NEW-ORLEANS BEE

BY BULLIT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 61 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

We perceive that Isaac L. Varian has been nominated by the loco-focos in Tammany as the candidate for mayor. He is the same nominee who at the last charter elections came within a few hundred votes of being chosen mayor, as the whigs, ever confident of their strength, were taken by surprise, suffering the opponents to have at all their own way during the first two days of the contest, and were only aroused from their dream of security on the last day, in time to prevent a disgraceful defeat. At the present period things are not look quite so equally. Price, the head and front of the veritable loco-foco—the genuine type of modern democracy, who was regarded as a most able and efficient electioneering brawler, has inconsistently abandoned his long-tried and well approved friends, and neither the influence of his declamatory eloquence nor the irresistible arguments of his purse, amply lined as it was with the purloined treasure of the people will be there, to seduce the wavering and purchase the marketable. What though Slam, Bang, Ming, Ricl, Jesse Hoyt, and the other immaculate and incorruptible office holders, exhaust their lungs and desert their official duties, to aid in doing huge and loyal service to the administration that gives them bread and graciously pardons peculation, even their zeal and talent will most give way before the determined effort of the whig phalanx, and Varian will be beaten by treble the majority of April last.

There are other reasons why the whigs will succeed in this important struggle. There is a particular and somewhat numerous class of loco-focos, who have hitherto seem to be satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Varian. It is known to those who have watched the progress and combination of the elements of public opinion in that mighty emporium of political excitement, that immediately after the discomfiture of the administration in November last, the full-blooded, anti-bank members of the loco-foco party, undertook to organize and denounce all democrats who were to any extent implicated in banking operations. They considered all who had any thing to do with bank notes as beyond the pale of strict loco-foco orthodoxy, and branding such with the ignominious epithet of *semi*, or *quasi* democrats unceremoniously consigned them to the whig purgatory. In the excess of their purism, they looked upon bank notes with the same horror with which holy men would regard some sign or portent of diabolical machination, and every democrat who could not count the vaults of a bank a safer depository for his spare cash than his own pockets, was at once driven from the loco-foco ranks, with *"his niger"* stamped upon his forehead. Indeed, the loco-focos of the Shakspeare school did not hesitate to ascribe the rout of their party in November to the predominating influence of the semi conservatives through whose acts individuals were nominated upon whom the "faithful" could not cordially unite. In the present instance the superior tact and quiet manoeuvring of the moderate men have again frustrated the wishes and rendered abortive the efforts of the loco-focos, and Mr. Varian, a gentleman not utterly and irreconcilably opposed to banks, has received the nomination. Upon him the rabbid and the ultra will not unite. Apathy and lukewarmness will pervade their battalions, and if the whigs exert themselves with but ordinary vigor, mayor Clark will walk over the course.

The more deeply we look into this matter, the more thoroughly are we convinced that the administration party in New York, of what materials soever it may be composed, is effectually used up. Such a falling off from the legions of the "faithful" as has occurred within the last two years in the empire state, was never before witnessed in the revolutions of politics.—In 1836, when the administration was in its palmy period of brief prosperity, the majority in New York was prodigious—something like *thirty thousand*. In 1838 from thirty thousand *majority*, it dwindled down to seven thousand *minority*. This awful dilapidation may be readily traced to its real causes The democratic party was swollen to repletion by the junction of that class of individuals whose title has been conferred upon the entire party—viz, the loco-foco proper.—The alliance has been fatal to the success of the party ever since its formation the administration has suffered a series of defeats. Thousands of the rational, intelligent members of the party have been alienated and disgusted from their adhesion to democratic principles when these principles became lost and undistinguished in the contaminating infusion of predominant agrarianism. This is one of the causes of the present prostrate condition of self styled democracy in the executive's own state. The other causes are to be found in the attacks of the administration upon the credit and resources of the hostile attitude assumed towards the banks in general—in its forcing upon the country decrees like the lamentations there and elsewhere" a measure so generally odious and revolting as the sub-treasury, and after that wild and desperate plan of public plunder, having had been thrice solemnly rejected by the representatives of the people—in the enormous abstractions of the revenue by those who had been foremost and most earnest in professions of the purest political faith—in the well established connivance of the heads of the several departments in the unparalleled outrages upon public honesty, and in the absolute and dearly bought experience of the total lack of capacity, efficiency, vigor and probity both of the cabinet itself and of nine tenths of its myrmidons. No party, we care not how discriminate and complete may be its discipline and organization, can withstand the moral impetus of such a concurrency as that pursued by the general government, and well drilled as was the entire corps of New York whigs, it has been shattered to fragments by the operation of these causes.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Anna Maria, arrived yesterday from Tampico, which she left on the 23d March, we have received the following intelligence:

General Mejia, at the head of the federalists, has driven the government troops under the command of General Cos, at Tuspan, on the 15th, and had achieved a signal victory. This triumph had dissipated the fear of the inhabitants of Tampico, who had been under apprehension of a siege, by the centralists.

Nothing was known of the army under Urrea, at the time of the departure of the Anna Maria.

The following is an extract from the Express dispatch of by General Mejia, to the commander at Tampico:

"Operating Army!—I have the pleasure to announce to your excellency, that we have just obtained a complete triumph over the division termed the vanguard of the government troops, under the command of Don Martin Cos. I will inform you of all the details of this brilliant action, as soon as I shall have gathered them. For the present, I shall only state, that after three hours hot firing, we compelled our enemies to capitulate. You will see by the act of capitulation enclosed, that the vanquished troops are to fall back upon Mexico, by regular marches, with the troops of the rear guard, who were advancing on me. I have taken 300 prisoners. One hundred and fifty of the centralists came over to our ranks, at the beginning of the action. All their artillery, baggage, and 350 stands of arms fell into our hands.

We have to deplore the loss of four officers and twelve privates. Six of the officers and 19 privates of the enemy have been killed.

"JOSE ANTONIO MEJIA."

The other hand the captain of the schooner Anna Maria, states that on the eve of his departure, General Mejia entered Tampico, escorted by only three officers and a few privates. The rumor likewise prevailed at Tampico that Urrea had been twice beaten by the federalists, who numbered 7,000 men, and the latter were marching on Tampico, and were then only distant 12 leagues. About 1,000 federal troops were stationed at Tampico. Other letters affirm that the central army was 90 miles from Tampico. These conflicting reports require confirmation.

The French brig of war *Voltigeur* 22 guns, it is said, has been ordered by Admiral Baudin to survey the coast of Mexico, for the purpose of making accurate charts of that coast. It is said that letters have been received from Mexico announcing the ratification of the treaty signed on the 9th of March between France and Mexico—but this also requires confirmation.

FROM TEXAS.

By a late arrival we are furnished with files of Austin papers to the 27th of March inclusive. The Telegraph of that date, mentions that several Mexican traders from Matamoras, brought intelligence that the federal army before that city had recently received large reinforcements from the upper settlements of the Rio Grande, and a number of pieces of artillery from Tampico; and that a severe battle had been fought near that city, in which according to the statements of the federal party, 300 centralists were killed and only 18 federalists. Filisola, it was said, had left the city and guns on board one of the vessels of the French squadron. The editor adds that this latter assertion was, probably, a mere rumor of the federal camp.

The "Telegraph" contains the proceedings of the public dinner given in honor of general Hamilton. It was attended by a very large and respectable concourse of citizens. Speeches were made by general Hamilton, col. Butler, col. White, and general Foote, in response to complimentary sentiments offered at the festival. Gen'l Hamilton's speech, which is the only one reported, is remarkably spirited and beautiful—it concludes with the following impressive toast.

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.—She has the same title as the vast and magnificent territory situated between the Rio Grande and the Sabine that the United States has to her domain north of that line—a violated charter—a victorious sword—free institutions, and an unconquerable people to defend them.

The "Telegraph" further states, that gen'l Hamilton, col. Butler, and col. White have filed their declarations, recording their intention of becoming citizens of Texas, for the purpose of holding land simply.

A beautiful specimen of NATIVE GOLD has been discovered by Lieut. Vanbenthuysen, in the mountainous region of Texas, about 150 miles north west of Bexar. In purity and fineness, it is said to equal the gold of Peru and Mexico.

The Texas papers speak encouragingly of the flourishing condition of the western counties. Farms are opening in every direction, and swarms of enterprising emigrants are continually arriving to fill up the settlements. Verily, this young republic, is making gigantic strides towards wealth, dignity and national importance. At no distant day, we prophesy for her a commanding position among the nations of the earth.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

This morning's express mail brings us intelligence of the arrival at New York of the packet ship *Ville de Lyons*, from Havre, from which place she sailed on the 18th February. By this packet Paris newspapers have been received to the 17th February inclusive.—The packet ship Saldona, from Liverpool, had likewise arrived, having left England on the 18 February, and bringing files of newspapers to that date. The news by these arrivals is seven days later than the last, but is not of considerable importance. We subjoin the most interesting details.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Ville de Lyons, captain Stoddard, arrived this morning from Havre—sailed on the 18th February. By this arrival we have Paris papers to the 17th of February inclusive.

A royal ordonnance, dated the 14th Feb. appoints captain Casy, late commander of the *Hercul*, during the cruise of the Prince de Joinville, previous to the expedition against Mexico, to the rank of rear-admiral, as admiral Baudin, promoted. Another ordonnance dated the 15th, confers on rear-admiral Casy the post of major general of the marine at Toulon, vice rear-admiral Massieu de Clerval.

A letter from Berlin of the 9th of Feb. mentions that the interchange of couriers between London and St. Petersburgh is very frequent.

BELGIUM.

The accounts from this kingdom are very meagre, both in our London and Paris papers. A letter from Amsterdam, in the Journal des Debats, dated February 14th, says that the governments of Belgium and Holland had been simultaneously required, by the London Conference, to withdraw their troops respectively from the frontiers, and that the king of Holland had at once complied.

The latest information from Brussels says that it is the intention of the Belgian cabinet to accede to the conditions of the treaty laid down by the conference of London. The chambers of Belgium were to assemble on the 19th of February.

There have been several heavy failures at Belgium. The Commerce Belge states that the remission of payment demanded by Mr. Cockerill has been provisionally granted, and that six commissioners have been appointed to superintend the liquidation of his affairs. It was also expected that part of his immense establishments would be sold in order to allow the manufactories at Seraing to be kept up in a state of greater safety. No stoppage had taken place in the works there, and the constant presence of Mr. Cockerill among his workmen contributes greatly to maintain confidence. Government, it was thought, would make arrangements that the hands at these works should be kept in constant employ.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—*Stock Exchange, 1 past 4.*—The market has been firm to-day, although there has not been much business transacted. The variation of prices has been given first. For cash, Fives have improved, the Threes are unvaried.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Siddons, captain Britton, we have received full files of English papers to February 18th inclusive, her day of sailing.

The queen was in excellent health, and visited Covent Garden theatre on the 14th February.

The changes in the cabinet consequent on the retirement of lord Glenelg, and lord Morpeth obtains a seat in the cabinet, still retaining the secretaryship of Ireland.

CANADA AFFAIRS.—Lord Melbourne in the Lords and lord John Russell in the Commons, on February 11th, presented lord Durham's report and all the correspondence on Canada on the taule, and both said that before Easter they meant to introduce a measure or the purpose of putting a speedy end to the discontents which prevail in Canada, and the understanding of it immediately after the recess. Upon the duke of Wellington's motion for the production of the correspondence between sir Francis Head and the colonial office, lords Melbourne and Glenelg remonstrated against publishing the papers in full, as they contained statements and opinions respecting individuals, the promulgation of which might be attended with inconvenience. The duke accordingly modified his motion, so as to call for the production only of copies and extracts.

Lord Durham, in the house of lords, February 12th, said that he had spent £10,000 by his mission to Canada, out of his private purse, and did not mean to ask government for a cent. He wished the Canada question not to be mixed up with personalities.

Lord Normanby no longer governs Ireland; the Lord Lieutenantship has been offered to Lords Radnor, Albemarle, and Tavistock, who have all refused it. The Marquis of Clarendon, it is expected, will accept it.

O'Connell is still advocating repeal of the Union in Parliament.

The 2 clock ship Sheridan arrived out in 17 days.

The Royal William steamer now runs between Dublin and Havre.

The first iron sailing vessel went from Liverpool to Pernambuco in 47 days, and the compass did not vary.

The hull of the packet ship Pennsylvania sold for £1600.

CORN LAWS.—Petitions for repeal of these laws still pour into both houses. On the 19th of February counsel were to be heard at the bar of the house against their continuance.

Lord John Russell declared in the house of commons on Feb. 14th, that government would make no demonstration of the cou se they meant to pursue in regard to the corn laws till the motion on them was either withdrawn or lost.

The Marquis of Westminster has become an anti-corn law man.

Mr and Mrs. Wood and Horncastle are playing in Edinburgh, Power at Dublin, Vanderhoff at Manchester, and Hield Brahm at Liverpool.

Sir George Grey is Judge Advocate General; he was Lord Glenelg's under secretary.

13,000 recruits have been added to the British army, and have joined their depots, 500 more recruits were raised in February.

A French vessel is fitting out at Cherbourg for the transport of a regiment of French soldiers to Mexico.

The prince de Joinville has been made Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Wakley is coroner for Middlesex.

Butler's large circus at Glasgow has been burnt down, the horses and the lion Wallace were saved.

Deaf Burke and Bendige had a severe fight 6 miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Burke was nearly killed.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO AND FRANCE.

The *Journal du Havre* publishes a letter addressed on the 11th inst. to the Chamber of Commerce in that port, by the minister of Commerce, stating that information had been received from vera admiral Baudin that the Mexican government had armed corsairs to attack French merchant ships, and that it was therefore necessary for French ship-owners and merchants to be on their guard. The letter also states that the minister of marine was taking the requisite measures for the protection of French vessels and the destruction of the Mexican corsairs, and that for this purpose convoys would, if necessary, be organized, to ensure the navigation of vessels dispatched from France to protect them on their return. The Commerce, the paper, states, also, that whole parcels of letters of marque, printed in Mexico, and ordered by the Mexican government, have been sent to England, and to the United States. They require only to be addressed, and for this purpose the Mexican consuls have all received the necessary powers. It is even added, that some of them had already been sold in Liverpool, by the Mexican consul there, to the highest bidder.

SPAIN.—Advices from Bayonne of the 11th inst. state, that the belligerent parties in the north of the Peninsula appeared to be preparing for the spring campaign. The Carlists were actively organizing an expedition, of which the object and destination were kept secret. Don Carlos left Ascotia for Bergara on the 9th, accompanied by his wife and suite. General Morotto was seriously ill at Durango.

Several armed vessels arrived at Sarragossa from Tortosa on the 7th, stated that 4000 stand of arms intended for the Carlists, had been captured at sea by the queen's cruisers off Larajeta.

HOLLAND.—From the Dutch papers of the 16th we learn that the government had ordered two brigs and three large vessels to be pressed immediately from Helvoetsluys to the Scheldt. Directions had also been given to the proper authorities to get ready a number of gunboats, in order to keep open the communication between the Dutch forts along the Scheldt. A council had been held at the Hague, at which the prince of Orange attended, immediately after he broke up his royal highness hastened off to the army. The Dutch bonds come rather lower; two and a half per cents 54 5-8, five per cents, 100¼.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—The French papers state, on the authority of letters from Brussels, that Leopold will have actually accepted the ultimatum of the London conference on his own responsibility before the meeting of the chambers convoked for Feb 19th. This is confirmed by a statement in the Belgian papers of Friday, that the king has sent orders to M. Van de Weyer, his minister in London, to sign the treaty forthwith, in order that it might arrive in time to be communicated to the chamber at their first meeting.

The English papers say that "Jim Crow" Rice has given Charles Matthews a cowhiding for slandering this country. The Louisville Journal says "It is stated that Jim laid the cowhide on as if he had been a negro. Great as he is at 'jumping' he proved himself far greater in making Matthews *jump*."

☞ The legislatures of five states have failed to elect United States senators, viz. Pensylvania, New York, Delaware, Michigan, Virginia. In the first it is presumed that a Van Buren man will ultimately be chosen—in the second, the failure arose from the checkmating system pursued by the locofocos in the senate, in preventing any nominee from receiving a majority; in Delaware, the senate refused to meet the house of representatives in joint ballot. In Michigan and Virginia, no candidate succeeded in obtaining a majority.

Somebody proposes, as the most certain mode of inducing the Seminoles to quit the country, that the government appoint all of them sub-treasurers. *Louisville Journal.*

☞ Dr. Duncan is a genuine Buckeye. *Ohio Statesman.*

☞ A Buckeye by nativity, but a Hooker by practice. *Louisville Journal.*

SPURIOUS COIN.—A large quantity of dimes and half dimes of the old die of the United States are said to be in circulation at the east The counterfeits are said to bear a close resemblance both in appearance and ring, to the genuine coin.

If the author of the article headed "*Vote No. IV*," will call at the offices of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company and examine its books, he will find that *his statement of the affairs of the Company is extremely incorrect* to say the least of it.

A STOCKHOLDER.

MAINE.

Very little further intelligence concerning the state of the belligerents was brought by yesterday's express. The legislature of New Brunswick on the 8th March, passed resolutions thanking the legislature of Nova Scotia for the resolutions passed by the latter body in relation to the boundary question, and appointed a committee to frame an address to sir Colin Campbell upon the subject. During the discussion of these resolutions many speeches were made, in which the United States were rated in pretty round terms. The St. John city Gazette says:

But one feeling actuated members upon this interesting occasion, and that was a pervading desire unanimated to strengthen the hands of the executive Government during the present exigency; although there was a diversity of sentiment as to the best manner in which that was to be effected. At length a resolution, moved by Mr. End, placing at the disposal of the lieutenant governor, the available means of the province was unanimously adopted; and upon motion of Mr. E. the house gave three cheers, and that the gallery be permitted to join, the members rose; and three time three hearty and patriotic cheers were given from the body of the house and galleries, and the house adjourned.

The New York Sun thinks the cheering of the audiences at the Franklin theatre, during the representation of the Maine question, which has already been dramatised, will be a good offset to, and quite as effective as the frothy explosions of the provincial legislatures.

The St. John Gazette, imagines that 30,000 militia can be raised in New Brunswick to carry on the war. We rather apprehend that the larger portion of them will have to be hewed out of the wood, which her citizens have been so industriously abstracting from the disputed territory for the last few years.

The resolutions which passed the house of representatives of Maine, have been disposed of by the senate, by striking out the fourth resolution protesting against any further attempt at arbitration on the boundary question, and by amending the fifth so as to affirm the entire practicability of running the line according to the treaty of 1783.

The Fredericktown (N. B.) Sentinal says that about 3,000 regular troops are under marching orders for the frontier. The 11th regiment had arrived on the St. John from Quebec, and a detachment of the 69th had been brought in the transport bark Numa, and some troops had also arrived from Halifax. The 37th and 67th regiments were expected at Halifax from the West Indies.

The Detroit papers say that military preparations are going on in Upper Canada, that the British are strengthening fort Malden, and erecting block houses on Bois Blanc Island.

VETO MESSAGE No. 5.

Messrs. Editors,—

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the legislature of Pensylvania, given in the National Gazette of 9th March, 1839, contains some statements which ought to awaken attention, if not create alarm.

The committee say, that "from the best consideration the committee have been able to give this subject, it is believed that the following estimates of income may be relied on, and if correct, lead to the result, that in a few years the present excess of permanent expenditure will be met by the permanent revenue.

Estimated permanent expenditures of 1839 amount to	$2,856,586
The permanent receipts to	1,746,000
Deficit in revenue	910,586
To meet in 1839 to pay debts, and interest of those loans	2,041,000
Increase of public debt in 1839 is	2,951,586
Interest on additional debt of 1839	172,800

In 1840 there will be payable—

The permanent expenditure on 1839	2,856,586
Interest on additional debt of 1839	172,800
Permanent expenditure of 1840	3,029,386
Permanent revenue of 1839, as above	1,746,000
Add estimated increase of tolls in 1840	539,000
	2,285,000
Deficit in 1840	744,386

A like estimate is made for 1841, and by the aid of another estimated increase of tolls of $450,000, the deficit of 1841 is reduced to $109,602.

It is manifest that the committee of ways and means for Pennsylvania, are closing the eyes to the most fearful results. Pennsylvania, by the like committees in 1825, viz: calculating on speculative profits. We have seen that in New York, after this calculation, the tolls were reduced from 30 mills to 9 mills per mile on the canals, and from 15 mills to 4½ mills per mile on produce, or 50 per cent. We have also seen that the tolls on the Pennsylvania canals and roads are already 50 per cent higher than the e on the New York canal. With these facts before us, will any man say that any reliance is to be placed on these calculations on speculative profits, especially when we see that the expenses are kept stationary, while the nett receipts are made to increase *one million* in two years. The interest and expenses are a fixed and increasing sum, the receipts are speculative; for to retain her western trade Pennsylvania will have to reduce her tolls. That Pennsylvania improvements are of a very imperfect character. The locks are of wood and the railroads are not constructed in a permanent manner.

But it may be said all this may be true of Pennsylvania, how does it apply to Louisiana. We answer by pointing to the condition of the Navigation Company, the Bank canal, the Pontchartrain railroad, the Carrollton railroad. Can we ascertain any thing better from the Canton or Atchafalaya railroad, or Barataria canal. The whistle has cost too dear.—The two grand and fundamental objections of the governor, contained in his two messages, to the bills presented to him were,

1st. That he had no confidence in these local improvements viz. the Clinton road, Atchafalaya road, and Barataria canal, that they could be made to pay the interest expenses and the interest and principal of the bonds, to be issued for their construction. That the roads would ruin the banks, and ultimately the burthen would be thrown upon the state. And he did not think that the planters and inhabitants of Louisiana generally ought to be exposed to the risk of having the state called to pay the interest and principal of money borrowed for their construction. And 2d. That a practical, common sense, view of the subject, I believe every reflecting and sober minded man, concurs with him—and that it was only by combining the interest and prejudices of the members from the different sections of the country, and including those from the city, that any such measures or legislation could be carried. As the general guardian of the present and future interests of the state, he felt bound under a proper sense of his duty and responsibility as the chief magistrate of the state, to disapprove of those measures.

2d. That however friendly he was to the Nashville road, as a grand nationfil undertaking to be accomplished at any hazard and expense, still, if the mode of relief proposed, was adopted for that improvement, it could not be refused to any of the other local and sectional roads and canals of the state in consequence it would be, that for every million thus applied, the state would issue six millions of bonds, and if five or six millions were to be expended in improvements, the state would have to issue 30 or 40 millions of bonds.—And in the course of issuing such an amount of bonds, it must necessarily happen, that some of these roads and banks would be too weak to sustain the burthen which must then either fall on the state or result in her bankruptcy, beside paralysing her credit for any other purposes for which it might be required.

That in the system was only a modification of the extravagant and dangerous scheme which had been presented in the house of representatives, and which no practical and prudent man would sanction. I consider that all these views are implied and fairly to be inferred from the two messages, although not brought out in the strong colors with which they are now presented.

And let me ask if there is not a great deal of force in them; if the credit of the state is thus to be used for the benefit of one section of the state, every other has or will think it has a right to ask the aid of that credit for similar purposes; and can it well be refused. This is the man that will bring in a bill to tax the inhabitants of Louisiana, to pay the interest and principle of money borrowed to construct to the Clinton or Atchafalaya road, or Barataria canal, or Mexican Gulf railroad, or bayou Boeuf railroad, or the thousand other projects which are afloat.

will come when it will be necessary to do so, if the system is pursued. Let us begin now, that our necks may be accustomed to the yoke, that we may become familiar with the privations which these taxes will require, to preserve the faith of the state and redeem her honor. Let the members from the west and from the east devise the scheme of taxation to be levied for that purpose, and let their scheme be extensive enough to raise by taxation a million, or million and a half per annum beyond our present income.

It is easy to vote the bonds and revel in the local popularity with which they will be greeted when this money is to be expended in their districts. It is for those who are not misled by any such passions or interests or feelings, to perform their duty as guardians of the present and future welfare of the state. As an not in the secret I cannot say what influence the hope of profit in the rise of exchange and improvement Bank stock or the hope of relief by receiving a slice of the loan of the new property bank, and consequent disappointment, may have had either in promoting those measures originally or in the excitement which is supposed to exist as a consequence of their defeat. But I fully believe that when the opinions of sober minded and disinterested men are heard, the course on the governor will be as fully approved, as his motives are now unimpeached.

That the governor really feels the vast importance and value of the Nashville road as a state improvement is manifest from the suggestions he made to induce a direct debt to promote the construction of that work—to him it appeared that a direct debt of two or three millions for that purpose was more advisable, than an unlimited use and abuse of the credit of the state sustained by doubtful guarantees, and boundless loans.

It was not his fault if these measures were presented so late in the session, that there was not time to substitute other more sound ones in their place. Perhaps no measures of such vast importance should be acted on the first session they are proposed. Let there be time to deliberate. Softly and slow, they stumble that run fast. It is of less importance that this work should be suspended for a few months, than the state should be launched into measures of such doubtful and dangerous expediency.

It is the real danger of popular institutions that the permanent welfare of the republic may be sacrificed to present interests and temporary popularity, and we should be thankful to Providence when we have an executive who has firmness to resist the current of opinion wrongly directed, to check measures of vast consequence and doubtful utility, and whose motives and integrity cannot be assailed, when he exercises the high prerogative placed in his hands for this purpose. Receive, gentlemen, my thanks for the courtesy and liberality with which you opened your columns to my communications, and let me flatter myself that I have succeeded in lessening your confidence in the opinions which you at first expressed.

C.

DIED—April 2, HELEN, youngest daughter of Benjamin Whitney, aged six months.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Mr. C. L. Garnier, deceased in Arkansas, last summer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this evening, at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Union and Baronne street.

N. Orleans, April 4, 1839.

☞ ALL powers heretofore given by me to William S. D. Panoti, of Mexico, by procuration or otherwise, and all substitutions by him are hereby revoked in the United Sates, or in Texas.

Chaplain of the national palace at Mexico, and bishop elect of the Irish and Catholic communities of Texas.

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☞ NOTICE—The following consignees of merchandise per ship Rochester, Saladin, and Ville de Paris, are requested to call at the subscriber's office and take their goods, viz.—Madame Cinsane, Jolly & Bernier, C. Riche, F. Bertrand, Armand Duchemier, Mullett, Charron Pacot, Bodin, Madame Chevrier, A. Grasthe, A. Michel, Consignee of goods marks D. N. Consignee of goods marked J. C.

a3 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Commerce

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Rochester—Messrs R Davis, J Howland, W H Welsh, L Drew.

Per steam packet Cuba—Mrs Richardson, inserre G Lane, W T Carpenter, M Lacy, J T Scott, Wales, Beverly, J H Barker, C Gallaher, T D Scott, T Scott, McKenzie, Karthaus, Fisher, Babcock, Priestly, Hole Harvey, Children, Armstrong, W Brown, Bridgeon, Shepard, Beardsley, Noble, Brewster, Jarvis, Yeakley, Bass, Flannery, Bennett, Sanderin, Johnson and 16 deck.

Per steamboat Madison—G Schaeffer, S Arnold, E D Baggarley, C Hewitt, J Statham, W Reynolds, J Houston, R W Jenkins, A Bright, P C Brady, B Graves, H Clark, A D Barnes, Sloan, Bonnet, Black, Hancock, Tucker, Gee, G Cowles, 4 Gilmore, Foster.

Per steamboat Natchez—J G Watson, L Thayer, A Duval, H T Payne, Haley, C A Harris and 18 deck.

Per steamboat Wm French—B B Goodman, T DeHart, W L Gibson, G W Herbert, A McIntyre, W C Baker, G Wilkins, J A Allingham, W Cole, G Hopewood, Rowland, W Winn, R S Child, W L Farmer, ans Tanner, 8 D Richardson and 60 on deck.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Fourth night of the engagement of Mr. E. FORREST.

Third night of the engagement of MRS. DUFF.

THURSDAY, April 4th, 1839.

Will be performed, first time in this theatre, the tragedy of

METAMORA!

Metamora,.....Mr. E. Forrest
Nahmeokee,.....Mrs Duff.

TWO GRAND OVERTURES!!

To conclude with the musical farce called,

WHY DON'T SHE MARRY!

OR, THE

SWISS COTTAGE!!

Corporal Max,.....Mr. Page,
Nats Teick,.....Sam Cowell,
Lanette Gierstein,.....Mrs De Bar.

To-morrow, 5th night of Mr. E. FORREST.

And

Fourth night of Mrs DUFF.

☞ They will appear in the play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS!

THEATRE CAMP STREET.

Last night but four of the season!

TREASURER'S BENEFIT.

Means. G. HOLLAND, J. H. BARTON, J. S. BROWNE, and J. R. SCOTT, of the St. Charles, have very kindly volunteered their aid.

THIS EVENING, April 4th, 1839,

Will be presented, the 4th act of VENICE PRESERVED.

Jaffier, Mr. Barton,.....Pierre, Mr. Scott,
Belvidera,.....Mrs. Greene.

After which, 4th act of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Johnson, Charles Surface, Mr Barrett, Joseph Surface, Mr. Fredericks,
Lady Teazle,.....Mrs. Barrett.

Mr. Archer will sing, "Farewell to the Mountain."

After which, the petite comedy of the SECRET!

Thomas, Mr. Holland, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. Fredericks,
Cecile,.....Mrs. Greene.

Mr. Hodges will sing, "My Sister Dear."

After which, the farce of RAISING THE WIND.

Jeremy Diddler,.....Mr. J. S. Browne,
Sam,.....Mr. J. M. Browne.

Fancy Dance by.....Miss. Wray

To conclude with the farce of the IRISH TUTOR.

Dr. O'Toole,.....Mr. Greene.

MADAME CARADORI ALLEN,—It is respectfully announced to the amateurs of music, that Madame CARADORE ALLAN will give a Soiree Musicale—the last but one previous to her departure for Europe—at the

SAINT LOUIS HOTEL,

on Friday evening, April 5th, in the course of which she will sing the following pieces.

Cavatina.—Una voce poco fa. Repeated by particular desire.

Irish melody.—The last rose of summer.

Aria.—Ah quando in regio. Donizetti.

Polacca.—Son vergin, I pentiori.

Tyrolieane.—Oui je vais bientot. Penseron.

Scottish ballads.

Tickets $1,50 at Messrs. Johns, Mr. Casey's and Messrs. Brocard's, music stores, and at the Hotel. a3

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

MR. ATOCHA having been requested by a large number of persons to give a ball for the final close of the season, has the honor to announce to the public that he will give, on SATURDAY next, April 6th,

A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUE BALL.

Price of admission, for gentlemen,.....$2 00.

a4

GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE.

Given by M. F. KROLL—at the ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE

On SATURDAY next, April 6th, 1839.

The instrumental part by Madame Giraud, Messrs. Valtieres, Maulon, Bry, and F. Kroll.

The vocal part by Messrs Bartini and Varney.

Price of admission,.....$1 50

a3

☞ FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

GREAT ATTRACTION!—MR. MILLER, respectfully informs the public that the celebrated statue of CLEOPATRA, *Queen of Egypt*, which has been exhibited in most of the principal cities of the United States, and visited by thousands of delighted visitors, has arrived in this city, and is now being exhibited at No 43, Orleans street, opposite the Orleans Theatre, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock A M to 9 P M.

Exhibited to Ladies exclusively, from 12 M. to 2 P M of each day.

Admittance—50 cents. Season Tickets $1. m16

PANORAMA OF PARIS and its environs, executed by Messrs Philastre and Cambon, scene painters to the Grand Opera and the king

The subscribers have the honor to inform the public, that the Panorama of Paris may be seen from Friday, the 15th March.

The establishment is situated opposite the St. Charles theatre, and will be open every day until night fall.

Various improvements have been made which render the illusion more complete than ever.

Price of entrance,.....$1.

Children under 10 years of age, and servants, half price.

Season tickets,.....$5.

Former season tickets are still good.

m14 BILFELDT & LANSOB.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

of the picture of BOISSY D'ANGLAS at the national convention, by VINCHON:

A Scene from the French Revolution.

Day of the 1st Prairial, year 3 (May 20th 1175) This splendid and vast production, illustrates one of the most dramatic scenes which the annals of the revolution can present. The moment when *Boissy D'Anglas*, salutes the head of the deputy *Feraud*, which was presented to him transfixed on a pike, in the midst of a popular meeting.

This *chef-d'œuvre* which has obtained in France the most triumphant success, is exhibited in a building erected expressly for it, on the ground floor of the ancient prisons, behind the principal, the entrance being in St Peter street, between Chartres and Royal, where it may be seen from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 5 P. M.

Price of admission—50 cents; Children half price Season Ticket, $3. f8—Jan

☞ Fridays and Saturdays of each week are reserved for persons of color, until the close of the exhibition, which will be in a short time. m12

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors.

George Bedford.

R H Brunet,	Anthony Parker,
L Spangenberg,	J F Bisco',
Jas Knettle,	A W Haines,
C F Hessy,	H L Bennett,
D S Dewees,	J N Hawthorn,
S Gillingham, Sen.	Sam Stewart,

And at a meeting of the directors, held on the evening of the 3d inst. GEORGE BEDFORD was elected President, D. S. WOODRUFF Inspector of houses, JAMES STOCKTON, Inspector of vessels boats, &c. and E L TRACY, Secretary

a4 3t

ATTENTION YOUNG HORSE GUARDS.—The company will assemble on foot on the corner of Bayou St. John church to-day, Thursday April 4th, at 3 o'clock, in full uniform to assist at the funeral of one of the officers of the Legion. By order of the Captain

a4-1t CHAS. BELOT, Orderly Sergeant

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—The Battallion will meet armed, to-day, Thursday 4th April at 3½ o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of Lieut C. L. Garnier of the Orleans Guards. White pantaloons. By order of the Major.

A. SCHURER, Adjt. Major

MR. A. CARDELLACH, recently arrived, has the honor to offer his services for the radical extraction of CORNS, without causing the slightest pain and without preventing the patient from attending to his usual business. He is prepared to exhibit certificates of individuals who have been relieved by him.

Residence in 257 Dauphine street, between Main and St. Philip streets, where he can be found from 12 to 3 o'clock every day. a4-3t

HYDROCONIENE, or apparatus for shower and vapor baths, for sale by the subscriber.

Many years since, at the request of many of the most distinguished physicians of New Orleans, Mr. Gleichsel built for an establishment for shower and vapor baths, by means of an apparatus already known in Europe, which experience has taught him to modify, the employment of which is rendered so easy, that the most stupid servant may put into operation, by means of which he has obtained the most favorable results, even in the most irritable to unexpected health who had been attacked with gout, the rheumatism of various kinds, scrofulas and scorbutic affections of the skin, &c. With this apparatus medicated shower and vapor baths may be substituted for the ordinary bathing with an advantage as derived from the latter. It is consequently infinitely more necessary for large families, or in extensive establishments, such as boarding houses, hospitals, &c. Mr. Gleiquel being about to depart for France, is willing to dispose of this apparatus, made under his orders at Paris. He will give every information respecting the manner of putting it into operation, and will furnish certificates from the principal physicians in Europe, together with reports from various scientific bodies, appointed to give their opinions respecting this mode of bathing, so generally practised in France, Germany, Italy, &c.

Mr. Gleiquel also offers for sale, his circulating library, to which he has added various works of jurisprudence.

Mr. Gleiquel has also a beautiful Parrot and Blue-Mountain Canary—30 bbls of sugar, 11 bbls molasses, 6 bags of coffee, about to be delivered to Messrs. Brander, Mc. Gehee & Wright, 44 bbls Rock mess pork, 30 tierces sugar, 50 bales cotton, Harrison, Barrow & co., 34 do A Rivarde & co. 36 bbls molasses owners on board.

Per ship Victoria—86 bbls tobacco, 15 sacks corn, to Haddad Pollard & co. Yeatman & co. and Wiley

CONSIGNEES

Per brig Empress—Lavillebeuvre & White; J U Lavillebeuvre; J C Hasson; Yeatman & co. Price, Johnson & co. N & J Dick & co. Godfrey, Lawrie & small, Prescott, Jones & Abell, Gaines, J H Brent, Conquest, Wyche & co. Wyche, Saunott, Connolly & Elder, Cannon & McMahon, Pon J Perkins, Bogett & Hamtmore, C Turner, A Grant & co. A Hayes, Fellows & co. Bell & Bowie, Madame Chevrier.

Per steam packet Cuba—D K Forry and order.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, March 26.—There was a still further decline in stocks yesterday. The sales were quite extens