LATEST DATES.

New-York	Mar 1	Liverpool	Feb 8
Boston	Feb 22	Liverpool	Feb 8
Philadelphia	Feb 22	Liverpool	Feb 8
Washington	Feb 22	Liverpool	Feb 8
Baltimore	Feb 22	Liverpool	Feb 8
Charleston	Feb 22	Liverpool	Feb 8
Havana	Feb 22	Havana	Feb 8
Houston	Mar 8	Havana	Feb 8

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1841.

An increased degree of inactivity has reigned in all departments of trade since our last, occasioned principally by the continued interruption of all intercourse with the north, the mails still having now failed for nine days in succession. The arrival of the first mail from that section exercises an overpowering influence over the commercial minds of this city.

The weather has been fine and favorable to out-door pursuits. The river continues at the same stage last noticed.

ARRIVAL.—Arrived since the 12th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 6,218 bales—Thousands and Mississippi, 6,218—Alabama, 600—Lake, 1—Mobile, 80; together, 6,899 bales; making the total receipts since the 1st of October, 409,464 bales, against 366,098 the season previous. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 6,920 bales—Havre, 1,600—Gottenburg, 730—Havana, 300—New-York, 2,174—Boston, 1,671—Baltimore, 100; together, 13,600 bales, making an addition to stock of 440 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 160,445 bales, against 130,012 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1840. Oct. 1, stock on hand		267,26
Receipts last three days	14,128	
previously	378,776	392,904
		610,275
Exports last three days	13,800	
previously	444,108	457,908
Stock on hand		160,445

Our review of Tuesday evening last left the market in a very quiet and inactive condition, mainly attributable to the non-arrival of any European intelligence which had been anxiously looked for several days previous. On Wednesday morning, by the rather unusual route of the river we received New-York dates to the 3d instant, containing the accounts by the steamer President, from Liverpool, to the 16th ult. The nature of the news to which we have already adverted at large, was considered so very unsatisfactory as to prejudice an immediate cessation of operations, and only 200 bales changed hands in the course of the day at very irregular prices. Yesterday holders felt inclined to offer their stocks on more reasonable terms, which brought a few buyers into the market, and 4,000 bales were disposed of principally for French account, at a decided decline of ¼c. This concession was followed up to-day by a very animated demand, which assumed a more general character, and 6,000 bales changed hands at prices which fully establish a shade reduction. On reference to the subjoined list of sales, it will be perceived that the inquiry has been chiefly confined to the middling descriptions, whilst the finer grades are entirely neglected; and our quotations for these latter qualities are almost a nominal. Notwithstanding these extensive transactions, it cannot be said that the market closes firm; the evident desire on the part of holders to realize, combine with a certain undefined feeling of distrust and anxiety which pervades the whole community, gives an air of indecision to operations which is not without its influence, and several buyers are holding back in the expectation of shortly being able to purchase at more favorable rates. The following particulars embrace the principal sales of the last three days:—200 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 6⅞—242 at 9 3-16—23 at 9—17 at 9⅛—17 at 9⅛—100 at 9—120 at 10—930 at —— 4-16 at 9—140 at 9—310 at 8⅞—43 at 9—122 at 9—70 at 9—27 at 10—32 at 9—314 at 9⅛—140 at 9—200 at 9—100 at 9—100 at 9—100 at 10—340 at 10—372 at 9—334 at 9—200 at 9—327 at 9⅞—173 at 9—300 at ——; 191 at 9—63 at 8—148 at 9—223 at 9—1101 at 9—378 at 9—90 at 8—86 at 8—271 at 10; and 128 at 9½ cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi. | *Tennessee and N. Ala.*

Ord. and ⅞	——@——	Ordinary	00 @00
Mid. fair	9 @ 9½	Middling	00 @00
Middling Fair	9½@ 10	Middling Fair	00 @00
Fair	——@——	Fair	00 @00
Good fair	11 @11½	Good fair	00 @00
Good and fine	12½@ 00	Good and fine	00 @00

TOBACCO.—The demand for this article continues to a fair extent, and prices are fully as high in all instances as supposed. The sales during the last three days embrace 900 bales; amongst which we notice 200 bales at 4½, 7½ and 7½ cents for V. Decaption; 100 bales at 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 6¾; 71 and 9½c. 45 bales at 3, 7½ and 9½c. 45 bales at 3½ and 9½c. 45 bales x. at 5½c.; and 50 bales X. at 4½ cents.

Arrived since the 16th inst., 601 bhds.; cleared in the same time, 1,000 bales—Gottenburg 2, 141—St Thomas, 2—Mobile, 11—Baltimore, 36; together, 57 bales.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		3219
Receipts last three days	1	
previously	11310	11306
		14525
Exports last three days		
previously	13815	
		13815
Balance of stock of ———		710

SUGAR.—The Sugar market continues to maintain the same degree of firmness previously noticed; transactions however within the last four days have not been to the same extent as was the case in the early part of the week. The sales since our last embrace 340 hds. which were generally taken for the western markets, at prices ranging from 6 @ 7½, the latter having been paid in two instances for a very fine description. Some extensive operations have taken place on plantation, amounting to nearly 2,000 hds. 1,000 of which were taken by one individual on special terms.

MOLASSES.—The animated inquiry which we last noticed, has somewhat subsided; transactions however, have not been to the same extent as last week, and we quote 31 @ 32c. with a small sale of 10,000 gallons on plantation, at 16 cents.

FLOUR.—The continued limited receipts, together with the reduced stock arising from the low state of the river above, have enabled holders to realize a shade advance upon previous prices, and superfine is selling in small quantities at $4 25 @ 4 50; the inquiry being merely confined to the immediate wants of consumption. Purchases for export have lately made, and the business of the last three days has not consisted of more than 1,000 bbls.

PORK.—A rather better demand has prevailed for this article since our last, particularly for Mess, of which sales have been freely made at $13 @ 13 50; the latter for plantation, the current rate for small lots. We quote Prime, $10 @ 10 50; Prime Mess, $12 @ 12 50; Mess, $13 @ 13 50.

BEEF.—We find no change to notice in this article; Prime, in Half barrels, has been in fair demand, at $6 @ 6 50. We quote, in barrels, Mess $8 @ 9; Prime Mess, $7 @ 7 50; Prime, $7 @ 7 50.

BACON.—The market remains in the same inanimate state we have before noticed, and transactions are mainly confined to the extension of small sales for plantation supplies. We quote Hams, 8—Canvassed ditto, 9; Shoulders, 6 @ 6½; Sides, 7 @ 7½; Sides, 8 @ 8½.

LARD.—The better qualities continue in fair request for the West Indies; and Prime Kegs readily brings 7½ @ 8c.; the common qualities are neglected, and we quote them 5 @ 6½ cents.

WHISKEY.—We have to notice a further improvement in this article, and it is rectified at 20½ @ 21c.; with a good demand for the trade. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 20 @ 20½c.

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COFFEE.—There is no alteration to observe in prices, which, in small quantities, continue nominally as last quoted; the market continues dull; we quote Havana ordinary to fine, 9 @ 11½; inferior descriptions, 10 @ 10½; Rio Ordinary to fine, 9 @ 11½; St. Domingo & Cuba, 10 @ 11½c.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE.—There is scarcely any demand whatever for these articles, and our quotations may generally be considered nominal, particularly for Kentucky, in which description we have not heard of any transactions for some weeks past. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 20c. stamped, 19½ @ 20c.—Scotch, 16 @ 17c.—German, 19½ @ 16c.—Kentucky Rope, 6 @ 6½c.—Northern, 5½ @ 6c.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—We have no change to notice in these articles, and quote as before—Linsey, 14 @ 15c.; twilled, 20c. Negro Jeans, do do. 60c.; Kentucky Jeans, 4-4 wide, 50 @ 55c.

CANDLES.—The inquiry of late has been very limited, and prices have receded. We quote sales of New Bedford at 8½c. Wartnaker, 8½c. Several holders, however, refuse to sell at these rates.

OILS.—The demand is moderate, and continues to be supplied at previous prices. We quote Lard, refined, $1 15 @ $1 20; Winter strained, $1 30 @ $1 35; Whale Oil, 54 @ 60c.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in both foreign and domestic Exchange have been very limited since our last, and we have no alteration to make in our quotations. Sterling, 9½ @ 11 days; Paris, 5 francs 17½—New-York, 90 do. 2 @ 2½ cent. prem.; Sight Checks, 4 @ 5 cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	10½@ 11½ cent. prem.
France	5 @ 5½
New-York, 60 days' sight	2 @ 2½ cent. prem.
do. 30 do do	1 @ 1½ cent. prem.
do. 10 do do	3/4 @ 1 cent. prem.
Philadelphia 60 do do	——@—— cent. prem.
do. sight	——@—— cent. prem.
Boston, 60 days	2½ @ 3 cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to notice in this department, and refer to subjoined statement for particulars.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅞ lb. to Liverpool	——@——	Tobacco ⅞ bhd. to Havana, do	——@——
do Havre, ———	——@——	do New-York, ———	8 @10
do New-York, ———	5/16	do Boston, ———	——@——
do Boston, ———	——@——	do Philadelphia	8 @10
do Philadelphia	——@——	Sugar and molasses from coast Gulf	50 @60
Flour, bbl. to Havana, do	——@——	Flour, bbl. to Havana, do	25 @30
do Kingston, direct	50 @ 62½	do Coast Gulf	——@——
do New-York	——@——	Corn, bbl. to Havana, do	——@——
do Boston	——@——	Corn, bbl. to Coast Gulf	——@——
do Philadelphia	9 @10		

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do. 30 do do	1 @ 1½ cent. prem.
do. 10 do do	3/4 @ 1 cent. prem.
Philadelphia 60 do do	——@—— cent. prem.
do. sight	——@—— cent. prem.
Boston, 60 days	2½ @ 3 cent. prem.

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do New-York, ———	5/16	do Boston, ———	——@——
do Boston, ———	——@——	do Philadelphia	8 @10
do Philadelphia	——@——	Sugar and molasses from coast Gulf	50 @60
Flour, bbl. to Havana, do	——@——	Flour, bbl. to Havana, do	25 @30
do Kingston, direct	50 @ 62½	do Coast Gulf	——@——
do New-York	——@——	Corn, bbl. to Havana, do	——@——
do Boston	——@——	Corn, bbl. to Coast Gulf	——@——
do Philadelphia	9 @10		

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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Published in conformity with the Laws of the State.

GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1841

Mr. Israel E. Jones is authorized to collect for this office in the South and South-West. He will be assisted by Mr. Seth T. Brooks.

No Mail.—The people of New Orleans have been nine days without any direct communication from the North. A pleasant state of affairs truly.—But we are getting accustomed to these things. We are almost afraid that the prediction which we ventured confidently to make a few days ago, that a full mail would arrive sometime before the 1st April, will turn out a false prophecy. We are not so bad off as our contemporaries in Mobile. That's one comfort. They, up to Thursday, had not received the remotest intelligence of the Inaugural, or the news by the President, and were almost at their wits end for means to furnish forth the daily catcrings for the public appetite. By this time they are in as enviable a condition as ourselves, having no doubt obtained the Message and other intelligence from New Orleans.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

By the steamboat *Gen. Brown*, which arrived late last night, we have received Cincinnati papers to the 11th instant, which contain an account of the ceremonies of the inauguration, and the proceedings of the first day of the special session of the U. S. senate, which will be found in our columns to-day.

We understand that the nominations to the cabinet have been confirmed.

The election of Mr. Archer to the U. S. senate from Virginia gives the whigs a majority of 7 in that body—there being 29 whigs and 28 loco-foco—one vacancy.

CEREMONIES OF THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, March 4, 1841.

The spectacle presented to-day has been the noblest specimen of a republican government I have ever seen. The throng of the people has far exceeded all calculation, and left an impression upon those who have participated in the ceremonies which can never be effaced.

The ceremonies in the senate chamber were the most attractive, and I give them to you as designed by the committee of arrangements, whose plans were carried out to the letter. Probably so many distinguished men were never before collected in one spot in our country, including not only the majority of distinguished men in our country, but all the representatives of the foreign court.

The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the secretary, Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Bayard of Delaware submitted a resolution that Wm. R. King of Alabama be elected president pro. tem., and that the oath be administered to him by Mr. Clay of Ky.

The resolution was put to the senate by the secretary and carried unanimously.

The following entirely new members attended, were qualified, and took their seats:

From Maine, the Hon. George Evans.
From Illinois, the Hon. Samuel McRoberts.
From Rhode Island, the Hon. James F. Simmons.
From Michigan, the Hon. William Woodbridge.
From New Jersey, the Hon. Jacob W. Miller.
From Louisiana, the Hon. Alexander Barrow.
From New Hampshire, the Hon. Levi Woodbury.
From Georgia, the Hon. John McPherson Berrien.
From Kentucky, the Hon. James T. Morehead.

The Vice President having taken the oath of office and assumed his place as President of the Senate, delivered the following address:

Senators:—Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I cannot withhold the expression of the high estimate I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned—to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors—by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton, and a Throughout, names that altogether belonging to the dead, still live in the recollection of a grateful country, is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body, by the high order of moral and intellectual power which has distinguished it—by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the states, by whose sovereign will the government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this conclave which gives the smallest state in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest.

To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the trust of guarding and fostering the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at Executive encroachment on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance in which are weighed the powers conceded to this government and the rights reserved to the states and the people. It is its province to consider what has been granted—to withhold what has been denied, thus in all its features exhibiting a timely type of the glorious confederacy under which it is our happiness to live.

Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights, and tramples laws and constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this Hall, then indeed will a sad prophecy of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its frames it was designed to be, deliberative in its character, unbiased in its course, and independent in its action, it may be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in parliamentary law; and have been unaccustomed to the duties of deliberate assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse of my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

The President elect arrived at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and was met by the committee at the entrance, and conducted to the seat prepared for him in the senate chamber.

At half-past 12 o'clock, those assembled on the floor of the Senate proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol, in the following order.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President elect, the Vice President, the Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Mayors of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and the other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate, in the order in which they are mentioned.

The President elect was greeted with acclamations that made the welkin ring, upon his arrival at the front of the Portico. The acclamations were repeated and louder than ever, when the reading of the address commenced.

The arrangements on the Portico were as follows: The ex-Vice President, the Committee of Arrangements, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, occupied a position several feet in the rear of the President elect.

The Vice President, Secretary and Members of the Senate occupied parallel lines next in the rear.

The Diplomatic Corps were the next in position; and the space immediately in their rear was assigned to the late Speaker, Clerk, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The ladies, and such persons as, by the rules of the senate and arrangements of the committee, were commerated in the programme, occupied the steps and the residue of the portico.

On the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered to the President of the U. States by the Chief Justice; after which, the members of the senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the senate chamber.

The inaugural it is needless to speak of. It pleased the multitude here well, and will please the multitude abroad. It was read from a manuscript copy in a clear and audible voice, and was heard by very many of the forty thousand persons placed within and in front of the Capitol. Of the pageantry itself, especially during the delivery of the Address, it is impossible to give a description. Every one speaks of the attendance, both for the number and interest, as unparalled and astonishing. You whom not see can hardly imagine the effect.

The oath of office having been administered to the President by the Chief Justice, tremendous applause followed, and guns were fired as a signal of the glorious event, from Capitol Hill, and in different parts of the city, and the crowd dispersed.

The new senate immediately convened in the chamber.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, as President pro tem.

Mr. Mangum submitted the following resolution which he said should be laid on the table until to-morrow. "Resolved that Blair and Rives be dismissed as Printers of this body." On motion of Mr. Huntington the senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.—*Correspondent of Bell. American.*

U. S. Senator for Virginia.—The Hon. William S. Archer was elected on the 6th inst. to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Rives, whose term of service expired on that day.—Mr. Archer is a staunch whig, and was one of the first victims of the iron will of Jackson.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Meteor* for line St. Louis papers.

The Illinois Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., after a session of ninety eight days, during which nothing of any material benefit to the state was accomplished.

It is said that the waters in Bayou Plaquemine have fallen so low, as not to admit the entrance of the steamboat *Pioneer*. The steamboat *Porter* is said to have stuck in Plaquemine.

We expect that "Tarantula hoopskirt will be in fashion next week. We speak for one as a present from B., of the Sun.—*Crescent City.*

No, sir; we will neither put a spider in your bosom nor your dumpling.

The public expectation was somewhat disappointed at the first representation of the Tarantula on Thursday evening. The performances of Mlle. Elssler were considered lackadaisical and behind-hand as usual, and those who had seen the ballet before, declared that several dances were omitted. These circumstances combined by the fact that Mlle. Elssler was indisposed, and therefore unable to do justice to the part.—In consequence of her continued sickness, the second representation is deferred until Sunday evening, by which time we trust she will have recovered her celerity of step, and resumed her flexibility and gracefulness of motion.

Mrs. Ferguson will appear this evening for the last time before a New Orleans audience, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Buckstone. A crowded assemblage will no doubt greet this charming actress.

Death on the Pale Horse.—The sublime moral painting of *Death on the Pale Horse*, representing the "Opening of the Fourth Seal;" together with Mr. Allston's very beautiful picture of the interior of a Capuchin Chapel, which are now exhibiting in St. Charles street, are worthy the attention and admiration of the public. These who have not hitherto visited these chefs d'œuvre of genius, should not lose the opportunity, as the exhibition positively closes on next Monday, 22d inst.

LOUISIANA COURSE—THIRD DAY.

Three-mile heats—Purse, $700.

The entries for this race were John R. Grymes, George W. Kendall and Allen Brown. The contest excited very little interest, and before the horses started bets were offered freely at $100 to $30 that Grymes would win the race in two straight heats, and were only partially taken.

1st Heat.—At the tap of the drum the horses got off cleverly together, Kendall taking the lead and Grymes close after him, Allen Brown falling somewhat in the rear. The two miles were run in this position. On the back stretch of the third mile Grymes went up to Kendall, and in entering the quarter-stretch, passed him, coming out ahead in 5m. 51s.

2d Heat.—The betting before commencing the heat, was between Kendall and Allen Brown. The latter horse took the lead at the start with Grymes pressing upon him, and Kendall behind. The horses kept their relative positions to the backstretch on the second mile, when Grymes rallied for the lead. The interest now became considerable, as Allen Brown maintained his advantage, coming in ahead at the second mile, and entered the backstretch on the third miles slightly in advance, when another desperate dash was made at him by Grimes, who succeeded in taking the lead, and kept it till the end of the race, winning the heat in 5m 40s. Kendall made an attempt to come up after Allen Brown had declined the contest, but it wouldn't answer.

Recapitulation.

A. L. Bingaman's gr. c. *John R. Grymes*, 3 years old,	1	1
Wm. R. Barrow's ch. c. *George W. Kendall*, 3 years old, by Medoc,	2	2
James S. Garrison's br. h. *Allen Brown*, 4 years old, by Stockholder,	3	3

Second Race.

The second race was a sweepstakes for 2 year olds 1 mile heats—$250 entrance and $100 forfeit. Three colts appeared at the call of the trumpet, viz: Leviathan, Hanalap and Sarpedon, colts. This race excited scarcely any interest save among a few, who made bets between the Hanalap and Sarpedon colts. The knowing ones were all upon the Leviathan which proved the winner in two heats.

Recapitulation.

John B. Prior's ch. c. by *Leviathan*,	1	1
Wm. J. Minor's b. c. by imp. *Sarpedon*,	2	2
John G. Perry's ch. c. by *Hanalap*,	3	dist.

Time—1st heat in 3 47; 2d heat in 3 49.

Steamboat Accident.—The *Mobile Journal* of Thursday, says: "We learned yesterday by the Arkansas, that the steamboat *Wm. Robinson* had met some serious disaster on her downward trip—the nature of which is not fully ascertained. It is stated, by persons who were on board the Arkansas, that the Robinson was seen to run into the woods, being then ahead of their boat; and that after passing down some ten or fifteen miles, the A. lay too for a few hours, during which time detached parts of a boat, believed to be the Robinson, floated past. The supposition is, that she must have broken up by running against trees, while under a full pressure of steam. She possessed, we believe, double power, having two engines, and would on that account be likely to sustain more damage, as a boat of ordinary power. We hope it may turn out that the injury has been much less extensive than is now apprehended."

Texas.—The steam ship Neptune arrived yesterday from Galveston. We were not able to find a solitary item of news in the papers brought by her. The Galveston Courier contains the following paragraph, which may interest some of our servants:

"In the Bulletin published in New Orleans, we find an advertisement of the Texas Consul, in which he calls on all shippers of goods to this Republic to obtain from him consular certificate, if they would avoid trouble. Now we are astonished that the Consul should continue this advertisement, when he knows that it is wholly unnecessary. Stop it Mr. Bryan at once, and don't make shippers of goods pay you two dollars for a certificate which is totally a cheat.

The steamboat *Little Rock*, which left Little Rock on the 10th inst., reports the steamboat *Lady of Lyons* as sunk, about 150 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river. The boat is a total loss—part of the cargo will be saved.

Some of the young ladies in Mrs. Vandyke's Academy in Franklin, La., issue a weekly manuscript paper, called *The Pearl*. It is said to possess merit.

Important Invention.—The London correspondent of the Boston *Post* notices the manufacture of a species of woollen cloth by machinery, which is so perfect that it is something more than a mere bubble of wind. The Austrian government has purchased the right to manufacture in Austria, and several other rights to manufacture it in England and France have also been purchased. There have been five large mills now in constant operation in this country, which turn out daily several hundred pieces of the cloth of various qualities. Soon the markets here will be filled with it, and no doubt a large quantity will be sold in the United States, as Mr. Wells, who is a New Yorker, informed me that so soon as he had completed all his arrangements for supplying the European markets, he should establish several large factories in America.—Mr. Wells has worn a frock coat made of his new cloth, every day during the last six months, and it is an elegant garment even now—the material being compressed, there is no thread in it, and the nap has the same smooth, glossy appearance as when I first looked at it. The cheapness, durability, and beautiful appearance of this new cloth, must give it a decided advantage over all other kinds. So far it has met with great favor from the most extensive dealers in cloths in London."

Curious Coincidence.—A late number of the *United Service Journal* points out the following extraordinary coincidence:

Accession of Louis XVI	1774
Add the figures of the same year, thus	1774
	18
Fall of Louis XVI	1793
Fall of Robespierre	1794
Add ditto	1794
	18
Fall of Bonaparte	1815
Add ditto	1815
	18
Fall of Charles X	1830
Add ditto	1830
	18
Query? as to Louis Phillippe	1842

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

☞ NOTICE.—The members will convene, in special meeting, at their assembly room, No. 46 Canal street, this evening, the 20th instant, at eight o'clock. A full attendance is desirable.

By order of the President.

m20 DAVID TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

LOST.—Was cast away from home, on the evening of the 17th of last, a boy, between Second and first years old. Whoever will return him to No. 9 Madison street, shall be liberally rewarded.

m20-1 DANIEL GORDEN.

NOTICE.—No future orders will be taken for the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company will be recognized after this day, unless countersigned by an order under the President's signature.

(Signed) JAMES M GALDWELL, President.

m20-1

THE subscriber having this day taken Mr. Miguel Hernandez into partnership, will continue the business of the late firm, under the firm of FRATS & HERNANDEZ.

New Orleans, March 20, 1841. JOSE FRATS.

Messrs. Editors,

In view of the questions of vast importance to this municipality, which are now in agitation, and the successful solution of which requires the exercise of great unanimity of action and much wisdom and judgment in the part of the members of the council. We beg leave to offer for the consideration of our fellow voters of the First Ward, the names of the following gentlemen, as candidates for the approaching election, viz:

Benjamin Buisson, J. J. McNeill,
D. Bringier, Jr. Benjamin,
MANY WELL-WISHERS.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & Co.

Please announce in your paper, that Messrs. N. Guillot and J. C. Hamor are candidates for the office of alderman of the Second ward, first municipality. The will be assisted at the ensuing election by a majority of vote. m20

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—SIXTH WARD.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen,—Please publish the following ticket for alderman; it has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive at the ensuing election the united support of the voters of the ward.

John Benji, N. Garlic, m19

Messrs. Editors:

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

FIRST WARD.

First Ward—Second Municipality.

James F. Pierce, Doug. Morgan,
Glendy Burke, F. Hamsden.

Second Ward—Second Municipality.

Samuel J. Peters, N. A. Virnau,
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.

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 citizens of the Third Ward, at the next election.

ANTI CAUCUS.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ The following named citizens will be supported for the council, by the friends of the police 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, Allen Hill

☞ The following ticket for alderman of the third ward, will be supported by citizens irrespective of those limited means or of the council which have been so beneficial to the interests of this municipality, and to the continuance of which is so essential to their future prosperity.

For Peoria.

Benjamin Whitney, John Hall,
Wm. L. Rodge, Peter Landaw.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY

Old First Ward.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & Co.

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

Old First Ward.

G. Mason, A. D. Crassman,
John Davis, S. D. McNeil. m17-f

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Plantus—1,062 bales cotton.
——Per barque Alcmaer—200 bales cotton, 10 tierces lugwood.
——Per barque Eliza Thornton—76 hhds tobacco, 1474 bales cotton.
——Per barque Cunaman—1,100 bales cotton, 10 tierces lugwood.
Boston—Per ship Tennessee—1023 1 bales cotton.
New York—Per ship Mississippi—500 bales cotton, 261 hhds sugar, 63 do tobacco, 725 bbls pork, 103 bbls 257 do do, 1 do beef, 1 do lard, 24 bales moss, 42 do 330 bbls molasses, 4,400 kegs lard, 1 do 1 do 1 do