NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1839.

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

FALSE ISSUES.

We have more than once adverted to the shifts and expedients in which the administration of Martin Van Buren is especially fertile, and to the artful manner in which his partisans manage the complicated machinery of political tactics. But numerous as are the devices employed to sustain an administration powerless in itself, and destitute of a single claim to the respect and support of the country, there are one or two so pre-eminently crafty and specious as to deceive many, honest and intelligent men, and to require vigilant observation for their detection and exposure.—False issues and fraudulent charges are the leading resources of the executive and his retainers, and the cunning and recklessness of the cabinet are ceaseless by day and night endeavoring to invest with an air of plausibility the calumnious accusations which they throw upon their opponents, or the false and flimsy declarations by which they seek to maintain popularity.

The abolition question has been the great battle-ram of the hordes of Egypt and anxious to facilitate this large portion of the conflagrant, in which slavery is doomed, and well aware that no better method of raising its support could be devised, the administration has invariably represented the slander that the sons of the whigs are hostile to the domestic institutions of the south. This knavish invention of an unscrupulous faction did for a while undoubtedly operate in the south to the disadvantage of the whigs. The latter were content to spurn and scoff at the slander, and the loofofoos urged it with such plausibility of argument, frequency and ardor of appeal, and so many ex parte illustrations, that many were of opinion that the charge was not entirely destitute of foundation. It is only within a few months that the whigs have seriously gone to work to demolish the baseless fabrication so industriously and already the once popular clamor of "whiggery and abolitionism" is dying away, and is gently raised from time to time by some brainless partisan, who has just intelligence enough, parrot like, to repeat the cuckoo note of his party.

A notable exemplification of this false issue was presented at the last session of congress in the famous Atherton resolutions. There was a profundity of craft in that movement that escaped the penetration of the unsuspicious. First, the Van Buren men wished completely to capture the South by a striking demonstration that the democratic party, so vaunted, were to all intents and purposes hostile to the designs of the abolitionists. Hence, a northern man was selected as the great champion of the South on this memorable occasion, and the exponent of the principles of his party touching that agitating topic. Again, it was intended to entrap the whigs, and force them to acquiesce in these resolutions, embodying as they did, opinions shared by the whigs from every section of the Union. Should they refuse, it would of course subject them to the fearful charge of favoring abolitionism, and give a specious coloring to the constant cry of the loco-focos. The object of the move was under all circumstances, to strengthen the administration, while on the other hand, the slightest demur of reluctance of the whigs—especially the southern whigs—to assent to the propositions contained in the resolutions, would be cited as construed into a denial of their sacredness. The dogged policy of the loco-focos was not at fault, inasmuch as not more than 6 or 8 whigs out of the whole number had the moral hardihood to oppose the resolutions.

A similar course has been pointedly pursued by the loco-focos while treating of political abolitionism. They have sought, regardless and reckless of truth, not only to stamp every abolitionist as a whig, but to brand every northern whig as an abolitionist. They so dolefully hung out of view a fact so damning as the election of the Van Buren governor of Ohio, through the aid and influence of the abolitionists, exasperated at the surrender by the whig executive of an individual indicted by Kentucky for the abduction of slaves—they so fully pass by the notorious and unconditional abolitionism of Dyer Cox, the great loco-foco congressional battle—they are silent as regards the election by a Van Buren legislature of Senator Tappan, the man who rejected at the servile insurrection in Southampton, Va. calling it "good news" and declaring that the negroes had a right to rid themselves of their masters in any manner they thought fit. They omit all mention of the unpalatable congratulation of that immaculate democrat Hawkes Morrison of Massachusetts—the great defeated, whose letter to the abolitionists they are especially careful not to republish—they say nothing respecting Joshua Wormsley brother of the "morphous of the cabinet" who was the democratic abolition candidate for governor in New Hampshire—they are mute as regards loofoo abolitionism of the New York Evening Post, the only decent administration paper in New York—they appear to forget that Pennsylvania, the successful candidate on the fourth trial, in one of the congressional districts in Massachusetts, owes his election to those abolitionists who has previously thrown away their votes, but were at last persuaded to sacrifice minor to the great object of strengthening the cause of the whigs, and thus it is that abolitionists have been almost invariably excluded from participation by the federal and imperial loofoos, while they have displayed the most commendable diligence and assiduity in raising up every petty demagogue, every ingenious and ever ready tool, every new and unscrupulous tactician, and every unblushing and shameless slanderer, to do the bidding of their party, or their immediate leaders.

The falsehoods are now by no means rarely so far as to respect the abolitionists, and wing is the favorite weapon they have been wielding of late. The party, who which they fondled to ingratitude and with so political sagacity, has been unpowerful to lift a single finger in their behalf. The abolitionists are convinced with all the sagacity of terror exhibited by the occasion—a false issue got up by the administration, to secure the south, not long remained unaggressive and impotent through the zeal and perseverance of the whigs, in stripping it of its pretended exclusiveness. No doubt with cunning duplicity, it has attached the religious consequence to the mighty rantings of some some of the southern, that choose to throughout for every one who has attentively followed the course of political events is well convinced, that free abolitionism active politically as well to the party as to the cause, and that there are as many patriots to be found among the abolitionists as among the whigs.

There are other contrivances by which the administration attempts to bolster up its falling fortunes, but we shall reserve their consideration for another day.

FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Waterman, arrived yesterday from Tampico, from which place she sailed on the 7th. Supercargo consigned to the captain, and brings a cargo of hides, with $50,000, in specie.

When the Waterman left Matamoros, things were in statu quo. The constitutionalists still retained possession of the town, while the Federalists were at no great distance, encamped in the village of Monterey, Camargua, and other neighboring towns. No conflict had occurred between them.

REVENUE CUTTER WOODBERRY.

The U. S. schooner Woodberry, employed as a government packet between New Orleans and the Mexican ports of the Gulf of Mexico during the continuance of hostilities between Mexico and France, has been withdrawn from that service, and will hereafter ply as a *revenue cutter* in the gulf. We understand the Woodberry will be manned by the officers attached to her when in the revenue service.

☞ We call public attention to the sale of 136 lots, situated in faubourg Tremé; also to that of a fine piece of property situated in Toulouse street, between Bourbon and Dauphin, and that of another property in Enghien street, which will take place this day at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange, by M. Barnett, Sen.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REAL STATE BANK AT DECATUR.

The Brandon, (Miss.) Sentinel of the 8th, has a paragraph to the effect that the editors had received information by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate bank at that place, was set on fire by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He add stated that it the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance on the persons and property of the directory. So much for mob law in Mississippi.

☞ The Louisiana Advocate of the 11th, mentions the death, in Covington, of a gentleman from New Orleans, calling himself Mr. Arc Iure.

We copy the following from the Covington Advocate, of the 11th inst:—

"The Eighth Judicial District Court, hon. Jesse R. Jones, convened on Monday last. much tedious business has been despatched during the week. The case of Thomas, the young Parmer now held in confinement, the jury disagreed, were in opinion, and they being unable to bring in a verdict, the court adjourned to season when a new jury went in place.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop of war Boston, Commodore Dallas, arrived at New York on the 5th. from Havana—the following is a list of her officers.

Commander, Edward C. Babbit; Lieutenant, A. S. Wood, commanding, S. W. Wilkinson, W. J. B. Wood, Sailing Master, Alex. Johnson, Surgeon, J. Lawrence; Purser, J. Minor; P. A. Surgeon, J. Cardwell; Chaplain, J. Hodge; Midshipmen, A. S. Carter, M. B. Woods; Sailing Master, C. Caldwell, D. R. Lindsay; Acting Lieutenant, Captain Cleis; Acting Master, G. Ellison; do Gunner, A. Leonard; Capt. Marines, Lieutenant Commandant, Charles S. Bridgely.

THE MARINO.—It was ascertained, during her examination in England, inspecting the patent right to a gun-boring machine, that the average quantity of pins manufactured daily is equal to a weight of two tons, and that a single house has a contract for the manufacture of pins to the amount of 600,000,000 yearly.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Post of the 6th, says:—The Georgia steamer, from that port, bound to St. Louis, left in with the Missouri, bound up, on Friday night last, at 11 o'clock, about thirty miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and ran into her. The Georgia was much disabled by the collision, and ran to shore. She was left endeavoring to get out of the reeds, believing the boat would sink.

☞ The legislature of Pennsylvania can attend an extra session on the 7th inst.

DEPREDATION ON THE EXPRESS MAIL.

We learn from the Nashville Union of the 12th inst. that the New Orleans package of the 10th April due at Nashville on the 22nd, was missing from the way. After diligent enquiry it was ascertained, that the mail arrived at Murfreesborough with its usual regularity. The circumstance of some of the envelopes of mail packages being found near one of the river's stands, about 20 miles from Nashville, together with collateral proofs, attached suspicion to a youth named Wm. Gill (one of the riders) who was charged with the crime of having abstracted the lost package. Gill confessed having committed the robbery, and gave up the property stolen. The following is a list of the letters, checks, &c. which have been received, and placed in the hands of J. P. Grundy, Esq. the district attorney. Gill has been committed for trial before the circuit court in September next.

The amount of bills and check recovered is about $10,000.

LIST OF CHECKS, &c.

Check, No. 243, Atchafayla Bank, dated 10th, April, 1839, in favor of N. Hobson, cashier, for $1,770 99.

Check, No. 244, same date and amount as above.

Check, No. 2944, Commercial Bank of Orleans, April 17th, 1839, drawn in favor of Park and Lynch, for $878 18.

Check, No. 830, Merchants' Bank, Orleans, dated 15th April, 1839, drawn in favor of N. Hobson, cashier, for $7,419 50.

Check, No. 836, Merchant's Bank Orleans, April 17th 1839, drawn in favor of N. Hobson, cashier, for $2,700.

Check, No 222, Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, 17th April, 1839, drawn in favor of Messrs. Barker & Co. for $2,000 02.

Check, No. 395, Citizens Bank of Louisiana, 15th April, 1839, drawn in favor of N. Hobson, cashier, for $3,240.

Check, No. 325; Citizens Bank of Louisiana, 7th April, 1839, drawn in favor of S. W. Smith, esq. for $1,504 02.

Check, No. 330, Citizens Bank of Louisiana, 17th April, 1839, drawn in favor of N. Hobson, Esq. cashier for $3,000.

Check, No. 449, Exchange and Banking Company of New Orleans, 15th April, 1839, drawn in favor of N. Hobson, cashier, for $12,665.

Check, No. 324, Citizens Bank of Louisiana, 17th April, 1839, drawn in favor of J. Anderson, Esq. for $999 83.

Bill of Exchange, No. 4, drawn by John Smith in favor of Wm. Surtees, on Messrs. F. & J. Mill, of Liverpool, England, April 18th, 1838, for two hundred pounds sterling.

Duplicate, No. 2, same date and amount.

Bill of Exchange, drawn by P. Ganahl & Co. in favor of Messrs. J. M. Bell & Co. on Messrs. Baring & Marie of New York, for $20,175 65, and No. 199.

3 Bills drawn by W. M. Lambeth & Thompson, in favor of Messrs. Pope, Davis & Co. on James Donaldson, Esq. of New York, all dated 15th April; one for $2,500, one for $3,500, one $4000—duplicate of the 15th April.

Bill drawn by James Erwin in favor of Messrs. H. B. Hill & Co. for seventeen thousand dollars on James Shelby, of Lexington, Ky., dated 17th April, 1839.

LIST OF LETTERS FOR NASHVILLE.

Letter from Jos. Woods to Yeatman, Wood, & Co. dated 16th April.

W. S. Pickett to J. M. Bass; date 18 Apr.
N. Hobson to M. Watson.
H. M. Wright to J. Williams, 17
A. Brooden to Sam. Seay,
S. C. Bell to M. Watson,
Geo. Hall to J. Summerville, 18
J. Nash to The Pickett,
M. S. Pickett to Nancy Pickett,
J. Hagan to W. Gillian, 18
A. H. Barnet to D. Weaver,

FOR CINCINNATI.

Curtis & Bundendorf to J. Appleton, 17
do do do W. Smith, 15
J. G. James to Capt. I. James,
W. Finch to Philip Tevalle, 14
W. J. Macesfield to A. Collier, 17
Curtis & Co. to S. W. Smith,
G. Berney to J. Young,
C. Sanford to T. Lane,

FOR MAYSVILLE.

N. Langhorne to Jo. W. Barret M'Cherson, 18 April.
do do Eliza Langhorne, date 18 April.
do do H. Weller,
do do J. D. Langhorne,

FOR BOWLING GREEN.

Barker & Co. to Jas. Gordon & Co., 17
do do J. & R. McGoodes,
do do Hines & Coogh

FOR BARRYS FERRY.

J. D. Fikman to J. Berry,

FOR LOUISVILLE.

L. B. Walpole to H. White, 16
J. Erwin to H. B. Hill & Co. 17
J. Kirkman to T. Kaigan,
R. W. Gilbreth to McClure & Gilbreth, 17 April.

OUTRAGE ON THE STEPHEN GIRARD.

We copy from the New York Express the following communication from governor Arthus, of Upper Canada, sent by lieutenant Jones, of the British army, as special messenger, to the collector at Cleveland, in explanation of the recent insult offered to an American vessel in the waters of the Welland canal.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 25th April, 1839.

Sir.—An account has just reached the lieutenant governor, that a gross insult was offered by some mutineers on Monday last, to the master of the American schooner Stephen Girard, of Oswego, while that vessel was lying at Port Colborne, on her way to Cleveland. The official report, of the circumstances proceeding has yet been received, but by a letter from the collector at Port Colborne, to a director of the Welland canal, it would appear that some affiliations, in a state of intoxication, boarded the vessel, cut the pilot, and threatening lanyards compelled the master to throw them on shore. They also endeavored to impede the progress of the Stephen Girard, through the canal, and in this attempt her jolly-boat was materially injured.

His excellency trusts that it can hardly be necessary for him to express the great concern he feels on this occasion, nor is it his wish to palliate an offence, the commission of which has excited his highest displeasure.

He hopes, however, that you will do every thing in your power to allay the angry feelings to which such outrage is calculated to give rise, and by the publication of a true statement of the facts of the case, to divest it of that false coloring with which it will probably at first be represented. It will, likewise, perhaps be regarded by you as a part of your duty to direct the attention of your countrymen to those lawless and ill-disposed aggressors, who have, on this occasion, provoked an act of a retaliatory character from a few drunken soldiers, and his excellency doubts not, but that every proper means will be employed by the public functionaries at Cleveland, to compose and tranquilize the public mind. In the mean time, his excellency has to assure you, that the perpetrators of this outrage shall be visited with the severest punishment our laws will permit; and that such effectual measures will be immediately adopted to prevent its recurrence as will enable your vessels to pass through our canals without the slightest danger or molestation, or annoyance of any kind. For your further satisfaction on this point, his excellency has directed an intelligent officer to proceed instantly to Cleveland, to afford every explanation that can reasonably be required on the subject of my present communication.

I have only to add, that it is the particular desire of the lieutenant governor, that the master of the Stephen Girard should come here to substantiate the charges against the militiamen who are now under confinement, and that he may enjoy the experiencing protection and kind treatment from us.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

R. D. TUCKER,
Provincial secretary.

S. STARKWEATHER, Esq.,
Collector of customs, Cleveland.

☞ The Hamilton Express of the 27th ult., says: "We have good authority for stating that Sir George Arthur has been recalled."

MUTINY.—The N. Y. Sunday News, state that a mutiny occurred on board the ship John Bolton, capt. Hutchinson; just arrived from Liverpool. Six or eight of the crew attacked the captain with such violence, that he was compelled to use fire-arms in self-defence. He discharged two pistols at his assailants, both of which took effect, and caused the ruffians to give back. The ringleader, Gilbert Malarky, was secured and imprisoned, the others escaped.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE DRAMA OF THE SOUTH.

It is curious to observe the changes which take place in the public mind in the matter of theatricals. In our northern cities, the opinion of the last generation that usury, and thus it is that the more talent is permitted to lead a place, a high place we mean, in the ranks of the drama. Thus, even until every one, who pulls his or her name up as a star, is sure to find advocates in the cities of the north. If is not so in the southern country. Mrs. Shaw is now the reigning belle of New York—here she neither dress it's a "disabled queen" only, and with her overbalance gone, sitting like an Indian on her bale attempting to rise, is tragedy girls, she could never reach beyond Agnes or Evadne. Confirmation of the effects, and New Orleans has her cousins, and good ones, particularly of the press. The southern drama is more exalted than the northern.—This arises, in part, from the fact that the audience treat the actors as equals, and are more *correct* during their exhibitions. A gentleman is never seen in a coarse shirt wearing his hat while the performances are going on. Thus respective, the drama learns to respect itself. When we look back over the old leaves of the Inquirer, and the names of Jane Placide, Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Mag. Hill, Mrs. Entwistle, Mrs. Hartwig, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Russell, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Field, Old Grey, Sol. Smith, Ludow, and a host of others, past the cry, We are disgusted with the present humbug system of starring.

The drama at Louisville, unlike that of New Orleans, is strictly legitimate, and humbugging is not permitted. We have only to mention a host of stars assembled there once, and they *all* had to constitute the drama, viz. Hackett, Jones, and shine with diminished light. Hackett is a fine drama, Jones the family of *Hansen, Hodges, Nelson, Pearson*, and so forth. In Charleston, it is said, some difficulty in maintaining his position. Celeste shines wherever she goes—her fashions are very pretty, and very pretty. Our northern cities look upon the as inferior to them in every thing, and consider us good hand actors good enough for us. Once such was the case, but they soon found rate performers as stars among us. We will remember when Forrest came out in the great study of Hamlet—we then considered well was finishing good. Cole was then a poor opinion of southern taste, for their stock companies, but they found out to the contrary, were immediate, composed chiefly of country boys, apprentices, &c. A critic of that day called the Camp "a manufactory of actors."

The drama is a school of taste, and of intellect has improved all things. The drama has attained a high place in public estimation, and the public are determined to throw down all monopoly, and expose, tooth and nail, the star system, that tax on the pockets of the managers, as well as on those of the actors—for stock companies of a theatre. A manager, however, must get up a company from the good natured and indulgent of the people with the stars, he must dispense light, not only gas, but the light from the genius and the talent of his company.

The southern drama must flourish—the raw material is to be found, and the flowers of the Mississippi valley will bloom, nor will they lose in comparison with the choicest exotics of other climes.

We predict, therefore, for Mr. Caldwell, a brilliant season at the opening of the St. Charles, with a good stock company. We predict for him a small fortune, if he puts up a sign upon which the public can read, "No stars permitted to twinkle here."

DRAMATIC.

☞ A fatal affray took place in town to-day between Messrs Barnesson and Booth, the former was killed instantly. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, any comments here are improper.—Caddo Free Press.

Doctor Chauncey, who was sometime since convicted of being accessory to the death of Miss Somers, has been sentenced to *five years* imprisonment in the Cherry Hill penitentiary.—*Pa. N. American.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS May 16, 1839.

Our market continues very quiet, and business is becoming more dull. The prices of the leading produce continue firm at the last quotations, it is thought, however, for unless sorts has become more limited, and we have correspondingly dull sales.

The COTTON market remains in the same torpid state that has distinguished it for the last two or three days. We have nothing to report in the way of sales. All attention is now turned to the expected news from Europe by the Liverpool. Our last dates from New York are to the 7th inst. and containing not anything of interest.

TOBACCO remains without change; price—holders firm, and sales during the last three or four days, rather limited.

SUGAR has been sold to a fair extent for the last two days; sales on the Levee amounting to, say 300 hhds, at 6@6 for common to middling, and 6@7 for prime.

MOLASSES has been in good request, with a fair demand.

BACON—Sales, 2,000 Rope, 3@3½—small sales.

Clear PORK in barrels, 22½—mess do, 23—prime, 21—Ohio, 23 3/4@24—P. C. 21@21½. Beef, mess, 17 bri, 21@21½; do in half barrels, 20@. Lard, 8@8½.

BACON HAMS, 11—sides 10—shoulders, 7@7½—canvassed hams, 12 @13½.

The stocks of provisions have quite a limited demand, except bacon, which meets with ready sales at the quotations.

FLOUR, was dull yesterday, with a few sales reported at $6 6 @6 75—good supply in market.

WHISKEY offers with ready sales on the Levee, at 23½; retailed in small lots at 24@25.

CORN.—We note sales on the Levee of about 28,000 sacks, at 62@65 cents, for Hay, very dull, at 90 @ 1m. Retail sales at 95@1 10.

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EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Pekin, 1,000 bales cotton.
Lagunas—Per barque Tinaimara—Ballast.
Philadelphia—Per barque Mayrick—264 sacks wheat, 1,000 do corn, 1,000 do oats, 1,000 bags bacon, 16 do tobacco, 1,087 pieces sal. 212 bales cotton.
Portsmouth—Per brig Malinas—123 bales cotton, 20 tons iron, 12 hhds bacon, 22 hhds of do lard, 1,200 sacks corn and bag. cotton, skins and mules.
Gaulaxa—Per brig Experiment—Whiskey, flour, hardware and furniture.
Per ship Amazon—Mules, potatoes, coffee, sugar, molla, dry goods and merchandise.
Per steam packet New York—Provisions, sal. flour, sugar, molasses, clothing, coffee, pork, coffee, &c.
Per steamboat Madison—12 casks Urate hardware (foreign value.)

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Virginia—1 cases silk to order.
Havana—Per ship Kentucky—Fruit to order.
Matanzas—Per ship Washington—250 hhds, 200 tcs specie Gale order—Per ship Cuba—30 bales cotton, 3 ship parts.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Washington—15 hhds sugar, 6 hhds molasses, 11 bbls molasses, 4 bales cotton, 10 bales sundries.
Per do Pioneer—Sugar, 155 hhds molasses, 67 empty casks, 32 bbls M S Total, 32 bales cotton E York.
Per steamboat New York—3 bales indigo, major Clark, U S army.
Per barque No 1—22 bales cotton and 1st lumber to R W Orleans, Bruce Wares co. Martin Jennings & other.
St Martin's, per keelboat—92 bales cotton Follett, Bullock & Co.
Per steamboat Rio Grande—Cotton, Hunter, Bailey and Co.
Per do Louisiana—Cotton, Hunter, Bailey and Co.
Per do Pioneer—Per shallop—50 bales cotton to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Watchman—Kohn, Daron & co; T Hale; F Agan; F Gill, and T Murray.
Per ship Cuba—Blair & Satterfield; B O Beal; C Smith and the captain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, May 8.

100 shares United States Bank		3 days	118
100 do do		30	114
100 do do		30	114
50 do do		30 days	114
50 do do		60	116
25 shares Vicksburg Bank		30 days	62
25 do do		30	61
100 do do		30 days	61
25 do do		60	61
25 do do		60	61

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

13 shares United States Bank 116
SECOND BOARD.
8 do do 116

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, May 7.—Although the Enfo. can intelligence by the South America has had on us, it seems to effect in the stock and cotton markets, the money market has been free, and the rates of exchange, in fact, no change any decided change in matters relating thereto. We look for the Sterling Liverpool not in the course of a day or two, and we look for the advices by her will dispel the cloud that appears to hang over the commercial and political horizon of Europe, which has had a most decided ascendancy in financial affairs generally throughout the world. In exchange on England, the rich factors for the Liverpool packet on Monday, were considerably lowered, viz. at 8@8½—4 the 2 sterling. Bills on France, 5@5c.

NEW YORK MARKET, May 6.—In Flour there has not been any important change to notice. On the home market it continues to rule very dull, and prices, in consequence, still continues at $1 6@1 62.

The cotton market is perfectly dormant. There were no sales worth reporting (some yesterday) and there probably will be but little business done in the article until after the receipt of the next Liverpool.

Any decline in the higher power, though dull sales are making of fine, in the 37, Dunbarton is held at 38 @39, and George cotton at 36, which brings it to 37@38.

Cotton has very dull and flagging accounts are at decline from last week. Sales have Orleans sum at 31c.

Rice on the spot is nominally, and the demand is very small. The market for Liverpool is yet declined.

Sugar—English New Orleans sa 5@6—4 mos.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Stocks—The sales yesterday were not large, and there was no great decline in stocks. The gold and silver market is very quiet, and nothing of importance to report. The rich calculation upon unfavorable news from Europe, which calculation, we aware by than, 14 to be received.

The following were the offers at 1 o'clock and after the second board of brokers had adjourned:—

United States Bank . . . 116 bid . . . 116 asked
Vicksburg . . . . . 61 Call . . . 61 Call
Kentucky 90

CINCINNATI MARKET.—May 7.

The river has risen about 16 feet and still continues rising. Business is pushed has revived, and the drought equal to any.

Flour—8 @4 from loads, 4@5 in store.
Whiskey—usually, and quantity in bance.
Pork—Mess, 8@9—cash, 8 bbls at 9½@9¾, lard, 6@7.
Bacon—The rise in the price has effected the prices in the line.
Lard—Prime, 6 @6½.
Cotton—No 1 Orleans, 6 @6½.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Flour—Receipts, No 1, 12,416 bbls; No 2, 1,000 bbls.
WHEAT FROM CANAL CURRENT.—May 13.

Buffalo,	1,000	
do	1,000	
do	1,000	
do