NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1839.

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

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In a day or two we shall receive definite advices of the result of the stirring political contest which took place in the Old Dominion on the 23d inst. Estimates, conjectures, and calculations are every where made respecting the issue; but so uncertain and distant intuitory are the distinctions in parties at the present moment in Virginia, that we can only submit the list of the congressional candidates, and a brief summary of the opinions of the leading political papers in the state, without hazarding a positive prediction which time may speedily falsify.

The following candidates have been announced for congress in the respective districts:

Dis.	Whigs & Con.	Democrats
1	Francis Mallory,*	Joel Holleman,
2	James W. Pegram,	Francis E. River,*
3		John W. Jones,*
4	Thomas L. Gholson,*	Geo. O. Dromgoole,
5	John T. Hill,	Daniel A. Wilson,
6	Vincent Witcher,	Walter Coles,*
7	William L. Goggin,	Archibald Stuart,*
8	Henry A. Wise,*	
9	John Taliaferro,*	Robert O. Grayson,
10	R. M. T. Hunter,*	Francis Scott,
11	John M. Botts,	William Coleman,
12	*James Garland,**	William F. Gordon,
13	Daniel F. Slaughter,	Linn Banks,*
14	Charles F. Mercer,*	W. M. Thompson,
15	Richard W. Barton,	William Lucas,
16		Green B. Samuel,
17	Sam. McDowell Moore,	Robert Craig,
18	*George W. Hopkins,**	McCamant,
19	Pierce B. Wetherel,	Andrew Beirne,*
20	George D. Camden,	Joseph Johnson,*
		Wilson K. Shinn,
21	Thos. S. Haymond,	Lewis Steenrod.

Those marked thus (*) were members of last congress.

Those in *italics* conservatives.

Twenty-one congressional districts—of those the 8th, 11th, and 14th, in which Messrs. Wise, Mercer and Botts are candidates, may be considered as certain to go for the whigs. The 9th, 18th, and 19th will likewise, in all probability, elect whig candidates; and the 20th, though a strong locofoco district, will, it is likely, be carried by the whigs, in consequence of the strong two administration candidates in the field. For the locofocos, the 3d and 10th districts are without whig opponents; that party will probably triumph in the 17th and 19th districts—while the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th 7th, 16th, 13th, 15th and 21st districts cannot be regarded otherwise than as doubtful. In all of these doubtful districts the contest will be exceedingly close In some the whigs, in others the locofocos enjoy slight advantages—arising from local circumstances, personal popularity of the candidates &c. These conclusions are deduced as well from a comparison of the estimates put forth by the different journals in Virginia as from a pretty attentive survey of the whole battle ground.

It will therefore, be perceived that, there are three certain whig districts, and four which will probably return whigs to congress; there are two certain locofoco districts, and three which will probably elect the Van Buren candidates—while there are no less than *nine* congressional districts, in which the event may put to naught the most plausible conjectures.

So much for the congressional delegation: almost equal uncertainty prevails in relation to the election of senators and representatives. The senate consists of thirty-two members, of which the whigs at the last session, could claim but ten. Eight senators were chosen on the 23d, to replace two whigs and six locofocos — Of these the Richmond Whig lays claim to two as certain, and to two or three more as probable. The Richmond Enquirer concedes but a single senator.

The house of representatives consists of 134 members The Richmond Whig declares that of these the whigs proper, will elect seventy-seven members, the conservatives eleven, and that seven may be considered doubtful—leaving the locofocos certain of but forty-nine members. Seventy-seven whigs in the house, and ten or twelve in the senate will secure a decided whig majority to the next legislature, and as a consequence enable them to elect a whig or conservative senator.

On the other hand, the correctness of these calculations is entirely disputed and denied by the Enquirer. That journal insists that the administration party are *certain* of sixty eight members, that there are ninteen doubtful, and that the whigs are safe of but forty-seven members. With sixty-eight locofocos in the house, and eighteen or twenty in the senate, that party will have a small majority on joint ballot. It will, however, be readily understood that the calculations on either side are somewhat problematical, and that the manner in which the doubtful counties vote, will decide to which party will belong the majority on joint ballot. Taking all things into consideration, we opine that the chances are decidedly favorable to the whigs. The conservatives, it is true, hold the balance of power; but the signs of the times have indicated that that party would act in concert with the whigs, in which event the triumph of the latter is unquestionable. It is well for the whigs, that they have nothing to lose; should they carry the state, it will be a victory well worthy the rejoicings of the friends of reform. The locofocos dread defeat as the consummation of a hitherto doubtful destiny. The battle has, questionless, been a desperate one, and the result difficult to divine. But a day or two will convert surmise and speculation into certainty.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The circuit court of the United States has decided that the late law of congress, concerning steamboats, is not applicable to boats navigating the Mississippi river. There are nearly one hundred and fifty suits, to which this decision is applicable. The case before the court was that of the U. States vs. capt. Prince, on an information, that the said captain had not complied with the act of congress in procuring iron tiller ropes for the use of his boat.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

From a private letter from Vera Cruz, we learn that Col Bee, the Texian minister to Mexico, has been allowed to take rooms in the city of Vera Cruz, until the government determine whether he will be received or not, in his official capacity. Col. Bee thinks he will be able to effect a treaty. We apprehend this is an over sanguine anticipation.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Wednesday, Captain Nicholas, arrived yesterday from Tampico, which place she left on the 20th, bringe dates from Tampico to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz and Mexico to the 10th inst.

We learn, from a source worthy of confidence, the following intelligence which appears to contradict in many respects the rumors which were published in the Extra of yesterday's Courier.

A gentleman direct from Tampico, and who was an eye witness of the events which have lately transpired in the vicinity of Puebla, informs us that the execution of Mejia had aroused general indignation and so far from overthrowing the federal party, had inspired it with new energy. The defeat of Gral Mejia is to be ascribed to his impatience, which induced him to attack with a force of 700 men an army composed of nearly 4,000 government troops. His retreat was cut off by a regiment of cavalry, and he thus fell into the hands of Santa Ana.

From the same source we learn that Urrea was not taken prisoner, as reported, but had entered Tampico at the head of a few federal troops. Mr. Rebaud, who purchased a steamboat at this place, for the purpose of succoring the federalists, was expected at Tampico on the 23d.

Arista had but 800 men under his command, and the federalists at Tampico, so far from fearing an attack were anxious to have a battle with him, but it was presumed that he would await the arrival of reinforcements before hazarding an assault. The city was well fortified and the best spirits prevailed in the federal camp. Tampico is to be the rallying point for the liberal party: The federalists were anxious to form an alliance with the Texians, who are menaced by Portemante.

From other sources we learn that Santa Ana was received with great rejoicing at Mexico. It is said he is actively engaged in filling up the various regiments of horse, artillery and infantry. These when filled will amount to 9,000 cavalry, 3,000 artillery, and 26,000 infantry.

President Bustamente's proclamation declares that the Texians and Indians are the only enemies to the established government.

This seems to confirm a report that Col. Bee, received with great insults at Vera Cruz. This, however, is in contravention of intelligence received in a letter by the Woodbury, at this office, from the most *unquestionable* authority. The intelligence from Vera Cruz is to the 10th, our correspondent's letter is dated the 9th.

The Woodbury brings something about $30,000 in specie, to the following consignees: R. Currell, $512 F. Tio, $1,600; Mateo Lopez, $1,500; J. Crosby, $90; 980; Col. Peruyes, $6,000; J. M. Caballero, $1,700.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet COLUMBIA, capt. Windle, arrived yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, from Galveston. We have received by this arrival our files of Houston papers to the 23d inst. The Telegraph of that date mentions that the companies which have for several month past been stationed near Bexar and Gonzales for the protection of the western counties, have been withdrawn, as their services are no longer required in that region.

The city of Arrantes is said to be rapidly improving several merchants with large quantities of goods and merchandise have recently removed to that place.

It is in contemplation to construct a rail road from Austin, the new capital, to the sea board.

Cordova, the Mexican leader of the Nacogdoches rebels, has made an invasion upon the frontier with 100 men, and 40 mules, laden with ammunition &c. A party of surveyors had been cut off, on the Guadaloupe. Military companies immediately started in pursuit of Cordova, and it was thought they would succeed in overtaking him before he reached the Brazos, as he was encumbered with baggage. The Texas papers extol the energy and judgment which characterize the administration of the war department, under its able and accomplished secretary, general A. S. Johnston.

☞ A boat race is to come off on the 8th June next in the Trenton, for five hundred dollars aside, between John B. Murphy, esq., and Col. David Bell, distance six miles, each boat to carry four oars.

[Faxon our Special Correspondent.]

New-York, May 29, 1839.

The developements which were made in the progress of the feud between the government and Samuel L. Gouverneur, have excited much attention. Some of the most disgraceful have been referred to in my former letters. The whole of the testimony in possession of Mr. Gouverneur was not used on the trial—Among that which was kept back, was the answer of General Jackson (which I have read) to certain interrogatories propounded by the defendant. It is a most extraordinary deposition when taken in connection with facts known to on the trial. It will be ably reviewed and commented, I understand, in due season. "The Power of many wars," will be compelled to take the field, goose quill in hand, in his own defence, as his venality, to say the least of it, is placed in a more than questionable shape. In a few days, perhaps to-morrow, I will again refer to this branch of the testimony. It is not unworthy of notice.

You have heard much of the Rev. O. B. Brown, late treasurer of the post-office department. I will now state a fact in relation to him, and for its correctness I have no hesitation in referring to the vice-president, Richard M. Johnson. He will not contradict my statement. It demonstrates the duplicity and perfidy of "the greatest and best," for he subsequently violated all his pledges and promises.

When Brown was about to resign his situation, he conferred with Gen. Jackson, who advised the step, for the purpose of allaying the public excitement; but gave the most solemn assurance that he would appoint Brown to another situation. When Brown was preparing his defence for the press, he submitted it to the president, who suggested some amendments, and approved it as published. These facts, I repeat, are within the knowledge of Richard M. Johnson.

Do you wish to know how *Mr. Reside* became so great a favorite with the post-office department? And by what means he obtained such liberal extra allowances? I will tell you. Reside advanced a large sum of money, for the purpose of establishing an administration press or presses. This was communicated to Gen. Jackson, who ordered certain extras to be allowed. Put the two facts together, and make your own deductions. Reside will never contradict this statement; nor will he gainsay the inference intended to be drawn from it.

The House of Refuge, a prison for juvenile offenders, situated in the suburbs of this city, about nine o'clock this morning was discovered to be on fire, and is now a heap of ruins, with the exception of one of the wings, said to be only partially injured. The fire was accidental and commenced in the kitchen.

Money market tolerably easy; stocks firm; prices about as for two or three days past. United States' Bank a shade better. *Sales*—United States' Bank, 110½; Delaware and Hudson, 81 to 81½; Harlaem 64 to 64½; Kentucky Bank 91; Vicksburg 61.

A little more activity in the cotton market this week. Sales during the last three days, viz. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, about 4000 bales. Importing during the same period 5000 bales. Yesterday, 1500 bales Liverpool fair, New Orleans cotton, was sold at 16 cents. Mobile, uplands, 15, at 6 months. Ohio flour, via New Orleans, dull at $6 87 to 37. Freights, [illegible]

THE EXAMINER.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION went to sea on the 23d, passing through Sedney channel. She drew 22½ feet water, and passed the channel with 24½ feet water in it. Commodore Claxton, says the Express, was highly pleased with this newly discovered channel, and addressed a very complimentary note to captain Gedney for his discovery, and very decidedly in favor of the erection of a dry dock in that harbor.

HOUSE OF REFUGE BURNT IN NEW YORK.—A fire occurred in New York on the morning of the 22d, which destroyed the house of refuge. There were 300 boys confined in the buildings, two or three of whom, it is supposed, escaped during the confusion incident to the fire. No lives lost.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.—Mr. James T. Bruce, formerly connected with the Daily News, and subsequently editor of the Cincinnati Sun, died a few days since in Cincinnati.

TROUBLE IN THE EAST INDIA.—We copy the following from the New York Express of the 22d.

"The Bangor Whig brings us a rumor of war from the disputed territory. A letter is published, dated St. Croix, No. 10, May 14, from a gentleman at that place, who states that McLaughlin has been up St. Croix river, which is about 60 miles from No. 10, with 40 men, and ordered off, by letter, captain Nye and his men, about 20 in number, they then went down the river, it is supposed for reinforcement. The letter adds, "We immediately sent one express to Fort Fairfield for aid, and sent one to the colonel Jarvis, informing him of the facts, and started a boat load of men, ammunition, and provisions *for the seat of war.*" The writer further adds, "we say Fish river country by the arrangement, belongs to us, we have sent a force there to secure the timber, take off trespassers, and exercise jurisdiction."

The following is an extract from the arrangement made between Harvey, Scott, and Fairfield, to which the writer alludes"

"It is not the intention of the governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the legislature of the state, to attempt to disturb by arms, the said province in the possession of the Madawaska settlers, or to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that province and her majesty's upper provinces; and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the questions of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand; that is, Great Britain holding, in fact, possession of a part of said territory, and the government of Maine levying tax and exercising jurisdiction and the state of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain."

☞ The Franklin Republican of the 23d announces the death of the Hon. L. M. Taney, Judge of the Parish of St. Jacques, who died on the 16th inst. after an illness of three hours.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Caddo Free Press of the 23d inst. contains the following:

Dr. McKinney, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee, who has practised his profession here for sometime past, and was about establishing a hospital in this town, on an extensive scale, absconded a day or two since. It is supposed that he fell prey, a defaulter, to a large amount. The public are put on their guard, as the doctor is of plausible manners and decidedly fashionable exterior.

☞ The Mississippi Sun of the 21st mentions that on the 17th inst. the house of the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Mi., was entirely consumed by fire, together with all the valuables which it contained. Three of Judge Nicholson's negro men were arrested on suspicion, and confessed that they burned the house, by setting fire to each of the corners on the outside. Some five or six thousand dollars in Union bank bills were consumed. The loss is supposed to be about $10,000.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT POSITION OF MONEY AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN GREAT BRITAIN RESPECTIVELY.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN,—In treating on this very important topic, I will commence with Great Britain; on account of the great influence which the bank of England unfortunately exercises, directly or indirectly, on money transactions in the United States, just as she does on those of almost every other part of the commercial world, London being the grand concentrating point for an accumulation of capital and wealth, which, if the total could at any one time be correctly ascertained, would appear to be incredible; therefore, I propose to show,

1st, Great Britain—It has been observed, within the last four months, that the periodical reports of the assets and liabilities of the bank of England, have exhibited a rapid diminution of the bullion in its vaults, until finally, on or about the 19th ultimo, the *available* supply was reduced to about 2,500,000, against more by £11,000,000, in October or November, 1838. It has also, been observed that the directors were making strenuous efforts to stop this continued drain of the precious metals, by raising their market value, or by effecting a turn in the continental exchanges in favor of London, so as to refill the precious metals, and thus restore the bank note circulation of the country, existed, as it usually is, on a scale commensurate with the public wants, to that state of solidity and soundness, which prudence and deer bought experience have alike demonstrated to be necessary.

The prominent and fundamental cause of this drain, may be found in the serious deflication of the harvest of corn in 1838, and the consequent necessity of large imports from the continent and elsewhere, to supply the deficiency, and which have to be paid for in bullion, &c., owing to the non-reciprocal operation of the existing corn laws, as adverted to in a former letter on cotton; thus, *for the time*, compelling the bank to curtail its issues, and the result is, a general stagnation of trade, unavoidably affecting every branch of trade; I say injuriously, as it not only checks any further advances in the value of commodities, and in speculations therein, but absolutely produces a *temporary* depression in their price, in some isolated instances, perhaps, below their proper value in reference to consumption and supply. Still, even this confidence is not without its beneficial effects for "what homeomity of prudent merchants or individuals would fact rather have their operations restrained, even to the production of a partial loss, than have the institution, in which they place their confidence, and to whose fostering care their facilities reduced to a state of critical danger, by which their own property and independence would also be jeopardized?" In other words, would not such a community rather submit to a minor and transient, than be exposed to a greater and more permanent evil? I will ask here I may observe that a bank, institution, possessing the resources and influence such as those enjoyed by the bank of England, might to, as it frequently has been, a blessing instead of a curse to the country, in as much as it can, under judicious management, like paper or cash, check excessive speculation on the one hand, and avert unwarranted depression on the other.

But reverting to the measures recently proposed or adopted by the directors of the bank, which have tended to object the reflection of the precious metals to its vaults, I may remark "that they will be successful so soon as the necessity of importing fine paying for foreign corn ceases to exist, but not sooner, immediately after which money will become abundant, the rate of interest will fall, and merchandise generally will become rather advance in price!!" In the interval every ramification of trade will be affected thereby, for it ought always to be borne in mind that in the commercial and money circles of Great Britain, a wateful eye is always kept on the amount of bullion in the Bank of England, and on the prominent or remote causes, which do or may produce an increase or a diminution, and all those who observe with accuracy the same rule, are rarely betrayed into any palpable or dangerous error.

Thus, early in the early part of 1837, the augmentation or gold bill, that is a bill increasing the value of foreign gold about 9 per cent beyond its standard prices to 1834, as adopted by the U. S. government in that year, developed its pernicious influence to an extent rather exceeding that of the deficient harvest at home in 1838, as before mentioned, and this influence is exercised so long as the avenues and facilities for foreign exchange negotiations from the United States were open and untrammelled. But so soon as the direction of the Bank of England especially, became aware of the enormous drain of bullion, which had occurred from its vaults, they took precautionary measures accordingly, thus producing that fearful re-action in 1837 on the United States, from which they have not yet recovered, nor can they until the entire monetary system of the country is essentially and radically changed; whilst in Great Britain the evil described was only of three or four months duration, for no soon er were the foreign exchanges deranged in May and the subsequent months in that year, than the foreign gold immediately under the operation of the augmenta then bill above adverted to, went back with a rapidity which promptly restored the currency of Great Britain to its usual stability, thus furnishing another practical proof, amongst many others which could be adduced, "that any equal law, such as that quoted, which is unjust in its operations towards other countries, must recoil on the country which adopted it with ten fold force!!"

I will now proceed with a few observations on the present condition of

2d. The United States.—It cannot be denied that so soon as the official opposition of the Government to the late bank of the U. S. was officially made known in 1834, that institution, then placed in a course of liquidation; immediately afterwards the several state governments commenced treating an immense number of state or local banks, swelling the total in a short time from rather more than 300 in 1834 to upwards of 800 in 1836, whose paper emissions, not having the restraining influence of a national bank, or emphatically speaking, "a national monetary safety valve," became so enormous, aided by a spirit of competition then generated, that the people throughout the union could and did obtain money, artificial as it was, on any terms agreeable to themselves, and for unlimited amounts; thus infusing a temporary glow of fictitious prosperity, and resulting in hazardous speculation in property of every kind, and raising its value to prices infinitely beyond its intrinsic worth.

In all February 1837, the restrictive and defensive policy of the bank of England, as forced on it by the events described in the last paragraph on the subject of that institution, was publicly made known thereby simultaneously having the effect of closing up the usual avenues of foreign exchange transactions, and crushing to the ground the entire fabric of illusory prosperity, in a manner and to such an extent, which being so fearfully and painfully felt, it is unnecessary here to recapitulate, and for the same reason I shall pass on to the intermediate events, proceeding at once to the resumption of specie payments.

Since August, 1838, this measure was contemplated, and partially carried into effect, but it was not until the close of that or early in the present year that it became general; but what kind of resumption has it been! Has it been, or is it attended by such facilities being granted to the public, as would extricate them from the dreadful dilemma into which they had been previously plunged by the instrumentality of the banks themselves? Has it been or is it accompanied by such an emission of their notes as would meet the public exigencies? I say no it has not, on the contrary that resumption has been accompanied by such a curtailment of their note emission, and at the very time when their stock of specie was increasing, as greatly to augment the general distress.

This is the precise position in which the community is now placed, and astonishment is generally expressed that the resumption of specie payments has not afforded that relief, now required "in that confidence which was anticipated from a measure which is just and necessary in its abstract principle, although *premature* as to the period of its adoption!" The reasons appear to me to be sufficiently obvious, viz.

1st. The well-founded apprehension which the banks are under, of the supply of specie in their vaults being diminished or exhausted, by an advance in the rates of domestic and foreign exchanges, beyond the charge attendant on the transmission of silver.

2d. That there is no *national* circulating medium of paper, which can obtain the same value in the north, south, east and west of the United States, at all parts to represent; the state circulation being at a discount pro rata with the distance where it may be negotiated, from the places of its original issue, and other contingent circumstances which tend to depreciate its value.

3. The large sums due to the banks, arising from inordinate facilities being given in the first instance, with which to purchase property at prices infinitely exceeding its real and present worth, and by the restrictive course which they are pursuing, as above adverted to, depriving their debtors of the means of liquidating or materially reducing the amount of their indebtedness.

Still, notwithstanding these fundamental causes of the prevailing distress, exist to an extent which daily increases, the community occasionally permits itself to be buoyed up with the hope, visionary as I fear it is and will prove to be, "that the times will soon become better!" Now, although I admit that there may be some improvement after two or three productive harvests of cotton and produce generally are reaped, I cannot divest my mind of the conviction that the intermediate suffering and misery will be so great that it will be alike as difficult to endure, as it is fearful to contemplate, and be it remembered, "that the wisest and most just laws which have been given by great rulers, the greatest part of their benign influences and efficacy, so long as the money concerns of the country which promulgates them, are in such a deranged condition as are those of the United States at this moment!!!"

In short the only permanent remedy which I can suggest with which to diminish our present evils, and to prevent their recurrence at a future day, is by the government at an early period, entirely retrenching its expenditure, and with a little delay as possible creating a national bank, simultaneously rescinding the obnoxious and pernicious foreign gold bill, and restoring the standard of that metal, to what it was prior to the law in question being adopted.

In conclusion, my solemn impression is, that until these remedial measures be adopted and are put into execution, confidence, prosperity and happiness will not be restored, nor can the government relief exist with the essentials of vigor and efficacy.

JUNIUS.

N. B.—The events which transpired, in reference to the money concerns of the U. States, between 1811 and 1817, ought to be remembered.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Mr. EDITOR.—In an article entitled *Internal act* in your paper of the 28th inst., several errors occurred Permit me to rectify them.

A little negro boy had twice walked over the bituminous pavement, in spite of the reprimand of the workman, to which the little negro paid no attention, but on the contrary continued to pass across the pavement. The workman then knocked the offender to drive him off, and the unfortunate little fellow in striving to escape, fell upon his hands in the hot bitumen. This accident, although deplorable, ought not to be imputed to the workman, who was a German, and well known for his mildness and excellent character.

LELOUP & BLOT.

☞ The article in the Bee referred to in the preceding, was transcribed from the Louisiana Advertiser

EDITOR.

[COMMUNICATED.]

☞ THE DIORAMAS.—The new pieces lately brought out, if possible excel their beautiful predecessors.—The Great Western is said to be very correct, and those who have not seen her may now save the trouble and expense of a visit to New-York, to see her. Painting the Orleans Ball Room. Napoleon crossing the Alps is an extremely effective piece The Deluge produces the most intense interest, and must be highly gratifying to the religious portion of our community The Pyrie fire-works are magnificent.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

By the ship Aretia, we have Rio de Janeiro papers to the 6th ult. There is no political news of interest We find in the Rio Circular of the 5th, the following paragraph:

Two American merchant brigs, the American and the Elisa Davidson had proceeded from Montevideo to Bahia Blanca, on the coast of Patagonia about 50 leagues south of Cape S. Antonio, where they landed their cargoes, and after taking in part of their returns were captured by the French sloop of war La Perle, brought out, and taken into Montevideo without any colors flying, under the pretense of having violated the blockade. The American commodore, Nicholson, has protested against this act of aggression, and demanded that the vessels should be given up, but whether the answer not the intentions of the French admiral had transpired. The Dolphin sailed this morning for the United States.

Two more shavers, prizes to H. M. S. *Alacto* have been sent in, and from their determination of the British government to augment the squadron on this station by sending out several vessels of a proper class, there is every reason to hope that this nefarious traffic, no less hurtful to the best interests of this country than degrading to every humane feeling, will be ere long effectually put down; we are moreover credibly informed that this government of Portugal has at length resolved to co operate cordially with the British government in the accomplishment of this most desirable object, and that the governors of Angola and Mozambique have the most determined instructions to that effect.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Blache, on the Levee, opposite Mangey's, at 5, p. m.—boats

By T. Mossy & Garidel, at their auction store, at 10½, a. m.—dry goods; and at 12, m.—Burgundy wine.

By W. S. Waterman, at 112 Chartres street, at 10, a. m.—Astral lamps, &c.

By J. B. Beard, on Canal street, near the Levee, at 10½, a. m.—sugar, liquors, wines, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 31, 1839.

There is no manifest improvement in our market, but rather no retrograde movement. The cotton market is very quiet yesterday, and purchasers were in quite a limited extent. The stock of cotton is to date reduced to the coming crop, and for one very firm at the last price.

TOBACCO.—The stock of tobacco is becoming reduced under the good demand no ed for some days past. Sales are said freely at 13@15 for fine—8@12 for seconds—and 4@6 for X.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—There is no change in the market for several days past. The prices are 20@21 for bagging, and 8@9 for rope.

SUGAR and MOLASSES.—The market is quiet for these articles, the sales are small at 6 7-8@7 for prime sugar, and 3c for molasses in good barrels.

FLOUR.—There were several sales flour at $6 yesterday

CORN is held firm at 6 @6 a 6c for shelled, in sacks, and 5c at 5 barrel for ear corn. The demand is steady.

WHISKEY.—The sale a are made at 24@25c, at which rates the market is steady

PROVISIONS.—Prices are firm at the last quotations, and since the past week they have been a slight improvement in the demand. Considerable sales of lard have been effected at 11@12c in small instances. The arrivals are very light.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, May 22.

5	do Vicksburg Bank	61
5	do Vicksburg Bank	61
5	do Kentucky Bank	91
5	do New Orleans Canal Bank	34
25	do do do	34

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

4	sh Bank of United States Bank	110½
100	do Vicksburg Bank	61

NEW YORK MARKET, May 22.—Common Genesee flour sells at $7; and that in the general asking price for Ohio is $7 50. Rye is quoted at 75c. A parcel of very good rye sold at 74c. Corn is offered at 75.

The corn market continues very active days past; prices steady, with moderate sales. Balance of 40,000 bushels Plaster has fallen to $3 37½c. Ashes are rather dull at $5 and $5 12½.

Virginia wheat has been sold at 110c and 112c. There have been large sales of Mauvais Spring at $1 05@1 07. There are large sales of Southern at 1 10.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, May 22.—The market for every thing but provisions continues in a very dull, inactive state. In coffee there is but little doing—stock light, and holders very firm at former rates. We have heard of some small sales of flour at an advance

In flour, the market is heavy, and holders are desirous to realize, but for market trade and wagons. Some small sales of family at as 6 87½.

In molasses, a trifling doing, there being none in first hands. Rum is a very dull—for Foreign, the prices of it is weak and prices continued; Holds are dull, but holders of all kinds are firm, and prefer storing these goods to selling at prices.

In provisions, the demand of last week still continues, and prices are maintained. In tobacco, there is some stir.

CINCINNATI MARKET, May 20.—Flour—The river continues to be a profitable for our country trade, but in foreign business it is produce has fall off.

Flour.—Very little offered at our former quotations, 88 bbls. brought holders ask an advance on that price.

Whiskey.—41½, in good demand.

Pork.—Mess 22 sold 18.

Bacon.—Sides 10½—shoulders, 7½.

Lard.—in request—11c.

Corn.—ear—60c—Bag, 13@64; Havana, 12@64; Shelled, 50.

Sugar.—New Orleans, 6@8; in hhds; 6@9 in bbls; Brazil, 6½; we in Havana, 10@11; loaf, 17@19.

Molasses.—Plantation, 32; sugar-house, 40@50.

Flour.—No 1, 6 50@6 62½; No 2, 6 37½@6 50; No 3, 6 12½@6 50.

Tobacco.—Kentucky, No 1, 12@13; No 2, 10@12; Virginia Crowder, 1½ hours, 3@10, small prices, do. do. do. 3@6.

Bacon.—In the New York and Philadelphia, 2 per cent.

CINCINNATI MARKET, May 20.—Our produce market has been quite dull, the weather favorable to flood shore our report of the 18th instant, and the operations in all articles, since, are much 2d to 3d. Business on these days chiefly confined to the low and inferior qualities, at full prices—but towards the close of the week, holders were asking, in some instances, an advance of 25 per hundred on these qualities. We have, however, been informed, that in some instances, holders are firm at former prices, which is not unusual, viz.—Liverpool manufacture, ordinary to inferior, 12@13—nothing to minister for. 14@15½—for to fully fine, 16@17—good fair, 18@19—choice, 20.

Free tobacco—To Liverpool for cotton, 3@4. Agreement there to be 1 cent per lb. for Havre. To New York, 25@37½ cotton.

FOREIGN MARKET

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8.—Flour has latterly attracted considerable attention, and purchases to some extent have been made, both on speculation, and for exportation to the ports north and south of us, where they are but scantily supplied. The last sales were at 9$ for Richmond, and 8$ for Baltimore. The stock in last and first hands, which a month since was near 50,000 bbls, now does not exceed 20,000. Prices must soon improve, should importations continue to be made fair.

EXPORTS

Halifax—Per ship Dixie, 1,000 pipe staves, 5,000 hoops.

New York—Per ship Sultan, 630 bales tobacco, 646 sacks corn, 1,000 pipe staves, 40 bbls hides, and tar mats.

Per ship Cambria, 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bushels corn, 784 pipe staves, 276 hides, 200 bbls pork, lots deer skins, beeswax and tallow.

Per brig Caroline—192 bbls sugar, 501 kegs 60 bbls lard, 1082 sacks corn, 119 bbls flour.

Savannah—Per ship Wm Tell—331 bales tobacco, 16,000 staves.

Liverpool—Per ship Hudson—1100 bales cotton

Per barque Mexico—151 hogsheads tobacco, 464 tons logwood.

St Pierre—Per brig Edward—43 bbls tobacco, 500 bbls flour, 200 staves.

Bahia Tax—Per brig Mary Ann—179 bags 41 casks brim stone, 8160 staves, 710 boardlns hoops, 144 sale trees and 84 Hands.

Providence—Per brig Mary—2000 bbls corn.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Geo Bedford—200 tons ice to Bonifach masons.

Per brig Lucet—600 tons lime and 700 bundles hoops to J & J P Whitney & order

Per brig Hibernia—140 tons paving stones and small lot New York—Per ship Grand Turk—250 tons flag stones and small lot mdse.

Per brig Catherine—17 tons flag stones, 75 bales hay and lot mdse

Charleston—Per brig Eunice—14 tcs 23 bags rice, 6 bags ground nuts, 2 bales cotton shell, and lot mdse.

Thomaston—Per brig Pulaski—1,351 casks lime to Gedford.

Matanzas—Per polacra Parque—1065 bags coffee to F de Lizardi & co.

Guayaquil—Per brig Alex Wm Hampton—103 bags beans, 90 do ashes, 20 bbls indigo, 2 bales sole leather, 1 do manufactures, 300 do ashes, 582 hides, 3 tiers of spars.

Tampico—Per sloop Wm Woolsey—6,000 specie to J Crosby; 1,100 do do Tho Wilson to M Lopez; 8,000 do do Currell; 6,000 do J M Caballero.

Apalachicola—Per schr Pulhan—10 m 8 shingles and a small lot of cotton.

Portland—Per schr Lafayette—440 tons flag stones, 7½ bbls potatoes and small lot mdse.

Galveston—Per steam packet Columbus—1 jack, 1 spill, 2 bids pecans, 4 bales deer skins and 10 hides.

RECEIPT FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Constellation from Nashville—1 bbl tobacco 1 Hides; 10 bearings & co; 5 N & J Dick & co; 47 do L Addison & co; 12 A M Walker & co; 30 Hamlin; 2 Barrel & co; 4 D Fohrman; 56 Fox Johnson & co; 14 do Bell & co; 31 A Freeze; 7 bales cotton 44 Hides.

Per steamboat Lexington from Bayou Sara—794 bales cotton to J & L Dormitz; 57 G McLee; 32 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 100 White & co; 3 W Flower; 1 bale raincoat, Lemon & co.

Per steamboat North Alabama from Tuscumbia—40 Shoals, inbarne Tate & Hopkins; 53 Barker & Lynch; 11 J & D Pickens; 9 bbls, 20 sacks corn, A Trier; 2 bbls beans S Gregory & co; 2 bales cotton J & D Pickens; 72 W Stuart; 11 Adamson; 16 W B Brown; 50 J Gordon; 8 J Collier; 72 bales 2 sacks cotton A Pickens & co; mdse, do. do. A Morris & co; and Barker & Lindsbury.

Per steamboat Ambassador from Louisville—36 bbls tobacco A L Johnson & co, 10 Willard & Ingersoll, 48 A H Wallace & co; 11 do, 90 bbls flour, 15 sacks oats, Carman & McMahon; 141 casks bacon, 214 bbls pork, 3,20 kegs lard, 3 bbls tobacco, 40 bbls 14 casks lard, and 8 bbls hides, 10 sacks coffee, 2 bbls pork and lard, 50 bbls whiskey, 60 do flour, for various home owners on board.

Per steamboat Barbarine from Pint Island—36 bbls bacon to Cunningham Hyde & co, 173 sacks corn Henderson & Hanna; 10 bbls flour, 1 do whiskey Walker & co; 262 packages of bacon, 10 bbls flour, 1 do whiskey, 1 do pork, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do beeswax, 1 do tallow, 1 do beeswax, 1 do tallow, 1 do beeswax