NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 61 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ Every variety of LETTER PRESS PRINTING, such as PAMPHLETS, COMMERCIAL BLANKS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, INSURANCE POLICIES, HANDBILLS, BILLS OF LADING, BUSINESS CARDS, &c. &c., executed with neatness and despatch at the office of the Bee.

SUB-TREASURY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Derbigny's resolutions, which have passed the senate by a majority of nearly two to one, are the special order of the day for to-day in the house of representatives. That the people of the state are opposed to the sub-treasury project of the administration there can hardly be a doubt, and the returning reason, "the sober second thought" of the nation has become convinced that an institution similar to the late Bank of the United States, is necessary to ensure a healthy and uniform circulating medium. In consequence of the admitted right of the states to charter banking companies, and their prerogative to exercise these rights, it is clear that the commerce of the country will be transacted in twenty-six currencies, and subject to inconveniences upon the derangement of any one of them. During the existence of the U.-S. bank, no great confusion was produced by the explosion of local banks, for our commerce was not dependent on them solely for sustenance and support. The withdrawal of the U. S. bank, together with the consequent multiplication of state banks, changing as they do the sources of financial facilities, impose upon the the politicians two very interesting duties in regard to the currency. The first, to put the state banks in a condition to supply with safety the wants of the community. The second, to protect those banks as far as possible from the hostile action of the government, until the next presidential election decides, whether the people are or are not willing to sanction the high handed and ruinous measures of the executive.

The house at representatives, have, as far as practicable for them, performed the first duty, by passing Mr. Lockett's bill, restoring the banks to any privileges they may have forfeited by the act of suspension. The second duty is to be debated to-day.

When it is recollected that the grand finale of general Jackson's experiments upon the currency, the crisis of May '37, has occurred since the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the presidency, it will be perceived that the people have had no opportunity of improving their experience, so dearly bought, in any direct action on the general government. Nor can they have such an opportunity until the term of the present chief magistrate expires. They can now be heard only through their representatives. And, unless the legislature will speak for them, they are without the means of even expressing, in an authorative form, their views upon so grave a subject. The opinions of the people of Louisiana upon the matters embraced in Mr. Derbigny's resolutions are not equivocal. The election of three whigs to congress, and the return of a large majority of whigs to the legislature preclude all doubt on that score. Should the sub-treasury bill come before the senate of the United States, the voice of this state will not be heard in that body, unless the legislature adopt Mr. Derbigny's resolutions. In fact the people will be *directly misrepresented*, and the influence of Louisiana be exerted in riveting a system upon the country which she deems most visionary and dangerous.

Let us for a moment imagine that the fate of the sub-treasury bill depended on the votes of the senators of Louisiana in congress, and that those votes were cast in favor of its passage. The state would be made instrumental in the adoption of a policy which she loath s, and in saddling the whole union, against her solemn conviction of its despotism, with one of the most formidable schemes of oppression that tyranny ever devised. What a mockery of representative government would such a consummation present!

Should the legislature by any chance emit to advise our senators of public opinion upon a subject so important, they might in some degree incur the responsibility of aiding the passage of this odious measure. Messrs. Nicholas and Mouton might appeal to such omission as evidence of the people's acquiescence in their former course. And, indeed, with much plausibility, for the legislature is the only channel in which the wishes of the people can be conveyed to them; they would take it for granted that on a question of such magnitude they would be instructed as to any variance between them and the state.

The sub-treasury scheme is a direct blow aimed at the banking and credit system of the states. It is a war upon the currency, and that currency should be upheld by the legislatures, until the whole country can act upon the subject. The passage of resolutions, such as are now before the legislature, is the only method of affording protection at this time. And, the members of that body, in performing this duty, will be discharging the double obligation of shielding, as far as they can, our money institutions against an unnatural crusade, and conveying the wishes of the people, who have no other mode of communication, to their seantors in congress.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH JAN'Y CONTINUED.—*In the House of Representatives.*—After Dr. Duncan's windy harangue was concluded, a call of the house was demanded—the votes stood 99 to 98; the speaker voted on the negative and prevented a call. The previous question was moved—its effect would have been to cut off all amendments, and make the choice of the committee rest with the speaker. It was opposed (ayes 98, nays 118. Mr. Cambreleng made a desperate effort to prevent the appointment of a committee by ballot, by moving that the vote be taken viva-voce.—The effect of this motion, if carried, the speaker said, would be to require a vote of two-thirds to adopt the resolution. Great excitement and angry discussion succeeded. At last Mr. Cambreling's amendment was amended by inserting "by ballot," instead of through the viva voce mode proposed. THE WAS CARRIED—ayes 113, nays 105. The locofocos dreadfully alarmed, moved an adjournment, which was negatived by a large vote, and at ten, P. M., the first ballot was counted. Whole number of votes 210—necessary to a choice 106.

Mr Harlan received, ... 125 votes.
Mr Wise, ... 123 "
Mr. Dawson, ... 119 "
Mr. Ellmore, ... 112 "
Mr. Smith, ... 117 "
Mr. Curtis, ... 123 "

The second ballot resulted in the choice of Messrs. Cushman, Hopkins and Hubley. There is, therefore, a large majority of Whigs on the committee.

JANUARY 18.—SENATE.—The Cumberland road bill was before the senate. After considerable debate, a motion to strike out the enacting clause was made by Mr. King, and negatived on the second vote, 26 to 23.

Mr. Merrick presented a petition, asking congress to recede the District of Columbia back to Virginia and Maryland. Referred to the committee on the District. The bill amending the act authorizing a district court in the District of Columbia, was finally passed.

IN THE HOUSE.—Messrs. Ellmore, Cushman and Hubley begged to be excused serving on the committee of investigation. Their requests called forth an animated debate, and the ayes and nays being taken they were excused. After a call of the house, the house proceeded to elect three members to fill the vacancies occasioned by their declining.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

DELAWARE SENATOR.—By a paragraph in the Philadelphia National Gazette, we learn that the Delaware house of representatives, a few days since, went into an election for United States senator, which resulted as follows: Dr. Joseph Maull, (whig) 12; James A. Bayard, (Van Buren) 8; blank 1. It is not known what action the senate has taken on this question. A resolution passed some time before by the senate, fixing a day for the election by joint ballot, had been indefinitely postponed.

DIXON, the notorious libeller, has been indicted by the grand jury of New York. Seventeen bills were found against him. He pleaded not guilty, through his counsel, and his trial was set down for the next term.

FREE BANKING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Fraily of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the senate of Pennsylvania "to authorise the incorporation of companies for banking purposes."

Mr. SWIFT, formerly clerk of the house of representatives in Pennsylvania, has been appointed secretary of state, and Mr. Seiler elected in his stead.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Daniel Webster has been reelected for the constitutional term of six years to the United States senate from Massachusetts. His opponent was Benjamin F. Hallet, who received 168 votes, Webster having 364.

CANADA.—Sir John Colborne has received despatches from the colonial office, accompanied with a commission appointing him governor general, vice admiral and captain general of all her majesty's provinces within, and adjacent to the continent of North America.

THE MALAYS.—The Salem Register says "there is good reason to believe that the Malays have, ere this, received a merited punishment for the piracy on board the Eclipse. The frigate Columbia, and sloop of war John Adams, under commodore Read, sailed from Norfolk on the 6th May last, and by the latest advices from the commodore, dated July 28, were to depart from Rio Janeiro, the next day, for a cruise in the Indian seas. The effect of this second lesson will probably be as enduring as the first, and no more. We cannot expect the depredations of the barbarians to be discontinued, until a force is permanently stationed in these seas for the protection of our commerce

DREADFUL.—Another child was lately burnt to death in New York, through the carlessness of the mother.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The trial of the Thompsonian doctors, Chauncey and Nixon, for the murder of a young girl, was still proceeding in Philadelphia. Intense interest was excited and the court room was crowded each day to suffocation. The facts of the case are these:—a girl named Eliza Stevens, worked in Nixon's family. Nixon, it is said, seduced her, and then placed her in Chauncey's charge, for the purpose of obtaining abortion, she being enceinte. She was transferred by the latter to a Mrs. Kingsley's house, where premature labor was brought about by a most revolting and horrible manner, and with a cruelty which terminated the poor girl's life. The trial had not closed, and it is presumed that the perpetrators of this foul and heathen deed will be found guilty.

HENRY CLAY.

MESSRS EDITORS—I propose to offer a few remarks in relation to the political course pursued on a particular occasion, by the eminent statesman whose name stands at the head of this article. No apology is thought necessary for reviewing a matter upon which the opinions of the American people have been more or less at variance for several years past; but, before entering upon the discussion of the question, it may be proper to observe that the unrivalled talents of Mr. Clay, the liberality of his sentiments, and his devotion, at all times, and under all circumstances, for a long succession of years, to the best interests of his country, are such prominent and universally acknowledged traits in his character, that the writer deems it unnecessary to say one word in support of the fact, that he eminently possesses those qualifications. They are claimed by his political friends, and at this day, allowed by his political opponents.

Admitting, then, Mr. Clay to stand before the American people in a light so pre-eminent, the true friend of his country is led to ask, why not confer upon him—and that by an unanimous vote, as a just reward for his services—the first office in the gift of a free people? In answer to this, many persons, particularly some of the admirers of the late president, are free to admit the claims which Mr. Clay, to a certain extent, has to the suffrages of his countrymen; but urge that the course which he pursued in relation to the choice of president by the house of representatives, in 1824-25, was such as to alienate the feelings of many of his former political friends. To be more specific, it is alleged that general Jackson had rendered his country such signal services as to entitle him to the presidency; and that if Mr. Clay and his friends in the house had voted for general Jackson, he, (gen. J.) would have been chosen to the presidency instead of Mr. Adams. That is the question which it is proposed to discuss in this essay. And here it may be proper to observe that the writer, on no occasion, would presume positively to maintain a negative, without incontrovertible proof; but in relation to this question he does not hesitate in the least to avow his ability to fully substantiate the negative of the charge, and is willing to abide the decision of his readers, when he shall have offered his evidence.

As is well known, there are two methods, in our courts, of arriving at a conclusion—one by circumstantial, the other by positive evidence. The former may lead to wrong results; but the latter, if based upon incontrovertible facts, cannot but lead to the true state of the case. And admitting the science of numbers to be unchangeable, I shall rely wholly and simply upon a plain mathematical process to substantiate the ground which I have taken. As a preliminary step, however, I will briefly observe that the constitution of the United States requires that the successful candidate for the presidency have a majority of all the votes given by the electoral colleges. If no candidate has a constitutional majority, the choice devolves on the house of representatives, who vote by states, each state giving but one vote. In 1824 there were 24 states in the Union, and the constitution requires that none except the three highest candidates voted for by the people, shall be voted for in the house, and that the successful candidate must have a majority of all the states—(13 were requisite in 1824.)

The candidates supported for the president in that year were general Jackson, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay; and the following statement shows the number of votes that each received in the electoral colleges:—

	Jackson	Adams	Crawford	Clay
Maine,		9		
New Hampshire,		4		
Massachusetts,		15		
Rhode Island,	2			
Connecticut,		8		
Vermont,		7		5
New York,	1		5	4
New Jersey,		8		
Pennsylvania,	28			
Delaware,			2	
Maryland,	7		2	
Virginia,	24		5	
North Carolina,	15			
South Carolina,	11			
Georgia,			9	14
Kentucky,				
Tennessee,	11			
Ohio,		16		16
Louisiana,	3	2		
Mississippi,	3			
Indiana,	5			
Illinois,	2			
Alabama,	5			
Missouri,				3
	99	84	41	37

From the above it will be perceived, that 261 votes were given, a majority of which, and necessary for a choice, would be 131; consequently no election was made by the people. It will also be perceived that the three highest candidates were general Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Crawford, one of whom must necessarily be elected by the house. I now proceed to that election, and, for the argument, I admit (which is all that the opponents of Mr. Clay can ask or wish me to admit) that Mr. Clay could bring the members of congress from the states that voted for him, into market, like so many cattle, and sell them to the highest bidder—say general Jackson or Mr. Adams—admit this to be true, I repeat, and I will show by the following statement, that all Mr. Clay's forces, united with those of general Jackson, could not have elected him (general J.) to the presidency; and if I succeed in this, the reader will admit that I have redeemed my pledge—that is, to prove the negative of the question by a simple mathematical process.

The following is the state of the votes in the house of representatives:—

	Jackson	Adams	Crawford
Maine,		1	
New Hampshire,			
Massachusetts,			
Rhode Island,			
Connecticut,			
Vermont,			
New York,		1	
New Jersey,	1		
Pennsylvania,	2		
Delaware,			1
Maryland,			1
Virginia,	7	13	4
North Carolina,	4		
South Carolina,	7		
Georgia,			3
Kentucky,	3		
Tennessee,	5		
Ohio,		1	
Louisiana,	1		
Mississippi,	1		
Indiana,	1		
Illinois,	1		
Alabama,	1		
Missouri,			1
	13	16	4

There being 24 states, it will be perceived that Mr. Adams had 13, the least number requisite for a choice. It will also be perceived that Gen Jackson had but 7 states, and that 6 more would have been requisite to elect him. Now, Mr. Clay was never accused of having sold more than 3 states, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri. Add 3 to 7, the amount will be 10, and whenever it can be satisfactorily shown that 10 is a majority of 24, then, and not till then, can it be proved that Mr. Clay and his friends could have chosen Gen. Jackson.

In the case which I have here attempted to explain, oceans of ink have been shed, and the eloquence of a hundred speakers has been exhausted to prove—what? Why simply, when the question is fully and fairly, stated, that 10 is a majority of 24, for, present the question but fairly, and you may turn it in any way you think proper, up or down, lengthways, crossways, or sideways, and it finally ends in a simple solution of the question, whether 10 is a majority of 24.

The opponents of Mr. Clay have also attempted to turn to his prejudice some other circumstances, having, perhaps a remote relation to the presidential election of '24—such as the former hostility between him and Mr. Adams, the friendship and cordiality existing at one time, between him and Gen. Jackson, and others, too frivolous to mention. The limits of this article will not permit a notice of them further than to say, in general terms, that if any person will take the trouble thoroughly to investigate all the facts and circumstances relating to any of these transactions, he will find that the person attempting, from these premises, to make out anything against Mr. Clay incompatible either with his patriotism or the faithful discharge of his public duties, would succeed about as well as the one that shall undertake to prove that 10 is a majority of 24. In a word, I have spent a great deal of time in studying the life and character of Henry Clay, and I do not hesitate to say, that in everything relating to the proper qualification for a statesman, he will not suffer in comparison with any other person that has been on the stage of action in this country. I lament, indeed that he has not at all times filled the station to which talents and love of country entitled him—but I do not despair. I am a firm believer in a republican form of government, and in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. They are liable, it is true, at particular times and on particular occasions, to be led astray, but they will ultimately return to a sense of duty and of their best interests, and finally support their most faithful friend. There can be no better evidence of this than the present signs of the times, the people have become sensible that the public good requires a change of rulers, and the eyes of a majority of them are turned to Henry Clay as the most suitable person to correct the errors of the present administration. I have made no attempt, gentlemen, at fine writing: my only object was to tell a tale so plain that "he who ran might read." L.

THE OHIO RIVER.—Our latest advices of this stream are to the 20th inst., by the steamboat John Mills, arrived yesterday from Louisville, by which we learn that the river was upon the decline and the weather cold.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The quantity of public lands within the territory of the United States, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, is estimated at 776 millions of acres, of which 548 millions lie east, and 218 millions west of the Rocky Mountains. The following is a statement of the quantity of public lands not yet disposed of, viz:

	Acres.
Ohio,	2,110,405
Indiana,	5,120,273
Illinois,	30,609,825
Missouri,	33,150,987
Alabama,	20,123,877
Mississippi,	11,795,441
Louisiana,	17,766,880
Michigan,	31,162,183
Wisconsin,	34,645,031
Iowa,	34,645,031
Arkansas,	28,260,748
Florida,	34,938,969
Total,	229,711,065

THE VITRIOL CASE.—An individual named Townsend has been arrested, charged with the brutal assault on the person of Mr. Rees, of which we spoke a day or two ago. The evidence against him, though circumstantial, is strong.

CAPT. ALEXANDER COFFIN, one of the original projectors who settled the city of Hudson, N. Y., died lately in the 91st year of his age.

The schooner Eliza Ann, from Matamoras, whence she sailed 19th January, brings as passengers the Wilpech consul at that place, and several French residents. An engagement between the troops of the federal and central parties of Mexico is said to have occurred near Matamoras, about the 10th inst., during which 300 men are reported to have been slain, both parties claiming the victory.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
(REPORTED FOR THE BEE.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Jan'y 28—Mr Lewis presented Mr. Moore, representative from the parish of Nacadoches, who was thereupon installed into office.

Mr. Davidson submitted a resolution, which was read twice and adopted, instructing the committee on the affairs of the Merchants' bank to enquire into the amount of the discounts, deposits, loans, circulation, and the amount of the specie in the vaults of said bank. Also, whether they have not put into circulation the notes of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania—Also, that each of the bank committees inquire particularly whether any of the city banks have been dealing in cotton.

Mr. Davidson, from committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Pine Grove academy, appropriating $3,000. Also, a similar bill for the relief of the Springfield academy, appropriating $5,000, both which bills were read first time.

A bill was reported by the committee on the militia, upon that part of the governor's message relative to the militia. Also, a bill framed upon the petition of the Lafourche volunteer cannoniers. Also, an act to amend the laws relative to the militia.

Dr. Brashear, from committee on internal improvements, submitted several bills, which will be reported when read.

After the suspension of the rules of the house, Dr. Brasher offered the following joint resolution, which was read twice and adopted, viz: that there be appointed three members of the house, and—in the senate to make arrangements for the inauguration of the governor elect, on Monday next. The speaker appointed the following gentlemen for that committee on the part of the house—Messrs Brashear, Claiborne and C. M. Conrad.

Several bills were submitted by members present, and notice was given of several to be presented shortly, all which will be reported when read.

The senate set introduced a bill, framed upon the petition of the chamber of commerce of New-Orleans, to amend several acts relative to the port wardens, harbor master and pilots of New-Orleans. Ordered to be printed and referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. C. M. Conrad introduced his bill for the relief of the medical college of Louisiana. Read, first time.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the criminal court with the annual report of the grand jury of the parish of New Orleans. After having been read by the clerk, upon the motion of Mr. Davidson, it was laid upon the table subject to the call of the house.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Muse introduced a bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of actual or intended fraud by the debtor. Referred to committee on judiciary.

The senate having entered the hall of the house, both bodies proceeded jointly to ballot for directors of the Citizens' Bank. After four ballotings the following gentlemen were declared to be elected directors on the part of the state:—Messrs. W. F. C. Dunleaves, D. H. Renner, V. Patin, Wm. M'Queen, J. B. Armant, H. Bry.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The resolution from the senate instructing our representatives in congress to use their efforts to get an appropriation of rail road iron for the use of certain parishes in constructing rails, was taken up.

While reading for the third time an act to establish a general system of internal improvements for Louisiana, motion was made to adjourn, whereupon the house adjourned.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

To the politeness of one of the passengers in the schooner Eliza Ann, which vessel left Matamoras on the 19th inst. we are indebted for the following information from Mexico:

General Philosola with about 1000 men under his command was shut up in Matamoras, by the federalists under Electuro Mendez.

On the 5th of January, the federalists having approached within one league of the town, were attacked by the troops of general Filosola, but the action was not decisive. Each side had about 300 killed or wounded. The federalists lost 2 pieces of cannon, and Filosola had some of his officers killed.

General Canalizo, who had retreated on Matamoras after the repulse at Tampico, was attacked by the federalists under general Fernandez, near Santa Teresa. He had only 300 men left when he entered Matamoras by night.

A decisive battle was looked for every day between the army in Matamoras and the federalists, who were in the vicinity.

The decree for expelling the French from the Mexican territory, was rigidly enforced at Matamoras by the governor.

General Wall had resigned his commission of major general in the Mexican army, because he would not march against the French.—*Courier of last evening.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Albany, from Havre, captain Johnson, we have received files of Havre papers to the 19th ult., and Paris papers to the day previous.—The Albany sailed on the 19th.

The king's speech was delivered on the 17th, and seems to have given little satisfaction to the opposition, to say the least. It congratulates the peers and peeresses on the continued prosperity of the kingdom, and assures them that the relations of France with foreign nations are highly satisfactory. He states, in reference to the Belgian question, "conferences have been held in London, relative to the affairs of Belgium and Holland. I have no doubt of their having a specific and pacific result, giving a new guaranty to the independence of Belgium, and the peace of Europe." After mentioning the evacuation of Ancona, he proceeds "Spain remains a prey to the same convulsions, the same misfortunes. We continue to fulfil towards our allies, every clause of the quadruple alliance. The government of the queen regent has not ceased to receive from us, not only the assistance to which our treaties bind us, but also every support which the interest of France permits us to give."

His opinion of the Mexican question may be supposed liable to change its tone of confidence on the receipt of information of the late transactions at Vera Cruz. "I hope that the differences with Mexico and Argentine Republic are coming to a close. A fresh naval force which recently sailed from our harbors, at all this time before Vera Cruz, and has gone to obtain from the Mexican government, the justice and protection, which our commerce has so long required."

The African possessions are said to be in a very prosperous condition, and so are the finances of the kingdom. The king says that the birth of the count of Paris was the greatest consolation which Heaven could have given him, and he promises that he shall be educated like his father, "to respect our institutions, and in that devotion to France of which my whole family will never cease to give an example."

A morning paper of the ministerial party says that the minister has determined to propose the conversion of the five per cents as soon as the settlement of the Belgian question will permit him to do it with prudence and certainty. It seems, indeed, that the omission in the king's speech of an expression relative to this great financial operation has not definitely settled the question and was a matter of very great astonishment. It being well known that the king was opposed to the measure it would have been somewhat short to have placed in his mouth language favorable to the conversion.—*N. Y. Courier.*

PARIS EXCHANGE.—Paper cents, 109, 65, 109, 70, 1 per cents 109, 3 per cents 79, 40, 79, 5; Bank of France 2710, Lafitte shares of 1000 f 1134, of 5000f 5325; Neapolitan funds 99, 30; Spanish active 16 1-4, Portugal Cents, 1250; Railroads, St Germain, 650; Versailles right bank, 595; left bank, 227, 50; Paris and Havre, 382, 50; Paris and Orleans 467, 50.

LATEST FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The schooner *Betsy B. Blount*, captain Pedraz, at New York, from the bay of Honduras, December 20, brings intelligence that the federal government of Central America is dissolved—every state having declared itself independent. In the state of Honduras, the counties composing the state had nullified its decision, and declared in favor of the federal government. The state government had issued a decree assuming the control of the ports and customs within its limits, to which Truxillo has asserted. Old Omoa had refused, being in favor of the federal government. We clip the following from the Journal of Commerce of the 19th.

On the whole, the affairs of the republic appear to be in a state of inextricable confusion. Not only by legislation, *pronunciamentos*, and *actas*, but by force of arms, were the peace and order of the country disturbed. President Morazan, with an army of 3700 men, was warring against the insurgent general Carrera, who had about an equal force, though he had recently met with some reverses. Morazan is, of course, fighting for the federal, while Carrera is fighting for centralism, or anarchy, or something else, best known to himself.

Captain Pedrazo has favored us with Balize papers to the 15th December. Advices from the city of Guatemala were to the 30th November. On the 9th of that month an affair took place at Chiquimulilla, between a part of president Morazan's forces under colonel Carvallo, and the band of the insurgent general Carrera, numbering, it is said, 3,000 men. The latter were defeated, with the loss of killed, one brass field piece, 70 or 80 muskets, and a large number of horses taken. The loss on the government side was 12 killed and 15 wounded. After this affair, general Morazan attacked and dispersed several smaller parties of the insurgents, but the Balize Advertiser presumed they would "reunite when least expected."

At Montagua, in the neighborhood of Balize, the owner of a plantation named Flores, had been murdered by one of a squad of prisoners taken from Carrera's party, who had been sentenced by the government to St. Philip's castle, but by Flores' intercession, were permitted to go with him and work on his plantation.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:

Permit me through the columns of your journal to congratulate the citizens of New Orleans on their prospects, in regard to mechanical productions in this section of our country. I refer sir, to the notices I have seen of late, proposing to hold a *Mechanic's and Artisan's Fair* in this city. Having had some opportunity of observing the incalculable advantages arising from exhibitions of the kind in other places, I can speak with confidence on the subject. I can assure every mechanic in this place, that there is no way in which he can contribute more to his own public good, and at the same time, realize a rich reward for himself, as by preparing specimens of his own workmanship for such an exhibition. Those who feel a patriotic pride in sustaining and beholding the progress of their country in manufactures and the arts, will at once see, that they have within themselves, the self sustaining resources, in advance, even of their best hopes, or highest expectations. The emulating mechanic may see the choice productions of his workshop duly appreciated, and find this, the very best way, to have his own merit widely promulgated.

The human mind is incomprehensible to itself; ideas in their dormant condition, are as valueless as nonentities, and the mind in an unexcited state, is as unconscious of their existence, as the flint is of the fire it contains. When heated and brought into action, though creates thought, and ideas succeed ideas, the mind knows not how; as the debater is often amazed at the fertility of his own conceptions and creative powers of his own invention. So it is with the mechanic and artizan, every effort he makes, will always excite to higher and more beneficial undertakings. It is on these occasions and by these means that obscure artizans are enabled to bring their productions to public view and profitable notice. The continued displays of this kind opportunity is given to observe every improvement, and profit thereby, and thus the knowledge of new discoveries and improvements is early scattered and brought into general use. It is there, and on such occasions, that the consumer can accommodate himself with the article he requires, and there learn who are the most skilful workmen; wherever the experiment has been tried, the result has proved alike beneficial to the manufacturer and the consumer.

I had the good fortune about two years since, to listen to an address delivered by that truly *great* than governor Everett of Massachusetts, on an occasion of a similar kind in the city of Boston, and as there is no way in which I can better convey his views on the subject than in his own language, I will give you a short extract from that splendid address.

He says, "Does any one ask what you have done and what you are doing for the public good, send them to your *exhibition rooms*, and let them see the walls of the temple of American liberty, fully covered with the products of American art, and while they gaze with admiration on these creations of the mechanical arts of of the country, bid them remember, that they are the productions of a people whose fathers were told by the British ministry they should not manufacture a tool-nail; and," he continues, "mechanics of America, respect your calling, respect yourselves, the cause of human improvement, has no firmer or more powerful friends; in the great temple of nature where foundation is the earth—whose pillars are the eternal hills—whose roof is the star-lit sky—whose organ notes are the whispering breeze, and the sounding storm—whose architect is God—there is no ministry more sacred than that of the intelligent mechanic."

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to wish the gentlemen who contemplated in this laudable and very commendable undertaking, God speed, and may they soon have the proud satisfaction, of seeing the banner of American arts and sciences unfurled, and waving side by side with that of American liberty throughout every section of these free and United States, even from Maine to Louisiana.

A STRANGER HERE.

MARRIED.—Last evening by the Reverend Abbé Miani, Mr. HENRY GARDEL to Miss ADELAIDE STARR, both of this city.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Columbiana—830 bales cotton, 1230 bbls flour, 30 do tallow, 64 kegs, 155 kegs, 240 do and 1200 sacks corn.

Balize—Per ship Kingston—Ballast.

Liverpool—Per barque Lady Mary Campbell—432 bales cotton, 240 boxes logwood.

Havana—Per packets Carlota—52 bbls bacon, 264 kegs lard, 747 bbls flour, 7 do do bread, 10 barrels.

New Haven—Per brig Grand Turk—1 0 bbls molasses.

Tampico—Per brig Felicie—Small ice chests, clothmats, silks, hardware, paper, cologne water, looking glasses, delts, cologne, gin, wine, needles, &c.

Matanzas—Per schr Byron—Small ice cages, mats, coffee, molasses, nails, bacon, flour, whiskey, lard, butter, cheese, soap, candles, oil, tea, raisins, pepper, tobacco, bread, hardware, pots, potatoes, iron, rice, plaid, nails, harness, apples, clothing, cider, wines, hams.

Campeachy—Per schr Dolphin—468 bags corn.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Water Witch—600 bbls biscuit, 15 do pork, 15 do beef, 50 baskets sweet oil, 101 bbls flour, 1 do lamp oil, 5 kegs rice, 3 bbls vinegar, 3 cases bottle candles.

New York—Per brig Mary Pennell—340 bbls 20 ice 70 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Sarah—Wine, liquors, brandy fruits, plants, seeds, cheese, dry goods, 266 bbls 200 hampers and 11 kegs potatoes.

Liverpool—Per ship Globe—538 crates, 40 casks earthenware, 6,33 bars iron, small iron hoop and sheet do, brandy, meal, oil, tea, cigars, hardware, books, porter, whiskey, guns, gluves, toys, nails, sewing, mats, &c.

Bremen—Per ship Julian—59 m bricks and 1000 bushels potatoes.

Marseilles—Per ship Rialto—Wine, oil, vinegar, tuna, cordials, liquors, olives, segars and bonnets.

Kingston, Jam—Per ship Calumet—167 bags pimento, 1st estates and sundry small lots cotton.

New York—Per ship Rienzi—50 tons stone, 228 bbls cement, 30 bags coffee, 350 bbls bbls potatoes, &c.

New York—Per ship Troy—Ana notes.

Boston—Per ship Harmonia, Thomas—Sundries, salpetre, oil, tinn, co. duck, pepper, mackerel, liquor, salmon, sugar, gin, raisins, segars, tobacco, glassware, shoes, furniture, carpeting, domestics, coffee, drugs, acids, paper, soap, earthenware, apples, wooden ware, &c.

Belfast, Me—Per ship Plutus—200 bundles hay, 50 m 8 lumber and 25 spars.

Harbor ship Hanover—80 tons hay, 20 m 8 lumber and 300 bbls potatoes.

Newcastle, Eng—Per barque Abeona—275 tons coal.

Pictou, N S—Per brig Catherine—925 sacks flour, 1000 bags and 49 bbls coffee, 3 trunks and 4 do segars.

Havana—Per brig Pastora—1115 bags coffee, 30 bbls sugar, segars, cigarettes, merchandise, &c.

Per schr Creole—901 bags coffee, 5 box sugar, segars, &c.

Waldoboro, Me—Per brig Hohenstahl—300 casks lime, segars and paving stones.

Havana—Per packet Constance—Fruit.

Matanzas—Per schr Eliza Ann—177 bales wool and 900 hides.

Apalachicola—Per schr Atlantic—9 cases segars, 94 bbls cotton, 9 bags do, 1 bag do, 1 box do.

R & J Purrell, S & J W Bryan, T Hoskin; Bass & Hawthorn, Wm. Ker, A J Ellis, Johnston & co.

Per ship Saxon—Byrne, Huff & co, M Cannon, M Robertson, Lambreth Thompson, A Colhepie, F Seymourer, T Dunlap, Dunbar, Dunbar & co, M L Bynum, Bourke, T B Cazenave, W O Vignaud, Renneck, Delery & co, T Mossant, J Bouchard, H Dubslen; Brindle & Lemoyne; A & J Cathalogne, T Schaeffer, A Roberts, Fleming & co, Hermann, Vienna & co, H Gurry, E Johns Wood, B Byrne, A S Gouges, R A Lefebvre, Cordonnier & co, M Bonne, F C Gueagen & co, M Rostine, H Campbell, A Marcelin & co, J Wattelle, M Stoudle, P Gouaud, at Mobile—Raveler & Hoet, Louis Gross, M Levy, F Rankel and others.

Per ship Rienzi—M Stevenson, C Doane, J M Brownell & co, Reeds Hard Wares, W R Carter, Dubosson Gaillard & co, Hutchins & Rogers, F Evans, B Brown, Beebe & co, Newcomb & Hall, Wm Hall & co, J Hall & co, R R Spencer, Wilson & co, Marks & Cameron, Cook & co, Bryant & co, Lewis & Taylor, Gordon & Southgate, Tools & Barrera.

Per ship Uniform—A Grant, Pitkin & co, J Bonhpane, S Blanchard, Buckner, Stanton & co; Starkey & Whiting, McMillan & co, Bertson, J Whitney & co, E Briggs, Hosshow & Rogers, H Hunt, H Bennett, Carmen & Mahon, G S Gates, J A Merritt, and others whose names are not on the manifest.

Per ship Rodin—Hinderson & Gaines; V Ascard, M Cahlan, Buschard, Ermer & co, A Boulard, T Albert and others.

Per ship Lafayette—Schmidt & Wermet, H A Franklin and M Bryant, master and entier.

Per barque Lauterine—J B Wheall, G W Wells, Wilson and Shaw, Bass & Hawthorn, Martin, Parsons & co, Cook Wright & J Dennison & co, J Donaldson, H H Heath & co, Cayam Burnell.

Per brig Catherine—R Grossing & co, A C Bourquin and capt Merrill.

Per brig Pastora—E & J Andrews, J Collins & co, J T La Bauve, R Grossing & co, Chance & Hyde & co, J Hyde & co, W Fagan, A P Levy & co, J A Merle & co, A Lamille & co, Mc Donald & co, Grossing & co, Grossing & co, H Bouchanan.

Per schr Eliza Ann—J W Zachary & co, J Hutchinson & co, and others.

Per schr Atlantic—N R Chamberlin, Allen, Asher & co, and others.

Per schr Creole—Kohn, Baron & co, Adrian & Estarlay, Pickett & Banks, F de Fuentes, M Lopez, R Grossing & co, A Delpuech, J A Merle & co, Ogden & co, R Tolediano, Weston & Avery, Lathrop & Trotter, E Lerabie, A Cassity, A F Gray, W P Vigers.

THE NEW YORK MARKET, Jan 19.—Coffee: There continue to be a good consumption, at about former prices, except in java, which having advanced 2c, has declined 1c. Of St. Domingo, 1000 bags old government Java sold at 12c cash and 6 mos. The sales of cotton are 3000 bales at steady prices. Quotations middling uplands at 12c 12 1-4 ☞ lb. Upward freight to Liverpool, 5-16d. Cotton manufactures are dull, and sales have occurred at 10 1-2 ☞ yard for 4-4 Lowell sheetings, and 9 1-2 ☞ yard for 4-4 Merrimack and Hamilton. Flour is still inactive, and sales have occurred at $11 50. Flour is still inactive, and sales have occurred at $11 50. Flour is still inactive, and sales have occurred at $11 50 for flour and corn meal in barrels. There is no change in the price of lumber, oils, hides, or tallow, all seem to be at a stand, and all articles can be obtained at low quotations. No further movement in hemp. Iron sends up $2 75 and $112 50. Very little demand for whale oil, there has been large sales of sperm, at 85c; sales well at 81 2-cent 56 for fair quality, and 57 for good. Spermaceti candles are active, and sales have occurred at 9c. Tobacco is quiet. Sales of pimento at 6c, a month. Rice is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 4 1-2c. Sugar is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 6 1-2c for common, and 7c for good. Molasses is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 29c. Rum is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 27c. Saltpetre is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 5 1-2c. Tallow is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 9c. Turpentine sells at $4 50. Whale oil is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 85c. Spermaceti is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 85c. Spermaceti candles are active, and sales have occurred at 9c. Tobacco is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 6c. Rum is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 27c. Saltpetre is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 5 1-2c. Tallow is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 9c. Turpentine sells at $4 50. Whale oil is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 85c. Spermaceti is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 85c. Spermaceti candles are active, and sales have occurred at 9c. Tobacco is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 6c. Rum is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 27c. Saltpetre is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 5 1-2c. Tallow is in good demand, and sales have occurred at 9c. Turpentine s