New York	May 10	Mobile	May 10
Boston	May 10	Charleston	May 10
Philadelphia	May 10	Augusta	May 10
Washington	April 15	Florida	May 15
Baltimore	April 15	Alabama	May 15
Richmond	April 15	Mexico	May 20
Havana	April 7	Tampico	May 20
Vera Cruz	April 7	Texas	Feb 10

Commercial.

MOBILE, Monday evening, April 19

Cotton.—We did not make our usual report yesterday as we were a stranger of the particulars of the transaction. In January in the early part of the day, there was a good demand and a disposition on the part of holders to sell freely. On the arrival, however, of the mail brought in Arabia, a change in opinion operations ceased, holders not being sufficiently assured with the bearing of the news to change any decline.

In the market opened with a subdued demand, which gradually met on the day closed with sales of about 4,000 bales, unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Fair	12	12 1-4	
Good Fair	12	12 1-4	
Fair	11	11 1-4	
Middling Fair	10	10 1-4	
Middling	10	10 1-4	
Inferior to Middling	9	9 1-4	

Freight—Per Bremen, 5 1-8 per cent prem.

New York,	81	8 6-8	
"	20	7 7-8	
"	18	7 6-8	
"	eight	8 1-4	
New Orleans,	8	8 1-4	
Phil. Delphia,	8	8 1-4	
Special Cotton	7	8 1-4	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Antarctic—1101 bales cotton, 40 barrels shins, 4030 staves.

—Per ship Creole—1310 bales cotton, 3550 staves 13 ship knees.

Liverpool—Per barque Alison Reid—1470 bales cotton, 200 fir spar cuttings, 23 hhds tobacco.

Havre—Per ship Long Lake—1 hhd tobacco.

Liverpool, (N S)—Per schr Pearl—323 hhds flour, 10 bbls beef, 10 sacks corn.

Matanzas—Per schr Sarah—200 bbls flour, 100 kegs lard, 210 skin corn.

Galveston—Per steam ship Nashville—20,000 lbs bacon, 50 bbls whiskey, 100 do do flour, 40 do do pork.

New York—Per ship Handsville—210 bales cotton, 1166 hides, 400 kegs lard, 259 pigs lead, 38 hhds tobacco, 1 hhd sugar, 15 bbls molasses, 420 do pork, &c.

—Per ship Louisa—210 bales cotton, 112 hhds tobacco, 200 bbls molasses, 100 do lard, 225 kegs lard, 491 bbls pork, 37 do flour, 300 cases hams, 192 kegs do, &c.

—Per schr Eva—50 bbls pork, 300 kegs lard.

Philadelphia—Per ship Roanoke—117 hhds tobacco, 106 bales cotton, 46 bbls tallow, 50 do soap, 40 do sugar, 12 bbls molasses, 810 do spirits turpentine, 100 kegs do lard, 218 bbls beef and pork, 224 pigs lead, and merchandise.

Richmond—Per ship Long Island—201 bbls whiskey, 50 do pork, 177 hhds bacon, 33 bales wool.

Boston—Per schr Chas Henry—700 bbls flour, 20 do pork, 8 kegs lard, &c.

Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—41 bbls flour, late provisions and furniture.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Monumental Wave—

Mangorda—Per schr Marion—92 hides, 6,700 lb peccan, 1, 2 bales deer skins, 1 bale wool, 1 box wax, 1 box tallow, 1 box beeswax, 29 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 200 Buckner, Stevenson & co, 10 Oakey, Dupuy & co, 4 Fulton & co, 23 T C Hawkins.

Pensacola—Per steamboat Edward Shippen from Louisville—12 bbls whiskey, 8 Hall, White Isaacs & co, 4 do Lewis Kennedy, 1 Vairan & co, 137 sacks corn, 1 Dabbin, 10 bales hay, 1 N & J Dick & co, 10 do W & S Montgomery, 1 bale cotton.

Per steamboat Bogue Homa from Bayou de Glaize—146 bales cotton, J J Plauche & co, 12 A Ledoux & co, 20 A Bacon & co, 20 Payne & Arcenaux & co, 60 A Lamos & White, 6 Burr & Satterlee, 14 Fortain, Sellers & Dupeler, 1 Burr, Watts & co, 1 Kirkman, Abernethy & Hamp, 20 H Furman, 5 Tamworth & Thompson, 25 J R Conner, 29 J McBride, 1 Capt Waring.

Per steamboat Pocahontas from St Louis—32 kegs lard, 1 R Shaw & co, 8 bbls tallow, 1 do soap, 1 do beeswax, 1 do candles, 1 do sundries, 8 kegs tallow, 1 do Wm Wallace, 1 do Jas Dunlap, 1 do Polk & co, 33 Smith & Jacobs, 11 kegs lard, 1 do H Washington, 4 boxes tobacco, 50 bbls pork, 112 pigs lead, 1 do Bernard Hall, 1 do Valentine & Sandford, 1 bbl beeswax, 6 do Jas Fleming, 30 bbls flour, 1 do Jas Kee, 25 bags pork, Sc Mette, Boyle & co, 50 sacks corn, 1 do A Harmon, 1 do Sampson & Wiggins & Dabbin, 1 bbl tobacco, 139 do pork, Lindley & Russell, 22 kegs lard, Taylor & Ferguson, 1 bale cotton, 1 box, 20 bbls pork R Dunlap, 119 bbls pork, &c, to sundries.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—30 hhds tobacco, 1 do molasses, Lamb & N Thompson, 10 bbls flour, J H Lorentzen & co, 2 do Jas Robinson & co, 50 sacks corn, 9 G W Squires, 10 bales cotton A Rivarick & co, 3 mats, R A Lamar.

Per steamboat Victorian from Batesville—12 bales cotton, 1 do skins, 4 hhds tobacco, 1,000 skins, W S Brown, 6 bbls corn, O M Lee, sundries.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Josephine—Lemuel Pope, C W Pope, Jas H Morris, V Duvall, Hunt & co, J Aspect, Taylor & Harrison, Bevan, J A Merritt, W Vance, J Wilson, Wm Wright, Pope, Richards & Montgomery, P Allsop, W W Mills, Dodds & Robertson, P B Kilbing, F Pascal, A Fulton & co, H & W Hopkins, Lafayette Jones, Wm Brown, Jas Jones, Jas Lewis, Dunn & Whiting, Inglaine & Eastland, Smith, Rogers & co, R McDowell & co, Yeatman & co, Wm Yeatman, Jas Yeatman, Jas Yeatman, Ferguson & Bailey, Peck & co, J H Greene, J Tarpin & co, Dunlap & Bingham, Lafayette Jones, Hunt & co, Jas Ferguson, Dudley & Nelson, W Jackson & co, J D Dunn, Prentiss & Brown, F R Shaw & co, Morgan & co, Wm Simmons, Gentile, Spiers & co, Jas Wilson, Wm Wright, Jas Lee, Lott Peck, Price, Johnson & co, Lubean, W Scribner, J W White & co, Sackett & co, J Sage & co, Stallard & Hartell, Henry Kerr, Washington Hall.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Austerlitz, Brown, for Havre, F Perrett
Ship Creole, Dillingham, for Havre, Hon H S Magoon
Ship Huntsville, Eldridge, for New York, J E Woodward
Ship Louisa, Mulford, for New York, Stevens, Tucker & co
Brig Renown, Watson, for Philadelphia, N F Coolidge
Schooner Savannah, Wade, for Galveston, J Sutherland
Barque Albion Lord, Norvell, for Liverpool, E H Rawlins
Brig Long Island, Howe, for Richmond, W H Parks
Brig Leander Pierce, for Havre, A D Bacon
Schooner Eliza, Bakersfield, New York, J R Baldwin
Schooner Port Sumter, (Br) Lenghurst, for Port of Liverpool, Wm Kennedy
Schooner Byron, Pearsall, for Matamoras, D Goldsmith
Schooner Charlotte Ferry, for Pensacola, T C Twitchell
Schooner Charles Henry, Brewster, for Boston, Blodget & Shurtevant.

ARRIVED.

Ton boat Claibornite, Lafitte, from the Passes—towed to ships Johnson and John Cadmus, barque Adelaide, Elizabeth Hagoman—brought up barque Josephine and schr Maria.

Ton boat Transportation, Baldwin, from the Passes—towed down ship Diadem—brought up ships Mary and Henry Tuke.

Ton boat Star, Heaton, from the Passes—towed up ships Johnson and John Washington—brought up ship Monumental London.

Ship St Mary, Foster, 19 days from New York—to Paul Law.

Ship Henry Tyler, Barstow, 18 days from Glasgow—ballast master.

Ship London, Patten, 19 days from Boston—to J Parker.

Barque Josephine, Johnson, 16 days from Philadelphia—to J D Degnere.

Schr Maria Tucker, 7 days from Matagorda—to master.

Steamboat John Armstrong, Strock, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Pocahontas, Haring, from St Louis.

Steamboat Georgia Armstrong, from Tchula.

Steamboat Edwin Shippen, Bussell, from Louisville.

Steamboat Bogue Homa, Warring, from Bayou de Glaize.

Steamboat Victoria, Brown, from Batesville (Ark.)

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Portsmouth, Apr 5, ship New England.

Cleared at Boston 7 ultimo, ship Vermont.

Hence at Mobile, April 9, packet Comet and Wave.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Victoria—W L McGrath, N Brasher, B Mallard, J Swan.

Per steamboat Bogue Homa—Mrs Bass and child, M Rebel, Z Lewis, W Sheridan, C Moore, L Lacour, I Daly, P McBride, Capt Barton, J Taxey, J A Smith, B Dufaure, A Arlin, Duncan, Mrs Duncan, Miss Duncan and daughter, W Fabre, two brothers.

Per steamboat Orange, J Thomas, Capt Wilson, Reardin, Hunt, Gentlebaugh, J H Lee, J M Lewis, W Pope, A Bree, F Archer, Marshall, J M Piper, A Porter, J C Coleman, Lieut Lee, Lieut Beasley, J J McGraine.

Per steamboat Edward Shippen, Capt Bailey—Mrs Bailey, Colclough, Russell, James Dawson, E A Hewson, Mrs R Hamilton, J Gallagher, J W Quigley, Sherrin, Williamson, Mosly, Lapsley, Gardner.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Josephine, from Marseilles, and Eleanor from Bordeaux, are requested to inform the Mayor that they have injured the Customhouse, and have entered their goods on the levee.

BOUTIN, GALLY & Co, 79 Toulouse st

(☞ H & M GOODMAN, who has lately arrived in this city from Europe, respectfully inform all the cotton trade, that they will be ready for the coming season, and hope for a share of patronage, by strict attention to their interests, and the advantage of all concerned. 4 21

☞ The steamer VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, from Havana, will commence to discharge this morning, at Mandeville street. Consignees are requested to be in attendance with their permits, and attended to the receipt of their goods. 4 21 R GRONING & Co

(☞ DEZAUCHE, Dentist, removes teeth and artificial pieces, and cures all sickness at his Office, Tremé Market No 10. 4 14

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Gen. Net Agents, New York.

BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Deposits and Stock certificates Checks, Drafts, &c, procured with the same style as at their office in New York, on the usual terms.

Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.

Commercial Bank Building.

WOOD for sale at $3 per cord, in blocks from New Orleans at R Trotter's Plantation. 4 13 6

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK at sixty days sight for sale by WOOD & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

Sperm Candles, Oil and Soap for sale by PETERS & WHEARD, 34 Old Levee

RICE, 100 bags Carolina and 300 do Rangoon, Imp. for sale by R GRONING & Co

CARAVANSAS INDIGO, 30 serrons for sale by R GRONING & Co

RICE, 100 bags prime Carolina, in store and for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

PEPPER and Spices, in store and for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 26 Gravier st

AFRICAN SEGARS, 200 thousand, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

RICE, 100 bags in store and for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

WHITE BEANS, 100 bbls in store for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LARD—200 kegs superior, in store and for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

SOAP FAGGING—100 bales in store and for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 26 Gravier st

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls boiled, for sale by

TURPENTINE—10 bbls spirits turpentine, for sale by

WINDOW GLASS—300 Boxes, for sale by

WINE, DOUCE—50 cases red port, just from London for sale by FRAIN, 56 Customhouse st

RICE—15 bbls New England rice, for sale by A GOW, 26 Bienville st

RICE—150 cwt superior tierced hams, for sale by A GOW, 26 Bienville st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1841.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The question whether Congress will be enabled to charter a National Bank, at the ensuing session, is not easily solved; because it is difficult to determine whether there will be a majority in both branches of the national legislature in favor of that measure. Should the elections yet to take place terminate as the Republican party have right to expect, there will be a nominal whig majority of 40 in the House of Representatives. We say a *nominal* majority, inasmuch as the known hostility of a number of whigs of the Southern States to a National Bank, renders their support of a bill to incorporate such an institution more than doubtful. There are, for instance, nine members from Georgia whose position on this momentous subject is highly uncertain; and with a knowledge of the hints thrown out by several of them during the late session, we are not unprepared to behold the entire phalanx wheeling round and firing their artillery at the project. From Virginia, too, we have something to fear—Two, at least, of her whig delegation, (Messrs. Mallory and Garland) have openly avowed their opposition to a bank. Dr. Butler, the only whig member from South Carolina, will, more than probably, be found siding with the impracticable abstractionists of the Old Dominion. Nevertheless, we anticipate no powerful numerical ascendancy in the popular branch of Congress, that the defection of the Ultra State Rights, Southern fragment of the Whig strength, will not be sufficient to defeat the passage of a properly framed Bank Bill.

Its destination in the Senate is, however, still more equivocal. Were this august body represented in accordance with the decision of the people at the late presidential election, there would not remain a shadow of a doubt as to its policy. Or could the tenacious and grasping clinging to office, characteristic of locofocoism, be annihilated, and those refractory senators who shamelessly misrepresent their States, be instructed to obey the fiat of the people, or resign, the passage of a bill to incorporate a United States Bank would be no longer problematical. But these consummations cannot be at once accomplished, and the regeneration of the United States Senate is not yet complete. As that body is at present constituted, it will stand at the opening of the extra session thus: Whigs, 29; Locofocos, 22; (and vacancy from Tennessee, which cannot be filled until next winter.) There will, therefore, be a whig majority of *seven* in the United States Senate. When the question of a United States Bank comes up, the two Virginia senators, (Messrs. Rives and Alexander,) will, in all probability, be found among its opponents. The whig majority will be thus reduced to three. The course of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, is unceasing. If the events of the last eight years have carried with them lessons of wisdom—if the blundering and grossest quackery of the Jackson and Van Buren administrations have taught him the inefficacy of financial experimentalists—if the love of country be fraught with stronger incentives to action than the fear of being taunted with inconsistency by his quondam associates, he will secure, by his vote, the adoption of the vitally important measure. Should, however, Mr. Tallmadge prefer acting with those who have pursued his late path such unenviable notoriety, the fate of the bill will then depend on the solitary vote of Col. Preston. No man doubts his patriotism; no one is ignorant of his opinions. But a deliberate, wide-spread and studious effort is even now making in South Carolina, by primary assemblies in every parish, to compel this distinguished statesman to vote against a National Bank. Not recognizing, herself, the doctrine of instruction, South Carolina meantly seeks to force her representative within its paralyzing influence. We believe that Col. Preston refuses to acknowledge the right of instruction, and so believing, he will act as his conscience may dictate. In this event, a bill to incorporate a National Bank may pass.

It is barely within the limits of possibility that one or two of the Locofoco senators representing whig States, may yield obedience to a doctrine which they have ever brawlingly maintained. They are huge sticklers for the right of instruction—the people of New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and other States, now grossly misrepresented, would soon render the passage of the bill through the Senate certain, if their delegates in that body would vote the sentiment of their constituents.

Orleans Theatre.—The *Bayaderes* was performed at this Theatre on Tuesday evening, in the most exquisite manner conceivable. The singing was excellent and Fanny Elsler's dancing was superior beyond a parallel to her performances at the *St. Charles*. The imagination could not add a beauty to the shy dance, and her astonishing efforts in the final scene were really bewildering.

The machinery of the stage worked most admirably giving enchanting effect to the brilliancy of the piece. We have never seen a ballet so perfectly rendered in all its parts.

It would be improper in a notice of the *Bayaderes* to omit a just tribute to the singing of Madlle Calve. *Nathalie* is played to night—a part in which the Parisian distinguished herself so decidedly at the *St. Charles*.

Views of New Orleans.—Mr. Mugray, a well known publisher, is now in this city for the purpose of adding a view of the city of New Orleans to his great work entitled "Views of the cities of the United States." Of his qualifications for this labor every one may judge who will examine several views already completed and exhibited at Mr. Levy's book store. We learn from Mr. Mugray that the "View of New Orleans" will be taken from a point above Algiers, commanding a full and faithful prospect, and will be finely engraved on copper and colored. Mr. M. is a publisher of established reputation, and we have no doubt his work will be in every respect worthy attention.

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞ By a meeting of the Native American Association, held at the citizens of New Orleans, on Monday evening, 19th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements to commemorate the death of the president of the United States, Edward Rawlin in the chair, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to select an orator, reported that Charles K. Johnson, Esq. had consented to deliver a public address.

K. W. TELFAIR, Sec.

J. R. Walton, J. W. Stillwell,
P. N. Wedge, P. W. Farrar,
J. Williams.

Distressing Accident and Loss of Life—The steamer Victoria picked up a woman and child 25 miles above the mouth of Black River, after having floated on a snag nearly 5 hours. Her name is Mrs. Latterell, and it appears that a party of seven persons were coming down Pawhattan, when the canoe capsized, drowning 5 individuals, viz a young man by the name of Pebert, a boy named J. Gray, a young woman and a little boy, and a baby of Mrs. Latterell. A subscription to the amount of $50 was promptly made for the latter and her boat.

☞ The elections in Virginia for members of the Legislature and members of Congress take place this day. But little excitement appears to exist, and we fear the vote will be small. If the whigs turn out, they are certain to carry 9 out of the 21 congressional districts by which they will maintain their present strength in Congress. They have also a very fair chance of succeeding in three more. We think it more than likely they will secure a majority in both branches of the Legislature. It will, however, depend entirely on the vote. The whigs *can* succeed if they will.

North Carolina.—The Raleigh *Register* says, that out of eight Van Buren members of the last Congress from North Carolina, *six have declined* standing a poll at the coming election. It is probable that others of the party may offer in their places, but the fact itself is significant of slight chances of success.

☞ We have received a number of the *Louisville Weekly Journal*, a sheet of gigantic proportions, and unexceptionable typographical appearance. It contains all the reading matter of the six daylies, and has been enlarged to give room to much important and interesting agricultural information. "*May its shadow never be less.*"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

James Perrine, Mobile, Alabama, in the place of John B. Hogan.

Edward Brooks, Detroit, Michigan, in the place of John McDonald.

Jonathan Roberts, Philadelphia, vice Calvin Blythe.

SURVEYOR.

J. Washington Tyson, Philadelphia, in the place of George W. Aiter.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Bela Badger, Philadelphia, in the place of John Hood.

MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

This gentleman has published a letter in the Philadelphia *Nation at Gazette* of the 10th inst. in relation to the unexplained cotton operations of the U. S. Bank, which is too lengthy to transfer to our columns and we therefore content ourselves with a brief summary of the sale. This document is the first of a series of letters which will probably open the way to a long and laborious controversy. We presume that our readers are acquainted with the facts set forth by the committee of investigation and the mode which was adopted in order to bring these various matters to light. To our mind they appear to have been conducted with perfect impartiality and a desire to do no more than justice to all parties concerned. But the main topic of the letter relates to the *cotton business* and we perceive that the statements it contains are somewhat at variance with those furnished by the report. This is not a fitting occasion, nor do we wish to discuss the advisedness of these cotton purchases; the letter speaks for itself and is framed with the view of showing that the transactions were entered into for the purpose of aiding the bank and not rendered subservient to private interest. Whatever the errors of judgment that directed these movements, we would fain absolve the individual that heads this article from any defect of integrity.

The letter opens with severe complaints on the course which the committee thought proper to pursue, and laments particularly that he was excluded from all intercourse with that body, which left him unable to meet any argument in a fair and open way. Mr. Biddle regrets this the more on account of the bank itself, from which although separated, he still professes sincere interest for, and further adds that he had prepared with great industry what he deemed the means of reviving its prosperity and which he had intended to submit to the stockholders.

In repelling so he says a long and complicated story that the Bank of the U. S. speculated largely in cotton and lost a great deal of money by it, to his own expression he says "It seems unkind to disturb so established a fact—but the truth is, that during my connection with the bank, is never owned a bale of cotton—and will not I believe lose a single dollar by any operation in cotton, unless by great mismanagement hereafter. That whole matter has always been to me a source of so much pride; from its benefits to the bank and to the country, that I take pleasure in writing the real history of it."

Mr. B. now reverts to the disastrous commercial crisis of 1837, the issuing of bonds on the part of the Bank to relieve the mercantile community of New York, and the means which had to be provided to meet these liabilities. Up to that period, the writer says that the only mode of doing so was by the purchase of bills drawn at the South on the shipments of produce—but the utter prostration of credit in that section of the country rendered it highly dangerous to take private bills—for which reason it occurred to him that the purchase of exchange, founded on direct shipments of produce under the control of the Bank, would be the only effectual mode of avoiding these risks. He accordingly urged the mercantile part of the Directors to engage in that undertaking; but finding none of them disposed to large operations, determined on carrying it out himself. It is from this to our readers that Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys acted as intermediaries on the part of the Bank, and that large quantities of cotton were bought in the Southern markets in the summer of 1837, which netted a very handsome profit, and which is put down in round numbers at $500,000. The subsequent purchases did not turn out so well, which was principally owing to the cotton being forced on a falling market, in order to save the tottering credit of the institution in Europe. This latter circumstance is proved by a correspondence, accompanying the letter, between Mr. Jaudon and Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, and likewise between T. Dunlap, Esq. and Bevan & Humphreys. This last letter authorises the Liverpool house alluded to, "to raise funds by the sale of any or all the merchandize consigned to them, and if this sale should be attended *by any sacrifice on its end*."—Mr. Dunlap, as President of the Bank, farther writes—"we will make up the difference, and that the *same difference will be made up on that they have already sold*."

Mr. Biddle then consults Chancellor Kent, who in a written answer to that effect, gives it as his opinion that Mr. B. is not liable for the subsequent losses incurred—that is, the difference between loss and gain—amounting to about $300,000. Mr. B authorized a friend of his to treat with the committee on the subject, and a wish was expressed on the part of the latter, to have the affairs amicably arranged. The reply was, that under all the circumstances the claims could not be recognised, and that it would merely be paid from an unwillingness to have a controversy with the Bank. Texas Sterling Bonds were then selected by the committee, and the arrangement was so concluded. We copy the concluding passage of Mr. Biddle's letter, explaining his views on the occasion

"Accordingly the deficiency was provided for in the way—the other parties settled for their respective shares, and thus the whole over advance was refunded by giving securities which may be more or less easily convertible, but which cannot fail, I should think, to replace the whole of the over advance. As to the securities—those of Texas—they are at this moment worth far more than the stock of the Bank itself, and it happens, opportunely enough, that I have this very day heard from Europe of the success of the Texian loan, which secures the payment of these bonds, as Mr. Jaudon anticipated.

Now the payment of mine was wholly gratuitous I would not pay until I had ascertained and asserted my rights—and having done that I voluntarily yielded them. The committee said that they wished it settled amicably. Undoubtedly they did—for they knew that unless I chose to pay they could force me to pay a dollar. I actually paid these $20,000 dollars, which I was not under the slightest obligation to pay—which Chancellor Kent declared neither law nor equity made it necessary to pay, and in doing it I thought I was giving a strong proof how far ancient and kindly recollections of the Bank would prevail over all selfish considerations. Perhaps I should have been wiser—certainly I should have been richer—had I abstained from a generosity which has been so ill requited."

Such is the history of this cotton operation. It consisted merely in this—that the bank, accustomed to buy bills of exchange on private credit, resolved for greater precaution, to buy private credit was very unsafe, to buy only from a known party on real shipments of produce. This lasted about twelve months, and when it was over, it being found that the bank had advanced for these cottons more than they realized, in consequence of the conduct of the Bank itself, the process interest was funded the money. Yet this transaction, simple, straightforward and public, is perverted into a mystrious and rumous speculation.

To *morrow* I will explain to you another matter, and in the meantime remain with great respect and esteem,

N. BIDDLE.

The Covington Advocate says, we understand that a negro man, the property of Mr. A. C. Hosmer, of this place, who it was supposed had run away, was found floating in the river, near the steamboat landing, where he is supposed to have been drowned.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize his righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in it in past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement particularly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community by recommending, and I do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of his providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISIANA VERSUS MISSOURI.

By the proportions of the steamboat Louisiana, built at New Albany, Indiana, as given in the Louisville City Gazette, it would appear that the Missouri is not as she was supposed to be when here, the large st boat on the Western Waters. Her proportions are as follow:

Length on deck,	233 feet
Breadth of beam,	30 do
Depth of hold,	8½ do
Width including guards,	59 do
Diameter of wheel,	32 do
Buckets,	12 do
Measurement,	660 tons.

The Louisiana, according to the Louisville Gazette, is somewhat larger, and of different proportions.—Her dimensions are stated thus:

The length of keel,	200 feet straight.
Breadth of beam,	36 do
Length of deck,	231½ do
Depth of hold,	10 do
Width including guards,	60 do
Diameter of wheel,	28 do
Measurement,	720 tons.

The Gazette states that during the present season the Louisiana has loaded at New-Orleans a cargo of upwards of 1100 tons—the largest ever carried on the Mississippi. Between this and her measurement, there is so great a di[illegible] the correctness of [illegible] appeared at Louisville a few days [illegible] destination.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, April 12, 1841.

Yesterday (being Sabbath) new honors were paid to the memory of the late president in all the churches in the metropolis. It was the day for administering the sacrament in many of these, and the addresses on the solemnity and importance of the sacred communion were well mingled with allusions to him who professed such a reverence for all observances of religion, and whose pathway to the grave was smoothed and illumined by its consolations. The pulpits and desks of most of the churches were shrouded in mourning. Some of the discourses were peculiarly eloquent. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer of Albany, a son of the patroon, preached a most interesting sermon on the occasion in the First Presbyterian Church, of which the ladies of General Harrison's family were members. President Tyler and his sons, the secretary of war, the secretary of the treasury, the post master general and attorney general were present; so also were the male relatives of the deceased now in this city, and a large assembly of auditors.

Many interesting incidents in the life of General Harrison, illustrative of his private and public character, were recounted, and the narrative of the last hours and closing scenes of his career, melted all hearts and drew tears of sympathy and regret.

Besides other things, it was mentioned that the General had enjoyed the advantages of a religious education from a most pious mother. During his recent visit to the spot of his birth and the old family mansion in Virginia, he delighted to show his friends "his mother's grave," the chosen in which she used to retire for her devotions, the very corner in which she used to sit reading her bible, and where she taught him, in childhood, to pray to God on his knees—the impressions there made on his young mind never were effaced, and for the last twenty years he has never retired to rest without reading a portion of the holy scriptures.

General Harrison was very much surprised to find that there was not a *bible* in the president's house. He declared that it ought to constitute a part of the furniture, and that out of the first appropriation made for the executive mansion, he would cause to be purchased the best copy that could be procured, and to be written in it, "*To the president of the United States from the people of the United States.*" His reverence for the Sabbath was indicated by his constant attendance on divine worship, and his withdrawing from all secular employment and cares the retirement of his own chamber, for religious study or meditation, to the quiet of his domestic circle. On the Sabbath after his inauguration, many of his political friends called to pay their respects to him; as usual, he said to his family that he should "this evening, and that Sunday evening must be his own." The next Sunday evening came, he lay on his bed, and on the day some of the foreign ministers called and he was denied to them. The same evening one of his political friends came in—he could not dissipate his annoyance at their general intrusion, and very soon made an apology for a long have of them, setting off for Cincinnati. Half a most hurry to save an hour's time, except Sundays.

I have mentioned these little incidents because I believe that amidst the general mourning, they will be interesting and soothing to his religious friends in every quarter of the Union.

The exclusive desire to have daily consultations with the president at his lodgings—Brown's Hotel—for he has not yet taken possession of the White House. The utmost horror is prevalent among them. No new appointments have yet been announced. Indeed the secretary is upon the eve of a hurried and hasty departure for his home, preparatory to the stated the business in the dull real departments.

It is very amusing to witness the manner in which President Tyler is treated by the editors of the Richmond Enquirer and other papers of a like character. They are particularly anxious that he should jump into their canoe and paddle down stream with them. They indeed truly proclaim that he is with them in all principles, and that he will not dare to throw himself on the "Jackson and Van Buren democracy for support. Oh! oh! It will sound really like Blair, Kendal and Ritchie are fearing no doubt they would prove that there is a perfect identity of principle and sentiment between them. If so, why did they not support him at the late election, in preference to

"Monsieur Dumpsey
Killed Tarmusey,"

who was ridiculously in favor of internal improvements, national bank, tariff, &c.

The Globe is anxious to *disclaim* any intention of a national bank in certain points, but Mr. Tyler's address. It refers to the passage I quoted in my last letter, and which has given abundant satisfaction in this quarter.

It is reported that president Tyler will invoke the action of congress on the current old the currency. It will leave it to the legislative authority to concert a measure for the restoration of sound circulating medium. It is believed that should a national bank be deemed by congress necessary and proper to accomplish this object, it will not refuse his sanction to the measure. The Globe says, "Rumors are afloat, remarks on the subject, and the conjecture referring to the future of the republic are shown and that no longer of the following extract from the inaugural address of president Madison, December, 1816:

"For the interests of the country in general, as well as the purposes of the country, it is essentially the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use wherever it may circulate. *The constitution has entrusted congress exclusively with the power of creation and regulation of money. I trust that congress will find the authority which they exercised in the last session in creation of the power, gave every promise of success.* The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices that now force life, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to their measures."

It would not be wonderful if president Tyler had in his mind these and other passages of Madison.—There is certainly a remarkable identity of thought and opinion between the address and the avowed principles of that illustrious man. The country will repose in the hope that he will not hesitate to follow the obscure monitor of the "*Father of the Union*," Virginia position changing for the currency what Washington Madison and Monroe sanctioned, but a country restored to its pristine well supplied the act and his name will be handed down to posterity inscribed with the highest reputation and the best honors which freemen can bestow.

[*Correspondence of the N. Orleans Gazette*]

New York, Sunday, P. M.

The procession yesterday was one of the most lentiny and respectable I ever witnessed. A snow storm, however, which commenced about the time the head of the column reached Union Place, dispersed the greater portion of the vast well as the spectators that were gathered to observe it. The motion is Mr Fitzhughs seen was crowded into sequence of the storm.

The British Queen was launched by ashes to tide, and sailed this morning at 10 o'clock.

No business was transacted yesterday.

Arrived to day—ship Florida, Pratt, Apalachicola

Ship Jessore, Nelson, Havre.

Ship St James, Soler, London.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, April 13, 1841.

The feeling of Baltimore on the late bereavement, manifested itself yesterday in the strongest manner—The call for a meeting of the citizens was responded to in the midst of a violent snow storm, by a large concourse of citizens in the rotunda of the Exchange. But one sentiment pervaded the citizens assembled on the occasion, a deep solemn sense of the great loss the nation had sustained, and a determination to shew, by public demonstration, the view in which it was held by the citizens of Baltimore. In this meeting party bickerings were forgotten—and but one motive seemed to actuate all who were present—to vie with each other in showing regard for the late President—The proceedings of the meeting are published in the American of this morning to which I refer you.

THE MARKETS.

Cattle.—The supply of beef cattle has been much larger to day than in a week—and the stock on hand of fine quality—120 head were taken by the butchers at $6 50 to $7 75 per 100 lbs—live hogs, $5 25 to $5 50 per 100 lb.

Flour—There is no change in Howard street flour holders are asking $4 62½ for good common brands—No sales to report—City Mills, $4 62½—Susquehanna $4 62½

Grain—Wheat, prime red 95 a 100 cents—Sales of white corn at 45 a 46 cts, and of yellow at 48 a 49 cts—Maryland rye 50 cts, Pennsylvania 55 cts—Oats, scarce, 30 cts—strait prime clover seed $4 25 a $4 50 bushel in small lots—Timothy $2 75 to $3.

Provisions—Baltimore packed mess beef sold today at $12 5-7, and prime at $10 50, Prime $8 50 Sales of prime pork at $9 62½—I hear of nothing doing in mess—Bacon—Baltimore cured hams, 10 to 10½ cts—Middlings, 8½ cts—Western smoked, fair to prime quality, 6 to 6½ cts—hams of the same description at 8½ cts, Middlings, 7½ cts, Shoulders, 6 to 6½ cts—Western lard, No. 1 in kegs, 8 cents.—Butter—there is nothing doing,—the price the same as my last

Whiskey—I quote hhds at 20 cents—and barrels at 22 cents.

CIN INNATI, Louisville and Illinois money for sale by E L Tyler & co, 4 Bienville st

CARACAS INDIGO—30 serrons for sale by R GRONING & Co

PORK—Prime and Mess pork, cured entirely on hand, for sale by A D BURAND, 9 Bienville st

DEMIJOHNS—3 gallon cordial for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 30 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on New York, at 60 days, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 30 Poydras st

LARD—2000 kegs lard, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

SOAP—100 boxes No 1 and 2 soap, in store and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 59 Gravier st

SPANISH DOUBLOONS—100 for sale by CUCULLU, LAFAYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

SICILY MADEIRA—5 casks, in store and for sale by A S BARKER, 69 Common st.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

CARTS, DRAYS & WHEELBARROWS—For sale low by J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

COFFEE & SUGAR—200 bags prime green Havana coffee, and 100 barrels white Havana sugar, for sale by CUCULLU, LAFAYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

LEAD—205 pigs lead landing from steamboat Gentilitz, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co

COFFEE—2 bags green Havana coffee landing from steamship Natchez, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 30 Common st

HAVANA SEGARS—100,000 Havana segars, of the best brands, and of all descriptions, for sale by A BURAND, 9 Bienville st

THE subscriber informs the public that in virtue of a power received at Bordea