LATEST DATES.

New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana	Mar. 31	New-Orleans	Feb 1
Mexico	Mar. 31	New-Orleans	Feb 1

General.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, March 23.

72 shares United States Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]	March 26.
5 do do	do	do	[illegible]
5 do do	do	do	[illegible]
do do	do	next week	[illegible]

NEWYORK, MARCH 23.

The amount of business at this board this morning was nearly exclusively United States Bank and National Banks. Trust Companies were dull, and Harlem Railroad 2½ cent upon our quotations of yesterday. American Exchange Bank sold at [illegible].

STATE STOCKS.—At the board to-day $4 000 Illinois 6s, 1870, were sold at 80. $1,000 Delaware and Hudson bonds at 96.

EXCHANGE—*Foreign*.—We quote bills on London at 7@7½ cents premium. There is but little demand.

COTTON.—Upwards of 1,000 bales were transacted yesterday, amounting to over 3,000 bales, or, indeed, according to the opinion of some of the dealers to 4,000. Full prices, and no sales (as far as we can learn) were obtained. This morning the market appears to be rather quiet.

FLOUR.—The stock of canal flour is reduced so low that holders are less anxious to sell, and what offer could be obtained a fr 75 has been purchased, and a fair price for the article has been made to the trade at $4 81, at which price we now quote. In Southern Flour there is no change.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.—*Cotton*.—There is a fair has been transacted this morning at about previous prices.

FLOUR.—There have been some sales of Canal at $4 87½ a $4 or our list, and none can be obtained short of that price.

EXCHANGE—*Foreign*.—We quote bills on London at 6 a 7½ per cent. prem. Sterling.

AUGUSTA, MARCH 19.—*Cotton*.—The market, since our report on Friday last, has undergone no material change, and the prices then quoted are fully maintained. H Hard are firm, with a good feeling on the part of buyers, and sales are made freely within the range of 10@11½—principal sales, 10 @ 11½.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Troy—607 bales cotton, 194 hhds tobacco 101 do sugar, 28 do bacon, 2331 pigs lead, 28 bbls distillery, &c.
Per schr Eagle—114 hhds 4 3-4 cs 40 bbls molasses.
Philadelphia—Per ship St Louis—250 pigs lead, 200 bbls pork, 195 do beef, 45 bbls pig iron, 50 do rosin, 200 do tobacco, 141 casks bacon, 28 bbls cotton, 38 do spirits, 35 bags wool, &c.
Per schr Velvet—14 hhds tobacco, 300 bbls molasses, 114 do pork, 124 do beef, &c.
Baltimore—Per bark Mount Vernon—179 hhds sugar, 14 do tobacco, 200 bbls molasses, 134 do pork, 20 do beef, 62 bales cotton, 678 kdgs, &c.
New-Orleans—Per schr Wander Witch, A et al dry goods
Portsmouth—Per schr Alexander—160 sacks corn, 26 bbls flour, 200 pcs bagging, 300 coils rope.
Mobile—Per ship Eclipse—365 bbls whiskey.
Per schr Judge Hitchcock—80 bbls flour, 200 do whiskey, 3 hhds sugar, 200 pcs bagging.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per barque Highlander—Wines, brandy, &c.
Palermo—Per brig Dove—Wines, fruit, &c—to C Denike and master.
Matanzas—Per schr Seminole—200 hhds sugar, 317 sacks coffee Schmidt & co, 100 sacks do R Orening & co.
St Jago de Cuba—Per schr Hitchcock—65 hhds sugar, 50 bbls molasses, 7 Bbls 4 4-4 cs coffee, Kohn, Bernard & co; 60 sacks do Quarles, Spalding & co.
Antigua—Per schr Chas Henry—80 hhds sugar, 50 bbls molasses.
Vermillion Bay—Per schr David Coffin—224 hhds sugar, Adams & Whittall.
Tampico—Per schr Convertant—149 hhds sugar, 101 bbls no asses, Lambeth & Thompson.
Per schr Export—76 hhds sugar, 186 bbls molasses; Lambeth & Thompson.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Opelousas—327 bls cotton C Tebbenne; 71 Adams & Whittall; 31 do, 10 hhds sugar, F Perrett; 29 bls cotton J B Plauché & co; 12 P J Favy do; 8 rolls leather to order.

Per steamboat Athenian from Lafourche—20 hhds sugar, 33 bls molasses, W Bogert & co; 6 bales cotton Brand & Landry; 17 P J Favy do.

Per steamboat Felicians from Bayou Tanica—40 bales cotton E Dunbar; 20 Curtis & Wailes; 5 do S Cobb & co; 14 Franklin & Henderson; 9 Fisher & Bailey; 3 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 8 A Ravaché & co; 10 G M Law; 8 Smith & Dwight.

Per steamboat Gen Brown from Louisville—Mdse, &c, to Blair & Satterfield, 300 bls flour F C Latimer; 99 J Wiggin; 31 cts rope, J Vatin & co; 46 do, 41 pcs bagging, M Thomas; 1 pkge baccoonoses S Roberts; 30 pcs bagging, 3 cts rope, Converse & co, 86 do, 34 pcs bagging, Barrett & Lapeyre; 30 do, 71 cts rope, F de Lizardi & co; 7 hhds tobacco G Butler & co; 100 bbls whiskey J B Sanders; sundries to sundries.

Per steamboat A Fuselier from St Martinsville—227 hhds sugar, 7 bales cotton, De Blanc & Darby; 44 hhds sugar Hall & Hoss, 6 do F C & R S Gillet; 10 do, 8 bls cotton, Pellain, Beltzell & Degelos; 96 do J B Planché & co; 44 do J A Peshoretti.

Per steamboat Princess from Williams' Landing—340 bls cotton Armour, Leslie & Walker; 110 Price, Johnston & co; 68 Andrews & Ivins, 11 Buchanan, Minton & co; 23 Brown, Watt & co; 56 J Goodin; 72 W Bogert & co; 26 Franklin & Henderson; 26 Ruggold & Ferriday; 16 Wiggin & Dwyer, 1 do M morin, Chisolm & co; 46 Kirkman, Harris, Day & Hanna; 16 R McDowell & co; 24 Dicks per & co; 28 S S Cobb & co; 13 Fynchon & Jackson; 36 R Ogden; 12 Lambeth & Thompson; 5 Bender, Williams & co; 12 Mahon, Pollard & co, 9 S & I P Whitney; 7 Duncan, McAllister & co; 3 Halsey & Bell; 23 Johnson & Sproull; 9 A D Reed.

Per steamboat Palmyra from St Louis—1 hhd lard, 1 bbl dried skins J Landis & co; 324 bbls pork, 20 do lard, 46 kegs do, 46 hhds bacon, &c J Vatin & co; 15 bbls beef Taylor & Dunham; 25 do pork Rogers & Italian; 174 do Gardner & Southgate; 38 bbls lard, 400 do pork, Bogart & Hawthorn; 200 kegs lard, 1000 pcs bulk pork, De Blanc & Kastland; 750 sacks corn Lockhart, Fears & Jones; 12 Kerber, Lake & co; 19 A H Brown; 20 J Goodin; 2 do, 9 hhds tobacco, J & R Boyd; 50 sacks corn to order.

Per steamboat Saxon from Vicksburg—104 bales cotton J McWilliams; 16 W Henderson; 63 Ward, Moffett & co; 43 Lambeth & Thompson; 32 Payne & Harrison; 21 Bigelow, Arcenaux & co; 30 M & J Dock & co; 36 E W Hudson; 20 Maddox, Pollard & co; 17 F Gaudet & co; 14 Burke, Watt & co; 11 H O Ames & co; 9 Price, Johnson & co; 7 Brander, Williams & co; 6 Lockhart, Fears & Jones; 7 P Hoopes 4 J B Brouillard; 20 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 4 W B Brown, 8 R McCall; 3 Keyes & Roberts.

Per steamboat Artisan from St Mariantown—198 bales, 26 bales cotton Fellan, Bellegeq & Degelos; 127 A Ravaché & co; 131 P J Favy & co; 88 J B Planché & co; 92 C Toledano.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Highlander—V Rousseau, E Lawrence; F Jerry, Kellog Swan; H Chouzac; A K Cuvellier; J Albert; J B Bousquet; M Buchanan; Butler, Gelley & co; J Bartancy; B Talamon; E Rochelau; Hernage and order.

Per schr Charles Henry—W E Florence; Du Bose & Richardson; and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Eclipse, Eaton, for Mobile, C. J. Wheeler.
Ship St Louis, Marks, for Philadelphia, Moss & Harris.
Ship Troy, Fullamobee, for New York, S. & J. P. Whitney.
Barque Mary, Myrick, for Baltimore, O. Bedford & Sack.
Schooner Velos, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, J. M. Ashbridge.
Schooner Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, for Mobile, Keith, Damaron & co.
Schooner Alexander, Butler, for Pensacola via Mobile, C. D. Lehman.
Schooner Water Witch, Armour, for Vera Cruz, A. Cuvellier & Lucullus.
Schooner Eagle, Vertin, for New York, G. P. Pond & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Swan, Lindsey, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Independence and brig Caline—brought up barq Highlander.
Tow boat T. or, Crowell, from S W Pass—towed to sea ship Almira and brig Tri mp—brought up brig Ann, barque Highlander, Barker, from Barcelona, Feb 8th—to Y Baumgarten.
Brig Dove, Ingersoll, 7 days from Palermo—to Charles Deike.
Sch Seminole, Allen, from Matanzas, March 20th—to master.
Schr Lucy Reid, May 8, 14 days from St Jago de Cuba—to master.
Schr Chas Henry, Brewster, from Attakapas—to master.
Schr David Coffin, Lewis, from Vermilion Bay—to master.
Schr Convert, Gardiner, from Vermilion Bay—to master.
Schr Export, Gardner, from Vermilion Bay—to master.
Steamboat Kentucky, Wood, from Natchitoches—(no cargo.)
Steamboat A Fuselier, Trouard, from St Martinsville.
Steamboat Robert Fulton, Keasey, from Bayou Sara—(no cargo.)
Steamboat Athenian, Henry, from Laf urche.
Steamboat Artisan, Pendigrass, from St Martinsville.
Steamboat Pawnee, Gibbs, from St Louis.
Steamboat Gen Brown, Denbigh, from Louisville.
Steamboat J Dupre, Chenault, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Princess, Sandford, from Williams' Landing.
Steamboat Saxon, Hodge, Brenham, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Felicians, Jordan, from Bayou Tunica.

MEMORANDA

Hence at Philadelphia, March 20, barque Trenton, Rees; 24th brigs Iowa, Cathey; Lucy Ann, Show; Tom False, Robinson, schr Spy, Sommers.
Hence at New York, March 20th, brig Flora; 24th, ships Frankfort; 25th, Pallas, Blanchard; 26th, brig Ann Rice at Boston, March 24th, ship Burmah, Ford; brig Sarah, Preston; 25th, ships Brazil, Allen; Caspian, Patten; Midlothian, Grozier, Mary Franklin, Johnson, Burlington, Thos America, Norton; Finland, Williams, Malabar, Rogers; Francis Stanton, Lothrop.
Hence at Bristol, March 8th, brig Emeline, Pitman.
Hence at Charleston, March 29th, schr Monsoon, Allen.
Sailed from Thomaston, (Me) for this port, March 18th, brig John Spofford, Spofford.

PASSENGERS

Per steamboat Artisan—T Cort, Mrs. J Babine, F Mancon, J Beguneau, O Bourdier, L Martin J McMahon, Flavelolette lady and son.
Per steamboat Baton Rouge—J P Wofdolk and lady, A Fox, Mrs Walker, J Miss Walker, J M Williams, Fraiser and lady, A Ames, C A Wells, J Gleason, D Sweet, White, Kendall, Bisby Hill, Miller, O Burgess, J Parrish, Waters, H Dawson, Judge Black, Tirrell, Spencer and 20 steerage.

☞ The consignees of the ship Highlander from Bordeaux, are requested to read their permits on board, before the commencement of the discharge of her cargo. After five days will be discharged as the cost and risk of the owners. 6d

☞ NOTICE.—The Bayou Sara and Port Hudson packet boat is ready to receive freight at Carondelet street wharf, and will positively leave the Levee at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour passenger will please be on board.

☞ Dr ZAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial palates, and cures all affections of the teeth, Office, Tom House st. No. 16. f14

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
New-Orleans, March 23d, 1841.

THIS Bank is checking on Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
GEO O HALL, Cashier.

COFFEE—Havana prime in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

JELLY—a this Guava jelly in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia for sale by
CHARLES OLEGO, 11 St Charles st.

SUGAR—A prime lot on plantation above the city, for sale by
CHARLES OLEGO, 11 St Charles st.

NEW BEDFORD CANDLES—200 boxes for sale by
W S NORCROSS & Co, 46 Gravier st.

HERRINGS—Scotch Herrings 1 half of barrels, for sale by
H A NORCROSS & Co, 46 Gravier st.

SALMON—100 pickages Salmon for sale by
H A NORCROSS & Co, 46 Gravier st.

SPECIE—Mexican dollars for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—27 bales just received, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

HIDES—21 Mexican hides for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

INDIGO—For sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

THE PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, [illegible]
TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1841.

☞ The Texas mail arrived late last night with dates from New York to the 25th ult.

The official circular of the President "denouncing the interference of office holders in the freedom of elections," has been denominated by the locofocos as a "gag law." When it is recollected that Gen. JACKSON's inaugural invested in the strongest terms against this very abuse, they are at a loss to account for the objurgations of his successor. It would seem that they think that wrong in Gen. JACKSON which they applauded in Gen. JACKSON. Or the Polish to cover the notorious abandonment by the last of a long catalogue of the principles upon which they came into power by ridiculing the doctrines they once deemed so wholesome. Would it not be more to the purpose for these malcontents to demonstrate the injustice of the circular by reason rather than by hard names—and in so doing to account for the hallucination of Mr. JEFFERSON and Gen. JACKSON, who regarded the electioneering of office holders as an intolerable abuse. If the doctrines of the late circular amount to a "gag law" the obloquy of their origin does not attach to the present chief magistrate—it falls upon Mr. JEFFERSON, and from him descends upon Gen. JACKSON, as well as upon Gen. HARRISON. We opine, however, that the contents of the circular are obnoxious to the locofocos from a dread that Gen. HARRISON will enforce their import.—As a showy profession upon the part of Gen. JACKSON, intended to disguise the real purposes to be subserved in the exercise of the appointing power, it was well enough to inveigh against bringing the patronage of the general government in conflict with the freedom of elections; but as a principle laid down by Gen. HARRISON to be acted upon for the good of the people, it is monstrous.

The practice of former administrations, that acted upon the principle that the office holders were servants of the executive and not of the people, was that tending to a consolidation of power formidable to liberty in the hands of one man. The executive maintained out of the public crib an army of dependants bound to him soul and body, ready to do his bidding, and always prepared to maintain his pretensions against the people whose money was employed against them. The duties of their offices were neglected in electioneering, and in close contests their influence was sufficient to turn the scales of victory. They were seen bustling about the polls elbowing and brow-beating the citizens. They hovered around public meetings prying into the movements of the people. They acted as spies to convey to the Capitol intelligence of any signs of lukewarmness on the part of public employees. In fact the patronage of the government was used to put the whole country under a most galling espionage; the names of doubtful partisans were handed in to the managers for intimidation, and such as threw off the shackles of a debasing fealty, when too powerful for the tyranny of subordinates, were given over to the Globe for unmeasured calumny and blackguard abuse. They had no opinion of their own. They were cameleons reflecting the hues of the president's mind; they saw with his eyes, or rather the president saw through their eyes, heard with their ears and executed with their hands. They were polyps extending in all directions and drawing under the influence of the White House every thing around which they could wind themselves. The offices established for the good of the people were thus made the engines of oppressing them, and through them our servants, they were to be reduced to slaves. This system is to be broken up in good earnest, and as the first step to a consummation so devoutly to be wished, all who have taken a part in establishing it will be turned adrift, and the trained bands of despotism are to be disbanded.

This is what the circular means—and this the locos call gagging. Under the old system the office holders were employed in gagging the people, this was all right; now the people are to be freed from the annoyance and persecution of their officers—this is horrible; so say the supporters of the defunct administration, who profess, forsooth, to be the only democrats extant! The scheme more to exalt the few and debase the many, that has gone greater lengths in strengthening the arm of power and stifling the voice of just complaint than would the most resolute assault upon popular freedom from an open and undisguised enemy have effected in a century—it was tyranny masquerading in the domino of liberty.

That part of the circular which gives the public officers to understand that exact and prompt returns of money collected will be required, is particularly offensive to a number of these immaculate democrats, it is, in their eyes, an excessively aristocratic feature of the document.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

First Municipality	Messrs.	E. A. Canon, P. Soulé, A. D. Doriocourt, F. N. Fortier.
Second Municipality	Messrs.	W. H. Avery, W. L. Hodge, D. J. Rogers, E. H. Barton.
Third Municipality	Messrs.	A. Lewis, G. De Feriet, S. Guinault, A. Delassus.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

First District	Messrs.	G. Muson, 221; S. D. McNeil, 216; J. Davis, 149; D. Dubourg, 143
Second District	Messrs.	Feliz Labatut, 74; L. E. Forstall, 66
Third District	Messrs.	F. Lefebvre, 108; M. Cruzat, 89
Fourth District	Messrs.	Edmond Soniat, 75; H. D. Peyre, 72
Fifth District	Messrs.	N. Gurlie, 140; C. Ramos, 118

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First District	Messrs.	G. Morgan, 228; J. H. Caldwell, 156; Wm. McKean, 146; F. Jordy, 144
Second District	Messrs.	S. J. Peters, 182; E. Yorke, 160; H. Lockett, 160; A. Hill, 154
Third District	Messrs.	B. Whitney, 154; J. Hall, 150; P. Laidlaw, 140; R. M. Davis, 130

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

First District	Messrs.	J. M. Ducros, 54; O. Nadaud, 56
Second District	Messrs.	L. Rigaud, 84; A. Rousseau, 82
Third District	Messrs.	Wm. Debuys, 94; C. Tremoulet, 49
Fourth District	Mr.	F. Coquet, [illegible]

THE EDITOR of the Washington *Madisonian* proposes to publish his paper daily—the publication to commence on or before the extra session in June—There is not a journal in the country more eminently deserving liberal encouragement than the *Madisonian*. It is conducted with powerful talent and unflagging industry. During the recent triumphant contest it fought the good fight with unshrinking valor, and contributed not a little to secure the victory. We recommend the *Madisonian* to all who are desirous of subscribing to an able, impartial and enterprising public journal.

There is a probability of some relief from the Legislature of Pennsylvania in regard to the suspended banks. The bill reported by Mr. Hinshman, chairman of the committee on banks, repealing the penalties to which they are liable for the non-payment of their liabilities in specie; and placing them precisely on the same footing as individuals, with relation to the payment of their debts, passed the House of Representatives on the 24th inst, by a vote of 58 to 46.

The second section of the bill authorizing an issue of small notes for the period of five years, also passed, yeas—51, nays—46.

It was believed that the bill would pass a second reading on the same day and be finally disposed of on the day following, as there was no disposition to discuss the matter.

Mr. VAN BUREN arrived at New York on the 23d March. He was received by a numerous array of political friends and escorted to his lodgings. During his visit to Philadelphia, he was addressed by Mr. Wood-bridge, Mr. INGERSOLL, who more than once blotted the name of V. B. would run a third time.

JOHN W. STEVENS, assistant post-master at Abingdon, Va., has been detected in plundering the post-office of his place. He was caught with letters in his coat sleeve, which contained money, and it is supposed he operated pretty largely in that way. He was arrested and committed. The second has hitherto borne a high character, and the discovery of his villainy created a great sensation among those who knew him.

☞ We are indebted to the Captain of the steamer Gen. Brown for Louisville papers to the 31st March.

The Legislature of Alabama meets in extra session on the 12th.

Nine mails from New Orleans due in New York on the 23d March.

Jesse O. MONTGOMERY, Esq. has been appointed postmaster of Philadelphia.

Nathaniel T. WILLIAMS, Esq. has received the appointment of Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

Hon. James BELLER the able representative in congress of the Mobile district, declines being a candidate for re election.

The House of Representatives of Ohio have by a vote of 34 to 31 postponed indefinitely the consideration of a bill to grant to fugitives slaves the advantages of a trial by jury.

THE CALEDONIA brought 26,000 letters, 5000 more than has ever before been received by any one packet. The postage on the letters for New York city amounted to one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

☞ ROBINSON, the murderer of Sevoth, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. The judgment is considered a righteous one, inasmuch as the testimony against him was overwhelming. The jury retired at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 24th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

THE TORY, or Union party, in Canada, will have a considerable majority in the Colonial Legislature—The elections have been distinguished by great disorder, violence and bloodshed. More than one life has been lost, and troops were ordered out in several places for the purpose of protecting the citizens against the lawless attacks of mobs.

By a recent order of the English Post Office Department, the mails are required to be conveyed over the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction lines to Liverpool, at the rate of thirty miles an hour including stoppages. This is a rapid rate of running to be maintained for a distance of 200 miles by a night train.

MYSTERIOUS.—A carman in New York was taken, a few days since, to a house in Orange street, and a box put upon his cart, and he was directed to drive to 18 Oliver street. On his way thither his suspicions were aroused, the box was opened and was discovered to contain the body of a beautiful female about 20 years old, apparently just dead. Nothing satisfactory has been elicited by investigation.

After many fruitless attempts, the persons appointed to bore for water in the city of Paris have at length succeeded in finding a spring at Genelle—a plain in the environs of Paris. The enterprise has been in progress several years, and has cost 160,000 francs.—The boring instrument reached the water at the enormous depth of 560 metres, (1,837 English feet,) and the pure element immediately sprung up in abundance to the top of the bore. This operation has resolved a highly interesting geological problem, and proves that a body of water exists under the green chalk strata which form the bed of the environs of Paris.

CONSISTENCY OF THE GLOBE.—On the 4th of March, the *Globe* commented on President HARRISON's Inaugural in this wise:

"No man of intelligence can read the Inaugural, however studiously it veils the names of things meant, without perceiving that it portrays a system of national debt, distribution of the national domain, and all the subsidiary measures necessary to or consequent on their adoption."

On the 23d, the same paper—no doubt oblivious of its first assertion and seeking some sweeping censure—says of the same state paper:

"We have just had an inaugural address from the president elect, the largest one ever delivered, and *not a word in it to give a glimpse of the course of the new administration in relation to a single question, foreign or dom stic*, which occupies the attention of the country."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Collectors.

William Coad, St. Mary's, Maryland, vice James W. Roach, removed.
Robert W. Alston, St. Mark's, Florida, vice John F. Kackler, removed.
Arnold Naudain, Delaware, vice Henry Whitely, removed.

Surveyor.

William Floyd, Town Creek, Maryland, vice Jas. R. Thompson, removed.
Daniel G. Garnsey, Dixon, Illinois, vice John Dement, removed.

Postmasters.

John C. Montgomery, at Philadelphia, in the place of James Page, removed.
James Ross, at Geneva, New-York, in the place of G. J Grosvenor, removed.
John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa.
Otho H. W. Stull, to be Secretary for said Territory.
Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshal for said Territory.
Cornelius Darragh, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, having declined its acceptance.
Charles Hopkins, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Connecticut.
Samuel H. Jenks, at Nantucket, Mass.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Tench Ringgold, George W. P. Curtis, John W. Minor, Edgar Snowden, and Reuben Johnston, all for the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

We copy the following from the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of the 24th ult:

War among the Indians.—We are informed by a gentleman recently from the Indian country, that hostilities had commenced between the Choctaw and Kickapoo Indians, on the waters of Blue River, in the Choctaw nation. It appears that the Kickapoos have, for a number of years been encroaching on the Choctaw lands, and had been frequently requested to desist, to which they paid no attention. A few weeks since, the Choctaw council deemed it expedient to pass a law commanding them to move their settlements, which the Kickapoos refused to do, but assembled their tribe, numbering twelve hundred warriors, determined to resist the execution of the Choctaw law. They have, in addition to this, sent the war hatchet to the northern wild and savage tribes who inhabit the extensive tract of country lying between the Choctaw line and the Rocky Mountains.

Our informant states, that all the traders who had been residing among the Indians, were busily engaged in removing their goods to the vicinity of Fort Towson for protection. He also stated that a runner had been expected with dispatches for the Indian Agent.

We do not wish to create any unnecessary excitement or alarm on this subject, but we must confess that if all be true that we have heard, a large force will be required to bring the Indians to their senses. Should the Kickapoos succeed in obtaining the assistance of the wild tribes, who can tell how long the defenceless inhabitants on our frontier will remain unmolested? We believe that three of the military posts on the frontier are garrisoned by about two hundred and seventy men, who would be utterly unable to hold the Indians in check, (should depredations be committed or hostilities commenced on the whites be commenced,) or to defend the public property now under their charge. Thus it becomes *necessary* that the general government should send troops to Arkansas, for the protection of her citizens, to say nothing of what the government in *justice* bound to perform in regard to matters of this kind.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND HIS LADY.—The Paris correspondent relates the following anecdote of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, which is a corroboration of many like manœuvres we have heard of in the same quarter:—

* * * We are waiting, also, with some impatience to learn who is to form the new cabinet, and who are to be the new Foreign Ambassadors. Speaking of Ambassadors, there is a bit of gossip going about that comes to me in such an authentic shape, and is so generally told, respecting our present Minister to England, that I will relate it, stating also my firm belief in its truth. It is this—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, it is well known, have lived for some years a great deal in fashionable society, and have been in her noted for a sort of obsequiousness to the nobles and people of the highest rank in England. Now, or in what manner they have obtained such a footing in such society, it is not for me to say, but it can be inferred. The Duchess of Gloucester gave a ball on some anniversary, a short time since, at which she only invited those immediately connected, or particularly intimate friends. A few nights before it took place, it is said that Mrs. S. at some party, intimated that she should like to attend, but the hint was not taken and no invitation was given. The day before the ball, Mrs. S. called upon an intimate friend of the Duchess, on whom she had never called before, and requested the lady to ask for an invitation for the American Minister and his wife. An application of the kind coming so direct, and it appearing to be in favor of some importance to the Ambassador, the lady made a point of calling upon the Duchess in her tiara, and stating the fact. The invitation was then granted as a particular favor—the ball took place, and of all the Foreign Ambassadors in England, Mr. Stevenson was the only one present, and this exciting much surprise, this story was told in explanation. The American public can judge from this little anecdote how much benefit such an agent can be to them, and of how much he has been. It is not very probable that a man who is so very anxious for personal favors from the aristocracy of England, would ever be very forward to offend that aristocracy by pressing upon his attention unpleasant controversies about the burning of the Caroline, or very strong in asserting the rights of his country to the North Eastern frontier, particularly if any intimation, direct or indirect, should be made to him that such a course would render his visits unwelcome in certain circles.

We have been politely furnished with the subjoined correspondence between a number of the friends of Mr. J. M. FIELD and Mlle. FANNY ELSSLER. It will be perceived that the fair dancer has not only consented to dance at Mr. FIELD's benefit, but with the strictest liberality, declines positively any remuneration for her valuable professional services. This is one among several examples of rare generosity and kindness of heart displayed by Mlle. ELSSLER during her visit to the United States, which render her as a woman scarcely less popular than as an artist. We are desired to add that the directors of the French Theatre, where Mlle. ELSSLER shortly fulfils an engagement, made no objection to her appearance at the St. Charles on this occasion.

It requires no powers of prophecy to predict a crowded house on Wednesday evening, when we state that the public will enjoy an opportunity of seeing FANNY ELSSLER, at the regular prices of the St. Charles.

New Orleans, April 2, 1841.

Mademoiselle,

On behalf of a number of citizens who are anxious that the St. Charles Theatre should not close without the usual testimony on the part of the public, to the worth and talent of Mr. J. M. Field, we take the liberty of addressing you, with the view of learning if your engagements will allow of your appearing one night at the St. Charles.

Whatever may be our own wishes, and however favorably Mr. F. may be regarded by the public, we feel that your invaluable aid can alone secure such a result as will be of solid service to the *beneficiary*.

Can you Mademoiselle, and will you appear in a dance some night next week? We must crave pardon for the liberties, when we say that we shall be most gratified in leaving the "terms" entirely to yourself.

We have the honor, Mademoiselle,
Of subscribing ourselves,
Your friends and admirers:

E. Johns,	J. Winthrop,
G. P. Maffouvier,	A. K. Jones,
J. Amans,	Jos. M. Kennedy,
R. Fraenkenkecht,	B. C. Guyon,
Geo. Wilkins Kendall,	Jno. Mountfort,
F. A. Lamsden,	L. A. Finlay.
J. G. Osborne.	

Gentlemen,—

Your letter requesting my services for a benefit to Mr. J. M. Field, I beg to acknowledge, and do so thus promptly, that you may see how little embarrassment its contents have given me. Suffering as I am from great fatigue, and hardly recovered from my late indisposition, I feel determined to give my few days of leisure to entire repose; but a request from a "number of citizens" of New-Orleans, to whom I owe so much kindness, puts all considerations of self to flight. I consent, then, to your request, and do so most cheerfully, that Mr. Field is a gentleman of great personal worth, and rare literary ability. Your unconditional offer of terms, I beg respectfully to decline, since I can receive no remuneration for a mere act of civility. I will engage the evening of Wednesday next for Mr. Field's benefit, and *La Sonnambula* as the *pas* desired.

FANNY ELSSLER

To Messieurs. E. Johns, J. Winthrop, &c &c.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, March 26, 1841.

The legislature of Maryland met to-day for an extra session, growing out of their want of time at the last session to mature laws for raising sufficient revenue to meet the public engagements. Agreeably to the constitution, as recently amended, the sessions of the legislature are limited to the 10th of March every alternate year—and the last session being the short one, *for the first time*, our wise men neglected the most prominent duties in the early part of the term of the service.

THE MARKETS

Are still dull—though an activity is now looked for—the spring business has commenced.

Coffee—The cargo of the bergue Lila from Rio de Janeiro, of 6673 bags was offered at auction yesterday and only 550 bags sold at 12½ a 11 cents—sale stopped.

Flour.—There has been a slight improvement in Howard street flour—600 bls. sold at $4 44.—No stock of City Mills flour in market—it is held at $4 50.

Grain.—Maryland red wheat brings 80 to 90 cents as in quality—some samples of very prime have brought 92 a 93 cents. Sales of white corn at 42 a 43—yellow 43 a 44. Maryland oats 25 a 27 cents. Clover and timothy seeds, no change from last quotations.

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of provisions is very small, and the prices without change.

Whiskey.—I continue to quote hhds. at 21 cents, and bbls at 23 cents—the market very dull at these prices.

From the Louisville Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—The following epitaph, found upon a common in the Island of Jamaica, near the spot where the remains of Bradshaw, the chief of the regicide judges, was interred, and published in a newspaper in that country in 1775, is the noblest production of lofty Lucan, or even of the Roman satirist, in the great manner which has hitherto been erroneously ascribed to Thomas Jefferson:

STRANGER!

Ere thou pass, contemplate this cannon;
Nor regardless be told,
That near its base lies deposited the dust of
JOHN BRADSHAW.
Who, nobly superior to all selfish regards,
Despising alike the pageantry of courts, splendor,
The blast of calumny, and the terrors of royal vengeance,
Presided in the illustrious land of heroes and patriots,
Who fairly and openly adjudged
CHARLES STUART,
Tyrant of England,
To a public and exemplary death;
Thereby contributing to the amazed world,
And transmitting down, through succeeding ages,
The most glorious example,
Of unbiased virtue, love of freedom, and impartial justice,
Ever exhibited on the blood stained theatre of human action.
O! reader,
Pass not on till thou hast blessed his memory;
And never, never forget,
THAT REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD!

☞ TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will discover the thief who entered his store on Friday night, and abstracted from his strong box the sum of $1,05 in a note of the Improvement Bank, or $1,000, and a note of the same in municipality notes.
HENRY TEXTE.
OFFICE OF THE HIGH CONSTABLE, THIRD MUNICIPALITY. 13 Conti street.
April 24 1841.

TAKEN in the possession of a man under suspicious circumstances, viz:—3 pieces black silk handkerchiefs, 2 pieces of diaper, 1 piece of linen, 1 beaver cap, 1 pr. pegged boots, 1 pr. half boots, 3 dozen German silver spoons, 1 pr. buckles, 3 pieces of gingham, 3 pieces of silk, 2 dress coats, 1 frock coat, 1 merino coat, 1 vest, 1 velvet cap, 2 hankers of a blue cravat.

The owners of all or any part of the above mentioned articles, are requested to come forward without delay, otherwise they will be delivered to the individual with whom found, notwithstanding the claim of others.
J. TOURNIS,
High Constable, third municipality.
N. B. corner of Victory and Marigny sts. 3d municipality.

REOPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE PASSAGE COFFEE HOUSE.

The subscriber has assumed the management of the coffee-house, known as the Ambrosia coffee-house, situated at the corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Passage, will open this establishment to day, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Milk and coffee will therefore be prepared, and black coffee will be ready at all hours.

The viands will be of the very first quality.
J. DAUME.

☞ NOTICE—Persons who have any claims against the estate of Manuel Prados, Sr., are requested to enter their accounts immediately, and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to settle their accounts during to Mrs. widow Manuel Prados, No. 59, Conde street.

☞ NOTICE—Persons having any claims against Messrs. L. E. & J. ROBERT & ROBERT, for goods furnished their plantation are requested to present them as soon as possible to No. 116 Royal street, where they will find Mr. L. Comegys, who is ready to settle with them. 26-in 104

SARATARIA ALEXANDRINE CANAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this company are informed that the annual election of seven directors will take place at the office of the company, on Saturday, 24th April, from 6 o'clock, a. m till 2 o'clock, p. m.
By order of the Direction.
M. Y. LABARRE,
Secretary pro tem.
IMPROVEMENT OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 6, 1841.

THIS institution will be closed on Good Friday, the 9th instant. Notes due on that day will be paid on the day preceding, and offers for discount must be presented on Wednesday the 7th. By order,
F. BERNARD, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—Succession of Jean Baptiste Lacoste, their creditors—It is ordered by the court that all persons interested show cause within ten days after the publication of this order, why the accounts of the syndic should not be homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 31, 1841.
ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.
Albert Edwards vs Steamboat Washington and James Kennedy, claimant, owner