NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 61 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE TIMES.

That the currency can attain any thing like an approximation to a condition of health and stability whilst Martin Van Buren is president of the United States, is an impossibility. During the unexpired time for which he has been elected, the country will have to undergo all the financial vicissitudes, derangements and embarrassments which had their origin in executive tinkering with banking institutions. Whilst the secretary of the treasury exercises a controlling influence over the monetary system of the country, the system will be inflicted with every evil that can flow from the incompetency, vacillation, and inconsistency of the administration. To the actual causes which elevate or depress the money market, the ups and downs of politicians will be added, and commerce, besides the uncertainties of crops and an imperfect currency, will have to abide the attacks of an infuriated faction which regards every electioneering campaign by an assault upon the credit, character, and money resources of the Union. Perhaps, then, is nothing in nature more sensitive than the money market—nothing which is operated upon more powerfully by external causes, and nothing less calculated to withstand the double fire of interested speculative and time-serving chief magistrate. The conviction that every measure of self-action has long since arrived at, that the president would pursue any course in relation to corporations, charters, contracts, commerce, credit, or currency, that he thought would strengthen his popularity and promote his re-election, has created an uncertainty about those interests to the extent of the administration's ability to injure them. No man feels safe in any investment which can be affected or rendered insecure by the action of the general government; for he has every reason to know that, should it be deemed expedient, his interests would be sacrificed to the success of an administration which weighs neither justice, morality nor the obligations of law against the suggestions of a selfish ambition.

Is it at all marvellous, that under such rulers as we now have, there should be great distress in every branch of business? Could it possibly be otherwise How, in the nature of things can there be strength or stedfastness in banking institutions which are attacked one day and petted the next, just as it suits the humor of the cabinet to treat them? No tyranny is more galling than that of caprice—the caprice, too, of such sarcasms on humanity as Blair, Kendall, and Woodbury—those personifications of famine, pestilence, and sleep. A cabinet under such malign influences can inspire no confidence in the community—and should it adopt a satisfactory course for a season the people have no guaranty that it would be persued for a week. How then can any interest, which requires steadiness of policy and uniformity of regulation, flourish during the reign of locofocoism? There is no permanent resource for our suffering but the ballot box!

Have not the miserable expedient mongers had the government long enough? Have they proposed any plan of relief, but the sub-treasury, which is so fraught with mischief that they could not get their own partizans to adopt it. What other scheme the secretary of the treasury may stumble upon in his somnambulism, no one can foresee—but any one may with safety predict that nothing good can be projected, even should the president declare the sub-treasury obsolete. The whole scope and purpose of the propositions heretofore emanating from the treasury department at, is the abandonment by congress of the revenues and currency to the secretary thereof. Into whatever, if any thing, else than the sub-treasury will be submitted at the next session, it is fair to presume that the same principle will be incorporated; and it is equally fair to presume it will be rejected. Indeed, there is no hope of government proposing any thing, of a sufficiently practical and useful character to command the suffrages of the national legislature. It is much to be doubted if the party wish to succeed in their monetary schemes—they would prefer the turmoil and confusion of conflicting policies to any satisfactory and settled system, for evil doers seek their profit in agitations and unsettled states of society.

With so little to hope from Washington, the mind naturally turns to the state legislatures and local corporations for aid. And if they should turn a deaf ear to the calls of a suffering people, and an oppressed commerce, there is indeed reason for despair. The city banks should extend to the utmost of their ability relief to the community for whose benefit they were created. They should even risk something in such a cause, relying on the justice, good faith, and good sense of the state for indemnity against any peril they may incur in so doing. But there can be hardly a doubt that if the city institutions will harmonize among themselves, and banish all prejudice or jealousy from their deliberations, a plan of relief equal to the present emergency might be adopted, with perfect safety. It is not expected of the banks that they should place the commerce of the city upon the same footing it stood when the national government fostered and protected it, but being the largest creditor, and having the largest means, they ought to set the example of forbearing and liberal policy. Their interests must be identified to mercantile interests, and assisting their customers through the present crisis will be assisting themselves also.

THE KATE ANN, of yesterday arrived at an early hour. The ships contain nothing of interest. The mail of the steam ship Liverpool was landed at Norfolk in consequence. On the 6th she was out sixteen days. To day's mail will probably bring news by her. The state of public feeling in France constitutes a subject of ordinary magnitude, and it is more than likely we shall receive accounts of an open rupture between the government and the people. The last intelligence represented a really alarming crisis as at hand, and from the well known vivacity of the French character, it is not to be expected that they will patiently brook further dissensions and disputes, without direct manifestations of popular commotion. Paris is at present the centre of party ferment and political turbulence, and it is there will commence the first symptoms of the anticipated revolution.

With regard to the boundary question, the complexion of the latest intelligence confirms our convictions of uninterrupted peace.

FROM TEXAS.

The Columbia steam packet, capt. Windle, arrived last night, in 36 hours from Galveston, brings dates from that place to the 12th.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The Galveston Gazette of the 10th inst, has the following —

The French frigate Nerial, 64 guns, the steamship Phaeton, and the Crusader, an 18 gun brig, arrived on Tuesday, and are now (Tuesday evening,) lying off this port. They are a part of the blockading squadron from Vera Cruz, and brought up Admiral Baudin, who is now at Houston, having landed at Veracuz, and gone to the capit l by land. Salutes have been exchanged between these vessels, and the Texian steamship Zavala, the Port and the Navy Yard. The Zavala and the steam packet Newsboy have been along side the Phaeton and exchanged friendly salutations with her officers. The president, among others, has been on board."

The Galvestonian contains various particulars of the of the arrival of the rare visitants. The Nerial in entering the port got aground, and was towed off by the Zavalla. The commander of the Phaeton has been on board the Texian steam ship, and expressed himself highly pleased with the vessel and her arrangements. Formal visits had also been exchanged between the officers of the Nerial and the Zavalla.

President Lamar arrived in Galveston on the 7th and departed the same day on his return to Houston, through courtesy to Admiral Baudin, who had gone to the latter city.

JURIDICIAL.—The May term of the district court, F. W Cullen presiding, commenced its session in Galveston on the 8th, and adjourned on the 11th. There were 81 civil cases and 16 criminal cases on the dock et. About half the cases were disposed of. The courthouse bonds, about which much conjecture existed, were not called up, and it was thought they would be dismissed and commenced anew.

A meeting of the bar was held after the adjournment of the court, and resolutions highly commendatory of judge Cullen, adopted. The grand jury also adopted similar resolutions, and likewise expressed very decided approval of the course of the district attorney, F. W. Ogden, Esq.

The Galvestonian represents the business of the place to be flourishing, and improvements rapidly progressing.

The ship news shows vessels in port from New-Orleans the Sabine, Mobile, Charleston, Pensacola Boston New-York and Philadelphia, besides the French squadron.

The latest commercial intelligence will be found in its proper department.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

The barque Sarene, Phillips, arrived at Baltimore on the 6th from Rio Janeiro which port she left on the 25th March. She brings no political news, the commercial letter published in the Baltimore American of the 7th inst, will be found under its proper head.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The criminal court was occupied yesterday in the case of the malatto *Charl Bonneau*, accused of assaulting Mr. Antoine Mazon. After the evidence had been heard, and a warm Soulé and Armant this counsel for the accused, had spoken in his defence, the court suspended its sitting. At a quarter past four the attorney general delivered his argument. The jury retired to their chamber, and at 8 o'clock, after an absence of about 30 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. The accused heard the verdict with calmness.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—On the morning of the 7th the large steam saw mill, on Fig Island, opposite the city known as captain Selly's mill, was consumed by fire The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars. The fire breaking out at an unusual hour, causes suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

THE OHIO RIVER.—On the 6th at Cincinnati the river was seventeen feet above low water mark, ariving—at Pittsburg on the 3d, six feet in the channel, and at 6 stand.

We do not know a cleverer paper than the New York Evening Star, and we scarcely know a fine man take him for all in all, than its spirited editor Major Noah. In his paper, he is ever may, good humored, sparkling and interesting, with a nature above fawning in the milk of human kindness, that to be his foe of him, he cannot pen a malignant paragraph, or indulge in bitter and brutal invective. No journalist uses the keen weapons of political controversy with more reluctance—none lays them down with more pleasure—and few, like him, can jest and smile while giving and receiving many hard blows. The Star is the type of the man—in its columns are reflected the bright humor, expansive benevolence, unclouded cheerfulness, and shrewd good sense of its conductor. Wit without rashness, argument unpolluted by abuse, unvarying good nature, and the experience of the editorial labors of thirty years combine to render the "Star," one of the most interesting of journals, and Major Noah the most lively and pleasant, and endurable of editors—the Charles Lamb of the newspaper press.

BENNETT, of the Herald, comes out with a long disquisition on his paper, its prospects for the future, it success during the past, its literary, learned, wise, witty, moral, religious, and intellectual character. It says, he commenced his establishment four years since with $600 and now would not sell it for $100,000—that his circulation and advertising patronage are great er than ever—that he has triumphed over every combination and machination to put the *Herald* down and that he is going ahead with the fidelity of a thousand horse power steam machine.

STATE RIGHTS CONVENTION OF GEORGIA.—This body is assembled at Milledgeville on the 7th, to nominate a state rights (whig) candidate for governor.—Mr. Merriwether, of Putnam, offered a resolution that the convention should proceed to ballot for a candidate, and that it should require a majority of two thirds of the whole convention for a nomination. The following was the result of the ballot:

	1st ballot.	9th.
Hon. Charles Dougherty,	117	476
Col. Henry G. Lamar,	46	31
Col. Wm. C. Dawson,	43	15
Col. R. M. Gaither,	22	1
Scattering,	3	2

On the second ballot the honorable CHARLES DOUGHERTY was declared to be the candidate of the party for the office of governor, at the approaching election. The "Chronicle" states that judge Dougherty will bring out the strength of the party to every section of the state.

THE BARQUE SUPERIOR, belonging to the Wilmington whaling company, arrived at Wilmington about a week since, 112 days from Otaheite, with 1400 brls sperm oil. Spoke, April 1st, ship Amazon, of Greenport, with 1400 brls whale oil. The arrival of two whale ships with large cargoes, within a few weeks of each other, has given quite a business appearance to the town of Wilmington.

RACES AT NASHVILLE.—The first days purse, mile and repeat, on the Nashville course, was taken by A. J. Donelson's Maubrino colt against Lusboro and Livanthan. The second day, post stake, one mile heats by G. B. Williams' Leviathan, fifty against Rattler and Henry Thomson. Third day, two mile heats, by G. B. Williams' Livjathan colt against Pacific.

The sloop Samuel Martin of Washington, N. J. was capsized in the Delaware, off Gloucester point a few days since, with about 50 persons on board The steamboat Robert Wharton promptly repaired to the wreck and rescued the passengers and crew from their perilous situation.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The law against this practice enacted at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, declares that any one convicted of this offence shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and provides that the articles of money as wagers or bets on elections, shall be forfeited and paid over to the levy courts, or county commissioners of the county, for the use of primary schools in said county.

☞ The following interesting facts and observations are extracted from Dr. Morse's "Chart of the Organization of the Governments of the North American republics"—

Table showing the white population and congressional representation of the several states, and of the United States,

States.	White Pop.	Reps.
Maine,	298,269	8
New Hampshire,	269,328	5
Vermont,	279,771	5
Massachusetts,	610,408	12
Connecticut,	269,603	6
New-York,	1,809,061	40
New Jersey,	300,266	6
Pennsylvania,	1,309,900	28
Delaware,	57,589	1
Maryland,*	291,108	8
Virginia,*	694,300	21
North Carolina,*	472,843	13
South Carolina *	257,863	9
Georgia,*	296,806	9
Ohio,	936,119	19
Kentucky,*	547,787	13
Tennessee,*	535,746	12
Louisiana,*	89,231	3
Alabama,*	190,406	5
Mississippi,*	70,443	2
Missouri,*	114,795	2
Indiana,	339,399	7
Illinois,	155,061	3
Michigan,	31,346	1
Arkansas,*	30,671	1
United States,	10,526,248	242

POPULATION.—I here exists a great delusion upon this subject. The grand total of our population of the states, according to the last census, was 12,866,820, which it is generally supposed, has now reached 13,000,000) Of the 12,866,820, there were 3,009,043 slaves, and 319,599 free negroes. Leaving out the negroes, I have given the white population of each state, making 10,526,248, including paupers, convicts, lunatics, and infants. Select females are sometimes in nearly one-half, and we have 5,255,133 males. Of these, again, at least one half are minors; so that we have little more than two and a half millions of men, over 21, for protecting the rest. There is another consideration. The states above distinguished by asterisks, are generally considered as slave holding states, and the rest as non-slaveholding states; whereas, there are at two states, Vermont and Massachusetts, in which there are not slaves, more or less. In Delaware there are 3,292; in New Jersey, there are 2,254; and in Pennsylvania, there are 403. If there is a still great delusion. The population of slave states, in each of the states, is the basis of their congressional representation in the popular branch of the national legislature, declaring only two-fifths of the slaves in the slave holding states, and nothing for their great population of negroes and mulattoes, in the Union, counting only one with the whites; whereby those states have a direct greater representation, in proportion to their white population, than the free states. Under this view, it is obvious that the abolition of slavery would immediately give the non-slaveholding states an increase of their congressional representation of fifteen members, according to their slave population of the last census, and this preponderance would increase hereafter, instead of being diminished, for which there would be no remedy except by an amendment of the constitution, 100, in addition to the basis of representation, which is utterly impracticable. Take, for illustration of the above, the two states; Ohio and Virginia. Ohio, (having no slaves, and but few free negroes,) has a population of 936,119 whites, which, on the established ratio of 47,700 for each congressional district, gives her nineteen representatives, to that body and one additional. Virginia, on the other hand, has, in white population, but 694,300, which, on the same ratio of 47,700 to each representative, would entitle her to fourteen representatives only; but by virtue of her five negro population of 47,700 she is entitled to one more; and, by virtue of three-fifths of her slave population of 469,567, she is entitled to six more; making in the compliment of twenty-one representatives, elected, (under the more restricted right of suffrage in Virginia,) by less than one-half the number of voters that would be necessary to entitle a number of non-slaveholding representatives in Ohio. (NOTE—Florida has 16,968 whites, and 15,345 negroes. 844 being free. The District of Columbia had 27,563 whites, and 12,471 negroes, 6,152 being free.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST.

The New York Journal of Commerce, gives an account of an amusing circumstance that happened on board of a steamboat from Hartford. A passenger who had gone on board at N w Haven, discovered that as the most nearest New York, that his pocket book, containing $10,000, was missing. The captain, immediately set about to a police officer, whom, in examination of all the passengers ensued, but without finding the missing pocket book. A passenger then inquired of the person who had lost the money what sort of a berth he had slept in, and whether he had not changed it in the night? "I passed on to bed at eight o'clock, 124, and took not changed, or did not think he had The officer and the loser of the pocket book went to the berth 124, and behold the key the coat, and in it the pocket book the money, just as it was put in! Returned out that after taking berth 124, and putting the coat there, the $10,000 man had *himself* in the next order, and on awaking in the morning, and finding his coat was not with him, he at once concluded that he had been robbed.

From European Journals.

Madame Grisi was robbed of a writing desk containing valuables to the amount of £3000, as she was getting from her hotel at Paris for London to fulfil an engagement.

According to the official reports of the last year, the total number of fires in London, was 508, which exceeded by 72 the average of the last five years. Of these 6 were total fires, in which 34 lives were lost. Upwards of 1000 persons were thrown out of employment, and there were 80 false alarms, many of which were caused by the splendid auroras boreales and brilliant appearance of the periodical shooting stars.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation, amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men—200,000 furnished by Austria, 500,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other states of the confederacy.

The arrangements for the visit of the Grand Duke Alexander to this country have been completed. Two of the five vessels mentioned that compose St. Mary's squadron have been taken by M. de Barthelmess, the Russian consul general, for his imperial highness's suite, from the 15th instant, until the 15th June. We understand that the Grand Duke's suite consists of twelve Russian noblemen of the highest rank, and a retinue of thirty servants.

Accounts from Rome of the 23d ult. state that the political police had just succeeded in capturing a formidable band of fifty brigands at the inn of Ostera del Fiore, outside three miles from the capital, on the road to Fiderence. Not only the innkeeper and his relatives formed part of the band, but a more remarkable circumstance still is that it included the prisoners decoyed in the fort of Neyé. The gaoler opened the gates to them every night, and himself acted as their cashier in their depredations; at dawn they returned to their cells. Their booty, strange to said, was deposited in the Castle of Capranica, belonging to the king of Naples.

SHOOTING STARS.—The meteors which have been observed for several successive years on or near the 30th of November, it appears by the following extract from the journal of Andrew Ellicott, one of the commissioners for determining the boundary of the United States and what were then called the Spanish possessions, were seen in 1799, off the coast of Florida.

"November 12th—About 2 o'clock in the morning I was called up to see the shooting stars (as they were vulgarly called.) The phenomenon was grand and awful, the whole heavens appearing as if illuminated with sky rockets, flying in an infinity of directions and I was in constant expectation of them falling on the vessel. This phenomenon extended over a large portion of the West India islands, and was observed as far north as St. Mary's, wherein was as brilliant a one as us. During this singular appearance the whitehead bore N. or W. and the thermometer which has been at 76 for four days, fell to 68.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New York, May 6th, 1839.

Several packet ships from Liverpool have arrived yesterday and to-day. The South America brings London papers of the 7th of April, being ten days later than heretofore received. The accounts by this ship are far from being satisfactory. The money market was very unsettled. A more than ordinary demand was made upon the bank for aid. The quarterly average of the state of that institution had been looked for with some anxiety, and when published was not calculated to allay existing apprehensions on the subject in the commercial community.

It appears that between the 5th January and the 31st April, the bank had extended its circulation about *three hundred thousand dollars*, while its means of discounting had *decreased* about *nine millions of dollars*; that is to say, its deposits, during the same period, had shrunk about *four millions* of dollars, while *five millions* of its specie was withdrawn. Exchanges were against the country, attributed to the importation of grain and flour. The cotton market was depressed, greatly, and had fallen nearly a cent. This state of money matters must, sooner or later, reach us and operate upon our transactions. My own impressions therefore, are that the intelligence is inauspicious to our merchants, and that the downward tendency of prices will be sensibly felt, unless checked by information of a different character in a day or two.

The Liverpool steam ship is considered due *this day* She sailed probably on the 20th of April. She will bring us advices twelve days later than those which we now possess, and they will be important as it respects produce. I shall, therefore, keep this letter open until a few minutes before the mail closes. In the face of these accounts from England, I have just conversed with cotton holders who are firm in the belief that the steam ships will bring accounts of a rise to former prices. In this state of the market, nothing is doing, nor will any thing be done until her arrival.

The Maine boundary question appears to be exciting more attention than heretofore; but I see nothing saving the appearance of an immediate settlement.—The ministry and the journals talk much of sealing he preliminary question—what are the commissioners to do, if appointed to run the line? From whence are they to start? All of which means, that the British government will not consent to separate the province of New Brunswick from Canada; but they are willing to give acre for acre, or to pay the value of any territory that may be ceded to them; and to this we must ultimately come, or jeopard the peace of the country. It is certain that little or no progress has been made in the negotiation.

A German merchant was committed to prison yesterday on a charge of having forged the name of *Gen. Harris*, deputy collector, to two customhouse permits.—There is no doubt of his guilt.

Every description of stocks have been heavy to-day, and a decline in the price of some of them. Very little doing. Bank of the United States 115¼ to 116; heavy out sales. Vicksburg, no sales for cash, but offers at 62½ to 63 at 30 days, more gambling among brokers.

Two of the men convicted of piracy and murder on board the Braganza, have committed suicide, *Josey Verbruygen* and *James Darve*. The former by hanging himself, and the latter by cutting his throat, and the arteries of both arms.

The ship Mississipi, Davis, from New Orleans, is below. Half past 3 o'clock, the steamer Liverpool has not arrived.

THE EXAMINER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COL. HENRY R. A. WIGGINTON.

In looking over a late number of the Telegraph and Texas Register, published at Houston, we observed the name of our former townsman, Col. H. R. A. Wiggington to the people of the western district of Texas, as a candidate for the office of brigadier general.

Nothing could have given us more pleasure than to see this, and to know, too, that this distinguished young Kentuckian enjoys the fullest confidence of his adopted countrymen;—and no one can render himself more deserving than the colonel has done, by his untiring efforts on behalf of that country.

In the fall of 1835, just at that age, when youth teps forth into the ranks of manhood, he left the endearments of home,—the enjoyments of numerous and devoted youthful companions, in the capacity of first lieutenant, for the rough and uncertain fortunes of war—the direful "shock of men."

Impelled by a genuine enthusiasm of enthusiasm, he *unsought for*, that he might devote his young and best energies to the promotion of a cause dear to the lovers of freedom—that he might join with kindred spirits in striking a blow at the monster tyranny, and render secure and to those who groaned under his galling yoke. And soon his friends at home, to their delight, saw him a bright career, found his stand taken when the mighty cannon's mouth announced the steraest of the conflict, on the Texian field of battle. Bold and fearless almost to a fault—with no thought but for the good of the cause in which he had perried his all—his course was unusual. Every where he went, the post of cause demanded at his hands. And since his first embarkation in that frightful convulsion, which has since revealed to us the youthful, yet brilliant "star of the west,"—his course has been marked by the most rapid strides to eminence and usefulness, and peculiarly distinguished for his extraordinary devotion and unflinching perseverance in the cause of his adoption In watching his movements, one did little else than follow him through a rapid succession of promotion, which is the soldier's best evidence of having done his duty—up to the dashing, gallant Johnson in the duel that occurred between Gen'l Felix Houston and himself, at which time we find that the favor which Col. Wigginton's conduct had won him, in the estimation of his wounded commander, secured to him the arduous and responsible command over the forces then in camp.

Previous to this however, having passed through the different grades of capt. major &c. up to that of colonel—at perhaps the very darkest period of the Texian revolution—that frightful hour when approaching hostilities threatened to spread her a blaze and pall over the soil the patriotic band fought to save,—in the spring of 'SS he was commissioned by his country to start to Kentucky—the land of pioneers and heroes—one of the most efficient recruiting officers then in the service, to endeavor once more, to raise men to supply their thinned ranks. While at Louisville in the discharge of this important mission, the news of the fall and conspicuous distruction of the ill-fated Alamo, and the gallant Fannin butchery of Goliad and men reached that city. To those less sanguine than he, this sounded like the knell of Texian liberty, and fell like a consuming anthem upon their flickering energies—but not so with the recruiting officer—faithful to his post—firmed in the discharge of his duty—and in the least dampened, that holy spark of patriotism which had glowed to ignite or extinction in his bosom, it but added to the vigor of his exertions, and called forth an ovlay of nerve proportioned to the exigency, and strange as it may seem, in the face of all their reports—that satisfied every one, that the upstart Santa Anna was then marching triumphantly through Texas, bearing fire and devastation of destruction, before whom even Houston and his army must fall—he actually succeeded in inspiring *about forty* men with his zeal, and with that little soldier band left, for the scene of a desperate struggle—to join in it had many believed to be a hopeless contest against numbers and all advantages—And strange still by the time he reached this city, his little force was augmented by his untiring efforts along the route although he had not time to stop for the purpose—to about *one hundred and twenty men!* And though an efficient, no recruiting officer was rendered his government, more moderate accounts of expenses &c. than he has.

We do not make these statements for the purpose of informing the people of our sister republic who the man is, and what he has done—such is before them or their suffrages—no, they know him, and also how to appreciate his valuable services We make them as a just tribute, due to his merit.

And now that peace has assumed her mild control over that country, for whose benefit colonel Wigginton has so generously devoted some years of his life—in prosecuting to a happy termination that bloody conflict, which now gives security and protection to the scenes and firesides of those before whom he appears as a candidate, most sincerely do we hope they will duly appreciate the solid worth, and never allow her enemies to say of the republic of Texas "she is ungrateful."

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

No hopes seem to be any longer entertained that the embassy of general Macomb to the Seminoles will end in any thing beneficial. Lieutenant Reynolds, who went with the flag from this place to seek an his way from Lampe Bay, brings intelligence that the whole of those good officers general Macomb chiefly relied, has not only refused to treat, but has retaken himself and all his people to the woods. The truth is they consider the whites to have been badly whipped, and it is clearly their that we should take the same view of the matter. The language they now use is, "Let us alone and we will not molest you—remain at your posts or your hopes and we will not attack you—but if you make war on us we will fight as long as our ammunition lasts, and when this is gone we will take to the bow and arrow.—*Pensacola Gazette, May 11.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Blache, at 10 o'clock, a m. on Canal street—vinegar, liquor, &c.

By the same, at 4 o'clock, p. m.—wine, grandy, &c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Hamilton, Snow, Liverpool	Rogers, Gray & co
Sophronisbum, Minor Liverpool	A Green & bro
Dennis, Dennis, New York	J H Hillen
Marion Packet, Thorp, Liverpool	Adams & Whitell
Caspar J Brown, Smith, New York	K A Berge
Ship Alcander, Bunker, Boston	J A Bacon & co
Ship Rio, Coppins, Hartford	Chase & Duncan
Steamboat Rob Roy, Edwards, New Bedford	master

ARRIVED.

The Tyro, 2 ship, from the Pantex—having towed to sea a large ship from this port, brig Hero, and schr Mexican—being the very unfortunate vessel left in consequence of the ice in the river. The ice vessel before boarded, upon coming to sea.

The ship Atlanta, Thomas, from the Pantex—having towed to sea a ship from this port, brig Chanticleer, brig Isaac Mc Kim &c. Left Velasco, May 1st—Matamoras on the 29th ult—Brazos Santiago on the 30th ult—Tampico on the 2d inst. Several vessels now loading for this port—Mexican vessels have been detained by the Texian authorities, and have not been allowed to depart. The following vessels are now in the river, bound—The ship Mississippi, Davis, for New Orleans, in ballast—to sail in a few days.

Brig Elizabeth, Bailey, 9 days from Galveston—in ballast—to sail.

Brig Ann, Mansey, from Mobile—in master with 700 sacks of the landings & sundries.

Steam packet Columbia, Windle, 36 hours from Galveston—and Velasco—Capt. King & Wheeler, agents.

Steamboat Corsicana, Lockwood, from St Louis.

Steamboat Louisville, Jones, Buchs, from Louisville.

Steamboat Red River, Bell, from Natchitoches.

Steamboat St Louis, Swain, from St Louis.

Steamboat Woodpecker, Dubuis, from Natchitoches.

Steamboat Cincinnati, Dodds, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Uber Rescue, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Alexander, Phelps, from Monroe.

Steamboat Rodney, Day, from Lawrenceburg.

MEMORANDA.

Steam packet Columbia left N. W. on 8th inst at 12 o'clock—off the bar—off or off the Pass—in company in the river, the ship Sidney, brig Hero, brig Isaac Mc Kim, schr Mexican, brig Kay 4—Arx, schr Dunnavant, Nicole, clr, brig Mississippi, Sexton, Pantex.

Ship Atlanta, Dagget, for this port, was to sail from Galveston inst.

Brig Ann, Bell, Commander, Atlanta, for Mobile, was to sail from Carleston 7th inst.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Gibraltar, Tyler, May 12—Import schr Eliza & Betsey, Gerald, for Marseilles—to sail in 8 or 10 days—Export brig Ky-Wes, schr Brookes, Boston; schr Sarah, Smith, N York; Vesta, Townsend, Philadelphia.

Cadiz, April 26—Ship Columbia, Sedenia, Coffin, from N Orls, cleaning—sport as the South American left.

SPOKEN.

30th inst, lat 30, lon 79, 0, brig Caroline, hence for Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam packet Columbia, from Williams and Indy, Perrault, C Ingersoll, F Hernsheim, J Cook, J M Smith, Morrison, L B Otis, Capt Cornell, W C Norton, R Brother, G L Hamilton, S Smith, H Lee, A Cockcroft, J J Brown, R Collins, G Robertson, A McLean, de Bruns, J L McKinzy, L Herrick, J Andrews, J J Bishop, S Sanborn, J M Adams, H Little, Capt Cornell, Miss Ellen J M Bowen, Master J Yeatman, Dr Simpson, J McFarlane, E H Lee, Chas Lee, W G Richardson, J Simpson, J Pleasants, H C Richards, Wm Wilson, J Thigpen, Negroes.

Per steamboat Edward Shippen—J H Love, W Mayner, Bennett, J C Barron, Cameron, Barry, Cope, Moore, Riley, Ford and lady, 6 children and 8 servants.

Per steamboat Valenzuela—Miss Purvis, S S Barker and family, Lesseur, C F Bassett, F Barry, Lapeyre, J A Bonnaire and family, Wm Kirkman, S Price, A H Love, H Draper, S Phillips.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS May 15 1839.

COTTON.—This market continues at a stand, as noticed in yesterday's report. We are not apprised of any sales being made since the receival of the advices from Liverpool per packet ship South America. The arrival of the steam ship Liverpool at New-York, is now looked for with increasing interest. She was expected at this port on the 6th instant, as long out at that time 16 days. The cotton market in New-York on the 6th was flat, nothing having transpired for the last two or three days.

SUGAR.—We had a quiet market yesterday. The current prices will be found in the subjoined quotation.

MOLASSES.—There yet exists a fair demand for molasses, although the sales show some falling off. Said yesterday on the levee at 36c.

TOBACCO.—There is manifest a gradual improvement in the tobacco market, especially in the demand for the better qualities. We note a sale of 61 hhds at 9@10 for crossed 7@13 for seconds—and 14@ 16c for fines. The limits of our quotations are fully sustained.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all kinds of provisions is firm at the quotations—sales moderate.

WHISKEY.—We note a sale of 230 barrels at 23c, on the Levee. Small lots are sold at 24@25c, at which price the article is dull.

CORN.—Sales of about 1,000 bags were made yesterday at 65c; holders are firm in their demands at that price, by the load—and 67½c by retail.

BAGGING.—Dull, at small sales, at 17½. Fine flour is held at 6c 11@6c 25.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Corrected by E.

Lab Miss—Good and fine	17	@	18
Fair	16	@	17
Middling	14	@	15½
Ordinary	13	@	13½
Tenn & N A—Good and fine	—	@	—
Good fair	—	@	—
Fair	12½	@	12½
Middling	—	@	—
Ordinary	—	@	—
Texas, Good fair	13½	@	15
Fair	12	@	13
Middling	7	@	10
Sugar, fair to fine	6	@	6¾
Common to middling	5	@	5¾
Ordinary	5½	@	6
Sugar, fair to fine	6	@	6¾
Common to middling	5	@	5¾
Ordinary	4½	@	5
Molasses, 1st quality	32	@	36
2d do	28	@	30
On plantation	25	@	27
Bacon, sides, & shoulders	7	@	8
Hams	9	@	10
Lard, in kegs & bbls—			
Western	8½	@	9½
Northern	—	@	—
Flour, Ohio	6 75	@	7 00
Genesee	7 00	@	7 12½
Meal, Corn	3 50	@	3 62½
Rye	4 00	@	4 12½
Potatoes, Irish	0 87½	@	1 00
Sweet	0 50	@	0 75
Oats	0 50	@	0 56
Pork, Mess & Prime—			
Beef, Mess	16 50	@	17 —
Prime	13 50	@	14 —
Pork, Mess	20 —	@	21 —
Mess	21 50	@	22 00
Prime	19 50	@	20 —
Prime	18 00	@	18 50
Prime G.	16 —	@	16 50
Flag, round hoop	8 —	@	8½
Bacon, Hams	10 —	@	11 —
Canvassed	12 —	@	12 —
Sides	10 —	@	10½
Shoulders	7 —	@	8 —
Lard, in kegs	10 —	@	11 —
Butter, Goshen & D.	18 —	@	22 —
Western	15 —	@	17 —
Whiskey, rectified	23 —	@	24 —
Common	21 —	@	22 —

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