NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

TEXAS.

We refer our readers to a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Texas, for an interesting account of Admiral Baudin's reception, during his recent visit to that growing republic. Our correspondent gives a glowing account of the location of the new seat of government, and predicts for it a rapid increase of population.

It cannot but be a source of rejoicing to the citizens of the United States, that a people derived from themselves—bone of their bone as it were—should, in their social and political relations carry out the great principles of our constitution, and give additional evidence that mankind are capable of self government. Texas is a miniature of the United States. The arts of civilization keep pace with her growth; her citizens exhibit in their intercourse the blandishments of cultivated societies, and the refinements of more established and educated communities, give grace and dignity to their social relations.

The emigrants who flock to Texas, are, for the most part, men of substance and character, and families of high respectability and standing. No nation, young or old, can boast a more sober and law abiding population. She is not now the refuge of escaped felons, and fugitives from justice—The vigor with which the penal code is administered, makes her the dread rather than the resort of such persons—and we believe that Lynch law is unknown to her jurisprudence. Indeed in many respects the United States might derive wholesome lessons from her young and promising neighbor. The law tolerates gambling or no sort, it discountenances excesses of every character, and visits with certain punishment any infraction of the penal code. Even the soldier fresh from San Jacinto—bearing the scars of wounds inflicted in the battle which confirmed her liberties, found sympathy for crime in his services on the field, but not with rigid justice from tribunals which are dear to all but the requisitions of law. Justice in Texas is blind. She holds the balances with a firm grasp and steady hand, and uses the sword without respect to the persons upon whom its edge may fall. A people thus mindful of the obligations of law and morality must prosper. They will naturally attract to them the best materials for a strong and healthy government.

Texas is now weak in point of numbers, but the enterprizing and enlightened councils which sway her destinies, have already given her a moral power superior to physical force. Her course has been precisely such as to inspire confidence and command respect. The departments of war seem to be administered with as much ability as those of justice. The incursions of surrounding tribes of Indians are repulsed with remarkable promptness; and the readiness with which her militia obey the call to arms, is a sure indication that she has nothing to apprehend from the imbecile and distracted armaments of Mexico. She is now safe from the probability of overthrow from external violence, and has only to be true to herself to realize the expectations which her most sanguine friends entertain of her.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Houston; May 13, 1839.

Our city for the last few days has been enlivened by the presence of Admiral Baudin. He landed at Velasco—came here by land, and left this morning to join part of his fleet now lying off Galveston. He visits the battle field of San Jacinto, and will be accompanied by two gallant officers, Colonels Hockley and Wells, who were present and participated in the battle.

The appearance of the admiral is such as to command the attention of all who behold him. He is tall and graceful in his person, and unites in an easy degree the manners of the gentleman with the frank and lofty bearing of the soldier.

He speaks our language well—is plain and unaffected. His thin gray locks, as well as his person, give the best evidence of long tried and faithful services to his country. He bears the mark of a severe wound on his head, and his right arm has been twice amputated from the effects of wounds received in battle. A little boy, three years old, being introduced, asked where was his hand? he replied, "I believe it is in the sea." He declined any public demonstration of respect and welcome. We received him in a plain way, and he mixed amongst us in a manner to win all hearts.

The admiral, accompanied by his *suite*, Captain *Manchuse*, of engineers, and *Maisie*, flag-lieut., attended two private parties, given by our external fellow citizens. If they did not see all the elegance of the salons of Paris, they saw enough of elegance and luxury to make them entertaining and agreeable. At the last a lady playing chess proved to have some difficulty in demolishing a *castle*—and then remarked she was not so skilful an engineer as the admiral, who had, with less difficulty, demolished the Castle of Ulloa. The admiral gave a sentiment, and a speech. We left at a late hour delighted with the strangers, our hosts and ourselves. He goes to Havana to rejoin his fleet, and promises us another visit, if circumstances permit.

Mexico is a nation of robbers; the civilized world should feel indebted to France for the wholesome chastisement that has been given her. The *grito* was the signal for indiscriminate robbery of all foreigners; they have been taught that a *grito* may occasion the loss of the strongest hold of defence, her revenue, and her commerce. The honest, and enlightened may be controlled upon principle, the ignorant and the robber by force only. It is curious to reflect on the situation of United States occupying the affairs of the world. Great Britain is extending her conquests in India, and *overlooking* America. France is making conquests in Africa, and *demonstrations* on this continent. Russia is extending her empire every where, whilst the United States *dare* not take a territory necessary to her safety and prosperity, where it is *offered*. Your politicians may prate of patriotism as much as they please. Its true definition with you, is whether a measure benefits "*Maine* or *Georgia*."

We are in fact recognized by France. General Lamar has been addressed as the "President of the Republic of Texas," and their fleet has returned to salute gun for gun.

Our country is rapidly improving, and the emigration even at this advanced season, considerable. The last three packets from New Orleans brought upwards of one hundred passengers each. Our cotton crop promises well, and, more than fifteen thousand bales will be produced on the Brazos alone.

The Indians on the frontier are quiet at present. The gallant Karnes not long since received an arrow wound in the hip, from one lying in ambush. We are at work at the new seat of government, preparing for the reception of congress early in November. The country there is the most picturesque and beautiful in the world, rich soil, pure water, fine stone, and coal in abundance, and above all, the most pure and salubrious atmosphere. The truth is we are making rapid strides, and you may already see all the developments of old established communities. Come and see us, and look at all these things. Sincerely yours.

Dr. Judge McKinley of the supreme court of the U. S. has replaced Duncan Hennen in the office of clerk of the circuit court of the U. S. for the eastern district of Louisiana. It it will be recollected that Mr. Hennen was displaced by Judge Lawrence of the district court, and a difficulty arose as to the right of removal, which occasioned the adjournment of the circuit court last spring. The supreme court of the U. S. sustained the district judge in the exercise of the power of removal; but a law was passed at the last session of congress conferring upon the circuit judge the right of appointing the clerk, and under that act Mr. Hennen has been re-instated.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

We are requested by D. N. Hennen, esq., the clerk of this court, to announce to the Bar that the causes pending in this court, by writ of error or appeal, and those in which the district judge is from interest or having been of counsel of parties disabled to try, will be called to day at 10 o'clock, A. M. and set for trial before the honorable John McKinley, the circuit judge.

CASUALTY.

Two men were found yesterday morning in the river at the foot of Conti street. One of them is supposed to be an individual who was drowned on Saturday last, while going on board the Brian-Borohme—The other appeared to be a dock hand, belonging to some steamboat.

Runaway Negroes.—From the Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 15th, we learn that a gang of runaway negroes are concealed in a swamp, about eight miles above that town, near the plantation of Mr. Stephen Douglass, on the Louisiana side of the river. They have been committing depredations on the cattle of the neighboring plantations. A few days since Mr. Douglass, hearing the report of a gun in the swamp, went thither, and found several armed negroes around the body of a cow which they had just killed. On Mr D's approach, one of them presented the muzzle of his gun, and snapped the lock, fortunately missing fire. The negroes then disappeared into the swamp.

The ship Ann, capt. Bedwell, of and for Thompson, for New Orleans, went ashore on Mustapon island on the 3d inst and was totally lost. No insurance. Brig Cora Tucker, Harlow, from Camden for New Orleans, was lost on Abaco 15th April—vessel and cargo a total loss. Rigging, sails, anchors and chains saved.

Mr Pollemann, in Exchange Place, is the agent for several valuable periodicals among others, Babee's New Monthly, a publication of great literary merit; Bentley's Miscellany; the Ladies Companion; the New York Mirror &c. &c.

The captains of the steamboats which came in contact between Charleston and Wilmington, have been both suspended until the board of directors can institute an enquiry into the causes of the accident, and ascertain upon whom the blame, if any, should rest.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, May 13, 1839.

The district court of the United States is yet engaged with the case of the government vs. Samuel B Gouverneur. The examination of witnesses has occupied an unusual portion of time, but the developements are of much interest to the community, as they are laying bare the profligacy of the administration, in this particular case, which may serve as a key to some thousands of cases far more reprehensible—The counsel, however, will probably commence summing up to-day or to-morrow.

The government demand of Mr. Gouverneur, an immense balance, said to be due by him. He denies any such indebtedness, but admits, I believe, that there remains something in his hands, which on the final settlement of his accounts he is ready, willing to pay. Mr. Kendall refuses to credit him for certain sums of money paid on the orders of Mr. Barry, then postmaster general, which he assigns, "Kendall says, are *illegal and without authority of law*." It now appears, however, that the whole of these transactions were with the knowledge and approbation of General Jackson: and the probability seems to be that the court and jury will allow Mr. Gouverneur credit for the amounts advanced. Kendall's object appears to have been an attack upon the official character of his predecessor. Whether he knew that the attack would involve the president is uncertain. It would be a curious business if in this trial Mr. Gouverneur should get a verdict. Such a thing is not impossible.

Since Saturday the 11th, we have nothing new from abroad. The money market slept the day before several days, rather tight. It was said, on the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool, that American securities improved and were in demand in the London market. I was an unbeliever. I considered the rumor a stock jobbing operation. It had, however, a momentary effect here; but on the receipt of the packet of Saturday, everything in the stock market has since been heavy, with a downward tendency. Stocks are now at the prices they were before the arrival of this vessel, and foreign exchange has fallen full one per cent. Bills on London are now at 9 1 4 to 9 1 2. If there was a profitable demand for American securities, exchange would not rise.

Sales of stocks to day—United States Bank 116 7-8 to 117; Delaware and Hudson 79 1-4 to 79 3 4; Ohio Life and Trust 105; Kentucky bank 98 7-8 to 99; Illinois bank 94 to 94 1-4; Vicksburg 61 1-2 to 62; Huntington Railroad 35 to 35 1-4; Harlaem Railroad 58 1 4; 58 1-4; Boston and Providence 167 1-2 to 167 3-4. None very firm.

Cotton market inactive; no change in prices from Saturday. In consequence of shipments spring light freights have fallen to 3-8. THE EXAMINER.

INDIANA.

The election in Indiana for seven members of congress takes place in August. In the last congress there were six whigs to one locofoco. In these 6 four of the whig districts the contest is very close and the majority very small. It therefore behoves the whigs to be active and vigilant, if they would maintain the same numerical superiority in the next congress. The Van Buren party, as we learn, are wide awake and canvassing with great zeal and perseverance. The following are the names of the different candidates:

	Whigs.	Locofocos.
1st District,	George H. Proffit,	James Lockhart.
2d do	John Ewing,	John W. Davis.
3d do	Wm. Graham,	John Carr.
4th do	Geo. H. Dunn,	Thomas Smith.
5th do	James Rariden,	Wilson Thompson.
6th do	Marion M. Ray,	
7th do	William Herod,	Wm. W. Wick.
8th do	Thomas J. Evans,	T. A. Howard.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.—The honorable Dennis Kimberly, United States senator has resigned his office on account of ill health. It will devolve upon the legislature, now, in session, to fill the vacancy. Are there in a large whig majority in that body, a whig will, of course, be chosen.

FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

The result of the election in Florida for a delegate to Congress is still uncertain. Eleven counties, viz—Dade, Gadsden, Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Columbia, Madison, Escambia, Washington, and Walton give Bakell 1767, Downing (V. B.) 1293. It is proper to state that a considerable number of counties are yet to be heard from, and that several of the papers think that Col. Downing will be elected.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star gives an amusing summary of literary intelligence in England. Nicholas Nickelby has a great sale—some accounts say 50,000 a month. Mrs. Trollope has started a new work in numbers—a species of periodical romance which Boz has rendered fashionable—called the Factory Boy—It is said not to profitable much. Mrs. Hughes is publishing the life and works of her sister, Mrs. Hemans. Croker Crocker has just edited a volume titled "the Songs of Ireland." Charles Knight announces the pictorial history of Palestine, which is expected to be a work full of interest and important information.—Bulwer's Richelieu has already run through revenue editions. Lockhart has slashed the aspirants of his great father-in-law in a pamphlet called "The Ballentyne Humbug handled." The correspondent of the Star speaks off in this wise:

"It shows, beyond doubt, that the Ballantynes—imprudent and lavish, if not actually knavish and dishonest, had contributed to Scott's pecuniary involvements. But it would have been as well, methinks, if in the first instance Lockhart had not detailed the incidents of Scott's connection with them as well as bookseller. Not content with making his grandmother an author, his avarice made him enter into the publishing and printing firm of James Ballantyne & Co. There is little doubt that the Ballantyneds were unworthy of the friendship of such was his want of judgment, that for twenty years they were his partners, and his most intimate friends! Young Ballantyne threatens a pamphlet in reply to Lockhart, but I fancy it will have little weight against the other.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.—The National Intelligencer contains a statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of public debt, for each year, from 1823 to 1837 inclusive, stated, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 25th June, 1838—

For the year 1823,		$15,330,147 71
Do	1825,	11,490,459 94
Do	1826,	13,162,386 27
Do	1827,	12,653,095 65
Do	1828,	15,206,049 45
Do	1829,	12,660,660 53
Do	1830,	13,229,532 23
Do	1831,	13,864,057 80
Do	1832,	16,516,388 77
Do	1833,	22,713,755 11
Do	1834,	18,424,417 27
Do	1835,	17,514,060 30
Do	1836,	30,868,161 04*
Do	1837,	30,864,616 37

NOTE.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5,610,404 36.

From the same source we learn, that the expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838, (according to the annual report of the secretary of treasury, made to congress December, 1838,) amounted to $28,427,568. Compare the four years of the first term of Gen'l Jackson's administration, with the first year of that of Mr. Van Buren, and let the locofoco preach volumes concerning their economical democracy. Is comment necessary?

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the fare between the city and the Lake, by the Ponchartrain Rail Road, has been reduced to twenty-five cents.

☞ We have received from the publishers a copy of "*Emerson's North American Arithmetic*," Part 1st, designed for beginners. It is a publication which appears to us admirably adapted to the purpose of initiating very young children to the first principles of the science of numbers. This it accomplishes by the aid of pictorial designs and familiar illustrations, the difficulties being so carefully graduated as to lead the pupil from the simplest and easiest labors of numeration, through the more complex tasks of the four golden rules of arithmetic. The great obstacle to former methods consisted in the impossibility of inculcating the knowledge of an abstract science in the immature intellect of childhood, but by rendering it so to speak *material*, that is by applying it to outward and visible signs, it becomes directly connected in the mind of the pupil, with tangible association, and is thus easily retained. This is the plan pursued in the work referred to—experience has already demonstrated its practicability and success.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.—Three companies were chartered at the late session of the New-York legislature, for the purpose of navigating the ocean, viz the Atlantic Steam Navigation company, with a capital of $2,000,000; the Ocean Steam Packet company, with a capital of the same amount; and the North American steam Navigation company, with a capital of $2,600,000. It is not known when any of those companies will go into operation.

EDGAR NUTTALL is the locofoco candidate in the Louisville congressional district. His opponent is Mr. Graves. Nuttal will not be taken much over a thousand votes.

NEGRO SENTENCE.—Sentence of death has been passed on the following persons, in Columbia, South Carolina, for negro stealing, viz. Wm. Ford, and Isaac W. Hineman, of Spartanburg, also John Adams, a foreigner, who was sentenced to be executed on the 21st inst. for the murder of Mrs. McVay, of that place.

THE HON. S. PATERSON, judge of the city court of Charleston, S. C. died on the night of the 5th. He was a man combined integrity, extensive information and uniform courtesy of demeanor.

FAIRFAX.—A northern journal states that the island of New Foundland is suffering the most frightful distresses. Hundreds of families are in a state of starvation. Thousands are reduced to the necessity of living on one miserable meal a day, consisting of putrid fish or offal.

NEVAL.—The United States ship North Carolina, Commodore Bullard, and the U. S. schooner Enterprise, were to leave Valparaiso for Rio Japeiro, and the United States on the 15th March, and the sloop of war Falmouth for the coast of Mexico on the 20th March.

GENERAL SCOTT has returned to New York.

JUVENILE THEATRICS.—A company of youthful actors are now performing at Washington. The members of this young corps are orphans, who are educating by these exhibitions, under the direction of a well disposed and discreet friend, to gain their bread.

THE HON. R. G. DUNCAN has delivered his credentials to the President of the United States, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.

STEAM PACKET NEPTUNE.—The splendid steam packet Neptune was sold at Charleston on the 7th for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. The last cost $120,000 two years ago.

The Naval Court of Enquiry now sitting in Philadelphia on the case of Commodore Elliot, has not yet terminated its investigation. The Court is to decide from the testimony of witnesses whether a Court Martial is necessary to examine still further into the charges.

THE OTHO.—At Cincinnati on the 12th, the river was 11 feet above low water mark, and falling slowly.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The ship Navarino, capt. Hayes, at New York, from Valparaiso, brings papers to the 26th February, and private letters to the 3d March. The following is an extract of a letter, confirming entirely the news of the defeat of the Peruvian army. The Natchez brought nearly 200,000 dollars in specie to different commercial houses.

VALPARAISO, March 9, 1839.

"Last evening the Bazar arrived from Callao with Lima dates to the 5th ult. stating that in action that took place at Yungay on the 20th January, between the Chilian and Peruvian armies of about 5,000 men each, in which the latter were totally destroyed, so completely had been the defeat that our Lima friends consider the confederation at an end. Orsbeal Santa Cruz escaped with some of his officers, and has gone to Bolivia for the purpose of raising another army, but he does fallen we think he cannot rise. The castles of Callao are in his possession, and commanded by his favorite, General Moran, who has in them 1,500 men well provisioned, it is said, for five or six months. The Chilians were daily expected in Lima. Admitting that Santa Cruz has lost Peru, we still fear it will for the scene of civil strife for some little time to come; for already the party now crossing in are quarrelling among themselves. The foreign property had been taken out of the castles and deposited on board vessels in the bay of Callao, ready to be entered at Chorillos, should that port be opened during the siege of the castles, which is probably ere this taken place. This stand affairs in Peru at our last dates; no business of course was doing, nor would there be until affairs were settled.

The ship Argentine arrived from Europe, and sailed for Callao 18th February. The Henry Lee, from Boston, arrived the 1 January.

The following is the official account of the battle fought at Yungay, between the Chilian and Peruvian armies

"Col. D. Pedro Urriola commanding the battalion Colchagua, which took a distinguished part in the battle of Yungay, has arrived here, the bearer of communications which announce a most glorious triumph of the arms of Chili. Col. Urriola left the field of battle ten hours after the victory.

3,000 prisoners, 2,000 killed, the whole park of artillery, the commissariat with more than 800,000, the equipages, horses, &c. of the Protector's army are the fruits of this victory.

General Lafuente would march to Huacho with two squadrons of cavalry, and two Peruvian battalions, and would be in Lima by the 25th, and on the 30th and 31st January. General Gamarra would march on the 22d January for Janin and the south of Peru with a division of the remaining army, and the general-in-chief would follow with the remainder, leaving General Lafuente the chief military in the north of Peru."

There appears also to have been a naval engagement of which we translate the following account.

"Thus ended the contest of Casma, has terminated in a manner totally happy to the arms of Chili. Four vessels armed by General Santa Cruz, attacked the division of Commandant Simpson, consisting of the corvettes Colchiraban and Valparaiso and the barque Lucy, which were completely defeated with much damage, and the loss of the brigantine Arequipeno, with a crew of 70 men. The enemy's vessels were the Edmond, of 80 guns, a barque with 18, the Arequipeno, of 9 guns; and a goletta, with two swivel guns."

We copy the following from the Tallahassee Star of the 15th:

"*Indians in the West.*—Information has reached us, of the destruction of one entire family on the Appalachicola river eight miles below the Ferry, consisting of five persons, as we learn, whose bones were found on the following day, immediately on the spot where the house had been burned; the house and immate, were consumed by fire during the night—not a soul of the whites escaped. A few miles further up on the river, a boy was killed about the same time. These atrocities were committed, doubtless, by the Creek Indians, who have been for some time quartered on the north arm of St. Andrews Bay.

These feelings will give the people of the west serious trouble during the approaching summer. Five hundred volunteers should be raised and placed in the field west of the Appalachicola river instantly."

NAVAL.

Pensacola, May 18, 1839.

The Frigate Macedonian and Ship of War Ontario, arrived on Saturday evening last. They are last from Vera Cruz, whence they sailed on the 28th ultimo in company with the Levant. The latter ship parted company on the 6th, bound to Havana. The ship left at Vera Cruz the U. S. Ship of War Erie, which was to be shortly relieved by the U. S. Ship Warren, expected to arrive in a few days. The Levant and Erie are both expected to arrive here by the 20th.

The Revenue Cutter Jefferson, Captain W. Foster, arrived here from Mobile Bay on Monday last.—The Jefferson is a beautiful craft, built upon a new model and rigged differently from the other Cutters that we have seen.—*Gazette.*

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Extracts from a letter to the secretary of the navy, from Lieutenant Wilkes, commanding the exploring expedition, dated on board the

[U. S. Brig Porpoise,
Off Cape Horn, Feb 26, 1839.]

"I have the honor to inform you that I parted company with the squadron at Orange harbor yesterday; the Vincennes, under charge of Lieut. Craven, being sought moored in that harbor, having transferred my flag to this vessel, in company with the Sea Gull, for the execution of your orders. The Pilot, a fine fishing Fish schooner, with Capt. Hudson, left at the same time, and the Relief would leave to day for the Straits of Magellan, with a large party of the scientific corps.

"Our endeavors, and that of the Peacock, will be to get as far south as we can at this late season. Although I am aware we stand some chance of being shut up in the ice, I could not resist making the attempt.

"The Porpoise, Lt. Cdmdr Ringgold, is well provided with ten months' supplies, and as also the Sea Gull, of every thing that can render us comfortable in the event of such an accident. We are all in fine health and spirits."—*Globe.*

HAMILTON C. JONES, esq., editor of the Carolina Watchman, met with a narrow escape the other day. In attempting to descend into his well by a chain and bucket with the view to ascertain whether it had been *well dug*, by a man whom he had employed for that purpose, he had not begun let down more than six feet, when the chain gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of four forty feet. Although greatly shocked by the fall, he was able to fasten the chain around his body, and was soon drawn up, considerably bruised, but happy to state not seriously injured.—*Raleigh Register.*

The paper does not say whether the well was cleaned out good or not.

SPURIOUS PAPER.—Day before yesterday, Extra Thomas one of our city constables, had in his possession of spurious paper, which he had taken from a couple of thieves who were caught under the hill. Some of the notes were of the denomination of three dollars, purporting to be of the "Mechanics and Traders' Bank," Albany, New York, dated Nov. 20, 1837, registered and countersigned in the comptroller's office C. S. W. Smith, under the New York banking law, signed A. G. Allen, Cashier, and John Tompkins, President.

Other notes purported to be of the "Agricultural Bank," State of Vermont, of the denominations, of *three* and *five*, dated April 20, 1837, signed Jos. W. Grant, Cashier, and John Gordon, President. Both these banks are named in the counterfeit detector "*Good.*"—*Natchez Free Trader.*

ANECDOTE.—The following characteristic anecdote of a British sailor will be read with feelings of deep interest. The subject of it was the father of Sir T. Trowbridge, now one of the lords of admiralty:—"A curious scene occurred on board the Sans Pareille on the morning of the 1st June, 1794. Howe's action. Capt. Trowbridge, who had recently been taken in a Cutter, with his convoy bound to Newfoundland, was a prisoner on board the French ship just named, where rear admiral Neuilly had his flag flying. After lord Howe had obtained his victory, Neuilly had drawn his fleets in a line parallel to that of the enemy, he brought it, and made the signal to go to break fast.—Trowbridge knew the purport of the signal, and telling it to the French admiral, they took the advantage of the time allowed them, for the same repast. Trowbridge (whose superior merit procured him on these occasions) was helping himself to a large slice from the brown loaf, when the French captain observed to him by an interpreter, (for Trowbridge would never learn their language) that the English admiral showed no disposition to fight, and he was certain did not intend to do so. "Why" said the English officer, continuing buttering and laying his hand almost too emphatically on the Frenchman's shoulder, while he looked him furiously in the face, "not fight! stop till they have had their breakfast! know John Bull ——— well, and when his belly is full you will get it." In a few minutes after this the fleet came up to engage. Trowbridge was sent into the boatswain's store room, where for a length of time he leaned against the foremast, and amused himself by pouring out every invective against the French and the man appointed to guard him. Suddenly he felt the vibration of the mast and heard a fall over the ship, when, grasping the astonished Frenchman with both his hands, he began to jump and caper, with all the gestures of a maniac. The Sans Pareille soon after surrendered, and Trowbridge assisted in getting her to rights and taking her into port."—Brenton's Naval History.

Ancient Coin.—A New Haven paper states that an ancient Hebrew coin, dated in the eleventh century, was lately found in a field near that place. An every thing connected with antiquity, found in the ruins of a city which was the seat of learning so early as the 5th century under Wm. Wear of no sales. The stock is very small and that part of it which is fresh ground is sold at 6 7-8 @ 7 per bbl. Wheat—Prices are nominally from 1 to 2 cents lower. Rye Flour—Sales of 150 at 5 1-2. Grain—Wheat sales are very small and we hear of only 1,000 bushels good white wheat, was sold at 1 60 on the spot, and a parcel of very good Maryland Red at 1 65 cash. Since then a sale of very good Maryland Yellow has been made at 1 62 1-2 and of fair white at 1 65, and a parcel of good to Virginia red at 1 65. We quote good to best red at 1 60@1 65. Corn—Sales of Maryland, 3,000 at 62 1-2 cents, and 2,000 bushels on the week at 60 cents cash and more at 62 1-2 cents. Sales of Virginia yellow early in the week at 61 cents, and on Wednesday at 62 cents.

EXPORTS.

New-York—Per ship Montezuma—1,201 bales Cotton.
Philadelphia—Per ship Harmony—1,000 bbls coaltar.
Hyannis—Per ship Oregon—800 bbls flour.
St. Eustatia—Per schr Dolphin—Sundry goods and sundries.
Matanzas—Per schr Pilot D. Rogers—1,130 hhds sugar, and 1 hhd molasses; flour, baggage, molasses, rope, sugar, whetstoes, wine, and sundries.
Liverpool—Per steamboat Morrison—82 crates and 2 bales earthenware, (foreign value?)

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per Steamboat Mariner—9 bales cotton, 1 bbl cider, 1 do wine, 1 do brandy, 1 do whiskey, 1 do vinegar, 1 do oil, and 1 box beef hides, J B Noland. 2 hogs heads, Caldwell & Co.

Per steamboat Pocahontas—90 brls pork, to J Lanier, 20 do do to order, 1 do do to Mary Lanier, 1 do do to Lanier, Kenson & Avery, 25 brls apples, Wingerter and Co. 1 brl pork, coupon bonds, &c. owners on board.

Per steamboat Independence—Sundries.

Per ship Rosalie, Hyde—Sundry goods and sundries.

Per ship Ann—Sundry goods and sundries.

Per steamboat Mariner—Boats to Wm Mathews, Wm Pierce, R F Harris, R F Boisdon, B Trist, and C Bass, 4 M Hopkins, Pitt, C Bernard, J Foster, O Elcard, J C Wendell, D H Lowe, Vernay, J Nash, B Vaughan, Mc Grove, Col J Penn.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, May 11.

2 shares United States Bank		116
5 do		116
5 do		116
5 do	Orthe Life & Trust Co	105
5 do	Kentucky Bank	99
5 do	Illinois Bank	94

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

100 shares United States Bank	117
100 do do	117
100 do do	117
100 do do	117

MOBILE, May 10.—Cotton—Since our last our sales have amounted to 4,000 bales, and of these the principal part was taken by speculators, who have entered into the trade since the 30th ult. have produced no effect upon the market. Holders still hope for higher prices, being that no intermediate sales of importance, the final result go to prove that the now generally admitted demand for cotton. There are, therefore, still firm, the accumulation of large stocks of things. Receipts of the week, 4,000 bales, and exports 4,000 bales. Our quotations are nominal, and a reduction of 1 eighth and 1 quarter cent in the price of cotton, which we can yield to the demand, and our quotations may be considered as the lowest limit.

Mobile, May 11.—Cotton—The transactions in this article have been light since our review of this week. The business is carried on with the increasing scarcity of money, and the small demand for exchange. There is no change in the prices of cotton. We quote eight and eight eighths on New York at sight, and 1 quarter cent more for sales at 60 days. The demand for exchange on New Orleans rule from 1 to 1 1-4 cent premium. The Mobile and Hillsboro' and Pintlalla banks continue to check at 1 1-4 cent premium on New York, and at 1 1-4 premium on New Orleans.

Boston, May 11.—Cotton—Our market continues dull, and we have no change to report in prices.

Baltimore, May 11.—Cotton—Our market continues dull, and we have no change to report in prices.

Charleston, May 11.—Cotton—Our market continues dull, and we have no change to report in prices.

Savannah, May 11.—Cotton—Our market continues dull, and we have no change to report in prices.

Liverpool—Per steamboat Morrison—82 crates and 2 bales earthenware, (foreign value?)

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per Steamboat Mariner—9 bales cotton, 1 bbl cider, 1 do wine, 1 do brandy, 1 do whiskey, 1 do vinegar, 1 do oil, and 1 box beef hides, J B Noland. 2 hogs heads, Caldwell & Co.

Per steamboat Pocahontas—90 brls pork, to J Lanier, 20 do do to order, 1 do do to Mary Lanier, 1 do do to Lanier, Kenson & Avery, 25 brls apples, Wingerter and Co. 1 brl pork, coupon bonds, &c. owners on board.

Per steamboat Independence—Sundries.

Per ship Rosalie, Hyde—Sundry goods and sundries.

Per ship Ann—Sundry goods and sundries.

Per steamboat Mariner—Boats to Wm Mathews, Wm Pierce, R F Harris, R F Boisdon, B Trist, and C Bass, 4 M Hopkins, Pitt, C Bernard, J Foster, O Elcard, J C Wendell, D H Lowe, Vernay, J Nash, B Vaughan, Mc Grove, Col J Penn.

NEW-ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICERS 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, Jas. H. Lesprich,
H. C. Campbell, Abijah Fisk,
P. O. Sorbe, Sam'l Thompson.
Committee of Arbitration for the month of April—
J. B. Hullen, A. Hodge, jr.
J. N. Hawthorn, S. Hagnenn, jr.
H. W. Hills, G. O. Hall.
Wm. Holmes. CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

☞ Messrs. J. A. Fargerson, Jules Wilhite, E. Allard, A. Pitot, Louis Richie, J. Michaud, E. Stanislaus and J. Wertell, consignees of wine, per ship Rosalind, from Havre, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned. GEO. REYNOLD.
m22 3t 28 Bienville st.

☞ The ship OLYMPIA, captain Short, from Havre, is now discharging opposite gas No. 10, 1st municipality. Consignees are requested to take away their goods. m21 P PERRET.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez and Whiting, at their auction store, at 10 o'clock,—invoice of hardware.

By J. B. Blache, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his store—boots and shoes.

By the same, at same hour, corner of Canal and Magazine streets—fixtures of a boat and shoe store.

By R. B. Sykes, at the corner of Navatoes st. and Tivoli circle, at 4 o'clock, p. m.—household furniture.

By J. A. Beard, at 103 New Levee, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—hardware, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22, 1839.

COTTON.—Our quotations of cotton are nominal, being the same we had a week since. We make no change before the mail, as we do not consider the market settled down at any fixed rate of prices. There was more coming presented, and this where made to amount of 1,000 bales for transit, at an average decline of 1 eighth from the current prices existing the reception of the last European advices, this being a rather high price from long Staple cotton. There is little little disposition to pay wages for gathered by the holders of cotton; although it is probable that considerable operations would take place at a further slight decline.

SUGAR.—The market is much quiet—the enquiry becoming limited at the quotations.

MOLASSES.—The arrivals for a day or two past have been pretty near 2,000 hhds, and the prices have shaded from 3 25 to 3 at which price the arrivals are taken off.

PROVISIONS.—Are dull at the quotations.

FLOUR.—Sales are almost nominal yesterday at 6 70, at which price it did not sell freely.

For other articles we refer to the table below, which will be found to contain the current prices. We have a full margin of prices of 2,000 hundred weight of sugar to produce. There is a full supply of Pork, Flour, Whiskey, &c. in the market.

Prices-Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, per lb.		
Louisiana—Good and Fine	7	8
Fair do do	16	18
Fair	14	15
Middling	12	13
Ordinary	10	12
Texas, do	8	10
Alabama—Good and Fine	—	—
Fair do	—	—
Middling	—	—
Ordinary	—	12@16
Tobacco, per lb.		
First quality	5@12	15
Second do	10	12
Third do	6	8
Leaf, good to fine	6	8
Common to middling	5	6
Dry short stems	2	3
Tobacco, per cwt.		
Virginia, fine	5 50	6
Do common	—	—
Do short stems	—	—
Bacon, per lb.		
Western	22	23
Beach hams	15	16
Kentucky	15	16
Cumberland	14	15
Middlings	10	11
Shoulders	7	8
Lard, per lb.	10	11
Butter, Goshen, per lb.	18	20
Western	16	18
Whiskey, rectified	20	21
Cornmeal	60	65

EXPORTS.

New-Orleans, May 11, 1839.

Corn, per bushel	60	65
Oats, per bushel	40	45
Flour, per bbl	6 50	6
Pork, per bbl	18	19
Beef, do	16	17
Prime	12	13
Mess	21	22
Mess 40	20	21
Prime	17	18
Prime 40	16	17
Hog sides, per lb.	10	11
Bacon, Hams	11	12
Cumberland	10	11
Middlings	9	10
Shoulders	7	8
Lard, do	10	11
Butter, Goshen, per lb.	18	20
Western	16	18
Whiskey, rectified	20	21
Cornmeal	60	65

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Prime	12	13
Mess	21	22
Mess 40	20	21
Prime	17	18
Prime 40	16	17
Hog sides, per lb.	10	11
Bacon, Hams	11	12
Cumberland	10	11
Middlings	9	10
Shoulders	7	8
Lard, do	10	11
Butter, Goshen, per lb.	18	20
Western	16	18
Whiskey, rectified	20	21
Cornmeal	60	65

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET, May 18.—There is less movement in sugar, and some of the holders have been pushed off a little; yesterday 1 hogshead was sold at 5 1-2 cents. Molasses in England are 10 shillings per cwt. the rate of the supply and demand causes some fluctuation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Stocks and Money Market.—Is astonishing the city at the time of the New York market on the 10th, and it is now about the usual rate. Stocks have shaded to 116.

New York, May 10.—Flour—Receipts of the week, 18,000 bbls. Sales of Western, Genesee, and Ohio, at 6 1-2 @ 6 3-4 cash, and 6 7-8 @ 7 for good to fancy br