left firmly at our quotations. The demand is good, and holders anticipate an advance in prices. Sales have been made at the rates quoted, and made of the most extensive dealers in the article now refuse to sell cash, for a prime quality.

Whiskey is firm, with a good fair retail demand, at the quoted rates. Sales have been made at 45c.

Tobacco—Sound leaf, still we have nothing of interest to note in the market. Small sales in lots, say of 10 hhds have been made at the quotations, and perhaps a shade higher.

Sugar and Molasses.—The demand has somewhat decreased but is yet tolerably in proportion to the supply. See the quotations.

Corn, Hay, and Oats—Rather dull; but little arriving, and holders firm at the rates quoted.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

COTTON, ⅌ lb —			
Lo & Mas.—Georgia and fine	17½	— 18½	
Good fair	16½	— 17½	
Fair	15½	— 16½	fair dem.
Middling	14	— 14½	
Ordinary	13	— 13½	
Texas & N. Orleans—Fine and fine			
Good fair			
Fair			very
Middling			
Ordinary			
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb —			
Fine quality	12	14	
Second do	10½	11	nominal
Common do	8½	9	
SUGAR, ⅌ lb —			
La. good to fine	7½	8½	
Common to middling	6½	7½	fair dem
On plantation	6	6½	
MOLASSES, ⅌ gal —	29	30	fair
On plantation	32	35	demand.
BACON, ⅌ lb —			
Western	20	21	
Baltimore	17	18	Dull
Scotch hemp	16	18	
German	16	18	
HAM, ⅌ lb —			
Western	9	9½	Dull
Northern			
LARD, ⅌ lb —	6 75	7 0	fair dem.
BEEF, ⅌ bbl —			
Cornmon mess	0 00	1 00	
Mess	0 00	0 00	Dull.
Prime	0 00	0 00	
Prime mess			
PROVISIONS, ⅌ bbl —			
Beef, Mess	16	17	
Prime	12	14	
Pork, Clear	22	23	
Mess	20	22 00	
Mess O	17½	18	
Prime	18	18½	fair dem.
Prime O	15	16	
Hog round, ⅌ lb	5	6½	
Bacon, Hams	7	8	
Clears	12	13	
Middlings	9	9½	
Shoulders	7	7½	
Lard, keg	9½	10	
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb	30	00 32	
Western	25	30 00	dull
Whiskey, rectified	45	00 48	fair
Common	00	00 00	none.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Kensington—22 0 bales cotton.
Per barque Prompt—918 bales cotton, 42 hhds tobacco, 138 pipe staves, 20 cons hoops, 500 bills flour.
New York—Per ship Emblem—1 00 bales cotton.
Philadelphia—Per brig Byron—18 hhds pork, 1617 pigs lead (105 kegs lard, 41 hhds tobacco, 16 bales cotton.
Baltimore—Per brig Catherine—26 pigs lead, 118 hhds sugar, 10 bales cotton, 212 bbls beef, 25 hhds 7 cases tobacco, 6 pipes wine, dry goods, hats, shoes, blankets, &c.
Boston—Per schr Richard—1308 bags corn, 11 bbl sugar, 1 bag coffee.
Mobile—Per schr Perseverance—756 coils rope, 16 casks bacon, lots flour, crackers and wine.

IMPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Renown—Assortment.
Baltimore—Per schr Emblem—162 cerrons and 214 pipe copper, 175 bales wool.
Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—22 m fishmeat.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Saxphore from Baton Rouge—12 bales cotton 10 Peters; 9 do M Lee; 15 Burke, Watt & co; 48 A Lashon & co; 9 C Talbert; 50 sundries Adams & Wilson.
Per steamboat Rodney from Lafourche—25 hhds sugar, 36 tierces molasses, W Brown & co; 1 hhds molasses, 15 hhds sugar, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 tcs molasses, Lambeth & Thompson; 25 hhds sugar A Maurin & co; 100 hhds molasses Martin, Fleetwoods & co, and sundries to Slocomb, Richards & co; J McGee.
Per steamboat Gabriele from Vermillionville—40 hides and 40 bales cotton Follain, Belloch & Mason; 12 kegs lard Bailey & co; 17 Layet & Auenbing; 309 C To estate; 41 Hall & Bass, J N Nez; Dennis & co; 16 A Lashon & co; 10 hds leather, 101 skins, J B Nixon, and sundries to others on board.
Per steamboat Bayou Sara from Yazoo City—50 bales cotton Louis Hatch & co; 6 Lanahan & Thompson; 11 Allan, Valentine & co; 16 Robson & Gooch; 36 Merrifield, Perrodo & co; 25 Hines, Watt & co; 35 Merritt, Jennings & co; 100 N & J Bryant & co; 12 W Bryant; 14 Lewis & Bryant; 5 Ingraham & co; 8 M Bell & co; 145 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 10 Richer, Hadley, Dawson & co; 35 Fontaine & co; 12 W M Curtis; 25 keys & dollies, 118 Brick; 6 bales hides J W Mills; and sundries to Walton & Kemp, Taylor & Dewey; R McNair; and J G Bedford.
Per steamboat New Albany from Louisville—60 bbls flour to Starkey & Wottingham, 153 coils rope 24 bales twine, 9 Shannon & Bro; 50 pipe staves, 2 coils rope, Bennett & Thompson; 6 hhds tobacco H Rastman; and sundries to D Demerge; Hefford & Surgenty; Dobson & Brown; Hussey & Roberts; and sundry owners on board.
Per steamboat Cincinnati from Grand Gulf—372 bales cotton to Overman, Dale & co; 99 Keys & Roberts; 63 Maslin, Pollard & co; 6 Newman, Jennings & co; 22 Harrison & Kennedy; 5 do; 106 Buckner, Stanton & co; 7 do W Oakey & co; 1 J Taylor, Gardner & co; 119 Brown, Wood & co; 7 Kesler, Hadley, Dawson & co; 1 J Leland; 35 Allen, Valentine & co; 1 Ingraham & co; 32 Nugent, Tompkins & Watt; 386 W M Curtis; 50 Hobson & Gooch; 1 Ingraham & co; 1 M Bogert; 36 Conner & Bradley; 262 N & J Dick & co.
Per steamboat Ohio from Cincinnati—87 pcs bagging, 4 coils rope, to Ogden & Boutinger; 317 coils rope Lanahan & Thompson; 161 pcs bagging, 181 coils rope, Layet & Auenbing; 6 coils rope Franklin & Hemenway; 1 do Lanahan & Thompson; 15 hhds tobacco H A Wanderer; 30 do Jno Lanahan & co; 13 hhds 2 tcs do Starkey & Wottingham; 1 Margaret Colbert; 6 Bennett, Thompson & co; 1 Dobson; 1 G M Lee; 1 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 49 N & J Dick & co; 17 J Hunter; 100 bags corn Lawrence & Chalmers; 9 pcs bagging H Dick & co.
Per steamboat Eliza Dunham from Vicksburg—27 bales cotton to Kelly, Hadley, Dawson & co; W Bogert; 2 do Follain, Pleasants & co; 114 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 16 Hunter & co; 50 M White & co; 30 Buckner, Stanton & co; 101 G M Lee; 41 Allen, Author & co; 2 Lane, Fontaine & co; 3 J Auenbauer; 50 W Oakey & co; 42 Reynolds, Bryan & co; 8 Adams & Harrell; 1 Lyons, Harris & co; 1 do; 8 Locke & co.
Per steamboat Pet from Apalachicola—175 hides sugar, 5 tcs and 3 hds molasses.
Homochitto River—Per 1 flat boat—127 bales cotton to S Wright.
Hatchee River, Tenn—Per flat boat Pocahontas—14 bales cotton W H Bay; 19 N & J Dick & co; 74 Lockhart, Ferris & Morgan; 36 Allen, Asher & co.
Per do Tenn—Per flat boat—18 bales cotton to Armour, Lake & Walker; N & J Dick & co; and W M Beal.
Illinois—Per 2 flat boats—403 bushels corn, 10,000 bbl lath 500 cubic feet timber, to W M Leigh.
Robinsonville—Per 3 flat boats—1,000 tiles corn, 105 bushels oats, 6 bbls 2 cubic feet lath, 12 bags seed, 75 bushels corn meal.
Cincinnati—Per Hunter 42 flat boats—1270 bids flour, 100 do corn, 2 do lard, 12 do beef, to J Gordon.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Elizabeth—Schmidt & Werner; J Wendt & J Zachariae.
Per schr Charlotte—A P Simpson.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, March 26.—An increased pressure on the money-markets was experienced yesterday, and a good deal of excitement and uneasiness was perceptible in Wall street, though the impact of financial affairs has not been materially varied by any recent occurrences. The causes which are alleged as tending to produce the present embarrassment are extraordinary shipments of specie, the continuous movement of the ruinous effect that the recent failures in cotton may have on the sale of our securities in the foreign market, to which may be added a growing want of confidence in the ability of many of the southern banks to meet their engagements in specie payments, and the continued drain on our banking institutions for the precious metal, to meet our debts. The rates of discount on the south generally are on the increase, and yesterday Mobile paper could not be realized under 1½ ⅌ cent. On New Orleans, on the contrary, 1½ ⅌ cent premium is obtained. At our latest date, most of the banks of the south were drawing freely on the north at moderate premiums, considerably under the report made of the foreign demand on the funds of the same institutions here, and it is to be hoped that the present apparent want of confidence may be in many instances without cause.

Market—Four is firmly held. Brown sugar is held at 8; 37@7 50, which is better. Western stiff at $5 37.

From the Boston Morning Post, March 23.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour.—There has been an increased demand, principally for the British provinces, and the general rule, but prices have further declined; 500 brls Howard street sold at $5, and a small lot of the same brand at $5 12½ cash. Sales of Ohio, via New Orleans, $5 50 @ 5 62½ cash.

Corn—The market this week, generally speaking, has been very quiet and inactive, buyers and sellers both wishing for further accounts from England. To-day (Friday) however, 20,000 bushels sold at prices corresponding to the prices last week. We notice some parcels, good quality, New Orleans, at 74c, cash. There is a good stock on hand.

Provisions.—There have been several arrivals of pork and lard from New Orleans, and sales to a fair extent; pork prime 19½ @ 20 for cash; extra clear, 23@23½; mess 20 for mess, lard 7 @ 7½, according to quality. Beef remains the same, with small sales.

Molasses—Owing to the improvement in some of the southern markets and the backwardness of arrivals here, there has been an animated demand this week at improving prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From the Liverpool Albion, Feb. 7.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Three thousand bags of cotton found purchasers this day, at rates fully equal to those last quoted, the value appears to have gained nothing, but having made any purchases, although they offered for the quantity offered. The business transacted was chiefly in American descriptions, from 7 to 10 ⅌ lb.

The sale since Friday last amount to 19,000 bags, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation.

HAVANA MARKET.

From the Havana Price Current, March 20, 1839.

New Orleans flour	$17@18
Lard, New Orleans ⅌ qual	14@15
Pork, mess northern ⅌ bbl	19@22
Beef, jerked New York and Boston, ardos	12@16
prime and mess ⅌ bbl	12@14
Candles, tallow ⅌ cent	2@0
sperm ⅌ lb	28@37
Sugar	7 11@8 12 rls
Coffee	8½@10½

EXCHANGE.	
London	94@93 prem
Paris	5@5 dis.
Spain	2@1 prem.
New York	3@4½ dis.
New Orleans	3 @ 5 dis.
Mobile dollars	4@5 prem.
Mexican dollars	1@1½ prem.

Freights—For the Baltic, £3 0 @ £3 10 for Hamburg and Bremen, £2 10 @ £2 15 for England, £2 @ £2 5 for Cowes and market in the Baltic £4 2s 6d @ £4 5; ditto north in the Baltic, £4 10s; for France, 40f per ton; for Mediterranean, £4 @ £4 10s; for United States, $1 50@2 ⅌ box sugar, 50@75 cents per bag coffee.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Mar 26	Mexico	Feb 19
Boston	Mar 23	Liverpool	Feb 11
Philadelphia	Mar 26	Baltimore	Feb 12
Washington	Mar 23	Havre	Feb 13
Baltimore	Mar 25	Paris	Feb 12
Charleston	Mar 20	Bordeaux	Feb 12
Vera Cruz	Feb 2	Havana	Mar 16
Tampico	March 11	Kingston	Mar 9

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Kensington, Curtis, Liverpool	H C Cammerk & co
Ship Emblem, Talbot, New York	master
Barque Prompt, (Br) Payne, Liverpool	J Grimshaw
Brig Catherine, Vesper, Baltimore	G Bedford
Brig Byron, Nicholson, Philadelphia	S & J P Whitney
Schr Richard, Baker, Boston	D Marston
Schr Perseverance, Hebron, Mobile	J H Ashbridge

ARRIVED.

Towline Molsey, Heaton, from the Balize—towed to sea ships Arab, Ainsworth, schrs Diligencia, Pusey and Water Witch; returned to town with ship Renown, brig Arabian and schr Emblem. Left N E Bar latest, at 10 a m; no vessel in sight in the offing; 2 barges and several schrs in the river.

Ship Renown, 8—M, 16 days in the Balize—to N P Coster & co.

Brig Architect, Gray, from Gurey's Ferry, E F—in ballast—G Bedford.

Schr Emblem, (of Barnstable) Kelly, 900 Bocamorora, 28th March—master.

Schr Charlotte, Mack, from Pensacola—to master.

Schr Charlotte, Stark, from Mobile—to master.

Schr Gleaner, Potrich, from Pensacola—master.

Steamboat Merchant, Hinton, from Mobile

Steamboat Louisiana, Clark, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Meridian, Paynter, from Mobile

Steamboat Colorado, Underwood, from Vermillionville.

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Gates, from Yazoo City.

Steamboat Orleans Robinson, from Grand Gulf.

Steamboat Ellen Douglas, Baker, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Mississippi, Birch, from Louisville.

Steamboat Rodney, Fontenmore, from Lafourche.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Emblem left at Manzanera, 24th March where Mobile Waterhouse and Dolphin; schr Rose going in over the bar; and schr Mary off, supposed to be the Comanche.

Steamboat Colorado met Dalziel, from Washington, off Nelson in Vermilion Bay; met a Pilot boat off East aux Lakes Chaves, Nashville aground in the Pass; Pocahontas crossing the Bar; Hero at Philadelphia, 20th ult. for New Orleans; Rich, ship at Louis.

The ship Commerce, Julius, for this port, cleared at Philadelphia 20th.

Hero at Philadelphia 20th ult. for New Orleans.

Hero at Holmes' Hole, 21st ult. with a Rebecca and Helen.

Hence at Albany N Y, 20th ult, ship Louisa.

Hence at New York 25th ult, ship Andrew Scott, Ramsay, and brig Romeo, Beasley.

The ships Hastings, Hathaway; Euphrates, Conklin; and brig Alice, Jordan, hence from ports, cleared at New York, the two former on the 20th and the latter on the 16th ult.

STORM.

18th ult, ship Copia, Moore, from New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Emblem—Mrs Mackenzie, messrs A Hussie and A Humphrey.

Per steamboat New Albion—Mrs Bell, messrs J W Hudson, Baker, Albour, W B Pope, Stewart, Mayes, Stevenson, Jones, Goodard, R A Hunter, Hudson, Hassan, J Chabert and 10 in steerage.

Per steamboat Mississippi—Robertson and family, B W Banks, J Wilson, J H Lovelace, Templeton, R C Stoffle, C Devilmount, H Caldwell, C H Tuss, D C Bandolph, C W Campbell, R M Ogden.

Per steamboat Bayou Sarah—J M Arrington, S Armstead, H A Boyce, Dyer, T O Sears, Briggs, D Coleman, A Kaufoff, Pringle, F Bellanton, Stafford, Hathaway, Stewart.

Per steamboat Gabriele—Follain and family, T Park, J Outray, R Campbell, R Dugat, J Beta, G M Hebert, J D Nixon, E Tilbodeaux, G Delafoussade, E P Perrow, Ulysse.

Per steamboat Rodney—Bliss and lady, Tucker and lady, A Millard, de Isaacs, G Winston, Guide.

Per steamboat Memphis—Mr C Brown lady & 2 servants, messrs Gamble and Porter.

MARRIED—On Monday, 1st April, by the hon. O. P. Jackson, Mr. J. L. LEVY, of Grand Gulf, Miss. to Miss SARAH EDWITNA MARKS, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS morning at 7 o'clk, the MERCHANTS' TRANSCRIPT and *New-Orleans Letter-sheet Price Current*, will be published and ready for delivery at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, in the secretary's office, at the rate of $1 00 per dozen.

m13—e—c—f

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN DOLLIVER, consignee of a gold watch per the brig Washington from Philadel