NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 62, Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS CONSTITUTIONAL AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ The mail due yesterday arrived last evening about nine o'clock, but its contents were not distributed.

☞ The communication of L. came to hand too late for insertion in this morning's paper.

☞ Mr. Rawson, of the Merchant's Exchange, publishes this morning his large Price Current. Merchants are requested to send for their copies, with which they will be supplied gratis.

☞ We claim the attention of the public to the series of articles by Mr. Mills, the publication of which commenced on Friday last, descriptive of his views respecting the deepening of the Mississippi river at its mouth. Those who follow the writer in the details of his project will practice that he understands thoroughly the nature of the enterprize, the difficulties presented by the element of the river, and the principles to be applied for their removal. His object, it will be seen, is twofold, first, by removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, to afford increased facilities to the entrance in our river of the vessels of largest class; and second, by preventing the diversion of the current of the Mississippi, in certain directions, in which it now tends, to reclaim a large extent of fertile and valuable land. We do not profess to be sufficiently versed in this intricate topic, to decide conjecturally upon the practicability of Mr. Mills's scheme, but it certainly appears to us feasible, and if successfully accomplished, its results cannot fail to be most beneficial.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

On the 17th of January, 1837, the house of representatives passed a resolution appointing a select committee of nine, referring so much of the president's message as related to the condition of the various executive departments, the stability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the cause of complaint from any quarter at the manner in which they have been fulfilled, &c. The resolution raising this committee was introduced by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, early in the session, and was combatted by the large men of the administration until within six weeks of the adjournment of congress. The appointment of the committee devolved upon the speaker (Mr. Polk), who, true to the interests of his party, placed upon it my thoroughgoing locofoco to frame who were in favor of investigation.

The committee, thus constituted, met from time to time, and the scenes which occurred in their room have already been published to the world. Every impediment that power could throw in the way of investigation, was resorted to; and so successfully were opposition improved, that it was not until the 3d of March, the day before congress was necessarily adjourned, that any report of the committee could be had. During the sittings of the committee, the administration members voted together against all resolutions which were calculated to open the archives of the department, and more as official a dog upon the efforts of the minority to transact the business of their appointment, as if the speaker had selected them for that purpose.

By a reference to the statements of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, it will be seen that Swartwout's defalcations commenced in 1830, and that they increased gradually until 1837. On the 31st day of December, 1836, they amounted to $336,700.

Some idea may be formed of the course of the majority by their conduct on one occasion.

Among the complaints against the conduct of the executive officers, was one charging Amos Kendall, post-master general, with being implicated in extensive frauds in reference to the Indian reserve lands. He was distinctly accused of having sold the influence of his position in the cabinet, to a company in Boston who had associated together for the purpose of purchasing the Indian reservations in Mississippi. The post-master general was, according to the specification of his accuser, to have an interest of $20,000 in the concerns of the company, if he succeeded in procuring the consent of the president to the sale of these lands to the company. The president's consent was obtained, and the lands were taken possession of by the speculators at a price far below their value. The paper containing this charge was handed to Mr. Kendall, who was requested to state what he knew of the facts therein spoken of. The majority immediately came to the post-master general's relief, and by a party vote of six to nine forbid the questions being propounded. It so happened that Mr. Henshaw of Boston, one of the company of purchasers, was in Washington at the time. He was placed upon the witness's stand.

Question.—Have you any information of persons interested with Mr. Kendall in the profits of buying and selling public lands? If so what.

Answer.—I have no information of persons interested at this time, with Mr. Kendall, in the profits of buying and selling public lands.

Question.—Have you any information of persons who have been interested with Mr. Kendall, since he has been an executive officer, in the profits of buying and selling public lands?

Here the majority again interposed and the question was not answered.

In this manner was every attempt to arrive at the true condition of the executive offices made by Mr. Polk's committee.

By reference to the report of the secretary of the treasury, it will be seen that Swartwout's defalcation, which had commenced in 1830, did years prior to the appointment of this committee, amounted to $336,000. One year afterwards it had swollen to $1,010,000, and in one year more to $1,226,000. Had the committee been allowed access to the department they must have discovered this defalcation in time to save nearly a million of the people's money, in the exposure of this officer alone. How much more they might have saved can not be told until the secrets of the treasury of fice transpire.

The party are now struggling at Washington to have the force of '37 counted again. The same Mr. Speaker Polk, occupies the chair of the house, and there are in that body the same party tools, or others equally good, of which to form a committee. Cambreling, Dr. Duncan, *et id omne genus*, are now combatting for the appointments being again made by that speaker, who has, no doubt, already picked his men for the business, with due regard to their primary and party subserviency. The semi-Globe and party press which reviled and scoffed at the whigs, who in '37, brought forward the resolution for an investing committee, are now exhausting their ammunition of slang and vituperation upon them for resisting the attempt to make that committee, one of hinderance and defence as then.

Like effects spring from like causes. The very officers who were then defaulters to a large amount, were certified to be faithful, honest, and vigilant.—Those who questioned either their fidelity or industry were denounced as libellers and common slanderers. The same course is being pursued now. The immaculateness of high functionaries is preached by the party, notwithstanding they are known to have wrecked at corruption. And if Mr. Woodbury should, after the adjournment of congress, find the air of Europe to be necessary to his health, we will see him next winter blazoned forth in the Globe as a vile conservative, as Swartwout is now.

A week or two since we announced the sudden demise of the administration organ in Baltimore, styled the "Republican." The information, in one sense was premature, for although upon the very verge of dissolution, its friends, by powerful stimulants, contrived to resuscitate it. We do not know but that the opposition should rejoice at the revival of this locofoco print, for although under the direction of its former editor, its heresy was proficient enough, yet it had the merit of being ably and decently conducted. Now, however, a new pen is engaged in the manufacture of democracy, and one so pitiful, scurrilous and unchristian, that it must, unless we are grievously mistaken, disgust the respectable friends of the administration in Baltimore, and detach many from its support. Such a series of base and malicious personalities as are contained in some of the late numbers of the paper, it has rarely been our fortune to peruse; we opine, however, that the spluttering slander and gross scurrility—of which it is now constituted—will only serve to accelerate its progress to its tomb, for it is improbable that any gentleman will long continue to patronize such a mass of garbage.

The whig press, by the way, has been exceptionally derided for its pretensions to all the decency, but perhaps substantial evidence in other exchange papers, that the claim is strictly justifiable. There are no journals arrayed on the side of the administration, in the slightest degree comparable in unsparing dignity elevation of tone and sustained ability, with the Washington National Intelligencer, or the Philadelphia National Gazette; and there is scarcely a single column of the most violent whig paper in the Union, that approximates even remotely to the ferocious hatred and unqualified vituperation that distinguish the editorial lucubrations of the Globe. No whig paper has ever employed towards the administration a tithe part of the resolting phraseology levelled by the official journal at the leaders and champions of the opposition. Indeed, a regard for his personal dignity, should long since have induced the president to wrest the association with a fruit that is the very concentrated essence of gall, spite and vulgarity.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The dividons among the whig members of the legislature of this state, which threatened defeat in the important contest for a United States senator, have, we are happy to learn, been healed. At a caucus held a few days since in Jackson, a resolution fixing upon a distinguished leader of the party as the whig candidate for the office, was unanimously agreed to. The papers do not inform us who the nominee is, but we feel assured, that whoever he may be, he will be chosen if the party continue to act in concert. The latest information received is absolutely certain that there is in the legislature, upon joint ballot, a whig majority of one or two, and nothing but concord is needed to ensure success. The state will then be, at least partially, represented in the upper branch of congress, in consistency to the sentiments of a majority of her citizens.

A bill has been introduced in the senate, and will probably pass, authorizing the governor to purchase, at an expense of $50,000, a marble statue of Washington, to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol at Jackson.

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17.

SENATE.—The bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of public lands, was still before the senate. Mr. Clay filled the floor during the greater part of the day. He discussed his arguments principally in opposition to the views enunciated by Mr. Calhoun, on which he pronounced unpalatable. He opposed to the squatters from the red states, who held the balance of power, to do justice to the old states. After Mr. Clay had concluded, the subject was still further discussed by Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Niles and King. All day, had at the close of an animated and protracted debate, the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, and stood, ayes 27, nays 24—absent Messrs. Webster, Norris and Clayton. The bill was therefore passed, and for the present at least, this tremendous topic is disposed of.

IN THE HOUSE.—Various reports and resolutions were received, nothing final, save the bustling five-days of war. The Government delegation then came up, and Mr. Duncan held the floor during the whole day, his quotations of his speech commenced the preceding day. It is in no wise surprising that this stilted rhetorical remain so long before the house, without any definite action being taken upon it, when we recollect that the members of the administration party are especially interested in staving off any inquiry into the corruption of office holders, that may bring odium upon the executive and his parole adherents. If the first will have no investigation, or a partial and unfair one, instituted by a majority of bedchamber by speak-er Polk, and composed of the simple tools of the administration, who will be ready at the behest of their patrons, to behold nothing but rectitude and purity, and a fostering mass of corruption and dishonor. In ignorance the cue of the locofocos in congress, is common into by public organizations, until the patronage of the whigs being wrested out, they may probably commence to the ear cidel scrutiny which has been proposed.—It is a matter of perfect indifferent to the people, how many days are wasted in this unprofitable and fastidious debate, so that their great object be accomplished, of obtaining an examination that would reveal masses of perhaps greater impact and more astounding character than any which have yet seen the light. They will questionless keep up their partisan discussion so long as they can monter a single spokesman, and nothing save the unyielding firmness of the whigs will bring about a right investigation of the deep seated and wide-spread delinquencies which have convented public honesty into a jest and bye-word.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

THE GOLD EAGLES.—The Globe mentions that the mint of Philadelphia has commenced striking off this beautiful coin, and some of them have arrived at Washington. The branch mints will soon issue them.—One of our exchange papers observes: "it is not thirty five years since an eagle has been coined at our mint. The coining of this piece was stopped in 1804, in consequence of its exportation as fast as coined."—It is a most beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful gold coin in the world—fine size, pleasing and unique.

BANKS IN MAINE.—At present there are 51 banks in the state of Maine, with an aggregate capital of $5,000,000. Their actual circulation is $1,565,216; the specie on hand amounts to $280,402.

A RARE ACTOR.—William E. Woodruff, the founder of the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette, has sold out his establishment to Edward Cole, his assistant editor, and has retired to enjoy a handsome fortune acquired in his profession. We consider this fact worthy of commemoration—an editor and schoolmaster who makes a fortune at their business, are curiosities almost as rare as an unknown at a calamander.

Answer.—A lady in a northern city, was recently crippled for life by being run against by a steel, while boys were in the act of sledding.

An English journal estimates the sum annually spent by the laboring class of Liverpool, in the purchase of intoxicating liquors at $350,000—more than a million and a half of dollars. This is more than twice the amount of the whole rent paid by this class in Liverpool.

SILVER IN N. C.—An ingot of pure silver worth $20, has been exhibited from the mines of N. C., and a company has been chartered in Dorchester county to prosecute silver mining.

DEATH OF WOLVES.—The state of Missouri has paid nearly $3000, bounty for the scalps of wolves.

MAGNIFICENT CONCERT.—It is intended that the Philadelphia musical society have it in contemplation to collect together all the prominent musical talent now in America, and to produce the grand Oratorio of the Creation, with at least *five hundred* performers. The saloon of Peale's museum has been applied to for the occasion.

U. S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The National Intelligencer says it reported that Dr. Sturgeon (V. B.) now a member of the state senate, is to be elected to the United States senate as the successor to Mr. McKean.

THE FIRST SNUFF TAKER.—The Boston Post asserts that Catherine de Medicis was the first person who ever took snuff.

The following curious facts are worth republication. *The Alchemy of the Dog-days.*—The transmutation of earth into the precious metals is carried on with facility in the metropolis; the very dirt of some of the purlieus is an excellent manure for any place and profit. In St. Marylebone the present contractor has paid £1890 per annum for the dust! In St. George Hanover square, the contractor gives £1250 for the privilege of sweeping the streets; St. Martin's received last year £2000, and St. Pancras £2500, and he swept the streets into the bargain! St. James's parish paid £1400 for sweeping and received £200 for the breeze, being a balance in favor of the parish of £100. St. Paul's Covent Garden, received £196 from the contractor last year, and this year will receive £216. So, by a species of mercantile legerdemain, or modern alchemy, the sum of £4000 yearly is received alone for the accumulated dirt of five parishes.—*London Globe.*

LITERARY SUMMARY.—Miss Pardoe announces a new novel to be called "The romance of the Harem." "The thick and fourth volume of the Diary of the time of George IV." are coming out. Simms has a new novel on the tapis called "The Hugenot."—Colburn announces a 3d volume, abridgement of Jared Sparks' life of Washington. Thomas Ward, the thoughtful and delicate author of Tremaine and Fielding, has a new work in the press "Pictures of the World at Home and Abroad." Bulwer has abandoned his editorial labors in the *Monthly Chronicle*. Mrs. Gore is translating Madame de Sevigne's works. Colonel Mitchell is writing a life of Napoleon, in which he is to prove the great captain a black legend. Thomas Campbell's Critical Miscellaneous Essays are to be collected in four octavo volumes. Carlyle is in many respects the Johnson of the age—the literary leviathan of the 19th century. Thomas Miller, poet and basket maker, has a new work ready, called Rural Sketches. Dr. Magenis is bringing out a volume of Homeric Essays and ballads from the Odyssey. Of these several, we are told, have appeared in Frazier's Magazine, and have attracted much attention. The, of London, has published "Gems from Shakspeare" with an introductory essay on the character and genius of the poet by Dr. McRennie.

As all persons engaged in business feel interested in the state of the rivers above, we give the following extracts from papers in that section of the country:—

OHIO RIVER.—The river within the last two or three days has rapid upwards of twenty feet, and is at the time our paper goes to press, still rising. A number of steam boats have passed up and down, and navigation may now be considered as fairly resumed.—*Louisville Journal, Jan. 17.*

THE RIVER.—The Ohio, yesterday evening, had risen 5 feet above the falls, and much more below.—At Wheeling, on the night of the 11th, it rose 5 feet.—*Louisville Journal, Jan. 19.*

VINCHON'S PICTURE OF BOISSY D'ANGLAS.

This manificent tableau of one of the greatest of French historical painters, has been recently sent from France to our city for public exhibition. It will be ready for visitors in a few days. We have been permitted to examine it, and shall in a day or two, give our readers some idea of this chef d'œuvre of modern painting, together with a sketch of those intensely interesting circumstances of the Revolution of '95 which it commemorates. We have seen nothing in the shape of historical pictures to compare with it. As soon as the hall in which it is placed, is prepared for the reception of the public, it will be submitted to the decision of the lovers and connoisseurs of one of the most delightful of arts.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE DRAMA.—The Greek Pantomime was commenced by the Musica, and it is worthy of remark, that in excuse offered to their chorus, flanged on the altar of their favorite deity, for however debased by the licentiousness of the age, the heathen mysteries were ever possessed of character, sufficient to stimulate to virtue, and give dignity to any science.

The mystic character of the early drama, together with its perfect resemblance to our own, appears, perhaps for it the highest consideration and it is incontrovertible to establish the lic. Illusory of its progress, that, although the innovations of time and the gross difficulties of the language have permitted the arrant, and world, it has not sufficiently to the exposure.

Although in its infancy, the drama, possessed many distinctiveness of character that it was the cause of rising judgement of enlightened experience, the offer established the superiority of its performances.

Notwithstanding the imputation that have elevated its excellence, the stage has ever been the synonyme of the intellectual world, in history is the history of letters, as one has been elevated or depressed, the other experience a corresponding sympathy of losing. Public sentiment exalts the value of human existence, it inflames the passions and cultivates the intellect, will be found charms appear more beautiful. Its light through holy, is more than the moon shine in proportion as the suns' side is turned it. If is not difficult to arrive at the true cause of its high consideration, the mind has no return, the imagination or passions can not penetrate, or humanity, passions inaccessible to its influence; in there cause for surprise then, that a sickness without which [illegible] Were life, should possess interest commensurate to its power.

A glance at the present character of the drama of our own country will amply satisfy us that it has attained to its highest perfection. Contrast the pages of the past, [illegible] of any [illegible] in the country, where domestic and foreign [illegible] there of a [illegible] to attract the admiration of public literature, where the drama in all its relations has received well merited [illegible] Williams [illegible] experienced given to foreign [illegible] of first merit, the talent for dramatic productions of greater [illegible], the control [illegible] of public criticism, and a decided [illegible] in the [illegible] for level performances, that has sodeny disappointed their stage.

What had raised the drama to the standard of theatrical and, little [illegible] to be the source of general literature, but the homage paid by sound judgement to its wholesome influence over those elements of the mind.

It was a prompt of the great Roman orator, that every [illegible] aim at the highest degree of excellence, [illegible] attained to the second or third, but as the ambition of immortal [illegible] to [illegible] to the existence, it becomes our object the mention [illegible] progress.

Mesmer Rafin, Wheat was intended for a passing note upon the local characters of our own drama, but when more general grounds, pertaining that may at marks have already impeached the proscribed limits of a great paper, I will not intrude further, but propose, if [illegible] to [illegible] to commencement to some [illegible] a few [illegible] upon the subject.

Very respectfully yours, [illegible]

(COMMUNICATED.)

No. 3

Messrs. Editors—In straightening the Mississippi river, it is not, perhaps, practicable to confine her current within parallel lines, but we can approximately approximate effect the object desired, to give the proper depth at her mouth, and relieve the [illegible] from the pressure of levees from the upper limits of the state to the sea.

By comparing all her principal bends, we can obtain her rest [illegible] upper Bonne Carre, Gabasse to the upper line of the state. Taking the bend, we take the [illegible] between two points, to the same radius with, and running far due, through this portion [illegible] high water mark, during the spring freshes, the [illegible] of the bend, and the speed of the water [illegible] 1000 feet, and the distance [illegible] 2000 feet, we have [illegible] required to pass the given column through the state. This proposes to the planters eight feet below above the highest water mark. And having shortened the distance, will increase the inclination of the bed, and have increased the mass into the velocity of the current, and [illegible] the high water mark to provide [illegible] the [illegible] will pass with more facility without [illegible] or tearing which has heretofore rendered [illegible] uncertain. The increased velocity of the [illegible] added to its pressure on the bed, removes and carries off the lower portion of earth, during the [illegible] plane, and by the direct pitch and rapidity of the current no fixtures of logs or snags can be made to endanger the passage of boats.

Another effect beneficial to the land owners, by the [illegible] the banks, or if you will, reducing the height of the spring floods we obtain, the outlets may be easily closed, and the natural drains through the low lands afford descent sufficient to enable the owners to pass off by small ditches, the rain water from all their back lands; and render them as valuable as their front.

If sound policy could be pleaded, with an eye directed to the true interests of the people, and the means derived by window and fireangs to direct their application, we might hope soon to see these and many other improvements commenced and happily adapted to all complaints.

These improvements can be accomplished by the state. If an early application can be made to the general government for all the public lands in the state, the valuable and dry by purchase, and the inundated and marsh lands by donation, to aid the undertaking. The former can be cleared and held to defect the great improvement, and the latter will remain for the religious as a source of future wealth and advancement.

(To be continued)

JAMES FORT MUSE.

☞ It affords us great pleasure to publish Mr. Conrad's correction of our report of his speech upon the bank bill.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Gentleman—As I find that the passages of the remarks made by me on Thursday last, when the bill to relieve certain banks from the forfeiture of their charters was under discussion, have been somewhat literally and inaccurately reported in your paper, and have been misinterpreted by many, and as it is important, at least to myself, that my sentiments, if reported at all, should be correctly reported, you will oblige me by insertting the following sketch of the substance of those remarks.

The member from St. Landry (Mr. Lewis) moved to strike out from the bill and preamble certain words (I have not the bill before me, and therefore cannot quote them literally) which declared that the object of the bill was to remove "doubts," if any existed, whether the banks had forfeited their charters by a suspension of specie payments.

I observed that I feared in the motion, and the gentlemen from St. Landry had anticipated me in making it, that although I heartily approved of the principle of the bill, and was as anxious as any one in that house that the banks, and with them the community, should be speedily relieved from the consequences of a misfortune which, in my opinion, had been imposed on them, yet in our anxiety to render this relief, justice we should not consent to violate principles, or overleap what is due to our own dignity. That the preamble of the act set out by stating, as a fact, that all the banks in this state had suspended specie payments. That I was not prepared, as a member of that house, to affirm that such was the fact, and therefore was not prepared thus formally to pronounce it. That on the contrary, if we were to act on our own information, I thought that there were several banks in this city who should have had ever suspended specie payments at all, or at all events that they suspended at a different time for the length of time required by their charters to subject them to forfeiture. Whether they were correct or not in this assertion I would not undertake to say. I believe no man in the house was prepared to do so; but at all events, this house ought not to determine that such was the fact, in cases where it was denied by the banks themselves. Should this bill not pass, that very fact might and probably would become the subject of judicial investigation, and this house ought not by its decision to prejudge the fact, and thereby anticipate the decision of courts of justice.

But if the fact was as stated in the preamble, *that all the banks had suspended specie payments*, with what propriety would it be adduced it was doubtful whether any of the banks had forfeited their charters! As regards some of the banks it could not be doubt that they had. Their charters differed on this point. In some of them the penalty stipulated for a suspension of specie payment was the payment of a high rate of interest. In others it was positively declared that in case "they should refuse or suspend the payment of their notes or obligations in specie for a space of sixty days" the charters should be *ipso facto* null and void. As to the first, my opinion has always been that their charters were not forfeited by a suspension, but as to the latter, *if the fact of suspension for the time specified was admitted*, there would be no doubt that the legislature, in a perfect right to consider their charters at an end, and to order the necessary steps to be taken consequent upon the forfeiture of its charter by a corporation. No lawyer, no man could doubt this unless it would be pretended that the legislature, in granting a charter to a corporation had not the right to impose such conditions to the grant as they thought proper, a proposition which I presumed no one in his senses would venture to advance. I then read an extract from the charter of one of the banks, containing this clause of forfeiture, and observed it was impossible for any lawyer to palmer or more perversity. If I thought there was the least room for a reasonable doubt as to the meaning of this clause, I would be willing to say so, and to pass a declaratory act for the purpose of giving it a legislative interpretation, as we certainly had, as every legislative assembly has, the right to put our own construction on our own acts. But here was no room for doubt or interpretation. The language was entirely free from ambiguity, and yet we are called upon to declare, not only that there is a doubt of the meaning of this clause, but also to solve that doubt by declaring in substance that it means the very reverse of what its language imports. I for one would never consent to do this.

I did not argue with my colleague, that where this clause existed, a court of justice would have the right (when the act of suspension for the time specified was proven or admitted,) to inquire into and ascertain the circumstances of the case. The legislature had not *left it discretionary* with the courts to determine when and under what circumstances the penalty prescribed by the charter, ought to be enforced or dispensed with. The language of the charter was peremptory, and for a court of justice to assume a discretion in a matter where none existed, would in my opinion be to legislate, not to determine.

For these reasons, although I considered that the suspension of specie payments by the banks was not occasioned by the faults of the directors, or at all events only by such errors of judgment as all men are liable to; I could not say that on that account the charters of such of them as contained an express clause of forfeiture were not forfeited, by the fact of such suspension was admitted. I thought that the circumstances under which the forfeitures occurred were such as to give them the strongest claims on the equity and indulgence of the legislature, and should, therefore, vote for reviving the forfeiture. Had it been otherwise, I should not have voted for it at all. But while I am willing to release the forfeiture, I will not say in the same breath, that I doubt whether it had been incurred. If it has not been incurred there is no need of the bill, and we are wasting our time in discussing it.

For these reasons, I was in favor of so amending both the preamble and the bill, as not to confound all the banks together—as not to declare a fact of which we are not officially informed—and not to express doubts where none were entertained.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. CONRAD.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Gramnian—400 tons rail road iron, 120 tons potatoes, 60 tons, 10 crates and kits ham, consigned order.

Cuba—Per ship Emperor—300 tons salt.

Sicily—Per brig Dove—1000 tons salt.

Malta—Per ship Hibernia—300 tons salt.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per barque Magnolia—13,238 pals shelled corn.

Per brig Augusta—300 bbls sugar.

Portsmouth—Per barque Amelia—650 bales cotton, 156 bbls molasses.

Havana—Per brig Doughboy—1081 kegs lard, 1474 bbls flour, 600 cases lard, 68 bbls do, 95 bbls 9 rants old Pie lady pork.

Pensacola—Per schr Wade—80 bbls flour, 20 do sugar, 40 do molasses, 300 bags corn, 2 bbls butter.

Antwerp—Per ship Ayrshire—7 ploughs, 10 pen coatings, 1 fanning mill.

Galveston—Per schr Baltimore—Small box groceries, provisions and sundries.

St. Barbes—Per schr Tuscarville—50 bbls flour, 16 bbls sugar, 20 bbls whiskey, 30 bbls bacon, 70 bbls cotton seed, 10 kegs butter, 20 kegs lard, 20 bbls molasses, 20 hogsheads.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Prairie from St Louis—212 bbls beef to Grodbery, Brooks & Bonell; 408 sacks corn—Shaw & Bibb; 1 bbl Pitts & Hopkins; 100 kegs and 40 bbls lard, 15 bbls pork, Hughes & Southgate; 3,420 bags corn & 2 strong & co; 180 do and 1 package mdse Mallard & Sherron; 160 do corn, 50 bbls pork, Bonell & Bisher; 17 bbls beef H Simmons; 30 do corner of 3 H Lathbrooke; 70 bags corn J Grouhin; 4 cases and 1 bbl lard to W Conway & co.

Per steamboat Sunshine from Nashville—407 bales cotton N A J Black & co; 65 bbls pork, 20 kegs do lard, 7 bbls beef, 1 package Fraser & co; 11 do Freeman, Dale & co; 6 do Grier brosmer W A Bonell; 17 bbls flour Forsyth, Hunter & co; 46 bbls pork Vaughan & co; 12 kegs lard, 30 bags corn Tennessee & co.

Per steamboat Empire from Cincinnati—240 bbls whiskey, 11 do do gin, 6 do Huntington & Gordon; 40 do whiskey J Little & co; 108 do brandy, 170 kegs lard Bogert & Hawthorne; 10 bbls whiskey R Avery; 2 bbls cordial Jos Bonneau; 1 do do Jas Bonneau; 1 do do Jas Bonneau; 1 do do Jas