NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1841.

THE INAUGURAL.

The crowded state of our columns precludes us to-day from offering any comments on this highly interesting state paper. We shall give it due attention in our next—recommending its perusal, in the interim, to men of all parties.

By the steamboat *Independence*, we have received Louisville and Cincinnati papers which contain a few items of intelligence from Washington and the Northern cities.

Peter V. Daniel.—The locofoco majority in the United States Senate, confirmed the nomination of Peter V. Daniel, as judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, at midnight on the 3d inst. This midnight proceeding was the last gasp of expiring locofocoism, which with its dying breath gave the lie to all its professions. We shall now hear no more from that party of the elder Adams' nominations at night. The following extract from the *National Intelligencer*, shows that this deed was consummated under circumstances which rendered it particularly audacious.

"It appears that, after the Senate by an unexampled majority had passed a bill abolishing the circuit which the late Judge Barbour was attached to, and whilst that bill was pending before the House of Representatives, a majority of the Senate took up the nomination of Mr. Daniel, as a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday night. It was in vain that the Whigs protested against filling an office, which had been suspended so far as the Senate could act; it was in vain that they pleaded for time, by laying the nomination upon the table, or referring it, until it was known whether the House would reject or agree to the bill of the Senate. All postponement was refused; and, about 12 o'clock at night, after all the Whigs but one had retired, the nomination of Mr. Daniel was confirmed by a small majority; several of his own political friends voting against him."

LOUISIANA COURSE.

The great reputation of the nags that contended yesterday in the four mile heat sweepstakes, brought together an immense concourse of people. Of the six horses originally named, four appeared at the starting post, to-wit: Mr. Watson's br. c. *Espersykes*; Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. m. *Sarah Bladen*; Thos. B Scott's br. c. *Westwind*; and D. F. Kenner's b. f. *Luda*. At the tap of the drum they all got off cleverly together, Sarah Bladen in the lead, and Westwind close upon her haunches—Luda and Espersykes in the rear. The first two miles were run by Sarah and Westwind, locked almost the entire way; the brown colt went at her like a northwester; but on entering the third mile he had evidently blown out. The running was then taken up by Espersykes, who tried it on for a mile or so, found it wouldn't fit, and dropped behind—Sarah Bladen winning the heat in 7 m. 45 s.

In the second heat Sarah took the lead, Espersykes and Luda close upon her, and Westwind running to save his distance. Just before entering the quarter stretch of the first mile, Luda shot ahead of Espersykes, and for the three remaining miles stuck like a burr to the sorrel mare, although the Medoc filly was unable to pass Sarah. She won the admiration of all by the dogged perseverance with which she clung to the saddle girths of the victorious Leviathan, who won the heat in the incredibly short time of 7 m. 40 s.

RECAPITULATION.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. m. *Sarah Bladen*, 6 years old, by Leviathan,	1	1
Duncan F. Kenner's b. f. *Luda*, 4 years old, by Medoc,	2	2
Ths. B. Scott's br. c. *Westwind*, 4 years old, by Chateau Margaux,	3	dis.
Thos. Watson's br. c. *Espersykes*, 3 years old, by imported Balshazzar,	4	dis.

Time—1st heat, 7 m. 45 s; 2d heat, 7 m. 40 s.

We believe this is the best second four mile heat on record.

Fanny Elssler played on Tuesday evening to a crowded and very brilliant audience; among which we were pleased to perceive many residents of the Second Municipality. She appears to-night for the first time in the ballet of *La Tarantule*, and repeats the favorite *Cracovienne*.

☞The slaves belonging to Mr. Marigny sold yesterday at the Exchange, by Mr. Garidel, brought the following sums:—

31 negroes, from 18 to 30 years, brought	$47,310
20 negro women, from 18 to 40 years, with 10 children, from 6 years to 1 month, brought	21,920
16 young negroes, from 11 to 12 years, brought	12,875
	$82,415

The terms were one-tenth cash and the balance at one and two years.

Congress.—The bill from the Senate to organize the judicial courts of the United States, was lost in the House of Representatives on the 3d inst. On the evening of the same day, a bill from the Senate providing for the payment of the claim of the State of Maine, was adopted by the House with an amendment providing for the liquidation of a similar claim of the State of Georgia; and the bill as amended was sent back to the Senate, for the concurrence of that body.

Col. Johnson.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 10th, says:—Col. R. M. Johnson left his seat as President of the Senate on the 3d inst. Mr. Mangum, of N. C., moved a resolution of thanks for the dignity and impartiality with which he had presided over that body. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Clay, who complimented Col. Johnson's personal qualities very highly. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. King, of Alabama, was elected President of the Senate *pro. tem.*

Fatal Duel.—We learn that a duel was fought at Alton, Ill., on the 4th instant, between Judge Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. M'Clernand, late Secretary of State of Illinois. They fought with rifles at the distance of 50 paces. Judge S. who was the challenger, was killed.

[illegible] been nominated by the Whigs of the Virginia Legislature, a candidate for U. States Senator, vice Mr. Roane, whose term expired on the 4th. The election was to take place on the [illegible]

☞Mr. McL[illegible] be removed from Lockport [illegible] for trial. The first trial will be on the civil suit brought by the owners of the *Caroline*.

It is thought that James C. Jones, Esq., of Wilson, will be the nominee of the Whig Convention for Governor of Tennessee.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship *President* arrived at New York on the 3d instant, in 21 days from Liverpool.

The hasty glance which we have been enabled to give to the subjoined details, impresses us with the idea that the intelligence, in a commercial point of view, is decidedly unfavorable, the gloomy accounts from this side, carried out by the packet ship *Cambridge*, had reacted on the London money market, which was seriously agitated, and public securities of all descriptions had experienced a decline. American funds, as a matter of course, had been more severely affected, and the fall in State stocks was most disastrous. U. S. Bank shares were quoted at £10 10s.

We have no particulars in relation to the aspect of the Liverpool cotton market, but it appears to have been depressed at the time of the steamer's departure.

The case of McLeod had been brought before Parliament, and was discussed with much coolness. The debates on the subject were characterized by a moderation of temper, which leaves no grounds of entertaining any serious apprehensions as to the ultimate issue of this delicate question.

The following letter from the correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, contains an interesting summary of the news:

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

London, Feb. 9, 1841.

It is to be supposed that the accounts by the Cambridge previously alluded to, have been received as most unfavorable, and though the London journals have discussed the intelligence respecting the position and prospects of the Bank of the United States with more impartiality than for a long time past, yet so wide are the opinions respecting the ultimate value of the State stocks and active mercantile bills, that a very large fall has taken place in the value of the shares; 200 having been sold yesterday at as low a quotation as £10 10s; and £11 being asked, but not given, in the present afternoon.

The London journals which you will receive by the President, will contain the debates in both houses of parliament last night, on the subject of the imprisonment of McLeod, and the correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. This subject had agitated the public mind considerably for some preceding days, but the opinion to-day appears to be, that the English government will act prudently in the business; that the affair will probably die away with the Van Buren government; and that there is still nothing in this occurrence to really endanger the peace between England and the United States.

The overland mail from India arrived on Friday last, and has brought intelligence much less satisfactory from China—the deceitful diplomacy of the Chinese government appearing to have prevailed in delaying the negotiations with Admiral Elliot—who is not indeed believed to be a very enlightened man—and sickness is described as prevailing very extensively amongst the troops on the Island of Chusan. The whole China question bears a much less promising appearance, and consequently, has advanced considerably since the arrival of the overland mail.

The manufacturing districts have relapsed into difficulty during the last few days; and the cotton markets of Liverpool and London are much less active than at the time of the departure of the last steam ship. The monthly official return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England shews that, though the bullion has slightly increased, the liabilities of the institution have increased in a still greater degree.

Uncertainty—political, monetary, and mercantile—is the prevailing feeling throughout the country; nor is it possible to do more with safety than to describe the reasons for such a position of English affairs.

The state of political affairs remains very uncertain. From all appearances in the House of Commons, both parties consider themselves as trembling in the balance—the whig leaders evidently very much alarmed for their position, and the tories not certain that the time is come for an attempt to turn them out of power. In this state of suspense, no real business has yet taken place since the assembling of parliament, and the probabilities are that dissolution is very near at hand.

The English funds have declined considerably under the recent foreign intelligence, and stagnation and distrust prevail very generally in the Stock Exchange.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

Alabama 5 per cent,	1863,	68 69
Ditto sterling,	1858, &c.	74,76
Illinois 5 per cent,	1860, &c.	72,74
Indiana 5 per cent,	1861, &c.	66 68
Ditto sterling,	1863,	71 nominal
Kentucky 6 per cent,	1868,	84,85
Louisiana 5 p. c. Baring's,	1844, &c.	
Massachusetts 5 per cent,	1857,	
Ditto sterling,	1868,	101
Maryland, 6 per cent,	1870,	
Ditto 5 per cent sterling,	1889,	81 82
New York 5 per cent,	1858,	85,87
Ohio 6 per cent,	1856, &c.	90 91
Pennsylvania 5 p. c. do,		83 84
S. Carolina 5 p. c. sterling,	1866,	88
Do.	1858—68	
Tennessee 6 per cent,	1868,	82
Virginia 6 per cent,	1857,	88,90
New York City,	1870,	83

CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION, viz: Payable in Paris, or at Baring, Brothers & Co., London.

Oct. and April, New York State, 5 p. c.,	89
Oct. and April, Ohio State 6 p. c.,	92½
Jan. and July, New York City 5 p. c.	
Jan. and July, U. States Bank shares,	£10 10s.
April and Oct., do do Debentures,	96 98

The following are the replies of Ministers to questions put to them in regard to the affair of McLeod, and the correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.

House of Lords—February 8.—Viscount Melbourne said, that he would proceed to answer the question without entering into the facts and arguments with which the noble lord had prefaced it.—Her Majesty's Government had certainly received information that an individual named McLeod had been arrested by the authorities of the state of New York, and by them committed to prison to take his trial upon a charge of murder and arson, which it was stated he had committed upon the occasion and destruction of the Caroline steamer. Upon hearing this, Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the General Government, and received for reply that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the state of New York, and that it was neither in the power nor the inclination of the Federal Government of America to interfere. That was the way in which the matter stood at present. What her Majesty's Ministers meant to do in it their lordships surely would not expect him then to state.—(Hear, hear.) At the same time the noble lord might be perfectly sure of this, that they would take those measures which, in their estimation, would be best calculated to secure the safety of her Majesty's subject, and to vindicate the honor of the British nation. (Hear, hear.)

House of Commons, February, 8.—Lord Palmerston: I must confess the noble lord has adverted with much discretion to a subject of extreme interest, and which, from its great delicacy, involving considerations of a very grave nature between the two countries, I am sure the house will feel should be touched upon with great reserve, either by the noble lord or by myself in my answer. The noble lord said he believed Mr. McLeod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. My information goes precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in reply to Mr. Fox, I think it right to state that the American government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction, either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two governments, by demands of redress by one to be granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly, or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American government choose the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two governments, and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British government for the acts of its subjects, and from that ground they cannot now be permitted to recede. I assure the house that on a matter of such extreme difficulty, it would be improper for me to enter into further remarks or observations, and I shall therefore content myself with answering the noble lord's questions, by stating the matters of fact that I have just mentioned.

Lord Stanley.—I apprehend that the noble lord has not correctly understood my questions for one of them, and that the most important, he has not answered. That question was, whether the government had taken any, and if so, what steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod?—(Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston.—It was my intention to have answered that question of the noble lord before I sat down, but it escaped my memory at the moment. I may state that a case somewhat similar in principle to the present, was expected to take place a year and a half or two ago, and at that time instructions were sent out to Mr. Fox, on which were founded some of the communications lately made by him to the American authorities. Of course, the House will, I trust, suppose that her Majesty's Government will send—they have indeed sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the House will believe the Government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but I am not now prepared to state formally, what those instructions may be. (Hear.)

With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say, that the principle stands thus: In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased, (hear,) and that they were persons who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. Until, therefore, the British Government disowned those persons, as the American Government disavowed their citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel wished to ask the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, one question as to a matter of fact: it was, whether there were not officers of her Majesty's army and navy engaged in the affair of the Caroline, and wounded in that service; and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have received if they had suffered such wounds in the service to which they really belonged?

Lord J. Russell said, he had understood that officers of her Majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion, under the orders of the [illegible] in that [illegible]rities, and that some of them that they had received service. [illegible]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. HARRISON, DELIVERED MARCH 4, 1841.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman consul, in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments, would develope similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will dispel or confirm their fears.—The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray.—However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed; from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the people, a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it; it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to that of Democracy. If such is the theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measure so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our people, with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by divine right; believing that, so far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed. The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing the grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On examination of that instrument it will be found to contain declarations of power granted and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division—into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to entrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves.

In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with some other, he has never surrendered. Some of them indeed he is unable to surrender, being in the language of our system unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, whilst the proud democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or the banishment from his home, his family and his country, with or without an alleged cause; that it was the act, not of a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These privileges and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injuries to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives them no charter granted by his fellow man. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty Hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them. Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the people of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant.

This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the constitution have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people. And the fact that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been, at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive. But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. When the constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the convention which formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the federal government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the executive branch.

There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with the ideas of a simple representative democracy, or republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe, that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper, that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have heretofore given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, & the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former, is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to its correction. As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every president, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution, may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosom of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting. Nothing more destructive of those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot.

When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relation, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the Legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the legislative body, by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the judiciary, and yet the judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power; the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the judiciary is final in such a case, whereas in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two thirds of both houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the legislative by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient, and if used only with the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation.

They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require. And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the capital, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate Representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents, and two of them were members of the Convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other bearing a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress, by either of the Presidents above referred to upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other—I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and consequently of products, and which from the same causes must exhibit a great difference in the amount of population in its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the people, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the judiciary to declare void. That, however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking, in general, of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted, should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, State and sub-division of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power.

To be used only, first, to protect the Constitution from violation; secondly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and thirdly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe with Mr. Madison, that repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, in acts of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled.

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of the present form of Government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow only of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring.

They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an undercurrent at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized; and not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution, and in part by the never failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Governments.

Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will than their construction of their powers allowed or the forbearing characters of all the early presidents permitted them to make. But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and it also makes him the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed government, which in modern Europe is termed Monarchy in contradistinction to Despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our chief magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our government, but the control of the public finances.

And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt, that the entire control which the president possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal, with or without cause, does for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to such commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in drawing a proper plan for the safe keeping and disbursements of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism, to the divorce as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive, through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removeable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury, without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both houses of congress.

The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of public officers, can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections, further than giving their own votes, and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect for unhallowed purposes than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the government should never be used "to clear the guilty or to varnish crime." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source in legislation, and in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the legislature from interfering in the organization of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity and the production of much mischief.—And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but to the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them.—The Senate, in relation to revenue bills, has the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives with his objections. It is in his power also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defect or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the people. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them, and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizens, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true Republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling, may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the territories of the U. States.

Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights. It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles upon which all our Constitutions are founded?

We are told by the greatest of British orators and statesmen, that, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of their "American subjects." Are there indeed citizens of any of our States, who have dreamed of their subjects in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine. The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principle of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our declaration of independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the "subjects," in other words, the slaves, of their former fellow citizens. If this be true, (and it will scarcely be denied by any who have a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen,) the grant to congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the general government by the constitution. In all other respects, the legislation of congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective departments of the government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by any distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities which, for certain purposes, compose one nation, are much more so, for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederate states. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative, then, is to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one, and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of our extensive confederation, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding.

The citizens of each State unite in their persons all privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is for the time being a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety. It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies; supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has, for so many years, been preserved. Never has there been seen, in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy, more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse, or permanency in their alliance; and yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership. There is a fund of power to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government, or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution.

It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union—cordial, confiding, fraternal union—is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States may have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief. On the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens, to fulfil their engagements and maintain the credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant; the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities of the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feeling of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberties of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the Government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth, and the danger of aristocracy.

History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the Democratic claims of the former against the aggressions of the latter. Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the people, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record, of an extensive and well established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the antagonist principle to liberty there is the spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and, like the false Christs whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible, would impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit, as well by the character of its operations as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold and uncompromising in principle—that secured—is mild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause.—When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the departments of the government, and restore the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power—introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate, almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation. And that, although, of course, not well informed as to the state of pending negotiations with any of them, I see, in the personal character of the sovereigns with whom we are in communication, as well as in the mutual interests of our own, and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as of our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretension on their part, to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indications that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory. In our intercourse with our aboriginal neighbors the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator—than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice, on the part of a powerful nation, in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty; at that point their usefulness ends; beyond that they become destructive of public virtue, the parent of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens, and yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosoms of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii; and the people assembled at the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul or Egypt and the lesser Asia would furnish the larger dividend.—The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized men, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia. And so under the operation of the same causes and influences it will fly from our capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things, likely to produce it, immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them, from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me and their exertions in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its objects. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression—for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment. Nor any confidence in advance from the people but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness. And to that Good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom—who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time. [Cheers and applause.]

Fellow citizens.—Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes, the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given, to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Washington, March 4, 1841.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Mar 1	London	Feb 9
Boston	Feb 28	Liverpool	Feb 8
Philadelphia	Mar 1	Paris	Feb 4
Washington	Mar 2	Havre	Feb 1
Baltimore	Mar 2	Pernambuco	Jan 22
Charleston	Mar 5	Mexico	Jan 2
Havana	Feb 27	Tampico	Feb 14
Houston	Mar 9	Vera Cruz	Feb 18

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Queen—1919 bales cotton.

Havana—Per brig Copenhagen—21 boxes pork, 287 bbls flour, 30 do beef, 470 kegs lard.

Campeachy—Per schr Atrevido—Assorted.

Galveston—Per steam ship New York—Assorted.

Boston—Per ship Wm Badger—939 bales cotton, 4 tons lead.

New York—Per brig Delia—26 hhds tobacco, 142 do sugar, 44 bales cotton, 36 bbls molasses.

—Per schr Marion—220 bbls molasses.

Baltimore—Per barque Iris—221 hhds sugar, 51 do tobacco, 70 bbls pork, 100 bales cotton, 100 kegs lard.

Mobile—Per schr Pequot—301 bbls flour, 25 do pork, 25 sks corn.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Washington from Shreveport—10 bales cotton J Hudson & co; 13 Fisk Lambeth, Harrison & co; 5 Lovell & Anderson; 6 E Oakey; 11 Brander, Williams & co; 20 Gordon, Lawrence & co; 42 J Lieb & co; 29 S Lobb & co; 22 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 5 Price, Johnson & co; 14 Ricard & co; 14 Adams & Hartwell.

Per steamboat Reliance from Cincinnati—8 ps bagging, 15 do rope, Cotter & Waller; 25 bbls pork, 25 do whiskey, 8 do [illegible] W Bigerson & co; 10 do M Lamb; 14 hhds tobacco Adams, Hartwell & co; 31 bxs do B Fasler; 21 hhds do J Varin & co.

Per steamboat Independence from Cincinnati—21 hhds tobacco, 500 Ogden & Southgate; 295 do [illegible]; 18 kegs lard, [illegible] 8 hhds hams, &c, Adams & Hartwell; sundries to sundries.

Per steamboat Joan of Arc from Yazoo City—219 bales cotton G Jones; 173 Payne & Harrison; 167 M D Cooper & co; 146 Ward, McNeill & co; 125 F de Lizardi & co; 65 Franklin & Henderson; 63 S S Cobb & co; 57 N & J Dick & co; 31 M White & co; 40 Halsey & Bell; 37 J R Conner; 36 Pinckard, Huntington & co; 36 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 38 Lambeth & Thompson; 31 Me daw, Pollard & co; 10 W Brown; 24 Curtis & Waller; 30 W H Foster; 10 Armor, Lake & Walker; 16 Minter, Chisolm & co; 14 B Walker; 15 A M Nathan, 18 G M Lee; 16 J Goodin, 7 Lilly & Robinson; 6 Caldwell & Hickey. lots skins and hides J M Goodin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Wm Badger, Chase, for Boston, T. C. Jenkins.
Ship Queen, (Br) Harrison, for Liverpool, W. G. Hewes & co.
Steamship New York, Wright, for Galveston, Bryan, Austin & co.
Barque Iris, Lamb, for Baltimore, J. B. Bailey.
Brig Copenhagen, (Dan) Beyer, for Havana, J. M. Anguera.
Brig Delia, Parker, for New York, Bedford & Beck.
Schooner Marion, Smith, for New York, G. P. Pond & co.
Schooner Atrevido, (Mex) Ferez, for Campeachy, S. Fernandez.
Schooner Pequot, Thinney for Mobile, C. J. Wheeler.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Mohican, Heaton, from the N E Pass—towed to sea barque Ocean—returned to tow a light.
Tow boat Swan, Limbert, from S W Pass—with schr Oregon and Abeona.
Tow boat Huntsville, Williams, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Palestine and Globe—returned light.
Brig Reindeer, Doane, from New Grenada—ballast—to master.
Schooner Emeline, Burroughs, from Apalachicola—ballast—to master.
Schr Oregon, Smith, from Mobile—to master—500 sacks salt—to order.
Steamboat Washington, Dillon, from Shreveport.
Steamboat Reliance, Cable, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Water Witch, Wright, from Natchitoches—907 bales cotton, to sundry consignees.
Steamboat Columbus, Rhodes, from Monroe—1060 bales cotton, to sundry consignees.
Steamboat Independence, Brickel, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Joan of Arc, Wright, from Yazoo City.

BELOW.

Schr Anna Maria, Ross, 48 hours from Galveston, with cedar logs, to J W Zacharie & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Reliance—Moore, Lamb, Dr Moore and lady, J Jackson, Cook, Cable, Goddard, Craton, Seager and lady, W Gilbert, Turner, Mrs Cable, Hatman, Hazzard, Patterson.

Per steamboat Independence—Steele and lady, Phipps and lady, Forier and lady, Allen, Garrish, Kapp, Shepard, Wortham, Clarke, Hagway, Kughler, Wells, Kincaid, Norris, Carson, Dunlee, Wood, Edmonson, Dearing, Kerr, Metcalf, Blossom, Hogg, Mundy, Tucker, Easom, Bell, Reese, Donnelly, Gower.

☞FOR LOUISVILLE—And all intermediate landings.—The steamer EDWARD SHIPPEN, Russel, master, will depart as above, this evening, at 4 o'clock, m—Passengers will please be on board at that hour.
m17 A P GRAY & Co.

☞Mr ERNST SCHOTTE is in the city he will please call on BOURRY D'IVERNOIS.
m18 1t 39 Chartres st

$100 REWARD.
THE store of the subscriber, No 5 Camp street, was broken into on the night of Saturday the 13th instant, and a large number of gold and silver watches, gold chains, finger rings, ear rings and other jewelry stolen therefrom. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the goods, or a proportionate sum for such portion of them as may be recovered. Apply to Mr Wm Hageman, No 84 Chartres street, or at the store of the subscriber.
m17 1t M M MEYER.

ESTATE OF PAUL ZOITS—Notice is hereby given to those who have any claims against deceased to present their accounts to Mr. Arnold Bodin, No. 78 Royal street, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to settle with Mr. B. Azaretto, corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets. B. AZARETTO. m18-3

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership from this date, for the transaction of Commission Business of French Goods, under the name of Castaing and Lombard.
FOIS CASTAING, J. M. LOMBARD.
J. M. LOMBARD being on the eve of his departure for France, will execute all orders entrusted to his care.
All persons who have any claims against the above partners are requested to hand in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted towards them are requested to settle as soon as practicable.
Conti street, between Royal and Chartres, near the Louisiana Bank. m18—3t

BY McNAIR & Co.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 24 Common street.
Store Sales every day at 10 o'clock, a. m. Persons having goods to offer, will please send them in the morning previous, or early on the morning of the sale. m18-1f

Grillier vs. Bellanger.
COURT OF PROBATES.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday the 1st April next, at 12 o'clock m., the following slave, seized in the above suit:—
CHLOE, negress, about 25 years old, with her son, named Louis, mulatto boy, 3 years old.
Terms—One fifth cash, and the balance at six, twelve and eighteen months, with bonds, security and special mortgage until final payment.
m18 Y. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ADVANCES in cash on consignments on sugar to Louisville, by J. VAIRIN & Co. m18

COFFEE—500 bags prime green coffee, for sale by CHAS BYRNE, 134 Tchoupitoulas st m18

PORK—200 bbls mess and prime pork, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st m 8

LARD—A few bbls and kegs in store and for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st m18

LAGUAYRA COFFEE in store and for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville st m18

SALT—2132 sacks Turks Island, in store and for sale by BENJ DOUGLASS, 18 Poydras st m18

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Old First Ward.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & Co.—Please publish the following ticket for aldermen. It has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive at the ensuing election, the united support of the residents of the First Ward.

G. Musson, A. D. Crossman,
John Davis, S. D. McNeil. m17 1f

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The following named citizens will be supported for the council, by the friends of the policy which has so signally contributed to the prosperity of the second municipality:

First Ward.

Wm. McKean, Jas. H. Caldwell,
F. Jordy, George Morgan.

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

Sam'l J. Peters, Edward Yorke,
Henry Lockett, Allan Hill. Many Voters.

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

Benjamin Whitney, John Hall,
Wm. L. Hodge, Peter Laidlaw.

Messrs. Editors:

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

First Ward—Second Municipality.

James P. Freret, George Morgan,
Glendy Burke, F. A. Lumsden.

Second Ward—Second Municipality.

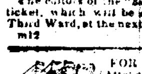
Samuel J. Peters, N. A. Vienne,
Edward Yorke, John Freeland.

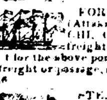
Gentlemen—We recommend the above ticket to the consideration of the voters of the Second Ward, for their support at the April election. MANY VOTERS.

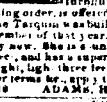
Third Ward—Second Municipality.

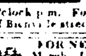
Benj. Whitney, John Hall,
Chas. A. Jacobs, Charles Byrne.

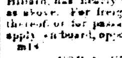
The editors of the "Bee" will please publish the above ticket, which will be supported by the residents of the Third Ward, at the next election. m12 ANTI CAUCUS.

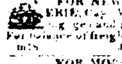

FOR FRANKLIN AND NEW IBERIA, (Attakapas)—The steam ship TOMOCHICHI, Gillett, master, is now receiving freight at the Canal street wharf, and will depart for the above ports on Thursday, the 18th instant.—For freight or passage, apply on board or to
m16 F GILLETT, 16 Poydras st.

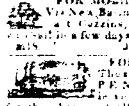

STEAMBOAT TARQUIN FOR SALE.—The staunch built and light draught steamer TARQUIN, with her tackle and furniture, all in first rate condition and running order, is offered for sale if applied for soon.
The Tarquin was built in 1837, and made her first trip in November of that year. Her hull and machinery then entirely new. She is a sound, well fastened, and found in every respect, and has a superior engine, carries 300 tons freight; draught, light, three feet four inches.
For terms &c, apply to
m18 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st

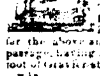

FOR NATCHITOCHES and intermediate landings.—The steamer ROUGE HOUMA, N S Waring, master, will leave as above on Friday the 19th inst, at four o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Bienville street. m18


FOR NEW YORK—This evening, Thursday, 18th March. Louisiana and New York line—The fast sailing packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Chester Hillard, has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail as above. For freight of 50 bales of cotton or the bulk thereof, or for passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to
m18 J E WOODRUFF, 52 Camp street.


FOR NEW YORK—The fine first class schooner ERIE, Capt Webb, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, and going on board, will sail in a few days. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
m15 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street.


FOR MOBILE—New Orleans and Mobile line—The regular packet schooner RIO, [illegible] Cozzins, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to
m18 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street.


FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The splendid U. S. Mail steamer INDEPENDENCE, S. Brickle, master, will leave the Levee on Saturday, the 20th inst, for the above and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, foot of Gravier street, or to
m15 H E LAWRENCE, 22 New Levee.


FOR HAVANA—To leave on the 20th, positively. The fine A 1 brig EMPRESSARIO, Capt Collins, wants the bulk of 100 barrels to complete her cargo, and will depart as above. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to
m18 JOSE PRATS, 27 Toulouse street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER—MR G. H. BARRETT.

Last night but three of the engagement of Mad'lle FANNY ELSSLER.

On Thursday, March 18th, 1841, Will be presented the grand comedy of

[illegible]

After which, for the first time in this city, the comic ballet in two acts called

LA TARENTULE.

Laurette ... Mad'lle Elssler.

To which will be added the

SWISS COTTAGE.

To conclude with by general desire the pas de caractere, LA CRACOVIENNE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MANAGERS—LUDLOW & SMITH.

Benefit of Mrs. FITZWILLIAM, And positively her last appearance, previous to her departure for Natchez.

Mr. BUCKSTONE will appear in two of his own pieces Thursday, March 18, 1841.

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

Wormwood ... Mr Buckstone

THE BARRACK ROOM

Clarissa, (with songs) ... Mrs Fitzwilliam

OUT OF PLACE;

Sophy Sollikins ... Fanny Fitzwilliam

With songs, and the highly popular CRACOVIENNE a la ELSSLER.

To conclude with THE CHRISTENING.

Mr Hopkins Twiddy ... Mr Buckstone

Mrs Dolly Lovechild ... Mrs Farren.

Seg'r Hervio Nano. Tomorrow.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

For the benefit of Mr. MITAUD, Sociétaire.

Orchestra consisting of 12 musicians.

The benefit of Mr. Mitaud, proprietor of the Orleans Ball Room, will take place on Wednesday, 17th March.

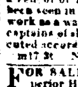
Price of admission $1

THE LARGE MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS

Is now open, corner of Canal and Hospital streets. (Will remain open but a few days.)

Menagerie open from 9 to 6 p.m. Admittance 50 cents. Menagerie and circus open at 6. Admittance 75 cents. m16

IMPROVEMENT BANK.
New-Orleans, March 16, 1841.
THE direction of this Bank will proceed on Tuesday next, 23d of March, to the nomination of an assistant Runner for this establishment.
Application to be made on the eve of the election.
By order. L. BERNARD, Cashier. m17


$20 REWARD will be given for the apprehension of the mulatto or griffe FANNY, runaway since the 19th January last. She is about 40 years old, middling size, rather fat, speaks English and French, walks quite lazy and slowly. Has an agreeable expression of face, front teeth decayed, and has some black spots on her cheeks. She is known in the city as a vendor of milk on the other side of the river. She has been seen in the neighborhood of the New Basin, seeking work as a washer woman. All persons who employ her captains of ships who may give her passage will be prosecuted according to law. D'HUART.
m17 3t New faubourg Washington, near the Refinery

FOR SALE—Constantly on hand, an assortment of superior Havana segars; also, an assortment of tobacco in bales, Capes de la Vuelta d'Abajo, received by the brig Cuba. Apply at No 61 St. Louis street, opposite St. Louis Exchange. H SCHOFFER.

LEAF TOBACCO—39 bales Cuba; and 50 bales Havana leaf tobacco, landing and for sale by ANDREW CASTILLO, 31 Gravier st. m16-3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—Stolen or strayed in November last, a large white GOATE. Any information of the same left at the Police Office of the first municipality will receive the above reward; or at 244 Burgundy st. m16

$20 REWARD.
THE subscriber's house was entered by thieves, and the following articles stolen, viz:
1 silver soup ladle, marked Samuel Locke,
19 four tined silver forks do S Locke,
11 table spoons, do do
8 tea do do do
2 salt do do do
1 mustard do do do
1 silver plated fish knife, no mark,
1 do fork and a spoon, of desert size, (for children's use) marked Emilie Locke,
1 small thin silver tumbler, a little dented, marked Emilie Locke,
1 plain tin trunk, (with a portable desk, brass lock) and a brass handle.
The above described articles were stolen about mid-day on Saturday. Twenty-five dollars will be given for their recovery, or a proportionate reward for any part of them.
m16 3t SAMUEL LOCKE, 3 Front Levee.

LOST—A certificate of deposit issued by the branch of the Louisiana Bank at St Francisville to the order of Mrs. Ludoiska Gayoso, for the sum of $1,714 66, is supposed to have been lost on board the steamer Creole. Should it, however, hereafter appear, the public is hereby cautioned from trading for the same, as the payment has been stopped, and the one in whose hands it may fall, will confer a favor by leaving it with the undersigned.
m13 3t A RIVARDE & Co.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against the estate of the late Nicholas Girod, are informed that the testamentary dative executors may be found from 8 to 9 a. m, and from 5 to 7 p. m, at the office of the Clerk of the City Court, Public Square.
All receipts given by him will bear the signature of A. Dreux & A. Guillot, m16 6t

A. M. McNAIR having received an Auctioneer's Commission, has associated himself with L. V. Hubbard and H. P. Merrifield under the firm of McNAIR & Co. for the sale of Real Estate, Negroes and every description of property. They have taken the store No. 24 Common street, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
A M McNAIR, L V HUBBARD, H P MERRIFIELD.
m16 10t

FOR SALE CHEAP, on account of departure, 47 Conti street, between Chartres street and Exchange Alley. Being compelled to absent myself for an undetermined lapse of time, I inform the ladies and city dealers, that I will sell on the 13th inst., and following days, at low prices, and for cash, my whole stock of dry goods, consisting of French prints of all colors; French and English jaconet, new patterns; plain & checked Swedish muslin; do broché, colored patterns; white calico; white jaconet; cambric handkerchiefs; nansook do; gray linen, for lining; mousseline laines; white cotton hose; Scotch thread do; damask table linen; satin shawls; Cashmere do; fancy articles; Paris shooting and shirting; platillas; black merino; summer cassimere, for pantaloons; jacket stuffs; thread of all sorts; French tape; perfumery; umbrellas; white and black laces. m13 7t T. NORWOOD.

SWISS MUSLINS—The subscriber has received, per recent arrivals, and offers for sale by the package, on liberal terms, 4-4 and 5-4 plain muslins; 4-4 and 5-4 white jaconets; colored striped muslins; 4-4 and 5-4 new style; printed jaconets; printed jaconet cravats; embroidered curtain muslins; jacquard and brocade muslins; satin striped and cross barred do; Swiss lawns; needle worked collars; bands and insertings; also a variety of muslins embroidered in colors. BOURRY D'IVERNOIS.
m18 1w 39 Chartres st, up stairs.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS, accompanied by a Celestial atlas, by Elijah H. Burritt, A. M., with an Introduction by Thos. Dick, L. L. D., just received and for sale by WM McKEAN,
m18 corner of Camp and Common sts

SCHOOL BOOKS—Just opening a large assortment of all kinds—Also, stationary expressly adapted for schools, academies, &c. Teachers and others will please call as usual at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
m18 NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st

MOLASSES BARRELS—110, of superior make, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.
m18 36 Poydras st

BEEF—150 bbls and half bbls mess, thin mess and rounds, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,
m18 36 Poydras st

PORT WINE, brandy and claret wine, of superior quality, for sale by F A GIRAUD,
m17 24 Tchoupitoulas st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY L. A. GARIDEL.
TO DAY, 18th instant, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—
TWELVE CHOICE SLAVES; among whom will be found good male cooks, bakers, coachmen, servants, female cooks, washers and ironers, field hands, and good at any work on a plantation.
Terms at sale. m18

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
Vito Viti's sale continued.
THIS DAY (Thursday, March 18th), at 10 o'clock, at store No. 112 Chartres street, will be continued the sale of rich fancy articles, imported by Mr. Vito Viti.
Terms as before. m18

BY McNAIR & Co, 24 Common street.
WILL be sold This Morning (the 18th instant), at their store, at 10 o'clock,—
A large lot of Groceries, Produce, &c. &c., such as—
Loaf sugar; sherry and port wines;
Prime beef; London brown stout and ale;
Goshen butter and cheese; mackerel; herrings;
Whisky; American brandy; tobacco; claret;
Gin; Newark cider; cordials; raisins; starch;
And a great variety of other articles. m18

BY J. B. SLACHE.
WILL be sold on Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., No. 244 Common street, corner of St. Peter street,
The contents of a grocery store, well assorted, and also the lease of the house.
Terms at sale m18

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Fruit and Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.
WILL be sold without reserve, on Friday, the 19th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., at the store No. 46, Common street, to close a consignment from one of the first nurseries at the north, an assortment of fruit and shade trees, and ornamental shrubs; consisting of orange, quince, [illegible]; Antwerp raspberries; green and white gage, plumtrees; superior peach and pear trees; horse chestnuts; [illegible] or tree of heaven; Persian lilac (syria subfolia); snow ball, snow berry, stalpa, English ash, [illegible] poplar, &c. &c. m18

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Dundee Bagging at Auction.
WILL be sold, at the store No 46 Common street, on Friday, 19th instant, at 4½ P.M. without reserve—10 bales heavy Dundee Bagging, 44 inches wide.
Terms at sale. m18

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Sale of Damaged Cotton.
WILL be sold on Friday morning, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Goose Pond Yard on Poydras street—15 bales damaged cotton.
And immediately after, at Freret & Bros. Yard, on Circus street—
110 bales damaged cotton.
For account of whom it may concern.
Terms—cash. m18

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Sale of Valuable Real Estate in 2d Municipality.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 20th inst, at the St Louis Exchange, to close a copartnership concern—
Nine Lots of Ground, in the square bounded by Poydras, Girod, Hevia and St. Paul streets—
No 1 measuring twenty six feet four inches and seven lines front on Girod street, by one hundred and seven feet ten inches deep.
No 2 same dimensions as No 1, and joins No 1.
No 3 do do No 2, do No 2.
No 4 do do No 3, do No 3.
No 5 do do No 4, do No 4.
No 6 measures twenty four feet five inches and six lines front on St Paul street, by one hundred and seven feet ten inches deep.
No 7 same dimensions as No 6, and joins No 6.
No 8 do do No 7, do No 7.
No 9 do do No 8, do No 8.
Terms—One-fifth cash, balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, without endorsement, secured by mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before J B Marks, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY M. BARNETT, Senr.
Fine property at Bay St. Louis.
WILL be sold at the City Exchange, on Saturday, 27th March, at 12 o'clock, M.
That fine property, known heretofore as St. Cyr House. This hotel is erected on a lot of ground of one arpent front on Bay St. Louis by a depth of 20 arpents, on which are erected, with the following buildings:—1. A fine house, 40 feet long by a breadth of 50 feet, brick bed between posts, roofed with shingles, and a circular gallery. 2. A house 125 feet by 100, more or less, divided into 40 rooms, well suited for two beds. 3. A large saloon used to contain three billiard tables, and a fine bar-room, servants' rooms, stores, a fine bakery with two ovens, brick well, large garden containing fruit trees.
The above property is too well known to require a minute description.
Terms—One third cash and balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years on notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage. m18

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Manufactured Tobacco.
WILL be sold at public auction, without reserve, to close a consignment, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., at store No. 49, Customhouse street, opposite the post office.
188 boxes Cavendish tobacco;
29 half boxes do do.
Terms at sale. m18

BY F. E. TRICOU.
Estate of Constance Meunier widow Charles Montreuil.
WILL be sold on Monday, 22d March, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street.
A lot of ground in Dauphine street, between Philip and Ursuline streets, measuring 31 feet on Dauphine street, by about 80 feet in depth. Between parallel lines, French measure.
A lot of ground in faubourg Marigny in Craps street, between St. Antoine and Bagatelle streets, measuring about 30 feet front on said Craps street, by about 80 feet front on the left and right lines, containing [illegible] together with a wooden house, circumstances and dependencies, French measure.
Terms—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale by Charles Boudousquie, not. pub., at cost of purchaser. m18, 19, 20, & 22

BY F. DUTILLET.
Syndic Sale.
A. Barbarossa vs. his Creditors.
WILL be sold on Wednesday next, March 24th 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Sheriff's Store, situated in Orleans street, opposite the Theatre, by order of an order from the Honorable the Parish Court, bearing date the 1st March 1841:
Fifty barrels beef, 5 barrels mess pork, and 15 to 20 bbls raw sugar. m18, 20 22 2.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.
Syndic's Sale.
IN virtue of an order of the hon. the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, under date of 26th December, 1840 will be sold on Wednesday, the 21st April next, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock M. the following property, surrendered by Buchanan, Hagan & Co to their creditors:
The undivided half of four certain lots of ground in faubourg St Mary, designated by Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5, in square bounded by Gravier, Perdido, Circus and Philippa streets.
Lot No 2 measures about 22 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on Gravier street, by about 98 feet 11 inches 2 lines deep on line of No 1, about 99 feet 1 inch 4 lines in line of No 3 and about 20 feet 7 inches 4 lines in the rear.
Lot No 3 measuring 22 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on Gravier street about 99 feet 1 inch 4 lines deep on the line of No 2, about 99 feet 6 inches 2 lines deep on the line of No 4, and about 20 feet 3 inches 4 lines in the rear.
Lot No 4 measuring about 22 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on Gravier street, about 99 feet 6 inches 5 lines deep on the line of No 3, about 100 feet 1 inch deep on line of No 5, and about 20 feet 11 inches 2 lines in the rear.
Lot No 5 measuring 22 feet 11 inches 2 lines front on Gravier street, about 100 feet 1 inch deep on Circus street, and about 22 feet 11 inches 2 lines in the rear, together with the buildings and dependencies.
Terms—One fifth cash, balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, and bearing mortgage until final payment. Notes not paid at maturity to bear 10 per cent interest.
Acts of sale to be passed before H B Cenas, notary public. m17

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Sale of damaged Cotton.
WILL be sold on Thursday, 18th inst, at 5 o'clock, at the Planters' Press,
Sixty bales of damaged cotton, for account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash. m17

BY R. D. SYKES.
Sale of Brandy without reserve.
WILL be sold, Thursday, 18th inst, at 12 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 51, Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade:
20 half pipes brandy, (cognac.)
Terms—$100 and under, cash; from $300 to $500, 90 days, over $500, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes or acceptances.
Also will be offered, 25 pipes Holland gin.
Terms same as above. m17

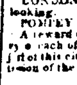
BY J A BEARD & Co.
Slaves! Slaves!
WILL be sold on Thursday 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, the following slaves—
Moses, aged 26 years,
Mary, do 20 do,
David, do 24 do,
Suky, do 17 do, and 2 children,
Daley, do 24 do, and 2 do.
All first rate field hands and first rate subjects, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Mary Ann, aged 20 years, and infant child, house servant, good washer and ironer, a first rate subject, sold on account of departure of the owner, fully guaranteed.
Mary, mulatress 22 years of age, seamstress and house servant, and two children, fully guaranteed, except having absented herself about two years since.
John, griffe 30 years of age, a good barber, carriage driver and house servant, fully guaranteed, except absconding once for several months.
Reuben, aged 40 years, field hand and fully guaranteed,
Eliza, do 35 do do
Harriet, do 7
George, do 3
Esther, do 23 do
Frank, do 35 do, title only guaranteed.
Further particulars at sale.
Acts of sale before J. B. Marks, notary public at the expense of the purchaser.
The slaves can be examined previous to the day of sale at No 38 Common street. m17

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.
Valuable Property in the First Municipality.
WILL be sold on Thursday, the 18th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange:
1st. A handsome one story brick dwelling house situated in Rampart street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, built on a lot measuring 33 feet 10½ inches front on Rampart street, by a depth of 64 feet 9 inches. The house is composed of four apartments, back gallery, kitchen, &c., all well finished and in good order; the above property joins G. R. Stringer, Esq's., property on one side and that of widow Preau on the other.
2d. A lot of ground situated in Customhouse street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, measuring on said Customhouse street 25 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 92 feet, designated by No. 2, joining the property of widow Preau on one side, and that of Catiche Balson on the other.
Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before E. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. m16

BY S. GUINAULT.
Sale on account of departure.
WILL be sold on Thursday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:
The negro woman ROSALIE, aged about 30 years, since the age of 3 years in the city, good cook, washer and ironer, good pastry cook, children's nurse, and good house servant.
Terms, cash.
Act of sale before Jh. Cuvillier, not. pub. m16

BY J A BEARD & Co.
Valuable slaves,
For account of former purchaser.
WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 18th instant, at the St Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, for account of Mr Jesse Meek, who has not complied with the terms of sale, the following valuable negroes—
Stephen, 20 years old,
Bob, 21 do do,
Sam, 20 do do,
Daniel, 22 do do,
Eleynda, 16 do do,
All likely field hands, and fully guaranteed.
Terms—One-fourth cash, balance at 3 and 6 months from 25th February last. Acts of sale to be passed before J B Marks, Esquire, notary public. m16

PIANOS—P. ALLENET tunes and repairs pianos. A long practice has made him acquainted with all the alterations and improvements made in that instrument, and enable him to regulate and repair any action impaired by use or the variations in the atmosphere, whatever may be the denomination of it. Apply at Fremaux library, No. 147 Chartres street. f27 1m


$50 REWARD—Ranaway on the 17th February last, from on board steamboat Agnes, capt. Wm Mayo, superintendent of public works on Bayou Pigeon, Atchafalaya, the following described slaves:
NED RANDEL, black, 5 feet 6 inches tall, sulky looking.
JAMES CANT, black, 5 feet 6 inches tall.
WM BRENT, mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches, sulky looking.
ORANGE TANNER, yellow 5 feet 6 inches, thick set.
LONDON CHINN, black, 5 feet 9 inches, slim, good looking.
POMPEY WILLIAMS, black, 5 feet 6 inches, thick set.
A reward of ten dollars for the apprehension and delivery of each of the above slaves to captain Mayo, or into any jail of this city, and all reasonable expenses for the transportation of the same will be paid on application to
E. ROUSSEAU, Sec'y. B. P. W.
m13 1f 28 Old Levee.

MR. PINGUET, Druggist, gives notice to the public, that he has taken charge of the former drug store of Monceau, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, now closed on account of repairs, but which will be re-opened between the 18th and 20th inst. m3 1m