NEW-ORLEANS DAILY DELTA.

BY BUTLER, BULLEN & MAGNE
[illegible] Chartres street.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY
Subject to the decision of a National Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING JULY 4, 1839.

TO-DAY being the glorious anniversary of American independence, no paper will be issued from the office of the DELTA on Friday.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Sixty three years ago the conscript fathers of the republic in the old hall of congress upon independence square Philadelphia, passed the solemn act which has made this day pre-eminent in the calendar of time. At that period some disasters had overcast the prospects of the revolutionary party, with almost hopeless gloom. But the leaders in the vanguard of liberty such men as Hancock, Franklin and Adams and Jefferson and Madison & c. who were there convened upon that day, crowded by the gigantic power which vengeance they were about to invoke, undismayed by the terrific frown that awaited them upon a failure in their enterprise, encouraged even by the losses which it may lead but a short time before sustained, adopted the declaration without a dissenting vote against the decisions of their countrymen, upon the Throne of Heaven and the field of battle.

An act so sublime, an act so pure and so noble, so patriotic, so high and so comprehensive in the human family it has never been before or since witnessed. The proclamation of the declaration of independence converted a rebel province into a revolutionary republic. The patriots at that day, nothing daunted by the writs of outlawry which were issued against them, with calm and unfaltering exclamation the act of the continental congress and from one extremity of the land to the other, the tidings were received with the most heartfelt enthusiasm, the people standing with uncovered heads at the reading of the "declaration," and accompanying their joy at its adoption by every demonstration of profound feeling, exhibiting itself in some by boisterous shouts of exultation, in others by humble prayer and confiding dependence on a just God. In the protracted struggle that ensued, the blood of heroes sealed the sacred compact, the principles on which after years of toil and carnage and privation, and suffering were triumphantly sustained by the patriots of the revolution, and reluctantly acknowledged by the baffled power of Great Britain.

The moral grandeur of the spectacle presented to the nations of confederated states, bound together by the eternal truths developed in the declaration of independence has never been surpassed. It should hence be celebrated by the mighty nation which has sprung from the noble stock of the American revolution, less in the spirit of idolatrous joy than with a solemn sentiment of gratitude to the Giver of all good, and a deep and humble veneration of the peculiar blessings which have been instantly vouchsafed to us. Above all, the dissensions and dissentions of mere faction should, on such a day be repudiated as infinitely contemptible and derogatory to the character of the emotions which this occasion should call forth. The declaration of Mr. Jefferson on becoming president of the United States. "We are all republicans, all federalists," applies with special propriety to all who unite in the commemoration of the festal day of American freedom. *We are all Whigs*, and let every one who feels and appreciates the value of the political institutions under which he lives, move and has his being forget alike sectional and partisan prejudices and mingle harmoniously with the throng that uplift their voices in fervent thanksgiving, on this great day of national jubilee.

The Louisianian's attempted explanation of Mr Van Buren's vote on free negro suffrage is a failure, for the simple reason that he distorts the facts. The journal declares that a majority of the convention for the revision of the constitution was in favor of extending the elective franchise to free persons of color. This is false in regard to the majority. Mr Sanford proposed that free negroes should be prohibited from voting. Mr Van Buren said it was one of the reasons. He likewise wisely omits all mention of the fact that Mr Sanford as chairman of the committee on the right of suffrage, recommended an amendment rendering the privilege of voting to every WHITE man citizen. Are that Mr Van Buren moved to strike out the word white so that this motion prevailed by a vote of 66 to 38. *The Louisianian* is in error. It follows, of course, that all the Louisianian's ingenious straw splitting has been of no avail. Mr Van Buren voted in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to free persons of color, he voted directly in favor of striking out the restriction of the privilege to white citizens, and it is proposed to limit negro votes to holders of property to the amount of $250 he assigned the same limits to the exercise of the same right by white persons. Are we misrepresented?

As a parte, as the Louisianian, the abolition intelligencer the reelection of Mr Van Buren, and parts the very account of Mr Clay of General Harrison, and the journal goes on to enumerate a list of some of the northern members of congress, and a few western editors, whom he declares to be leagued with the whigs, and to be the Louisianian as well aware that the present quite as many illustrations of locofocos who are opposed to abolition as there are of whigs who are opposed to it. Let Messrs. Adams and Slade we will add Messrs. Adams and Dr. Duncan, Mr Parmenter and Mr Wise—Messrs. Fox Hammond of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr Bryant and Mr Brevoit of the New York Evening Post, and Mr Harbaugh of the New York Sentinel, Mr Harrisse of the New Hampshire Patriot, the editor of the Nashville Union. We are more than many more, and after we will engage to produce two locofoco editorials for every one which abolitionist he can bring forward.

The Louisianian alleges that the abolitionists of Lake Mary Van Buren, this is not entirely true. There are locofoco abolitionists also both City and Van Buren, but the majority votes in a decided preference for Mr Van Buren, and the Boston Liberator positively claims all the much in the exercise of its power of Mr Van Buren's abolition speech. The abolition Evening Post is a warm Van Buren paper—the locofoco abolition papers in Massachusetts and Vermont all for the support Mr Van Buren—the abolitionists in Ohio with senator Tappan and senator Morris and Dr Duncan at their head, are such warm and influential friends of Mr Van Buren that they succeed in carrying the state for the administration at the last election. They succeeded in beating Joseph Vance whig governor of Ohio by calling upon the abolitionists to vote locofoco ticket for going up an anti-slavery instruction to the delegate of the governor of Kentucky for the repeal of the laws of that state. Are you answer?

Some neighbors pretends that Mr Clay did not come forward as the champion of slavery until Mr Van Buren's political prowess had put the abolitionists to flight. Now this is inconsistent. If Mr Van Buren is so eminently victorious, how happened it that every democratic journal in the country was continually blowing the trumpet of alarm, shouting to every democratic abolitionists were upon them are coming the abolitionists are coming and indeed, we have seen and heard the abolitionists were in such and such place, and such and such discussion taking place. Mr Clay then stated they asserted that the enemies of the south were worsted, but that the honors of the triumph belonged to Mr Van Buren and his party.

We have no time, at present, to enter more deeply into an examination of the assertions of our neighbors, but we shall have frequent occasion to recur to them, and to prove the wretched delusion which the abolitionists seeks to inculcate, that all democrats are necessarily opposed to the abolitionists and all abolitionists are opposed to Mr Van Buren. We have given already to detect and unhinge such unfounded misrepresentations of the locofocos. It will be long before they are thoroughly exploded, but we have other and better weapons employed.

PLOUGH'S MUSEUM.

Persons cannot better spend a portion of their time and money, than by examining the curiosities recently added to this museum. Among the valuable purchases, there is a perfect representation of the great Sphinx in the pyramids and maidens on the road.

Then I hate to be buried in the rail coach, or rail wagon, with a projecting impediment against all kind and affectionate intercourse. Why, some of the pleasantest hours of my life have been when some soft, gentle creature in the form of a female sage companion, as we rode by sheep, or wearied out with laughing, has at last placed her head on my shoulder, and gently slept for some two hours unconscious of all that was passing around her and absorbed in visions of bliss, or in intense of enthusiasm. But none of those shoulderings, none of those tender and delicate attentions, can be practiced or improved in a steamcarriage. Oh, no! on the morrow, we shall be shoulder to shoulder, and elbow at 40 miles per hour, hissing, foaming, fizzing, snorting, groaning and even bellowing, dragging behind him so many sighing beings, all divided by little bits of his and jolted wood, called "head cushions," from each other, unable to speak to a neighbor, much less to make love to one.

The man who invented such contrivances as these, was some fierce Malthusian, some ungenerated Gulliver, some deplorable, cross, lonely, wretched, disappointed, ugly old bachelor, who, after having made so many offers of marriage as he was years old, took to hating the sober sex, and condemning the rest of his species to travel 40 miles in a day, in a coach from London to Manchester, without scarcely being able even to see her features. Then I hate to be fastened in a coach, from which I cannot escape except with the certainty of immediate death, without the permission of a steam engine. I have seen horses force forty years. I have seen them in a theatre, and on a field of battle, in a cause, a stable, a carriage, a coffee or a drawing room, and everywhere I have found them obedient, tractable, kind hearted, gentle, timid, docile. When I say "whoh," or "whoop," to a horse, why he stops at once—or in plain English, he stops. But when I say to a steam engine, about "whoh," or "whoh" to a steam engine, till your very heart shall break, and your very lungs shall burst and he will pay no sort of attention to you whatever.—[Blackwood for April—A week at Manchester.]

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

The difficulty of procuring seamen to man vessels of war is not confined to our own service. In the British navy the same difficulty exists, and a correspondent of the United Service Journal points out some of the causes to be attributed to by the recruiting officers to man their ships. We have extracted a part of his communication.

There was a time during our remembrance, when it was not an easy task to restrain the roving propensities of the youth of our country, and their strong predilection for a sea life. The same inclination, it is to be presumed, still exists, but whether owing to the treatment they receive on ship board, to the increase of commerce in a greater ratio than the increase of population, or to the stronger temptations to remain on shore, the contrary years past has been that seamen are scarce.

It has been too much the custom heretofore, to consider the sailor as an outcast from decent society, a reprobate past hope of reformation, and consequently past caring for, but a better era is dawning upon this long neglected class. By treating them as rational beings, their own self-respect is increased, by blending in their moral culture at sea and on shore, their usefulness is extended. By saving them from the haunts of vice and dissipation, and the grasp of rapacious landlords, their healths and comforts are promoted. Savings institutions for depositing a portion of their wages to accumulate on interest—churches, temperance societies, houses, homes and asylums for their comfort on shore, libraries for their leisure hours at sea—are some of the means by which their improvement is to be effected. With these aims, and with temperate, moral and orderly commanders on ship board, all that is desirable may eventually be accomplished.

Poem to money-lender borrowers.—[Time; Saturday morning, 8 o'clock—Scene, the breakfast table. A rap is heard at the door, and the newspaper is for a few moments opened before the fire.] Come John, it is now 8 o'clock—for I see our neighbor Snooks wending his way to our door. Another rap at the door. Father wants to know if you will just lend him the paper five minutes—if you and dolce with it he will send it back. He only wants to see if the long star has been heard from what out Tom wrote.—"Tell your father the long is not reported." Home he trips and as speedily returns. "Mother wants to know if the war has broken yesterday—can't you lend it to her just two minutes." "Tell your mother that all is quiet this week are Mr.—, and a child of Mr. —— In a few moments another lay.—"Sister Susan wants to know if any body's married this week, and uncle Jack wants to know if there is any auction today and father wants to know what the news is from Virginia, and aunt Snooks wants to know if there is any more jolly stories about that Jarvis woman—it can't stay the paper, why can't you just write down what there is of interest, instead of keeping running back and forward so?—"Here my lad take this paper to your father—and round to all your uncles and aunts and have it back, whatever is left of it, next Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, precisely, when our come to borrow the next." Ten applications on Saturday by borrowers, all sent to neighbor Snooks with a particular caution to return it there when done with. Monday morning a rap at the door, and he with the paper is ushered in. "Mother says it is much plague to keep the paper all the week,—promises coming after it so."—*Portsmouth Journal.*

I CANNA BID HIM GANG, MITHER.

A very simple and very pretty ballad has been written by our neighbor, Mr ANDREW MCMAHON, of the Saturday Courier, the music to which is by Mr. Knight, the composer and the dedication of which is that are published simultaneously. Miss Shiff. We cover our readers with the poetic words.—*U. S. Gaz.*

I canna bid him gang mither,
I canna bid him go,
Indeed I would break my heart, mother,
Gin he should change obey
He sae sae kind and winsome,
As we walk on the lea,
An tho the pride of fifty maids,
He sae receive to me.

Be sure he loe's thee well, mither,
An' feyther too, I trow—
Then do not bid him gang, mither,
And prayers will ever flow;
For he's as sae kind and winsome,
An brave I'm sure wed he,
An any lad on Scotia's heather,
Or een in Christendee.

Then do not bid him gang, mither,
And steep my heart in woe—
Indeed (well brak in tears), mither,
To jed dear Willie gae,
For he's as sae kind and winsome,
As we walk on the lea
An tho' the pride of fifty maids,
He sae receive to me.

HAVANA

We have a letter from our correspondent at Havana, under date of the 8th instant, by Pensacola by the French steamer Phocion. The intelligence it contains however is purely commercial and it is published in that department of our paper.

The libel suit of John Hooper, editor of the Free American, came on for trial yesterday in the criminal court. Much of the time of the court was spent in the examination of witnesses, and in hearing to the extensive arguments of Messrs. Eustis, Peyton and Mandeville, the counsels for the defendant. The continuation of the case has been adjourned to Friday morning, when it will be resumed by the public in the progress of the trial, and we shall be being completed in the opinion of the court, and the jury.

Mr. ANDERSON, the proprietor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has resigned his editorial chair. He has purchased the old establishment to the gentlemen, who have taken his place. Native American.

The fever gone at Charleston has abated. The sick are recovering, and no new cases have occurred.

NEW-YORK, JULY 1.—The Army and Navy Chronicle says: The Sylphide has been launched at Portsmouth N. H. and the Yorktown at Norfolk Va. The Vincennes has been launched at Charlestown, is near by rigged and in a month or so will be ready. The Decatur, at New York has her engine on board and is nearly ready for sea. It is expected that they will be commissioned as fast as crews can be obtained.

The globe of the 28th June still has the enormous audacity to lay claim to a majority of votes in Virginia. Alas for the deluded voters of that division if they put their faith to the assertions of the treasury pulpit official. Alas for the ruling glories of Mr Van Buren if he consult none else but his special organ to ascertain the result of an election, which has converted his hopes of future domination into the shadow of a shade.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—It is believed that the legislature of Pennsylvania will adjourn without electing a senator to the United States. The senate has rejected a motion to fix upon a day for a choice of a senator in congress, from that state, in joint meeting of the legislature.

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.

The Woodville affray has given occasion to another fatal rencounter. A duel took place between *Henry A. Moore* and *Reuben Davis*, on the 27th June, on the Louisiana side of the line about ten miles below Woodville. They fought with rifles at the distance of 50 yards. Mr Davis shot Moore in the left side, the ball entering about half an inch below the hip bone and causing almost immediate death. We copy the following statement from the Natchez Courier of the 1st.

Mr Moore challenged Mr Davis without waiting for the letter to reply to to his (Mr. M's) publication in the newspapers. It is but justice to Mr Davis to state that he was very reluctant to accept the challenge, and even up to the time of his appearing on the ground, declared that he was forced into a measure which he deplored and condemned, and expressed his willingness to accede to any honorable terms of accommodation, but the opposing party was determined that the fight should take place, and Mr Davis, rather than endure the unerring taunt of cowardice from those who could appreciate his motives, yielded his better feelings and judgment to the fiendish dictates of a false honor.

Mr. Leigh who was so severely wounded in the former affray is rapidly sinking, and cannot, it is feared, survive many days.

The "Courier," mentions that public opinion is strongly in favor of Mr Davis, and has, according to that journal, been with him throughout the whole affair.

We refrain from comment on the awful sacrifice of human life to the Moloch of imaginary honor, only from a conviction of its utter inutility. The press is powerless, when unsustained by public opinion.

MR HARRIS, the former editor of the Baltimore Republican, has returned to his vocation, and the paper is now published under the joint names of "*Harris & Bank.*" The "Republican" is a violent locofoco print, it had not, has ever, under the auspices of Mr. Harker, been deficient in the decencies of political controversy. When he retired, a new expounder of the "true gift" democracy assumed his station, and the Republican became the rankest, vilest collection of Billingsgate filth, and inflammatory blagguardism, of which the locofoco cause could boast. It even beat the Globe in the grossness of its personalities and the shamelessness of its calumnies. Its present editor is a gentleman, and we rejoice at his resumption of his duties, for the sake of public decency so flagrantly outraged in the writings of his predecessor.

DUELLING IN BALTIMORE.—An ordinance on the subject of the canine race has lately passed the city council of Baltimore. The authorities have decided to pursue the plan successfully adopted in our city, of throwing poisoned sausages to these troublesome animals.

HOW FOOLISH.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following list of prices at which the necessaries of life were sold, in the years 1780—81. It was extracted from a memorandum left by a family in Philadelphia. The mystery of these enormous prices disappear, when the reader is informed that the articles were paid for in continental currency. A gentleman assure us that his mother had frequently paid $100 in the above-mentioned currency, for a pound of butter.

A couple of fowls,	20 dollars
A water melon,	30
To two water mellons,	20
To a couple of fowls,	19
To a rock	55
Butter, at four times,	75
Mutton	60
To washer woman, 1 day's work,	30
To marketing,	60
To one pound candles,	13
To magnesia,	60
To ancelline,	30
To huckleberries,	24
Paid for one pound of candles,	30
To a turkey,	30
To a tuft of onions,	12
To a jug and one pound of butter,	68
To a quarter of pork, 8 lbs.,	54
To one pound of butter,	24
To a leg of mutton,	70
1 couple of fowls,	60
1 pounds of butter,	105
A couple of rabbits,	20
Paid for a loaf	4
To a turkey,	35
To a couple of rabbits,	12
To a spider, half a peck,	8
Too pig,	35

A NEW WORD ONCE MORE.—I hate railroads. Any one can live on railroads, or be railroad mongers or praise railroads—but I hate railroads. I hate to be obliged to arrive at a railroad office a quarter of an hour before starting. I hate to be obliged to go and stand between certain pieces of wood nailed across and along, to ask for a place. I hate to be made to go in at one end and out at the other, just as if I had already commenced my imprisonment, and as though the turn key had fastened down upon me all his iron, steam, and coals. I hate to see all my baggage and baggage taken from me, and placed, "*malgre mai*," ruffs, books, umbrellas, mops, sandwich boxes all in one *hurlyburly*, and then to be told that I may go and claim my luggage and arrange my luggage just as I like. I hate to have to do with porters who never touch their hats and who cannot be civil because you are forbidden to give them a tip. I hate the poor fellows have not a gentleman, and we rejoice at his resumption of his duties, for the sake of public decency so flagrantly outraged in the writings of his predecessor.

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A couple of fowls,	20 dollars
A water mellon,	30
To two water mellons,	20
To a couple of fowls,	19
To a rock	55
Butter, at four times,	75
Mutton	60
To washer woman, 1 day's work,	30
To marketing,	60
To one pound candles,	13
To magnesia,	60
To ancelline,	30
To huckleberries,	24
Paid for one pound of candles,	30
To a turkey,	30
To a tuft of onions,	12
To a jug and one pound of butter,	68
To a quarter of pork, 8 lbs.,	54
To one pound of butter,	24
To a leg of mutton,	70
1 couple of fowls,	60
1 pounds of butter,	105
A couple of rabbits,	20
Paid for a loaf	4
To a turkey,	35
To a couple of rabbits,	12
To a spider, half a peck,	8
Too pig,	35

TEASING WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL PIPE.

"We question, says the New York Times, whether the vast majority of supporters of the Sub Treasury scheme can give any better reasons for their course than those of the candid senator referred to by Mr. Rives in the following characteristic anecdote related by him at the late Charlottesville dinner.

"A member of the United States Senate, who had cordially concurred with Mr. Rives in his views, (while freely admitting that he could not thus far go to the *favorite* measures of the administration stood upon the same ground he had before done,) very significantly said, "but that is not the question, Mr. Rives: it is a rule in dancing in my country, when the tune *turns*, you must turn. We have now a new tune and a new piper, and yet you will not turn."—Mr. Rives said, "he was not of the Jim Crow school of politicians, he could not thus 'turn about and wheel about,' as the presidential piper might direct."

A white sub-treasurer.—Dr. B. F. Edwards, late receiver at Edwardsville, Ill., is a whig. The administration, therefore, not only turned him out of office, but sued him as a defaulter for a large amount. Dr. Edwards stood a trial, and the case was decided at the recent session of the U. S. circuit court in Illinois.—The decision was, that doctor E. instead of being indebted to the government, had a just and a very considerable claim against it.

If there's to be any running in Texas in this case, the administration must do the running—not doctor Edwards.—*Louisville Journal.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 4, 1 30

There is much here in the cotton market, and at present we are at a stand. There is a fair business done in tobacco at the week's prices. Sugar and molasses dull. Bagging and rope very much inactive to hand, at 17 for rope and 22c for bagging. Provisions are in moderate request for retail trade, and prices are tending downward. Flour very dull, at $5, and could be bought at a decline. Corn dull yesterday, at 72@75c sales high. Whiskey, 23@24. Freights are yet advancing 1 1-2@ 1c per bale on cotton, and 6c on flour to Boston. Cotton to New York and Boston, 5-8 c. per bale; and 47 1-2c has been paid on sugar to New-York. Cotton to Liverpool, 3-16d.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—per brig Wasp, 142 bales cotton, 51 hhds tobacco, 300 barrels pork, 1214 sacks bran, 2 tierces ham, 10 barrels fish, 50 barrels, 11 kegs lard, 2 barrels beef, 1 hhds corn meal, 77 bales hemp, 124 kegs 12 barrels bird, 169 sacks wheat, 78 casks bacon, and sundries.

Mobile—per sch. oner Pampino—9 10 sacks corn.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Indiana, from Louisville—Ward, Garrard, A D Gibert, 6 bales 11 hhds tobacco, 6 Sharkey, 7 hhds do, Carman & McMahon, 41 sacks A L Addison & co, 3 do, Ferriman & Reed, 12 do, Wilcox & Ingersoll, 20 do, Lambeth & Thompson, 1 do, A Gray, 61 do (damaged), F Gaines, 6 hhds tobacco 1 tierce cotton, A H Walker & co, 10 bales yarns, E Bobbin, 100 coils rope, A Rivards, 26 do, R Bell, 112 barrels flour, 16 barrels pork, A Pelzer, 22 bales cotton, 1150 sacks corn, Fairchild, Dale & co, 2 boxes A Falon.

Per steamboat Wm. Fenwick, from Louisville—57 pieces bagging, E J reels cotton, 6 do, R Bell, 101 pieces bagging, 20 coils rope, Ogden & Southgate, 111 barrels flour, Hayden & H 1; 30 do do, Sompayrac, Hyde & co, 3 barrels vinegar, L Bobbin 10 cannisters, W Frazier, 2 bales cotton, Nesbet & Hyde, 1 do do, H W Oakey & co.

Per steamboat Washington, from Lafourche—122 barrels molasses, 12 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson; 38 hhds do, W Rogers; 12 do, H Gaither; 2 bales cotton, Harris & Jeremy & co; 13 do, F K Coupland & co; 15 bales cotton, Henry & Laurens; 50 barrels molasses, Duffilo & Aumont; 1 cy mister mul sundries, J Leeds & L T Labalg.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE

[*Per French steamer Phocion, for Pensacola.*]

HAVANA, June 25—1-30.

Gentlemen,—

I avail myself of this opportunity to confirm my last advices, under No. 6, per R. Groning.

In consequence of the heavy rains lately experienced which greatly interrupt the transportation from the interior, and of the general prevailing opinion that the crop will be much less extensive than was lately expected, sugars continue to rate high with us—good to prime, yellow, are not to be had under 10@9 rls. Y arrobas—white 12@13—brown, 7@8 rls.

Of coffee very little indeed is left, and that consisting entirely of low and middling qualities at 6 @ 6 1-2 y qtl. The next crop promises well, and should the weather in August be at all propitious for the gathering, the crop will be considerably larger than last year's, and prices lower.

At the date of my last, Admiral Baudin had already left us, in the Mexico steamer.

By mistake I gave you wrong information on this subject. I am in haste, yours, etc.,

C B

The Hugh Bale will probably sail for your port on the 27th instant.

The John Bell schooner, came last from New-Orleans, was bought by Government for a revenue vessel, for $4,250. In the process of produce from the states, no alteration.

LATEST DATES.

New York	June 23	London	May 17
Boston	June 23	Liverpool	May 17
Philadelphia	June 23	Paris	May 19
Washington	June 23	Havre	May 19
Baltimore	June 24	Bordeaux	May 20
Charleston	June 26	Mexico	May 20
Havana	June 25	Tampico	June 6
Boston	June 27	Vera Cruz	June 3

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Swan, Snell, Philadelphia, J D Denegre
Schr Pompino, Monfroe, Mobile, master

ARRIVED

Steamboat Indiana, Ward, from Louisville
Steamboat Wm French, Johnson, from Louisville
Steamboat Washington, Strock, from Lafourche
Steamboat Neptune, Hoyt, from Mobile—no cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wm French left Louisville on the 20th ult—passed Cairo 24th ult.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Indiana, from Louisville—Capt Garrard, A D Gibert, 6 bales 11 hhds tobacco, 6 Sharkey; 7 hhds do, Carman & McMahon, 41 sacks A L Addison & co; 3 do, Ferriman & Reed; 12 do, Wilcox & Ingersoll; 20 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 1 do, A Gray, 61 do (damaged), F Gaines; 6 hhds tobacco 1 tierce cotton, A H Walker & co, 10 bales yarns, E Bobbin, 100 coils rope, A Rivards; 26 do, R Bell, 112 barrels flour, 16 barrels pork, A Pelzer; 22 bales cotton, 1150 sacks corn, Fairchild, Dale & co; 2 boxes A Falon.

Per steamboat Wm. Fenwick, from Louisville—57 pieces bagging, E J reels cotton, 6 do, R Bell; 101 pieces bagging, 20 coils rope, Ogden & Southgate; 111 barrels flour, Hayden & H 1; 30 do do, Sompayrac, Hyde & co; 3 barrels vinegar, L Bobbin 10 cannisters, W Frazier; 2 bales cotton, Nesbet & Hyde; 1 do do, H W Oakey & co.

Per steamboat Washington, from Lafourche—122 barrels molasses, 12 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson; 38 hhds do, W Rogers; 12 do, H Gaither; 2 bales cotton, Harris & Jeremy & co; 13 do, F K Coupland & co; 15 bales cotton, Henry & Laurens; 50 barrels molasses, Duffilo & Aumont; 1 cy mister mul sundries, J Leeds & L T Labalg.

Per steamer Phocion, for Pensacola—Capt Hoyt, 1 bale cotton, 1 hhd tobacco, 1 tierce do, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl