TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Charles, 1000 bales cotton, 800 bbls New York apples, 400 bbls Alabama do, 491 bales cotton, 800 bbls molasses, 400 kegs lard, 50 do tobacco, 6 do do melon seed, 50 do melon do.

Per ship Triton—100 bbls tobacco, 314 bbls beef, 500 bbls pork, 1000 bbls flour, 1000 bbls potatoes, 1000 bbls beans, 1000 bbls cotton.

Per brig Tempe Tee Brothers—400 hhds sugar, 10 hhds do, 50 bbls molasses.

Per brig Sumner—300 hhds sugar, 21 tons lentic, 6 hhds identy seed, 151 bbls molasses, 50 barrels cotton.

Boston—Per brig Tyrenne—300 bbls bbls molasses, 11 hhds tobacco, 8 hhds, 140 bbls whiskey, 9 bales cotton, 8 bbls pork, 1294 kegs lard.

Philadelphia—Per brig Charles—200 bbls pork, 907 kegs lard, 5 ds sks rope cut ings and ox-horns.

Lagayra—Per brig Otos—500 bbls flour, 400 kegs lard, 400 sks corn, 500 do beans.

Gottenburg—Per brig Amerika—738 bales cotton, 8 tons antimony, 131 hhds tobacco.

St. Thomas—Per schr Bold Commander—800 bbls flour, 100 kegs lard, 8 hhds tobacco, 50 boxes candles, 20 bbls bread, 8 do rice.

Halifax, (N. S.)—Per schr D B Keele.—300 bbls pork, 470 do flour, 174 do bread, 300 kegs lard.

Franklin, (La)—Per schr Harriett—Butler.

IMPORTS.

Mobile—Per schr Marmion—1000 sacks salt, to order.

New York—Per ship Louisville—sa'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Clipper Lanier—Bayou Bars—187 bales cotton A Ledoux & co; 73 N & J Dick; 41 J B Plauche & co; 40 Felmin, Bedecq & Hodges; 30 A Jonas; 34 Curtis & Walles; 24 A Hernandez & co; 18 J Duncan, Watt & co; 11 J Reynolds, Byrne & co; 10 M White & co; 10 M D Cooper & co; Taylor, Gardiner & co; 6 G M Lee; 3 L S Boyd, J J Benner, J Franklin & Henderson 1 bl wool B Kendall.

Per steamboat Livingston from Port Hudson—30 bales cotton, Peyroux, Arseneul & co, 7 Taylor & Gardiner; 22 G M Lee; 77 T Barnes; 3 A Harder; 8 H Hennessy, J P A Mardy; 1 J Blagbburn; 17 G Green & Bro; 3 K Dunbar; 7 Burke, Watt & co, 10 Smith & Condit; 18 Flower & Finlay 21 Brander, Williams & co; 8 A Ledoux & co; 2 bls sheep skins, E Kent.

Per steamboat Louisville from St Louis—1200 bbls pork, 30 sacks hams, 167 bbls flour, 450 sacks do, 50 bbls lard, 75 head cattle, Collier & Pettit; 8 pcage sundries, Taylor & Dugan.

Per steamboat Asia from Tuscumbia—563 bales cotton, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 675 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 146 N & J Dick & co; 124 Ward, Moffit & co; 96 Armour, Lake & Walker; 54 Brander, Williams & co; 66 Yeatman & co; 7 Price, Johnson & co; 36 D Rosser & co; 25 Payne & Harrison; 34 A H Brown; 32 Fortsall, Roman & co; 38 M White & co; 8 Adams & Mauldin; 8 Ward & Moore M White & co; 10 T Barrett; 5 Y. aman & co; 4 Brander, Williams & co; 4 Armour, Lake & co; 2 Fortsall, Roman & co; 8 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 3 A Hernandez; 3 Price, Johnson & co; 61 bbls pork, Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan, 11 do Brander, Williams & co; 40 bbls flour, Armour, Lake & co; 60 do do Bacon, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna, 3000 lbs do, 3 pkts land, Yeatman & co.

Per steamboat Invincible from Grand Gulf—6 bls cotton, A drews & Best; 76 John Goodlin; 40 Franklin & Henderson; 36 Ward, Moffit & co; 36 Oakey, Payne & Hewins; 266 Buckner, Stanton & co; 77 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 125 Duncan, McKittrick & co; 18 bls beef, J Duncan & co; 2 bls m s, J E Woodruff; 49 sks cotton seed, Taylor, Gardiner & co.

Per steamboat Augusta from Vicksburg—161 bls cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 16 Earle, Wren & co; 26 Pinkard & Mountjoy; 160 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 12 Fitzrose; 2 sals 4 co; 21 S A J F Whitney; 8 Martin Pleasants & co; 43 Adams & Whitehall; 3 Maddox, Pollard & co; 6 W Hendersen, 27 E W Gallaway; 58 Franklin & Henderson, 1st 3 Hughes; 56 Ellis & Lyle; 50 Bayley, Back & co; 67 order; 16 F R McCall; 30 J M Leonor; 92 coils rope, 6 Bell; 576 bales, C R Kennedy; 1 bl wool.

Per steamboat Jas Armstrong from Lafourche—61 hhds sugar, 23 bbls, 60 tcs molasses; W W Rugert & co; 140 bbls do Lambeth & Thompson; 41 do, 32 hhds sugar, W W Rugert; 10 do Monroe & Masson, 43 bls cotton, J B Plauche; 6 Leaves & Bros, 10 A Rivarde & co; 22 do moss, order; 25 bbls syrup, F Lacroix.

Per st. amboat Louisiana from Louisville—4 hhds tobacco 1073 bales cotton, Price, Johnson & co; 383 do do M D Cooper & co; 65 J Dockery; 22 Brandner, Williams & co; 61 J Reynolds & co; 131 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 9 J M Pearsants & co; 131 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 9 J M Pearsants & co; 131 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 9 J M Pearsants & co; 131 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 9 J M Pearsants & co; 131 Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan; 9 J M H Cobb; 51 Andrews & Bros; 18 Reyes & Balmaceda; 49 J D Eady; 8 C W Jacobs; 4 O F Hawkins; 67 W Phren; 56 R Cole; 10 Frierson, Dale & co; 29 D Rosser; 27 Doyle & Abrams; 4 D Jones, 8 R McDowell; 3 A Mordecai; 3 J Armor; 76 W Canty, 1649 sks corn, 2 hhds tobacco, 3 Lewis & co; 9 do, 4 bls cotton Hills & Sinnott; 40 do, 1 hh tobacco, A H Robinson, 23 do A Ledoux; 1 bl cotton, P Hardy; 94 pcs bagging, 69 coils rope, M White & co; 37 hhds tobacco, Lambeth & Thompson; 10 hhds Harris, 300 coils rope, 3 kegs lard 4 bbls pork, Leaves & Amoung; 12 bls cotton, 87 sks peas, Moore & Bennett; 1625 sks, 80 do beans, 2003 pcs bale rope, 107 jars lard, 7 bbls do B Barkley.

Per steamboat Daniel Webster from Columbia—207 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 150 Burke, Watt & co; 153 W Henderson; 31 Ward, Moffit & co; 48 A Fulton; 11 Oakey Payne & co; 39 Ricker & co; 36 C Pullen; 36 Bayley, Back & co; 24 F Andrews; 24 Anderson & Bro; 29 Pinckard, Huntington & co; 23 S Hewes, 8 Ringold & Pryor, 15 M Cornther & co, 11 M White & co; 16 M Maher, S R McDowell; 4 M S Mullen, J Hall & Bain.

Per steamboat Geo Brown from Louisville—66 pcs bagging, 8 Bell; 43 do, 25 coils rope, Johnston & Sproul; 45 bls tobacco, Tate & Hopkins; 9 pcs bagging, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 183 pcs do, 112 coils rope, 1 do sack, 156 do, 367 pcs bagging, J Valrin & co; 6 bbls whiskey, F Landis & co 600 do flour, 40 do pork, Lambeth & Thompson; sundries to owners on board.

Per steamboat Winchester from Cincinnati—49 hhds tobacco, Ogden & Sanders; 20 sacks bacon, 115 bbls pork, Clymer, Britten & Saiff, 167 bbls whiskey, Smith & Hollibaugh, 5 sks seed, Wiggin & Davenport; 190 bbls whiskey Mahard & Bro; 20 do do Kirby; 7 Doppler, lot of apples and beeswax, A D Gore; 9 bbls whiskey, lot sugar and cheese, A Schrider; 75 bbls whiskey, J Landis & co; 8 bbls seed, Adams & Hartwell; 16 sks apples, J W Pryor; 9 hhds tobacco, 136 sks oats, A D Fahrman, 1 bbs, Wilcox & Anderson, 3 bls cotton, M Maher.

Per steamboat Red River from Nashville—160 bls cotton, M Pilcher; 45 do, 44 hh is tobacco, Yeatman & co; 30 hhds do, Moore & Bennett; 30 do, Brown & Crenshaw; 60 do, 21 kegs lard, Hill & Bro; 40 hhds tobacco 38 bbls lard, 562 lb pork, Galbraith, Logan & co; 9 hhds tobacco Ward & X—7 do, Regram & Bryan, 40 sheepskins, Mill & Reil; lot do, Long & Smith, 6 do, Bissell & Bent; 3 hhds tobacco, J A Lavillebeuve; 28 sks corn, O Atkinson 49 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; 8 bls D K Dick man; 9 Brander, Williams & co; 33 A L Addison & co; 8 Kelly & Cunningham, Tate & Hopkins; 9 R McDowell & co; 3 sks bacon, 2 bbl's beans, W Ingram, 6 hhds tobacco, Meadux, Pollard & co; sundries to order.

Per steamship Savannah from Galveston—27 bbls & 23 sks hides, to H Hubbie & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Charles, Coffin, for Havre.
Ship Alabama, Bunker, for Liverpool, J. Ogden & co.
Ship Trenton, Bennett, for New York, R. Cahen.
Barque Tun Brothers, Crane, for New York, T. Laidlaw.
Brig Cynosure, Sipes, for Boston, Alexander & Douglass.
Brig Susan, Sawyer, for Boston, S. J. F. Waters.
Brig Charles, Pierce, for New York, J. H. Eldridge.
Brig Georg, Cooper, for Philadelphia, J. Ashbridge.
Brig Amalia, (Norw'gn.) Cornelisen, for Laguyra, Schmidt & co.
Brig Amalia, (Norw'gn.) Stephanson, for Gottenburg, Schmidt & co.
Schooner Bold Commander, Wing, for St. Thomas and a market, J. W. Frost.
Schooner D. R. Keeler, Emery, for Halifax, (N. S.) C. K. Hamilton.
Schooner Harriett Louise, Paine, for Franklin, (La.) Master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Star, Holland, from the Passes—towed in ses ship Wm Tell; brge Sea Serpent—brought up ship Alhambra, brig Gazelle, and schr Marmion.

Tow boat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—towed in ses ships Observer and Henry Biles—brought up ships Louisville, and Cornet, and schr Essex.

Ship Alhambra, Wilson, fm Mobile, in ballast, to Master.

Brig Gazelle, Cobb, 14 days from Kingston, Jamaica, in ballast, to H Marr.

Schr Marmion, Smith, from Mobile, to Master.

(Ship Louisville, Hunt, 26 days from New York, to J E Woodruff.

Ship Coronet, Bute, from Liverpool, Jan 12, to H & W Adamson.

Steamship Savannah, Wade, 40 hours from Galveston.

Steamboat Clipper, Laurens, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Livingston, Clark, from Port Hudson.

Steamboat Louisville, Miller, from St. Louis.

Steamboat Asia, Iles, from Tuscumbia.

Steamboat Invincible, Dickens, from Grand Gulf.

Steamboat Augusta, Anderson, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat John Armstrong, Streck, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Louisiana, Powell, from Louisville.

Steamboat Daniel Webster, Gates, from Columbia.

Steamboat Geo Brown, Dunham, from Louisville.

Steamboat Winchester, Hurd, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Red River, Pilcher, from Nashville.

BELOW.

Ship Viola, Sprague, from Boston, and several brigs and schooners.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Louisville—R T Barston, and Robert R Fell.

Per steamboat Livingston—A M Tyson & family; A Bonno, Tebet, G Mather, J Cramer, C Spencer, L Hiers, K Cuss, J M Hall, Capt Dorsey, Kist.

Per steamboat Invincible—Mrs M Henry & daughters; Messrs Wattles, B O Conding, Henry, L H Gordon, Latimer, Stone, Walbey, Heather, W McWilliams, T E Drew, D A Bangs, W Kennedy, H Brown, H Brown.

Per steamboat Daniel Webster—F Bernard, A Monta, A C Johnson, Captain Bouland, E Phillips, W Clare, P Patton, Leviland, C Stuart, D Petit.

Per steamboat Geo Brown—Williams, L Aller, E Lacount McNabb, Thomas, Crawford, Spencer, Brush, Downing.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—Mad Villavasse, Y Villavasse and lady, Miss Roche, Miss Irish, Miss Pickett, E Richard and lady, Y Dupass, C Duplantier, A Richard, R Perrett, B Rogers, L Part, R Bell, Coulbert, B Hudson, Nicholson.

Per steamboat Augusta—Beauchamp, Dr Lindsey & lady, Mrs Cannon, Messrs Henry, Hill, Champlain, Hogan, Leancy Lewis, J E Calhoun, Marden, Cook; Governor Mason, Capt Wyman, lady and 2 children, Capt Jones, Capt Smith, W Allen, T M Taylor, A Adams, John Orburn, W M Wooley, C Meeks, and H Woods.—10 steerage passengers.

Per steamboat Winchester, Chester—Mrs Trimmell, Mrs Hurd, Miss Newman, Messrs Melton, Raines, Tirrell, Powell, Shaffs, Bickell.

☞ A CARD.—The packet ship TENNESSEE, capt. Bouman, for Boston, leaves this evening, 19th inst, at 6 o'clock, and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply on board opposite the mast, or to J A MERRITT.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship LOUISVILLE, Hunt, master, from New York, will now discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

m18 J E WOODRUFF, Agt, 29 Camp st.

☞ The consignees of ship BRAWNER, from Boston, will please attend to the receipt of their goods, now landing opposite the rail road. J A MERRITT, 33 Camp st. m18

☞ Mr. R. Maier, shipper of 39 boxes wine per brig CHARLES to New York will please call on the undersigned. J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE—The barge NIAGARA is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. J A MERRITT, 33 Camp st

☞ DEZEAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial palates, and cures all affections of the teeth, Office, Toulouse st., No. 10. 7 14

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W. & J. Montgomery } New Orleans.

St. Louis, February 1st, 1841. 9 9m

MALAGA WINE.—A small lot of dry Malaga wine for sale low to close a consignment.

m10 BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 36 Common st.

RIO COFFEE—3000 bags Rio coffee landing from brig B Hardy and for sale by J A MERRITT,

m19 33 Camp st

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—6 bbls just landed and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

m10 59 Gravier st

SPRING PRINTS—10 cases different quality of light colored fancy prints, in store and for sale by

m10 WM C TOMPKINS & Co., 59 Gravier st

CANDLES—50 boxes New Bedford sperm, for sale by

m10 H A NORCROSS & Co. 40 Gravier st

COPPERAS—12 bbls and 4 tcs in store and for sale by

m10 H A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

CALCINED PLASTER—50 bbls landing and for sale by

m10 H A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1841

THE INAUGURAL.

The inaugural message of Gen'l. HARRISON, which we laid before our readers yesterday, will give universal satisfaction to all, except perhaps to those who are predisposed to condemn any thing that may emanate from the present executive, and such partisans as are run mad upon isolated questions of policy. A document of this nature, should be judged by the principles it contains. It being merely an expose of the fundamental rules upon which the administration shall be conducted, it is not expected to embody distinct recommendations of a specific character, such as are to be found in the annual messages to congress.—It is intended to define the *principles* upon which future action is to be based; to lay down the broad doctrines of constitutional right which are to guide the administration in its conduct; to mark with distinct accuracy the relations which the government is to sustain to the people for whose benefit and protection our republican institutions have been constructed.

Viewing the inaugural address of Gen'l. HARRISON in this light, it is all that the country requires. It is a manifesto of popular liberty calculated to inspire universal confidence in the patriotism, purity and intelligence of the executive; and we are gratified at the almost unanimous approval of the sentiments it expresses. The few malecontents take umbrage because Gen'l. HARRISON does not anticipate the meeting of congress to recommend some favorite measure of theirs, or are reduced to the necessity of carping at the style of the writing in which they display more captiousness than critical acumen.

Gen'l. HARRISON commences his inaugural by alluding to the discrepancies too frequently observable between the professions of candidates to office and their acts after coming into power. He dwells with much earnestness upon the wrongs committed in the name of democracy upon the people, upon the artful intrigues of demagogues who flatter to betray those who can alone confer distinction in a republic; but relies upon the aid of that power which has enabled him heretofore to bring to a happy conclusion the trusts imposed upon him, to enable him to escape the temptations that beset exalted station, and so conduct himself that immutable history will ratify the expectations a generous people have indulged of him.

He maintains that our republic is a democracy, owing its existence to the will of the governed and which a breath of the people may change or amend. That the dangers to be dreaded by such a government approach through the executive branch of power; that although the powers conferred by the constitution are limited, they are enough to constitute a despotism if concentrated in one person. In this connection he thinks the constitution defective in allowing the presidential dignity to be conferred upon one man a second time. In speaking of the consequences to be apprehended from the lust of power long retained by a single individual he says:—"When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her arms as and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term."

The address strongly deprecates that construction of the constitution which makes the executive a part of the legislative power. The *Veto* given to the executive he regards as a mere conservative power, to be used latly, in protecting the constitution from violence; 2ndly, to protect the people from hasty legislation, and 3rdly, in preventing the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. Nor does he consider the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of congress such action as they may think conducive to the general welfare, as involving the executive in the legitimate functions of congress upon which is conferred "all legislative power." The views expressed in this part of the message are worthy of all acceptation. The executives for the last twelve years have assumed powers which were fast absorbing those of co-ordinate departments, and which threatened to engulf the independence of congress and encroach upon the liberties of the people. The use of the *Veto* as a personal prerogative of the President, or as a means of reducing the action of the legislature to his will, is at once subversive of the independence of the representative branch of government, and an alarming stride towards monarchical power. We cannot too warmly commend to the solemn consideration of our readers this portion of the inaugural address. It may not be amiss to subjoin the following quotation which, referring as it does to the language of Mr. MADISON when he approved the charter of the *U. S. Bank* is full of interesting meaning. In alluding to the exercise of the *Veto* to protect the people from hasty legislation, when their will has probably been disregarded, Gen'l HARRISON says:—"I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the constitution, arising from the general grant of power to congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe with Mr. Madison, that repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

The President warns the people from the dangers of giving too much patronage to the Executive. He inveighs in the strongest terms against the interference of officeholders in the freedom of elections. The functionaries of the general government should be allowed every right of opinion enjoyed by other citizens, but should never be permitted to interfere in any manner with the rights of others. The power of the Executive would be dangerous when his appointees constitute an army of interested and busy partisans, pushing his claims upon popular support by all the appliances which official station places at their command.

In respect to the control exercised by former executives over the treasury of the United States, the opinions of General HARRISON may be gathered from the following pregnant passage:—"*I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both branches of Congress.*" This declaration is full of encouragement. Long will the nation lament the rash and headstrong seizure of the public treasure by a former President, the direful consequences of which have not passed away after years of suffering unexampled in intensity. And not less in a political point of view are the opinions of General HARRISON on this subject of the utmost importance, as from this source have flowed the evils which have sapped the public morality, and were fast reducing to complete vassalage the population of these states when arrested by the people at the last presidential election. "I know," says President HARRISON, "the importance which has been attached by men of great ability and patriotism, to the divorce as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions.

"It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive, through the instrumentality of the federal offices, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removeable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the legislature."

Upon the financial question which has occupied so large a space in the public mind, the language of the address cannot be condemned. Gen. HARRISON says, "the office of making it (the currency) exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizens, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that modest inflation of the currency by which thousands of our most industrious citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much desired by all true Republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their riches, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and hobleness of feeling, may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency."

In respect to the interference with the rights of the citizens of the district of Columbia, the President says that the Constitution conferred no right upon Congress to interest the same subjects of the cost of the Union, and that any attempt of that nature will find no encouragement from him. That Congress can not make slaves of the citizens of that district by subjecting them to laws which are repugnant to their own interests, or which are not adapted to their "peculiar position and wants." This covers the whole ground of the domestic institutions of the district, and is an assurance that the rights of the citizens will not be violated. In this connection the following remarks of the President upon the interference of the citizens of one state in the domestic concerns of another are appropriate, eloquent and patriotic. He says:

"The citizens of each state unite in their persons all privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate states, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any state but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen."

Again

"Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and ultimate destruction of our free institutions."

The following extract will find a response in every Southern bosom:

"It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us, that the agitation, by persons of one part of the Union, of subjects confided to the General Government but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequence than bitterness, alienation, discord and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union—cordial, confiding, fraternal union—is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others."

The following remarks upon the freedom of the press breath the true spirit of liberty; and are akin to the declaration of the address that the President does not anticipate the support of any member of Congress upon party grounds to measures which he shall judgment condemns:

"There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect for unhallowed purposes than the control of the public press. The nation which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shield, by whomsoever or by whatsoever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the government should never be used "to clear the guilty or to varnish crime." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the government should be not only tolerated but encouraged."

We might multiply extracts from the address, but this article which was intended as a condensation of that state paper is swollen imperceptibly to an unreadable size.

We will merely state that, in respect to the foreign relations of the Government the President avows a strong desire to maintain peace, but a determination not to sacrifice the honor of the country to secure that object.

To conclude, as denoting the landmarks by which the administration is to be guided in its course, we have nothing but praises to bestow upon this document. In respect to finances; the patronage of the Executive; the powers conferred by the constitution; the interference of office holders in the freedom of elections; the dectial of the right of the President to seize upon the national treasure; the independence of co-ordinate departments of Government; freedom of opinion, and of the press; the weight of popular decisions; the force of established precedent; and undoubted right of the south to be exempt from fanatical interference in their domestic institutions, either by congress or the citizens of the states; it lays down the true Republican creed, which when acted upon in good faith, will ensure the permanency of our free Government, the happiness of the whole and the tranquility of the parts of this great confederacy of states.

☞ We have another failure of the mail to record this morning. The mail-cart came lumbering along yesterday, burthened with the astonishingly heavy freight of half a dozen Mobile papers. We wonder it did not break down on the way.

The editors in Mobile have given up all expectation of receiving General HARRISON's inaugural by the usual conveyance, and are looking for it by the New-Orleans mail. One of the editorial confraternity who happened to be in this city, despatched a number of copies of the *Extra Bee* issued Wednesday. The message will, *therefore*, in all probability be published in Mobile, and credited to the New-Orleans papers. The Mobile journals containing the message will be despatched towards Washington, and will, it is likely, encounter somewhere in the neighborhood of the halfway house, the Washington mail laden with the same document. A curious state of things indeed!

EDWARD SHIPPEN.—This boat leaves to-day for Louisville. Those desirous of agreeable accomodations, and a swift passage to the West, will do well to embrace this opportunity. Captain RUSSELL, Lee commander, is a gentleman of great urbanity, who always strives to render his passengers pleased and comfortable.

By way of the river we have received Louisville and Cincinnati papers a day older than those brought yesterday. They however contain but little news, the eastern mail having failed the day before.

THE Locos had a grand ball at the Alhambra, in Mobile, on the night of the 16th instant, in commemoration (we quote literally) "of the public and private virtues of Martin Van Buren." This is one way of celebrating defeat—but why not dance over that which murmurs and mourning will not alleviate?

TEXAS.

By steam ship *Savannah*, arrived last evening from Galveston, we have received our Texas files to the 14th inst.

Congress has passed an act that no sale of slaves shall be made under execution except in cases of defaulting to the Texian government. The Galveston *Courier* shrewdly observes that "this act will produce a material change in the minds of many gentlemen in the Southern states, in regard to the *salubrity of our climate and the fertility of our soil.*"

Several papers have hoisted the flag of Genl. SAM. HOUSTON for President.

The San Augustin Mail due in Houston is not so late by three weeks as the European news received in that city. We will send Ex-Post-Master NILES to our neighbors to look into the matter.

It is rumored that Genl. THOS. RUSK will be a candidate for the Presidency. Genl. LAMAR has returned to the seat of government.

It is stated that the whole regular army will be shortly disbanded. Nothing definite had been heard of General MORTHOUSE's expedition against the Indians.

The *Telegraph* says that Genl. FELIX HOUSTON will resign his commission of Major General, and repair to Mississippi.

We find nothing else in the papers worth mentioning.

A bill taxing brokers has become a law in Illinois. The terms of license range from $50 to $600. A similar bill was introduced in the legislature of this state during the late session, but was not acted upon.

There was a snow storm in Louisville on the 10th instant. The snow fell to the depth of six inches.

Sir ASTLEY COOPER, the distinguished surgeon, was lying dangerously ill at the last advices, and was not expected to recover.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Some of the locofoco papers appear to be very much shocked at the appropriation of $6,000 for furniture for the President's House. Here is a fact, corroborated from other sources, which will hardly afford them any relief:

The Spy in Washington says: "Mr. Van Buren having announced his determination to quit the house on the 28th February, the President Elect caused an inquiry to be made as to the state of the furniture.—What was his astonishment to find, that there were not beds, bedsteads, or bedding sufficient for his family; that the bed-rooms, with one or two exceptions, were destitute of the requisite articles of furniture.—Other departments of house-keeping are in a similar dilapidated condition. Thus circumstanced, General Harrison requested Colonel Chambers to have purchased whatever furniture was necessary for the comfort of his family, and if Congress would not pay for it, he (Gen. H.) would."

And this, notwithstanding the large appropriations, $16,000 to $20,000 at a time, for the White House, in the days of Jackson and Van Buren!—*Cin. Gaz.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen,—I notice in your remarks of yesterday, on the subject of paving—one for which you are entitled to the thanks of the tax payers and community in general. I allude to your suggestion of increasing the tire of the wheels of drays, carts, or carriages for conveyance of heavy weights.

This subject is perfectly well understood by our present mayor, but as it may more properly be for the different municipalities than for the general council to act thereon, I suggest that the rule adopted on the turnpikes in England be their guide in legislating on this.

Let a scale of law (day licence) be adopted, where by the tax diminishes as the tire increases, and you will attain the end you desire. There are however other causes for the action of the executive referred at the same time, such as prohibiting in toto, the passage of any heavy carriage at a faster pace than a walk of the horse or mule; it is this action more than any other that disturbs and breaks up our pavements as the smaller stones are literally danced out with a "whiff," as it flashes.

In Liverpool the cotton carriages are on four wheels, with a small iron crane on the carriage, and I will venture to assert that if ad pied here, you can with perfect safety and better pavements, tra sport twenty bales cotton of more at a load, instead of four or six as at present—this would at all events compensate for the loss of time by confining drivers to a walking pace, diminish the risk of accidents, if it did not diminish the expense of drayage, and the tax even if it should be diminished, which it need not be by the plan proposed, would be no object compared with the good to be attained.

While on this subject permit me to recommend to each municipality to have erected weighing machines for loaded carts to pass on—this will enable us to get our coal and other articles on more satisfactory terms than by the present uncertain one of measurement by the barrel. The weighing master can afford for ten cents or less to furnish to each load a ticket certifying the exact weight.

I am, very respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—FIFTH WARD.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen,—Please publish the following ticket for alderman, it has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive the united support of the residents of the FIFTH WARD.

Jules Benit, N. Gutlie. m19

Measure. Editors:

Please publish the following ticket for Alderman. It has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive, at the ensuing election, the united support of the

FIRST WARD.

First Ward—Second Municipality.

James P. Frost, O-org Morgan,
Gleason Bailey, F. A. Lumsden.

Second Ward—Second Municipality.

Samuel B. Peters, N. A. Vicuny,
Edward Yorke, John Freeland.

Gentlemen—We recommend the above ticket to the consideration of the voters of the Second Ward, for their support at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

Third Ward—Second Municipality.

Benj. Whitney, John Hall,
Chas. A. Jacobs, Charles Byrne

The editors of the "Bee" will please publish the above ticket, which will be supported by the residents of the Third Ward, at the next election.

m12 ANTI CAUCUS.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ The following name is respectfully to be supported for the council, by the friends of the policy which has so signally contributed to the prosperity of the second municipality:

FIRST WARD.

Wm. McKean, Jas M. Caldwell,
F. Jordy, George Morgan.

☞ The voters of the second ward with undiminished confidence in the abilities of their present alderman will support for re-election:

Sam'l J. Peters, Edward Yorke,
Henry Lockett, Allen Hall,
MANY VOTERS.

☞ The following ticket for alderman of the third ward, will be supported by citizens who approve of those liberal measures of the municipal council which have been so beneficial to the prosperity of the city, and who feel that a continuance of which is so essential to hear future prosperity.

THE PEOPLE.

Benjamin Whitney, John Hall,
Wm. L. Hodge, Peter Laidlaw.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY

OLD FIRST WARD.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & Co:

Please publish the following ticket for alderman. It has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive the united support of the residents of the

G. Musson, A. D. Crossman,
John Davis, S. D. McNeil. m17-tf

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Feb 26	Havre	Feb 9
Boston	Feb 26	Liverpool	Feb 4
Charleston	Mar 1	Leeward Islands	Feb 4
Washington	Mar 2	Hamburg	Feb 4
Baltimore	Mar 2	Batavia	Jan 12
Philadelphia	Mar 3	Mexico	Jan 14
Havana	Feb 16	Tampico	Feb 14
Houston	Mar 8	Vera Cruz	Feb 18

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY EVENING, March 18,—7 o'clock.

Another failure of the mail beyond Mobile occurred to-day, and this merely constitutes the seventh in succession. Whenever we are fortunate enough to receive one, we shall embrace an immediate opportunity of recording the wonderful event.

In the meantime some scanty accounts by way of the Allegany mountains have come to hand, and from a Louisville paper of the 11th instant, we have gleaned a few particulars in regard to the Liverpool Cotton market, which are anything but satisfactory. We would remark, however, that the announced decline of ¼d is probably meant for ⅛d, and it is hardly possible that the market could have fallen to that extent in the short space of five days, during which time, 22,000 bags changed hands, out of which 6,000 were taken on speculation.

The effect of this news on our own market was very apparent to-day. Some few holders offered their stocks on more reasonable terms, which induced a few buyers to come forward, and 2,000 bales were disposed of at a mark 4 reduction of the previous rates. These purchases were nearly all made for the French market. We notice the particulars of three transactions as follows: 232 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 8 3-32—511 at 9—149 at 9 1-16—at 9 ⅛—104 at 9½—330 at 9½—100 at 9½—120 at 9¼, and 208 at 8, cents. Our quotations for all descriptions are reduced agreeably to the decline above noticed.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS

Louisiana and Mobile.		*Orleans and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	8 @ 8¼	Ordinary	8 @ 8¼
Middling	8 @ 8½	Middling	8 @ 8½
Middling Fair	8½ @ 8¾	Middling Fair	8½ @ 8¾
Fair	8¾ @ 9	Fair	8¾ @ 9
Good Fair	9 @ 9¼	Good Fair	9 @ 9¼
Good and fine	9¼ @ 9½	Good and fine	9¼ @ 9½

The Stock market continues active, and 3 @ 4 bids change hands to-day at full prices, say 5 @ 6 c for extreme quality. Molasses is brisk, at 21 @ 22c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR is advancing, and has been sold at $4 37½ for superfine.

WESTERN PRODUCE continues dull, and prices remain unchanged.

EXCHANGE continues to rule at 10 @ 11 ⅌ cent for Sterling—France, 5 12½—New-York, 60 ds, 2 @ 3 ⅌ cent, prem—Eight Checks, 4 ⅌ cent, prem.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(From the London Spectator.)

LONDON MONEY-MARKET, FEBRUARY 6.

Money has become scarce; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the unsatisfactory state of politics, both at home and abroad, have depressed the price of all government securities. The state of the exchanges, which are declining, has evidently alarmed the bank directors, and they are in progress for contracting the circulation. A gloom has been th