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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1839.

GENERAL HARRISON.

In the arsenal chair of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the reptile CALUMNY has found food for its insatiate appetite. A lifetime spent in the service of his country, in times of difficulty and of danger, has not preserved him from the envenomed tooth of malice. The life of general HARRISON is recorded on the brightest pages of our country's history. He stands before the people of the United States, a soldier without fear, a statesman without reproach, a citizen without blemish. In his public or private life, the most lynx eyed scrutiny can discover nothing to cast a suspicion upon the fair fame he has won, by deed of prowess upon the field, by long and faithful service in the councils of the nation. His enemies, foiled in their attempts to pick a flaw in his recorded acts, like baffled fiends, resort to the most unblushing falsehood and slander to sully his name.

He has been called an *avowed abolitionist*. When and where did he avow himself an abolitionist? Was it in congress when he and HENRY CLAY fought and conquered the northern abolitionists upon the Missouri question? Was it at Vincennes, when he implored his ancient friend Jo to set their face against this alarming fanaticism. Was it at Cincinnati, when he boldly told his constituents that they had *no right to instruct him upon the subject of slavery in other states*: that it was a matter that did not concern them, and with which they could not constitutionally interfere? When and where was it, we again ask, that he avowed these dangerous doctrines? Was it when MARTIN VAN BUREN, as SENATOR OF NEW YORK, INSTRUCTED RUFUS KING, *of the United States senate from that state*, TO OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION? Was it in 1821, when MARTIN VAN BUREN, *in the senate of New York*, VOTED TO GIVE FREE NEGROES THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE? Was it IN 1822, WHEN MARTIN VAN BUREN VOTED TO RESTRICT THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVES INTO THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA?

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, these accusations against Gen. HARRISON are FALSE; they are put forth to keep you from examining into the conduct of MARTIN VAN BUREN, who strove to prevent the admission of SLAVE STATES into the Union; and labored to bestow upon BLACK MEN the inestimable right of suffrage. Be not deluded by the false clamor of those who make their bread by shooting poisoned arrows at every man whose virtues have placed him upon an elevation in the esteem of mankind. Examine for yourselves into the conduct of those who aspire to your confidence, and heed not the report of such as "blast the beautiful and healthful the blasted with the breath of evil."

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The efforts of the administration press to justify the clerk of the house of representatives in daring to exclude the certified members from N. Jersey from a participation in the organization of congress, indicate a determination on the part of the loco-focos to maintain their ascendancy in the national legislature, though the sacrifice of the constitution should be necessary to that purpose. Does an man believe that if the returned members had been administration men this difficulty would have occurred? Who does not know that the clerk would have enrolled their names had they been of his political? The very party who have got up these disturbances would have filled the air with denunciations, had a whig clerk attempted, such a high-handed and arbitrary usurpation of the powers of congress. But *now*, members of congress, who, on former occasions, contended for the *absolute right* of a member to his seat, in the first instance upon the exhibition of his certificate of election, openly and shamelessly sustain the clerk in this outrage upon the sovereignty of a state.

This question is in a nut shell. How is congress organized?

By the members elect taking their seats in the house, and voting for a speaker, clerk, &c.

What body of men constitute the members elect? Those possessing the legal evidences of their election.

When a seat is contested, what is the course pursued?

Congress have standing *committee of elections*, who examine into and report upon the facts, and the house decides upon the report and evidences.

Who appoints this committee of elections?

The speaker.

From this it is manifest that a contested election cannot be decided, until the house is organized: and it is also evident that the house never can be organized unless the legal certificates enable the members holding them to complete its organization.

To get over these obvious and palpable inductions, numerous are the hypotheses put forth by the administration press. The *Louisianian* asks, *if a man at color* should be elected by mistake, if he would not be rejected by the evidence of the senses? The probability of such an event is so remote, since Mr. Van Buren could not succeed in giving to free negroes the right of suffrage, that it is hardly worth the time to discuss it. Suffice it to say that negroes are ineligible by the constitution, and therefore the cases are not parallel.

TWENTY-THIRD OF DECEMBER.

The anniversary of the 23d December, 1811, was celebrated yesterday by the various military corps of our city, with unusual spirit. The Legion turned out quite strong, and the different companies composing it at body went through their evolutions with skill and precision. The new grenadier company of the musketeers of Mount Vernon presented a very beautiful and imposing appearance. The day was lovely, and more resembled the genial character of April, than the dreary aspect of December.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. ROMAN has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for the apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of the Parish of Madison, of *Wm. Nevils* and *Thomas H. Hogh*, the former indicted for the murder of one William Halpen, the latter for the murder of J. B. Rusk, in said parish.

Nevils is described to be about thirty-eight years of age, six feet high, spare made, dark complexion, black hair and black eyes. It is thought that he has fled to Texas.

Hogh is about twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches in height, dark hair and eyes. He is supposed to have gone to Mississippi.

GEN ROBERT T LYTLE.

Died, on the night of the 21st of this month, at the Verandah hotel, in this city, General ROBERT T. Lytle of Cincinnati, Ohio. The deceased arrived in this city, on the 6th of the present month, on his way to Cuba, whither he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health; but his disease had acquired too firm a possession over him, to be removed by a change of climate.

Gen. Lytle was a native of Ohio, and formerly represented Cincinnati in congress, and took a distinguished part in the politics of the country. After he left congress he was appointed surveyor general of Ohio, which station he occupied for several years, and discharged its duties with general satisfaction. He was ardent in his attachments, faithful in his friendships, of lofty and generous impulses, and of a boundless liberality and elevation of sentiment. He died with a "Christian's hope," entirely resigned to his lot, at peace with God. His last prayers, to Heaven, were for his wife and children—to them he gave his last thoughts. It may be some consolation to them to know, that the kindest attentions of friends were given him from the moment of his arrival to the period of his dissolution, and that their deepest solicitude was evinced for his restoration to health. The deceased was in his 38th year of his age, and has left an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to deplore his premature death.

☞ The locofocos don't like the *message* of Gov Shannon of Ohio; they say it is not democratic enough—that is, they are dissatisfied because it does not breathe unmitigated fury against the banks. On the contrary, the Cincinnati *Gazette*—good authority on such subjects—calls it a very respectable state paper.

THE THESPIANS.

This band of benevolent histrionic amateurs commenced their performances this evening. We need scarcely inform the reader that the proceeds of the entertainments are intended for the benefit of Phelan's museum. Actuated by the liberal and laudable motive of reviving and reinstating this decaying establishment, a number of young men have volunteered a series of dramatic representations, the profits of which are to be devoted to this object. We wish them entire success. The performances this evening are "Venice Preserved," and the "Weathercock."

☞ A full length portrait of the late Chief Justice MARSHALL may be seen at the rooms of Mr. Harding, the portrait painter, over the Fire and Marine Insurance office, in Camp street, first door below the Exchange bank. It is an original picture, admirably executed and pronounced a perfect likeness by those who knew the venerable Chief Justice. We believe that Mr Harding is disposed to part with it. If so, we would certainly recommend it to the consideration of the bar and courts as a suitable ornament for the hall of the supreme court.

HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steam ship Natchez we have received our files of Havana papers to the 19th instant, inclusive. They contain nothing of interest. The maritime intelligence will be found under its proper head.

BEAUTIES OF THE MAIL DEPARTMENT.—The Richmond papers have for some time past been arriving in Charleston by the western route!

REWARD.—The mayor of Baltimore has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection and conviction of the authors of certain recent incendiary acts in that city.

CHARTISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The gradual tendency of the English government to liberalism is one of these most remarkable and impressive signs of the times. It is manifested not only in the determined spirit with which the humbler classes are contending for the rights of citizenship and the extension of the polar suffrage, in the frank and manly tone of public journals printed in the heart of London and the very torch of the aristocracy, but in the outbreaks and disturbances, the insurrections and bloodshed, the general discontent, and repeated acts of violence, which can only be partially and temporarily controlled by an efficient and well organized military force. This disposition of the people to effect by revolution, what more peaceful remedies fail to accomplish is a startling evidence that they are beginning to feel keenly the evils of misrule, and are little inclined to endure them longer with meekness. Revolutions never go backwards. Though the middling classes may not now participate in the deep dissatisfaction that pervades the mass of the people, the principles for which the latter are combatting and making slow but steady way. The recent riots in Wales prove that *chartism* is not extinct. True, these insurrectionary movements were promptly subdued, some forty or fifty of the more clamorous among the rebels were shot, and a large number have been arrested to expiate their treason in dungeons and fetters—But the successful exhibition of mere brute force to overthrow and *stifle deep* seated popular complaint, is no proof that the *germ* of the evil has been eradicated. "A disposition to violence" observes an eminently liberal English journal "is not easily to be suppressed by mere counter violence. You may prevent it in one form but it will break out in another. By your parade of military force you may render every notion of successful resistance to authority hopeless—but the disposition to violence remaining the same, it will re-appear not in crimes of treason and sedition, but in incendiarism, assassinations, burglaries, and every kind of violence against person and property: it will re-appear to swell the amount of offences not regarded as political, though their commission may be clearly traced to vicious legislation and political injustice."

The period may be yet somewhat remote when the elective franchise will be more widely diffused, and the people in general will possess the right of choosing their representatives; when the abuses and corruptions that distinguish mush of British legislation will be removed by the salutary process of constitutional reform. So radical a modification of many of the most important features in the English government is not to be effected, without a corresponding change in the habits and feelings of the people, and this is the work of time. The attachment to present forms, the feelings that makes evils endured while sufferible, the peculiar division of political parties, the strength of the government, and its well arrayed batallions ready to put down violence without scruple at blood shed are formidable obstacles in the way of reform. A barrier yet more powerful is the violence into which the aspirations of the people for enlarged freedom is too apt to carry them. The timid, the loyal and the irresolute are naturally deterred from uniting in projects that are stamped treasonable by the government and with men who are hunted down, and imprisoned and fined as delinquents or shot as rebels.

Another circumstance materially obstructing the progress of chartism is, that its demands are too unconditional. If the British government were the most conciliating and liberal on earth, it would be little disposed to accord all that the inconsiderate champions of democracy require. An unlimited acquiescence in the views of the chartists would be tantamount to an overthrow of the English monarchy. Were such an acquiescence compatible with the existence of the present form of government, we doubt its adaptation to the wants of the people and the genius of British institutions. Hence the extravagant conditions of chartism are met on the threshold with unqualified denial.

On the whole, we are of opinion that many of the great principles which lie at the root of chartism are destined to ultimate triumph; but their progress will be slow, and their success attained by gradations. Nor can they be ever carried to the extent which their more violent advocates anticipate, without such changes in the opinions and feelings of the mass, which the present generation can scarcely expect to witness. In less than five years we shall, no doubt, behold the extension of the elective franchise so as to include more than double the number of those now entitled to that privilege; but we question whether fifty years will bring about *universal suffrage*. And the same may be said of nearly all the principles for which the chartists are contending.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

The unanimity with which the nomination of Gen. HARRISON is hailed by the whig press, is a gratifying indication of success. Should the spirit that now animates the party continue undisturbed and unsubdued, the veteran patriot, statesman and soldier will yet drive into obscurity the Goths and Vandals who now disgrace the capitol.

We subjoin a few extracts from leading whig journals in confirmation of our remarks.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Having heretofore expressed our confidence in the wisdom, experience, and patriotic services of that distinguished citizen, [Gen. Harrison,] and, during the presidential canvass, given him our zealous support, we do not hesitate to declare our cordial approbation of the nomination, as one which cannot fail to receive the UNDIVIDED SUPPORT of the whig party, and insure to it a brilliant and triumphant victory.

From the National Intelligencer.

We in common with our brethren of the whig party throughout the union, pledged ourselves to submit all individual preferences to the decision of the Harrisburg convention, and to support the candidate, whom, on full consideration, it should present to us. This pledge we stand prepared to redeem, and to yield to the distinguished citizens on whom the choice has fallen, our earnest support. Nor, in doing so, shall we, just any force upon our inclinations. The support which we shall render to the candidate for the first office, will be the more cordial and sincere from our own knowledge of his character, his patriotism, his long and eminent services, his mature experience and his republican principles.

From the Madisonian, the leading conservative organ.

The great topic of conversation yesterday was the nomination of the convention. So far as we can judge from conversation with members of the opposition, the name of the hero of Tippecanoe will be received with much cordiality and enthusiasm. Of course all sorts of speculations and calculations were made: but the almost universal result of them was, *the glorious old patriot would be triumphantly elected*.

We have not by us at this moment the *Times*, the leading conservative paper in New-York, and cannot therefore quote its language. It, however, expresses a most decided and cordial concurrence in the nomination, and places the names of HARRISON and TYLER at the head of its columns.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that in supporting General Harrison, we do so, *con amore*. We have always respected his talents, and feel grateful for his services. We do not compare him with Mr Clay in eminent abilities, or as a distinguished statesman, but we compare him with any man in the nation for honesty of purpose, integrity of character, and practical common sense.

It would, therefore, make us *safe* president. And, perhaps, at the present juncture in our history, a man of just such a character, would be the best chief magistrate we could have. We want a plain, practical, intelligent, honest citizen at the head of affairs.

The more General Harrison's claims are canvassed, the more acceptable will he become. A veteran soldier—an experienced statesman—a practical republican—an honest man—surely, surely, such a citizen cannot be unacceptable to his country.

From the New-York American.

Having, with good faith, committed our cause to the convention, we will with good faith, abide by its decisions, and will yield to the candidates it presents to the nation, our full and zealous support.

We have the same odious principles to contend against, the same corrupting abuses of power, the same indifference to the public welfare, and although we go on to battle, under the leadership of our choice, we go into it with confidence that the success of such a convention—himself of tried metal, will lead to triumph. We enlist therefore, for the war, under WILLIAM H. HARRISON & JOHN TYLER.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Of William Henry Harrison, it is not necessary to speak much in commendation; he is known to the citizens of the Union, and has once been the candidate of the whig party, with a vote that surprised both friends and foes by its strength. Mr. Harrison is a successful general, and in all the offices of civil trust to which he has been called, he has exhibited a readiness, ability and devotion, that secured to him the confidence of friend and foe; and while millions of dollars of public money have passed through his hands, they are clean from pollution—honest poverty being the only reproach of those who charged public duties, nor has he used uncontrolled power ever known used by him to accumulate wealth, to reward partizan friends or punish partizan foes. He is presented as a sound patriot, a tried statesman, and an irreproachable patriot—one who is pledged by every principle of his life, to discharge the duties of office for the nation's good.

John Tyler, of Virginia, is a distinguished statesman, enjoying the confidence of the people, and possessing the high requisites for office—sound abilities and unimpeachable integrity.

The candidates of the whig party are —

For the Presidency,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

For Vice-Presidency,

JOHN TYLER.

And the whigs have now nothing to do but to put their shoulders to the wheel; with heart and hand they must go to the work and elect their candidates.

From the Richmond Whig.

Whatever might have been our personal preferences, they will be permitted to exert no influence over us. We have always maintained, that it was a matter comparatively of little importance, who was the whig candidate, so that he was an honest man and a patriot, and zealous to reform the monstrous abuses of the reigning dynasty. Gen. Harrison, we do not doubt, is such a one. Many a well-fought field—his country's history attests it, and we would cheerfully contribute all in our power to his elevation on the score of his own merits, except if not stimulated by the imperative sense of duty as patriots to arrest and punish the usurpations and corruptions of the present administration.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"Surely, with such an honest and well-tried leader as General Harrison—a man to whom neither country nor party owes any thing but gratitude and kind feeling—the friends of the country may fairly indulge the hope that the period for its deliverance is at hand—though that the period for its deliverance is approaching and that speakers and destructives "shall not always" bear away in this fair, and otherwise highly favored land."

Such are a few out of many warm, spontaneous and unequivocal testimonials to the worth and virtues, the integrity and capacity of general HARRISON. We have purposely selected them from journals originally in favor of other candidates. All the papers, from which we have published extracts, were ardent advocates of Mr. CLAY, with the exception of the N. Y. *American*, which was a strenuous supporter of general SCOTT. Yet they have, one and all, waived their personal preferences and acquiesced with cordiality in the fiat of the convention.

☞ We are requested to state that the package sale of dry goods, clothing, boots, brogans, &c., by H. J. Domingon, auctioneer, at the warehouse of ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, No. 134 Magazine street, will be continued this day (Monday), commencing at 10 o'clock.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec 11.

The late disastrous rise in the Ohio flooded us with goods, and fevers thing has been as brisk as a bee. The upper rivers being low, large amounts of goods are daily thrown upon our hands, and sold at extremely low prices. Heavy groceries still maintain good prices, but there is an immense stock of fancy dry goods in our market, which are every day falling in value. Unless there is a speedy rise in the river, the up-country supplies will necessarily be almost entirely cut off. The weather for several days, up to yesterday, has been of the gloomiest possible aspect. Sleet, rain and mud have more opposed the streets and rendered them almost impassible. Night before last, however, we had an old fashioned visit from Jack Frost, who spent the evening with us, and dried up the mud in his peculiar way."

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Beard & Kendig, at 18 New Levee, at 10, a. m.—the contents of a clothing store.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at their auction store,—paper hangings and shoes.

By J. B. Blache, on Canal street between Magazine and Levee streets, at at 10, a. m.—medicines.

By the same, on the Levee, opposite the markets, at 1, p. m.—90 casks claret.

By H. J. Domingon, opposite the lower cotton press, at 4, p. m.—100 bbls. potatoes.

By P. E. Tricou, on the bank of the river one mile below New Orleans, at 11, a. m.—furniture, kitchen utensils, carriages, &c. &c.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. 630

☞ *Messrs. Editors*:—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Garnsey, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities. col

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

nll MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. F. BARTHELEMY is a candidate for Alderman of the third ward of municipality number three. d9

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Washington, 1 370 bales cotton ..... Per ship Delaware, 1,765 bales cotton, ... Per ship Caroline, Lewis, Boston ..... Per ship Ann Maria, Wellington, Liverpool ..... Per ship Zuinga, Dennison, Nantz ..... Per ship Euphrates, Cushing, Marseilles ..... Per ship Antonia, Soule, Hull ..... Per ship Horace, White, Trieste ..... Per ship Triumph, Packard, St Marks ..... Per brig Tom Paine, Robinson, New York ..... Per brig George, Prentiss, Charleston ..... Per sch Diana, Harding, Wine Island ..... Per sch Urchin, Cook, Mobile ..... Per sch Perseverance, Molen, do. Mobile ..... Per sch Ann, Farrar, Boston ..... Per sch Wm. Inman, Murray, Mantanzas ..... Per sch Orontio, Venal, Galveston ..... Per steamboat Dayton, Cadmus, Boston 2

ARRIVED.

The boat Hudson, Davis, from the Passes—having towed to sea two ships, returned to the city with ships Troy, Magenta, Jacques Ives and Tarquin. Left N E Bar 24th inst, at 6 p m: reports nothing new.

Ship Troy, Berry, Hythe, from the N E Pass—having towed to sea ships Alexander and Charles, returned to the city with ship Huntsville, brigue Pedie Susanne, brigs Terpsichore and Cayuga. Left N E Bar 20th inst, at 5 p m.

Tow boat Shark, Mervyn, from the Balize, with barque Nancy, brig Helen and sch Natchez.

Barque Danielle, Bibbler, 16 days from New York—to W R Fosdick & Co. Names of consignees and passengers previously published.

Ship Hudson, Dockendorf, 18 days from New York—to Fisher & Lane. Names of consignees and passengers previously published.

Ship Macedonia, (Pr) Quelet, 62 days from Bordeaux—to Rouen & Lafourcade.

Brig Pocahontas, (new) Hosmer, 18 days from Camden, Me.—to master.

Barque Peace Suzanne, (Fr) Lagneronne, 67 days from Bordeaux—to Rouen & Lafourcade.

Brig Helen, Otheson, 2 days from Boston—to master.

Brig Terpsichore, (Am) Benson, 60 days from Habana—to T Berry.

Brig Chapman, Thompson, 11 days from Charleston—to J A Barelli & co.

Sch Nonpareil, Doyle, from Bath.—Mc—to Key West—to order.

Sch Maseppa, Kelly, from Bayou Sale—to master.

Sch Wm. Robertson, from St Marks—to W R Fosdick & co.

Barque Iris Lamb, from Pensacola—in ballast—to master.

Brig Harriet Natchez, Switzer, 76 hours from Havana—to Van Wyck & co.

Steamboat Rosalie, Littleton, from St Louis.

Steamboat Western, Hakleraan, from Little Rock—to master.

DEPARTED.

Sch Nonpareil, Doyle, from Bath, Me.—to Key West—to order.

Ship Maseppa, Kelly, from Bayou Sale—to master.

Sch Wm. Robertson, from St Marks—to W R Fosdick & co.

Barque Iris Lamb, from Pensacola—in ballast—to master.

Brig Harriet Natchez, Switzer, 76 hours from Havana—to Van Wyck & co.

Steamboat Rosalie, Littleton, from St Louis.

Steamboat Western, Hakleraan, from Little Rock—to master.

Steamboat Ellen Douglass, Riley, from Natchez.

Steamboat Number Six, Williamson, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Echo, Farrington, from Fort Adams.

Steamboat Gen Brown, (new) Guthrie, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Constellation, Price, from Little river, La.

Steamboat Somerville, (new) Brooks, from Memphis.

Steamboat Catalina, Smith, from St Louis.

Steamboat Gronniko, Beacroft, from Memphis.

Steamboat Augusta, Hitchcock, from Natchezhes.

Steamboat Paul Jones, Thompson, from Bayou Rouge.

Steamboat South Western, Farmer, from Shipwreck.

Steamboat Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Jubilee, Mitchell, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Jno Armstrong, Barclay, from Port Hudson.

Steamboat Rochester, Jordan, from Bayou Tunica.

Steamboat Red River, Hall, from Red River.

Steamboat Mountain, Kercheval, from Louisville.

Steamboat Zumwalt, Duval, from Little Rock.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Ship Granville, ship Tiger and a brig aground at the N W Pass, and will require lighting to get them off. Also a pilot boat aground. Passed in the river below Johnson's plantation, by ship Ursuline, from Havana.

Steamboat Natchez, Leigh, left Louisville 12 inst—steamboat Rienzi, Alcorn and Merrimack to pass for N Orleans; and Monsoon to Memphis. Left Cincinnati 13 inst—steamboat Ben Sherrod, Pierce and Hudson to pass for N Orleans; and Monsoon to Memphis. Left Louisville 14 inst—steamboat Tuscumbia, Hall, for N Orleans; and Tuscumbia, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 16 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 17 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 18 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 19 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 20 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 21 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. 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Left Louisville 31 inst—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 1 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 2 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 3 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 4 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 5 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 6 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 7 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. Left Louisville 8 Jan—steamboat Ben Franklin, Hall, for N Orleans; and Ben Franklin, Hall, for Memphis. 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