NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE LEVELLING SYSTEM OF THE GLOBE, THE POST, AND THE NEW ERA.

There never was an age in which the human mind was not tormented with the subtleties of metaphysics and speculation, so considerately as at the present. The craving is evidently the rage of the day, and on all the subjects on which the minds of theorists are let loose, that of bettering the condition of the working classes, society seems to be puzzled with most ridiculous. It is a laudable object of pursuit. To devise plans for the diminution of whatever hardship may be incident to the condition of that most useful and meritorious class of the community, to whose personal exertions all the other classes are indebted for their supply of the comforts and necessaries of life must obtain the approbation of every benevolent man. But it is a dangerous subject for shallow or enthusiastic minds to meddle with. Their views are narrow and contracted. They look altogether on one side of the question, and in the ardor of their zeal to relieve the indigent, they would do injustice to the wealthy.

The truth is, the favorite scheme of the editors of the Post, the Globe, and New Era, with all the political economists of their party, is not so much to exalt the poor as to humble the rich. It is, in fact, the levelling scheme which was tried on a large scale, at the expense of the lives and fortunes of thousands of victims, men, during the French revolution—that bloody epoch of false vision and barbarity, which has reflected more disgrace on human nature, than any other period of its history. But the *levelling* system failed there, although it had the whole force of a theorizing nation to support it, as indeed a system so evidently inconsistent with the laws of nature and morality, must fail whenever it is attempted.

The advocates of the levelling plan seem to forget these two things; first, the absolute necessity of a *working class*, and secondly, the expediency, justice and utility of a *non-working* class. To prove the necessity would seem to require no argument. The most ignorant must know, that, with the exception of air and water, every thing necessary to life, can be procured only by exertion. The materials of our food have to be extorted by labor from the earth, and by violence from the animal kingdom. The same must be said of our clothing; nay, of almost all our comforts and enjoyments. That there must be amongst us therefore, a sufficient number of hands to exert this necessary labor, is imposed upon us by the nature of our condition, and must be submitted by every sensible man as a decree of that sovereign power, who thought fit to make us what we are, a race necessitous and dependent, impelled by appetites and agitated by passions, which can never obtain their specific gratifications but by the aid of labor, either personal or purchased.

But the antipathy of the levellers are chiefly directed against the non-working, or as they call them, the non-productive classes of the community. "Since labor must be performed," say they, "it is but fair that all should labor alike. There should be no drones in the hive. The rich should possess no advantages over the poor; they should live in equal harmony, and work with equal diligence; by which means penury would be rendered pleasure, and labor light."

This is the *panacea* for all the evils of society! This is the grand instrument by which humanity is to be made happy! All we have to do in order to hasten the millenium, is to compel those who good management or good fortune has enabled to relieve themselves from hardship and privation, and to partake of a life of comparative ease and enjoyment, to relinquish those advantages—to cast from them the fruit of their labor and economy—to reject the gifts of providence—for the sake of being uniform in a career of toil and indigence with the improvident, the unskilful, and the unfortunate! Wonderful discovery!

But setting aside the injustice of such a *regulation*, we maintain that it would have a pernicious effect upon the poor themselves. It would deprive the idle, vicious and well conducted amongst them, of all hopes of ever being emancipated by any efforts of exertion and care, from a state of drudgery. The influence of those separations after a more elevated and comfortable station in life, which stimulates their industry and cheers their toil, would be destroyed. Their struggle would be for mere existence, since ease and comfort and luxury would be utterly unattainable. Every generous and noble sentiment—every dignified and aspiring feeling would become estranged, and the grovelling condition of the brute, prowling at nothing three times in the day, and feasting and revelling two or three days a week, would be the object of poor human nature.

In mercy, then, leave the frugal and industrious something to hope for as the reward of their exertions! Do not say to them, "No matter how much you may earn, or how much you accumulate, you must still be the slave of daily toil, and your earnings must become the property of the community, and be distributed, whether you will or not, equally among the worthless and the worthy." Let the fair natural state of things remain, in which every man is permitted to earn as much as he can, and enjoy it as he may think proper. Away with your artificial restrictions—your tyrannical denunciations of property—your unnatural denunciations of luxury and enjoyment! Let justice reward merit according to its deserts, and let wealth, dignity, power honor, and fame, still exist as the grateful rewards by which industry is excited, enterprise awakened, and genius aroused to exertion.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a wooden house occupied as a dwelling and coffee house by Mr. Hoyt, in Algiers on the opposite side of the river. The building was entirely consumed, together with its contents, and the keeper himself scarcely escaped from the flames. Our firemen were promptly in action, but owing to the delay in crossing the river, and the rapidity with which the fire raged, they were unable to render any service.

☞ Sergeant Talford's copy right bill has given rise to considerable debate among the writers and publishers of literary works, of England. Mr. Tegg an extensive bookseller, has published a pamphlet in reply to the bill, showing the relative value of literary works from the times of Cromwell down. The great difference in the value of copy rights at this time as contrasted with former periods, arises from the diffusion of knowledge by means of the press, the consequent increase in the number of readers, and the cheapness with which works can be got up owing to the improvements in the art of printing. It appears from Mr. Tegg's letter, that Milton received only £5 for Paradise Lost. Thompson's Winter was sold for £3, 3s. and Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was not 10s for by any one. Moore's Lalla Rookh sold for £3,000. Bulwer's Rienzi £1,000, and it appears that Sir W. Scott received upwards of a quarter of a million sterling by operation of the existing copy right law.—Pope a Rape of the Lock sold for £7, Goldsmith's Animated Nature for £800, whilst Byron received about £ 20,000 for his poetical writings, and Moore £4,000 for his life of Byron. Johnson's Lives of the Poets sold for £210, Lockhart's Life of Scott, within two years after its publication, yielded £12,500, there being more than 56,000 copies sold during that time, and five shillings being the profit on each copy. Leitch Ritchi sold for six hundred times as much as Pitcaithe Last, and Lockhart's Life of one Poet, for sixty times as much as Johnson's Lives of all the poets antecedent to his day.

THE DIORAMA.—By an advertisement it will be seen that this admired exhibition is about closing. We understand that the proprietor, from the lateness of the season, has not reaped as substantial profits as under other circumstances, he might reasonably have anticipated. We trust he will repeat his visit at a more convenient season to attend public exhibitions, and he will then find us ready and willing to encourage rational and well conducted entertainments—a visit to which for a night is very attractive.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

He who loves not the sweltering and suffocating temperature of the city; not delights in cool breezes and refreshing—he who would gratify his palate with the luscious flavor of the red fish and the delicious gusto of the soft crab—he who would invigorate appetite where good company, choice and exquisite wines and a pleasant atmosphere may be enjoyed, should not hesitate in paying an occasional visit to Pass Christian. It is only seventy miles from the city, and the trip is usually performed in about seven hours. At the Pass, the Hotel of Messrs. Waterman and McDonald will supply you with every luxury that habit may require or caprice call for. The enterprising owners of this hotel are now engaged in improving still further the extensive establishment, and in the course of a couple of weeks, they calculate upon completing all their arrangements, and rendering it one of the most spacious and splendid in the country. Numbers of gentlemen from New Orleans, finding Pass Christian a place admirably adapted for summer residence, have purchased lots and erected edifices, for themselves and families there. The crowd of visiters, landed by every steam boat, will contribute to give variety as well as gayety to the social entertainments to be met with in Pass Christian. We recommend the Pass to all who can contrive to devote a day or two to recreation, after the toils, turmoil and fatigues of the week.

STEAM HORSE.

A gentleman in England has constructed a steam horse—to cope Blackwood. The comforts and conveniences of such a contrivance are, we think, obvious. Gentleman nice about matching their horses, may have them of any color, from sorrel to sky blue—Awkward whips will drive like our choicest artists, without any more trouble than that of holding the rudder. Timid persons may have a "cob" that will not start or fling out, and to the romantic, the whole romance of gushing fiery chargers, by a pan in the forehead, may be realized in perfection at the rate of six pence an hour. All the old miracles of locomotion, the arrow of Phalaris, the car of Phaeton, the flying serpents of Triptolemus, the gryphons of the Arabian magicians, and the wishing cap of Fortunatus, will be ready and trifling to the steam horse. There is one objection, however, he is liable to be blown.

☞ ILLINOIS.—The state of Illinois is about to employ two dredging machines, and other necessary apparatus in the improvement of the channel on Illinois river.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 16th, considers the election of Col. Downing as delegate to congress certain, but doubts whether the new constitution will be chosen.

We copy the following from the same paper

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war *Lexington* arrived here on Thursday last in 40 days from Havana. The following is a list of her officers:

Hiram Paulding, esq., commander; Lieutenants—Sidney Smith Lee, John C. Carter, Edward M. Yard, W. Bainbridge Lufbin, Surgeon—William F. Patton; Purser—Benjamin F. Hunt, Master—Frederick W. Conner, Purser of Marines—Enos Piercy, Assistant Surgeon—John J. Abernathy, Midshipmen—James H. Moore, Andrew J. Drake, Charles M. Morris, Wilber Wm. Hays, Bayne N. Westcott, Foxhall A. Parker, Samuel Smith, Edward F. Nicholls; Acting Boatswain—V. R. Hall; Acting Sailing Master—John H. Long; Acting Carpenter—F. Mc Cuell; Acting Gunner—John Lloyd.

The frigate *Macedonian* and the sloop of war *Vandalia*, came down and anchored off the city early this week. A naval court martial for the trial of several officers is to assemble shortly on board the frigate.

The Apalachicola Courier of the 22d states that the Indians in South Florida are assembling in large numbers at Port King, to hold a great peace talk, preparatory to forming a treaty with the United States of America. The Journal furthermore says, "The rebellious peoples in which the government has placed itself, is fully illustrated by the following extract of a letter from Tampa."

"As they will be offered *all they have ever contended for*, the peaceful occupation of lands south of a line somewhere below Tampa Bay, they will undoubtedly accept the proffered terms; the great difficulty will be to convince them of the intention of the United States to act with good faith, and it will probably be until late in the summer before the negotiation is completed."

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

LOCO FOCO CANDIDATES for vice-presidents are becoming insurmountably plentiful. Besides Col. Dick Johnson, who refuses to be ruled off at the pleasure of his party, the names of no less than six have been presented, viz: Benton, Buchanan, Forsyth, Polk, King of Ala., and Walker, of Miss. The two first have publicly declined the doubtful honor, but the other four are still supported by their respective partisans.—Col. Johnson, however, will put his competitors to some little trouble—he is to old a bird to be easily limed; and the honeyed flatteries with which the loco-foco printers strive to sweeten the bitter pill of his proscription, will neither reconcile him to the obscurity of private life, nor persuade him into a voluntary resignation—*nous verrons*.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER.—At the last term of the Washington City court, the United States obtained a verdict for $7,748 against *Mr. Stephen Smith*, late a sub-treasurer in the general land office. He had pocketed this sum while in office, and was then invited to resign, with which invitation, he, of course, unhesitatingly complied.

At a late term of the SUPREME COURT of Ohio, there were only *forty* applications for divorce.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A man in Thomas' mill, a mile or two from St. Louis, having incautiously put his head between the spokes of the fly wheel, when in motion, was immediately *decapitated*.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET.—In Cincinnati.

BLONDIN, the singer, according to the New York Herald, has been conducting himself in quite a respectable manner on the boards of the National Theatre.

THE TAGLIONIS, husband and wife, were to appear at the Park on the 21st. They are said to possess great talent.

THE OHIO.—This river on the 20th was at six feet above low water, and still falling. At Pittsburgh on the 17th there were four feet and a half water in the channel.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—During a violent gust in Calvert county, Md., on the 13th inst., Captain Dowell, his wife and child, while travelling, not far from Prince Frederick, were all three killed by a flash of lightning.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, May 23, 1839.

No change in the produce market since my last.—Money easier, and stocks a little advanced, say half per cent. United States Bank sales at 118½ to 119½. Delaware and Hudson 81½ to 81¾. Nothing doing today in Vicksburg or other southern or western securities. Post notes, United States bank, bearing 6 per cent interest, at a discount of 1 to 1½ per cent. per annum.

The commissary general for the British provinces, during the past week has sold in this market, a large amount of government bills. The proceeds of these bills will be conveyed to Canada, in specie. This movement may create some sensation among bank bankers; and at all events it will afford an excuse, if they wish it, for reducing discounts. The bills were drawn at 30 days sight, and sold at an advance of 9¼. A draft for *three hundred thousand dollars*, titled on these funds, will be presented to our banks to morrow or next day, and the specie, to that amount, forthwith forwarded to Canada.

The whigs of Connecticut have chosen their delegates (*eight*) to the presidential national convention, to be held at Harrisburg in December next. For the purpose of making this election, a state convention was held at Hartford, on Wednesday last, the 15th inst. The hon. *Noyes Barber*, formerly a representative in congress, presided over the assemblage. He has long been, and continues to be, an enthusiastic admirer and an ardent supporter of the distinguished statesman of the west. All the Connecticut delegation are in favor of *Henry Clay's* nomination. This is the wish of their state. It is the wish, and the result will prove it, of a large majority of the New England whigs.

James Fenimore Cooper has obtained a verdict against the editors of the Otsego Republican for a libel. Damages awarded, four hundred dollars. Judge Willard, who presided, instructed the jury to find "a respectable verdict." Exceptions were taken to the decision of the judge, and the cause is to be carried up to the Supreme Court. Mr. Cooper is menacing the press with all the terrors of the law, and if he pushes this business he will probably find full employment—He has a suit pending against *Col. Webb*, of the Courier and Enquirer, the trial of which, it is said, will afford some amusement to "the lovers of fun."

The loco-foco corporation of the city are in trouble. The followers of the "Greek and Indian," Miss Fanny Wright, cry aloud for their share of "the spoils of victory." To-night the two boards meet for the distribution thereof, and the melody of pandemonium may be anticipated amidst the motley crew that will assemble. *The New Era*, under its new organization, threatens death and destruction. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders."

Brilliant, ship, Robert Browne, Mansfield, 18 days from New Orleans; brig Orion, Lee, 13 days from Mobile; and barque Tritton, from Mobile.

THE EXAMINER.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 2.

Sitting of Monday 27th May, 1839.

The recorder took the chair.

The roll being called, 18 members answered to their names.

A message from the mayor was read. The first paragraph read relating to the opening of Barrack street. The lawyers for the municipality, Messrs. Upton and Robertson, advised, as a preliminary measure, the repeal of the resolutions adopted for the opening of this street. The mayor acquiesced in this opinion.

The following resolution in reference to this part of the message, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps for annulling the proceedings relative to Barracks street, and that the resolutions for the opening and prolongation of said street, shall be and are hereby repealed.

In the second part of the message, the mayor transmitted to the council the securities offered by the different individuals in the employ of the municipality.—They were accepted by the council.

On motion of Mr Lambert,

Resolved, That the name of *constable* be replaced by that of *police agent*, and that these agents be required to make their daily report to the mayor of recorder.

Mr. Crozat was opposed to this resolution. The name of constable should be preserved; because it recalled to the clerics perfect respect to those officers, the chief of which was to assist the recorder in his functions.

Mr. Buisson presented the following substitute to Mr. Lambert's resolution:

Resolved, That the constables shall be and are hereby placed under the immediate orders of the recorder, in whose office they are required to remain.

Mr. Lessere offered as an amendment to this resolution, that the recorder not requiring the services of the five constables at once, one alone should remain in his office, during the hours of business, and that this duty should be performed by the different constables each in his turn.

Mr. Buisson's resolution, with this amendment, was put to the vote, and unanimously adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The report of the committee of finance being called, Mr Delery moved that all that part of the report relative to the Orleans Theatre shall be referred to a special committee.

Mr Buisson, as an amendment, proposed to refer it, likewise, to a special committee, all that refilled to the wages of carpenters, &c.

Messrs. Delery, Buisson and Lusseigny, were appointed on the first committee, and Messrs. Buisson, Girard Forstall and As Turel, on the second.

On motion, the report of the committee of finance was then adopted.

The council then proceeded to discuss the conclusions of the committee, submitted in the following ordinances:

AN ORDINANCE

Interdatory of An ordinance concerning the City Treasury, and the duties of the Officers of the police of the city of New Orleans, approved 12th January 1830, and for other purposes.

BE IT ORDAINED, 1. That from and after the 1st June next, the fiscal concerns of this municipality shall be divided into two separate and distinct departments, under the names of *Police Department*, and *Department of public works and improvements*.

2. That in addition to the duties now imposed on the comptroller and treasurer, the comptroller shall be treasurer of the police department, and the treasurer shall be the treasurer of the public works and improvements, and comptroller of the treasurer of the latter department, which comptrol shall be in force now exercised upon the department.

3. That from and after the 1st June, the following salaries shall be paid to the respective officers in the treasury of the police department, to wit:

Taxes on carts and carriages;
" on merchants, retailers and pedlars;
" on dogs, hogs and bitches;
" on taxes, balls, and concerts;
" on real property;
" on oyster stands;

Fines;

Ground rents—and said revenues shall be solely applied to the payment of the following police expenditures:

Mayor, recorder, officers attached to those two offices and city council, constables, city guard, treasurer of the department, and all the officers employed in the above described revenues.

Lamps—Gas;
Cleaning of the streets;
Fire engines;
Prisons and public schools;

4. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the department of public works and improvements, to continue the collection of all revenues of whatever nature not designated in the preceding section, and to pay all demands upon the treasury under his charge including his own salary, and the salaries of the printing and of all officers employed in the department of public works and improvements, and in the collection of its revenues.

5. That it shall be the duty of both treasurers to open an account for each branch of revenue, so that the receipts and expenses for the collection thereof, may show at all times the nett instead of the gross income, and is shall also be the duty of said treasurers to close their cash accounts each day at 9 o'clock p. m. and to deposit in one of the property banks all cash balances in their hands, and to effect any payment exceeding ten dollars by checks upon said bank to be reciprocally countersigned—and it shall be also the duty of said treasurers to deposite in one of said banks, in a tin box, all bills receivable belonging to their respective departments, and not to retire from said box said bills receivable for collection or otherwise without previous notice to the finance committee, designating the notes to be withdrawn.

6. That nothing in these resolutions shall be so construed as to change in any manner the mode of collection of the revenues of either department, the keeping and auditing of accounts and payment thereof, not otherwise provided.

AN ORDINANCE

For the liquidating of the debts of the Municipality No. 1 and for other purposes.

BE IT ORDAINED—1. That the whole of the present assets of the municipality shall continue under the charge of the treasurer of the department of public works, through which the liquidation of its debts shall be effected.

2. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the department of public works to continue so far as practicable the redemption of the sight bons of paper money of the municipality, and to stamp every loan thus redeemed "cancelled."

4. That post notes payable in 12 months bearing an interest of 6 per cent until paid, and for an amount not exceeding $865,000, shall be issued in such sums as may be most convenient, for the special purpose of meeting the present debt of the municipality, (bank unpaid notes and receipts) including the sight bons or paper money yet in circulation.

5. That in order fully to guarantee the faithful payment of the above post-notes, the whole capital now on ground rent an'l amounting to $217,000 shall, under the direction of the finance committee and by public sale specially applied to the redemption of said post-notes, and said capital as collected shall be deposited in one of the property banks to the credit of the mayor, recorder and president of the finance committee, who are hereby constituted commissioners for the redemption of said post notes.

6. That the whole of the bills receivable received in payment of the property of McDonough and Mager, yet remaining in the treasury—the amount yet due on publishing, and the arrearad taxes are also placed under the direction of the finance committee, for the special purpose of being applied to the redemption of the post notes above provided for, or the payment of the debts they are intended to meet.

7. That for the settlement of the debts of the municipality No. 2, to the city banks, excepting such as are by contract bound to lend permanently to the corporation certain sums of money, the finance committee are hereby authorised to offer to said banks a mortgage on the following property, to wit:

1st. The lot situated in Joinville and Barracks streets (McDonough property.)

2d. Square No. 19, situated between Tremé, Custom-house, Bienville and Franklin streets, containing 18 lots.

3d. Square No. 36, situated between Tremé, Custom-house, Bienville and Marais streets.

4th. Lots Nos. 1 and 4, 11 and 12 in square No. 97, between Canal, Tremé, Customhouse and Marais streets.

5th. Square No. 54, between St. Peter, Tremé, Marais and Carondelet streets.

Provided said banks shall renew for one year the respective amount due them, and consent to a further renewal each year on the payment of 20 per 0|0 on the original amount until fully paid.

8. That the finance committee are authorised to offer for sale, at public vendue, the property above described, on or before the 1st March, 1840, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the council.

9. That these ordinances shall be in full force from and after the 1st June next.

They were unanimously adopted, section by section.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the report presented last year, by a committee, respecting the arrangements to be entered into with the Draining company, be referred to a special committee.

The recorder appointed Messrs. Cruzat, Guillot and Edward Forstall, on this committee.

The committee on public health submitted a report, accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no dead body shall be interred in cemeteries Nos. 1 and 2, without the authority of the mayor, issued upon the certificate of the keeper, that the bodies to receive the corpse are in perfect repair.

Resolved, That the contractor for cleaning the streets, shall be instructed to have the mud and filth emptied in the ditches and branches of said cemeteries, until they are entirely filled.

Mr. Buisson thought it would be better to prohibit entirely burials in cemetery No. 1; for the protestant cemetery having been entirely abandoned, houses are about to be constructed on the vacant space; a dense population will rapidly environ the catholic cemetery, and public health imperatively requires, that interments in it should cease; he, therefore, proposed to substitute the following resolution for that of the committee:

Resolved, That it be hereafter forbidden to inter any corpse in cemetery No. 1.

This resolution, on being put to the vote, was rejected by the casting vote of the recorder, the council having been equally divided—9 to 9.

The resolutions of the committee were afterwards unanimously adopted.

A report of the committee on charity for the third ward, together with a resolution granting the sum of $200 to Miss Caroline Verdun, for attention to and burial of a child, was adopted.

On motion the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the surveyor be authorised to have filled up and fenced, the square situated between Marias, St. Anne, Villere, and Orleans streets, the owner of which is unknown, and that said square be subsequently sold at auction, to liquidate the expenses of paving said side walks, filling up and fencing, the balance to be deposited in the hands of the treasurer, subject to the disposal of said owner.

The council granted two months leave of absence to Mr. Armitage.

On motion of Mr. Cruzat,

Resolved, That a motion for the recess and mayshall in future not be considered in order, except when made before the decision of the question—Adopted.

On motion, the council adjourned until Monday next, June 3d at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ We copy the following account of a most inhuman and atrocious act of cruelty, from the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday. It will be a thousand pities if the perpetrator escapes unwhipt of justice. Such fiendish barbarity is almost enough to make a man wink at the excesses of Lynch law. Those who know any thing of the vanilla who committed this diabolical outrage, should assist the police in unearthing him. If the *lex talionis* was in operation here, we know of no case more fit for its exercise.

INHUMAN ACT.—Yesterday morning a small negro boy, said to be owned by a Mr. Bertram, of the third municipality, accidentally slipped, and fell on a part of the sidewalk in front of a house, still soft, but in a partially set state, leaving the slight impression of his hands on the surface of it. One of the men, employed in preparing the pavement, perceiving the lad prostrate, and probably irritated at his carelessness, clutched him by the collar, and running with him to that portion of the sidewalk where the freshly laid, molten liquid was being poured, thrust both his hands into it!

The agony of the young negro must have been excruciating; for he roared at the utmost tension of his lungs, ran through the streets, as if deprived of reason, rubbing his hands to no purpose, as the boiling tar stance, acted on by the cool air, only adhered the closer! Where he fled to we could not ascertain; his shrieks still ring on the ears of those who saw and heard him!

A gentleman who was witness to the transaction immediately went for the police, for the purpose of lagging the unfeeling and callous hearted perpetrator arrested, but meeting one of the aldermen of the municipality, on his way to the guard house, he detailed to him the circumstances, when the alderman accompanied him to Algiers, while he required the police to the police station. This was done; but the fellow became apprehensive of consequences, and bolted; the gentlemen followed close after him, until he reached Royal street, when he met the aldermen accompanied by a few of the police, and pointed out the perpetrator to them. Chase was given, but to no purpose, he succeeded in effecting his escape, either by entering a house, or secreting himself in some back place.

We know not by what process the bitumen can be removed from the hands of the negro, and think, the only mode of accomplishing it will be, by scaring it off, and bringing the skin of the hands with it! For the sake of humanity, we hope, the unfeeling wretch will not escape the punishment, that such an atrocious act so justly merits; indeed, one of the spectators of it is so indignant, that he has determined on keeping a strict look out for, and having the ruffian handed over to justice.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By M. Barnett, sen., at City Exchange, at 12, mahogany stock.

By J. A. Beard, at 58 Common street, at 10, a. m.—groceries, wines, &c.

By R. B. Sykes, at City Exchange, at 12, m.—slaves George.

LATEST PATES.

New York	May 21	Mexico	May 13
Boston	" 20	Liverpool	April 24
Charleston	" 21	Havana	April 16
Wilmington	May 20	Havre	April 15
Baltimore	" 21	Bremen	April 15
Philadelphia	" 23	Amsterdam	April 15
New Orleans	May 16	Havana	May 6
Mobile	" 16	Jamaica	April 14

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship St Lawrence, 400 pkgs sundries, 250 do assorted, 324 bales cotton, 40 kegs tongues, 30 bbls pork, 44 bbls do and 2 do do pork, 44 bbls do lobsters, 226 bbls flour, 60 do meal, 3 bbls do 2 kegs do sundries, 2 bales hides, 1 case boots and shoes.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 29, 1839.

There has been a degree of animation yesterday in the cotton market for some days past, attended with a disposition to advance in prices; on that our quotations have very but little from those current a month since. The demand is mostly for the middling qualities. The sales of the two past days are estimated at 6,000 bales; at the same time we have very large receipts and charters to of Upon Mississippi steamboats, besides a good deal of cotton coming to the city by wagons and teams.

The banks have taken a favorable step in the right direction, which, if persisted in, will be productive of much good to the community. They have resolved to receive checks upon each other in payment of balances, and receive bills of each other at par. This is a step which has been long desired, and which will be productive of much convenience to the business community.

There is no change in the sugar market for prices see the list below.

TOBACCO.—The market is quite active at the quota bags, and sales for the last few days have been considerable exceptive. Of the amount of receipts's sales we are not advised, we had the report of 120 hhds, assorted qualities, at the quoted prices.

PROVISIONS are more active than was noted last week, and the demand is fair for all kinds. Mess pork was sold yesterday at $12, and bolders are generally firm.

FLOUR.—There is but little doing in flour, buyers are not taking more than $6, and holders in many instances refusing, in consequence of an advance in price. The article continues to argue freely.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, by lb			
Low Mass.—Good and fine	12	—	13
" Good fair	11	—	12
" Fair	10	—	11
Middling	9¾	—	10
Ordinary	7½	—	9¾
Texas.—Good and fine			
" Fair			
Middling			
Ordinary			
Tobacco, by lb			
First quality	3½	—	4
Second do	2½	—	3
Common do	1½	—	2
Sugar, by lb			
Low grades	3	—	3½
Common to middling	3½	—	4
Fair plantation	4	—	4½
Molasses, by gal			
" On Plantation	25	—	30
Bacon, by yard—			
Western	7½	—	8
Scotch hemp	15	—	18
Germans	12	—	14
Hams, by lb—			
Western	9½	—	10
Kentucky			
Bowling			
Wool, by lb			
Columbian, Coarse	10	—	15
Fine	15	—	20
Common pass	10	—	12
Mustang	8	—	10
Mattress	10	—	12
Bowling	10	—	12
Wool Hats	10	—	12