NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY DOLLIT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
No. 42 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS IMPORTANT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞A number of advertisements and a quantity of other matter intended for this morning's paper are necessarily excluded.

STEAM NAVIGATION—DIRECT TRADE.

The magnitude of the objects to be attained by a direct trade with Europe, is an ample apology for resuming the subject.

When it is recollected that the immense debt contracted in Europe by American merchants, is liquidated by the exports of southern and western staples—that New Orleans exports the principal bulk of those staples, and New York imports the goods for which those debts are contracted, the mind is naturally impressed with the idea, that there is something radically wrong in our foreign trade. The south and west send their products to Europe either directly, or indirectly by way of New York, and nearly the whole proceeds of the shipments are paid to New York in manufactured goods, and we receive pay sent by purchasing at second hand from the New York importer. The object contemplated by a direct trade is to receive direct payment in goods and money from the European manufacturer for what we sell him, without the intervention of the northern factor. By this operation the south would be enriched to the exact extent of the tribute now paid the north, and have the additional advantage of controlling its own business, free from the vicissitudes of distant money markets. Some idea may be formed of the enormous sums paid to the north, from the fact, that the exports of the city of New Orleans alone amount to between forty and fifty millions of dollars more than her imports, or in other words, payments to the amount of fifty or fifty millions of dollars are annually made to New York for commodities sold by New Orleans. Allowing that the New York merchant realizes 10 (ten) per cent profit upon his business, and that the entire immediate and freight for two voyages instead of one, and the other expenses, such as storage, drayage, &c., incident to the present trade, amount to 5 (five) per cent more, it is plain that New Orleans pays the north, 15 (fifteen) per cent upon fifty of sixty millions of dollars, a sum amounting to between eight and nine millions of dollars, that would be saved by the establishment of the proposed scheme. Nor is this all, for upon every dollar expended by the north in these transactions the south has to pay interest, and the interest paid upon the excess of time required by an indirect trade so vast amounts to a very large sum. Nor is this even lost to the city of New Orleans alone, for eventually it is paid out of the pockets of the producer and consumer.

Any estimate of losses occasioned by the charges as above laid down, and upon a close examination of them they will be found far short of what they really are, must necessarily be to some extent speculative, we have put them down at the least probable amount. If we add to the estimate, the personal expenses of the merchants who have to encounter long journeys and protracted absences from business, for the purpose of laying in their supplies at New York the sum will be vastly enhanced. A letter before us, written by a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject sets down the sum of three various items at 30 (forty) per cent. Let us take an average amount, between the least possible and the highest estimates, say that all the items will not go over 25 (twenty-five) per cent. upon that calculation, the amount paid upon the excess of exports over the imports of New Orleans alone will be nearly fifteen millions of dollars annually. This view of the case is confined to the present condition of things. If we were to allow ourselves to indulge in a contemplation of the future, results would be lost in imagination, and reverie assume the office of argument. For as we incite this article, the tide of emigration to these countries, which should naturally dispose of their surplus productions and receive their foreign supplies by way of New Orleans, has changed the aspect of affairs, and will continue to change it, until the hardy pioneer shall extend the empire of civilization and agriculture to the sources of the Mississippi.

But, should there be no increase in the production and consumption of the south and west, and we were compelled to limit the argument to existing circumstances, are not the facts set forth of sufficient moment to encourage the enterprise? Is not a saving of fifteen millions of dollars annually, an object worthy the energies of the portion of the south bordering on the Mississippi? And if no other circumstances concurred in pressing this matter upon the attention of the citizens of New Orleans, are they not already sufficiently abundant to arouse their utmost zeal? would not this saving alone, in a few years pay off the entire southern debt and in a few more years make the country rich?

In no case has that homely postulate, "Economy is wealth," greater application than in the barter of the products of agriculture for those of mechanical industry. Any extravagance in those exchanges, affects the sources of all wealth—labor. It is the particular province of commerce so to regulate the means of communication, as to make the markets as right as possible; to commercial cosmopolites for establishments of those improved means of transportation which the genius of the age may discover, and for the adoption of such regulations in the conduct of external trade, as may enable them to reap the largest returns for their toil. Hence, all improvements are commenced by cities, and all cities grow in population, wealth and resources, in proportion to the vigor with which they push forward well digested plans for the collection and economical exchange of the productions staples of the country.—Should we not be egregiously mistaken in the views we have taken, steam navigation of the ocean is destined to exert as powerful an influence on the destinies of New Orleans as did the introduction of that power upon our rivers. It will enable her, if she avail herself of this power, to enlarge her imports to the extent of her exports. It will double her commercial population, which will be redoubled in a few years by the increase of each of these lines of business.

It will, furthermore, make the commerce of the south independent of the fluctuations of the New York money market. The embarrassments of northern bankers will affect southern trade only to the amount of the business transacted between the two points of the Union, not to the whole extent of our exports as is now the case, whilst almost the entire returns of those exports are received through the hands of New York agencies. We are now dependent on New York for our foreign news even, and the arrival of the steam packets at that port are looked for with as much anxiety as if they were destined to this place. The plenty or scarcity of money here is affected by the ups and downs of the bulls and bears of the Wall street stock exchange. This dependence is humiliating and should not be endured by a proud city. The road to independence is open, and the appliances for travelling that road are within reach. Let us put forth our hands and grasp them. We will then see New Orleans marching with more rapid strides, to eminence and grandeur. "And it may not be too much to predict for her an increase in population and wealth above all other cities, as her position above all others is felicitous and commanding.

THE OHIO RIVER.—The steamboat Savannah, which arrived last night in eight days from Louisville, reports ten feet of water on Flint Island and seven on Cumberland bar. The river was still rising slowly, but the weather was quite cold.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Madame Lecompte, Mr. Martin and the Ravel family are now performing at this establishment. The double attraction of two of the most accomplished dancers of the day, and of the most extraordinary family in the world, should not fail to draw a large portion of our American population to the elegant theatre in the first municipality.

GENERAL GRATIOT, the late chief of the engineer department has attempted, in a communication to congress of various circumstances connected with his recent defalcation, to vindicate himself from the stigma attached to official dishonesty. According to his statement the origin of his difficulties with the government, was in the settlement of his accounts as disbursing agent for the fortifications in Hampton Roads, Va., the construction of which was superintended by him for nine years, until his promotion as chief engineer. In the arrangement of his accounts, general Gratiot declares that the 3d auditor did not allow all the items claimed, and the former appealed to general Eaton, then secretary of war, for redress. The subject was referred to the attorney general, who declined giving an opinion. In 1836, general Gratiot's pay was stopped on account of the balance reported against him in the former settlement.

The general's defence continues thus:

"It was under these considerations," says general Gratiot "that I considered myself entitled to the use of the public funds in my hands, so far as necessary for my own support, and that of my family; and finding myself placed in the situation I have stated, I informed the secretary of war when called on, that I intended to retain the unexpended balance in my hands until a final settlement of all my accounts, when I would pay over the balance, which might be found due to the United States. The secretary of War dealt on me, dated the 17th of October last, was handed to me on the eve of my departure from their city, with a verbal message that it need not be answered until my return in consequence of this message, and my subsequent sickness for some days, the answer was deferred till the 26th of November, and in the mean time, through whose means I know not, I was publicly stated to be a defaulter.

On the receipt of my answer, the president directed that the whole amount claimed by the United States should be paid, about two thirds of it forthwith, and the balance in 30 days.

My impression that the course here directed, would enable the government to deny the charge of default, and would be used for that purpose, was confirmed by a conversation with others, but in the course of my arrangements for effecting this object, I learned with surprise, that I should be expected, after promptly meeting the demand to sacrifice my character, and to acknowledgement of guilt, and by disowning it, put off the power of the government to bring a suit (whilst there was no such power on my part,) would have deprived me of any means to bring the matter to a proper tribunal, and would in fact, have inflicted on me the deepest injury, indelible blots of redness in any manner, I determined to submit to neither compliances with such injunctions, and to suffer such consequences as my refusal might produce.

The matter in dispute will now be brought, without delay or hesitation before my part, to a judicial decision, and the judgment of a court of justice will place the subject in a proper light.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.

C. GRATIOT."

A young lady by the name of Bostow, aged 20 years, was recently burned to death in New York, by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.—The Baltimore whig papers are at issue respecting the choice for whig senator of the U. States. The Chronicle favors Reverdy Johnson, while the Patriot supports strongly Mr Merrick, the present incumbent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The inauguration of Governor Porter, took place at Harrisburg, on the 15th inst. The city was crowded and the ceremony of inauguration highly impressive. Gov. Porter's address is long, and speaks decidedly his concurrence with the views of the general government. He advocates the sub-treasury system, and opposes the multiplication of corporations, except for objects connected with the wants of individual enterprise. He advises the speedy completion of the works of internal improvement now going on in the state. The address is said to be able and moderate, though decided in its tone.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—Sir James Anderson, an Irish baronet, has completed a steam locomotive to travel on common roads, which was to be placed enquee of the London roads, in about 10 days, and which was warranted to travel fifteen miles an hour. It is said he has expended upwards of £20,000 in his experiments for the completion of the machine.

POST OFFICE INCOME.—There are three exceedingly profitable post-offices in Massachusetts—one of them yields five dollars eighty nine cents, one $4 70, and one $8 18 per annum.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The circulation of the notes of this institution is $677,720 00; the amount of specie in its vaults of $375,609 83.

A NEW STEAMBOAT, named the John Nichol, has been built for the Nashville trade.

From the year 1826 to the year 1838, 66,626 passengers arrived at the port of Baltimore—of these 60,934 were foreigners, and 5,756 citizens. The greatest influx was in 1832, being nearly 12,000, and the smallest in 1827, being but quite 2,000.

MELANCHOLY INSANITY.—Preston King, esq., of N. Y., who took a leading part in the stormy political debates of the legislature last winter, has become a confirmed lunatic. We have no doubt, says the Star, that the constant excited feeling of Mr. King's mind on politics, had its influence in producing the deplorable malady that afflicts him.

REMOVED APPOINTMENT.—It is stated that William Leggett, of New York, is to receive the appointment of clerk in the naval department, made vacant by the dismissal of Mr. Boyle. Of the rejection of this officer, the United States Gazette declares, that the principal cause was his taking liberties with communications sent to him to be copied by Mr. Paulding; assuming the privilege of making alterations at pleasure.

STANDING ARMIES.—That of the Chinese is the largest in the world; it amounts to 1,900,000. Russia has 650,000 men continually under arms, and France 340,000. The standing army of Great Britain is upwards of 90,000; that of the United States only 12,539.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court met on the 14th. Present, Chief Justice Taney, and associate Justices Storey, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, Wayne, Barbour and Catron.

COUNTERFEIT five dollar notes of the National bank in New York city, are in circulation.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Gazette of the 16th —

PITTSBURGH.—*The River.*—The Advocate of Friday morning, observes—The weather is still soft, though we have had but little rain since night before last. The river had risen last evening, near two feet, and was still rising slowly. The ice had not yet started, but was expected to go before morning."

The Wheeling Gazette of Friday, says:—"The river remains in neither a prosperous situation. The ice opposite the city has disappeared, but we doubt whether there has been enough above to carry off the whole remains. The weather is moderate and soft, and it may be that in a few days we will again hear the merry sound puff of the steamers."

CAIRO.—Three of the deluded American young men who were engaged in the treasonable affair at Prescott, viz: Van Slyck, O'Neill and H. C. Vaughan, son of capt. V., of the U. S. navy, have been pardoned and sent home, by Sir George Arthur.

YOUNG LOSS.—The schooner Laguna, of N. York, bound for Port au Prince, was capsized by a whirlwind on the 23d. ult. The captain, mate and all the crew except the cook, were taken off by the brig Crusader, from Martinique.

HOMICIDE.—During a street affray on the 16th, in Grand Gulf, a son of the Emerald isle, had his cheek badly bruised, his eyes unmercifully gouged, and a piece of flesh, the size of a specie half dollar, bitten from his left eye-brow.

CONGRESS,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Nicholas of Louisiana from the committee on the district, reported, in reference to an examination entrusted to them, whether the banks of the city had conformed to the provisions of the small bill law, that the answers of the banks were satisfactory. After some unimportant business, the joint resolution from the house of representatives, for examining and settling the claims of the workmen on the public buildings, was taken up and passed. The land bill was then taken up. Mr. Calhoun went into an elaborate argument on the inexpediency and injustice of the present bill. He advocated the cession of the lands to the different states in which they lie, and gave notice that he would introduce in the next session, a bill for relinquishing, on certain conditions, the lands to the new states.

After some further debate, the question on the engrossment of the bill was taken and carried. Ayes 27, nays 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Mardis moved the house to take up a resolution offered by him on Monday, that the rules be amended so as to substitute voting *viva voce*, where it is now done by ballot. A call of the house was ordered, and the question being taken on the suspension of the rules, the vote stood 97 to 93—so the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Williams of N. C. presented certain joint resolutions from the legislature of his state on the subject of the public lands; which, on motion, were read, ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. McKay reported a bill to amend the act for calling out the commission in cases of insurrection and invasions.

Several reports of minor consequence were submitted, after which the *Smartneet defalcation* case was resumed. Messrs. Underwood, Fry, Lyon, Biddle, Toucey and Duncan debated the appointment of a committee warmly, and the house adjourned without taking the question.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]
STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, JAN. 23, 24 and 25.—The long sitting of Monday had fatigued the patience of the members, and for anywhere check experienced by the democratic division of that body had scarcely had cooled their zeal. It was with great difficulty that a quorum was formed on Monday last. Up to 10 o'clock a few members only were present. Shortly after, however, one or two of the senators dropped in, and a quorum being formed the senate was called to order.

The special order of the day was the bill presented by Mr. Downs, the senator from Washita, to ascertain the sense of the people for the calling of a convention, to alter the constitution. The author of the resolution had in the days previous in an animated speech, supported his views in detail. In the sitting of Wednesday Mr. Hoa combatted the arguments of Mr. Downs in a speech of some length and ability. Immediately after which the senate adjourned.

JANUARY 24.—The convention bill was disposed of in this sitting. Prior to any final action on the bill Mr. Downs undertook the reply to certain arguments employed by Mr. Hoa the preceding day. He was anxious to destroy an opinion which the majority seemed to have adopted, that the senator from Washita, in speaking of the rich and poor, intended to create a distinction, characterised as *odious*, and to speak among the people the seeds of discontent that would be attended with unpleasant results. He explained the language used by him, on this part of the subject, to the satisfaction of the senate.

Mr. Hollingsworth, however, thought fit to reply to Mr. Downs and his speech at some length and objected that by such the reasonableness advanced by the friends of the resolutions. The honorable senator discussed the topic with considerable warmth and great ability. The present was remarkable for sound and severe logic. Of Mr. Derbigny it may be remarked, that he enters at once on the merits of his subject, and relies on argument rather than declamation to produce an impression on his hearers. Immediately after the close of his remarks the vote was taken on the first resolution, and stood ayes 6, noes 8. The rules of the senate require a majority of the members to decide in all cases affecting the constitution. The present was therefore called upon to give his vote and by adding his suffrage to that of the majority made 9 against the resolution. Hardly was the bill declared lost when the majority moved a reconsideration. They declared that the time allowed by the constitutions not having expired, the bill was not dead. That it ought to be sent to the house of representatives. The president having decided that a reconsideration was out of order, the house appealed from his decision, and the subject gave rise to some remarks from Mr. Hoa, who proved that if the bill were to be sent any where it should be sent *out of doors*," sustained the decision of the chair, and the bill was pronounced irrevocably lost.

JAN. 25.—Little of importance transpired in the senate to-day. The only subject that occasioned some little discussion, was a request of Mr. Scott for leave of absence to the parish judges of Catahoula. Such applications are generally complied with without opposition, but on this occasion leave having been granted, a motion was made to reconsider. And some of the members having stated that the residents of the parish were opposed to the departure of their judge, the senate postponed its decision till the next sitting.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Ratliff presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of the Parish of West Feliciana praying for aid in constructing a Levee. Referred to a committee on agricultural improvements.

Mr. R——— also presented a memorial praying that certain individuals may have an act of incorporation under the name of the Bayou Sarah Water Co. Referred to same committee.

The committee on judiciary to whom was referred the bill to amend the 126 and 128 act of code of practice, and a bill to amend the act relating to the right of property, asked to be relieved from the consideration of the subject.

Read the first time an act, reported by the committee on judiciary, to amend the code of practice.

Mr. Muse from a select committee to whom was referred the petition of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company, reported a bill which was ordered to be printed.

The member from Lafourche introduced a bill to relieve the police jury in the county of Lafourche.

Mr. Ratliffe introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts relative to the government of the town of St. Francisville.

The members from Plaquemine presented bill for the relief of the sheriffs of his Parish. Also a bill to create an additional justice of the peace in the Parish of Plaquemine.

The member from Carroll introduced a bill changing the time of holding the district court in the 9th judicial district of Louisiana.

Mr. Gelpenae introduced a bill to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rose Fire Co. in New Orleans.

Notice was given of several bills soon to be introduced.

It now being the usual time for the speaker to announce the *order of the day*; Mr. Ratliff arose and said he had a motion to make that the house now take up the bill providing for amendments to the constitution of the state. Mr. R. explained the necessity of general concurrence, for none of them shall see that the bill must receive soon the consideration of the house, as it would be too late for this session. He said the bill did not contain any provisions to the constitution but confined for a convention by which the proposed amendments would be made. He believed the constitution needed some amendments and he believed his constituents and the people of the state generally demanded the action of this house upon the substance of the bill. The time had come now he thought for us to resort to first principles which he believed should be from day to day done. He meant that as delegates from the people adopting under a constitution of their adoption, we should know from them whether they wished to give us a new or amended rule of action. He considered it the intelligence and virtue of the people of the state, he knew them to be capable of self-government and it was in their behalf he wished to be heard. In this half open this subject, and as there was nothing immediately before the house he hoped that honorable members would take up the bill and act definitely upon it.

Mr. Brashear was opposed to taking up the bill, and stated his objections, the principal of which was that he believed that under the present apportionment of the state the representation in the convention would be as unwise and unfair as it now was in the legislature. When the representation in the house was fair, he would be in favor of the objects of the bill, but until then he should vote against it.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Thomas followed in some remarks in favor of the motion to take up the bill: but the vote being taken the motion was lost.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from C. Woodruff, president of the board of public works. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

On motion the rules were suspended in order to introduce the bill to expedite the construction of the Atchafalaya Railroad, and after some discussion the bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The resolutions from the senate on the sub-treasury question, were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for next Wednesday.

The resolution from the senate instructing our representatives in congress to use their exertions in getting an appropriation of rail road iron for the purpose of constructing jails in the parishes of Carroll, Concordia and Madison, was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

The resolution to adjourn on the first Monday in March, was laid on the table.

A bill making additional system of internal improvements, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Then the house adjourned until 10 o'clock, next Monday.

From the Salem (Mass.) Register.
MURDER AND PIRACY.

We give below, the details of a most melancholy tragedy, in the murder of Capt. Charles F. Wilkins, and a young man named William F. Babbage, belonging to the ship Eclipse, of this port, by the treacherous and blood-thirsty Malays, at Tra Bangun on the coast of Sumatra. Capt. W. was a man of sterling integrity of character and much respected by all who knew him. He had been engaged in the pepper trade for several years, and his return has been some time expected, after a long voyage of twenty-five months.

This barbarous outrage demands the *immediate* and serious consideration of our government. The frequency of such events calls loudly upon those who have the remedy in their power, to arouse from their imbecility and negligence. How much longer we shall be obliged to record them, before the lives and property of our citizens on that coast, are deemed of sufficient importance to require *permanent* protection remains to be seen. The affair of the Potomac is already almost forgotten by the natives, or alluded to with scorn. They say she is the only vessel the Americans could send, and that she was *borrowed* from the English.

The particulars which we give, are obtained from the Protest made before the American Consul at St. Helena, and from a letter written by Capt. Silver, of the Lucilla, with extracts from which we have been kindly favored by the owner. The value of the property taken from the ship, was, we learn, about $30,000 which was fully covered by insurance of different offices in this city.

The Eclipse arrived at Tra Bangun from another port on the 23d of Aug.; and on the 24th, preparations were made and every thing arranged for weighing pepper, which was commenced on and continued through the following day. The chief mate and four men were engaged on shore weighing, and while there, resided at the fort of the Rajah of Tra Bangun. On the 26th, the weighing was continued and about sunset on those of that day, upwards of eleven Malays went on board the ship, having with them several bags of pepper. Two of these men, Ososo (the head man and brother of Sumat whom Captain Wilkins had fitted as his assistant, according to custom on that coast) and another, went into the cabin to converse with the Captain on business, where they stopped with him. About three o'clock, these companions weighing two bags at a draft—and on the third draft, the Malay began the attack by stabbing the 2d mate and the boy Babbage. The latter fell, but the mate, not being severely wounded, ran to seize something to defend himself with, and in going aft saw Ososo stab the Captain.

The Malays in the mean time had seized the muskets in the round house, with all the weapons within reach, and fire crew, being overpowered, were obliged to save themselves as best they could, some by jumping overboard and others retreating up the rigging. The pirates then commenced the plunder of the vessel, and the cook, Wm. Reynolds, talking with and apparently assisting them. They left the ship between two and twelve o'clock, taking with them $20,000 in specie, two chests of opium, the two trunks of the captain's best boat wearing apparel, two gold watches, a bowling piece and case, two guns, some ammunition, the ship's colors, all the canvass but cotton which could be found, several muskets, some ammunition, the captain's writing desk containing the ship's papers, and accounts, with several other small articles.

After the pirates had left the ship, those of the crew who had remained in the round house went on deck, and discovered that the cook had gone with them, as he was bribed of his own accord. He had frequently been heard to say that he meant to go and live with the Malays and for several days previous had often been seen in close conversation with Osman, and they were apparently very good friends. The cook, who had been put in irons for making a disturbance on board and refusing duty, and had that day implored the captain on his knees to release him, which he promised to do as soon as the mate returned.

The remainder of the crew then lowered the boat and towed to a French barque, lying about nine miles off, to procure assistance, as they feared another attack might be made on the ship by Malays who were hovering near, and, there being unable to obtain immediate aid on account of sickness on board, they got their wounds dressed and remained until morning.

The chief mate, Mr. Whitmash, was first informed of the crew who had jumped overboard, hailing the ship, took and swam ashore, a distance of about two miles, through the surf. He immediately applied to the rajah for assistance, who manned and armed five of the boats, and himself, with some of the principal men, accompanied the crew to the ship for the purpose of re taking her if necessary. They, however, found no living soul on board, but discovered the body of captain Wilkins on the halfdeck below, and Babbage on the break of the half deck forward—each in a dying state, in the utmost disorder. Three of those who had been on board the French barque returned about the same time.

After clearing the decks and getting the vessel in tolerable order, they slipped the cable and put to sea, and arrived at Muckie on the 31st of September, where they received all necessary assistance from captains Peabody and Silver, of the ship Barnes and brig Lucilla, both of this port. On Monday the 27th of August, the body of Babbage was committed to the deep, and on the following day, Tuesday, that of captain Wilkins. A request was forwarded from the rajah that the body of the captain might be landed and buried at Tra Bangun, but it was deemed unsafe to comply, lest the ship should be again attacked and overpowered by the natives.

The Eclipse arrived here on Saturday, with only part of her cargo.

DIED—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. BENJAMIN ZEPHIR CASAGE. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Royal street, between Bienville and Conti, where the corpse will be exposed.

The friends and acquaintances of Madame FANNY CORTHER, formerly Dr. ——, who died yesterday morning, at half past nine o'clock, are requested to attend her funeral, which will take place to-day, 26th inst. at 10, A. M., at the St. Louis chapel, where the body is laid out.

N. Orleans, Jan'y 26, 1839.

MAHARD & SIGERSON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
jy26 No. 58, New Levee.

WATER PROOF BITUMEN, of Loubiano F. LELOUP & BLOT will contract for any kind of works in bitumen, such as *banquettes*, floors, alleys, yards, kitchens, stables, coach houses, &c. They likewise prepare bitumen of various colors.

Prices, the ground being filled up.
1 inch thick, by the yard, $2
1 inch thick, laid on a flat layer of bricks, $3

Colored bitumen.
A single color, per yard, $4
2, 3, or 4 colors, with casing and divisions, $5
Fifty cents more for all contracts under 100 yards.
N. B. Several small jobs shall be considered as a single one, and will cost but $2. Apply at their office in the Exchange street, near Marias, or at Mr. Edward Leloup's, 156 Chartres street. jy26-26-30-31-1-4-7

EXPECTED by the Nashville, from New-York:—
52 copies Meander, in 1 vol.
50 do L. Salen's Celebres, in 1 vol.
50 do The Excommunicated, 1 vol.
50 do Manpat, 2 vols.
50 do Soiree's of Madm. Geoffrin, 1 vol
50 do Pres et Loin, 2 vols.
91 do Rue aux Ours, 1 vol.
50 do Ne touchez pas à la reine, 1 vol.
50 do l'Herbagere, 1 vol.
50 do Letters of a Traveller, 2 vols.
52 do Inez las Sierras, 1 vol.
52 do Improvisateur Voyage, 1 vol.
50 do Lire, 2 vols.
52 do Memoirs of Queen Hortense, 2 vols.
52 do Reputation of a Young Maid, 1 vol.
50 do Illusion perdue, 1 vol.
52 do Scenes from Roman Life, 2 vols.
50 do Chute des Feuilles, 1 vol.
52 do Memoirs of the Duchess of ——, 1 vol.
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For sale by BARTHET & Co.
jy26

LONDON editions of standard works, consisting of the
Monsters, by Cradock, literary and miscellaneous
Do of the duke of Sulley, 5 vols; [vols.
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Do of Philip de Commines, 2 vols;
Do of Count de Grammont, 4 vols;
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Do of Guilford;
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Do of Napoleon by W Hireland, 4 vols;
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In addition to the above a large supply of standard works—just received and for sale by
jy26 WM McKEAN,
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DRAWING of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, Class E, for 1839.
60, 45, 56, 5, 20, 24, 1, 6, 9, 59, 2, 13.

THIS DAY!
A CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY FOUR DOLLARS.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class D.
Authorised by the Legislature of the State.
To be drawn on SATURDAY, January 27, 1839, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Bishop's Hotel Common st.
S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$13,000	$13,000
1 do..	6000	6000
1 do..	2500	2500
1 do..	2000	2000
1 do..	1500	1500
6 do..	1000	6000
27324 Prizes, amounting to		$4929 50

Tickets $4 — Halves $2 — Quarters $1 25.
Package of 25 Tickets for $100 00, warranted to draw at least $600, and may draw the four highest Capitals, viz: $13,000, 6000, 2500, 2000.
Tickets for $40 00, warranted to draw at least $200.
Package of 25 Quarter Tickets for $25 00, warranted to draw at least $12 00. For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the
Manager's office,
16 Chartres street, and at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets.

EXPECTED EVERY DAY, by ships Cardinal de Chevereux and Ledock, from Bordeaux:—
119 half pipes Cognac brandy, of which a part is extremely old, for sale by BARTHET & Co. jy26

NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bagging, D. yard			
Do 40 inch			
Bale Rope, D. & B.			
Do Manilla			
Bacon, sides			
Do shoulders			
Do hams			
Beef, mess, ₩ bbl			
Do prime			
Do cargo			
Butter, Orleans			
Do Western			
Do Goshen			
Beeswax, ₩ lb			
Bricks, ₩ M			
Candles, mould, ₩ lb			
Do dipped			
Coal, ₩ bush			
Cotton, ₩ lb			
Cordage, ₩ lb			
Corn, ₩ bush			
Cheese, ₩ lb			
Coffee, ₩ lb			
Cotton bagging, ₩ yard			
Do rope, ₩ lb			
Cigars, ₩ M			
Domestics, brown			
Do bleached			
Do Kentucky jeans			
Do Linseys			
Do Negro cottons			
Do Plaids			
Do Stripes			
Do Ticks			
Do Checks			
Do Shirtings			
Do Sheetings			
Do Flannels, red			
Do do white			
Do do colored			
Do Blankets			
Do Carpeting			
Do Hosiery			
Do Gloves			
Do Suspenders			
Do Cravats			
Do Handkerchiefs			
Do Shawls			
Do Bonnets			
Do Hats			
Do Boots			
Do Shoes			
Do Leather			
Do Saddles			
Do Bridles			
Do Trunks			
Do Umbrellas			
Do Combs			
Do Buttons			
Do Pins			
Do Needles			
Do Thread			
Do Tapes			
Do Cotton yarn			
Do Wicking			
Do Twine			
Do Cards			
Do Shovels			
Do Spades			
Do Axes			
Do Hoes			
Do Nails			
Do Locks			
Do Hinges			
Do Screws			
Do Augers			
Do Planes			
Do Saws			
Do Chisels			
Do Knives			
Do Forks			
Do Spoons			
Do Tea trays			
Do Waiters			
Do Candlesticks			
Do Lamps			
Do Tumblers			
Do Decanters			
Do Wine glasses			
Do Tea cups			
Do Saucers			
Do Plates			
Do Dishes			
Do Bowls			
Do Pitchers			
Do Mugs			
Do Jugs			
Do Bottles			
Do Pots			
Do Kettles			
Do Ovens			
Do Skillets			
Do Spiders			
Do Tea kettles			
Do Coffee pots			
Do Stoves			
Do Grates			
Do Fenders			
Do Shovels			
Do Tongs			
Do Andirons			
Do Fire sets			
Do Bellows			
Do Brushes			
Do Mats			
Do Rugs			
Do Oil cloths			
Do Window glass			
Do Paints			
Do Oils			
Do Varnish			
Do Turpentine			
Do Pitch			
Do Tar			
Do Rosin			
Do Lead			
Do Shot			
Do Powder			
Do Flints			
Do Fishing tackle			
Do Guns			
Do Pistols			
Do Rifles			
Do Swords			
Do Cutlasses			
Do Dirks			
Do Canes			
Do Whips			
Do Fishing rods			
Do Reels			
Do Lines			
Do Hooks			
Do Sinkers			
Do Floats			
Do Baskets			
Do Cordage			
Do Anchors			
Do Cables			
Do Blocks			
Do Sails			
Do Tarpaulins			
Do Boats			
Do Ships			
Do Brigs			
Do Schooners			
Do Steamboats			
Do Barges			
Do Canoes			
Do Rafts			
Do Flat boats			
Do Keel boats			
Do Ferry boats			
Do Pirogues			
Do Skiffs			
Do Gigs			
Do Yawls			
Do Dinghies			
Do Punts			
Do Scows			
Do Lighters			
Do Barges			
Do Canoes			
Do Rafts			
Do Flat boats			
Do Keel boats			
Do Ferry boats			
Do Pirogues			
Do Skiffs			
Do Gigs			
Do Yawls			
Do Dinghies			
Do Punts			
Do Scows			
Do Lighters			

STOCKS

BANKS	Par	Last	Remarks
Bank of Orleans			
Bank of Louisiana			
Louisiana State Bank			
Citizens' Bank			
Union Bank of Louisiana			
Consolidated Bank			
Commercial Bank			
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank			
Merchants' Bank			
N. O. Canal & Banking Co.			
Gas Light Bank			
Carrollton R. R. Bank			
Atchafalaya R. R. & Banking Co.			
Exchange Bank			
Exchange Bank, Gas			
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Louisiana Marine & Fire Ins. Co.			
Citizens' Insurance Co.			
Mechanics' Insurance Co.			
Merchants' Insurance Co.			
Firemen's Insurance Co.			
Phœnix Insurance Co.			
Marine & Fire Ins. Co.			
Atlantic Marine & Fire Ins. Co.			
Union Marine & Fire Ins. Co.			
Pontchartrain Rail Road			
Nashville Rail Road			
Mississippi & Alabama R. R.			
Orleans Canal & Banking Co.			
Orleans Canal Property			
Carrollton R. R.			
Atchafalaya R. R. & Banking Co.			

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days		
Do on France		
Do on New York, sight		
Do do 10 days		

REMARKS.

The recent accounts of the free navigation of the rivers above, with a full prospect of a continuance, allows a favorable prospect for business during the balance of the season, but as yet no effect has been experienced, for the same inactivity which has been heretofore noticed, continues to exist; but a good business is soon expected in such articles as the north in country fund for a supply from this market.

The money market remains tight, but it can be more easily obtained than for some weeks past; rates on choice notes from 2 to 3 per cent per month: the banks will continue to discount very sparingly, and of paper at short dates.

Exchange is difficult to dispose of; rates are lower than last week: there is not much offering, as all who can avoid drawing at this season of the year do so, preferring to wait for the English and Liverpool sales; the quotations are nominal at 9 a 9½ on New York, at sight, 1 a 1½ discount on Boston, 9½ a 9¾ on Philadelphia, 10 a 10½ on Baltimore, 9¾ a 10 on Cincinnati, 10 a 10½ on Louisville, 10½ a 11 on Nashville, 11 a 11½ on Mobile, 12½ a 13 on Natchez, 1 a 1½ premium on Charleston, 1½ a 2 on Savannah, 2½ a 3 on Augusta, 3 a 3½ on Georgetown, 4 a 4½ on Alexandria, 5 a 5½ on Richmond, 6 a 6½ on Norfolk, 7 a 7½ on Petersburg, 8 a 8½ on Washington, 9 a 9½ on Fredericksburg, 10 a 10½ on Lynchburg, 11 a 11½ on Tennessee, 12 a 12½ on Kentucky, 13 a 13½ on Ohio, 14 a 14½ on Indiana, 15 a 15½ on