NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the "Plough Coffee house," kept by Mr. Smith, at the corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets. For celerity it was discovered very soon, and submitted be more it had proceeded beyond the room in which it originated. But little damage was done.

CITY WORKHOUSE.

Will not some member of the general council take this subject in hands; give to it his serious attention and prepare a plan for the erection of a workhouse and a system for its discipline to be submitted at the next meeting of the three municipalities? The crowded state of our jails bears ample testimony to the necessity of such an institution; and a reform which at times lays itself to the consideration of the council lost on account of its humanity and economy should not be disregarded.

There is an evident inconsistency in the law, as now administered. A man is imprisoned for vagrancy and supported in idleness. He is sent to jail because he will not work for a living, and there maintained at the public cost. It is certainly a solecism in policy to make idleness an offence and punish it by keeping the offender from work. About four hundred prisoners are now supported by taxing the community for their daily sustenance. Their labor would or might be made available had the city a workhouse. Either their habits and morals would be improved by discipline. The occupants of the prison relieve the tediousness of confinement by plotting mischief. Doubtless extensive partnerships in robbery have been formed in jail, and the details of conducting the business there concerted. Were the prisoners compelled to work during the day, and confined in separate apartments at night, these schemes could not be perfected. They would moreover be healthy and robust; and a termination of their imprisonment used to work long, would not be compelled to beg or steal as many are now, who are turned out upon society, broken down in spirit, constitution and character, pennyless, friendless and hopeless.

In an economical point of view, the saving to the public by such a system may be thus ascertained:—All the daily charge of subsisting a man in jail to the value of labor per day, multiply that sum by the number of working days in the year, and the product will be the amount saved upon each prisoner. This sum when again multiplied by the average number of prisoners will be swollen to an enormous amount. From this the current expenses of the establishment will have to be deducted from it; but they will be trifling in comparison with the receipts.

If any member of the council will examine this system in all its bearings, he will become satisfied that no subject approaching it in importance can engage his attention as an officer of the city. And should he be able to procure its adoption, he might well congratulate himself as a public benefactor.

THE PROSPECT.

The people every where seem to be startled to a sense of the danger impending over our free institutions. Every where we see them gallantly contending for principle; and the most animating and encouraging symptom of our political regeneration, is in finding the honest yeomanry of the country renouncing the support of a corrupt and tyrannical administration, and abandoning a party when they find they can only adhere to it by a sacrifice of principle. In 1840 the administration will not have so much as a resting place, and we shall then present to the world the moral spectacle of a free people rising, as it were, en masse, and rebuking its public servants, through the peaceful and legal instrumentality of the ballot box, for having gone contrary to those restraints thrown around them by the constitution, and for having dared to set up the will of the executive against the will of the people. What in other countries would have caused civil war and intestine commotion, shaking to its foundation, if not overturning, social order, will here be reformed by the will of the people, the true source of all power—from which the government springs, and to which it is properly held to be strictly accountable.

Theorists indulge in speculations on the weakness and corruption of popular forms of government. This is well good where the mass of the people are ignorant, passionate, and degraded; but where, as in the United States, they are intelligent, dispassionate, capable of estimating their invaluable free institutions—determined to sustain them at all hazards—elevated in principle, and preferring honest independence to the favors of patronage, and the degrading dependence on political power—when it comes to a contest for principle the result cannot be doubtful. We never have the darkest days of delusion, despaired of the republic for a moment lost our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people; and we believe now, strictly as we believe in the truth of the holy writ, that they will prove nobly true to themselves, and to the rich heritage bequeathed them by their fathers of the revolution.

They must expect, however, a most vigorous, determined, and bitter opposition, from the adherents of falling party. No effort will be spared by which the influence of this administration is to be continued; and flattery, cajoling, or promise is to be left untried by which the people may be deluded into ruin. The issue is not, as the tory prints falsely affirm, between a national bank and the government, but between a subjectory and the people—between placing the whole revenue of the United States in the power of the president investing him at once with the purse and sword, and enabling him to triumph over all the restrictions of the constitution, and to render himself independent of the authorities. This is the issue which the people are called to decide upon. Let them reply in a voice loud as thunder to settle the question forever, that the country will have none of it. That they will so reply, admits of no doubt. The immense change in public sentiment has already alarmed the magician, and the hope begins to flag thrown a little ahead, shows the plunder-seeks of Kinderhook, which in 1840 he is destined to visit. So may it ever be with presidents who depart from the high ideal office in the gift of a free and enlightened people into a mere political party engine, to carry out obnoxious measures, by which power, irresponsible and undelegated, may be placed in the hands of the wanton oppressor and injury of the innocent, and so, also, may it be with representatives in congress, who, elected for high national purposes, shall sacrifice every thing for a share of executive favor, and render a renunciation of the rights of the people for a share of the crumbs which may fall from the treasury. Rather, let barter, a crust of bread and a draught of cold water in the spirit of conscious integrity and self nobly discharged, than all the delicacies of the merchant's kitchen, and the produce of all the farms that could reach from New Orleans to Kinderhook.

A SIGN.

We have heretofore alluded to the encomium passed on Mr Clay, by the Charleston Courier, a supporter of the present administration. More recently, the Columbia Telescope, a *state rights* paper, conducted with considerable ability, in a long article in which the respective merits of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay are discussed, and the question as to the real position of South Carolina in the presidential controversy argued, expresses itself in these terms: "we think this state always thought, that we ought not to prefer Mr. Van Buren; we think, also, that, as between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, the latter is entitled to the most decided preference."

This language affords additional evidence of the progress which the statesman of Kentucky is every day making in the affections of the south. It likewise furnishes pregnant testimony that the tergiversations of John C. Calhoun have not impelled the entire state of South Carolina to shuffle off by a single effort their ancient grudge against Mr. Van Buren and to become at once his firm, fast and faithful adherents. There are journals in that gallant but misguided state, that are distinguished by political independence of such is the Columbia Telescope, a paper which while pushing state rights to the most latitudinarian and dangerous extent to which the doctrine has been carried, will neither relinquish at the bidding of Mr. Calhoun, its deep-rooted and insurmountable objections to the present executive, nor refuse an impartial hearing to the claims of his opponent, which if not satisfied the south that he is its true and steadfast champion. It would, perhaps, be stretching too much to conclude that the vote of South Carolina will be given to the whig candidate for the presidency, should that candidate be HENRY CLAY; but the frequent developements we have lately had of a disposition to do justice the belief, that that state will scarcely bestow her electoral suffrages upon Martin Van Buren. Time was that the name of Mr Clay was never mentioned unless coupled with execrations. He is now associated with eulogy.

It is remarkable with what ridiculous pertinacity the tory focus will cling to exploded and refuted charges against political opponents. The "Democratic or Right Republicans" of Virginia, and other southern Democrats, still adhere to that mere shadow of their misdeeds, Mr. Clay's abolitionism. The former is the meanness and disingenuousness to make it the political capital during the late elections. This, however, is but a novel illustration of the ancient and well approved policy of the party. False issues, lies and foul marks, which have no real existence, a constant recurrence to thread bare and hackneyed accusations, these are the principal weapons of the administration. In regard to Mr. Clay's opinions, a perusal of the Pulaski Inquirer, of Dr. Channing's strictures on Mr. Clay, and of the various declarations put forth by the abolitionist emancipation presses, would soon convince the most sceptical, not only that Mr. Clay is considered as opposed utterly and irreconcilably to the designs of the abolitionists, but that his able and unanswerable speech on that subject is looked upon as a most dangerous blow against the doctrines of the sect, and consequently difficult to parry, as to call forth the most vigorous efforts of its strongest champions. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig observes that a caricature has been got out at the north, representing Mr. Clay, with his foot upon the neck of a black man, and congratulated by John C. Calhoun. In south, the fanatics are the deadly foes to Mr. Clay whom they now regard as leagued inseparably with the southern and slave holding states, and fighting with them the great battle against their incendiary attempts. Yet in the face of the detestation which Henry Clay has incurred among the abolitionists for his gallant and manly defence of the South, was no southern presses engaged in an effort to prove him friendly to abolitionism. *Pennsylvanian.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The only additional information in regard to this important contest is derived from a slip of the Baltimore American. For members of congress, we learn that in King William county, Scott, (V. B.) was ahead of Hunter, (op.) 71 votes. Dinwiddie, gives a majority of 80 votes for Gholson, (whig,) while Brunswick gives Drumgoole 91 votes.

Allemarle. Mr. Garland's majority over General Gordon, is about 100. Lunen, (locofoco,) is supposed to have beaten Batten, (whig) The result of the contest between Slaughter, (whig,) and Banks, (V. B.) is still uncertain. Spotsylvania county gives the former a majority of forty or fifty votes.—Rives, (loco,) it is presumed is elected, although the town of Petersburg gives a large majority to Pegrame, his opponent. Sussex, Greensville and Prince George throw heavy majorities for the locofoco candidates.

House of delegates:—Richmond city, one whig elected; Henrico county, one whig elected; Chesterfield, one locofoco; Buckingham, two whigs, *probable*;—Dinwiddie, one whig; Sussex, two locos; Surry, one loco; Fauquier, two whigs; Spottsylvania, one conservative; Stafford, one loco; Frederick, two locos; Clarke, one loco; Norfolk borough, one whig; Norfolk county, two whigs; Isle of Wight, one loco; Princess Anne, one whig; Nansemond, one whig; Greensville, one loco; Loudon, three whigs.

The returns are yet too imperfect to warrant a plausible conclusion as to the complexion, either of the congressional delegation or of the legislature. It appears certain that the whigs have lost one member of congress and gained another. The locofocos have not yet gained two members of the house of delegates. It seems quite likely that whichever party obtains the ascendancy in the legislature, will have but a bare majority on board of.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT GIBSON.

We learn by the steamer Clarksville, arrived yesterday, that a fire occurred on the first inst. at Port Gibson, Mississippi, by which were destroyed the bank, courthouse and other public buildings, and about three-fourths of the business part of the town. We were unable to procure any further particulars.

LOSS OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN.

The brig Good Hope, from Matagorda, brings information that the steamer Pontchartrain, captain Hughes, for Tampico, from this port, burst her boilers a few days previous to the 28th ult. and was compelled to rig a jury-mast, and stand for the coast of Texas. She was discovered on the morning of the above date at anchor about 8 miles N. E. of Porto Cabello, with her flag, union down, at the jury mast head. Just as the Good Hope was getting under way two men arrived at the pilot station at Matagorda bay, who stated no one had been killed by the explosion; but that the machinery of the boat had been considerably injured. The pilot at the bay immediately started with the two men to succor the vessel.

It will be remembered that the Pontchartrain was procured at this port for the purpose of affording assistance to the federalists.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamboat Bonaparte arrived yesterday, reports having passed the wreck of steamer *Burlington* in *Chute* no. 24 on the 30th ult. The steamboat Madison was along side. The Bonaparte hailed her and asked if any assistance was needed to which the answer was "none." It appears that on the 29th the Buckeye, while winding, burst both her boilers which were blown overboard, one of them, lodging in the bank; her boiler and hurricane decks, as far aft as the wheels, were completely swept away and torn to pieces. Five or six persons were killed by this deplorable accident. Their names were not ascertained.

GEN HENY, formerly secretary of the Texas navy, arrived in this city a few days since, and has taken lodgings at the St. Charles hotel.

CHRIST BONANAY expiated his crime on the gallows yesterday forenoon.

THE DISTRICT COURT at St. Francisville adjourned last Saturday, after a session unusually laborious and protracted, having rendered one hundred and twenty opinions.

In the parish of Point Coupee in the case of the *state vs. Fish*, accused of the murder of two children the jury rendered a verdict of *guilty of murder in the first degree*; but recommended the criminal to the executive as an object of mercy. We are at a loss to conceive what palliatory circumstances exist to mitigate the atrocity of the crime of which Fish stands convicted. He has been proved guilty of the murder of two innocent and helpless children, to which black deed he was instigated by the basest cupidity. His culpability has been fully established, and his crime is one of the deepest dye, and we do not understand on what plea the mercy of the executive is solicited.

INCENDIARISM AT BATON ROUGE.—Another incendiary effort was made a few days ago, in the town of Baton Rouge, to set fire to the house of Mr. John Huguet. Fortunately the flames were extinguished, before they had effected any serious damage.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

☞ The discourse recently pronounced by John Quincy Adams, in New York, is soon to be published by Samuel Coleman. The volume will likewise contain a full account of the festival, and be embellished with a fine lithograph of the old Federal Hall.

☞ The Queen of England directed Lord Palmerston to send out by the Liverpool, a beautiful portrait of her majesty to Col. William L. Stone, editor of the New York Commercial, as a token of acknowledgment for a copy of his Life of Brandt.

☞ The Cincinnati Republican recommends as a convenient mode of taking a shower bath, to take a wicker basket, fill it with ice, place it on your head, and walk through the streets when the sun is in its meridian.

MICHIGAN.—Free banking has been annulled in Michigan. That state seems to consider that her *Wild Cat* and *Owl Creek* specimens of currency prove that she has made banking rather to free—so free indeed, that hundreds were engaged in the harmless and amusing employment of issuing bank notes predicated of metallic basis whatever.

GOVERNMENT MORALS.—Prentice says "a clerk in one of the post-offices in Washington is writing long letters to prove that defaulters are honest men."

IN NEW YORK.—THE CHARTER ELECTIONS throughout the state of New York prove incontestably that the state is still whig to the core. A statement of the result in all the towns in the state shews that FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE towns have been carried by the whigs, and only *three hundred and ninety-four* by the locofocos, giving a whig majority of FIFTY-FIVE.

A man named WILSON was detected a few days ago at St. Louis in an attempt to swindle a lead merchant out of $7000 by giving him a check for that amount on the bank of Missouri in which he had no funds. He was required to give bail in the sum of $1,600.

☞ A national convention of abolitionists is to be held in Albany, on the 26th of July next. With the mercury at 90 degrees, and plenty of the bright colored bunting, there is every prospect of their having a plentiful time. The very blackest of negroes are to be found in Albany, so the convention will be sure of having their sittings *in the shade*.

☞ The publishers and booksellers of the great marts of Germany, Prussia, &c. propose to hold a convention of the trade, from every country in Europe, to discuss the best means of putting a stop to the frequent theft of literary piracy.

☞ The legislature of Connecticut have divorced a man from his wife on the ground that he was married *without his knowledge or consent*. We hope he is exercising his own volition in procuring the divorce.—The *scienter* is essential in all these matrimonial matters.

☞ A steamboat has recently gone up the Orange river on an experimental trip. It is stated that with a slight improvement, this river can be safely navigated by steamboats, as far up as the western border of the state of Missouri, and open an avenue into the heart of a very fine country.

☞ The Harrisburg correspondent of the U. States Gazette, details the following curious legislative scene:—

"A petition was presented to the house of representatives, by a certain Mr. Runnels, praying to be admitted to the seat of Mr. Stevens. It set forth that, as the people of Adams county were not fully represented, and as the citizens had been taken from the people by the house, and she being a true locofoco, she thought it proper to try her chance for admittance.—The pledged herself, moreover, not to speak more than five times on any one subject, and not more than thirty minutes each time."

We learn from the Florida papers, that the constitution, framed last winter, has been rejected by the people of that territory.

ADINA STELLA is giving concerts at Baton Rouge.

MOSES MITCHELL.—We opine the time is not far distant when our farmers will take their grain to mill in *silk bags*. What think ye?—*Burke County Intelligencer.*

Certainly, prospects are more flattering. A farmer dressed in silk, with silk gloves, and a mulberry leaf hat, may take his corn to market in a silk bag, *if he raises any*. But, we fear, before long, corn will be among the things that have been: and Indian meal, will be sold by the ounce, as mulberry seed is now.—We would rather, on speculation, give six cents an ear for corn, than two cents a leaf for Morus—what do you call it?

LATE FROM CANTON.

Captain Hallett, of the barque Trenton, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, has furnished us with a file of the Canton Register to the 29th January. The paper of the 19th says that the Government does not seem to relax in his severe measures against the sellers and smokers of opium, and for some days past the officers in pange of about forty, (altogether about 300 men) with from fifteen to twenty round their necks, others on both neck and feet, have been paraded through the different districts of the town. Many of these were well dressed peo de, and of respectable stations in life.

CANTON, Jan. 20.—A number of war boats have it is said, been ordered to proceed to Hong-kong to drive away the ships stationed there.

The foreign passage boats have received orders to come to Canton to examine the Hoppo's license for trading between this and Macao. But we understand that several obstacles are still in the way of settling about them, the Hoppo insisting on compliances and guarantees both from the Chamber of Commerce and the Cohong, which these bodies demur to.

Owing to contention between the Hoppo and the Hong merchants, occasioned by the former insisting on making a new Hong merchant of an individual known to be indebted to a large amount, chops for the lading and discharging of vessels, were refused to be granted during two days, but the trade continues now without interruption. The Hoppo's supposed to touch the fees from the new Hong, amounting to 30 or 40,000 Taels, made him thus solicitous about it, but the Hong merchants refusing their guarantee, the matter has for the present been allowed to drop.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the ship Tecumseh in New York, from Paris brings Paris and Havre papers both to the 24th April. The new ministry was not yet announced. The papers are chiefly occupied with the discussion of the "crisis," which subject was likewise the leading topic of debate in the chamber of deputies.

In the opinion of the Debats, one of the indisputable facts arising out of the debate, is that the Centre Gauche, owing to the attention it occupied between the two great fragments of the Chamber, the Centre and the 221, now holds in its hands the balance of affairs, and consequently, the power of inclining the scale to whichever side it might prefer, and incontinuation adds:—

"This party has to choose between two alliances. It has already a pledge of the good faith of the 221 in the nomination of M. Passy to the president's chair. Will it prefer throwing itself into the arms of the Gauche? All the oratorical skill of M. Odillon Barrot was employed yesterday to attract and fix the Centre Gauche to that side of the Chamber. While reproaching M. Guizot with having resuscitated old quarrels, M. Odillon Barrot left no means untried to new dissension and distrust amongst the Centres. We see clearly the object of these tactics: for it is to the breaking up of those Centres that the Gauche looks for a large increase of its own strength and weight. In fact, upon such an event rests the success of its projects. And what these projects are we well know, for the Gauche itself has loudly announced them.

They are the recasting of our political legislation, electoral reform, the repeal of the laws of September, and of those other laws made for the re-establishment and maintenance of order, and which were voted by the Centres when they were united and composed a constitutional majority. Let the Centre Gauche examine well and decide. If the Centre Gauche wishes to maintain our institutions, its place is along side of the 221; but if it wishes to destroy them, it must go over to the Gauche, the members of which have for eight years been attacking the two Centres and M. Thiers with quite as much animosity as they have M. Guizot.

Paris, April 24—2 o'clock, P. M.—Five per cents 110f.50c; threes 81f.50c.

United States and Sardinia.—The Piedmontese Gazette, speaking of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Sardinia, says it is the first treaty of commerce, properly speaking, ever entered into by the Sardinian government with any other country. It adds:—

Several of the provisions are peculiar and highly important,—the 14th article stipulates for the free transit of not only all the products of the United States, with the exception of salt, gunpowder, and manufactured tobacco, but for the products of all other countries imported from the United States, either in American or Sardinian vessels, to the countries bordering on the territory of his Sardinian Majesty. This provision displays the successful exertions of the United States' government to open the most direct and cheapest vent for the great staples, cotton and tobacco, to the inland countries of central Europe. It conveys also the most unequivocal evidence of the disposition on the part of his Sardinian majesty to afford every possible facility for his neighbors to receive their supplies of transit lands products through the port of Genoa, as well as to unembarrassed outlet for their manufactures.

Indeed nothing can surpass the liberality of the general and special provisions of this treaty, and while the American government can claim the credit of having overcome the difficulties which have hitherto prevented Sardinia from opening her ports to a reciprocally free trade with other commercial countries, his Sardinian Majesty may justly claim the high honor of having adopted, in regard to internal commerce through his states, freer and more enlarged views than those hitherto avowed or acted on by any other European government. Genoa will now have every reason to bless that good fortune which has united her with Sardinia, and which secures to her the advantage of carrying on the Trans-Atlantic commerce of countries beyond the confines of Sardinia herself. It is a little remarkable that the first treaty of commerce ever entered into by Sardinia, including Genoa, should have been concluded with America, discovered by a Genoese. It is now anticipated that a rail-road will in the course of a few years be established between Genoa and the foot of the Alps.

Rome.—Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst.—"Every thing here breathes war; the Emperor, it is said, will go to Kiew, even before the marriage of the Duke de Luctenberg, to review the army of the south, and to deliver the command of it to Marshal Paskevich. General Witt is charged to negotiate with Prince Metternich for the support of Austria with England in case of a war in the east; and it is said that the Emperor has offered as an inducement to Austria the incorporation of Servia, Bosnia, and the Mountenegran country with Hungary, taking for Russia, at the same time, Wallachia and Moldavia.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Guinault & Delassus, at City Exchange, at 12 m—lot of ground in Bienville street.

By R. B. Sykes, at 25 Appello street, at 4 p m—furniture.

By J. A. Beard, on Canal street, near the Levee, at 10½ a m—annisette, absynthe, &c.

By the same, at 24 Poydras street, at 5 p m—damaged tobacco.

LATEST DATES.

New York	May 26	Mexico	May 10
Boston	May 25	Liverpool	April 26
Philadelphia	May 2	London	April 27
Washington	May 24	Havre	April 26
Baltimore	May 24	Paris	April 24
Charleston	May 19	Bordeaux	April 14
New Orleans	May 16	Havana	May 14
Savannah	May 18	Boston	May 21

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tues ay, June 4, 1839.

Monday is usually a dull day in our market, and yesterday it was extremely quiet. We heard of no operations in western produce, except a retail way.

COTTON.—Owing to the unfavorable news from Liverpool, the market has come to an entire stand. We heard of no sales yesterday, and in all probability we will remain in this condition until the receipt of the Great Western's advices. We expected to hear of more sales from the state. The very small stock on hand for sale will induce holders to wait for present prices, until the current accounts are confirmed or annulled by the regular of the Great Western.

TOBACCO.—This market still continues lifeless, and some sales have been made of choice lots at a fraction over our quotations. Holders are very firm and anticipate an improvement in prices. Our operations consist at 5@6½ for frosts, 5 and 12 for seconds, and 9@10 for X.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—No change in the market. Demand limited at 7@8 for common to middling, 8@9 for prime sugar. Molasses firm, at 30@31.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all kinds is quiet. There were some large sales of prime pork last week, but since that time there has been but little doing. Holders are firm; clear pork 9@9½ mess—9@9½ for prime—bulk pork 7@7½; lard, 9@10 in keg, 8@8½ in bulk. Hams, 10 sides, 10 shoulders, 7@8.

WHISKEY.—The demand has improved, and whiskey sold yesterday at 23@24c, at which rates the last sales were made.

FLOUR is very dull. We heard of no sales yesterday or Saturday's business embraces some large lots among which were 300 barrels at $5. Holders yesterday at 5 for superfine, the floor, 5½@5¾.

CORN.—This article fluctuates very much, owing to the crops, but the demand is generally good, and the prices stiffen. Sales of 6,000 c. this.

OATS.—The demand has become slack, and we now quote 45c for corn, 1 month.

EXPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per ship Valhalla—Bar'ls cotton, 2,165; bales cotton, 40; hides, 40.

Per Levant—Per Sultana—Bar'ls cotton, 2; bales cotton, 30; 300 bar'ls staves; 50 bundles hoops.

Per barque Montevideo—72,000 staves, &c.

Per ship Rio Negro—For Havre—Bar'ls pork, 110; do flour, 1,000; 2 bales sundries; 1,000 sacks corn, 100 kegs lard.

Per ship Splendid—99 bales flour, 300 sacks corn, 5 kegs lard, 500 bar'ls; 25 bales rope; 1 trunk; and sundries.

Galveston—Per schr Comet—Small lots coffee, whiskey, corn, bread and sugar.

IMPORTS

Matagorda—Per brig Good Hope—76 bales cotton, to owners of vessel.

New York—Per schr Maria J Ertel—250 sacks corn, 50 bbls corn meal, cotton and hurricane, to 24 municipality and others.

Apalachicola—Per schr Nassau—93 bales cotton, 1 bbl shingles, &c, to order.

Per steamboat Pioneer from Red River—16 bales tobacco, 1 bale cotton, 1 bbl pecans, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do beeswax, 1 do feathers, 1 do sundries, 1 do sundries, 1 do sundries