NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 91 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FLORIDA TREATY.

General Macomb in his letter to the secretary of war says:

"I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his GREAT FATHER (the president) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for that good he recommended them to cease from firing on each other, and make peace."

Is it not high time that this solemn baldwerdash should be banished from our negociations with the Indians? It matters not upon what subject the commissioners treat with the savages, whether in supplicating for peace, as in General Macomb's treaty (so called) or in purchasing their Mudefor a song, or in compelling them to retire yet further into the wilderness, they affect the use of terms of endearment, as senseless as they are absurd. "Your great father has not enough land;" or "Your great father thinks that a residence so close to town is unhealthy," or "Your great father is sorry you have killed so many of his white children," is a set formulary by which the savages are deprived of their property, or the president cries "enough."

The ludicrousness of the term above quoted is particularly striking in the instance of its recent use—The idea of calling Martin Van Buren, the "great father" of the Indians is ridiculous beyond expression; but in the same breath stigmatising the people of the United States as his "white children," in carrying the joke so far as to suppress laughter by a feeling of overpowering disgust. There are "three interesting babes" who acknowledge the sobriquet conferred upon the president by Genl. Macomb, to-wit. Abraham, John, and Martin jun. but we believe the president's "red children" have never had an opportunity of shooting at either of them. Abraham, was educated at West Point, at the public expense. He accompanied Gen. Scott to Florida, in the capacity of Aid-de-camp, but suddenly became so tender hearted that he left the army for fear of being compelled do kill his red brethren. He has never since returned towards Florida further than South Carolina, where he recently married. He has altogether abandoned the business of depopulating the earth, for the philanthropic purpose of multiplying our species.

John, vulgarly called prince John of Kinderhook, has never manifested any particular fondness for bloodletting. He has been flourishing in Europe for the last few years, and we doubt if he ever heard of his Indian brothers—except through the newspapers. He is long legged, and of the proper configuration to wade into the swamps of Florida, but has made other use of his nether appendages. You can't get John to acknowledge kindred with the red skins, or if he does peace will have to be letter established than it is at this writing, before he pays his relations a visit.

Martin, jr. has a snug little berth at the white house, where he gets $1,400 per annum, for signing his father's name to land office deeds—his occupations are altogether of a pacific nature. It will be a long time before the little *Martin* shims the dark waters of the Withlacoochee, or dips his glossy plumage in the stagnant pools of Florida.

General Macomb, therefore, could have had no illusion to the children, lawfully begot, of the president, in his talk with the Indians. Let us examine the quotation in its metaphorical sense. What has Mr. Van Buren done to entitle himself to the appellation "father," for the good of either the white or the red inhabitants of this hemisphere? He has ordered the white men to catch the red men, to transport them, or cut their heads off; he has spent the money of the former to procure the means of exterminating the latter; he has reduced one set to bankruptcy, and as far as his head sense enough to do it, duped and plundered the other. The only thing he is father to, except the three interesting juveniles above alluded to, is 'shin plasters,' of which, it may be said, he has produced a numerous progeny.

But, says General Macomb, "this father, (the president,) recommended to them, for their (the Indians) good, to cease firing on each other and make peace." Did the General think he was imposing upon the Indians' "unsophisticated innocence" in uttering this falsehood? Did he not know that this treaty was urged for the good of the whites, and not that of the Indians! And did he not, four days after he made this speech to the Indians, write to the secretary of war that the government was not bound by the treaty which he himself made at that very time? He did.—We defy the ingenuity of man-to, connect a sentence embracing in a few words, as much deceit, falsehood, and contempible trifling, as is contained in the extract at the head of this article.

Martin Van Buren, the "GREAT FATHER" of the people of the United States! We venture to say, there are but three people in America who ever before, suspected he was their daddy.

AN EXCELLENT JOKE.

The locofocos in New York, who rejoice in the harmonious *sobriquets* of butt-enders, fag-enders and inhabitables, united in a grand political junket on the 5th inst., in honor of—what think you reader? Why in honor of—*the administration victory in Virginia!!* People who know something about the termination of the contest in the Old Dominion, will wonder how the New York locos happened to be so grossly imposed upon; but the marvel will disappear when they learn that that interesting assemblage neither read nor believe any account of a political triumph, save that given by the *New Era*, their veracious and accredited organ. Now that journal possesses a most felicitous faculty of extracting good substantial victories out of the most woful and hopeless discomfitures. It will about "burnah for the democracy" over a bare escape from utter annihilation, and surmount its columns with the word VICTORY in colossal capitals, at the election of a locofoco constable by the majority of a single vote. In short there is no such thing as defeat known in its political vocabulary—it is too truculent and invincible a scion of veritable democracy ever to admit the possibility of being vanquished. A contest according to its tenets, is synonimous with a locofoco victory. Hence in the "Virginia elections," though the administration party have suffered the defeat—though the whigs have gained three members of congress, and have in the legislature, on joint ballot, 16 votes majority—though the locofocos have been foiled at every point most earnestly and eagerly pursued—though Garland and Hopkins, the special objects of their persecution, have been re-elected by overwhelming majorities, and the conservatives, whom they hate and fear worse than they do the whigs, have maintained an unbroken phalanx in the fight—the New Era nevertheless announces *victory in storing* capitals, and invites its political associates to join in feasting and fiddling at the prodigious consummation. We shall next expect to hear that the locofocos in New York are rejoicing because Marcus Morton in Massachusetts, was beaten by only 9,999 instead of a round 10,000 votes, or that Martin Van Buren failed to carry Kentucky by a deficit of only 14,000 instead of 15,000 locofoco suffragies.

We congratulate some of our neighbors, upon the appearance of the late anonymous cotton circular. It has acted like a safely valve upon them, through which have escaped their bankrophobia vapors. Indeed we would not be surprised if it should turn out that the circular was gotten up to deplete locofocoodism at their U. States bank bible which for some time past has been accumulating without any means of their getting rid of it. Since the retirement of Mr. Biddle, they have been laboring under a sort of bank congestion; this circular has at length given them some relief, and enabled them to throw off a considerable portion of the extra secretions of their livers. We may expect for some time to come, to be favored with new editions of locofoco slang against Biddle, and speculations, too deep to be understood, upon the dangers which would necessarily befall this country, if we had a circulating medium, such as we once had, of equal value all over the Union, and current in the various foreign markets with which the United States has dealings. What a pity it is for them that the U States bank of Pennsylvania has disclaimed all connections with the same less affair.

☞ How incorrigibly insincere and double faced are some of the locofoco prints! There is no such thing as keeping them straight to the track—they can't help dodging for the life of them. We have lately seen a notable instance of this propensity to disingenuousness in the case of the honorable R. M. T. Hunter, one of the whig members of congress from Virginia. The locofocos got up a candidate, Mr. Scott, in opposition to this member, and tried their very best to elect him. They failed, however, by some 85 votes. Since their defeat, they have made the astonishing discovery that Mr. Hunter ought not to be classed with the whig members, because forsooth, he is in favor of the subtreasury. They call him a "state rights-subtreasury-anti-Clay member." That Mr. Hunter is a friend to state rights and the subtreasury is indubitable—he is somewhat tinctured with Calhounism, but that he is anti Clay is *false*. The locofocos of his district offered to support him if he would only declare a preference for Mr. Van Buren, which he positively declined doing. It is amusing to witness the efforts of "the party" to make out Hunter case in favor of the democracy of a member whom they were particularly careful to oppose as stoutly as possible; it is not, however, amusing to behold a respectable journal like the Richmond Enquirer, lending itself to such a pitiful device, in order to establish the great numerical superiority of the locofocos in the congressional delegation from Virginia.

☞ In one of the congressional districts in Indiana, a locofoco candidate for congress, named W. W. Wick, who had twice before run, and had been awfully beaten, was coaxed once more into the field. After trying matters for a month or two, he has fairly backed out, declaring it out of the question to contest the election against his opponent, the honorable Wm. Hendon. There will be others to follow his example ere long, in that staunch and steady state. Locofocoism stands but a meagre chance against a majority of *fifteen thousand votes*.

JOHN L. STEPHENS, esq., the celebrated traveller, is said by the New York papers, to have been appointed to the *diplomatic* agency at Guatemala, in place of *Mr.* Leggett, deceased.

☞ The story of a great robbery on board the steam boat Swallow, at New York, is said to be without any foundation.

JACOBINICAL DICTATION.

It appears that the removal of *Mr.* STURGIS, of the Baltimore postoffice, and the appointment of Mr. VANZANT in his place, are the work of the Jacobinical junto of locofoco politicians who have fraternized in this city, through the medium of clubs, and other associations. The former incumbent was a faithful and long tried public servant who had held his office many years, and had invariably discharged its duties with unremitting zeal, and to the entire satisfaction of the community. But he was no brawling, clamorous politician, nor was he one of the unscrupulous tools of those affiliated societies, which dictate with unmeasured authority to the executive, as if he were but the humble instrument of their will. The Baltimore Chronicle has the following remarks on the subject of the nomination of Mr. VANZANT:

"Of Mr. Vanzant we should have little to say, but for the manner in which his appointment was procured, and the reason for which he, of all men, was selected. He was chosen, it is well known and canvassed, by the impudent dictation of a club in this city, who compelled the president to take him, against his own wish and better judgment. A stranger was he selected for an office, requiring, at least, an ordinary share of intelligence and education! Not, as has been falsely pretended, because he was a mechanic—there are hundreds of mechanics as worthy as he. No such reason prevailed in the executive councils. He was the choice of the advisers of the president, because he was one of the nineteen electors, who conspired against the peace of their state, rebelled against its constitution and laws, and sought to involve it in the horrors of anarchy and revolution. This is Mr. Vanzant's only merit. Wholly unfit for it—for, we contend, the postmaster of Baltimore ought to be a man of education and information—he has received this lucrative appointment solely because of his participation in an act which overwhelmed his party in this state, and has been reprobated as treason throughout the world.

GOV. CANNON.

We have received a copy of governor Cannon's address to the people of Tennessee. It is one of those plain, straightforward documents, which have become a rarity in these degenerate days of political humbuggery; full of good sense, sound logic, and bearing the impress of an honest and patriotic paternity. Gov. Cannon has little to apprehend, we should think, in the approaching contest. It is true the government has sent out its emissaries to effect a revolution in Tennessee, but the people who have discarded the heresies of Van Burenism, will not be induced to renounce the true faith for any prayers, that either Mr. Speaker Polk, or attorney general Grundy has wit enough to offer. The address should be put into the hands of every voter in Tennessee.

MARYLAND.—The congressional elections in this state take place early in August. Both parties are preparing for the contest, which affords indications of being a closely fought and animated one. The conventions in the different districts are bringing out their candidates on either side, and the political journals begin to agitate the subject warmly. Maryland sends eight members to congress—the delegation in the last congress, stood *three* locofocos to *five* whigs. It is probable that the next delegation will be similarly divided. We perceive, however, that the Globe, in its estimate of the coming election, allows Maryland but three administration members, and as we know the propensity of the "official" for exaggeration and self delusion, we should not be at all surprised if the whigs were to gain a member, and leave the locos but two out of eight tolerant of.

THE CROPS.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from the country, that the crops are suffering greatly from the protracted drought. The cotton is as yet but little affected; but the growth of corn has been seriously impaired, and if the dry weather continues much longer, the quantity of the crop will be greatly diminished.—In some parts of the state, as in West Baton Rouge, the crops seem to be in better condition, but in East Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and Point Coupée, &c., they are drooping and languishing for lack of rain.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We hope it is not the purpose of the citizens of New Orleans to allow the *fourth of July* to pass without the usual manifestations of joy and gratitude. It seems, however, that no steps have yet been taken to ensure even a military display upon the occasion. We would beg to call the attention of the proper authorities to the following communication.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It appears rather strange that no orders have been as yet issued by the officers in command of the Legion for parade on the approaching 4th of July. It cannot certainly be intended to allow the day to pass over without a proper display, or celebration, if so (which I trust may not be) it would go to prove much apathy on their part, as I feel confident that in general the members of the different companies attached to it would feel proud in attending on that glorious anniversary. Please insert this and oblige

Respectfully, yours,
A VOLUNTEER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, June 12th, 1839.

Public opinion appears now to be made up, as to the effect of the circular, proposing to monopolize all the cotton remaining in the United States; and that opinion, undoubtedly, is, that the result will not be favorable to the mass of holders, and it is to be feared, will ultimately operate unfavorably. I have never believed that the projectors, whoever they may be, supposed that the scheme could result in any general good, however beneficial it might prove to particular individuals.

My own opinion is, that this circular was manufactured for *foreign* and not *for domestic use*. Whether it was prematurely published, or whether it was thought that it would effect the American market for a few days and then die, I pretend not to judge. But I do believe, that it was designed to be sent from Great Western, in the hope of producing an excitement in the British and French markets; and that during this excitement, the *knowing ones* were to sell out; leaving their neighbors to inquire—"*who's the dupe?*" Whose suspicions, for they are only suspicions, have any foundation to rest on, it is a fortunate circumstance, for the cotton community, that the brat was "*still born.*" The re-action would have been tremendous, as the article would have fallen, immediately, greatly below its present value, and immense sacrifices must have followed, overwhelming in great hold, if not ruin, many respectable bona fide holders.

I have no doubt that the statement made by *Mr. Winter*, in relation to the United States Bank, is correct. That institution, I presume, as represented, has no connection with the circular. In my first letter on the subject, I suggested that this information had been given me, by an intelligent friend of the bank.

The rumor which is published in the morning papers of this city, respecting the cashier of the Bank of Utica being robbed, while on his passage from Albany of a large sum of money, is unfounded.

That that committed the robbery on board the *John W. Richmond* steamer, from Providence, has not been detected. The property lost was a large amount, but consisted chiefly of notes of hand, payable at a distant period; and which to the pick-pocket is unavailable though of value to the loser.

The stock market remains very much as yesterday. There are no change worth mentioning. Things are dull, worse than bad, as confidence is suspended. The evil forebodings that have haunted me, are now realized.

The cotton market is depressed and inactive. The sales of Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday (*yesterday*) amounted to about 1900 bales, but at reduced rates from the quotations of last month. The fall in prices since the sailing of the Liverpool, the 18th of May, is estimated at, on an average, not less than 2 to 2½ cts. per lb. THE EXAMINER.

CHEVELY; OR, THE WOMAN OF HONOR.—The announcement that this new production was a novel, is erroneous. It is a poem, written, it would appear, in vindication of BULWER, from the aspersions which his lady has so literally lavished upon him. The poem, says the National Gazette, consists of about four hundred lines, and has a few introductory remarks, justly severe, upon the author of Cheverly, and so highly exculpatory of Bulwer himself, as to preclude the probable idea that the work is from his pen. It is represented by the northern critics as possessing considerable merit, gi wing in many passages, forcible in thought and chaste in diction. We transcribe the concluding lines of the poem:—

See, from thy waning charms inane flatterers fly!
Read! read! thy shame in each averted eye.
Rehgld th' inevitable hour is come!
Where woman's scene of happiness is home!
Crushed beath the mount of curses, thou hast piled!
Woe for the hour thy falsehood has defiled!
Yet list! the muse shall teach thee where to find
The only solace of the guilty mind!
Glad tidings greet the trembling heirs of sin;
Ah, who has said, 'except them to come in!'
Oh, mark those lone ones long by long after years,
To wash the stain in penitential tears!
Then to thy husband's feet; if there forgiven,
May pitying angels plead for thee in Heaven!

G. P. JAMES, the novelist, has written a work entitled "A Brief History of the United States Boundary Question," in which he labors to prove that the claim of the United States is inconsistent with the treaty of '83 and that of Ghent; and that the subject should not be again referred, unless provision is made that the United States shall be bound by the decision. The argument is said to be weak and superficial.

STEAM SHIPS.—The secretary of the navy has decided on building, at the navy yard in Philadelphia, one of the two steam ships authorized by congress at its last session. The keel will be laid by the 4th of July, on the house in which the Pennsylvania was constructed, and will be 136 feet long. The breadth of beam will be 36 feet, the depth of hold 23 feet, and the tonnage 1420.

The following is reported on the New-York canals for the month of May, amounted to $301,638 80. On the Erie and Champlain canal, the tolls of the month amounted to $097,861 37.

THE ENTERPRISING WEST.—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, of May 18, notices the following "Arrival Extraordinary"—the ingenuity of man is great:—

On Monday last, our citizens were much amused by the sudden appearance at our wharf of a new kind of watercraft, a perfect nondescript in the way of navigation, that put all fashion and all received science to the blush. It was a sort of hard boat with steam boat paddles—a horse boat propelled by mills, or a mill propelled by horse power, just as you please or neither; and something of the flat boat besides. Its interior was divided into two state rooms, a parlor and kitchen—added to which it embraced all the conveniencies and appurtenances of a farm yard, with *the cattle in it*, and the whole topped off with the various luxuries of the *pantry*. Here was stall for good old Brindle, and there were shelves for Bess, Bright & Co; here were pens for the pigs, and there a place for the poultry; and above them all, was a blooming garden, sweetning the air with its fragrances, and affording vegetables for the mess and posies for the ladies.

The strangers hailed us, and came down" from Muscatine river, Ohio. We would have been glad to bid them welcome, but unfortunately they were bound to Rock river, where we hope they will arrive in safety, and soon receive a rich reward for their long and toilsome voyage.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The number of vessels from foreign ports, which arrived at New York, for the two months ending May 31st, were 350, viz: 92 ships, 25 barques, 104 brigs, and 66 schooners.

LITHOGRAPHY.—In an article on the present state of the arts in Paris, the Westminster Review gives the following statement of the invention of lithography:—

Fifty years ago there lived at Munich, a poor fellow by name Aloys Senefelder, who was in a little request as an author and artist, as printers and engravers refused to publish his works at their own charges, and so set him upon some plan to do without their aid.—In the first place, Aloys intended a certain kind of ink, which would resist the action of the acid liquid usually employed by engravers, and with this he made his experiments upon copperplates as long as he could afford to purchase them. He found that to write upon the plates backwards, after the manner of engravers, required much skill and many trials, and he thought that were he to practice upon a smooth polished surface—a smooth stone, for instance, the least costly article imaginable—he might spare the expense of the copper until he had sufficient skill to use it. One day, it is said, that Aloys was called upon to write—rather a humble occupation for an author and an artist—a washing bill. He had no paper at hand, and so she wrote out the bill with some of his newly ingented ink, upon one of his Kilkenny stones. Some time afterwards he thought he would try and take an impression of his washing bill—he did, and succeeded. Senefelder invented lithography.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—*Curious Reminiscence.*—The Savannah Georgian has looked up the following significant paragraph in the London Monthly Magazine of April, 1803:

"A Review of Books to be published quarterly, has lately been commenced in Edinburgh, by some young men of promising talents. Mr. Sydney Smith, the author of two volumes of Sermons, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Horner, and Mr. Jeffrey, three young advocates, together with Mr. Brown, the author of some ingenious observations on Darwin's Zoonomia, are the critics who have thus undertaken to direct the taste of their countrymen."

This is all the notice that was taken in one of the most able periodicals of that day, of this valuable acquisition to our critical literature. It is worth noting, what become of these five young men, and what their career needs no notice. Smith is at the head of his profession—as a pulpit orator and writer, both. Jeffrey is Lord Advocate of Scotland, and among the most brilliant critical writers of modern times. Horner has gained a very high name in the law; and Brown, though less known than his fellows, has produced works which still preserve a respectable place in the republic of letters. Thus it is to the exertions of five young men, of literary taste, that we owe the existence of the first critical work of any merit, and we have no doubt their very association as editors of the Review, first pointed out the way to what they subsequently attained.

MARRYING IN HASTE AND REPENTING AT LEISURE.—A curious fact in relation to the marriage of John Kemble, is told in Banister's Memoirs, lately published. One of the daughters of a distinguished family, then high office, but then living in retirement, had fallen in love with the graceful and showy actor, merely from seeing him on the stage. Kemble was sent for by the father, and, to his astonishment, acquainted with the circumstances. The noble lord told him further, that it was in his power to do the actor much evil or great favor; and that, if he would ask the latter, by relieving him of all apprehension of the lady's indulging her fantasy, and relieve him effectually by marrying any one else for whom he may have an attachment, his wife should receive a present of ten thousand pounds. Kemble immediately proposed for Mrs. Brereton, a pretty actress in company, and the marriage took place without delay. But the unfeeling part of the tale is, that the afflicted and magnanimous husband instantly recovered his spirits and his memory. On being applied to for his thoughts, he declared that he had no recollection whatever of the compact nor, indeed, any of the idea, further than some general conversation on such matters with the very intelligent person in question; adding, that if he were to pay the five thousand pounds for every whim of his daughter's, he must soon be a much poorer man than he ever intended to be." It is certainly believed that Kemble never got a shilling from this very sensitive nobleman, and that, for the rest of his life, he attributed a new value to the simple operation of signing and sealing beforehand, even with the most plausible of mankind.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

GERMAN RADISH.—The southern and western parts of Swabia have been this winter infested by a numerous band of robbers and rascals, who have practised fearful villanies. Among these exploits have been those of a daring description. According to the information laid before the magistrates, the murders, robberies, and other offences of this band amount to five hundred and ninety-six. Bastiens, before he was discovered, used to walk about the town of Neisen in the Brisgau, dressed in the height of fashion. When he left that place he carried away with him jewels to the value of 37,500 francs, of which he had swindled a jeweller, and, at Paitchkau, seduced the daughter of a rich brewer, whom he prevailed on to run away with him, taking with her jewels, notes, and bills belonging to her father, to a considerable amount. The ill-gotten wealth he squandered with great prodigality. He kept a young actress at Paitchkau, to whom he presented a rich set of diamonds, and allowed 1,200 francs annually. In every town and village he used to deposit large sums in the charity-boxes, and when he met a priest on the road he used to give him money for the relief of his indigent parishioners. He has been at length arrested by the Bailiff of Johannisberg. He is represented as a tall, handsome man, about thirty-five years of age, with black hair, and a countenance expressing great energy and acuteness. His manners are polite, and his language is said to denote a good education.

☞ An official advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, gives notice that *Charles Poor* has applied to Judge *Morsel* for discharge from imprisonment under the insolvent act. It is well that a *morsel* should be found for the poor.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen:—You will please give publicity, in your excellent paper, to the following occurrence, rare as it is remarkable:

A creole-child, in this parish, aged about 36 or 37 years, who had previously given birth to 6 children, 5 of whom are living, was delivered, on Sunday last, of 2 fine boys and a girl. What is very remarkable in this case, is, that each child is nearly, if not quite, the large as if there were but one—their united weight being 24 pounds. Professor Dewees, who had delivered 10,000 females, at the time I attended his lectures, told us that he had never met with a case of triplets. Both mother and children are, so far, doing very well.

Respectfully &c, A SUBSCRIBER.

Point Coupée, June 19th, 1839.

☞ The government ought give the mother, father, and each of the children, a quarter section of land.

[RECEIVED TO-DAY BY THE BEE.]

CRIMINAL COURT.

State of Louisiana vs. Cox.—*For Robbery and Forgery*

Yesterday this case being before the court, it was proven by several witnesses, that on the 22d of May last the said Cox presented to Mr. Hafley, exchange broker, a certificate of deposite for sale—Mr. Fr. refused to purchase the certificate, as he stated, without the endorsement of some responsible person, whereupon said Cox wrote the name of Moses Trader, and left the office. Mr. Brunet happened to be present at the time and witnessed the transaction, and recollecting a rumor in the previous part of the day that Moses Trader had been robbed, followed Cox and charged him with the theft, and with much difficulty succeeded in arresting him. The certificate was on the Commercial & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, in favor of Moses Trader, for $330.

After a long and impannial hearing the case was submitted to the jury, which returned a verdict of *guilty*.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J A Beard, at 10½ o'clock, on Canal street, near the Levee—hams, butter, &c.

By the same, at 10½ o'clock, at his auction store on daily sarrage.

By Hewlett & Genas, at 4½ o'clock, on the Levee, at the foot of Julia st—lumber, &c.

By J E Blache, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange—a negro boy.

By F J Desdunes, on the Levee, opposite Esplanade stree.—potatoes.

LATEST DATES.

New York	June 12	Liverpool	May 17
Boston	June 12	Liverpool	May 17
Philadelphia	June 12	Paris	May 16
Washington	June 12	Paris	May 16
Baltimore	June 12	Bordeaux	May 16
Charleston	June 15	Rotterdam	May 29
Mobile	June 7	Hamburg	June 1
Houston	June 15	Vera Cruz	June 8

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 21, 1839.

There was but little worthy of note transpiring in our market yesterday—prices generally remain unchanged, and but little being. In the cotton market we have nothing to report. We remain as we have been for several days past, with a very trifling business doing.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION as last reported.

FLOUR.—There is no improvement apparent in flour, and from the daily augmentation in the stock, it is very probable a further decline may take place. The sales yesterday were in small lots at $5 25. Flour, in New York, on the 15th, was dull at $5 75.

PROVISIONS.—Very dull, without any change in prices.

CORN.—Sales were to-night yesterday at 55@56c in sacks, and 57½ @ 58 in bar.

WHISKEY.—Sells slowly at 13@14c.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Constellation—73 bbls pork, 1480 pieces beef, 1618 lbs, 114 bbls bacon, 60 do do lard, 36 bags feathers, 77 bbls flour, 1620 kegs lard, 120 casks

Per barque Ligonia—1731 pkgs assorted, 282 bales cotton, 160 bbls beef, 45 do pork, 100 bbls pork, 6 bales wool, 20 sacks corn, 8 do oats.

Boston—Per ship Brunette—342 sacks corn 918 bbls pork, 114 sacks wheat, 172 bbls whiskey, 81 bales, 74 bbls 10 kegs lard, 65 bbls tobacco, 32 bales cotton, 650 bbls flour, 87 bbls sugar, &c.

Per schr Palma—122 bbls flour, 474 sacks corn.

Per ship Prince—Per schr Dorie—60 bbls pork, 60 do flour, 2 casks tobacco, 65 kegs lard, 25 pcs bagging, 514 pcs Patnic rolls.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Levant from Bayou Sara—Miller cotton to Burke, Bell & co; Wilson & co; Hall & co; Hall, Saunders & Nicholson; J A Merle & co; Kunkle & Davidson; H Branford; A Decour; and owners on board.

Per steamboat Rob Roy from Rapides—126 bbls whiskey, 70 do flour, Layet & Amelung; 31 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 20 Merritt, Jennings & co; 40 Richter, Hadley, Davis & co; 57 Myles, Gardner & co; 50 N & J Dick & co, sundries to J Buchanan and owners on board.

Per 2 flats from Portland, Ohio—1700 bbls flour to Hadden & Hall.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, June 12

20	share United States Bank		107
70	do	do	110
20	do Kentucky Bank		99
35	do Vicksburg Bank		60
70	do	do	50
75	do	do	51
15	do	do	51½

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

1	share United States Bank		108
2	shares Vicksburg Bank		51

NEW-YORK MARKET, June 2.—Cotton is a little firmer and there are more buyers than before; sales are making at a decline of 1@c on the lower, and ½c on the better qualities. Common grades are dull at 9@9½c. Fair at 10½@10¾c. Good at 11½@12c. These are precisely the prices on which sales last year, about a week before this, were made. Middling, wholesome, coffee and upwards is counted strict middling.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, ETC., June 12.—There was a very numerous demand in this city for specie to-day, especially in the fancy descriptions, but generally at a decline in prices. The reduction in the rate of discount, were as follows: The Bank of Commerce, 1—Merchants', 1—Phenix, 1—Delaware and Hudson, 1—Boston and Providence Railroad 1—Boston, 1—Rutland, 2½—Harlem Railroad, 1½, and Canton Company, 1½ per cent.

The Journal of Commerce of yesterday, states that "one house of the Rothschilds Phoenix Bank, to the amount of five or six hundred thousand dollars, payable to the Bank of America, are now running to maturity, but there are no funds in their hands. The usual two days of grace have passed, and we are given a year ago, for the purpose, generally, of reducing the waters of the Bank, which could not then be met. Now if there are taken by any merchants any of these notes, they are collected in Mississippi, and were then sold in the street at a heavy discount."

CHARLESTON MARKET, June 15.—With the exception of a few operations in West India produce, the business of the week has been confined entirely to the home trade. In relation to cotton and rice we must necessarily be brief—the market for the former article is at a stand, while the sales in the latter have been light, and the decline of 1 per 100, noticed in our review of the 8th instant.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—In submitting our weekly transaction to report since our last, which is unprecedented in the annals of the cotton trade in this market. It is true, offers have been made, to a limited extent, but a general disinclination to sell the present gloomy state of things, holders would not accept. In fact island about 70 bags have been taken, at prices ranging from 20c. @ 25 ½.

GRAIN.—There has been nothing doing in wholesale in either corn or peas, during the week, for the want of arrivals—Hay has been taken at 81 @ 90 ½.

FLOUR.—In small lots has been taken by city bakers at last week's prices.

COFFEE.—Since the large operations noticed in our last to collect, the market has been quiet—holders, however, are firm in our quotations.

MOLASSES.—The arrivals of the week have been 416 bbls, 76 hhds and 142 tierces, of which about 100 bbls have been taken at 29@34 ½ gallon, and shipped for a northern market, the balance being among Nouveau Muscovado and sugar house, having been offered for higher rates.

SUGAR.—About 250 bbls and 16 barrels have come to hand during the week, 116 bbls of which being retailing Muscovado were sold at from 7@7½, principally at the latter rate.

RICE.—Strictly prime Muscovados, favorite brands, have been taken in small lots to the 5c. @ 5 ¾ cents, 80 bbls also Nouveaudan, from store, at prices not made public.

BALE.—About 2000 bushels in bulk have been received during the week, and sales for the retail trade. Liverpool sack in second hands is held at 19@21 ½ sack.

The following is the state of the market for the articles herein, 19@20—shoulders, 10@10½—hams, 11@12c clear 9 ½.

LARD.—Baltimore and western at 14@16c and 16c @ lb.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either foreign or domestic tobacco.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 5-16th @ 3d for cotton. To France, nothing offering.

19, 20, 51, 49, 15, 46, 24, & 67, 36, 30, 31, 50, 70

Are the drawn numbers in the Free School Lottery, Class 95.

THIS DAY,

In the Arcade, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening

CAPITAL PRIZE—$12,000!
$6,000, $2,000, and 6 of $1,000!
Tickets only $3 00.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.
Class 1,
Will be drawn on Friday, June 21st, 1839.
At half past 6 o'clock, P. M. in Banks' Arcade, Magazine street.

J. K. MEAD, MANAGER.
D. BLAIR & J. BEARDSLEE, AGENTS.
75 numbers—12 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$12,000	$12,000
1 "	3,000	3,000
1 "	2000	2,000
1 "	1,500	1,500
5 "	1,000	5,000
10 "	400	4,000
10 "	200	2,000
20 "	150	3,000
20 "	100	2,000
150 "	75	11 250

$97,814 Prizes, amounting to $147,613

Tickets $3 00, halves $1 50, quarters 75 cts.

Packages of 25 full tickets cost $75 00, warranted to draw $36.

Certificates of packages $36. Shares in proportion.

Tickets single or by the package, for sale at the Manager's, corner of Magazine and Common *ste* j21

Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class 53, Extra, for 1839.
37, 9, 36, 23, 63, 42, 15, 51, 14, 25, 1, 7.

THIS DAY
19,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY $3 00.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 76.
Authorized by the Legislature of the State,
To be drawn Friday, June 21st, 1839, at 7 o'clock,
P. M., in Bishop's Hotel, Common st.
S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$12,000	$12,000
1 do	3,000	3,000
1 do	2,000	2,000
1 do	1,500	1,500
1 do	1,000	1,000
6 do	500	4,000
8 do	400	3,200

$27,814 Prizes, amounting to $145,798
Whole Tickets $3 00; Halves $1 50; Quarters 75 cts.

Packages of 25 whole Tickets for $75 00, warranted to draw at least $33 00. Packages of 25 Half tickets for $37 50, warranted to draw at least $16 50. Packages or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 16 Chartres street, and at the corner Saint Louis and Chartres streets. j21

THE subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, at moderate prices,
150 boxes cheribin, in brandy, superior quality, in handsome white bottles;
200 boxes red wine, St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Lafitte, from previous importations;
Assorted fruits, in brandy;
Sparkling and fine quality champagne;
Imitation Madras handkerchiefs;
Red calico, 3-4, for curtains; embroideries;
French cloths, for exportation;
French mirrors, various dimensions; also
A please, with 6 drawers, from one of the best factories in Paris;
A well toned organ, 5 octaves;
A choice assortment of French boots.
j21 HERBAULT, BROTHERS, 20 Royal st

TURPENTINE, Mustard and Demijohns—50 barrels spirits turpentine; 10 boxes London mustard; 600 one, two and three gallon demijohns, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS,
j21 corner of common and Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—500 kegs pure white lead in oil. Lewis, Philadelphia, manufacture, now landing from brig Swan, and in store, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS,
j21 corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas st.

TIMBER WHEELS—2 superior pair of timber wheels of Jno Woods' manufacture, with iron axles, and screws complete, received per Swan from Philadelphia and for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE,
j21 16 Customhouse street.

WINE AND BRANDY—Sicily Madeira wine, in pipes, half pipes, quarter casks and octaves; cognac and Rochelle brandy, in half pipes and quarter casks, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co,
j21 134 Magazine st

CLOTHING—5 cases summer and fall clothing, adapted to the city and country trade, landing from barque Bashaw, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st
j21

CYPRESS AND YELLOW PINE FLOORING—4,000 feet planed, tongued and grooved flooring, for sale by GEORGE BEDFORD,
j21 28 Bienville st

SEGARS—300,000 Spanish, half Spanish and common segars, for sale by CARMAN & McMAHON,
j21 41 and 43 Poydras st.

PRINTS—8 cases fine and superfine American prints, 7-8 and 4-4 wide; 4 cases 4-4 French prints, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st
j21

NEGRO CLOTH—46 bales and 6 cases jeans, kerseys and linseys, of various qualities, suitable for men and women, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st
j21

BACON—Hams and sides, Cincinnati cured, in store and for sale by ADAMS & HARTWELL, 36 Poydras st.
j21

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—70 cases landing from ship Shakspeare, for sale by A HOBBS, 18 Customhouse st
j21

GIN—10 pipes Holland gin, in store, for sale by CARMAN & McMAHON,
j21 41 and 43 Poydras st.

WINDOW GLASS—400 boxes window glass for sale by CARMAN & McMAHON,
j21 41 and 43 Poydras st.

GOOSEBERRY JUICE IMITATION RASPBERRY do—By Badin, Brothers, cordial makers at Paris, assorted syrups of various kinds, for sale by LORRILHE & VALETON,
j21 corner Royal and Customhouse st

MANTAS—GEORGE GREEN & BRO., No. 9th Camp st., offer for sale:
160 bales 4-4 brown mantas, of the Jackson factory;
100 do 4-4 do do, of the Lawrence factory; 50 do 3-4 do do, Great Falls factory; all suitable for the Mexican market. j21

BOOTS, &c—8 cases containing mens' prime kip and calf boots, ladies' kid slippers, and childrens kid ankle ties, landing from barque Bashaw, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.
j21 134 Magazine st.

PRESERVED FRUITS of every variety in their own juice, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, peaches, apricots, black mulberries.

The subscribers have received the above articles direct from France, and they guarantee all that they offer for sale. LORR