NEW-ORLEANS BEE

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
(N. No 66 Chartres street.)

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum $8
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY 4

Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1839.

The Mail arrived yesterday, bringing letters to the 23d inst. inclusive. The paper mail failed altogether.

BANKS.

In the discussion of the question of banks or no banks, one fact seems to have been overlooked which deserves consideration. It is this: if every state in the union, with the exception *of one*, should declare against banks, and destroy the charters of those that have been incorporated, that *one state* could create banks enough to flood the whole country with paper, and what is more to the argument, *would do it*. Let the state of Louisiana crush the banking system within her territory, Mississippi and other bank paper will immediately fill up the vacuum caused by such legislation. The annihilation of the banking system to be of any avail must be universal. That the states will surrender the power to create corporations, no one will contend; that power constitutes a large a part of their sovereignty that it never will be yielded. And

some half dozen states should not exercise the power, experience has shown that such *non user* would not relieve the country of its bank paper. Whilst one state maintains its right to create banks, the banking system may be *regulated*, but not destroyed.

In Missouri, before the creation of the Bank of Missouri, bank paper was as much in circulation as afterwards. The emission of the western and northern banks constituted the circulating medium of the state, and is now the currency of St. Louis, notwithstanding the Bank of Missouri has attempted to discredit it. In the same manner have bank bills below the denomination of five dollars circulated to a great extent in those states which prohibit their emission from issuing one, two and three dollar bills. In Kentucky, where the banks are not allowed to issue bills below *five* dollars, the small note emissions of the Ohio banks were current—and although the legislature passed a law making the tender of a bank note of a less denomination than five dollars punishable as a misdemeanor, yet Ohio one and two dollar bills circulated freely, and the enactment was a dead letter upon the statute book. It has been the complaint of Pennsylvania that the safety fund small bills of New York form a large portion of her circulation; that whilst the banks of Pennsylvania are prohibited from emitting small bills, the New York banks pour their small circulation upon them. This was the case in the best of times—in specie paying times. Small notes were more portable and convenient, and travellers therefore preferred them to specie.

If a state could not keep small bills from circulating within her jurisdiction, how much more futile would be an attempt to keep notes of a larger denomination from acquiring currency! People cannot be forced to trade in any particular currency. They will use that which suits them best; and all the enactments in the penal code would not deter a man from taking a bank bill of another state for his goods, if he thought it would be to his advantage to do so. If there were no banks in Louisiana, there would be just as much bank paper and as little specie in the state as at present, with this difference, that the circulation would be more heterogeneous than now. It was so in other states where there were no banks.

Again: While the states will adhere to the right of creating banks, those corporations will be beyond the control of all legislation, except that of the states in which they are located. Our political opponents make great complaint of the conduct of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. Suppose they should succeed in her expulsion from existence, cannot any state in the union incorporate just such another? According to the logic of the opposition, the state monster is more ravenous than the U. S. monster was. When the U. S. bank was in being, there was no such thing as a bank's dealing in cotton. All the inconveniences arising from banks engaging in mercantile pursuits, have had their origin in the destruction of that bank. Whilst the bank itself was under the control of congress it did not enter upon such speculations, and yet both parties from embarking in them. Congress would have visited upon it the severest rebuke, in case of an open departure from the legitimate purposes of its creation. Now the legislature of Pennsylvania alone can control its movements. The *Louisianian* may rave itself hoarse against the course of the bank; but until it can move the legislature of Pennsylvania by its clamor, it raves in vain. The people of Louisiana can neither repeal its charter, nor can the legislature of Pennsylvania repeal the charter of the Chinese bank. There is no regulator now, and every state in the union may cultivate a monster of its own.

The fact is, the locofocos have, by their experiments, exposed the country to the evils which have come upon us. The present banking system is, of their creation—they *actually forced* it on the nation, despite the opposition of the whigs; and now that the calamity has befallen us, they make a great outcry and hubbub to distract the people from the cause of the general embarrassment, and escape the condemnation and punishment which they so richly merit.

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY.

It will be seen, on reference to the advertisement, that the annual meeting of the members of the Commercial Library Society takes place on Wednesday evening. The occasion is one of importance, to all who are interested in the progress of this institution, as in addition to other business, a report of its financial condition is laid before the members, a statement of the proceedings of the past year is presented, and new officers are elected by ballot. We trust that the attendance will be punctual. As the last board of directors entered upon their duties with manifold pledges of retrenchment and reform, the members will now have an opportunity of ascertaining how far these promises have been fulfilled. We learn that much has been effected by the activity and zeal of the present board, in amelioration of the financial derangements that pressed so heavily upon this institution, and that its affairs present a better aspect than they have done for some years. Of this, however, the members themselves will judge, when the reports of the treasurer and the board of direction are submitted.

The apathy with which the fate of this useful institution has very generally been regarded, is a deep reproach to the community of New Orleans, and a stigma upon our literary taste. The only establishment in the city, the direct object of which is to generate and foster an acquaintance with, and attachment to literary pursuits, has been suffered by an intelligent, wealthy and enterprising body of merchants to languish in comparative obscurity, or to struggle always with difficulty, and sometimes in absolute hopelessness, against multiplied and complicated embarrassments.—It is a well known fact, that the amount of its subscription, which would at least keep the library out of debt, is not unable it to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness has seen often remisely paid, and sometimes altogether withheld, and for the lack of a pittance, so insignificant a sum, this institution has been more or less placed upon the verge of insolvency. The unmitigated meanness of those individuals who, while exalting themselves of the literary treasures of the library, refuse to dole out the miserable tribe required as the price of their subscription, cannot be too strongly condemned.

We hear it said that the library possesses few works of intrinsic value. This is an error. The public standard authors of Great Britain, France and America are to be found upon its shelves. It is perfectly true that the library is destitute of ancient and valuable manuscripts; that it has none of the earlier specimens of the art of printing; no worm-eaten literary records; no illuminated missals and other monuments of antiquarian research. Neither its age nor its resources would warrant the expectation that such collections should constitute a part of its collection. It is not so abundantly provided in works of rare value and importance as it should be; if novels, biographies and light literature compose its chief merit, we would ask whose fault is it? How can a library be rendered truly valuable unless it be supplied with the means of procuring all that is needed to make it such? How can it extend its purchases so as to include scarce and costly works, unless the class of individuals for whose benefit it was originally founded by a few enterprising and worthy young men, come forward and extend to it a liberal support. Legislative munificence has done something, though not liberally, for this society—but private bounty has been conferred with a parsimony that is utterly disgraceful. The press has enlisted its sympathies in behalf of this establishment; appeals frequent and powerful have been publicly made to the mercantile classes, but hitherto with but indifferent success. Are this neglect and lukewarmness to continue; and not institution, which ought to and may be, form the pride of Louisiana, be tamely permitted to continue in its present cramped and unfortunate condition, or will the friends of improvement, of enterprise and intellectual progress rally to its support. This is a question which must be answered and speedily.

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR.

We learn from the *Nashville Banner* of the 20th ult, that the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY (V. B.) has been elected senator of the United States, vice Hon. F. Foster, resigned. In the senate, the vote stood 14 for Grundy—11 for Foster. In the house, 42 for Grundy—33 for Foster. Total, Grundy 56—Foster 44. Majority, 12.

MICHIGAN U. S. SENATOR.

Both houses of the legislature in Michigan are decidedly whig. John Biddle, of Detroit, will be the whig candidate for U. S. senator. Lucius Lyon, the present incumbent, will probably be offered by the locofocos for re-election. It is worthy of remark, that Michigan is whig for the first time since her organization as a state.

The Rev. J. Beale, president of the college of Spring Hill, now on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Moni, in New Orleans, has the honor to inform the numerous friends of said college, that the regular course will commence on the 12th inst. In consequence, students should prepare to depart by the steamboat Swan, which leaves New Orleans on the 11th instant, for Mobile.

SLAVE TRADE.—We learn from the Baltimore papers that three persons occupying responsible and prominent positions in society have been arrested and held to bail upon suspicion of being engaged in fitting out vessels in that port for the slave trade.

Mr. PENTON MORRIS, for many years a representative in congress from the London district Va. an able and popular gentleman, has resigned his seat, and accepted the cashership of the Union Bank of Florida. We are told he will remain long enough to take his seat at the opening of congress, and vote for speaker, [illegible]

The STAR THEATRE opened on Sunday last to a large audience. Considerable improvements have been made, during the summer, in the paintings and decorations of the interior, and the stock company embraces talent of a high order. The performances were very creditable, and the audience seemed to be very well satisfied with the entertainments.

CARS.

We took a ride yesterday in one of Messrs. Clark & Cole's new cars. They are certainly deserving of public patronage, as light, easy springing, genteel and what is most to the purpose—*cheap* vehicles. Messrs. Clark & Co. have this day commenced running three of their cars, as an experiment. They are stationed at the usual hack stands. Their prices are just one half those of the hacks, and as they are capable of accommodating two persons, and are provided with coverings in case of inclement weather, they combine all the advantages of the hacks at exactly half the cost of the latter. We think them a decided improvement and hope they may meet with encouragement.

WM. H. ROBERTSON, of Mobile.
New Orleans, Dec. 2d, 1839.

THE RESULT.—We can now give the full returns of our recent election. As but as matters are, it is some consolation to state that an excellent character, Hon. R. J. Packnor has been elected, and that is about all the comfort for the present we have to give our friends, but even small favors at such a time are not to be despised.

For Governor—Turner (w.) 15,749; McNutt (1.) 18,823. McNutt's majority 3,114.

For Congress—Bingaman (w.) 16,215; Davis (w.) 15,283; Brown (1.) 16,622; Thompson (1) 18,411. Brown's majority 2,387.—*Natchez Courier.*

From the New York Courier,

Anonymous—The New Orleans and Washington Globe have made a simultaneous onset on the writers of New York as "abolitionists." No hope now remains to the administration of maintaining its ascendancy, except the last hope of tyrant government—*conquest by division.* If it can foment jealousies and discords in the whig ranks—if it can create sectional divisions, and factious differences—if it can set the south against the north, or the north against the south—it may yet stand in spite of its admitted corruption and notorious insolvency.

The administration knows full well that this matter of "abolition" is a mere party scare-crow. The ball on a ticket, at the late election in this city, received about 200 votes out of some 19,000. These votes were thrown by men who were neither whigs nor locofocos—but abolitionists. Whether or not they were originally tories who voted this ticket, we cannot say; but as their origin in the tories is and has always been the tory Evening Post, the official organ of the present tory corruption, we have good reason to believe that the larger portion of them were original friends of the locofoco federal administration. In this opinion we are confirmed by the fact that the leading abolitionists in other parts of the northern states are distinguished locofocos. The great apostle of the faith in Massachusetts was, and we believe still is, a Mr. Woodbury, the brother of the present clear-headed and right-minded secretary of the treasury. At the last congressional election in Rhode Island, one of the tory candidates was a confirmed abolitionist, secretary of an abolition society, and was placed upon the ticket for the express purpose of rallying all the abolitionists in the state. But over the allied forces of tories and abolitionists the whigs have achieved a signal victory.

The outcry of abolition is a false, base charge of the tory press upon the northern whigs. In Tennessee, Gov. Polk makes the same ridiculous charge upon the whig party of that state. It is about as true of the whigs of Tennessee, as it is of the whigs of New York. We presume that none of our southern friends are disposed to regard John Bell or Judge White as abolitionists. The charge cannot be sustained against them. Since Mississippi is there any man so deluded as to believe Mr Prentiss an abolitionist? and yet such he is, if we may credit the monstrous folly of the Washington Globe. We have no fears of the agitation of this question. The forces are disposed to make up an issue upon it, we apprehend that they will find the subject a two-edged sword. For further light in this respect, we would only refer them to Mr Dorr, the defeated tory abolition candidate for congress in Rhode Island—or to the rev. Mr. Woodbury, of whose whereabouts the tory papers are particularly inquiring of the hon Levi Woodbury, the tory secretary of the treasury. If they wish to ascertain the precise elements of the abolition party of the north, those gentlemen will be able to give them all the requisite information. If they would push their investigations still further, they can call upon Mr. ex-senator Morris, of Ohio, or at the office of the New York Evening Post.

PERSIAN WAR.—Many owners of gardens near cities in Cabul are accustomed to charge a certain sum to visitors, who are allowed to enter and cutfruits at discretion. The persians, who must invent a joke upon everything, they declare that at Cabul, the eaters of fruit are weighed on entering and on coming out of the gardens, and are charged for the difference, and they tell how that a certain wag put stones in his pocket, which he threw away in the gardens, so that when he left, all of fruit, and was weighed on coming out, he was found lighter than when he had gone in—a problem which long puzzled the wise men of "the city of one hundred thousand gardens."—*Conolly's Journey in India.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. A. Beard, at his auction store, at 10 a. m.—Dress warm and silver plated goods.

By the same, on the levee, opposite St Peter st, at 4 p. m.—119 bale fish.

By the same, at the auction store 58 Camp st, at 11 a. m.—damaged books.

By M. Bagnetti, sen. at the City Exchange, St. Louis st, at 12 o'clock—valuable lots of ground.

By the same, at same time and place—three valuable lots of ground on Rampart st.

By Hewlett & Cenas, on the Levee, opposite the Custom House, at 11 a. m.—steamboat machinery, furniture, bedding, &c.

By the same at No. 73 Canal st, at 11 a. m. the contents of a boarding house.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, at 10 a. m.—the shelves and other fixtures of a store.

By J. B. Blache, at 3d st. 11, on the levee, 3d municipality, at 1 p. m.—a large quantity of empty bottles.

By the same, on Old Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse, at 11 a. m.—10 puncheons British Gin.

By P. A. Guillotte, in Hospital st., between Royal and Conde, at 10 a. m.—40 Mexican mules.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, 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. [illegible]

☞ 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 [illegible]

MANY VOTERS.

☞ *Messrs. Editors.* Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Gaunne, 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. [illegible]

MARRIED.—On the 20th ult. at Beech Grove, West Feliciana, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. WM. H. MAGEE, of this city, to Miss ELIZA C. daughter of Col. WM. GANNETT JOHNSON, of the former place.

☞ THEATRE.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock M. Mr. Louis Cannon. The receipts are expected to be large. Tickets are now open at the office, and will be received at the Exchange, St. Louis st. Tickets for the benefit of Mr. Lucien Herman, notary public, to be present at and to witness the depositing in the wheel of the numbers in the Grand Real Estate Lottery (Schmidt & Hamilton managers), do hereby certify and make known that I was personally present, and did witness this day the depositing of each and every number in the said wheel, after the same had been first exhibited to public view.

New-Orleans, Dec. 2, 1839.
(Signed) H. CANTRELLE

☞ I, LUCIEN HERMAN, notary public, do hereby certify that Hermogene Cantrelle, has been appointed by me for the purpose above mentioned, and that I have this day closed and wheel and affixed the seal of my office thereto, and taken in my own charge the keys of the said wheel.

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1839.
(Signed) LUCIEN HERMAN, notary pub.

☞ Ship CREOLE, Captain Dillingham, now loading for Havre, will take some passengers. Apply on board, or to d3 P. PERRET, 59 Toulouse st.

☞ NOTICE—For Vicksburg, Millikin's Bend, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, &c. Shippers and passengers will bear in mind, that the regular packet steamer TUSKINA, leaves for the above and all intermediate landings to-day, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Apply on board, at Foydras street wharf, or to d3 J. HALL & A. B. BEIN, 19 New Levee.

☞ The ship CHARLES, Captain Coffin, from Philadelphia, is now discharging, three tiers below the Hotel. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods from the Levee. d3 1-w

☞ The ship MEMPHIS Capt. Nicol, from New York, is now discharging on the levee above the Orleans Cotton press. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. Consignees of goods by this ship, marked J B P and J H, are requested to make themselves known.
d3 STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

☞ Messrs. Thomas Barnstead, Wiggins & Davenport, Thos. Barnes, Kimball & Hyde, E A Taylor, N F Thayer, Geo P Pond & Co, E Mathews, DeBlaire & Eastland, consignees per ship MARGARET FORBES, from Boston, will please make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense.
d2 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Ship ECHO, Captain Crowell, from New York, is now discharging opposite the railroad. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Ship MARGARET FORBES Captain King, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
d2 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Barque HELEN MAR, Captain Ryan, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Mississippi cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
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NOTICE—J Bergeni, J C Sprauger, George Brown, D W Taylor, and E Boisblanc, consignees per ship NIAGARA, Captain Cole, from Philadelphia, are requested to make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense.
d2 N F COMLY, 97 Camp st

☞ The barque MARY, Captain Myrick, from Baltimore is now discharging at the foot of Suzette street, second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipts of their goods.
d2 G BEDFORD & BECK, 22 Bienville st

☞ NOTICE—Ship NIAGARA, capt. Cole, from Philadelphia, is now discharging 3 tiers above the mint. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods from the Levee.
d2 N F COMLY, 97 Camp st

☞ The ship CAROLINA, from Boston, is discharging her cargo at St Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
d1 JNO. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

☞ Consignees of goods marked O V & R C R and P A F, on board ship St. Mary, from New-York, are requested to make themselves known to the clerk on the Levee. (n30) P LADLAW

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n29 GEO. BEDFORD, 22 Bienville.

☞ *To the editors of the New Orleans Bee.*—

Gentlemen—As my name has been dragged before the citizens of New Orleans, by a very improper article in the Louisianian of this morning, I beg, through your columns, to take notice of it.

It charges me with being the *agent of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania in the purchase of cotton here*, and with having been dispatched here for that purpose, "*to enable Humphreys and Biddle to meet their engagements.&c.*" Not a word of this is true, and no respectable or intelligent merchant can, for a moment, assert it, as it would be wantonly asserting a downright untruth.

I have purchased some cotton here, as I supposed I had a right to do, though a resident of Mobile, but not as agent of the Bank, nor for the benefit of Humphreys and Biddle, as any one can convince himself by consulting the records in the custom house.

Unjustifiable as is an accusation of this kind, yet much more so is an insinuation to my personal credit which can in no way be connected with any public interest.

The sheriff of London did call on me with a claim of £1,100, alledged to be due from him on cotton shipped to them by (Thos. Shaw & Ellis, of Mobile some years previously, a demand which I persisted, and which I found, upon my return home, was unfounded; for the portion of the loss for which Robertson & Boyd were liable, (being one fourth interested in the shipment, and the proceeds paid by my partner in Mobile on the presentation of the account.

The attempt to extort this amount, when I was out of immediate reach of the proof of payment, was a base outrage on justice; but this misrepresentation of the affair has all the malignity of that act, coupled with the meanness of a slander.

WM. H. ROBERTSON, of Mobile.
New Orleans, Dec. 2d, 1839.

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☞ The ship CHARLES, Captain Coffin, from Philadelphia, is now discharging, three tiers below the Hotel. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods from the Levee. d3 1-w

☞ The ship MEMPHIS Capt. Nicol, from New York, is now discharging on the levee above the Orleans Cotton press. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. Consignees of goods by this ship, marked J B P and J H, are requested to make themselves known.
d3 STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

☞ Messrs. Thomas Barnstead, Wiggins & Davenport, Thos. Barnes, Kimball & Hyde, E A Taylor, N F Thayer, Geo P Pond & Co, E Mathews, DeBlaire & Eastland, consignees per ship MARGARET FORBES, from Boston, will please make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense.
d2 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Ship ECHO, Captain Crowell, from New York, is now discharging opposite the railroad. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Ship MARGARET FORBES Captain King, from Boston, is now discharging opposite the Orleans cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
d2 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ Barque HELEN MAR, Captain Ryan, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Mississippi cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
d2 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

NOTICE—J Bergeni, J C Sprauger, George Brown, D W Taylor, and E Boisblanc, consignees per ship NIAGARA, Captain Cole, from Philadelphia, are requested to make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense.
d2 N F COMLY, 97 Camp st

☞ The barque MARY, Captain Myrick, from Baltimore is now discharging at the foot of Suzette street, second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipts of their goods.
d2 G BEDFORD & BECK, 22 Bienville st

☞ NOTICE—Ship NIAGARA, capt. Cole, from Philadelphia, is now discharging 3 tiers above the mint. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods from the Levee.
d2 N F COMLY, 97 Camp st

☞ The ship CAROLINA, from Boston, is discharging her cargo at St Joseph street wharf. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
d1 JNO. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

☞ Consignees of goods marked O V & R C R and P A F, on board ship St. Mary, from New-York, are requested to make themselves known to the clerk on the Levee. (n30) P LADLAW

☞ The barque MARY, Captain Myrick, from Baltimore, is now discharging at the foot of Suzette street, second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipts of their goods.
n29 GEO. BEDFORD, 22 Bienville.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Star—9,0 bales cotton, 112 bbls rosin, 1 car, lots casks and sundries.
Cowes—Per ship York—1104 bales cotton, 3 cerasses cochineal.
Boston—Per ship John Hale—1000 bales cotton.
Baltimore—Per brig Virginia—500 bbls sugar, 500 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Lucinda—sundries.
Bath, Me—Per ship Palesmo—2,000 bales hay, 70 qr of lumber, for molasses, &c. for order.
Philadelphia—Per ship Hibernia—sundries.
Tiemsen—Per brig Key—100 casks lime and 25 spars, to order.
Havana—Per sch Seminole—12 bags sugar, 92 bags coffee, 1 box segars, segars from Havana, for order.
Bristol, R I—Per barque Sarah Lee—300 bbls potatoes, onions, &c, 60 bags cat-lime, 1st empty casks, &c, to order.
Per brig Neptune—400 bbls potatoes and onions, 1st empty casks, paving stones and sundries, to order.
New York—Per ship Shakspeare—sundries.
Richmond—Per ship Pandora—nail notice.
Per ship Adelaide—sundries and 38 bales

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Brazil from St Louis—117 pcs bagging, 300 coils rope, 8 H McGill, 25 casks lard, 212 bbls pork, 2 bbls beef, M Mullen, 1 do do do