NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

No. 81 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE PROSPECT—MR. CLAY.

The recent victory in Virginia, and the resolutions of the whig legislature of Connecticut, in favor of Mr. Clay's nomination to the presidency are indications so strong that the affections of the people are firmly and unchangingly fixed upon that illustrious statesman, as to leave no doubt of his being the whig candidate in opposition to Martin Van Buren. That he is the choice of the opposition of every southern state, has long since been known, and the movements of our friends in the north convert the belief, which we have long entertained, that he is the choice of that section of the union also, into absolute conviction. Wherever a demonstration has been made in favor of Mr. Clay it has been done openly, by the opposition en masse, and not by peculiar segments of the party.—Those who have declared for him, are banded together for the great purpose of rescuing the country from the domination of an unprincipled faction; they aim solely at a revolution in the policy of the nation; they have no minor interests to subserve; to anti-masonic toolery to promote, they are wrous in the banal sense of the term, preferring the glory of the union to every other concern, and combining together to battle for the principles of our party, not to advance an incendiary fraction into consequence. Mr. Clay is the choice of the WHIG OF THE UNION; it is of little consequence who is the choice of the anti-masons of Pennsylvania.

Taking it, then, for granted, that Mr. Clay will be the candidate, there is not the slightest question of his election, if the party is true to itself. Whatever of doubt existed in the minds of our friends upon that score, has been removed by the glorious triumph in Virginia. Though we have thought it demonstrable that Mr. Clay could be elected without the aid of Virginia, yet it required, perhaps, that the Old Dominion should shake the loco-foco leper from her skirts, to inspire confidence in the breast of the opposition. *She has done so!*

It will hardly be doubted that Mr. Clay will get the following states, which give the electoral votes annexed

Massachusetts	11
Connecticut	8
Vermont	7
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
Kentucky	15
Indiana	9
Tennessee	15
Louisiana	5
North Carolina	15
	156

One hundred and fifty-five votes more than enough to elect him. It will be seen in the above calculation, that those states which have been regarded as doubtful are excluded. Such, for instance, as Mississippi, Ohio, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c.—We would ask if Mr. Clay's chances in the doubtful states are not as good as Mr. Van Buren's? Does not the recent victory in Virginia, ensure the state to Mr. Clay in 1840? Is it not more than probable that he will get Mississippi, and will not Georgia prefer him to a northern man? Can Mr. Van Buren count upon getting Ohio with confidence?

It has been the bane of the whig party, heretofore, that the great mass has been led off by the fractional parts. For the purpose of securing the anti-masonic vote, the whigs have allowed, at times, that fraction to rule. They have suffered the conservatives occasionally to distract them from the main object. However, policy, in a sectional point of view, may suggest such a course—however, it might be proper in Virginia to affiliate with the conservatives, or, in Pennsylvania, with the anti-masons, it would be surely a great oversight to permit a faction to control the convention by selecting a candidate for the whole Union. The opposition of the United States want a whig candidate—the opposition in Pennsylvania wish an anti-masonic candidate—the opposition in Virginia may desire a conservative candidate. Which should rule in the convention, the whole or the part, and if the part, which part, conservatives or anti-masons? Have not the whigs done enough to conciliate the anti-masons and conservatives, also, by running Ritner in Pennsylvania, and sustaining Rives in Virginia, and Tallmadge in New-York? And should not those fractions be satisfied, when the whigs have given them all they have desired in those states in which such parties exist? There are no such parties, in a national point of view, as anti-masons and conservatives. They are local parties, existing in a few states. When they have got all in the power of the whigs to give in those states, surely they should not endeavor to make a president of the nation out of a local or sectional interest. The whigs have done all they could for Ritner, Rives and Tallmadge, how let their friends do all they can for the whigs. Will they?—we answer yes!

With such high and glowing prospects before us, what whig will allow himself to be cast down by apprehension or despair? The election of Mr. Clay is as sure as certain, as that the whigs will exert themselves to obtain success. They have nothing to be afraid of but apathy in their own ranks. Will they be inactive while their country is crying to them for help? If the whigs are beaten at the next presidential contest, they will be accessory to the plundering of the nation by the locofocos, for they can prevent it, and not to do so will be just as bad as to assist them in the work.—From this time forward let all the political acts of the whigs, have the regeneration of the country in view. Our country first, ourselves afterwards, should be the motto of the whole party.

EDITORIAL SQUABBLE.—There is a sharp controversy going on, between the New York Mirror, supported by the Evening Star, and the Spirit of the Times, flanked on either side by the New Yorker and Courier. It seems that a smart though scurrilous pamphlet was lately published, entitled "Life in New York," the authorship of which was attributed to General Morris of the Mirror, by the Courier and Spirit of the Times. The accusation was by no means flattering, as the pamphlet in question abounded in slander. It was met with an unqualified denial, and the Star, with its usual good nature, took part with the Mirror, and censured the accusing heathendals for their unjust insinuations. This course of subjected him to a whole volley from the indignant subjects of his reprimand. The Star, however, nothing daunted, replied in the last number with considerable spirit. The Courier and Times are charged, with envying a petty feeling of jealousy and envy towards their elder compeer the Mirror, and with striving to break down the popularity of that journal. It seems, that although General Morris has distinctly disclaimed the authorship of the pamphlet in question, the inimical prints still endeavor to prove him the writer by implication and inference, a mode of procedure highly ungenerous and regrettable. When a gentleman of standing and approved moral worth declares upon his honor, that he is not the author of any production which may have been attributed to his pen, it is little more than common courtesy in his accusers to retract their assertion, and the Courier, Times, and New Yorker by persisting in their belief render themselves in some measure obnoxious to the suspicion of being actuated by unworthy motives.

In order to form an adequate idea of the whig gain in Virginia since the presidential election of 1836, compare the vote in Little Tennessee at the late contest with the whig and Van Buren vote in 1836—Harrison was the whig and conservative candidate—Little Tennessee had been so called, on account of the enormous majorities which that section of Virginia was wont to give to general Jackson; but like the state whence it derives its name, it has abandoned administration that outrages in its practice every principle and profession of democracy.

The counties mentioned below comprise nearly the whole of the Little Tennessee district

	1839. Harrison.	1839. Whig.	1836. Van Buren.
Grayson	632	307	59 377
Russell	461	161	9 395
Wythe	845	443	112 389
Washington	318	150	70 608
Smyth	344	69	76 229
	2614	1130	326 1968

As regards the popular vote, we have not yet seen full returns. But it may be easily conjectured which party has received a majority, from the following fact. The popular vote is given in sixty six counties, they gave in 1836, an aggregate vote of 31,960, divided thus—whig 14,312; Van Buren 18,648. Van Buren majority 3,236. The same counties now give an aggregate vote of 38,149, divided thus:—whig and conservative, 19,416;—Van Buren, 18,733. Majority against Van Buren, 733.

It Connecticut carried Mr. Van Buren over the dam Virginia will keep him there.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—LOSS OF THE MACFARLAND.

The steamboat Danube came in contact with the steamboat Macfarland on the 17th instant at 1 o'clock A. M. about 30 miles above Helena. The latter sunk in 5 minutes—the cabin and hull parting. We understand that the passengers and crew were all saved with the exception of a sick man, and the cabin boy, the latter was supposed to be killed at the time of coming together. The baggage was taken next morning from the cabin which had floated down the river about 25 miles. Cargo and boat total loss.

The three negroes who were taken up on suspicion of setting fire to the house of judge Nicholson, have been tried and acquitted.

What has become of the cases of *yellow fever* and *cholera* of which some of the city prints spoke with so much gravity, a day or two ago?

It is said that REFUGEE BOON, better known as Gen'l JACKSON'S bull-terrier, has supersoded Gov. Lucas as chief executive of Iowa territory.

ROBERT DALE OWEN has announced himself as a candidate for congress, in the first congressional district in Indiana.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his letter to the people of the United States, who had expressed high opinions of abolition principles, emphatically said "the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is utterly impracticable."

FROM TEXAS

The schr *Henry*, capt Clarke, arrived yesterday in three days from Matagorda.

The wreck of the Cuba was sold at Galveston on the 17th inst for $650, to R. K. Taylor & co.

The steam packet Newcastle sailed from Matagorda about the 15th, for Tampico. The Pontchartrain was repairing at the former place.

The cotton crop is represented to be exceedingly flourishing in the neighborhood of Matagorda. It is supposed that the crop of this season will be quadruple that of the last.

Contracts have been entered into for clearing away the raft which obstructs the navigation of the Colorado river, and operations are to be commenced immediately.

The Henry brought us no papers.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN FAUBOURG TREME.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of houses and lots of the Architects' company, to take place *this day*, at the Exchange, by Mr. P. E. Tricou, auctioneer.

The advantageous situation of this property and the importance which the district in which it is situated, is acquiring will, it is presumed, secure a certain and speedy profit to speculators.

JUDGE SHATTOCK.

The Southern (Miss.) Reporter contains a full statement of the affair of judge SHATTOCK, in which it was proved that that functionary was compelled to escape through a back door in order to avoid being lynched by the jury, to whom he had become obnoxious during the late term of the Yazoo court. The Natchez Free Trader makes the following allusion of the article in the Reporter.

"A suit had been instituted by the Boston and Manchester Railroad Bank for the recovery of a certain sum of money, and the defendants set up a plea of usury, on the ground that the proceeds of the note were paid in their own bills, after the suspension, and that they were at a large discount at the time. The jury, after deliberating upon the matter two days, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, the amount to be paid in the notes of the same bank as that received, or its equivalent. The judge instructed the jury that the depreciation of the notes at the time of discount was no evidence of usury, and that they must find a specified amount for the plaintiff or render a verdict for the defendants. The jury again retired, but could not agree upon a verdict. The plaintiff's counsel then proposed to continue the cause, which was assented to by the judge, and the latter remarked, "he had never before known a court and jury differ so widely on a mere question of law, and that such an extraordinary state of things was calculated to bring the cause of justice and reflect disgrace on the country." The jury took up the impression that the judge was bound to correct their conduct, and the latter learning this, called them back and explained what he did say. A gentleman present contradicted the judge in his assertions, for which he was fined $100.

When the court adjourned, there was a gathering of something like a hundred persons in the street, and the judge was called upon to explain more fully his remarks. This he very properly declined, while surrounded by a mob, but on Friday morning addressed the people from the rostrum. He again disclaimed any personal allusions, but had no further explanation to make. If any thing more was required of him he was prepared to abide the result and offer himself a sacrifice in defence of those immutable principles of law and justice by which he professed to be governed, and which he had solemnly sworn to support."

He was then applauded by those who, the evening before, had been clamorous against him—and when the court opened, the gentleman who had contradicted the judge, made a suitable apology, and his fine was remitted. The court then proceeded quietly to business without further interruption."

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.—During the late term of the circuit court of the 7th judicial district, sitting at Raymond the following persons were convicted of capital offences:

WM. MARE—for killing Robert Sharp—convicted of murder.

JOHN LEWIS—for killing George Watson—convicted of murder.

WM. P. LOCKHART—for killing Robert McDonald, convicted of manslaughter.

FRED—a negro slave—accused of an assault upon the person of George Cocker, with intent to kill—and convicted.

All these, excepting Lockhart, were sentenced to death, the execution to take place on Friday, the 5th of July. Lockhart was fined one thousand dollars, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to be branded in the hand. The latter part of the sentence was executed immediately in open court.

We call attention to the following, from the N. Y. Herald:—

"IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMBOATS.—In reference to our report of the proceedings in the U. S. circuit court, it will be seen that judge Betts has decided that all steamboats are bound to have iron rods to chains to steer by, and, that if any rope is used to connect the wheel with the rudder, the master of such boat is liable to the penalty of $200. It may be remembered that one of the circuit courts of Louisiana recently decided that the act did not apply to boats navigating the Mississippi, but judge Betts holds quite a contrary opinion, so that both in law and physic doctors will differ.

FIRST-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERACY DISSOLVED.—The Globe of a late date contains a proclamation of Gen'l Santa Cruz, copied from the Peruvian papers, in which he abdicates the protectoral authority over the Peru-Bolivian confederation. By another proclamation he assigns, also, the presidency of Bolivia. His army having mutinied, Santa Cruz placed himself under the protection of the British flag, by embarking from Islay, a port in the Pacific, on board the British man-of-war, Samarang.

UP The United States steamer POINSETT, recently fitted out at Baltimore, under the direction of the war department, will proceed to Florida, to co-operate with the army in that quarter for the suppression of Indian hostilities. Her commander is MAJOR MAVO.

SLAVE TRADE.—The N. Y. Herald says: "We are in possession of facts to show that a number of vessels fitted out in New-York and Baltimore, are now engaged in carrying off negroes from the coast of Africa to Cuba and the Spanish West Indian islands."

SPEED OF TRAVELLING.—A gentleman left Boston one day at 4 o'clock, P. M. and arrived at Philadelphia the next day at 2, P. M.—a distance of 320 miles.

A MRS. SCHROEPEL, a respectable female in New York, has been dangerously wounded by her son, as supposed, who perpetrated the deed for the purpose of robbing his mother of a watch.

SIMONS *RISING STELLA* is in Louisville. CERESTE is at Cincinnati.

THE GREAT WESTERN carried out one hundred and fifty passengers, on her return voyage.

From the Courier of last evening.

At a numerous meeting of the merchant and others of this city, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending to the legislature, Amos Kendall, post master general, the charging of the tolls for departure of the eastern mails from this city via Mobile, STORER J. PETERS, Esq. was called to the chair, and R. O. PITCHARD appointed secretary.

The meeting being organized, and the subject discussed, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the public interest, as well as the convenience of the merchants and others, will be promoted by the hour for the departure of the eastern mail via Mobile being changed from 12 M., to 9 A. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the chairman and secretary, be furnished to J. W. Breedlove, Esq., for the purpose of being transmitted to the post master general, for his sanction of said change.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Chairman.
R. O. PITCHARD, Secretary.

Nashville, June 27.

The river continues hopefully low. We never saw the prospect for navigation so gloomy in the month of June. A very large amount of properties and dry goods, for this port, are stored at Smithland.—*Whig.*

A GRAMMARIAN'S FAMILY.—Dr. Mitchill, an old grammarian, who wrote upwards of a hundred years ago, in noting the significatives of the English language, gives various examples. Thus words formed upon sl, always denote firmness and strength, analogous to Latin *sta*, as stand, stay, staff, stop, stout, steady, stake, stamp, stalwart, etc. Words beginning with sk, intimate violent force and energy, as scatter, skip, skite, strike, strip, strew, struggle, strade, stretch, step, etc. The simplest forcible motion as throw, throw, thrust, through, threaten, thraldom, etc. Wr, obscurity or illustration, as wry, wrest, wreath, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrangle, wrack, wreck, etc. Sw, sudden agitation or lateral motion, as sway, swing, swerve, sweep, swift, etc. Sl, a genuine fall or less observeable motion, as slide, slip, sly, slit, slow, slack, slink. Sp, dissipation or expansion, as spread, spoon, sprinkle, spit, spill, spring. Terminations in ash, indicate sudden, or quick, or sharply, as crash, dash, gash, flash, lash, slash. Terminations in ush, something acting more obtusely and dully, as crush, brush, hush, gush, blush. The most that can be argued from some specimens we imagine is, that the *principles of sound* have had some influence in the formation of words.

THE RUSSIAN KNOUT.—Many paragraphs have appeared both in of our newspapers and magazines, descriptive of the punishment of the Knout in Russia, but the following, related by the Abbe d'Autreroche, is the most thrillingly horrible recital we have ever read on the subject, and is no doubt strictly true.—*Boston Atlas.*

Madame Lapouchin was one of the finest women belonging to the court of the Empress Elizabeth; she was intimately connected with a foreign ambassador, then engaged in a conspiracy. Madame Lapouchin, who was supposed to be an accomplice in the conspiracy, was condemned by the Empress Elizabeth to undergo the punishment of the knout. She appeared at the place of execution in a genteel undress, which contributed still more to heighten her beauty. The composure of her countenance and her vivacity, were such as might indicate indifference, but had even the shadow of guilt, although I, says the Abbe, have been assured by every person of whom I made enquiry, that she was really guilty. Young, lovely, admired, and sought after at the court, at which she was the life and spirit; instead of the number of admirers hitherto usually drawn after her, she then saw herself surrounded only by executioners. She looked on them with astonishment, seeming to doubt whether such preparations were intended for her: one of the executioners then pulled off a kind of cloak, which covered her body, her modesty taking the alarm, she made her last struggle, she then turned pale, and burst into tears: her clothes were soon after stripped off, and in a few moments she was naked to the waist, exposed to the rapier looks of a vast concourse of people, and naked both hands, and turning half around, threw her left on her back, bending forwards so as to raise her a few inches from the ground, and the other executioner then laid bare of her delicate limbs with his handscharpened the plough, and without any remorse adjusted her on the back of his companion, in the most proper posture for receiving the punishment. Sometimes he laid his large hand briefly upon her head, in order to make her body it down; sometimes, like a butcher going to slay a lamb, he seemed to soothe her as soon as he fixed her in a most favorable attitude. The executioner then took a kind of whip called the knout, made of a long strap of leather, prepared for this purpose, he then retreated a few steps, measuring the requisite distance with a steady eye; and, leaping backwards, gave a stroke with the end of the whip, so as to carry away a slip of skin from the neck to the bottom of the back: then striking his feet against the ground, he took his aim for applying a second blow, parallel to the former; so that in a few moments, all the skin of her back, in one cut, was torn in small slips, most of which remained hanging to the shift. Her tongue was cut out immediately after, and she was directly banished into Siberia.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Bacon, ⅌ yard			
Western	10	— 15	fair dem.
Scotch hemp	18	— —	
German	16	— —	dull.
Bale Rope, ⅌ lb			
Western	6 9	— 10	fair dem.
Northern			
Beans, ⅌ cwt			
Pilot	2 —	— —	
Navy	—	— —	
Beeswax, ⅌ lb.			
White	—	— —	
Yellow	24	— —	
Butter			
French mess, ⅌ bbl	6 —	— 6 50	
Bristol portd, ⅌ qr	8 —	— 8 00	
Cotton, ⅌ lb.			
In the ground, ⅌ acre			
Good fair	15	— 15½	
Fair	14	— 15	
Middling	12½	— 12½	
Ordinary	10½	— 11	
Tenn' & N. Ala.			
Good & fine	—	— —	
Good fair	—	— —	
Fair	—	— —	
Middling	—	— —	
Ordinary	—	— —	
Cordage, ⅌ lb.	14	— 15	
Bags	12	— 14	
Cable—pitch fine	9½	— 11	fair dem.
Inferior to middling	9½	— 11	
Rigging	10	— 11	
St Domingo	10	— 11	
Coal, ⅌ ton			
Liverpool, Orval	0 —	00 —	
Cannel, ⅌ bbl	0 00	00 75	
Western	0 7	00 75	
Lumber, ⅌ M.			
Spanish, N. R.	40	— 45	
Do. Merchantable	45	— 50	
Nantucket	42	— 45	
Tallow	13	— 14	
Cotton, ⅌ M			
Arkansas	7 —	8 00	
Connecticut	3 —	4 —	
Beans & Dunn			
Alum, ⅌ cwt	0 6	0 8 —	
Brimstone, roll	0 2	0 —	
Castor Oil, ⅌ gal	2 50	2 75	nominal.
Copper sulph. ⅌ lb	0 5	— —	
Sarsaparilla, ⅌ lb	0 16	0 17	
Copperas	0 3	0 0½	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Steel, w o g ⅌ lb	0 0	0 0	
Do o o g ⅌ lb	0 0	0 0	
Shaving, ⅌ doz	0 0	0 0	
Oil, ⅌ gallon	0 32	0 35	scarce
Linseed			
Boiled, ⅌ gal	—	0 75	fair dem.
Raw, ⅌ gal	—	— —	
Spermaceti	—	— —	
Sperm, w. strained	1 15	1 20	
Olive, ⅌ gallon	1 10	1 12½	
Tanner, do	1 00	1 —	
Whale	50	— —	
Linseed	1 00	1 7	sales.
Olive	1 00	1 —	
Do ⅌ jarrel	5 00	6 00	scarce.
Pearl ash, ⅌ cwt			
Pot, ⅌ lb	16 50	17 00	
Pearl, ⅌ lb	19 00	19 —	
Pork, Clear	23 —	23 —	
Mess	19 00	19 50	
Prime	16 50	18 —	
Prime O. C.	14 —	14 50	
Rice, ⅌ cwt	3 —	3 —	
Rosin, common	7 —	7 —	
Pale	8 —	8 —	
Rope, ⅌ lb	7 —	7 —	
Rum, Jamaica	10 —	10 —	
Spanish	12 —	12 —	
Madeira	30	40 —	
Shoulders	7 —	8 —	
Lard	11 —	11 —	
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb			
Western	17	18	
Cheese	8 —	9 —	
Pilot Pale Apple	14	16	
Pearl, ⅌ gallon	2 00	2 25	
Tobacco, ⅌ cwt—leaf			
American	2 2 75	— —	
Kentucky ⅌ lb	8	12	
Red Ann ⅌ lb	10	12	
Bright	8	8	
Rum, Cordial ⅌ bbl	5 00	5 50	sales.
Tobacco, ⅌ lb			
Leaf, good to fine	6	8	
Common to middling	4	5	dull.
On plantation	3½	6	
Brown sugar	3½	4½	fair
Sugar, ⅌ lb	3 00	0 00	demand.
Sugar, assorted, ⅌ bag	1 87½	2 00	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt			
Liverpool, fine	3 00	0 00	fair
coarse	2 25	0 00	demand.
Turks' Isl. ⅌ bush	0 55	0 70	

ARTICLES	From	To	Rem'
Salt, ⅌ sack			
Liverpool	0 —	0 —	
Ground	0 —	0 —	
Shot, ⅌ cwt			
Assorted Turkeys			
Bar	0 00	0 00	
Sugar, ⅌ lb			
Brown, No 1	0 6½	0 —	
Brown, No 2	0 6	0 —	
Brown, No 3	0 5½	0 —	
Brandy, Cognac	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 —	1 25	
Amer. 1st pr	0 —	0 —	
Gin, Holland	1 10	1 25	
Scheidam	1 —	00 00	
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	0 32	0 —	
Common	0 —	0 34	
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 30	
N Orleans	41	0 —	
Northern	40	0 —	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt			
Havana			
Brown, sherd, ⅌ lb	5 —	5 —	
Do. in the bags	3½	3½	
Bags, ⅌ sack			
Turks Island			
Liverpool	18	15	
Cruzes	22	28	
Tallow, ⅌ lb	11	—	
Tea			
Imperial	70	75	
Gunpowder	75	75	
Hyson	50	55	
Young Hyson	45	50	
Souchong	28	30	
Tin, ⅌ lb			
Block			
Tin plates, I X, ⅌ box	0 —	18 00	
Wines, ⅌ gal			
Bordeaux	30 —	75 00	
do box	2 00	3 00	
Marseilles	25	30	
Malaga, in bond	35	40	
Madeira, ⅌ pipe	30	40	
Madeira, ⅌ bottle	30	35	
Champagne ⅌ doz	1 —	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ lb			
Mexican	25	30	
Pulled	14	16	

ARTICLES	From	To	Rem'
Hallstown, ⅌ lb	0 —	0 —	
Refined	0 —	0 —	
Unwashed	20	25	
Brooms, Tampico			
Dozen	0 —	0 —	
Bear, ⅌ lb			
Northern, No 1	0 65	0 —	
Do No 2	0 —	0 —	dull.
Spirits, ⅌ gallon			
Brandy, Cognac	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 —	1 25	
Amer. 1st pr	0 —	0 —	
Gin, Holland	1 10	1 25	
Scheidam	1 —	00 00	
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	0 32	0 —	
Common	0 —	0 34	
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 30	
N Orleans	41	0 —	
Northern	40	0 —	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt			
Havana			
Brown, sherd, ⅌ lb	5 —	5 —	
Do. in the bags	3½	3½	
Bags, ⅌ sack			
Turks Island			
Liverpool	18	15	
Cruzes	22	28	
Tallow, ⅌ lb	11	—	
Tea			
Imperial	70	75	
Gunpowder	75	75	
Hyson	50	55	
Young Hyson	45	50	
Souchong	28	30	
Tin, ⅌ lb			
Block			
Tin plates, I X, ⅌ box	0 —	18 00	
Wines, ⅌ gal			
Bordeaux	30 —	75 00	
do box	2 00	3 00	
Marseilles	25	30	
Malaga, in bond	35	40	
Madeira, ⅌ pipe	30	40	
Madeira, ⅌ bottle	30	35	
Champagne ⅌ doz	1 —	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ lb			
Mexican	25	30	
Pulled	14	16	

ARTICLES	From	To	Remarks
Sheep's, w o g ⅌ lb	0 —	0 —	
Unwashed	0 —	0 —	
Oil, ⅌ gallon	0 32	0 35	scarce
Linseed			
Boiled, ⅌ gal	—	0 75	fair dem.
Raw, ⅌ gal	—	— —	
Spermaceti	—	— —	
Sperm, w. strained	1 15	1 20	
Olive, ⅌ gallon	1 10	1 12½	sales.
Tanner, do	1 00	1 —	
Whale	50	— —	
Linseed	1 00	1 7	sales.
Olive	1 00	1 —	
Do ⅌ jarrel	5 00	6 00	scarce.
Pearl ash, ⅌ cwt			
Pot, ⅌ lb	16 50	17 00	
Pearl, ⅌ lb	19 00	19 —	
Pork, Clear	23 —	23 —	
Mess	19 00	19 50	
Prime	16 50	18 —	
Prime O. C.	14 —	14 50	
Rice, ⅌ cwt	3 —	3 —	
Rosin, common	7 —	7 —	
Pale	8 —	8 —	
Rope, ⅌ lb	7 —	7 —	
Rum, Jamaica	10 —	10 —	
Spanish	12 —	12 —	
Madeira	30	40 —	
Shoulders	7 —	8 —	
Lard	11 —	11 —	good dem
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb			
Western	17	18	
Cheese	8 —	9 —	
Pilot Pale Apple	14	16	
Pearl, ⅌ gallon	2 00	2 25	
Tobacco, ⅌ cwt—leaf			
American	2 2 75	— —	
Kentucky ⅌ lb	8	12	
Red Ann ⅌ lb	10	12	
Bright	8	8	
Rum, Cordial ⅌ bbl	5 00	5 50	sales.
Tobacco, ⅌ lb			
Leaf, good to fine	6	8	
Common to middling	4	5	dull.
On plantation	3½	6	
Brown sugar	3½	4½	fair
Sugar, ⅌ lb	3 00	0 00	demand.
Sugar, assorted, ⅌ bag	1 87½	2 00	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt			
Liverpool, fine	3 00	0 00	fair
coarse	2 25	0 00	demand.
Turks' Isl. ⅌ bush	0 55	0 70	

ARTICLES	From	To	Rem'
Hallstown, ⅌ lb	0 —	0 —	
Refined	0 —	0 —	
Unwashed	20	25	
Brooms, Tampico			
Dozen	0 —	0 —	
Bear, ⅌ lb			
Northern, No 1	0 65	0 —	
Do No 2	0 —	0 —	dull.
Spirits, ⅌ gallon			
Brandy, Cognac	1 75	2 00	
Bordeaux	1 —	1 25	
Amer. 1st pr	0 —	0 —	
Gin, Holland	1 10	1 25	
Scheidam	1 —	00 00	
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	0 32	0 —	
Common	0 —	0 34	
Rum, Jamaica	1 20	1 30	
N Orleans	41	0 —	
Northern	40	0 —	
Sugar, ⅌ cwt			
Havana			
Brown, sherd, ⅌ lb	5 —	5 —	
Do. in the bags	3½	3½	
Bags, ⅌ sack			
Turks Island			
Liverpool	18	15	
Cruzes	22	28	
Tallow, ⅌ lb	11	—	
Tea			
Imperial	70	75	
Gunpowder	75	75	
Hyson	50	55	
Young Hyson	45	50	
Souchong	28	30	
Tin, ⅌ lb			
Block			
Tin plates, I X, ⅌ box	0 —	18 00	
Wines, ⅌ gal			
Bordeaux	30 —	75 00	
do box	2 00	3 00	
Marseilles	25	30	
Malaga, in bond	35	40	
Madeira, ⅌ pipe	30	40	
Madeira, ⅌ bottle	30	35	
Champagne ⅌ doz	1 —	8 00	
Wool, ⅌ lb			
Mexican	25	30	
Pulled	14	16	

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,

FROM THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED FOR	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Bales Cotton. This week.	Prev. ously.	Total.	Since Oct. 1, 1838. Hhds Tobacco. This week.	Prev. ously.	Total.	Cotton Tob.	Total season. Cotton.	Tob.
Liverpool	9109	210 081	219 190	430	1710	2140	68 0	92 9	
Great & Ghent		7381	7381		1367	1367		1367	
Cowes & mdk		2150	2150		302	302		88	302
Other ports		2120	2120		150	150		70	150
Total to G B.	9109	221 732	230 841	430	3529	3959	68 0	92 9	3959
Havre	50	60 120	60 170		1061	1061		1060 0	1061
Bordeaux		300	300					300	
Marseilles		2000	2000		62	62		2000	62
Other fr. ports		200	200					91	
Total for fr.		60 620	60 670		1123	1123		1060 0	1123
North Europe		1321	1321		2190	2190		2000	2190
Other gn ports		4571	4571		6	6		1165	6
Tot. gn ports		7192	7192		2196	2196		3165	2196
Boston	86	6481	6567	108	1408	1516		1408	1516
Portsmouth		48	48					48	
New York	10	12722	12732	8	828	836	31	8657	0833
Philadelphia	401	497	898	248	816	1064	793	1432	1064
Baltimore	431	3136	3567		166	166	4 2	548	
Other ports		959		1	196	197	2016	607	
Total U. S. ports	1896	19835	19031	361	7611	7972	1819	11281	
Total	10127	309	226	1276	15911	17187	1819	19320	

STATEMENT OF COTTON AND TOBACCO

	Bales Cotton.	Hhds Tobacco.
Stock on hand, October 1, 1838		2201
Receipts this week	3630	271
Previously	56 703	224 4
Cleared this week	10127	1276
Previously	216081	16
Stock on hand and on shipboard	82 14	7

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, ⅌ lb.

To Liverpool, ... 1 pen. York ... 31 50 ⅌ bale.
Havre, ... Boston, ...

TOBACCO, ⅌ hhd.

Cowes, &c. ... 0 00 | New York, ...
Hamburg and Bremen, ... 0 0 | Boston, ... } 84 50
London, ... 0 0 | Baltimore, ...

SUGAR & MOLASSES, ⅌ hhd.

From the Coast.		From the City.	
North of Hatteras,	0 4@0	North of Hatteras,	0 2 0@0 0
South of Hatteras,	0 4@0	South of Hatteras,	0 2 7 @0 0

To Northern Ports.

Saco ⅌ bbl ... 0 8 0@3 0 | Flour, ⅌ bbl ... 15 00@
Port ⅌ bbl ... 0 0@0 | Lead, ⅌ ton ... 63 0@0 00

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 22, 1839.

This market has undergone but little change since our last weekly report, still in making a review we have but to repeat the substance of our remarks for a month past.

The warm weather has fully set in, and were it not that we are favored with refreshing showers, would be almost intolerable. This week, the weather has been very favorable for the pursuit of business, but the season seems to be advanced to which