NEW-ORLEANS BEE

BY BELLEU, BULLEN & MARKEY
At No. 5, Carondelet street.

"FAITH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC OPINION OMNIPOTENT."

NEW-ORLEANS
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1839.

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

☞ We refer our readers to the letters of our New York and Washington correspondents for the latest political and commercial intelligence.

OUR DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

We have propounded the query, what has Mr. Van Buren accomplished to vindicate his claim to the support of the people for a second presidential term, and it seems the cursory reflection to furnish a reply—Nothing—literally nothing! His administration so far, furnishes no single evidence of high capacity, exalted patriotism, or profound statesmanship. The executive seems to remain contented with the possession of power, without attempting to render himself worthy of its continuance. He is satisfied to float lazily on the stagnant waters of political insignificance. He makes no attempt whatever to better the existing state of things. Neither in our domestic or foreign relations does he display the resources of a ready and vigorous mind, of an observant, and acute intelligence. For the financial difficulties which lately overspread the country, he had but one remedy, and that so uncertain and inefficient, that it was rejected by a majority which derived its force from the accession of many of his own personal and political friends. The Florida war is as far from a definite termination as ever. Scarcely a week elapses, but we hear of new murders and massacres. Mr. Van Buren appears to consider himself in the light of passive instrument of the late executive—what he failed to achieve, our gloomy chief magistrate does not dare to attempt.

If Mr. Van Buren were an able and efficient president, and there were no other reason for his expulsion from office, than is to be found in the dreadful state of public probity, which has been developed during the last year of his administration, that reason should convince the reflecting of all parties, that a change is necessary. The perfidy, profligacy and contempt of every honest impulse manifested in many of the departments of the general government are such as absolutely to shock the moral sense of the nation. Official honesty seems a stale and worn out jest—men appear placed in office for no other purpose than to plunder the public purse—office holders with their thievish hands, are ready in a hundred different quarters, to filch the hoards of the treasury; while those who fill the many vyed legion, shelter vigilantly guard the public wealth, either number of their kind, or wantonly connive at peculation. Look at the Swartwouts, the Prices, Harrington, Hunters, Boyds and others of the defaulting tribe, and let us ask, what does an administration merit that recklessly suffers millions to be fraudulently abstracted, and permits the perpetrators of these thefts to escape pursuit and scot-free retribution. Was this vile, this desperate system, this defiance of the code of ethics, and the standard of morality, ever beheld under any other administration. Was it witnessed during the presidential terms of Washington the Adams, Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe? Would it have received a moment's indulgence, or would a single partisan press, however unqualified and unpatriotic in its character, dared to have vindicated an administration marked by such flagitious profligacy? Does not every one recall the memorable case of Dr. Watkins, the solitary defaulter during the executive terms of John Q. Adams, and can we forget the shouts of execration raised by the whole democratic press at the wickedness of an administration that could appoint to office a dishonest man?

Upon whom should the responsibility of these terrible delinquencies fall, if not upon the administration. Who holds the plenary power of appointments and dismissal? Who has exercised it with a sickliness of partiality never before employed? And to what cause can it be correctly traced, save to the cold and heartless system of proscription, by which the honest functionary has been displaced to make room for the slavish partizan; the long tried and well approved public servant dismissed to influence in order to supply the "active service" of some unconditional supporter of the administration. There is not a single department of the government that is not rotten to the core—that does not require a thorough purification and radical reform, and this will never be accomplished, until the miserable dolgue which at present misgovernes the country, overturning her energies, and basely discouraging the pursuits and abandonment of every principle of moral honesty, shall be divested of a power, it has so long prostituted to the worst of purposes."

We lay before our readers the following letter from Admiral Baudin:—

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee.

FRIGATE NEMESIS, VERA CRUZ, April 1839.

Gentlemen—I have received the letter you did me the honor to address me on the 11th March, and the package of papers accompanying it. Accept my thanks for this double attention. Since my arrival on this coast of Mexico, I have seen with pleasure, that the Bee, which exerts so powerful an influence over public opinion, has viewed the Mexican question in a favorable light with respect to France. It was not because the Bee was in some measure a well wisher to French interests, it was because, that in this instance the cause of France was that of reason, justice, humanity and civilization. Every other nation, maintaining any intercourse with Mexico, will reap the fruits of what France has accomplished; and I am rejoiced at it, for every nation has a creditor interest here—that of suppressing the vexations which the bitter leaven of Spanish jealousy and hatred has heaped upon foreigners in every part of the two Americas formerly under the Spanish yoke. It has been published that I have treated the Mexicans with too much indulgence; and the Bee while sufficiently upon my conduct, with much kindness has almost repeated, me for my lenity. The editors of the Bee should correct this impression. Whatever were the injuries which Mexico had committed, the honor of France required that we should not abuse our strength, but should exhibit magnanimity proportional to the entire attention demanded.

The treaty of peace and amity, secure to our citizens sufficient reparations for past injuries, and a guarantee against future ones. Reason should necessarily preside over all human operations; and France could justly exact more than she has obtained. She might certainly have had the poor satisfaction of inserting in the treaty of peace, conditions humiliating to Mexico but I consider it unskillful policy to have the germs of hatred in a treaty of peace. A nation may pardon those who conquer her—she never forgives those who humble her. Men of my age know that what we lost to Prussia in 1807, and what Prussia lost to the Polacks has been to both nations a source of continual resentment.

Receive, sirs, the assurance of my distinguished regard CHARLES BAUDIN.

MAINE—The spring municipal elections in Maine have generally resulted in favor of the Whigs. Calais, Waterville, Belfast, Wiscasset, Milner, Augusta, Greene and Wilton, all of which towns were represented in the Legislature by locos, have elected whig town officers.

☞ The violent rains that fell in New York on the 13th, have occasioned considerable damage in the vicinity. At Poughkeepsie, mill dams, wooden bridges &c. have been carried away.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—A fire broke out in Charleston, about a week since, in the back shop of Mr. Tharin, wheelwright, which consumed it and an adjoining building. The flames extended to the opposite side of the street, and destroyed a grocery store owned by Mr. H. Joye.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—On the 17th, the third story of two warehouses in South street, Baltimore, were destroyed by fire.

SUB-TREASURY.—Since the locofocos have carried the charter elections in New York they have resumed the issue they had previously discontinenced of sub-treasury and no sub-treasury. Their abandonment of the question prior to the contest was merely a *ruse de guerre*, to entrap the semi conservatives. They pretended at the time that the sub-treasury was dead no longer before the people. Bring new reluctant to power, they do not hesitate once more to adopt the hantling.

CHARLOTTE NAPOLEON, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, is dead.

NOVEL TRIMMING.—A scientific correspondent of the New York Era, makes the following proposition, and says he can defend their adoption:—

"Thesis 1st.—Neither the south nor any other place net is held in its orb, or moved in its sphere by the attraction of the sun.

"Thesis 2d.—The tides are not produced by the attraction of the moon.

"Thesis 3d.—The magnetic needle is not attracted at all by a real or imaginary pole, pointing a hundred yards.

STEAM VESSELS OF WAR.

We are glad to learn that the board which has been sitting at Washington, to devise and recommend plans and models for steam vessels of war, have determined to build two steam vessels each 1000 tons burthen, to carry 10 guns each, six times bomb cannons, and fight 10 pounders.

One is to be constructed at the Brooklyn navy yard, under the superintendance of Mr. Hunt. The other, it is supposed, at Philadelphia.

The American Museum of Literature and the arts for April, has been received. It improves with age. The leading article on "motives" is a fine specimen of metaphysical discussion applied to the advancement of intellectual and moral truth. There are several interesting tales and sketches in this number, the entitled the "Philosophical Eater," abounds in lively humor and originality. Among several pieces of poetry, above mediocrity, we notice "a birth day in Scio," by Pierpont, and the second part of a remarkably beautiful poem by N. C. Brooks, called the South Sea Islanders. The most interesting article in the periodical is, to our mind, a disquisition on the life and writings of Richard Bentley, the Parr of an earlier age of learning and literature, whose sacred erudition and gigantic powers of controversy were the wonder of the latter portion of the 17th and first half of the 18th century.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

New-York, April 19th, 1839.

Stocks in Wall street, have this day experienced a shade of depression in prices from yesterday, but holders generally, are firm, and confidence undiminished. The money market still presses, but not more so than for the last ten or fifteen days.

There has indications in shippers to purchase cotton at the advancing prices, full half a cent on the prices previous to the arrival of the Great Western; New Orleans, 13½ to 15c., according to choice lots are held at 17½ cents. In flour, nothing doing, except for home consumption. Exchange continues very heavy at 9½ for the Great Western; she will fill on the 25th. The sales of cotton yesterday were from 500 to 600 bales. The operations of this day are not yet known, but probably 5 or 600 bales. The depressed state of stocks is some drawback on shipments of every description. Flour remains nearly stationary, but I set down the Southern at 7 60 @ 7 62½. Cotton—700 bales. The prospect rather a decline than an advance, as the weather is cool and snows be favorable, and still from Ship. Br. throws into this market an increased quantity.

We have this day received partial returns of the election in Rhode Island, for governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the legislature. From three towns it is probable no governor has been elected—some division in the which votes inclined them to the various candidates, Mr. Springer and Mr. Dorrance. The former has a majority over the last two candidates, but not a majority of all the votes given, which is necessary to an election, at the first trial. A plurality, the next trial, elects. The whig lieutenant governor is probably elected, and an overwhelming majority of whigs in both branches of the legislature, so that Rhode Island remains firm and unshaken in the support of our principles.

The Globe is publishing the opinions of one of the London editors, as to the policy that minority of Mr. Van Buren in a parties adjustment of the north east boundary question. In England, as well as in this country, there are two sides to this question. The tory papers appear to understand the president, and to appreciate his influence and motives on all his recent movements. "The London Times of the 14th March says:" As for Mr. Van Buren whose useful influence over congress, of the people of the Union, a precisely his—we could wish the stream of opinion and swim with it. His re-election appears to be just of the fruit of his subtle policy; and that in the judgment of a personage of his calibre, is worth all the sacrifices that ever were approached. Our only hope is in the good sense of the American people, which generally has shown no wish to quarrel with us."

Another paper, under date of the 21st March, speaking of the president's message of the 26th February, says:—"The president has contrived to throw a thin gauze of decency over his proceedings, and they are, on the face of them, decent and moderate enough. Yet, it appears to us, that he really wants no enlargement, any strong party in the nation, and on few subjects, whether of peace or war, or neutrality, or prosecution, is willing whatever congressing, be prescribed to him, prefer it travels the beaten path of election."

The effect of the late triumph in this city at the late election, is clearly visible in Albany. Previous to that event, the whigs in the legislature, long their power, were rapidly falling into collision and disorder, especially on the internal improvement question. Giving the city of New York to the Fanny Wright party, the whigs would yet have a majority of ten or twelve in the house of representatives of the state legislature, and they have nobly sunmounted business, as of shall and that alone, was to be their majority. Harmony and conciliation is the order of the day, and it repeat with fairer sprinkings so that the state shall without the vote. This is the opinion also of the whigs of the interior. There is no desponding, but gives anxiety, on the subject. At the same time, we firmly believe that we shall carry the city against November.

THE EXAMINER.

New York, 20th April, 1839.

The money market is easy to-day, in consequence of the Banks discounting short paper, with some freedom. The stocks continue firm at improved prices. At the board of Brokers, this morning, but little disposition to speculate was established. There was, however, apparent confidence that the present favorable state of things will continue. Bank of the United States has fallen off, from yesterday, about 1 per cent, holders being willing to sell at 15, but no buyers at that rate. It may be quoted at 14½ to 15, and the Exchange on London as late opened 9½ to 9¾. Much difficulty in selling southern drafts, at first sight of the market here. The accounts which are hourly bringing New York into market, and those when drawn by well known houses, will have a decided preference over southern exchange.

In the Cotton market, this week, considerable has been done at the improved prices, being as heretofore stated, full half a cent since the arrival of the Great Western. Up to last night (Friday) being five days of the week, the sales amount to 3,200 bales. This day (Saturday) will probably add another 4,000 bales to change hands, making the prime total for the week about 8,500 bales. The market remains firm, for New Orleans and Mobile at from 16½ @ 17½ cts. In flour, for shipping, very little is doing, no foreign market offering inducement to ship at present prices. The demand, therefore, for domestic consumption is regular, and the article not depressed.

The exchange on Alabama and Mississippi is growing worse, and an impression prevades the community that there is but little reason to hope for any improvement. This impression operates very unfavorably, and must tend to keep it lower than it would justly. Bank checks are selling at a discount of from 8 to 10 per cent. Rates that must prove ruinous, if continued to the Mercantile community; a and that portion of them that have sold goods, in the expectation of realizing their debts at 6 to 8 per cent discount. In relation to this loss on money actually collected, the tardiness of remittances, is a source of great complaint, and loss produced, and will continue to produce much embarrassment.

The west bound has totally subsided. The Maine Legislature is no longer talked of by politicians or would-be statesmen. The whole good appears to be understood as a mere political amusement, to produce excitement for electioneering purposes. While it is admitted by all parties that the question ought to be finally settled, in some way, it is rightly thought, that it would not promote the settlement, and that such a course would be not advantageous to both countries. Let it be avoided, as long as the can be done without sacrifice of national honor.

THE EXAMINER.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS COURIER, April 26th.

"You will find some of the morning papers full of observations about the dismissal brought to the British minister, Mr. Fox, from his government, by the Great Western, and in a fairly detailing that lord expressions on the part of Great Britain respecting the boundary, have been transferred to Washington. This is at least premature. The nature of these dispatches will not yet have been made known, but it is important that they make no important alteration in the progress of the negotiations, and Mr. Van Buren and his cabinet will await the arrival of Lord Ashburton, which is expected from Quebec to the south of Boston, before they determine on adopting a special mission."

I am happy to state that it is generally from the great commercial cities concur in approaching that the effect of the intelligence brought by the Great Western has not most inspiring on every branch of business. The ice is broken up and the current of commerce is again running freely and feeling. No long apprehension of the slightest apprehension of war. The public good interest appear about to give entire satisfaction on this point. The accounts from England, also, show the continued credit of our state stocks, and put down the croakings and doubtings of those who are gonfalonically suggesting that the credit of our state stocks cannot be maintained in Europe. The news also goes to show that the financial operations have gained the victory in the election war, carried on between them and the manufacturers of England. On the other side people have been forced up near the point where they ought to be, certainly worth now nearly double what it would bring twelve months ago—and the advance has been pocketed, chiefly by the Americans.

The locofoco party are making Herculean efforts to carry the state of New York, as they did the city—a buy you may feel the strongest confidence that the state is safe for the friends of the constitution, law, and order. A letter from the city under date of April 18th says, "The state ought to be whig, impregnable." The country local elections are more decidedly in our favor than the elections of last fall; moreover, it is hardly within the bounds of possibility to make the next state of this state other than whig; and then the city of New-York is not absolutely necessary for the assembly. Besides all this, the administration party have not the least security for their temporary triumph here. The "outside rows" of the city are gathered by the hot-bankers of the dismissed officer these colleges of gamers. The "indefatigables" are proscribed or left by black legs. The "special riders" are gamblers without hells. The "bummers" are boxers and rowdies. Such as cannot stand against whig champions a single year.

Your readers will remember that at the election held in New Jersey for members of the present congress, last autumn, the contest was so close as to throw some doubts over the result; but in the end the whig candidates obtained the returns, as being all duly elected. It being understood that the election of five out of the six members would be contested, these five whigs have made a proposition that both parties should resign all claims to seats under the late elections, and submit the matter to a full and fair trial before the people of the state till election. This the opponents of the return have peremptorily declined. This is likely to cause a great and very important issue at the next session of congress.

The Globe is filled, day after day, with elaborate articles on the whig publications in Virginia—showing the anxiety and doubt of the party about the result. Mr. Moore, the whig opponent of Mr. Craig, (loco,) Mr. Slaughter, the whig opponent of Mr. Banks, (loco,) Mr. Barton, the whig candidate in the district lately represented by John M. Thomas and also the whig opponent of Mr. Morgan, who electing with great success in their respective counties and districts, which were represented in the last congress and legislature by Van Buren men. If they beat their opponents Van Buremen and Jacksonians are dead and gone in Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The whigs of the south district of North Carolina, have nominated colonel Sampson Biddle, of Craven, as their candidate for congress, in opposition to the present administration incumbent Charles Shepard. This gentleman was elected as a whig, but became a convert to sub-treasury locofocoism. In the thirteenth district Mr. James Graham, whig, is a candidate for re-election.

GENERAL GRATIOT'S CASE.

Our readers probably remember that this officer was dismissed, a few months since, from the army, under the charge of defalcation—a charge denied in date by the defendant. The government resorted to legal means to prosecute its claims, and the suit came on for trial on the 10th inst. before the Federal Circuit Court for Missouri. A balance of money amounting to $30,000, appears to advanced to the defendant, was claimed by the government. Gen. Gratiot, on the other hand, claimed an offset of larger sum, for extra official services rendered by him, in directing and superintending public works of a civil nature, not within the scope of his military duties, and in the labor and responsibility of disbursing public money.

The result of the trial is somewhat singular, and would incline to the belief of Gen. Gratiot's innocence. It is stated in the St. Louis journals, that after all the evidence had been given to the jury, and the jury of the case discussed before the court, on the third day of the trial, the court closed the case, instructing the jury positively to bring in a verdict against the defendant's claim of set off, adding that the services rendered by him in relation to civil works were not extra, and that therefore he was not entitled to any compensation for such services, although they occasioned, according to the strong details of the case, three times the labor of his military duties proper. These instructions were declined by the jury, who considering the evidence in favor of the defendant satisfactory and ample, declared they could not conscientiously give a verdict against him. The jury remained in confinement four days, and were then dismissed by the adjournment of the court.

The St. Louis Bulletin observes: "It is proper to remark that as far as we have understood, there was no mistake of party politics in the jury. It was composed of gentlemen of both parties, and of entire strangers to Gen. Gratiot."

It is said that two of the jurymen were in favor of obeying the instructions of the court, and were disposed to give a general verdict for the defendant.

☞ S. B. SENATOR.—The locofoco majority in the New York senate in the extremity of their hate against Mr. Tallmadge, seem utterly reckless of consequences. They will continue to play the profligate and dispotic game commenced at the very first indication of the disposition on the part of the whigs, to return Mr. Tallmadge to the United States senate; and they have determined to continue it to the end of the session, despite the universal indignation and opprobrium heaped upon them from every part of the state. A bill providing for the choice of U. S. senator in the usual and lawful mode, by joint ballot, lately passed the house of representatives by a large majority; when brought before the senate, it was rejected, with the opposing vote of every Van Burgh member. These flagrant outrages of justice, by the locofoco senators will only have the effect of nerving the whig party through the state for the contest in November, and of purging the senate chamber recreant contemners of right, who now disgrace its halls.

☞ The trial of Geo. WASHINGTON DIXON for a libel on the late Mr. Minturn, has occasioned an extraordinary degree of excitement in New York. After a protracted hearing of evidence, the jury were dismissed, and returned into court a few hours after, stating that they could not agree. Three times they were sent back, and three times they returned, the foreman stating each time to the court that there was not the least security for their temporary triumph here. The "outside rows" of the city are gathered by the hot-bankers of the dismissed officer these colleges of gamers. The "indefatigables" are proscribed or left by black legs. The "special riders" are gamblers without hells. The "bummers" are boxers and rowdies. Such as cannot stand against whig champions a single year.

☞ The governor of Illinois has appointed Mr. John Reynolds, a member of congress elect, and member R. M. Young, commissioners to negociate a loan of four millions of dollars.

Mr. WEBSTER, it is said intends visiting Europe with his family. He will embark from New York about the first of May, for Liverpool, returning in the autumn.

Mr. Pontois, the French minister at Washington, returns to Europe by the Great Western. Mr. Pontois will resume charge.

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The New York Herald speaks in terms of positive rapture of a full length statue of the youthful queen, executed by Stout, an American artist, not more than five and twenty years of age. It is difficult to decide whether Connott be in jest or in earnest; for his encomium, though written with his usual raciness and warmth, appears so highly colored that we must either believe the statue in question to be a modern wonder, or that the Herald man is pulling his readers to the top of their bent.

☞ The expected duel, between Major McArdle of the Vicksburg Whig and Dr. Hagan of the Sentinel, took place a few days since. The parties met, and exchanged two shots without effect. A suspension of hostilities followed; but Mr. McArdle not feeling himself satisfied, the combatants had another rencontre, and at the first fire the editor of the Whig received his opponent's ball in the fleshy part of his thigh, which put a stop to further proceedings.

Mrs. CHEEVE'S benefit is announced for this evening. There are few better and more respected actresses in America than this lady. She has laboured long and assiduously to please the public during the past season—the public should now contribute liberally to her benefit.

☞ Banking, Capital in Virginia. The total increase of capital by the acts of 1837 and 1838, amounts to something upwards millions of dollars. When the banks now in the process into effect, the whole capital will be located as follows:

Richmond,	$3,685,000
Norfolk,	1,180,000
Petersburg,	1,000,000
Lynchburg,	875,000
Wheeling,	1,000,000
Winchester,	300,000
Fredricksburg,	300,000
Portsmouth,	250,000
Clarksville, (Mecklenburg,)	200,000
Danville,	250,000
Staunton,	300,000
Charleston, (Kanawha,)	600,000
Parkville, (Prince Edward,)	300,000
Boonsville or Charlottesville, (Albemarle,)	100,000
Abingdon or Washington, (Washington,)	150,000
Winchester, (Stafford,)	300,000
Lexington, (Loudoun,)	300,000
Charleston, (Jefferson,)	200,000
Romney, (Hampshire,)	225,000
Staunton,	300,000
Warrenton, (Fauquier,)	150,000
Wellsburg, (Brooke,)	100,000
Gettysburg, (Wood,)	100,000
Morgantown, (Monongalia,)	100,000
	$13,578,000

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Blache, at 4 o'clock, p m, in Magazine, between Burgundy & Rampart st—furniture, &c.

By M. Barnett, sen. at 4 o'clock, p m, in Magazine, between Burgundy & Rampart st—furniture, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET, April 29, 1839.

Trade has shown a little more life this morning than for many days past. Sales of coffee were on the spot of 75 bags Rio, at 8c cash, 6 mo. Sugar continued to show some inquiry, and a small parcel of Havana sold at 6½c, 4 mo. Molasses—No large sales nothing doing of Brown Havana on the grounds, and Havana and Muscovado Mo & g at 29c nom.

MOBILE MARKET, April 27.

Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to 2300 bales—2 of 10 bales took place at from 16 to 17c per lb, according to the quality, being generally about the same as last week. Sales of the week are 1000 bales for Liverpool, bringing down the total. The stock of cotton in and nearby shipping yesterday at high water was 22,000 bales. Freight—Nothing doing of the importance to report, holders being very firm in their notes, and asking full rates for cotton to Liverpool. Very large holders are expected to be about on the ground, and the first that in the city are coming in, the cotton is turning low, but expect to become light.

LATEST DATES.

New York,	April 24	5 days
Boston,	April 24	Mar 23
Philadelphia,	April 20	Mar 23
Washington,	April 20	Mar 23
Baltimore,	April 20	Mar 23
Charleston,	April 13	Mar 23
New Orleans,	April 6	Mar 23
Tampico,	April 10	Mar 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

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By J. B. Blache, at 4 o'clock, p m, in Magazine, between Burgundy & Rampart st—furniture, &c.

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NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1839.
President, B. J. Peters, Esq.
First Vice President, W. L. Hodge, Esq.
Second " Jno. A. Merle, Esq.
Committee of Appeals, for 1839.
James Dick, Jas. H. Leverich,
H. C. Cammack, Abijah Fisk,
P. O. Sayre, Seth Thompson.
Committee of Arbitration for the Month of April.
J. B. Hagan, A. Hodgson, jr.
J. N. Hyerhoes, G. Schmidt,
H. W. Hills, G. Gaddis,
Wm. Hodges. CHAS. BIGGS, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE—Passengers per packet ship SARATOGA, Hachiney, for New York, are hereby notified that the ship will positively leave the levee on Tuesday next, the 30th inst. at 6 o'clock p. m. at which time passengers will please be on board. The ship sails astonishingly a few more than any ship engaged.
a27

THE EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON THE 30th APRIL 1839.
PUBLIC EXHIBITION
of the pictures of BOISSY D'ANGLAS at the national exhibition, by VINCHON
A Scene from the French Revolution.
Day of the 1st Prairial, year 3 (May 20th 1795)
This splendid and true production, delineated one of the most dramatic scenes of the French revolution, the incident in the life of *Boissy D'Anglas*, exhibiting the head of the deputy *Ferraud*, which was presented to him transfixed on a pike, in the midst of a popular mutiny.
This *chef d'œuvre*, which has obtained in France the most triumphant success, is exhibited in a tasteful and elegant upboard for the present, only the grand of the ancient pressure, behind the principal the grotesque hanging in St. Peter street, between Chartres and Royal, where it may be seen from 8 o'clock, A. M. till 5 P. M.
For admission 50 cents, Children half price. Season Ticket, $3.
18—3m

PANORAMA OF PARIS and its environs.—As this painting is shortly to be removed to Europe, it will only remain open until the 30th of the present month. It may be seen opposite the St. Charles Theatre.
a8 :

NOTICE—The creditors of the estate of R. Tassot and A. Bohmare are requested to call at the counting office of the undersigned, to receive their dividend.
J. ALBERT,
a29-3t 36 St. Louis street.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS—Mr. D. Rice, Manager for the above work, is now in this city and will remain a few days. Those persons who have subscribed and made no call at the above work, can now be supplied with the remainder complete, either in numbers or in a splendid style of binding.
Copies of the work to be seen at the New Orleans stationers warehouse, NORMAN, STEEL & Co.
a29

MISSING from ship Renown from Philadelphia, A. Shakespeare Co; 2 casks containing LU, Wadsworth & Co; 2 casks containing LU, Wadsworth & Co; 2 casks marked T P Hickman, 1 cask marked R H Law, and 1 keg marked W W & W R Hunter. Whoever has the same will oblige by giving information to N F COMLY & Co, 97 Canal st.

TO PLANTERS AND FACTORS—The subscriber has on hand and is receiving by every packet from Philadelphia, a large supply of all kinds of plantation wheels, light and heavy carts, wagons of all sizes, ploughs, harrows, timber wheels, carts and wheel barrows; wood barrows, trucks, axletrees, &c, all from the well known manufactory of John Wood, and which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES D BENGERE,
a29 16 Carondelet st.

MERCHANTS STORE.
MORISON'S HYGEIAN UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, was first introduced in this city (and state) more than six years ago, and sold at 21 Chartres street, at which place a constant supply is always to be had, either wholesale or retail, in packets at 1, 2 and 3 dollars, with ample directions, as others are numerous inventors contending to sell the genuine hygeian vegetable universal medicines. This is to caution the public not to be deceived by the plausible advertisements which daily appear in the newspapers, and are professing to have the genuine article for sale.
Let those in want of them call at 21 Chartres st, where they will by certain to obtain the pure, unadulterated hygeian vegetable universal medicine, which has never failed giving general satisfaction to thousands, and has been the means of saving more lives, and sold at the Bookstore of
DAVID FELT, 21 Chartres street.
The genuine are never sold at drug stores. a29-12t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing back to the lower state prison pass, or lodging in one of the jails of this city, the boy WILLIS, run away since the 2nd inst. He is 6 feet high, dark complexion, and a well made fellow; he is in the habit of cutting down his eyes and raising his right arm when spoken to; he has a light scar extending on his left cheek down to his lip. He had, when he absconded, a sorrel hatter cap and other clothing, which he is supposed that he is concealing himself in the upper faubourg, about the cotton presses, or foundry, or will endeavor to leave the city, and cross the lake, or embark on board of a steam boat or steamboat.
Captains of any craft whatever, are hereby forbidden not to harbor him, for fear they should be subjected to the extent of the law.
D F GREER.
New Orleans, April 27, 1839.

DISTRICT COURT—No 13,873—Patrick McCabe vs Cyrot Gentner—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable district court of the first judicial district of the state of Louisiana, and by consent of parties, will be sold at exchange, by St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Saturday the 1st of June next, at 12 o'clock, M.
A certain negro man slave named Philip, aged about 36 years. Seized in the above suit.
Terms three and six months credit for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the plaintiff and secured by mortgage, till full paid.
C F HOZEY, Sheriff.
a30

DISTRICT COURT—No. 16105—John P. Dunn vs. Paul K. Sheffield and Helen Maria, Test. tutrix and Guardian of Mary Ann Breton.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets in this city, on Tuesday, the 28th May next, at 12 o'clock M.
A certain Lot of Ground, situate on the bottom in front of the church in St. Mary, designated as No 1 on the original plan made by the city surveyor in May 1836, and annexed to an act of conveyance made by the United States to Henry Grant, and C. S. Oldap before Carlisle Pollock, notary, the 3d June 1836—and lot measures 81 feet 3 inches front on Delord street, by 60 feet 1 inch in depth, American measure, together with the building thereon, consisting of a empty house, seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash.
C F HOZEY, Sheriff.
a29

NEW WORKS—The American Jewess English Directory, containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the flower garden, hot house, &c. to which is added a treatise on the grape vine, by Hoare, Brant.
Pericles and Aspasia, by W. G. Landon, in 2 vols.
The Cabinet Minister, by Mrs. Gore, author of Hungarian Tales, &c, &c, in 2 vols.
Abercrombie on the Christian Character, and the advantages and discipline of the mind. Just received and for sale by
WM. McKEEN,
cor. Camp and Common st.

JUST Published, and for sale at the New Orleans Bookstores Warehouse.—The Lady Bountiful and his Water Lots, with other sketches, by G. P. R. Morris; Travels in Hindostan, Malacca, Siam and China, by H. Malcolm, in 2 vols. Pictorial Sketches of eight years in Washington, by Rev. M. D. Bakeswell; Geology, by Prof. Silliman; Pericles and Aspasia, by W. S. Landor; Cobbe's Sick Manual; American Gardener's Companion.
NORMAN STEEL & CO.
14 Camp street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—Runaway from the plantation of Mr. V. B. Marmillion, parish St. John Baptist, the negro ANTONY, aged 40 years, 5 feet 6 inches in height, very black beard, speaks English and French. The above reward will be given to whoever will return him to his master, or to the subscriber at 171 Gravier st.
A. MARTIN

DONT TALK WHO'S AFRAID NOW!!
THE way the big prizes are stolen SCHUYLER'S is a caution,—go to no other place for the capitals.
Look at this!—Drawing of the Louisiana (Gregory's lottery,) which took place last evening, at the Exchange hotel:
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 51, being the capital prize of $10,000. Was sold at Schuyler's, No. 10 Canal street, to Mr. James De Lilly, of Cincinnati, (Ohio.) Mr. DeLong purchased a ticket at Schuyler's Cincinnati, which he brought to be examined, and lo! the ticket was a prize of $100, which he invested by taking a package in the lottery drawn last evening, and in the package was the capital of $10,000. There is no humbug in this. Mr. De Long is well known in Cincinnati. We publish his name by his own consent.
a26 1w

BY DIDION, BROKER.
A HOUSE in Perdido street, St. Mary's faubourg, with four rooms and five places, large kitchen, on a lot 36 feet, 7 inches, fronting Perdido street, by 119 feet in depth, between Cirque and St. John sts.
The proprietor wishing to sell immediately, the house may be obtained for $3,500,—$1,000 cash and the balance payable in 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes endorsed and mortgaged. This house is lined for $18 per month—the lease will be continuously the present owner.
a29-3t

SEALS, STAMPS, &c—Motto seals with beautiful devices; letter stamps with plain boxes, for sealing wax; letter stamps, ivory stamps, fine silver, gold and silver stamps, &c, a fresh supply received and for sale at the New Orleans stationers warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st.

Office Firemen's Insurance Company, New Orleans.
IN pursuance of an amendment of its charter, this company will hereafter insure against marine and river risks.
a15 R. C. TRACY, Sec'y.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—Wanted, a steam's owner's—A first rate Engineer, for sale, apply to
S F SLATTER,
a26-tf 34 Carondelet st.

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA STATE M. & F. INS. COMP'Y.
New Orleans, April 25, 1839.
The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election, for seven directors, will be held at this office on Monday the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. when a statement of the affairs of the company will be presented.
JOHN K. WEST, President.

THE subscribers have received per barque Pedro Suzanne, from Bordeaux, an assortment of choice and genuine old wines, which they offer at reasonable terms, in boxes of 50 bottles, St. Emilion, margaux medoc, St. Estephe medoc, St. Julien medoc, chateau margaux, chateau Lafitte, chateau Margaux, chateau Latour, chateau Lafitte, chateau Margaux, chateau haut brion, grande lafitte, the grande Grave Beaubaron.
Red Bordeaux wine, in casks—margaux Medoc, St. Estephe medoc, St. Julien do, premier Graves, Bordeaux, chateau margaux, chateau Lafitte, chateau Latour, chateau La Rose, chateau haut brion, brosne mouton, Leoville medoc, white Bordeaux wine in bottle, sauterne, barsac, preignac, graves.
JOHN T LAGUERENNE & Co,
a23 9 Toulouse st

PLANTATION MEDICINES.—The subscribers, aware of the importance to planters and physicians, of having medicinal articles such as effect are fresh and genuine, have taken particular care in the selection of their stock, and finish the arrangements they have made in London, Paris and New York for receiving constant fresh supplies, they will always be enabled to furnish the planters and physicians with medicines which they will guarantee of superior quality.
Feb 28 NICKLES & Co, Druggists, 40 Canal st

Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class 49, for 1839.
30, 25, 39, 56, 45, 13, 18, 58, 34, 4, 57, 7.
THIS DAY.
15,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY $4 00.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 50.
Drawn by the Legislature of the State, [illegible] Wednesday, April 10th, 1839, at 64 o'clock.
P. Nicholson—18 Drawn Balls.
SCHEME.
[illegible]

CARROLLTON BANK.
New Orleans, 27th March, 1839.
THIS Bank is checking on New York at sight.
a28 A DAVIS, cashier pro tem.

KENO CARDS, elegantly finished and for sale in first rate order for lots of 100 small, and fifty large cards, or by half box of 50 small and 20 large cards. Apply at No