NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 58 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ Owing to the press of foreign and other matter we have been compelled to omit Mr NOLTE's reply to "VERITAS." It will appear to-morrow.

FLORIDA WAR—GEN'L GAINES' LETTER.

We can assure general Gaines, that his friends have most egregiously imposed on his credulity, if they have induced him to believe that our article of the 3d inst had any allusion to himself whatever. We neither intended to be invidious, nor were we, in respect to to himself and the brave Louisiana volunteers under his command, or any other distinguished commander, who figured amid the cypress covered swamps of Florida. Many speculations had been indulged as to the best method of concluding hostilities with the Seminoles, and theories put forth with such apparent confidence in their practicability, as to foster a belief that the war was prolonged on account of the cowardice, imbecility, and ignorance of the army. Against such deductions we entered our protest; for notwithstanding no laurels have been gathered by the army, it has displayed great courage and perseverance, in this protracted war. The loss of life sustained in battle, as well as from the pernicious influence of the climate, argues no want of courage; and wherever our troops have encountered the enemy, they have put him to the route, even under the most discouraging circumstances.

Had the object of the war been to form a treaty of peace with the Indians, or compel them to remove to an adjacent territory, no doubt it would have been accomplished long ago. But such was not the case *until recently*. The army was instructed to hunt down and catch the Indians. The generals were sent out not only to *whip*, but to *seize* them *bodily*, and send them to a distant country. It will be perceived that the continuance of the war, under such circumstances, depended upon the facilities possessed by the Indians, of eluding the grasp of our soldiers. The peculiar character of the country, and the habits of the Indians, made it next to impossible for our soldiers to *catch* them. The U. States troops were of necessity encumbered with heavy arms, ammunition, subsistence, supplies, whilst the Indians were divested of such impediments to a rapid flight through impracticable swamps. These advantages, added to the thorough acquaintance of the enemy with the intricate passes of the wilderness, rendered him secure against all attempts to master him by celerity of movement. In the army to blame because the folly of the administration ordered it upon this bootless and disreputable enterprise? It was against the attempt to visit the iniquities of that stupid and miserable quiet butterfly, Lewis Cass, upon the army, that our article of the 3d instant was directed.

That general Gaines whipped the Indians and compelled them to sue for peace, we do not feel disposed to deny. But we opine, it is a very different thing to whip Indians in battle, and run them down and *catch* them in interminable swamps and morasses. General Gaines will hardly consider it as disparaging his prowess, if we venture to assert that even his presence in the hammocks of Florida, would not have taken away from the swiftness of foot of the Indians, or added greatly to the locomotive powers of the soldiers in pursuit of them. That the war was not ended upon the grant of peace by general Gaines, is to be attributed to the arrogance, ignorance, and foolhardiness of secretary Cass,—who, by the way, was delivering lectures upon ancient history, instead of minding the concerns of his department, when this war was brought about, and who hath the good fortune to escape to foreign parts, in time to prevent his appearance before the court martial at Fredericktown, whereby he was preserved from disgraceful exposure, and the more terrible consequences of meeting gen'l. Clinch, an 'escape for which he has doubtless often returned thanks. After the lapse of three years, an expenditure of over twenty millions of dollars, and great loss of life, peace has been made upon terms such as might have been obtained at the termination of general Gaines' campaign. The people will hold the administration responsible for this great waste of treasure and life!

Gen Gaines is pleased to criticise a remark of ours, that if the government had persisted in its exactions, and the Seminoles in their resistance, the war never would have ceased until means had been brought to bear, more ample and efficacious than any which have heretofore been exhibited." "Means ample and efficacious indeed!" exclaim the general, "and are we to be told that the employment of *five thousand men*, in the scientific campaign of April, 1836; and nearly an equal number in the following fall and winter, and subsequently for two years past—together with *twenty millions* of dollars—did not constitute *means ample and efficacious*?" Notwithstanding the general's *great astonishment* at such an assertion, he must certainly know, that ample as the means were, *they were not efficacious*. There is a slight attempt at dramatic effect in this outburst of surprize at a known truth—Gen. Macomb's treaty was at once an abandonment of the "exactions" of the government, and an acknowledgement that the means heretofore exhibited by the government were inefficacious.

Although the general takes up the cudgels, avowedly to defend himself and the brave troops under his command in the first Florida campaign, from unjust imputations—which, by the way, are altogether imaginary—we shrewdly suspect that there was another motive, unknown perhaps to him, which had much to do in bringing him before the public. We do not object to the general's praising himself, for he may be more sensible of his own merit than other people; neither do we allude to his vindictiveness towards general Scott, that has grown stale in the public mind, but we cannot exactly see the connection between the brave officers and soldiers under his command and the railroad and steam battery projects, which are made to cut the most conspicuous figure in this defence. "Correct the evil spirit of party," says the general, "and my railroad and floating battery system, which proudly *spurns* above the pestilent spirit of party, will save us from the annoyance of our neighboring Indians." Thus, it must be confessed, is a sublime figure of speech, but it does not apply to the matter in hand; unless the general means to say, that had railroads been constructed over the Florida swamps, the Indians might have been run down by them. If such be his meaning, he deserves all credit for so ingenious a contrivance for catching red men; *provided they can be made to keep the track*.

Protesting again, that general Gaines' construction of our article of the 3d inst, is a topsy-turvy forced and far fetched, we submit his communication to our readers.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN—In your leading editorial article of the 3d instant, in reference to the "Florida war," you have indulged in some invidious remarks, which, though not expressly applied to me, are, nevertheless, as will known by my friends to have been designed for me, as if I had been named in every line. I feel, therefore, on my part, would betray an indifference, which might be construed into a tacit admission of the imputation put forth against me, and the gallant officers and men of the Louisiana volunteers and regulars, which I had the honor to command in the first Florida campaign.

You are pleased to say that "opinions have often been expressed by men professing some knowledge of the course of military events, that had such and such measures been adopted and pursued, or such and such *officers been placed or continued in command*, the war would ere this have been at an end."

You then remark that,—"nothing could have been more vain or illusive than such predictions."

When my friends, and others with whom I had no acquaintance, in the southern and western states, as well as in Florida, expressed the opinion, which they have often expressed, that if I had been permitted to remain in Florida, with the Louisiana volunteers, and regulars, added to the Georgia and Florida volunteers under the noble hearted Scott, we would have long ere terminated honorably in the month of March or April 1836; I was convinced of the correctness of this opinion—not merely because the officers and men of my command were better acquainted with the Indians and with the country embracing the theatre of the war, than any other troops in the service, of which he had *had actually in the short space of thirty-six days raised most of the volunteers, and marched by land and water over 300 miles, had marched through the Florida wilderness and swamps 140 miles of that distance; and, moreover had met the enemy in battle, and had forced him to sue for peace; I had promised him peace*; and, from the moment of that promise the enemy remained at peace, without firing a single shot at our troops, who were permitted to amuse themselves in fishing for some weeks in and down the Withlacoochee river, in the presence of many of the Indians, three days immediately after the treaty—and it was afterwards proven that they remained perfectly peaceable from the 6th to the latter end of March, confidently expecting the fulfilment of my promise that they should have peace, as soon as the president could be heard from.

These facts were promptly reported to the war department; and although great efforts have been made to prove that the Indians were not sincere in suing for peace, or in their promise to remain at peace, there exists the most irrefragable evidence of their sincerity, without a shadow of evidence to the contrary from any respectable officer or soldier then with me, to the contrary.

Under the foregoing circumstances, I turned my command over to that excellent officer general Clinch, and left Florida for the Sabine frontier, with a deep conviction of the fact that there was no more war in Florida, unless it should be renewed by some quickless Indian or white chief, unwilling to break the disgrace of my having raised an army and marched not 300 miles, and put an end to the war, before a party-scribbling secretary, and his favorite general, with their French' books, could write a few dozen long letters—*preparing visionary plans of operation, according to the Napoleon tactics!!* (excellent for operations against troops of civilized nations—but fruitless for wilderness swamp, against savages,)—to blast the Florida frontier was bleeding!

I had the satisfaction to find, from the testimony of general Smith, and all other respectable officers with me, whose statements I have had an opportunity of obtaining (and which are at your service, if you think it proper to correct the article here referred to) that after I had left Florida, the Indians remained faithful to their promise to abstain from hostilities, for nearly three weeks—after they had obtained my promise that they should have peace—a promise which, according to the laws of war, I had no much right to make as if the president had been at my elbow and had expressly dictated to me the promise which I made them—inasmuch as I had beaten them, and forced them to sue for peace.

But I soon learned that it was not the *will and pleasure* of my friends at Washington that I should have the poor satisfaction of bringing the war to a close. On the contrary, it was *sworn* that "Gaines had acted with gross impropriety in daring to go from New Orleans to Florida without any orders;" and that "he shall be brought before a court, and his measures disapproved" and that "so to his whipping the Indians they were not half whipped"—and that "Scott shall go and give them a good whipping."

That whipping has cost this nation some twenty millions of dollars, with the lives of hundreds of gallant officers and men, volunteers, regulars, and militia—to my nothing of the disgrace of statesmen and military disbelieve, employed in planning splendid campaigns, impedument for those purposes, and to enable *brevet* secretaries to indulge in the work of anonymous essays—but leaving the Indians unwilling to stay whipped.

And now, Messrs. Editors, you are pleased to tell "a benighted world," that nothing could be more vain or illusive than the opinion, that had such and such measures been adopted or avoided, or had such and such officers been placed, or continued in command, the war would ere this have been at an end. And you also tell us that—" If the government had persisted in its exactions, and the Seminoles in their resistance, the war would *never* have ceased *until means* had been brought to bear more ample and efficacious than any which have heretofore been exhibited."

Means ample and efficacious—indeed! and are we to be told that the employment of 5,000 men in the scientific campaign of April 1836; and nearly an equal number in the following fall and winter, and subsequently for two years past,—together with twenty millions of dollars—did not constitute *means ample and efficacious*? and shall it be said, now that the war is *only rumored to be over*, that a miserable nation of Indians, consisting of little more than a hundred fighting men, or red men near us, would for ever maintain the attitude of defiance against the United States, without *more men and more money*? If so, the age of chivalry is indeed passed and gone from our country.

Be assured, Messrs. Editors, that Scott, Gaines, Clinch, Dade and his associates of Kentucky, or John Sevier, or Isaac Shelby, and their brother soldiers of Tennessee, with a tenth part of the money expended in Florida, would have been sufficiently "ample and efficacious" to have brought the war to a close in one tenth part of the time elapsed since its commencement: *provided always that the evil spirit of party, could be excluded from statesmen and officers concerned, directly or indirectly, in the management of the war.*

Yes, it was the evil spirit of party that dictated the course of measures which brought about the war. It was the evil spirit of party that combined against me three influential men, the worst of its votaries, and though of different parties all willing to combine against me, because they all feared me, and because I had rejected their efforts to make me a party man—It was the evil spirit of party which arrayed the ultra presses of all parties against me, endeavoring to place me without the pale of common justice. It is the same evil spirit of party which now prompts ultra party men to attempt to defeat the measures for the national defence which do not emanate from ultra party men. It is the evil spirit of party which leaves our country without railroads from the central states to the seaboard—with floating batteries, to be acted on by steam power, in the national defence for the protection of our inland frontier, against armies and fleets propelled by steam power. Correct this evil spirit of party, and our country will soon become invulnerable in war, and prosperous in peace. Correct this evil spirit of party, and my railroad and floating battery system of national defence, which proudly spurns above the pestilential atmosphere of the spirit of party, will save us from the annoyance of our neighboring Indians—a system of defence, the accomplishment of which, at an expense of but little more than three the amount expended in the Seminole war, will enable us to hold the attitude of proud defiance against the combined land and naval forces of the whole civilized world.

In conclusion, Messrs Editors, I take leave to tender you my acknowledgements for your efforts to console your readers, in the last paragraph of your article under consideration. You say:

"Happily for all parties, Major General Macomb, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, has at length effected a peace."

If this be true, I have great reason to mingle the expression of my gratification and thanksgiving, with that of those, who have long deplored the evils which attended and followed the renewal and long continuance of that afflictive war. But much as I must ever deprecate the lawless efforts of a few blind votaries of the spirit of party, to fetch from the brave soldiers and patriots, who have without more of uncommon necessaries of life, willingly consented to fly with me to the dreary theatre of the war, and place themselves between the savage foe and the suffering frontier of Florida, holding—his main army in check—still it was beaten and compelled to sue for peace; I cannot unite in the indecorous chaste reproaches, nor in the censures bestowed upon all the officers of the government and the army. With some three or four huge exceptions, often named by me, the officers and men, volunteers and regulars, have served with great fidelity and honor.

I freely give to my friends and enemies all the advantage they can derive from my signature,—which I uniformly attach to whatever I write,—holding myself always responsible, as a citizen and *soldier*, for all I say or write. EDMUND P. GAINES.

P. S. Editors who have at any time during the war, indulged in animadverting upon my conduct in Florida, are respectfully requested, as an act of common justice, to give the foregoing views a place in their papers. E. P. G.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival, at a late hour last night, of the steam packet *New York*, captain Wright, 46 hours from Galveston, we have Houston dates to the 7th inst.—Our Galveston papers did not come to hand. The news is not important.

The intelligence of the reception which colonel Bee met with at Mexico, had been received at Houston, and created considerable excitement in that community—though the Morning Star pronounces it precisely what had been anticipated by all who had reflected upon the matter.

Hon. Hanson Jones, late minister to this country, has been elected in the county of Brazoria to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death the honorable Wm. H. Wharton.

General James Pinckney Henderson was announced as a candidate for representative from Houston county.

The steamer Pontchartrain, which was heretofore noticed as having burst one of her boilers and put into Matagorda, is now in the charge of the sheriff of Matagorda, awaiting the orders of the government.

Another splendid steamer, the *Neptune*, 700 tons burthen having been purchased by a company for that purpose, is to be placed in the New Orleans and Galveston trade.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the recent removal of the troops from the western section of the country to the east. The frontier on the west is very thinly populated, and imminently exposed to attacks from hostile Indians.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Nine whigs are certainly elected to congress, being a gain of three since the last congressional contest, and a gain of one as compared with the present politics of the delegation. The locofocos have certainly succeeded in ten districts, and probably in one more. There is yet another district in which the result is unknown. It is a locofoco stronghold, but there are two administration candidates to one whig. It is therefore not impossible that the whig may have slipped in. At the worst the delegation will stand whigs 9 locos 12, which may almost be considered a whig triumph in a state hitherto so devotedly democratic.

As regards the hosts of delegates all is yet uncertain. The locofoco journals claim 61 administration members to 56 whigs and conservatives. Thirteen counties to be yet heard from, which last year elected 9 whigs and 6 locofocos The majority on *either side* will be exceedingly insignifi cant—probably not large enough to render certain any decided party measure.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

New-York, June 1, 1839.

Last night the GREAT WESTERN arrived in a passage of a few hours less than fourteen days, having sailed on the 18th. In my letter of yesterday, I announced the resignation of the British ministry. On the same day, the queen sent for the duke of Wellington, requesting him to appoint an administration.—This he declined, in consequence of ill health, and advanced age, but recommended that the seal for Sir Robert Peel, which was accordingly done, and he was authorised and instructed to appoint a cabinet. He immediately selected a ministry from the leaders of his own party, such as Mr. Goulburn, Sir James Graham, and others. His political powers were unlimited. But after consultation, he demanded of the queen the further authority of removing, or causing to be removed, the *ladies* of her household, and among others, designated the "marchioness of *Normanby*, and the duchess of *Sutherland*. To this demand her majesty demurred.

Two opposite reasons are assigned for this demand on the part of Sir Robert

First. That as the husbands of these ladies were among the leaders of the late ministry, it was not proper that their wives should be satisfied this near to the queen. The other reasons stated by Sir Robert's opponents, for this demand is, that knowing, as he did, that he could not carry on the government, parliament being against him, he sought the outbreak, for the purpose of getting rid of the responsibility.

Her majesty, immediately after this conference with Peel, sent for lord Melbourne and his colleagues, who advised her to resist the demand, offer it unanimously, to return to their former stations, if it should be the pleasure of the queen. Whereupon the immediately dismissed Peel and his colleagues, and re-instated Melbourne and his colleagues. Parliament was then prorogued until the 27th instant.

It is said, that the radicals have proposed, to support the ministry provided the ministers will take up and adopt certain progressive measures of reform. Lord John Russell is opposed to this proposition, and it is therefore thought, that he will retire from the cabinet.

O Consoli, by many, is considered as in the market. Nevertheless, it is thought that the money of which he has plundered the Irish poor, by penny contributions, he is yet without fortune, and has several destitute sons. Whether they or any other party, will consider him worth buying, by a permanent provision for himself and family, is problematical, and the penny trade must wise out.

The money market, for the week preceding the sailing of the Great Western, was gradually growing worse. On the 16th, the bank had raised the rate of interest from 3½ to 5 per cent. To this policy they were driven by a reduction of their bullion, and the continued drain upon their vaults. Importations of specie were hoped and expected from Mexico, &c.—Every description of American securities were on the decline. The large importation of these securities into England, by the Great Western, on her last trip, was sensibly affecting the market.

The largest sales of American stocks for the week, were five per cent. sterling bonds of the Citizens' bank of New-Orleans, which are quoted at 92 to 94.

Of cotton it is painful for me to speak. "I have, as you well know, entertained apprehensions, that the bank of England would be driven to that point, at which it has now arrived, and which could not fail to affect American stocks and cottons. There had been a fall in the prices, of *full half a cent*, and a further decline was looked for. The consumption had evidently diminished.

The stock on hand at Liverpool, on the 10th of May, 1838, was.....313,000 bales.
Do. do. 10th May, 1839,.....303,000 bales

—The importation into Liverpool, during the present year, was 313,000 bales less than last year. The effect of these advices upon cotton in the market is not yet known, but they must prove injurious.

Fancy stocks in general, in Wall street to-day, have fallen from ½ to 2 per cent. United States bank remaining at 154 to 56.

From Havre, the advices are not more promising for cotton. The market was exceedingly gloomy. The stock on hand was about 100,000 bales.

The French king has, at length patched up a ministry, with Soult as secretary of foreign affairs, and Passy, as minister of finance.

THE EXAMINER.

We are requested to state that the steamer *Sonora*, captain Hutchings, is now upon the lake, and will ply during the season to and from Pascagoula, touching at all intermediate watering places, and allowing ample time for disembarking baggage and freight. She is of light draught and will at all times be enabled to run into Biloxi.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—The May number of this sterling periodical has been received. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at Mr. RATHBUN's, at the Merchants' Exchange.

JAMES SHEPPARD, No. 2, from the pen of Ainsworth, and NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, No. 13, by Boz, are on our table. The interest indicated in the first number of Jack Sheppard is sustained in the second. And for Nickleby, it requires no recommendation. The author's name is a sufficient eulogy.

[PRINTED ON EXTRA OF YESTERDAY.]

Arrival of the Great Western—Ten days later from Europe.

TORY MINISTRY FORMED AND DISBANDED—OLD MINISTRY RESTORED—RIOT IN PARIS.

We hasten to lay before our readers the interesting and important European intelligence, brought by the *Great Western*, which arrived at New-York, at one o'clock, a. m., on the morning of the 1st inst, in little more than 13 days from Bristol.

It will be seen that in England the old cabinet has been re-instated in office. Sir Robert Peel had been, in the first instance, ordered by the queen, to form a new ministry, but found it impossible to form one which had any prospect of obtaining the confidence of the people. Much excitement prevailed throughout England.

In France popular commotions were becoming serious. The king had appointed a new ministry to supersede the one named *ad interim*.

The cotton market at Liverpool, on the 17th May, was dull, but prices had not receded from those of the previous week.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at the New York quarantine ground on Friday night at 11 o'clock, having made her passage from Bristol in the very short space of thirteen days and eight hours! The London and Liverpool papers are to the 17th May, and Bristol to the 18th, all inclusive. It will be seen, from the extracts published below, that the British ministry, the news of whose resignation is mentioned above, has been reinstated in their former offices, and that the reins of government are again in the hands of Lord Melbourne. Sir Robert Peel had been delegated by the queen to form a ton ministry, and the names of the members of the new ministry had been already announced unofficially in the London papers, when difficulties arose in reference to the female part of the queen's household, and put an end to any further arrangement. Lord Melbourne was again sent for by the queen, and the former whig ministry resumed office.

The following history of the ministerial difficulties and changes is given in the Commercial Advertiser:

On Tuesday the 7th of May the whigs resigned as our readers know, and both houses adjourned to Friday. The queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when lord Cottenham and Melbourne definitively announced to her that the whig ministry was extinct—affected even to tears. Her majesty wished to send for lord Normanby, and entrust to him the formation of a new cabinet; but lord Melbourne honestly advised her to call in the duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands.

The duke waited upon the queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the house of commons. On Wednesday, therefore, Sir Robert was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, receiving of course, *carte blanche* for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday the cabinet was constructed as follows:

Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary, Sir James Graham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post of Friday.

But on Thursday night the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual causes of this event are different related by the whig and tory papers—the former indulging that sir Robert, with an extent of sarcasm that was scarcely courteous and certainly not prudent demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing her majesty's household; and that the Queen indignant refused compliance with this demand, saying, "I would rather have resigned to the level of my station, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood."

The Tory Journals, on the other hand, say that the demand of Sir Robert Peel was only for such a proportionate change in the household appointments as would give evidence to the country that the minister enjoyed her majesty's confidence, and that parties who had ceased to be responsible could no longer exercise an influence upon the royal mind. The Times gives the names of the ladies whose removal was considered by Sir Robert indispensable; namely, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess or Burlington, both sisters to Lord Morpeth, Lady Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Normanby.

Be this, as it may, however, both parties insisted, and Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lords Melbourne and John Russell to their posts.

The papers as may be supposed, abound with rumors of approaching national changes.

That lord Durham will come to Paris I think not very improbable, as his quarrel with the court seems to be made up, for we observe that he was present at the queen's first state ball for the season, on the evening of the 10th.

The Duke of England, on the 16th passed a resolution that the rate of interest from that day should be five per cent.

Among the passengers in the Great Western, we notice John Van Buren, son of the president, George Parish, Esq. and Major Denny, of the British army, bearer of despatches.

Fourteen or fifteen vessels were lost in the ice near Donnesmen, on the 25th of April. The crews of ten of them were saved—the others perished.

THE CHARTISTS.

We regret to say that the ministerial changes were followed in various parts of the kingdom by tumults and riots, attended in some instances with bloodshed. In Birmingham and Manchester things assumed a very threatening appearance, and it was reported that serious riots had broken out there, as well as in the Staffordshire potteries. These reports were however incorrect as to the two great towns, but at the potteries there were violent commotions, lasting three or four days, and compelling a resort to the most decided measures. The cavalry and yeomanry were called out and finally succeeded in repressing the disorder, but not until they had been obliged to fire upon them several times, wounding a number of persons.

Eighteen of the rioters were taken and conveyed to a place of safety. One letter says that the troops were firing intermitently, during the night.

Considerable numbers of the agitators had been assisted in London and other places—mostly leaders. Among the arrests we notice that of one Vincent, who has acted a very active part in fomenting the disturbances at various places.

In London on the night of the 10th, thirteen of the chartists were arrested, after some resistance. They were in conclave—six of them armed with formidable pikes.

Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition had been sent off from the tower, for the use of the military in various parts of the kingdom where the Chartists had assembled in large numbers—especially in Monmouthshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Wales.

The London Courier states that in the riot at Lane End (the potteries) three of the rioters were killed and forty wounded.

RIOT IN PARIS.

In France, the insurrection of Paris seems to have been one of little root or vigor, and to have been immediately quelled—though with possession of the barricades and National Guards. The plot was got up by the Société des Familles, a continuation or offshoot of the Société des Amis du Peuple. Whether true or not, government has received information that M. M. Blanqui, Barbès, Lamennais, Martin, Barbès, Barbès were the chiefs and commanders of the different sections which took the field. The last mentioned individual was made prisoner while lying dangerously wounded behind a barricade, and conveyed to the hospital St. Louis, whether he will, if his state permit, be moved to the Conciergerie.

The particulars of the revolt may be thus stated at 1: On Sunday afternoon, 12th, about 300 men, in smock frocks and leather caps, broke into Lepage's gun manufactory, where they obtained about 150 fowling pieces. Separating into detachments, they forced the military posts at the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Place du Chatelet. Thence they proceeded to the Police Department, where, it seems, intelligence had been received of the intended outbreak, and preparations were made for defence. The insurgents, on their appearance, were fired upon, and they immediately retreated upon the Hotel de Ville, still held by their comrades. Barricades of omnibuses and other carts were hastily raised in the Place de Grève, from behind which, when the troops advanced, a vigorous fire was made by the insurgents, killing some of the military. The fidelity, however, of the troops and guards, and the want of all support from the populace disconcerted the revolters—after retreating from street to street, and barrier to barrier, they were dispersed with much loss.

Some desultory outrages occurred next day in the streets—but upon the whole, it a matter seems to have been one of mere mobbism, without any revolutionary tendency or connection. The insurrection failed, however, was the formation of a cabinet in France. On the next day, Monday the 13th, the ministry was formed, and announced in the Moniteur, as follows:

Marshal Soult—President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel—Minister of the Interior.
M. Cunin Gridaine—Minister of Commerce.
Lieut. General Schneider—Minister of War.
M. Villemaine, Peer of France—Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Teste—Minister of Justice.
M. Passy—Minister of Finance.
M. Duperre—Minister of Marine.
M. Dufaure—Minister of Public Works.

The following appointments in the French Ministry—in addition to those forming the cabinet proper, and mentioned above—had been made.

By other ordinances the duke de Montebello, late minister for foreign affairs, is named ambassador to Naples. M. Girod (de l'Ain,) late minister of justice, assumes his former post in the council of state. General Cubieres (late minister of war) resumes his post as director of the war department, and minister of admiralty. M. Gauthier, (late minister of finance,) is once more the deputy governor of the bank of France.

The disturbed state of public affairs in Europe, the continued curtailments by the bank of England, the low price of cotton, the stagnation in the demand for manufactured goods, and the mischievous spirit of the Chartists, in England, combine to render the commercial news by the Great Western rather gloomy.

We are favored by a friend with the following extract from a private letter, dated

Paris, May 14, 1839.

We have had a little flourish here, the particulars of which you will see in some of the journals.

The new ministry, with Marshal Soult at the head, will no doubt be strong and popular. M. Thiers is left out, and his friends will endeavor to elect him President of the chamber. Perhaps M. Dupin may be the candidate of the conservative party. I now think the government of Louis Philippe stronger than ever.—Paris is perfectly tranquil, and I cannot learn that a single respectable person was concerned in the late affair.

When the disorganizers found that the pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique would not assist them, but on the contrary fired at and kill d two of the of their party, they dispersed, and have not a sou to a mobled.—The National Guard and troops of the line, to a man, showed a firm, vigorous and fitly ally ships ition to the government. The King, accompanied by his five sons reviewed the troops last evening.

The duke o Bassano died at Paris on the 13th of May.

SPAIN.

I cannot not fling 31 men sufficient to oppose 16,000, has sent our reinforcements. The Carlist Cura Zaso fell upon Esparanero's rear, and took at One 50 men and 14 horses.

The Christino who were under Rotoja Barnas, were taken to Santander and Burgos, to as a 1 in number, the surrounding villages. Several of them have died. We are much incensed with the adventure which a Carlist met within the 2 of this month. Disguised as a peasant he went into a Christino house at Sainsedor, saying that he was unfortunate, that he had had nothing to eat, that he had fled from Bilmar, which had been taken by Esparero, and all the inhabitants had been put to the sword. Astonished by the Carlist. He answered all questions with sang froid, and succeeded in deceiving his hearers, who made a collection for him in returns for his good news.

The authorities send off despatches, and a vessel is gone with the news to St. Sebastian, under cover, to the Consul at Bayonne, who communicated it to the order Prefect, M. Johart Hanaut, who was a member two years past. The following day, when the news was discovered to be a hoax, the poor man was sought for every where, but had decamped with his collection of fifty francs.

It seems to be known whether M. Johart Hanaut, under Prefect of Bayonne, has made public the news of Esparero's occasion of Ramales—The new would sounds reasonable all his information. This is a very high honor, and Santander, 10th May.

The Prince Felix Lichnowski has succeeded in deceiving the French police and the telegraph. He has retired to Spain, and has gone to the Royal quarters of Charles V.

We are favored with the following letter from a commercial house in this city which we give place to with pleasure.

Liverpool, May 18th, 1839.

Dear sirs—Without any of your favors to acknowledge, we beg to refer you to the annexed circular, by which you will perceive that our market remains in the same depressed state as was by us reported the eight preceding post, during which period the trade have had taken an average more than 3000 bales per week. The decline since the Western's last departure, in March, is 14 per lb. None of our importers have submitted to it, nor would any of them have sold or even presented any part of their stock for sale without producing a market, and much greater decline. We owe our present position exclusively to the speculators, who have forced sales and brought us down to where we are. There is evidently a combination in the manufacturing districts aided by the papers in the interest of the trade to break down our market, and put an end to what they call a senseless cotton monopoly in this place and in America. We hope the advices you have hitherto and will now receive, will have the effect of keeping back in your ports a large quantity of cotton, for our stock is very large and has been very heavy, in spite of the small import, and any accession to it will only decrease the ability of our holders to bear with what they have. We think it as much the duty, as it is certainly the interest of your banks, and individuals to lend a hand to the accomplishment of that object. And if your crop does not exceed 1,450,000 bales, there seems to be risk in it, as it is merely a matter of time; and our limited supplies must have an effect sooner or later. The bank of England has put up the rate of discount to 5 per cent. yesterday, and money is tight. We confidently look for a further rise long, and shall be most happy to be able to announce to you a state of things different from what we have had to advise you for some time.

We remain, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
PRESTON, PARKER & Co.

Don José Maria Montoya, minister from Mexico to the court of Rome, went out in the Liverpool packet ship Columbus, with dispatches for the court of Rome, on the 1st.

PASSENGERS IN THE CHARLES CARROLL.—Mrs. B. Chevalier and children, Mr. Dumonsier, lady and children of New Orleans, were passengers in the packet Charles Carroll, from New York to Havre, on the first.

☞ SIGNORA AMERICA VESPUCCI.—This distinguished lady arrived at St Louis on the 28th ultimo. She intended remaining in that city a few days, and proceeding thence upon a tour through the western states.

STATE TREASURER *pro tem.*—Governor McNutt has appointed Samuel Cates, Esq. treasurer of the state vice Silas Brown, Esq. deceased.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Bloche, at 29 Conti street, at 10 A M—Cordials.

By J. A. Beard, on Canal street, near the Levee, at 10½ A M—Soap, Paints, Wines, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 11, 1839.

By the Express Mail yesterday we have slips from New-York to the 1st instant. The steam-ship Great Western had arrived at that port in thirteen days and a half from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 18th May. Her dates are from Liverpool and London to the 17th, and Paris and Havre to the 16th May. The most interesting items from the Liverpool and London papers relating to the markets, will be found under the proper heads. All the statements we have received fully confirm the accounts brought by the "Sylphon," of the depressed state of the cotton market. The money market, in London, was very tight. So much to a heavy amount had been crowded on the market, in order to raise money; and interest at as high rate as 7 ⅌ cent. had been paid. These remarks are particularly applicable to American stocks, which had declined some weeks previous to the nominal rates for Louisiana, Baring's 1844, etc., 82@83, sellers;—Indiana Bonds, 94@95.

In the manufacturing districts of England the extremely dull state of the markets, and the limited demand for cotton, continues without abatement. The decline in cotton in the Liverpool market is about ¼d from the highest point to the prices of February last. During the week ending on the 17th, American descriptions had experienced little change in prices, but the market was very dull, the total sales being only 7980 bales. Large holders were generally withdrawing their stocks.

In the New-York market this news is considered quite unfavorable, and although the forebodings were of evil, the facts exceeded the general anticipations. As a proof of this, stocks fell immediately 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The papers represent the market as a perfect stand. The following is all we have been able to glean under the head of cotton.—"There is a perfect pause in the market. The news has induced buyers to withdraw, and sellers cannot press the market unless at considerable reduction."

In this market we are at a stand. The aspect looks gloomy indeed, but it is impossible at this moment to give any plausible conjecture as to the result. We heard of no sales yesterday, and we have no prices to quote.

Our market generally seems to sympathize in the gloom so evidently cast over the cotton market, and a spirit of dullness and languidly holds uninterrupted sway.

FLOUR.—We note a sale of 400 bbls yesterday, delivered on shipboard at $5 25, and were informed it was sold offered at a small decline from that price. We now place our quotations at $5 50, and the market dull.

CORN has arrived freely of late, and we cannot quote higher than at more than 60@65c

PROVISIONS very dull at the last prices.

TOBACCO.—Sales were made yesterday morning of 200 hhds, at 4@6½ for crossed—11@12 for seconds—and 13@14 for firms. Holders are firm, and for small lots are asking a slight advance on our quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES with at change.

BAGGING AND ROPE are held at 8@9c for bagging, and 20@10 for rope.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, June 1.

20	shares United States Bank	110
66	do do	110½
35	do do New-Orleans City Bank	94
30	do do	93
25	shares Mechanics' Bank	93
25	shares Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati	94
10	do Vicksburg Bank	94
10	do do	94
10	do Illinois Bank	94

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

62 share United States Bank.....129

NEW-YORK MARKET, JUNE 1.—Coffee. We notice a brisk demand both for home use and exportation, with an advance in prices, particularly on the green clear descriptions. The sales for the last three days amount to 3000 bags, for the Philadelphia market, in terms not transpired; 10@12½@ 10 in parcels, at 8½@11½, including some common at 8½@9 ⅌ cent. Sugars. Sales of 300 hhds Cuba, at 6½@7½ ⅌ cent. Molasses. Sales of 100 hhds Cuba, at 27c, on the usual credit; also, about 600 ⅌ Domingo at 18@20c. cash.

Cotton. In consequence of the receipt of daily subsequent advices from Liverpool and Havre, our market has been depressed, and it is with difficulty that a sale can be effected, there was a decline of 1@1½c. Yesterday there were only a few bales sold; many holders however are not offering, expecting a better state of things yet to come. The sales of the week 1350 bales, of which 700 New Orleans were sold 14@16, including a few bales very fine at 17c, the highest price yesterday 16@17c—Alabama 14@15c—Mobile 14@15c—Texas, 13@14c.

Flour. All hands are dull, the supplies continue large and the market tends downward. Genesee, or common and fair brands, sells at 6⅞. Ohio 6⅞—Georgetown, and Baltimore Howard street 6⅞@7. Richmond city 7.

Grain.—The last sale of wheat was at 6@6½ but the decline in flour has depressed the article, and buyers offer but 6@6½ for good Southern Virginia, or Ohio.

Rice.—A slight improvement in price.

Provisions.—Prices have declined on pork of all kinds, and we quote mess at 22@22½, for western, and prime 16@17. Beef 12@13 for mess, and 6@11 for prime. Bacon 11@12. Hams 12@13. Lard 11@12.

Sugars.—There is a fair demand from the trade, and most of the Brown sugars have been taken from the wharves at full prices. We quote Porto Rico 7½@8½ ⅌ cent. Cuba 8@ 9½—brown Havana, 6@8—and white at 11@12½. 4 mos

Tobacco.—The private transactions of the week have been very trifling, and we can only quote the nominal rates.

Exchange.—On England, 9½—France, 5 12½.

BOSTON MARKET, JUNE 1.—Coffee.—The transactions are light, and we have to note the sale of 500 bags Java, at 9c, on a recent importation. 11½; 300,000 bags St Domingo 10½@11c, and Porto Rico in a small parcel, on the usual credit at 9c. Sugar—Holders are firm, and the market is quiet, at 6@7c for brown.

Molasses.—The sales of cotton this week have been limited to small parcels to supply immediate wants, at the recent current rates. A few hundred bales were taken last week for exportation.

Cordials.—Spirits are dull, with a tendency downward.—Some sales have been made at 40c ⅌ ⅌ for Boston manufactured.

Fish.—20 boxes Magdalene herrings, sealed, sold for the ⅌ bbl