NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 1, 1843.

☞ THE MAIL failed yesterday, beyond Charleston. This is provoking enough, as the English news, twenty days later, was expected to arrive.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR MOUTON, we apprehend, has not gone the lengths a portion of his political friends anticipated, of him, in his inaugural address. Indeed his introductory discourse does not imply that radical spirit that would take hold of the pillars that have supported society, and in very wantonness strew the earth with the fragments of the constitution. To the extent his remarks have reference to his administration of state affairs, we do not find much in them to object to—certainly they do not go beyond what might have been predicted of a Governor of his political party. In no far as his opinions fall short of the extreme radicalism that has been so conspicuous in the inaugural addresses of executives of kindred creed in other States, we have reason to be thankful. The administration of His Excellency will be good or bad as he may carry out the doctrines of his address in a conservative or radical spirit. Unless the language employed conceal a meaning of deeper intent than it conveys to a candid reader, we believe that for the next four years, the affairs of the State will be conducted upon reasonable principles and that the wants of the people expressed through their representatives in the Legislature will be heeded by the executive.

In devising a scale of economy and retrenchment he will find no greater assistants that the whig party who will support him in every endeavor to bring the expenditures of the State within her resources.

And in framing a system to meet the exigencies of the treasury and provide for the contingencies that may involve it in the disasters that have come upon the Property Banks, he ought to receive the cordial co-operation of every branch of government. It may be a dispensation of Providence that the duty of pointing out a means of meeting the bonds of the State, issued in favor of the Banks, has devolved upon Governor MOUTON, who was a member of the Legislature when that system was begun, and who was conspicuously instrumental in its adoption.

We do not know what Governor MOUTON means by a "*reasonable* rotation in office." The development of the signification a term, somewhat cabalistic, will be found in his practical construction of it. Whether it purports proscription or not, is just our inquiries of destination.

The remarks of the Face fancier upon the Banks generally are, nothing more than might have been expected. But the introduction of the following sentence in reference to this subject is—*We should not be held responsible for the acts of those who preceded us*," we thought at bad taste, inasmuch as he himself was one of those predecessors who mortgaged the State to the Property Banks. Governor MOUTON ought to bear his share of the responsibility of that unwise legislation.

These are of the address upon matters of national politics, and upon the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, are contary to those entertained by us, but inasmuch as we feel disposed to judge the new administration by its fruits, we will not cavil at the speculations of Governor MOUTON, upon abstract doctrines. *There* is one paragraph, however, which may have a tendency to sway his opinion upon State matters, which we will notice at this time.

In speaking of his election, the Governor says—"This additional evidence of their [the people's] confidence, implies the approbation of my conduct while acting as their agent in another capacity." Now, if this doctrine is good, it holds more especially in respect to Governor MOUTON's acts whilst a member of the State Legislature. It cannot be his wishes pledging the Governor for the debts of the Consolidated Bank, as well as his action on the U. S. Senate. One would suppose that, in electing him Chief Magistrate over the State, the people had more regard for what he had done whilst in the Legislature, than for what he did whilst in Congress.—The idea of making the opinions of every man who happens to be elected to the Chief Magistracy, the rule of constitutional action, is of recent origin, and the uncertainty, vacillation and ephemeral character imparted to our legislation, State and Federal, since its promulgation, has demonstrated the error upon which it is founded. The Executive functions end with suggesting wholesome laws, and executing faithfully those that have been passed—to which purpose certain powers of nominating officers, &c. are conferred upon him. But for a Chief Magistracy to obstruct the operations of government by giving to his law is just so, which may contravene some notion of his, which will be unwise the people to be familiar, we think altogether unwise in the spirit of true democracy. We would like once more to see a return to the good old doctrine of interpreting the Constitution as it is written, and administering the laws as they are written.

☞ MR. WALLACE'S CONCERT takes place this evening. The lovers of fine music have only to glance at the programme to perceive how rich a banquet the fastidious epicure has provided. The concert will be preceded by an amusing vaudeville. In the course of the evening Mr. WALLACE executes several pieces of music both on the piano forte and violin.

☞ THE WEATHER has rather suddenly become quite raw and cold. This is the first touch of winter we have had for several weeks. In this southern latitude, January, for the most part resembles a northern October, and the visits of the frost king are few and far between.

☞ THE MOBILE PAPERS of yesterday contain a programme of the arrangements made for the reception of Mr. CLAY. He is expected to arrive in the city at ten o'clock this morning. He will be met by a convoy of steamboats and escorted up the bay to town, where a salute of 26 guns will be fired. On his arrival Mr. CLAY will be presented to the Committee of Arrangements who will bid him welcome to the city, through the Hon. John Gayle.

A procession will then be formed composed of the military, civic societies and associations, and the citizens, which will escort Mr. CLAY to the residence of Mr. J. Ledyard, in Government-street.

☞ The Van Buren and Calhoun logrolloers in North Carolina are engaged in an irreconcilable feud. The latter charge the Van Buren men with usurping the Calhoun counties in whig districts, in the late appointment bill, so that their voice can never be heard. The former call the Calhounites mutineers and disorganizers, and disclaim all connection with them. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and bids fair to furnish a Kilkenny like catastrophe.

☞ RECEIVED MISSOURI.—The bill for the suspension of executions for a year, which had passed the Missouri Senate, has likewise passed the House by a vote of 71 to 13. The House had previously passed a bill authorizing appeals from the decisions of justices without requiring sidbsists from defendants—which renders the operation of the stay laws complete. The Louisville *Journal* remarks: This is no paltering. It is a bold and sweeping stroke of rascality. Can private honesty survive such rude shocks from the high places of the State!

☞ THE RETURNS from Georgia are complete, with the exception of two small counties. They exhibit a majority of 4,861 for Mr. Crawford.

☞ We are indebted to the Steamboat *Tutor* for a late number of the Yazoo City *Whig*.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 31, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 50 members answered to their names.

Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Clark presented a petition of the citizens of West Baton Rouge praying the construction of a road from Bayou Goulave Tete to the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ogden presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Carrollton Railroad Company, praying to be exempted from the judgment rendered against them by the Supreme Court. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ker presented a petition from the administrators of the Public School funds of the Parish of Avoyelles, praying the refunding of a certain sum due them by the Public Treasury. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Begley gave notice of a resolution to rescind the order of the House relative to the hour of meeting and taking up the order of the day.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution to suspend further proceedings on the District Bill, until after the decision of the contested election. The resolution was declared not in order.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution appointing a Special Committee to examine all the Charitable Institutions in the State and make a minute investigation of their receipts, disbursements, &c. Mr. Philips thought reports of houses existed in these institutions. Some as Boys, for which the State did comparatively little, and which were now conducted by the Sisters of Charity, were admirably managed. Others which received large sums by appropriations from the legislature, and which were further aided by the street from funds presented some of or 50 duty fees, and ragged boys whose appearance was miserable and destitute. He wished this matter thoroughly investigated.

The resolution was adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Philips, Stiff, Walsh, Benjamin and B. G. Thibodeaux on the committee.

Mr. Monroe's resolution requiring members not to speak over five minutes at a time was laid on the table undefinitely.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Ratliff demanded why the Judiciary Committee had not reported upon a bill relative to the City Courts which had originated in the Senate.

The Chairman of Committee stated that the immense mass of business before them had until now prevented the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Voorhies from the Enrolling Committee reported a number of bills as duly enrolled.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. Couvillion from a Special Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Town of Markeville.

Mr. Mussen from a Special Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the veterans of '14 '15, reported favorably to the memorialists, with a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain grants of lands to the citizen soldiers who served in that campaign, and a bill to incorporate the veterans of '14 and '15 into an Association.

Mr. Morgan from the committee appointed to report on the financial condition of the Municipalities, stated that the mass of documents before them was very great and moved to have a longer period assigned for the production of the report. Leave was given by the House to report on Thursday.

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Mr. Brashear gave notice of an act to amend the Charter of the Barataria and Lafourche Company, and an act to establish three ferries on the Atchafalaya.

Mr. Chitz by leave introduced an act for the relief of James Walsh. The bill provides remuneration for a slave executed for murder. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the contingent expenses of the year 1842. It was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Also, a communication signed A. W. Seates, declaring himself the owner of the portion of Washington hanging in the House, and praying the House to retain it, and granting him such compensation as it may deem fit. The subject was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Philips, Stille and Bouldin.

Mr. Philips asked for information in relation to a bill introduced by his colleague, and rejected by the Judiciary Committee. The object of the bill was to make parishes pay suits which had been settled before trial. These cases were a heavy expense to the parishes.

Mr. Ogden stated that as the bill proposed partial legislation, it was objected to by the committee. But from courtesy to the author of the bill, it had been laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Philips moved to take up the bill section by section. The object of the bill was general, and was intended to remedy a grievance which operated on every parish. Mr. Philips defended the bill as tending to promote good order and a strict observance of the laws.

Mr. Ogden said that he had been mistaken in believing the bill to be partial in its influence. But his other objections still remained. Prosecutions tending to suppress disorderly conduct ought not to be discouraged. If the prosecutor be compelled to pay the cost, if he fail to convict the accused party, a pecuniary influence is created which may operate perniciously. At all events the proposition was novel, if not unsound.

Mr. Philips explained. The object was not to make the prosecutor pay the cost; but that compromises should be paid by the parties litigant. If the federal numbers of the parish of Assumption were looked at, it could be seen it was the most peaceable parish in the State. The object of the bill was to relieve the community in general of a great and crying evil.

After a few remarks by Mr. Benjamin, the bill was referred back to a special committee composed of Messrs. Philips, Brewer and Culbertson.

Mr. Taylor, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to prevent the failure of the District Court in the several parishes of the State. The bill was read twice and ordered to some discussion. Its object is to require the Sheriff to adjourn the District Court from day to day, when the judge is not present, during four days, and if at the expiration of that time the Judge do not arrive, the Sheriff is to adjourn the court to the succeeding day.

Mr. Brashear thought the bill very onerous to the jurors. Two days was long enough for the Sheriff to wait.

Mr. Taylor thought the present mode of conducting business still more onerous to the unfortunate prisoners, who were awaiting their trial.

The first section of the bill was amended by Mr. Voorhies and Mr. Brashear.

A somewhat desultory debate followed on the merits of the bill. Mr. Ratliff opposing it in its general shape, and Mr. Taylor defending it. The first section was then adopted.

Mr. Nicholls presented an additional section empowering the district Judge to appoint a clerk pro tem. in case of sickness and absence of the ordinary, and which clerk shall receive the emoluments of the office during his service. The section was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The congressional district bill came up as the order of the day.

The third district bill being under consideration, Mr. Philips moved to strike out Carroll, Madison, Concordia, Avoyelles, Catahoula, Point Coupee and Iberville, and insert St. Martin's, St. Mary, St. Landry, Calcasieu and Lafayette. He thought that the northern parishes in the bill were too isolated. His amendment obviated the objection of gerrymandering the State. It likewise blended the cotton and sugar growing interests. According to his plan, the first district would be commercial, the second, sugar growing, the third, cotton and sugar, and the fourth, purely cotton. If the bill had nothing to gain by the amendment. He had been thrown into a *lucubrio* district by the bill, and would be equally as by the amendment. But he thought his parish and district, adjoining, were not contiguous to the Florida parishes.

Mr. Philips supported the amendment, though he differed in some respects from the mover in the bill. Both the first and second districts would be always commercial. The third and fourth would send cotton representatives. He wished to place the sugar interests in closer contact with the cotton interests, in order that something may be known of the former branch of industry. The amendment would enable the sugar planting interests to one time so other to be represented.

Mr. Brewer opposed the amendment, because it was fairer than the bill. The geographical position of the parishes thrown together by the amendment was compact, and the district thus formed, would contain about the required population.

Mr. Seiby said he had complained of gerrymandering the State. It seemed to him that the committee had stricked the second and third three square parishes. He agreed with Mr. Brewer so taking the amendment, not because it was fresh, but because nearer justice than any thing he was likely to get. He had found fault not representative partly, but the parishes of Carroll, Concordia and Madison. Therefore, having said all politic, he went for the amendment. It would satisfy his constituents and the people of that part of the State generally.

Mr. Stille spoke for the amendment because it was in accordance with the law of Congress, and because the fifth district could then represent a purely cotton interest.

Mr. Ratliff said that gentlemen were now coming round to his proposition to represent distinct interests. He (Ratliff) had desired to represent the interest of individuals. But he perceived that Florida was to be severed. This he would not sanction. The bill before the House was truly democratic, and he should vote for it. Felicians be taken out of the district, when Pointe Coupee by right contiguous to the parishes of the 3rd and 4th District. He would never consent to the dismemberment of Florida. What possible connection there between St. Landry and the people of Lake Pontchartrain? But there was a connection between the people of Lake Pontchartrain and Concordia—between both cotton growing regions, and on the same side of the river. He was willing to take the bill as it was—although mere politicians might be disappointed. Mr. Ratliff continued in a highly forcible and well-reasoned speech against any attempt to divide Florida. He appealed to the whigs to sustain him in his opposition to the amendment. He felt as a son when the interests of his parents were attacked. He was willing to let the majority have their districts as they pleased, but, "in the name of God," he continued, "do not sever Florida." The pull at it had, did justice to Florida, and he would support it.

Mr. Newport said that his friend from West Feliciana had precluded the necessity of adding any thing to his remarks. He entered his protest against the amendment.

Mr. Ogden was sorry to see fresh difficulties arise in relation to the bill. The discussion had taken a new course. He was disposed to gratify the gentleman from West Feliciana, who was so earnest in his opposition to the severance of Florida. He offered an amendment to strike out West Feliciana.

Mr. Brashear was confirmed in his belief of the justice of the Committee's report. The members had taken wide and opposite views in supporting the amendments. But every one seemed to fear associating with the section of country which he represented. Now, he thought the people of that section a highly respectable, industrious set of persons. If they were whigs, he hoped the time would come when the whole basin would be whig. But certainly there was no connection between the Mississippi and Florida, and altogether he thought the bill reported to the House, the best in every respect. He moved to lay the amendments on the table.

Mr. Taylor said, the remarks of his friend from Felicians had taken him by surprise. He was astonished at the charge that some sinister motive had originated the amendment. But no one could look at the map and say that the district, as formed by the amendment, could not be more compact, and more in accordance with the law of Congress. He called on the delegation from Orleans who had got up their district, to follow the law of Congress and support the amendment.

Mr. Benjamin was sorely tempted to vote for the amendment because it would benefit the whig party, but from the various reasons alleged he felt himself bound to support the bill. It was impossible to sever Florida with Attakapas, and he preferred dividing its State length-wise to cross-wise.

Mr. Brewer said that he entertained sentiments of high regard for the gentlemen from W. Feliciana, but he must repel the imputation of sinister motives brought forward by that gentleman. The member from W. F. began to reproach my injustice in the bill for the first time. He had supported the bill hitherto, but the moment the Mississippi was crossed, oh! it was monstrous; it was horrible. Now the merest glance at the map could convince any one of the fairness of the amendment, and he would support it.

The amendment was laid on the table—yeas 35; nays 13.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out Avoyelles and Catahoula, and insert Ouachita, Caldwell and Union. Mr. Clark said his amendment would obviate the division of the county of Ouachita which was now disjointed.

Mr. Phelps took the opportunity of repelling the insinuation that in proposing his amendment he was actuated by a desire to promote the interest of the opposite party. He had been taken to task for being hopelessly locofoco. He suspected of selling and disorganizing locofocoism! But the bill as it stood divided his senatorial district, and that was a strong ground of opposition. He supported the amendment of the gentleman from W. Baton Rouge.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment to strike out Avoyelles, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Concordia and insert St. Mary, St. Martin and Lafayette. He supported his amendment in a few brief remarks.

Mr. Seiby said that he wished to set the House right in regard to his portion of the State. He knew little of forms but had some idea of justice. The gentleman from West Feliciana thought it cruel and monstrous to sever Florida—was it nothing to sever Concordia county from its contiguity to Arkansas and place it among the Florida parishes. As regarded the charge of sinister motives—if the gentleman from West Feliciana understood the geography as well as the justice of the State, he would not probably have opposed the amendment. He was aft loss the conceive to whom the honorable gentleman alluded in his insinuation. He certainly could not have the same individual in view as the gentleman in Catahoula, or he was a democrat, and the member from Catahoula a whig. He would vote for the amendment, but still little hopeful of success. Injustice was, however, certain to recoil on the heads of its authors, and diffi be trusted would be the case with those who framed this bill.

Mr. Brewer said that he had the 3 and 4th Districts as they stood in the bill, were satisfactory, and that he would vote for them, reserving to vote against the whole bill in its final passage.

The amendment of Mr. Clark was lost: yeas—15; nays—29.

Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 6th Monday in February. His motive was to prevent further action on the bill until the contested election were decided.

Mr. Seiby said that if anything could be done he would unite with the gentleman from Natchitoches, but he considered the matter as fixed as fate. It was useless to oppose the majority.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Brewer then moved an amendment, to strike out the Parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Carroll and Madison. All he wanted was that his district should remain as it is. It could not be divided without injury and injustice.

The Chairman of Committee stated that the immense mass of business before them had until now prevented the consideration of the bill.

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Mr. Brewer offered an amendment to strike out Avoyelles, Catahoula, Madison, Carroll and Concordia and insert St. Mary, St. Martin and Lafayette. He supported his amendment in a few brief remarks.

Mr. Seiby said that he wished to set the House right in regard to his portion of the State. He knew little of forms but had some idea of justice. The gentleman from West Feliciana thought it cruel and monstrous to sever Florida—was it nothing to sever Concordia county from its contiguity to Arkansas and place it among the Florida parishes. As regarded the charge of sinister motives—if the gentleman from West Feliciana understood the geography as well as the justice of the State, he would not probably have opposed the amendment. He was aft loss the conceive to whom the honorable gentleman alluded in his insinuation. He certainly could not have the same individual in view as the gentleman in Catahoula, or he was a democrat, and the member from Catahoula a whig. He would vote for the amendment, but still little hopeful of success. Injustice was, however, certain to recoil on the heads of its authors, and diffi be trusted would be the case with those who framed this bill.

Mr. Brewer said that the 3 and 4th Districts as they stood in the bill, were satisfactory, and that he would vote for them, reserving to vote against the whole bill in its final passage.

The amendment of Mr. Clark was lost: yeas—15; nays—29.

Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 6th Monday in February. His motive was to prevent further action on the bill until the contested election were decided.

Mr. Seiby said that if anything could be done he would unite with the gentleman from Natchitoches, but he considered the matter as fixed as fate. It was useless to oppose the majority.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Brewer then moved an amendment, to strike out the Parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Carroll and Madison. All he wanted was that his district should remain as it is. It could not be divided without injury and injustice.

The Chairman of Committee stated that the immense mass of business before them had until now prevented the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Brashear opposed the amendment. With what propriety could one-third of the state receive but one member of Congress. The object of the gentleman was clearly a political one.

Mr. Brewer replied: The bill had been framed with special reference to the elevation of a certain whig to Congress, who had been well nigh defeated in the late election. And was this justice or candor? Could the bill be supported by gentlemen who would thus bow to dictation? He trusted not. The gentleman from St. Mary had acknowledged that the district had been made so as to secure the whig majority. Now, all he asked was justice—all he wished was that the district should be undivided. The only reason pointed out by the act of Congress—contiguity of territory—had been overlooked without any qualms of conscience.

Mr. Brashear said, this declaration for justice weighed but little with him. The gentleman has gone back to his old theme of dictation, and begged the question, when he stated that he (Mr. B.) served a democratic majority in the third district. But the committee had disdained any attempt to Gerrymander the state, and they had acted fairly.

The amendment was laid on the table.

The House adjourned.

The Reporter has been requested by Mr. BATTLES to report the following remarks made by him on Friday, during the consideration of the two first sections of the Congressional Apportionment Bill—Mr. B's. observations having been misconstrued, and consequently erroneously reported:

"The Constitution of the United States declares that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective number, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. After Congress shall have apportioned among the States the representatives, pursuant to the preceding provision, and declared the number which each State is entitled to, conceiving that each State is then authorized to be divided into such districts as may appear to the Legislature of the State. I objected to the bill reported by the Committee of the House, because it proposed to give two members of Congress to an extent of territory, embracing the city of New Orleans, which at the last election gave more votes than thousand and fifty five votes for governor, and contains a slave population of only fifty nine thousand nine hundred and twenty, and for which the State gave but one member of territory march, at the last election, gave over twelve thousand votes for Governor, and has a slave population exceeding one hundred thousand.

"I also objected to the bill, because, in the estimate which it makes of the population of the different districts it includes in that of the first and second districts over twenty thousand free persons of color, and which districts combined, gave only about 5,000 votes for Governor, and have a slave population of 49,999, while the third district, as contemplated by the bill, and including the Florida parishes, gave more than 6,000 votes, has a slave population exceeding 60,000, and a free colored population of not more than 2,000, consequently neutralizing the political influence in Congress of eighteen thousand of the white population of the third district by the free colored population of the first and second districts—a result, the injustice of which is too evident to require comment."

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

TUESDAY, January 31st, 1843.

Mr. SPRANGER presented a bill relative to Parish Surveyors, which, on his motion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Downs moved that 500 copies of the Governor's Inaugural Address, in English, and 200 in French, be printed. Ordered.

Mr. WATKINS moved that the bill introduced by him, to amend the law creating additional election precincts in the parishes of Hapides and St. Landry, be taken up, in order that he might dispose of the same, by moving that it be laid indefinitely on the table, inasmuch as the object of that bill had been effected through another.

The bill being taken up, it was disposed of as suggested by the Senator from Rapides.

The following bills and resolutions, from the House of Representatives, underwent the first reading:

Act granting a new parish, to be called the parish of Bossier.

Act according leave of absence to Judge Jones.

Resolution appointing a joint committee to wait the College of Franklin, on the parish of St. Landry.

The Senate resumed the order of the third reading of the bill, relative to tutors of minors, administrators, executors, &c., postponed from Thursday last, and during the consideration of the two last, the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. LEDOUX, on account, the House being informed, on motion, they adjourned

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.
ISAAC PRESTON, Secretary of State.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC

	FROM ARRIVAL		FROM SAILING	
Caledonia	Jan 4		Feb 1	
Acadia	Jan 17		Feb 1	
	FROM ARRIVAL		FROM NEW YORK	
Great Western	Feb 1		March 15	

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Caspian—1,000 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Sylphide—2,250 bales cotton.
Hamburg—Per ship Others—1,200 bales cotton.
Ghent—Per ship Ida—1,000 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship North Bend—1182 bales cotton.
New York—Per ship Texas—12 bales cotton, 499 bbls pitch, 1 bbl tar, 4 bbls rosin, 2 bbls spirits turpentine, 1 bbl tobacco, 2 bbls sundries, 65 bbls pitch, 1 bbl tar and 1013 bags lard, 40 bbls castor oil, 107 bbls sugar, 2 puncheons rum, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bbl tierce lard, 2 bbls tobacco, 2 bbls dressed or empty hds.
Belgium—Per ship Tennessee—963 bbls flour, 1 bbl potatoes and sundries.
Philadelphia—Per brig Salone—111 bbls flour, 9-7 bbls sugar, 120 bbls molasses.
Boston—Per brig Tuscan—209 hds and tierces and 31 bbls molasses.
New York—Per schr Nelson—7-8 bbls flour, 1,000 bushels corn, 1 bbl sundries.
Port Lion—Per schr Van Buren—14 hds bacon, 17 bbls molasses, 11 bbls sugar, 100 do flour, 9 bbls whiskey, 50 do do and sundries.
Philadelphia—Per schr D. B. Roeler—190 bbls sugar, and 1 bbl molasses.
Mobile—Per schr Mail—173 pcs bagging, 80 coils rope and sundries.

NEW YORK—Per barque Nassau—48 bbls and 60 kegs wheat, 1 hhd tobacco, 9 tierces and 1 bbl beans, 1 992 bbls flour, 191 bags cotton, 27 bbls do do, 307 hides, 50 bale skins and sundries.
St Louis—Per steamer West Wind—1 pkg merchandise.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per barque Sumarron—1 bbl mder.
Matanzas—Per brig Levant—600 oranges, to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Sumarron—A Taylor, H Beach & co, R Ben's Tucker & co; Wood & Plummer, J H Nixon, Riddle & M, Hyde & co, J Phelps & co, J Phelps, J Stanton & co, J Watson & co; Atwood, A Kearney, Jno C, L Morgan, Bradley, Brandon & co, Dudley & Knight, J Pardy, H J Vannort; Non Consignees, Jno Robertson, T & H Smith & co, Jno Edwards, J Smith & co, Franklin & Hendersen, H Brown, J A Sands & co, Green & Saunals, Holfense & co, J S Auger, and others.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Opelousas—Per steamer Sarah Morgan—25 bales cotton, 10 Toledano, 112 Gallain, Beller, N Dreyfous, 30 Adams & Wheatall, total 196 bales cotton—14 bells leather, 7 Reynolds, 118 hides, A Dubuc & co; 20 bales cotton, Bernard & Grunwald; 238 Yeatman & co; 24 Armor, Lane & co, T M Bell, 10 A L Adison & co; 11 Weldner, Hall & Chambers & co; 1 Wilson, Fairchild & co; 10 Robertson & Allen; 11 Dunn, McLean & Hill, 50 Dockery & co; 29 M L Dupuy & co, 131 Lyon & Hannah, Greenhaw & Moon, 87 S O Nelson & Bro, 12 J Abernathy; 2 Goodwin & Foster; 20 J Andrews; 40 de Baker & Craddock; 1084 bales cotton.

Morgan—Per steamer Ben Franklin—cotton A Lafoun & co, 118 Bross & Freilson; 80 Bugas, Watt & co; 41 B Flauche & co; 45 T Toleiano; 48 Blanchard & Gally; 14 do Hanks; 10 Gallain & co; 17 Hopkins & Hendelson, 41 Jackson Dale & co; 26 Gardiner, Norcom & co; 40 Follain, Belloco & Degrion; 10 T Barrett; 7 Gaines & Pratt; 3 J W Hilliard & co; 7 Alpuen & co; 8 H Moore; 4 J N Moore; 4 Scott; 3 Dupuy, Tate & Nalle, 3 Minter, Chisholm & co; total 618 bales.

Nashville—Per steamer Tallyrand—48 hhds tobacco, 40 bales cotton, 300 sks corn, 30 tons meal, Yeatman & co; 12 hhds tobacco, Slade & co; 22 B Hillman, Bunch & co; 9 do, 9 bales cotton, Fetter & Lonsdale; 27 hhds tobacco, T K Price & co; 8 Pitcher & Hayburn; 21 Bowen & Crenshaw, Hyde & co; 2 do and 30 bale cotton, Bell & co;