NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BELLEVUE MAGNE & CO.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS

WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 31, 1839

THE CONSERVATIVES

[illegible]

By the arrival of the barque Clarion, from Havana we have received our files of papers of that city to the [illegible] instant. They contain no news of importance.

Sugar Market. A vessel from Havana brings the distressing intelligence that as a Spanish coasting vessel, loaded with negroes, was on her passage from Havana to Trinidad de Cuba, about the 6th inst. the negroes mutinied and murdered all the officers and crew of the vessel, together with twenty-six white passengers, men, women and children. It is stated that the negroes were incited to the commission of this barbarous act by the steward, who, from some cause had become mistrustful of the passengers. A vessel of war has been sent from Havana in search of the vessel.

The following letter will be found to contain information of interest to the general reader. It is from the son of a gentleman with whom we conversant with the *on dits* of the city of Gotham.

New York, July 13th, 1839.

A quiet city is this same Gotham—nor does one lie, [illegible] notoriety to the eccentricities of the people, [illegible] more you see of them the more singular do they appear. Here is one man to my knowledge not worth a single brass button, who is endeavoring to get up a bank with a capital of six millions of dollars, and yonder stands a genius worth millions who would not pay six pence to bury his father.

A mad mania a monthly and breaks. Two others discover precisely the reason why he broke, and they at once start two other monthlies. These give up the ghost, and some others supply their places. Well there is nothing like enterprize and industry after all. The more the merrier. These literary speculators have at last worked out some benefit—that of paying authors. It has heretofore been considered quite a privilege to be allowed to write for a paper. The tables are turned and the publisher considers the favor conferred on himself, when he buys an article at a fair price.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, we have all sorts of fun going on—the best answers the purpose for bringing out the genius. At the Bowery we have a lazing fellow who fights with a tiger (leopard) that has a tech's and no claws, and drives across the stage a man which is mutilated in the same cruel manner—This man pretends to sleep among a host of furious wild animals, and they are unfortunately all toothless and all clawless. I do not pretend to assert that Mr Carter or Mr. Hamblin sent these poor beasts to the dentist, but such is certainly their condition. Unfortunate individuals! perhaps they are toothless from age, or perhaps *ennui*, they never had any teeth. I think back over Goldsmith and some of the emperors any wild tigers and lions which never have a tooth.

At the same establishment, another man jumps a horse over a turn-pike gate which is made of pasteboard and flies open when the horses knees are pushed against it. Extraordinary animal! What would such an astonishing creature be worth at the south.

At the Park, Madam Lecompte is exciting curiosity by the display of her singular agility. Her brother Martin don't jump so high, and consequently don't show so much of his agility.

The National is being refitted, enlarged and recorrected. It will be a splendid affair when it is opened.

Niblo's Garden is doing a fine business. Burton is there, and the vaudevilles are much encouraged—The Ravels are also playing at Niblos. On the 4th 10000 persons visited his garden, and nearly 12,000 passed into Castle Garden.

The usual number of accidents came off on the fourth, and several unintentional murders were committed.

The president's tour has been marked by the strongest symptoms of locofocoism and all kinds of democratic humbugery. Unfortunately the immortal Wright is about to leave us for parts unknown, and before the arrival of his excellency, or she would doubtless have delivered the welcoming address. Never was a president received with so much coldness, and had the people been going to Mr. Van Buren's funeral, they would hardly have looked more serious and melancholy.

The letter of Mr. Webster declining to be considered a candidate for the presidency at the next election had a wonderful effect upon Martin. It was read to him in the evening, and he went to bed supperless that night. He refused even half a dozen oysters. The next morning he looked much paler than usual, and talked of recommending some alterations to congress relative to the sub treasury, by which he thought the measure might pass. Poor man, he is too late in the day. Repentance can avail him nothing now. The same letter produced a most excellent feeling here among the whigs—instead of talking of three candidates and the available man, as heretofore, all were in favor of Henry Clay, the man of the people. The measures of Mr. Clay have never been marked by favor to one state or one section of the country, but with the good of the whole land. He has nothing selfish in his composition—all generous, all noble, he thinks only of the good of the whole. He has brought forward, advocated and carried more beneficial measures than any other man now living. His genius looks beyond the day, and at a glance comprises the action of ages, and comprehends the effects for centuries to come. Such a man is Henry Clay, and such a man *should* be president of the United States. We have had enough of the mushrooms of an hour—we require a man capable of advising schemes for future ages to admire, and of having plans to secure the glory of our revolution and their permanent perpetuation of our noble institutions—We are heartily sick of the president of a party, and must have a president of the people.

There has been some talk of Gen. Scott for the presidency. Scott is as noble fellow as ever drew the breath of life, and as much as I deprecate the idea of a military president, I should apprehend no danger from him; yet I know that he will never consent to run in opposition to Henry Clay, neither would he consent that Clay should be withdrawn to give him an opportunity of taking his place. The Scott men are beginning to see their error, and are coming out warmly for Clay—Hurra of the west is the man, and we can and *will* make him make president.

Our spring trade is entirely over. It has been good, and the western and southern merchants have paid up handsomely.

Colman's Literary Miscellany is the title of a new monthly, which made its appearance on the 1st inst—It is after the style of Bentley, and is filled with excellent articles.

The Knickerbocker for this month contains an admirable article by Washington Irvin, called, "The Employer and Employed."

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine is the title of another new monthly. It contains a variety of most excellent articles useful in the counting house, and some choice articles upon commercial matters in general. One by a son of our old president, John Q. Adams. The work is well got up, and cannot fail to receive an extensive patronage amongst those for whose particular benefit it is compiled.

Saunders has just published the first number of the Monthly Literary Chronicle, which is filled with only tolerable articles. It wants *dash*.

The Literary Gazette stops this week. Of course all cannot be supported, where there are so many.

The British Queen is expected daily.

Exchange on England ranged yesterday at 9½ a 10½ per cent. Some specie was shipped. A bad symptom, but what can we expect under the ruinous policy of present rulers? Perish commerce, perish credit, so the city and the country seem determined to carry it out in its full perfection.

NAVAL.

The United States sloop of war WARREN, Wm. A. Spencer, esq., commander, arrived at Pensacola, on the 14th, from a cruise down the gulf, last from Matamoras. On the morning that the *Warren* took her departure from Tampico, the U. S. ship Erie, was seen standing in for the anchorage ground.

☞ Some of the most distinguished men in our country have been within a few months past, stricken to the tomb. The "unstatute archer" has aimed his shafts particularly at the judiciary. Judges Colcock, Bay and Desausure, of South Carolina, and judge Clayton of Georgia, have been removed from existence during the past six months.

GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.—The dedication of this cemetery in Baltimore, for the purposes of sepulture, took place on the 13th instant. The ceremonies on the occasion are described as solemn and impressive. Mr KENNEDY a member of the Maryland congressional delegation, delivered a highly feeling and eloquent address.

A sailor, named Andrew J. Remsen, belonging to the U S ship North Carolina at New York, was lately killed in an affray at a boarding house in that city. The perpetrator of the act, a man named Taft,

The following is a description of the interesting animal lately brought to this country by Dr. Goheen, and now being exhibited in the northern cities. This specimen of the ourang outang is pronounced to be the most sagacious, as well as the nearest in its resemblance to the human species, of any ever exhibited in America.

From Africa's Luminary.

THE OURANG OUTANG.

We have seen several animals of the above class in this and in other countries, but never saw nor even heard of one to compare with the female ourang outang now in the possession of Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, and to be seen at our mission premises.

Jenny, (for so the doctor calls her,) was obtained by him about five months ago, from a gentleman of this town, who had purchased her from a native, a few months previously.

She is four years old, and measures two feet four inches in height, being as well proportioned, and as much like the human species in the formation of the different parts of the body, as any of the same class of animals of which we have any record. She wastaken quite young by some native Africans, and was clinging to the abdomen of her mother when the latter was killed by them. Her teeth are regular and perfect.—She has four incisors, and two canine, and six molars, in each jaw, and presents the exact appearance of a human face and head.

The length of time she has been in a domesticated state, and particularly the last five months, have served to develope the astonishing degree of sagacity—approaching almost to reason, with which her species are furnished by the great creator of man and brute. It is no small source of amusement to us, and quite a relaxation from the constant routine of business and care, to take a peep at Jenny occasionally, see her go through her various exercises, all of which are most obediently performed at the bidding of her master, and mark her diverting powers of imitation. She is chained by the neck to a piece of wood driven in the ground, the end of which is about eight inches long and square face. A line just high enough to admit of her grasping it by a slight spring upward, is fastened by one end to the back wall of the kitchen, and by the other to a fine orange tree which shades the spot. Jenny's movements on this tight rope are truly diverting. She not only suspends with ease by either hand or either foot—for her feet are well adapted to all the purposes for which the hand is used—but walks in an erect position on the rope, balancing herself with exact precision by the use of her long arms. When in good humor, (which, by the way, is not always the case, for she, too, gets into fits of passion, and requires the rod of correction,) Jenny performs some exquisite feats of agility, swinging from side to side; supporting herself by one limb, then by another; lying down on the line, arms and legs suspended; making somersets; and in every possible manner showing the great activity and quickness of movement peculiar to her race.

Her attempts to open the lock by which her chain is secured, when her master designs to treat her with a ride among the fruit trees in the garden, and the privilege of picking a sourop, papaw, or orange, are remarkable. Jenny takes the key from the hand of the doctor, sits down on the log of wood, and very patiently tries to insert it into the hole in the padlock—After repeated failures, all most patiently endured, she succeeds; the key is inserted, but to turn it around so as to start the spring is too much for her, and she has to be indulged with some assistance.

Nothing escapes her among the persons in employ at the mission house, and every thing is imitated so exactly that our risibles are severely taxed, as for instance, Jenny concludes she ought to do something towards the washerwoman's department; and if she can only be indulged with a tub of water and a piece of rag, she rubs, shakes, squeezes, wrings, with all the intense application of a first rate laundress. Imitative faculty is equally observable. Jenny uses her knife and fork and spoon, and if the latter be held awkwardly, her master demands it from her, orders the hand to be turned, which she obeys and receives the lesson of the spoon between her fingers and thumb with no inconsiderable aish grace. Observing the boy of the house cleaning the knives and forks by rubbing them on the board, Jenny concludes that her spoon ought to receive the same attention, and so gets a stone, and commences a series of rubbing by no means calculated to give a very fine polish. Observing the carpenters at work not long ago, she found a nail, obtained a piece of board, and with a small stone for a hammer, began to drive in the nail as fairly as any young apprentice to the trade.

But the most amusing scene is to witness the effect of music on her nerves and passions. We sometimes indulge her with a visit in the mission house, take up an accordion and play her a tune. The excitement, the transport she is thrown into, and her various gestures and movements, are astonishing. She jumps up and down on all fours for a while, then springs into a chair and has a caper, and sometimes mounts on the back of the chair, giving all the evidence of being perfectly charmed. Should Jenny ever visit the United States, we apprehend she will afford a fund of amusement for thousands of the curious.

FORTUNATE ROGUE.—Capt. Dwight, of the brig Emma, which arrived at Portsmouth from New-Orleans, on the 26th ult., reports that about the 16th ult. about 25 miles from land, he picked up a boat with a man in it, who says his name is Francis Martin, that he lives on lot No. 1, about 10 miles above Fort Jackson, near the Grand (or Big) Prairie, on the Mississippi river, following the fishing business, and supplying the plantations, &c. and that he is by birth a French man and about sixty-eight years of age. He says that his wife lay dead and he was on his way down the river to get sand to make a grave over her, when he drifted (or was blown) off out of sight of land, and could not get back. Captain Dwight states that when picked up he was entirely unconscious that he was lying under the sail, and not aware that any vessel was near him, and was only aroused by hallooing, probably would not long have survived; had been four days absent from home. There was some money on board his boat, but no water, and he had drank salt water. Capt. D. says he endeavored to speak some vessel bound to New-Orleans, or that way, to put him on board, but had not been able. He is now nearly well and anxious to obtain a passage to New-Orleans.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

[From the Washington Globe.]

The following information is from returns made to the post office department, and has been politely handed to us for publication.

Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals published in the United States, 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	26
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts (at Boston, 65)	134
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York (at New York city, 71)	274
New Jersey,	20
Maryland (at Baltimore, 20)	59
Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia, 71)	253
Delaware,	3
District Columbia (at Washington, 11)	16
Virginia (at Richmond, 10)	59
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Alabama,	36
Mississippi,	36
Louisiana (at New Orleans 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio (at Cincinnati, 27)	164
Michigan,	31
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Iowa Territory,	3
Indiana,	69
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	35
Total,	1555

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued monthly, quarterly, and semi-annually, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French and one in the Spanish. Several of the Louisiana papers are printed in French and English.

PRENTICIANA.

☞ The Eastern Democrat compares the assault of Dr. Duncan last winter upon the whig party to "a flash of lightning." We are not aware that the Dr. resembles lightning in any respect save that he travels zig zag.

The democracy is up.—*Philad. Inquirer.*
Up what! Salt River!

The sub-treasury bill declares, that public thieves shall be punished as severely as a man who goes into his neighbor's house and steals twenty dollars out of his trunk.—*Robert Dale Owen.*

And, pray, Mr. Owen, how do the locofocos in your state punish a man, who "steals twenty dollars out of a trunk?" In Mississippi they doom him to be elected to the senate of the United States!

☞ Mr. Spring, of the Eastern Democrat, exclaims—"when will the whigs learn common sense?"—We think, if they ever learnt it, they will learn it *before Spring.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY

By Hewlett & Cenas, at the warehouse of Messrs. Prescott, Jones & Co, Gravier street, at 11 o'clock, a. m.—damaged tobacco.

By J. A. Beard, at No. 59 Common street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.—patent weighing machines and scales.

BY THE SHERIFF:

At the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, M.—two lots of ground in suburb Lacourse.

At the same time and place—four lots of ground in suburb Washington.

At the same time and place—three lots of ground situated in the rear of the city.

At the same time and place—two separate half squares of ground situated in suburb Livaudais.

At the Customhouse stores, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—a lot of railroad iron.

LATEST DATES.

New York	July 11	London	June 14
Boston	July 13	Liverpool	June 14
Philadelphia	July 12	Paris	June 12
Washington	July 1	Havre	June 13
Baltimore	July 12	Bordeaux	June 1
Charleston	July 15	Marseilles	June 20
Havana	July 11	Tampico	June 6
Honduras	June 27	Vera Cruz	June 3

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 31, 1839.

COTTON—The sale of cotton since our weekly review of Saturday last amount to about 2000 bales, of which 1082 were a mixed lot of Louisiana and Mississippi, on account of the Union Bank of Mississippi, the particulars of which sale have not been made public. 340 bales Mississippi were sold at 11c, and the remainder of the week's transactions are comprised in small lots. The stock held by the Union Bank now amounts to about 3000 bales, beside which there is standing to be only about 2700 or 3000 bales held by first hands, on sale in the market. In the above sales we may quote Louisiana and Mississippi at 11½c, and fully fair, 12c.

TOBACCO—There were some heavy transactions in the tobacco market yesterday, but we were unable to learn the particulars of the sales. The stock of tobacco for sale is very much reduced, and is not estimated at more than 800 hhds. The prices are 13 to 14 for fines, 10½ at 11½ for seconds, and 7 at 9 for crossed.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES continue in limited demand and without change in prices. Sugar 5 a 6½, according to quality. Molasses 28 a 32 cts.

BAGGING AND ROPE are in moderate demand at 24 a 26 for bagging, and 9 a 10 for rope.

PROVISIONS—All kinds of provisions are yet very dull. We quote—mess pork 17½ a 18; prime do 16½ a 17; MO 15½ a 16; PO 15 a 16; hams 9 a 10; lard 9 a 10c.

WHISKEY—We observe some retail sales of rectified whiskey at 27 a 28 from store. But little doing.

CORN—The market is dull and sales limited. We note a sale on the levee of 300 sacks best quality of shelled corn at 50 cts.

FLOUR—There are large quantities of flour held in store, but there is very little arriving, thereby causing a reduction of the stock of fresh flour in the market. Holders have advanced the prices and sales of small lots were made yesterday at 5.50, at which rate the market may be quoted firm. There are no large sales making.

EXPORTS.

Mobile—Per sloop Sassy Jack—140 sacks corn, 80 bbls beans, 10 do pork.

Louisville—Per steamboat A Porter—31 crates 6 hhds earthenware (foreign sales.)

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Gen Harrison from Charlottesville, 25 cords wood, 40 bbls flour, 1 bbl hides, 1 do tallow, 1 do do whiskey, 1 do do peaches, 1 do do apples, 1 do do cheese, 1 do do butter, 1 do do Carolina potatoes, 1 do do Irish potatoes, 1 do do onions, 1 do do beans, 1 do do corn meal, 1 do do Indian meal, 1 do do corn, 1 do do oats, 1 do do rye