NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

NEW-ORLEANS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1839.

The resolutions of the first municipality, appointing a committee to meet similar committees on the part of the other divisions of the city, claim the favorable consideration of those whom an arrange the difficulties subsisting to an united and cordial celebration of the coming anniversary of our national independence. Surely the jealousies which have been engendered between the population of the city should be hushed up on that day. Let us all unite, heart and hand, in doing honor to the memories of the fathers of the republic upon the occasion, forgetful alike of party distinctions, personal animosities, and sectional jealousies. There should not be room in the heart for any other sentiment than that of profound gratitude for the blessings which the celebration of the 4th commemorates.—It is a great jubilee which should not be marred by any display of feeling inconsistent with profound gratitude to the Giver of all good, and respect for the memories of the patriots who under him accomplished the birth-date of this great republic.

P. S. Since writing the above we have understood from a member of the council of the first municipality that all the difficulties existing between the Legion and the Washington battalion have been amicably adjusted.

☞ There are right states in which elections for members of congress are yet to take place, viz: North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maryland and Mississippi. In Maryland the elections are held on the first Wednesday in October,—in Mississippi in November, in all the other states in August. In the 25th congress, the delegation from these states stood as follows

	Whigs.	Locos.
North Carolina,	5	5
Alabama,	2	3
Tennessee,	10	3
Kentucky,	12	1
Indiana,	6	3
Rhode Island,	2	0
Maryland,	5	3
Mississippi,	0	0
Total,	47	16

The disproportion, it is seen, is immense. The west the gallant, hardy and intelligent west, sustained the whigs most nobly during the campaign of 1836. The three states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana alone sent 38 whigs to 5 locofocos—nearly six to one. It is therefore, in the west that the administration will make the most desperate efforts to secure its tottering ascendancy. It builds its hopes upon the knowledge of the active and zealous efforts of its unscrupulous partizans in that section, and upon the fact, that political changes are more readily effected in a population which continually undergoes modifications and mutations by immigration from other states. In the states in which elections have already taken place, the administration has been most signally defeated. They have lost more than twenty members of congress, and the legislatures of several states. The delegation in those states now stands 90 whigs to 80 Van Buren men. Should the whigs hold their ground at the coming elections, there will be 137 whigs to 105 locofocos in the 26th congress! In other words, a *whig majority of thirty-two*. If any president can retain his seat when he is liable to be thus checkmated at every turn by an adverse majority in the popular branch of congress, he must possess more sagacity than we can possibly accord to Martin Van Buren.

The administration is perfectly aware how hopeless would be its prospects under such circumstances. Hence its retainers are under instructions to place every instrument and appliance of party each into constant operation, so as, if possible, to carry the states of Tennessee, Indiana and Mississippi—Kentucky they know to be invulnerable. In Tennessee they have despatched Col Polk, that adept in political manœuvering, to stump it through the state, they rely upon his ability in electioneering, his popularity in certain districts, his aptness at speech making, and his tact in arousing old prejudices against Mr. Clay, and trust that they may in conjunction with Grundy's efforts, whom they have likewise sent on this interesting mission, turn the state over to Van Buren. They reckon however without their host. The Tennessee whigs are too sharp to be caught in the trap, so cunningly constructed by Messrs Polk & Grundy.

In Indiana and Mississippi, they are working with sleepless vigilance. Taking advantage of local feelings and profiting by adventitious circumstances with an art peculiarly to others, they entertain some hopes of success. But we can assure the Van Burenites that their prospects are destined to be dissipated into thin air. Mississippi we know, spurns the sacrifices of the jobbers, and will, despite the efforts of office-holders and the money of the government practically illustrate her antipathy of the polls. And as for Indiana we have every assurance that a state which two years since threw a whig majority of 15,000 votes, will defy all the influence which a consolidated phalanx of interested partizans can command.

MEXICO AND TEXAS

A gentleman who has made the subject a matter of serious inquiry, asserts that the financial condition of Mexico is such as to render the idea of invading Texas for some time to come, the rightest in the government troops in Mexico are in a state bordering on starvation that they have not been paid for two years, and that owing to their united and nearly naked condition they are averse to serving any longer under the central leaders in Mexico proper, and much more so to undertaking a protracted campaign to Texas. He says further, that the payment of the French indemnity will exhaust the treasury to such a low ebb, that there will be hardly enough funds to discharge the civil list much less to equip an invading army, and that the demands of the United States, together with the large amounts due to England, place an immediate demonstration on Texas without the reach of possibility. These facts he has gathered from a sojourn in Mexico of some duration, under circumstances which made the exact condition of the government and people a subject of anxious investigation to him. He further adds, that he has seen papers of a confidential character, emanating from high functionaries, which indicate that the prospect of a negotiation between Mexico and Texas has become more favorable since the departure of the Texian minister from Vera Cruz.

The question, it seems to us, is the invasion of Texas, rests solely upon the ability of Mexico to arm and equip a force sufficient for that purpose. That the disposition to invade that country still exists we are convinced; nor do we place much reliance upon the assurances to the contrary of any functionary in Mexico, of however elevated station. The relations subsisting between Bustamente and Santa Ana are precisely such as render the invasion of Texas a matter of extreme probability, provided any adequate means of marching troops to Texas can be compassed by those leaders. Both are aiming at supreme authority, and but for the other either could achieve an absolute dictatorship over the broken spirits and worsted fortunes of the people of that ill fated country. In the posture of affairs, Santa Ana will exert himself to despatch Bustamente to Texas that he may be left alone in Mexico to consummate his plans upon the liberties of the country, while Bustamente will not be particularly averse to such an enterprise, from the hope that a successful invasion of Texas would strip Santa Ana of his military laurels, which now constitute the sum and substance of his extreme popularity with the people. Besides, any hopeful contest with Santa Ana must be made by Bustamente through the army, which must be brought to his support by signal services at its rear!

That the finances of Mexico are in a most deplorable condition is not doubted, but that the treasury is so impoverished as not to afford a pecuniary sufficient to put a considerable force in motion, we should not be too confidently relied upon, particularly if we are right in thinking that both Santa Ana and Bustamente are in favor of an invasion. It is well known also that the clergy, a most powerful and opulent class, are in favor of the enterprise. When these three interests are combined upon one purpose, it would be unwise to imagine that an invading force could not be organized, especially when we know that the means of procuring supplies would not be restricted by a very scrupulous regard to the injunctions of the moral code.

However a peace with Mexico would advance the interests of Texas, we see no reason for supposing that it will be speedily effected, nor do we conceive it would be prudent in Texas to discard all apprehension of an invasion in the organization of its military establishment.

The case of "libel" comes up to-day before the criminal court. We will soon see with what success an individual can invoke the strong arm of power to redress his private grievances. The matters complained of as libelous, are grounds sufficient for a civil action—an action wherein the truth of the writing would constitute a justification of the publication.—In such an action both parties would have an equal chance. This method of redressing a private wrong, by a criminal proceeding should not be encouraged.—However injurious the words published might have been, the law affords a civil remedy adequate to all the purposes of complete redress. The antiquated doctrine that the greater the truth the greater the libel, is subversive of, not only the liberty of the press, but the morals of the people, and we trust will not be countenanced by the tribunals of this state. A sad cause is truth should shield the utterer of words. We know nothing of the merits of this case, but hope that the prosecution will succeed or fail, as the allegations constituting the supposed libel, are or are not susceptible of proof.

☞ Public meetings have been held in St. Augustine, Tallahassee, Apalachicola and other places, disapproving of the late negotiation with the Seminoles. A gentleman lately from Florida, informs us that general discontent prevails among the population, and that the terms of the treaty—if treaty it may be termed—will not be agreed to by the Floridians.

☞ We have been assured that the prospects of General Hamilton succeeding in effecting the Texian loan of $1,000,000, are very good. Letters have been received in this city, which give almost a positive assurance of success. (Mobry!)

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FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, June 21st, 1839.

The [illegible] court for the northern district [illegible] on the 19th inst. at Watertown, Judge Nelson and Conkling presiding.

On the opening of the court William S. Mackenzie, of celebrity in the Canada revolt, presented himself, and complained that great injustice was done him by the district attorney, in not bringing on his trial. He stated, that he had been twice to Albany in attendance on the court, but that in his efforts to procure a hearing had been unsuccessful.

Mr. Benton, the United States attorney, denied that any unnecessary delay had occurred; that it was his intention to bring on this trial, during the present term, but that some of his witnesses had not yet arrived.

The court informed Mr. Mackenzie, that it did not possess the power to prescribe the order of business for the attorney, but that if the case was not called up, before closing the term, they would hear an application on the subject.

Mr. Benton then called George W. Case, who stood indicted for aiding and abetting an expedition from Lewiston against Canada. Mr. Case was unprepared with counsel, having supposed that Mr. Mackenzie would be permitted to plead his case. This case was postponed until next day.

An application was made to discharge, from responsibility, the first securities of "Bull Johnson," on the ground that he had been in possession of the marshal and perjured, on insufficient security, without the consent of the applicants, to remain at large. The court postponed the consideration of the subject until the November term.

Private accounts from Washington state, that Mr. Sewall has just reached that city from Florida, and that he represents the Floridians as determined to carry on the Seminole war, maugre all the arrangements of the administration to the contrary. Governor McCall, it was understood, was to take command. Be it so, the people of Florida possess the same right to nullify, that the people of South Carolina, or the people of Maine possess but let them do it at their own proper cost and expense. It is all empty gasconade. Even the heroic and gallant governor Fairfield would pause, ere he would strike, unless sustained by the United States government. These rumors are the mere echo of a band of worthies, that have been battening on the treasury, and that now fear the loss of their pap.

The money and stock market is unchanged since yesterday.

Cotton very heavy. The sales during the past week amount to about 3000 bales, at 1 cent *less* than the average of the preceding week. New-Orleans may be quoted as dull at 12½ to 13½.

THE EXAMINER.

ARKANSAS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of *Little Rock Gazette* of the 20th ult. for the Little Rock Gazette of the 20th ult. The principal items are receipts of flour, which seem to be rife in the land and indications most deplorable state of society. With these we did not care to cumber our columns. The only extract we find of general interest is the following in relation to the crops:

The crops—Johnson county.—The following extracts from a letter from a friend in Johnson county, dated on the 8th inst. give a flattering prospect for the farmers in that section of our state. In all parts of Arkansas the prospect is equally fair, and we anticipate a most abundant season.

"Enclosed I send you two cotton blossoms that were full blown on the morning of the 17th instant, which is much earlier than they have been known to make their appearance in this section of the country. Cotton crops are, at this time, truly flattering; but one great misfortune attends our citizens, which is, that a very few are growing it. Should storms and droughts not visit us in this section of the country too early, the crops of corn will be very abundant.—Wheat is good, and will yield more than most persons anticipated, after the very unusually cold weather and freezes during the first days of March last.

"The land office in this county went into operation on the 17th inst. The first day $800 was paid into the receiver's office."

GENERAL HOUSTON, ex-president of Texas, was complimented by a public feast at Nashville on the 25th ult. The most respectable gentlemen in the county, without distinction of party, were present on the occasion. The following was the compliment to the guest of the day, who responded in a very feeling and eloquent manner:

4th. Our distinguished guest, General SAMUEL HOUSTON. He left us with a bright fame, and brighter prospects. He returned three encircled with the honors of a new name and a new nation—the hero—the founder and first president of a growing republic. May his evening be as tranquil as its morning has been glorious.

SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.—Ezra Jewel Esq. editor of the Lyons Argus, N. Y. committed suicide a few days since by shooting himself with a pistol through the heart. The deceased suffered under pecuniary embarrassment, and was somewhat given to despondency.

☞ The great sweepstake race at Oakland next fall is expected to attract an immense crowd of spectators. The Louisville Journal states that there are now nine entries, viz: Grey Eagle, lately sold at $6,250; Musadora, winner of the late 4 mile heat at Oakland in the best time ever made in Kentucky; Picton that made the celebrated race with Mingo on the Union course; Wagner, from Louisiana; Billy Towns, from Virginia and Hawkeye, and Mary Vaughan and Occident from Kentucky.

INTERMEDDLE IN MEXICO.—Several attempts have lately been made at Mobile to set fire to different houses. Since the first of January last property to the amount of $100,000 has been destroyed in that city, which, says the Advertiser, has caused such heavy demands on the means of the several insurance offices in our city, that they have determined to take no further risk until such an organization of the police is effected, as will give security against future attempts of the incendiary.

☞ A rich and very valuable copper mine has been discovered in Frederick County, Va. The veins of copper were struck at the depth of twenty-two feet from the surface, the ore is said to be of the finest and purest quality and inexhaustible in quantity.

☞ The Mahsonian and Alexandria Gazette both state that *John Campbell*, the treasurer of the United States, has been removed from office.

How long will it be before christianity is considered by the locofocos as disqualifying a man for office?—They have Fanny Wright, the great city apostle of locofoceism and infidelity, lecturing in the north;—whilst Robert Dale Owen, the reviler of religion, and the author of a book pointing out to the rising generation the best methods of indulging in illicit love without detection, running on the Van Buren ticket for congress in Indiana.

Nothing nauseates us like hypocrisy.—*Globe.*

Then, whenever you bestow a thought upon yourself, you must suffer from the painful operation of a violent exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—We have a full account of the proceedings of this body, which met at Chambersburg, on the 5th inst.

On the morning of the 14th the committee made their reports. Mr. Ingersoll from one of the committees reported a series of resolutions, one of which recommended Henry Clay as the first choice of that body as a candidate for the presidency, but approving the preference of the nomination of a candidate to the national convention, and pledging the convention and its constituents to abide by such nomination and support the candidate thus selected. Mr. Penrose, the anti-masonic, opposed this resolution in a long speech, but passed a glowing eulogy upon Henry Clay. Several gentlemen replied to him with powerful effect. Mr. Lowrie, an anti-masonic, then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of Henry Clay wherever it occured, and inserting that of William Henry Harrison; and supported his motion in a short speech, in which he charged the whigs with packing the National Convention. The charge was thrown back by Mr. Sergeant, who stated that it had been the intention of the friends of Gen. Harrison, when they thought they should have a majority in this convention, to appoint the whole delegation of the state, and that the Dauphin county delegation came there *instructed* to do so. He asked whether, as they now found the majority, they were prepared to obey their instructions and advocate the election of congressional delegates to the National Convention.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Dickey to strike out the name of Henry Clay from the resolutions of the committee and it was lost, 74 votes to 74, and decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority, and the resolution of the committee was adopted. Mr. Penrose then drew a paper from his pocket, neatly cut and dried, and, after reading it, he and his friends other anti-masons withdrew from the convention. I hear withdrew was cause for regret, for it was known that they had come to the convention with the intention of bolting, in case they failed in their attempt, for the purpose of regulating and approving the proceedings of the late anti-masonic convention at Harrisburg, or, in case they failed in this, to break it up in a row. They were disappointed in such objects, they could neither rule the whigs nor create confusion among them—every thing, after their disappointment, went on most harmoniously.

An address to the whigs of Pennsylvania was reported by Mr. Sergeant and unanimously adopted—an address worthy of its illustrious author and eminently fitted to promote the great and patriotic purposes of the convention.

The convention next went into the election of senatorial delegates to the national convention. Joseph Lawrence, Esq. of Washington, was nominated and elected. John Andrew Shulze was then nominated and an objection being made, that he was already on an electoral ticket, a letter was read from him, stating his approval of the reference of the presidential nomination to a national convention, and declaring Henry Clay to be his first choice. This being satisfactory, he was then elected.

A state executive, and corresponding committee of 15 were then appointed, and the convention adjourned sine die.

We rejoice at these proceedings. We do not expect the whigs of Pennsylvania to carry the state, but we rejoice that they have cut loose from the selfish and unscrupulous anti-masonic faction, and organized an opposition upon which they may be proud to stand—a conservative antimasonry must pop goop itself alone, and of course it will soon sink back, like a noisome vapor, into the stagnant pool from which it first arose.

Louisville Journal.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE WHALE FISHERY.—By the following letter it seems an important discovery has been made at the New Bedford custom-house. Forty-six years ago the comptroller authorised the practice which has ever since prevailed.

(Copy of a letter.)

NEW BEDFORD, June 20, 1839.

Respected friends,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that we have at last found a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, dated August 20, 1793, addressed to E. Pope, collector, authorizing the granting of registers to whaling vessels, in the following words:

"I have received your letter dated July 4. Your opinion is well founded, that the regulations for enrolling and licensing vessels are inapplicable to the coasting trade and fisheries. The 25th section is subject to the payment of tonnage duties, in certain cases, and to other regulations which are enrolled and licensed vessels are exempt."

There is nothing in the circular dated December 22, 1793, directing that vessels employed in the whale fishery shall be enrolled and licensed. Our officers will be forwarded to-morrow.

MARTINIQUE.

The French account of Martinique has reached the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, from which we extract the following:

IMPORTANT NOTE TO COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce, to the United States [illegible] has received from [illegible] the following [illegible] Governor, announcing officially that he has just [illegible] the expulsion of angels to foreign countries.

These acts are the greatest benefits, not only to Martinique, but to the United States. The political intercourse will be established between the two countries, and numerous advantages will be mutually undertaken—the New York [illegible] will profit of the United States, [illegible] sure of finding there an [illegible] market.

Force [illegible] the colony of Martinique has experienced daily the benefits of a wise, prudent and paternal administration. His excellency, [illegible] whose [illegible] capacity and services are well known to need being recalled here, has comprehended the whole importance of his high and difficult station; and by his late measures, calculated to revive the prosperity of the colony, he abundantly justifies the confidence of his government, and all the flattering hopes of his administration, which the colonists had indulged.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Californian Polygamy.—These people have their marriages, but they consist of no other ceremony than the consent of the parties, and they are only binding till they disagree or choose to part. They have no other mode of cancelling a marriage than by using the phrase "I threw you away." It is nevertheless true that we found many couples, both young and old, living in great unity and peace, esteeming their children and their children them. Parentage or relationship forms no obstacle to their intermarriages. It is very common for the wife to urge her husband to marry her sisters and even their mother; and the custom is, when a man first marries, that he takes the whole of the sisters for wives. These many wives or one husband live without jealousies or disputes, each looking on the whole of the children as if they were their own, and the whole living in one house.—*Forbes' California.*

Imperial humiliation.—At Vienna the old custom of washing the feet of twelve poor persons, in commemoration of our Saviour's washing the feet of the twelve apostles, was performed on Good Friday by the emperor and empress of Austria. The former performed the task on twelve men and the latter on twelve women; each of the twenty-four had a purse containing thirty pieces of silver presented to them.

Levant Winds.—The beautiful Khamseen of the Levant is not more dreaded by the sensual Arab than is this pestilential wind by the desk-bound inhabitants of Gibraltar. No [illegible] can set in than a dense cloud [illegible] mountains, and rising in [illegible] rapidly to its rugged peaks, enwraps the town in [illegible], unwholesome atmosphere during the whole period of its continuance.—The children [illegible], repelled by the premonitory [illegible] the rack to the eastward, sweeps in furious blasts round both its banks; driving clouds of sand, fires, and blue defile into every dwelling and plentiful [illegible] and homage into the [illegible], and backs of their inmates.

Oriental Hypochrism.—A wretched fanatic, now in Bombay, took a little slip of the Tulsi tree, rooted it in a pot, placed it in the [illegible] his left hand, and held it over his head, in which position it remained for five years. The Tulsi has been grown a fine shrub; the muscles of the arm which support it have become rigid and shrunken; the nails of the fingers have grown out, and they curl quickly down around and at length pierce the wretched devotee's sleeps, calm and sound quite indifferent to his strange position, having lost his remembrance of pain in public applause.—*Extract.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J B Blache, at 5 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee, between Conti and St Louis streets, three cable.
By J A Beard, at St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, —saddle and parade horse.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 3, 1839.

Our review of the market is quite also than the repetition of what is daily on every body's tongue—*the shipping of specie.* Specie is in every operation, is becoming more limited, and the few sales that are making are at no regular rate of prices. Our quotations for all kinds of produce and provisions may be considered merely nominal, as prices depend much upon the circumstances attending the parties operations.

In COTTON there is little or nothing doing; the sales of the day probably are 1000@2000 bales. Holders are firm at a slight advance upon last week's prices, and buyers seem disposed to await further advices from Europe, the arrival of the steamship Liverpool at New York has already in part supplied been anticipated in the northern papers. The Johnson market was quiet yesterday. Sugar and molasses remain as last reported. Flour dull as ever; sales in small parcels at $6@6½. Corn was sold yesterday at 5@5½, to the amount of 2,000 sacks. Whiskey—sales of fifties at 20@21c. Provisions very very dull, and prices have an evident downward tendency. The last sales of pork were made at $13, for hams and 8½@9 prime. The last mentioned quality has still further declined, and we now quote it 8@9. The sales are made in lots of 50@50 barrels—ninety tierces, and but few sales made in other papers. We note the sale at auction of about 50 hogsheads Baltimore hams at 8½@9 box, with the exception of 30 or 40 boxes which brought higher prices.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ⅌ lb.		
La & Miss.—Good and fine	15	16
Good fair	14	15
Fair	13½	14
Middling	12½	13
Ordinary	10	12
Tenn. & N. A.—Good and fine	—	—
Good fair	—	—
Fair	—	—
Middling	—	—
Ordinary	—	—
Tobacco, ⅌ lb.—		
First quality	13½	15
second	11	12
Crossed	9	10
Sugar, ⅌ lb.—		
La. good to fine	5	6½
Common to middling	3	4½
Ordinary	3½	4
Molasses, ⅌ gal.—	30	35
On plantations	20	25
Rice, ⅌ [illegible]		
Western	14	16
Stock brand	15	15
Carolina	16	
Bale Rope, ⅌ lb.		
Western	9	10
Northern		
Corn, ⅌ bush.	5 00	0 00
Grain, ⅌ bush.—		
Corn in ear	0 75	0 00
Shelled, ⅌ bush.	0 62	0 00
Oats	0 50	0 00
Provisions, ⅌ bbl.—		
Beef, Mess	16 50	17 —
Prime	12 50	13 —
Pork, Quer.	23 —	24 00
Mess	19 00	20 00
Mess D	17 50	18 00
Prime	14 00	00 00
Prime N.	13 —	13 50
Hog round, ⅌ lb.	7½	7½
Bacon, Hams, ⅌	10	10½
Cured sides	8	9
Middlings	8	8½
Shoulders	7	7½
Land, ⅌ lb.	8	8½
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb.	26	30
Western	15	18
Whiskey, rectified	18	20
Common	15	16

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—per ship Columbus—2121 bales cotton.
Havre—per ship Columbus—2082 sacks corn, 5 bales wool; 163 bbls tobacco; 25 bbls flour; 1204 pipe staves; 13 bales peltry; 178 bdls pickets and hoops.
Bordeaux—per barque Uhlan—375 bbls; 13 bags tire 3 bbls [illegible]; 7900 staves and 1 hogshead tobacco.
New York—per sch Fox—2001 bales cotton; 700 kegs lard; 15 bbls flour.
Matanzas—per sch Scandinavian—375 bbls flour; 10 kegs lard; 100 boxes starch.
Matanzas—per Schr Sabina—67 bbls flour; 360 kegs lard.

IMPORTS.

Tonnaco—per ship Elizabeth—27 000 bricks to M Lehlanc
Per sch D Webb—240 bbls flour to order
Mobile—per sloop Lark—27,500 feet lumber to Rodell & Stewart.
Per sloop Select—[illegible] feet lumber to R & J Correll
Covington, La.—per sloop [illegible] No 1—65 bales cotton to Burke, Wing, & [illegible] Wright & co and Herron & Jennings.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat John Jay from Fort Gibson—260 packs corn to order.
Per steamboat Florida from Natchitoches—2 trunks Turner & Woodruff; 95 bbls tobacco F Gassaid; 70 hides to owner on board.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, June 22.

130 shares Vicksburg Bank		46
10 do	36 60	44½
15 do Illinois Bank		84
150 do do	60	84
50 do do	5 60	60 days 84
25 shares Ohio Life and Trust		101
10 do Vicksburg Bank		46
25 do Kentucky Bank		84
30 do do		84

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

40 shares United States Bank		111¾
80 do Vicksburg Bank	60	46
100 do do	10 in b.	46½

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, ETC., JUNE 22.—The stock market yesterday was not so active as for some days before, yet prices of the descriptions of shares sold generally rovished, and were on the rise of Tuesday. The money market was tight without any other alteration. Business generally dull, and everybody complaining the difficulties importers and jobbers; whilst stocks are greatly reduced, and among whom there is any cash is evident to the bulwarks season.

Cotton—The sales yesterday were about 600 bales at fully previous prices.

Flour—Western $6 to $6 87½; Ohio $6 to $6 12½.

Wheat—No movements of any importance.

Corn—Prime Southern 62 to 63; all kinds at 61 to 62c.

Provisions are held for an advance, which, as buyers will not give, prevents sales. Pennsylvania declined to 60@61 12, at which it seems have been increased.

The transactions in coffee are but moderate, and in Brazil of a shade lower.

The sales of cotton for the week reach 3700 bales, partly for export and partly for consumption, at 11@12c, and one lot [illegible] 17c. Cotton is now [illegible] half a cent higher than [illegible] quotations.—Orleans and Alabama [illegible] 12@13c; Mobile 12@13c; Tennessee and other cotton at [illegible] Export at 11 [illegible] 10 from St Domingo in general sales 800 [illegible]—Carolina at 36 [illegible] 50. This day [illegible] of cotton have been received, No. 3, at [illegible]

Flour remains dull—common Genesees, 56 [illegible]—Southerns, 56@6—6 50 bbls; good Va. wheat sold at 90c; 7 bushels northern rye at 10c, and 10c day now be at [illegible]

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 22	London	May 17
Boston	June 22	Liverpool	May 4
Philadelphia	June 22	Paris	May 19
Washington	June 22	Havre	May 19
Baltimore	June 22	Bordeaux	May 19
Charleston	June 8	Mexico	May 26
Savannah	June 22	Tampico	June 3
Hudson	June 17	Vera Cruz	June 3

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, Liverpool, L H Cook
Ship Columbiana, Barker, Bogota, J A Shortt
Barque Hudson, Boyer, Sonsonat, J F Lagarenne & co
Brig Fair, Burtenne, New York, D Bryan
Brig Shepherner, Garland, Matanzas, D Galbraith
Sch Sabina, Maury, Matanzas, E Grunier & co

ARRIVED.

Schr Elizabeth, Forsythe, from Pensacola, in master.
Schr D Webb, Rice, from Pensacola, to master.
Sloop Lark, Paddock, from Mobile, to master.
Sloop Select, Dodgson, from Mobile, to J H Ashbridge.
Barge No. 1, Wilkinson, from Covington, to its master.
Steamboat Cassadaga, Sutton, from Mobile.
Steamboat John Jay, Mason, from Fort Gibson.
Steamboat Florida, Hard, from Natchitoches.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Florida left Natchitoches 20th ult.—water rising—reported at Shreveport that 1 bale (50 yards long) had floated down that place

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat John Jay—S Tillerson, J Y Conners, J Elliott, W S Kimbirl, W C Andrews, Mrs Andrews.
Per steamboat Florida—Messrs S Chevalier, Levy, West, Parsons, Moore, Dodge, Hatch, Thompson, J Kruse, Gandolin, Dudlin, Kerr, Hudson, Cotton, Nicholson, J Y Wright, W [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMPLETE FOR THE YEAR 1839.

President, S J. Peters, Esq.
First Vice President, W. L. Hodge, Esq.
Second " " Jno. A Merle, Esq.

Committee of Appeals for 1839.

James Dick, Geo. H. Derrick,
H. C. Cammack, Ralph Hill,
P. O. Sarbs, [illegible]

Committee of Arbitration for the equal of Amount.

Henry Kelly, R. Layton,
Peter Laidlaw, E. Lebaron,
J. U. Lavillbeuvre, J. H. Leverich,
J. M. Lapeyre. CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

☞ Mr. MARCUS T. VOORHEES is duly authorized to transact all business for me during his absence from the city.

jy1-4n VAN WYCK & Co.

☞ NOTICE.—5 bbls in store and for sale by DEVEZIN & DOSSAT, 50 Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible] NOTICE.

[illegible] Commercial Bank of New Orleans, Hay Square, July 1, 1839.

THE [illegible] will be closed on Thursday, the 4th July, [illegible] Friday, and to be made on Wednesday next. J W MOUBTON, Cashier.

jy2

Consolidated Association of the Planters of La., New-Orleans, 1st July, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Thursday, 4th inst. Bills and notes falling due that day, will be payable on the third. A BAUDOUIN, Cashier.

jy2

Commercial Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, July 1, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Thursday 4th inst. Notes and bills falling due on that day, are requested to be paid on the 3d, and notes for discount signed, offered on Tuesday the 2d. G. O. HALL, Cashier.

jy2

MERCHANTS' BANK, New Orleans, July 1, 1839.

NOTICE.—This bank will be closed on Thursday the 4th inst. according to law. Bills and notes falling due on that day, must be paid on the 3d. W W FRAZIER, Cashier.

jy1 2t

BANK OF ORLEANS, July 1st, 1839.

THIS Bank will be closed on Tuesday, 4th inst. Notes due that day will be payable on Wednesday 3d instant, and those for discount must be offered on Tuesday 2d inst. F. WILKINSON, Cashier.

jy2

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, 1st July, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Thursday, the 4th instant. Bills and notes due on this day will be payable on Wednesday the 3d, on which day also offerings for discounts on Friday the 5th must be made. FREDERICK FREY, Cashier.

jy1

IMPROVEMENT BANK, New Orleans, June 29, 1839.

THIS institution will be closed on Thursday the 4th July inst. Notes due that day must be paid on Wednesday 3d, and notes for discount must be offered on Wednesday for Friday. L BERNARD, Cashier.

jy1

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 1st, 1839.

THIS Bank will be closed on the 4th instant. Persons having notes maturing on that day are requested to pay them on the 3d. Offers for discount will be made on Tuesday the 2d. By order of the Board. jy1 J B PERRAULT, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, July 1st, 1839.

THIS BANK will be closed on Thursday, 4th inst. Bills and notes due that day will be payable on the 3d; offering for discount must be made on Tuesday 2d inst. W E LEVERICH, Cashier.

jy1

CITY BANK, New-Orleans, 29th June, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Thursday next, the 4th of July. Bills falling due on that day will be payable on the 3d. ROBT J. PALFREY, cashier.

jy2

CARROLLTON BANK.—This bank will be closed on Thursday, the 4th of July next. Bills and notes due on that day will be payable on Wednesday the 3d, and offerings for discount must be made also on Wednesday for Friday. JOHN NICHOLSON, cashier.

jy2

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New Orleans, June 27th, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Thursday the 4th of July next. Bills and notes due on that day will be payable on Wednesday, the 3d, and offerings for discount must be made on Tuesday the 2d of July. SAM'L C. BELL, cashier.

jy2

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA, July 1, 1839