LATEST DATES.

New York	May 23	London
Boston	May 21	Liverpool
Philadelphia	May 21	Hamburg
Baltimore	May 20	Antwerp
New Orleans	May 17	Havre
Charleston	May 20	Palermo
Mobile	May 17	Cuba

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

By order of date, of the steam ships plying between England and North America—all arrivals when letters are to be sent from New Orleans.

Names	Departures	Arrivals	Where
Hibernia	London, April 24	New York, 10 April	Boston
Acadia	Liverpool, April 24	Boston, 27 April	Boston
Columbia	Liverpool, 1 May	Boston, 8 May	Boston
Caledonia	Liverpool, 8 May	New York, 18 May	Boston
Britannia	Liverpool, 15 May	Boston, 22 May	Boston
Cambria	Liverpool, 2 May	Boston, June 1 (20 m)	Boston

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Southport—187 bales cotton, 288 do floor, 48 do moss, 900 do rose cuttings, 1793 pkg. lard, 638 bbls whiskey, 50 hhds tobacco, 9 bbl do do, 600 bbls pork, 332 do flour, 600 kegs do.

Per ship Virginia—102 bales cotton, 30 hhds tobacco, 8 bbls molasses, 86 do do, 9100 bbls pork and beef, 630 kegs lard, 760 bbls flour, 1000 bbls whiskey, 1000 pkgs lard, &c.

Per ship Lydia—194 hhds molasses, 18 do, 2 200 bbls do, &c.

Port Spain, Trinidad—Per ship Queen Victoria—58 hhds sugar, 20 half bbls beef, 10 do pickled pork, 200 hams, 77 bbls flour, 27 cases bread, 900 bush corn, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Hannah—sale whiskey, 50 do flour, 21 do molasses, 20 do pickles, 16 do pork, 202 sacks corn, 12 pkgs bagging, 2 bundles rope, &c.

Per steamer Gordon of the South—1022 pk bag, 200 bbls whiskey, 300 do flour, 54 do pork, 37 do molasses.

Havana—Per schr Angelina—12 kegs lard, 300 bbls pork.

Boston—Per brig Africa—1,488 kegs lard, 1000 bbls pork, 135 bags.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Panther—4000 mdse.

Boston—Per ship Ontario—Assortment.

Liverpool—Per ship Ann Mary Ann—800 sacks salt, to order.

Per Walter—3000 sacks salt to order, & mdse.

Nantz—Per brig Zaragoza—50 tons pig iron, 50 do old iron, and 50 do slate.

Rio de Janeiro—Per brig Junius—4488 sacks coffee.

Richmond—Per brig Long Island—45 boxes tobacco and slaves.

Mobile—Per schr Galveia—Assortment.

Mobile—Per schr Planet—800 bags pecans to order.

Attakapas—Per schr Perry-Not—100 hhds sugar.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamer Comanche from Williams's Landing, 241 packages, Minturn, Chisholm & co, 164 Keyes & Roberts, 18 Stanley & Bell, 23 Armor, Lisk & Walker, 6 P Prescott, 1 Wilson, Patrick & co, 164 Andrews & Bro, 102 Kimball, Clifton & Hanna, 26 Bedford & Buck, 29 Brander, Wilson & co; 21 Woodson & co, 13 Burke, Watt & co, 56 J Pitman.

Per steamer Gen. Pike, from Cincinnati—56 hhds pork, 6 do ham, 4 bbls do, 7 do lard, 133 bbls pork, 34 do lard, 3 do do, 6 kegs do, 40 hhds tobacco, Kelly & Carpenter, 276 pkg bagging, 112 coils do, Layat & Amsing; 47 sacks corn, C B Harrison & co, 100 kegs lard, 225 half bbls do, 7 boxes tongues, Ogden & Southgate; 400 kegs lard, 246 bbls flour, 76 bbls whiskey, C O Claggan, 45 hhds tobacco 263 kegs lard, C Byrne, 150 do, H W Anderson; 15 do do, Payne & Hill; 30 do do, J M Bell; 47 Helen & Bell; 37 Hooper, 43 Maddox, Pollard & co; 24 O W Ross, R Conner, 40 Armor, Lisk & Walker; 29 Kirkpatrick & Bissell; 8 Shaw, Chisholm & co; 14 M White, 10 A Hardy; 9 Curtis & Walker, 14 N & J Dick & co, 4 Bennett; 6 M O Healy; 6 A Ludoux & co, 6 Bagby & co; 4 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 45 Ordonez; 3 W Brown.

Per steamer Marmion, from Illinois river—38 sacks bacon 20 kegs do, 13 sacks corn, 46 do oats, 2 bbls whiskey, 55 bbls pork, 43 do beef, 14 half do, 244 kegs lard, 1 Landis & co, 8 hhds tobacco, 8 bbls lard, 106 sacks corn, 3 do oats, 38 hhds tobacco, Ogden, Bryce & Harris; 2 do J R Shaw; 8 bales cotton, A Ludoux & co; 2 hhds tobacco, P M Dorsey, and sundries.

Per steamer Hesma, from foot of Red river raft—18 bales cotton, 3 do Cotton, Taylor, Gardner & co; 4 packs pelteries, 1 do A Hopkins; 30 do do, 1 do do shingles; 9 bbls nuts Wallace & co; 1 bales cotton, C C & J R Hanna; 2 bales cotton, 70 O M Lee, 77 do Lambeth & Thompson; 18 Adams & Whitehall; 18 P Goodwyn & co; 48 A Cobb & Smith & Connell; 16 J S Phelan & co, 8 Richardson; 5 Sturgeson & Reid; 4 A G Blanchard; 6 do do, 18 A Ludoux & co; 100 bales to order.

Per steamer Patrick Henry, from St. Mary's—Nashville—23 sacks corn, A Rizzard & co; 21 Laurie Bros; 75 do, 7 do Hickman, 56 bbls sugar, P J Pavy & co; 38 hhds do do, 10 do do, 1 Fallon, Bailey & Bigelow; 7 V S Smith, 1 do Hickman.

Per steamer Columbus, from Lafourche—74 hhds molasses 1 do, 14 do do, 1 Lambeth & Thompson; 1 do Bradford & Vaughan, 48 bbls sugar Lambeth & Thompson; 7 hhds sugar, 8 kegs, 8 bbls molasses Monier & Benson; 2 do do, 1 Bradford & co; 14 do do Lambeth & Thompson; 1 do, 4 do J Rizzato & co.

Per steamer Hesperia, from Bayou Sara—34 bales cotton 1 bale; 90 A Andrews & co, 18 M White & co; 15 E Duncan, 31 Dubosq & Richard co, 10 Curtis & Hulsey; 9 J S Kirk & co; 8 Burke, Watt & co, 7 Flower & Finlay; 4 do Smith & Hughes; 3 Fellows, Beard & Dugdale; 2 A Hardy & co; 19 bbls molasses Laure Bros; 22 hhds sugar, 3 do Stetson & Avery; sundries to consignees.

Per steamer Tecumseh, from Red River—1 hhds sugar, Hickman & Hickey; 9 bales cotton Brand & Landry; 15 do molasses, A Blanchard; 30 do J R Shaw & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Ship Panther—J Phillipsof, Lott & Pack; H O Hewitt, J A Bacon, C J Morris; J Montgomery & Kerr; Mrs Brown, Peters & Millard, F X Gieringer, J F Feathers, J Sutherlin, Fabre & co, Wiggin & Davenport; Bedford & Buck, Bryce, Smith & Hughes; Hall Allen, Griffiths, Aiken & co, Aaron & co, Sickle & co; Borderreau & Armistead & Olivo; H Kenny, F W Cardell, J A Jacks, P A Hyman, W Wilson, J B Wheat, Lambeth & Harrison; J C Morris; W McKean, D F Scandlin, Hall, Kirk & co; A Grant & co, Smith, Nash & co, A Jackson, J Sullivan, Bogart & Hawthorn, Kidd, Stetson & Avery, J Crosby, D H Mizner & Bro, Kaufman, Virillat, Bryan & co; Norris & co, P Sigerson, Williams Bro, Fagan, Williams Bro, R Bisseneth; Burke, Watt & co, Field & co, Brock Bro; Davis & Allard, J Small, and order.

Ship Walter—Richard & co, H Pardee.

Brig Zampa—J Mager.

Brig Junius—Stetson & Avery; N N Wilkinson.

Schr Octavia—Ludlow & Smith, and master.

WHISKEY—300 bbls old rectified, first quality whiskey, for sale at wholesale and retail by

CHS GIRARD, 242 Royal st.

COTTON BAGS in casks, bbls and pkgs bbls for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

BRANDY CHERRIES, new, for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

CLARET, PORTAGE and MADEIRA wines for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

CAP PLAIN & RULED letter paper for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

NAILS—Assorted, from 4d to 20d for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

CLARET—100 boxes for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

RAISINS—M and M R, for sale by

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

MACKEREL—Nos 1 and 2 in half and whole bbls, for sale

CONVERSE & Co, 56 New Levee.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

PUBLISHED BY HUNT, MAGNE & CO.

No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, DAILY, per annum, $10 00

COUNTRY PAPER, TRI-WEEKLY, " 5 00

Truth, Justice and Independence.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1841.

Another letter from "Tacitus" will be found in our columns. In admitting these communications we are not to be understood as coinciding with the writer in his views concerning the management of the affairs of the second municipality. They are published in this journal because the city press generally have taken decided grounds in favor of the policy of the present council, and were we to exclude them a considerable party would be debarred of all access to the public through the papers. It is for this reason alone, we have admitted them.

VIRGINIA.

Our readers are aware of the opposition of the Virginia Legislature to the conduct of Gov. GILMER in refusing to surrender to New York a refugee suspected of forgery who had taken shelter within the limits of the Old Dominion. In Saturday's paper we gave our views at length on this subject. Gov. GILMER was, we think, wrong in principle, and his conduct was not only erroneous but impolitic. Resolutions to the effect that the fugitive ought to be surrendered upon the demand of the Governor of New York were adopted by large majorities in both houses; upon which Gov. GILMER resigned—being unwilling to conform to the opinion of the Legislature and indisposed to prevent its execution by remaining in office.

In his letter of resignation the Governor gives his reasons at length for refusing to surrender the refugee, which resolve themselves into a simple recognition of the *lex talionis* as applicable to the case. The withdrawal of his excellency from his elevated station occasioned very general regret. Those who condemned his course, commended the spirit which actuated his conduct—even the Hotspurs lauded his independence, patriotism and integrity of purpose.

Upon the last day of the session, the force attempted to bring an election to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. GILMER, in which they displayed their unscrupulousness in politics. So soon as the resignation was made known, they sent out expresses in every direction to bring back to the capital such members of their party as had left Richmond, and by dint of industry succeeded in obtaining a majority on joint ballot. As is too frequently the case in other states as well as in Virginia, a large number of the members leave their posts when the session is drawing to a close. When this accidental majority was obtained, a resolution was offered to go immediately into the election of Governor. [In Virginia the Legislature elects the chief magistrate.] The previous question was called, and but for the timely arrival of some of the whigs the minority would have succeeded in fastening a Governor on the commonwealth obnoxious to the Legislature. This, too, on the eve of an election of members who coming "fresh from the people" would be able to act more advisedly in respect to their wishes.

The Gubernatorial office is now filled by Mr. PATTON, the Lieutenant Governor, who immediately issued a warrant for the surrender of ROBT. F. CURRY (the fugitive.) He had previously, as one of the executive council, urged his surrender when the subject was submitted by Governor GILMER. He enclosed a copy of the warrant to Gov. SEWARD, in a letter remonstrating against the conduct of the authorities of New York, in relation to fugitives from Virginia and fugitive slaves, with an earnest appeal in them to arrest the dangerous and unhappy collisions which must ensue from a perverseness in their assaults upon the rights of the state of Virginia and other southern states.

By Saturday's mail we received full accounts of European news brought by the *Caledonia*. The intelligence in the mail is of slight importance, and we find little to add to the summary already published. The general aspect of things in Europe was pacific—but some rumors prevailed of rational dissentions; and of representations made by the four powers against the continued war-like preparations of France.

The bill of Messrs. MORRISON, drawn by the U. S. Bank, have been accepted, and a portion of them subsequently discounted by the Bank of England.

The Earl of Cardigan was tried in the House of Lords for fighting a duel with Capt. Reynolds, and was unanimously acquitted. The verdict has been severely commented upon by the papers, and the noble Lord has been hissed whenever he appeared at the theatre.

CHARLES KEAN has not married ELLEN TREE, as previously stated.

There had been terrible storms in the Mediterranean, and a number of French vessels on the Barbary coast had been shipwrecked or greatly damaged.

Two hundred thousand Russian troops are concentrating in Poland. Their destination was unknown. The Circassians, after a bloody engagement, had succeeded in wresting from the Russians the fort of Souchs, one of the strongest in the country. During a storm on the Black Sea, twelve ships of the Russians and one steamboat were driven ashore, and fell into the hands of the Circassians.

A London paper says that negociations are now going on in London between the great powers, for the conclusion of a new and more comprehensive treaty —in which France is to take a prominent part, having for her object the settlement of the Turkish and Egyptian question, on the following basis:—The positions of the Sultan and Mehemet Ali being defined the great powers, France included, agree to guarantee for the future, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire. The great powers, France included, agree to guarantee the hereditary pachalic of Egypt to Mehemet Ali and his heirs male.

The total net product of the post office revenue in Great Britain for the year 1840, is stated at £417,664.

The "Globe" newspaper announces that Her Majesty is again in an "interesting situation."

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Neptune*, from Galveston, we have received our files of papers to the 1st instant. They contain but little intelligence.

Information has been received from San Antonio, that the Mexicans, 5,000 strong, with 20 pieces of artillery, under the command of Arista, are making preparations for a campaign, under pretence of chastising the Indians, but which is intended, it is said, for the invasion and subjugation of Texas. This statement received but little credit.

There is nothing in the papers worth copying.

The New York Times says: "We understand that Mitchell King, Esq., who came passenger in the Caledonia, from Liverpool, was the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at London, and that he proceeded to Washington immediately after his arrival here."

General SCOTT arrived at Albany some days since. In crossing the river late at night on foot, the General slipped and fell heavily upon the ice. The shock was so violent that he with difficulty walked to the hotel, and was suffering at the latest dates from severe contusions about the face, and intolerable headache.

McLEOD.—It seems that McLEOD cannot possibly be tried during the present term of the court, in consequence of an error committed by the clerk of Niagara county in drawing the jury. It is presumed that he will not be tried until after the May term of the Superior Court.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS, the able and accomplished editor of the Richmond *Whig*, proposes publishing a paper in the city of Washington, to be called the *Observer*. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, the first number will be issued in June, shortly after the convening of the extra session.

EXTRA SESSIONS have been called in Alabama and Illinois, for the purpose of appointing periods for the election of members of congress, in time for the session on the 31st May.

CHARLES A. CAMMEYER, found guilty of official collusion and malfeasance, was on Saturday, sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor.

We are indebted to the officers the steamboat *Potomac*, for St. Louis papers to the 27th ult.

GOOD WINE has been made in Kentucky from the Catawba grape. It was sold at $3 per gallon.

CHAPMAN LEVY has withdrawn from the canvass for governor of Mississippi.

UNITED STATES BANK IN ENGLAND.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "The news of the suspension of the United States Bank duly reached Liverpool on the 5th instant, and London the 6th, the day of the selling of the Caledonia. The effect of that intelligence was hardly severe, for the reason that the George Washington, which took out the news, had but just left when the steamer left. I have seen, however, the London times of the 6th, forwarded to Liverpool by express, and put on board just at the moment the Caledonia sailed. The resolution of the United States Bank to suspend, dated the 4th of February, and the resolution of certain other banks to maintain specie payments, bearing the same date, is noticed and commented upon by the London editor of the concern, but no more notice is taken of them than a general suspension of American news, and conclusion the information, these are I have said, gravingly surprising.

If one looks for the reason of suspension, however, the third suspension will create no great feeling abroad. Before the first of suspension was known, the Bank was complimented by the London press, but, from anything expressed either in the *Times* at London or in the presses at Liverpool, or by passengers, the effect would not be alarming. American securities stood low enough, and were becoming more and more depressed every day. The news of the third suspension of course would bring them down still lower, but the tremendous panic expected, it would seem, would either pass away entirely or never come.

Money was very easy in London. Good commercial paper was discounted at 4½ per cent. The general features of the money-market, however, showed pretty much the same state of things to exist there that exists here. A general want of confidence to do business was manifest, and with this a fear or apathy in business matters.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

March 20, 1841.

To the Hon. Thomas Ewing, secretary of the treasury:

SIR:—The president is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and be prevented for the future.

He is also of the opinion that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service that partizan interference in the popular elections, whether of state officers or officers of this government, and for whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government, and paid for their services out of the public treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it, and the president is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the people shall be free from the undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall be free among the officers and agents of the government.

The president wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion, it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the treasury by unfaithfulness or negligence, creates a necessity for a new charge upon the people.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

(Similar letter have been addressed to other heads of the departments.)

From the Norfolk Herald, of March 20.

SHIPWRECK.—The schr. Emily, Capt. Bernard, 10 days from Nantucket, with a cargo of oil and candles, bound to this port went ashore about 5 miles east of Willoughby's Point, on Tuesday night, about half past 10 o'clock, during a violent snow storm, the wind blowing a gale from the Northward, and hilged in about thirty minutes. She had previously lost her main boom and flying jib. The crew, notwithstanding the sea was breaking over her all night, succeeded in getting ashore on Wednesday morning. The cargo will probably be saved.

ANOTHER.—We learn from Captain Sale, of the Willoughby spit Light vessel, that the schr. United States, Lucas, master, from Baltimore bound to Norfolk, during the severe snow storm on Tuesday night, ran foul of the light boat, carrying away her davits, boat, &c. The crew of the vessel finding it impossible to manage her, succeeded in getting on board the light boat, except John Lucas, who was carried off, and afterwards washed ashore, almost naked and severely frozen.—The United States was one of the Baltimore, Norfolk, and Petersburg packets, and had in a full cargo of dry goods, groceries, &c., for merchants in this place and neighborhood. She is now ashore near Willoughby's Point, and is a total loss.—The goods washed out of her are lying on the beach.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, March 23, 1841.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the fruits of the great political revolution which was consummated on the 4th of March, not the least pleasing is the change in all that relates to the White House. This is felt particularly by the Columbians—for there are many of the most distinguished and estimable people in this District, whose shadows have never darkened its doors during the last twelve years. The ruthless proscription of 1829, excited feelings of indignation and disgust, which broke up all social intercourse between the authors and victims of that relentless and ferocious persecution, and these sentiments were participated by the friends of the victims. The administration of Gen'l Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were never popular here; and it must be acknowledged that the presidents on their part fully reciprocated this want of regard.—They seemed to hate the District with a cordial if not a very considerable amount; consequently, the Columbians kept themselves, or were kept aloof from the executive mansion. All now is changed, the bell and passages echo to unaccustomed feet; and (I often hear it expressed.) a strange and delightful feeling comes over the mind of the whig visiter, as the door swings open and he trips gaily up stairs to the office of the whig president.

There happens a man of business: for such in the best sense is president Harrison. At present, when there is so much to be *done*—when every branch of the public service calls for *action*—it may be easily imagined that a president worthy of his station can spare little time for parties. If the president be a man, he will be courteously attended to: if his object is only to pay his respects, he ought to go through the ceremony as rapidly as grace will permit, and be off—if he does not do this, it is his own fault if he finds the general engaging himself in matters of more importance than complimentary, or any man's mere personal affairs. Some blockheads have come away from an interview chagrined and mortified because the president did not devote himself to them and their private matters. Did he receive them uncourteously? No. Did he not receive them politely and cordially? Yes. What then is the matter? Oh! he instantly hurried off to other business matters, with which he was engaged when they entered. And this, such worthies grumble at!—the simpletons!—just as if the employment of a president consisting entirely in a period of unexampled difficulty and embarrassment, was not to have the common liberty of every professional man—of every man of business.

General Harrison rises with the dawn, and frequently walks to Georgetown or over half the city before breakfast. Occasionally he surprises some of his old acquaintances with a particularly early call. Once or twice a week he is met strolling through the market, questioning the country people about the farms in the neighbourhood, their produce, &c. He breakfasts at 8 o'clock, but before he has usually finished much of the labor of the day; and he has an hour afterwards before the torrent of visitors pour in upon him.

Mrs. Harrison, the widow of a deceased son of the General, presides in the drawing-rooms at present. To personal attractions of a very high order—possessing a singularly fine form, and a face of uncommon sweetness and beauty—she is distinguished especially by native kindness of heart and refinement. As a simple republican frankness, and cordial hospitality characterize the receptions of the president himself, so this lady sheds over the scenes in which she is called to minister, a grace elegance, that is to one of sense and feeling a greater charm than all which wealth and luxury can bestow.

In one of the chambers of the White House, on the second floor, and near the office of the president, you may find at almost any hour, Colonel TODD, one of the aids of General Harrison, in his campaigning "long time ago," more recently the editor of the Cincinnati Republican, and now an efficient member of the President's home department. A more clear-headed, upright, honorable man does not breathe. Shrewd, sagacious and industrious, he has commended himself to the respect of all who have business with the executive. This gentleman is spoken of as the minister to Austria. He has already done the state some service, having been Chargé d'Affaires to one of the South American Republics many years ago. In the opposite side of the story, and not far off, is the apartment of the gallant and bold Colonel Chambers, of Kentucky, another of the aids of Gen. Harrison. He was for some years in congress, and was a most useful active and energetic member. During the late session of the senate, he acted as private secretary of the President, and his appearance at the bar with the messages, his firm, manly voice, his robust figure, presented a striking contrast to the style in which Mr. Van Buren's sons and secretaries went through this business. Colonel Chambers now as of yore, is a plain republican; and does much to render the White House agreeable to all its visitants.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The alterations wrought in these by the accession of a whig president, is such as cannot fail to rebound to the honor of the country. Think of the present heads of departments compared with their predecessors. What a distance separates Daniel Webster from John Forsyth! What an interval between the clear headed and vigorous Ewing and the dull obtuse and confused Woodbury. The business talent and tact and energy of Bell, and the absence of all these qualifications in the imbecile Poinsett! The giant intellect of Badger and the sickly feebleness of Paulding. The brilliant, forcible and comprehensive mind of Crittenden, and the county court lawyer attainments, and habitudes and spirit of Gilpin. The commanding attainments and indomitable industry of Granger, and the apathetic muddy pated Niles.

"Time works strange alterations!" But none except the partisans of the defeated dynasty will lament it.

The passages and anti-rooms of these departments yet continue to be thronged, although the crowds brought hither by the inauguration have for the most part dispersed. The number of office-seekers however was always greatly exaggerated. Of those who came hither, a comparatively small portion sought office, and even of those that sought office, but few have been of that stuffy and impudentatic class of beggars so much derided and denounced. Indeed I question whether there have been any, time half so many real office-seekers here, as there were on the inauguration of General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren.

REMOVALS, APPOINTMENTS.

A clamor is already set up by the Globe and other opposition journals against the removal of the present incumbents of the various bureaus and heads of departments. This complaint comes with singular propriety! Does it not? From those who first introduced proscription as their system of government—turning out high and low—not only those who differed from them in political opinion—but those who in reality agreed with them, if they were not hobby partizans—follows who would throw up their hats and work and sweat for the men in power, who considered themselves the masters, and the officers their "Hirelings" such men to cry out "Proscription!"—and that too where not a single removal has been made, unless the removed have been an officious intermeddler in elections, or where the very character of the office implied and required a relation of the most intimate confidence between the incumbent and the appointing power—Candid men will see and acknowledge that the greatest care and consideration have been used by the heads of departments and the president. They are resolved not to remove but in good cause. They are equally determined that the substitutes shall be good men and firebrands. But where changes are required they are decided to make them, with moderation and wisdom, but without *pusillanimity*.

Of the distinguished men who have been called to preside over the different departments, and of the changes in their offices I will have occasion to speak hereafter. D.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

In a communication addressed to you through the columns of the Bee on Friday morning, I enunciated altogether in the spirit of enquiry, to ascertain how far the state of the finances of our municipal finances stood affected with the several reports of the finance committee in relation to those finances. A correspondent of the Bulletin of this morning calling himself "Number Two," has taken the office upon himself to reply to, and to discredit the statements contained in my communication.

He assumes in the first place to condemn the points that I had made, and then asks you to read "Tacitus" carefully, and answer whether he does not fairly state all my *causes of complaint*. No, fellow citizens, he has not done so. Read it yourselves and you will see at a glance that he has evaded the enquiry, why the expenditure of the municipality generally, and the continuance of the sinking fund, or the "bad" debts of that fund by the calculation of *interest on those "bad" debts*. Was it to prevent the appearance of a greater diminution of that fund, that this was intermingled in your January last? In making his estimate of $180,800 as the value of this fund, *why did he include the very interest of $13,247 38 which he knew at the time was bad, as a part of the entire sum* of $180,000? This would, however, have prevented the figures given in my communication; but has argued in the most approved style of sophism, and wishes to impute to me bad motives. I have had nothing to do with the motives of individuals, and have intimated no mis-application whatever, of the money of the treasury. This has nothing to do with the matter in question, and is "*mere rhetorical*" thrown in to lead your minds off on another scent. My aim has been to get at the true condition of the finances, which is only to be done by figures. No argumentation, therefore, is required to *enlighten* or to *mystify*. To figures we must adhere until our end is attained. Has it been proved that the statements of different from what had been presented, or is it shown that the finance reports give fair statements and are correct? This is what should have been attempted while this writer indulged in argument, if he wished to make out his case. Now what are the facts?

The whole debt in 1839 was		$1,579,947
Do.	1840,	2,322,039
		$742,792
Shewing an increase of		
Against this increase the chairman ingenuously puts down assets of doubtful value in January last,		455,000
		$287,792

Is there not here an increase of debt, instead of the total repeal of taxation, as was promised us? Again, great credit is taken for the enormous increase of our revenue. Why is it not also stated that our expenditures every year have invariably *exceeded* that revenue?

Look at this:

	Estimated revenue.	Actual revenue.	Expenditures.
1839	$300,000	$285,393	$336,258
1840	220,000	288,874	316,410
Bonds issued up to 1840,			$1,709,180
Do. do.		1841,	1,756,180
Increase of bonds last year			56,000
Bills payable and other debts 1840,			$240,741
Do. do. do.		1841,	563,859
Increase of other debts since last year,			$323,118

So that the expenditures exceeded the revenue last year, $26,000
Increase of bonds, 56,000
Increase of other debts, $323,118

Are those not facts? The Finance Reports say so, and they surely must be relied on as facts.

Now, fellow citizens, I ask you, why the city is forced of an attempt to injure the credit of our municipality. This is not done, I suspect, by those who have our true interest in view.

What are we to lose by a knowledge of our actual condition? Are not our political servants bound to enlighten us, and if they fail to do so, are they not derelict of their duty? How are we to estimate the value of our property and arrange for the provision of our municipal debts, un ess we know accurately what those debts are? I was told that our municipal affairs were flourishing.—I was resolute enough to believe it, but when a new taxation augmented 100 per cent, I felt it was my duty to know the cause, and to examine for myself, and sorry am I to say that our true condition is in need of a different system of expenditure from that pursued of late years, if we wish to retrieve ourselves; and especially in need of a sinking fund, that will not be requested to be suspended every January and not interest calculations upon "*bad*" debts. I have the fullest confidence in the recuperative power of the municipality. No one knows the invincible industry of her inhabitants better than I do; but there is a stopping point, and I for one desire to see those men elected aldermen who contended for retrenchment and economy, until we make up lee way. No more drafts upon posterity.

TACITUS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

For the New Orleans Bee.

LOUISIANA LAW JOURNAL.

It is a subject of congratulation, that a periodical publication under the above title is about to be commenced in this city. The first number will appear early in May. Having had the advantage of seeing a part of the proofs we can assure the public that the work will be found extremely interesting to every professional man, who looks upon his vocation as something more than a mere trade. The scientific jurist will derive instructions as well as amusement from a work, which will tend to illustrate our jurisprudence by an accurate analysis of the ancient laws of the country and a full history of its changes down to the present day.—The work will also furnish the earliest notices of important decisions by the Supreme Court, and in this respect will be important to gentlemen of the profession in every section of the Union, it is known that our system of jurisprudence is peculiar—that Louisiana is the only part of the United States, in which the civil law prevails, modified by statutory enactments it is true, but still essentially the same code of legal principles which are embodied in the corpus juris civilis and constitute the code of civilized Europe.—The editor of the work is known to the public as a scholar of extensive attainments in various departments of literature and science, and who is fully competent to the task. We are assured that he will be aided by contributions from several gentlemen of the bar, including Professional gentlemen of other states, who may be curious to become acquainted with our peculiar legal institutions, and with the train of judicial decisions will find this work of the greatest utility and interest. Our reports of decisions have become so voluminous and expensive that few behave the means at home can afford to purchase them, and consequently by an early notice of leading decisions will be important and the work in this respect will become a kind of *Bulletin des Tribunaux*.—There is another point of view in which the law journal may be regarded as highly interesting. It promises to make us more intimately acquainted with the writings of foreign jurists. Since the publication of Kent's commentaries and Judge Story's treatise on the conflict of laws, public attention in many of the states has been drawn to the writings of the best author's upon law on the continent of Europe; and it is to be hoped that the work will be a guide on that subject—curiosity is awakened, and even the most bigoted sticklers for the common law begin to perceive, that much valuable information may be derived from the writings of Merlin, Toullier and other great authors of the modern school in France, and Savigny and others in Germany, illustrative of the municipal law, as well as from Pothier on the doctrine of contracts and Emerison and Valin upon insurance. We trust and believe that the publication in question will awaken a more general attention to this subject and take the lead in a more enlarged course of legal studies, which embracing the jurisprudence of different countries may be termed not inaptly the comparative anatomy of law.

☞ Persons desirous of obtaining a delightful residence within 30 minutes ride of New Orleans, will have a good opportunity of purchasing one by attending a sale of J. A. Bacon & Co., at the St. Louis Exchange this day, who will sell without reserve, that beautiful cottage and ground, at present occupied by Jno. Green, Esq., at Greenville. The sale will be positive and without reserve, and terms very accommodating.

AN FRAEULEIN FANNY ELSSLER.

Dies war unten bisher der Graylen—siehe da schon Dlak Jupiter, dass Du den drei Grazien *Granie* seist.

EX.

PARTNER WANTED, in an English commercial academy in this city, established nearly five years—A person possessing a very small capital, may from 700 to 1000 dollars, is competent to assist generally in the different branches of a good plain education.

A good pronunciation of the English language will be in a circuitous. Letters addressed to G. H. through the post office will receive prompt attention. ad 8t

THE subscriber intending soon to leave the country informs the public that he has resigned the pecuniary concerns in his hands by Miss Virginia Cornette, wife of D. G. Bolleurot, and that every thing relative to the affair of this lady must be settled directly with her.

F. D. D'ARADIE.

TABLE CUTLERY—The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Table Cutlery from the best manufacturers, consisting of ivory handled dessert knives and forks, carver, carving and steels for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
16 Chartres st.

Mr. Bellior,

Please state that Messrs. Robert and G. A. Montmeni, will be supported by all classes of the second ward, municipality No. one by

ALL. Many Voters.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Jos. Lhote, J. Dauney,
J. Dolhonde, J. Dupuy.

Will be supported by the voters of the

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

☞ I have the pleasure to announce Mr. FELIX LABATUT, as candidate for alderman of the sixth district, first municipality. ad

MESSRS. WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

The friends of the Bee will please announce the following Gentlemen as candidates to represent, as Aldermen, the Fourth District of the First Municipality.

C. D. DUPOUY.
CHAS. FORSTALL. m27

Messrs. Editors.

In view of the questions of vast importance to this municipality, which are now in agitation, and the successful solution of which requires the exercise of great unanimity of action and much talent, zeal and judgment on the part of the members of the council. We beg leave to offer to the consideration of our fellow voters of the FIRST WARD, the names of the following gentlemen, as candidates at the approaching election for aldermen:

G. Masson, S. D. McNeil,
J. C. Bauchet, J. F. Benjamin.

MANY WELL-WISHERS.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magee & Co.

Please announce in your paper, that Messrs. N. Garlin and J. C. Bemoss are candidates for the office of aldermen of the fifth ward, first municipality. They will be supported at the ensuing election by a majority of voters. m29

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—FIFTH WARD.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen,—Please publish the following ticket for aldermen; it has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive at the ensuing election the united support of the inhabitants of the FIFTH WARD.

Benit Jean Benit, N. Garlin. m10

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ The following ticket is intended 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, Jos. H. Caldwell,
F. Jordy, George Morgan.

☞ The voters of the second ward with undiminished confidence in the zeal and ability of their present aldermen will support for re-election:

Benit J. Peters, Edward Yorke,
Henry Lockett, Allen Hill

Mary Vorsse.

☞ The following ticket for aldermen of the third ward, will be supported by citizens who approve of those liberal views of the council which have been so beneficial to the people of the municipality generally, and the continuance of which is so essential to their future prosperity.

Jno Peoples.

Benjamin Whitney, John Hall,
R. M. Davis Peter Laidlaw.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magee & Co.

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

Chas. Gaudet, Jr. Chas. Byrne, Finney Ward.

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.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

April 3

Ship Southport, Herbert for New York, Foulick & Bro
Ship Virginia, Berry, for New York, A Cushing
Brig Queen Victoria, Whiting, for Port Spain, Trinidad, G M Weld
Brig Alfred, Bradford, for Havana, R Gamble
Schr. Tower, Greenlaw, for New York, J H Cambridge
Schr. Rosina, Russell, for Mobile, C J Wheeler
Schr. Augusta, Post, jr. for Havana, J Landis & co.
Schr. Tom Jim, Mills, for New Orleans, G M Weld
Steamer Queen of the South, Miller, for Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Prairie, Wilson, from the Pass—towed down ships Osceola, Meridian; barque Tayum, and Jupiter, brought up ship Ann Mary Ann, and brig Long Island.

Tow boat Phoenix, Ausible, from the Passes, with ship Ontario, schrs Galveston and Planet.

Tow boat Creole, Baker, from the Passes—took down ships Washington and New Hampshire, brought up barque Ariadne.

Tow boat Florida, Davis, from the Passes—towed down barque Hector and schr Marina, brought up ship Pandora and barque Eliza.

Tow boat Pilot, Martin, from the Passes—towed down ships Lucy and Hector; brought up ship Walter, barque Zaragoza and schr Octavia.

Ship Pandora, Chapman, 10 days from New York—to