NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 91 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

OUR DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr Van Buren has now been president of the United States upwards of two years. What has his administration achieved to entitle him to the support of the people for another presidential term? What project of comprehensive public utility has he proposed? What sage and wholesome measure of reform or improvement has he suggested? In what has he displayed evidences of those distinguished attributes with which the chief magistrate of the Union should be invested? Where are the proofs of his statesmanship? his enlarged and enlightened patriotism, his forethought? his philanthropy, his impartiality, his wisdom, his zeal? his anxious and absorbing care for the public weal?—In what single instance has he displayed the possession of those virtues and qualities which rendered the administration of Washington and Madison, not less eminently popular than practically beneficial? We look for them in vain!

The term of Mr. Van Buren's service has hitherto been characterized by little else than the most deplorable imbecility and inertness. Of all that was to be accomplished by the pledged votary of the late executive, nothing has been attempted save the repeated proposal of the sub-treasury scheme—a project which was rejected by the loco-foco party under General Jackson and which is now with the most marvellous consistency urged upon the people by the very individuals who condemned it in 1834. This same sub treasury has been three solemnly repudiated in the popular branch of congress, and time and again discountenanced by more than two-thirds of the state legislatures. And this discarded and despised scheme of a few desperate partisans, antixes to secure the permanent ascendency of their faction by an absolute concentration of power in the hands of the executive, is the single, solitary project put forth by the administration, and pertinaciously adhered to despite the decided disapproval of his own countrymen, and the great and leading features in our political system are the responsibility of rulers and their accountability to the whole country for the exercise of the power invested in them. He who keeps these principles constantly in view, and who regulates his official career with a consistent respect for them is a democrat, and he who acts differently has no pretensions to be considered such. Geo. Washington was a democrat in this sense, and so was Madison. That Mr. Van Buren is no democrat we distinctly affirm. He disregards the popular will by repeatedly pressing the adoption of measures repugnant to the majority. In his removals and appointments he is reckless of all other qualifications save blind and unquestioning devotion. He virtually violates the laws by tacitly acquiescing in the desecration of the elective franchise through the interference of federal office holders, who retain their places by the tenure of this odious subserviency; and he seeks to transfer the limited powers conferred by the constitution, in proposing plans by which he will consolidate and secure incalculable power.

We have something more to say on this subject; but must reserve it for a future day.

An express arrived in town early last evening, from the towboat Pilot, bringing the melancholy intelligence, that that boat had blown up about ten miles below this city, while towing up the packet ship, Auburn, Capt. Durfey, from New York. The only person injured is said to be Capt. D., of the ship, who had one of his legs broken. The towboat Granpus, was immediately despatched to bring up the ship and the crippled boat.

☞ As an evidence of the overwhelming influence of Mr. Clay's great speech against abolition, Dr Channing, a divine of great distinction, a writer of acknowledged power, and ardently devoted to the cause of emancipation, has thought proper to take up the gauntlet and write a long and elaborate reply to Mr Clay's positions. That single speech, observes the Louisville Journal, if we may judge from the outcries in every part of the country, has created more consternation among the fanatics than all the other speeches, and all the reports, resolutions and essays, that have appeared on the subject for the last twenty years.

John M Berrs, esq. has been nominated by a whig convention in Richmond, as the candidate for congress for the district composed of Richmond city, Henrico county, &c. His opponent is Wm. Selden, esq. late register of the state. Mr. Botts is one of the whig members of the state legislature, who refused to vote for Mr. Rives as United States senator. The district for which he is a candidate, was represented in the 25th congress, by Mr. Robertson, a whig.

Mar. Bossetens.—The Franklin, (Attakapas,) Republican, of the 18th inst, mentions that the mail between Opelousas and Alexandria, was robbed about 10 days since, and that the rider has been taken up on suspicion, and lodged in jail.

A letter to the editor of the Bulletin, states, that the mail from Natchez to Woodville was found a few miles from the former city, with its contents scattered in the woods.

Two negro men were drowned in the Atchalalaya, last week.

The express man, of yesterday brought nothing beyond Charleston S. C.

Altered notes.—The Mississippi Free Trader says "Post Notes of the Planters' Bank have been altered, as to appear payable on demand. Our citizens need not be imposed upon if they bear in mind the fact, that all notes of that bank now in circulation, bearing the signature of J. F. Walworth, President, are *post notes*.

☞ The ghost of Nicholas Biddle still haunts the locofocos. They yet chatter over the supposed fortunes speculations of the United States Bank, and exult at the low rate of exchanges. A few days ago according, those profound gentlemen, whose veraciousness is in direct proportion to their logic, we were on the eve of a crisis precisely worse than that of 1857. Terrific visions of financial distress frightened them from their habitual complacency. Now they are calm again. Then they hurled their diatribes against the banks of New Orleans in common with every corporation in the country, now they discover these institutions to be managed with "prudence and circumspection." What models of consistency and sound reasoning!

The democratic general committee of New York have recommended that no general celebration of the recent victory in that city should take place, and the all rejoicings on that account may be temperate and dignified, worthy the principle of democracy.—*Lexington paper.*

The gist of the "democrats on such occasions, is, must be condensed, is truly "dignified and temperate. For example, in one of the towns in New York, in which they had achieved a victory, a respectable whig gentleman unfortunately present at a locofoco meeting, was seized upon by the "temperate and dignified" rabble, and hurled over the banisters of the stair-case, by which his skull and back-bone were fractured, death ensuing in a short time. Again in Tammany, when the locofocos assembled to receive the report of their triumph, some of them picked each other pocket in the most "temperate and dignified" manner. One individual was robbed of $400 dollars, another of $60, and another of a still larger amount. Highly "temperate and dignified" indeed!

SKETCHES OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

A week or two since we copied a sketch of the great orator of the West from the faithful pencil of Mr Hoban. To day we present our readers with the portrait, from the same source of Daniel Webster. The description of this distinguished Statesman is strikingly vivid and accurate, and intensely interesting from the graphic style and felicitous manner in which the author has grouped together the chief personal and intellectual traits of the distinguished son of Massachusetts. Mr Hoban's delineation of the style of eloquence, physical peculiarities, demeanor, gate &c of Webster is drawn with such surprising exactitude and minute perspicuity, that the reader can almost conjure up before him, the living lineaments of the mighty orator

We re-publish the sketch from that able and useful journal, the Baltimore Patriot.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

There are few names more conspicuous in the political history of the day than that which heads this article. Pursuant to my fixed intention, I will carefully abstain (in the portraiture which I shall attempt to make of this distinguished individual) from every observation of a political or partisan character.

The person of Mr. Webster is short, large, heavy and unwieldly, in movement he is slow and apparently inactive. He dresses plainly, in dark colors, pays neatness and taste, but without any attempt whatever at display. His countenance is very remarkable, his complexion saturnine, his eyes and hair of a deep black. His jaws are thin, his teeth of dazzling whiteness. His forehead is very peculiar, of a most uncommon magnitude in the perpendicular and lower range. The moment that your eyes rest upon him, you conclude that he is a man of great mind, and conscious of intellectual superiority. His features are not well calculated to give powerful expression to passion. You will often observe, when he is animated, a sneer upon his face, which accompanies the severe remarks which proceed from him of particular force or severity. Although most studiously urbane in his department, and from education and dignation averse to giving pain, yet, when justified in such a course by the conduct of his opponents, he is capable of wielding with terrific effect the weapons of sarcasm and satire which cute with the keenness of the scimetar of the east. Mr. Webster is distinguished for solidity, strength, and power of reasoning. His usual manner is cold and didatic, frequently, however, extremely earnest and always when earnest most powerfully eloquent. Although tinctured to the severe purity of the spoline of the bar, he is fond, of ornament, and is always successful when he attempts it. He possesses a fine imagination, and is never averse, when it treversin the thorny paths of political disputation, to scatter the flowers of rhetorical elegance around him. He often displays a faultless acquaintance with the poets. He is a practised and fluent speaker, and ready in debate His views of a subject are always liberal and enlarged, and he enjoys the advantage of a fund o knowledge of the most extensive character, which by well-trained mind enables him to apply with peculiar success to every topic which he discusses. He is a fearless passionate declaimer. The temperature of man generally partakes of the nature of the clime in which he is reared. The coldness of his home reigns throughout the manner and appearance of Mr. Webster. He is never confident with Mr. Webster, and the presence of Mr. Ch. or burns with the continuous warmth of Mr. Preston o Calhoun. He wants the passion and enthusiasm which is necessary to eloquence of the most overpowering and exciting character. Yet he is an orator of great excellence, and a most efficient speaker. His voice, although not harsh nor unmusical, is as much removed from the silvery tones of Mr. Preston as the sonorous and thunder with the deep bellowings of Mr. Ch. or burns with the continuous warmth of Mr. Preston o Calhoun. He wants the passion and enthusiasm which is necessary to eloquence of the most overpowering and exciting character. Yet he is an orator of great excellence, and a most efficient speaker. His voice, although not harsh nor unmusical, is as much removed from the silvery tones of Mr. Preston as the sonorous and thunder

will keep Charlotte erect. Nelson is a weak cause—that's certain—Amherst is immoveable; ditto Campbell, Pittsylvania, Franklin and Henry. Patrick will dispel the Cloud which has obscured her effulgence—dead certain. Augusta will send good men and true —we only wish she may send as able as those who have just retired from her service. Leyburn and Dorman will walk over the course without opposition in Rockbridge. In Old Botetourt, there will be a struggle, but the honest people of that county will not, under the dictation of pot house demagogism, discard an able and faithful representative. Onwards to the Tennessee line, to the right, to the Kentucky and Ohio lines, throughout all new Virginia, it will be difficult to put your finger on a spot where there is any certainty the whig banner will not wave in triumph. The whig gain throughout all this region, will be immense."

If Connecticut has carried Mr. Van Buren over the dam, Virginia will assuredly keep him there, if the reasonable predictions of the Virginia press be verified.—The whigs have never calculated upon the Old Dominion, and can do without her, but they have focos, if abandoned by that powerful commonwealth, will hardly have a resting place for their weary feet. Ah! true, we forgot Isaac Hill's state—they may emigrate to New Hampshire.

Population of Boston.—The population of Boston is estimated at the present time, at 80,000. In 1820 it was 43,000; in 1830, 63,000; in 1840, it is supposed it will be 85,000, having doubled in twenty years.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

We are indebted to the publishers for the January, February and March numbers of this new periodical. It is printed at Baltimore, monthly, at the low price of $3 per annum. Each number contains between forty and fifty pages. The raising of the silk worm, the culture of the morus multicaulis and the fabrication of the web itself, have, within a few months, become objects of such universal attention, and so much capital has been embarked in their pursuit, that a periodical work, embracing ample information on all the branches of this important subject, would, doubtless, command considerable patronage. The journal in question appears to fulfil this requisite very satisfactorily, and may be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to those engaged either in the culture of silk, or in the rearing of the plant on which the worm thrives. The time is, perhaps, not far distant when the silk culture will be looked upon as a most lucrative and important ramification of national industry: and the value of a periodical which, commencing with almost the earliest organized efforts of enterprize in this pursuit, keeps pace with its rapid progress, and encourages and developes it by presenting the results of observation, experience and enquiry, may readily be appreciated.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 26, 1839.

Our cotton market remains in the same unsettled state, as noticed in our last remarks. We did not hear of any transactions in the market yesterday worthy of note. Prices rule much similarly as last quoted.

SUGAR—We quote fair and prime at 5@6c at the current prices of the levee yesterday; the demand is small, and the article go a off slowly. Strictly prime is scarce and taken readily at a small lot at 6¼@7c.

MOLASSES—The demand for molasses is very great, and there is an upward tendency in prices. Sales were readily made yesterday, on the levee at 30@32c.

FLOUR—The market was fair to active yesterday on the preceding day. We heard of a few small sales at the article is held firm at $7.75@7. We hear of no sales, w ever, at the last quotation.

WHISKEY—There is some improvement in the demand for whiskey, and we quote it at 24@25c for cash.

PORK—No change in the price the market continues firm, with a fair demand at $24@25 for mess— $17 is for prime— $19 for me s d. Bulk pork, hog round, 6@7½.

LARD—Sales were made yesterday at 11c. Good lard is scarce in the market and we quote the article at 10@10½c according to quality.

CORN—The demand for corn is good, and prices are seeking upward sales were made yesterday at prices ranging from 62½c for corn in sacks, and 65c barrel for corn in the ear.

OATS—Dull at the last quotation, 40@45c.

HAY—Sales are made of eastern hay from store at 90c a $1.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Ohio—29 casks, 161 bdls pork, 106 bbls lard, 30 pkgs lard, 145 bdls, 1.7 bdls do, 48 bbls tobacco, 2 casks almonds, 53 do, lemons, 200 bbls flour, 50 do whiskey, 100 do pork.

Liverpool—Per ship Decatur—204 bales cotton.

Rochester—Per brig Marguis—84 bbls flour, 101 casks, 311 bbls flour, 6 hf. do, and lots cheese, lard, &c. for Boston.

Campeachy—Per brig Cecilia—lumber.

Matamoras—Per brig Texas—Peter Conet—Coffee, segars, whiskey, flour, butter, pork.

Richmond—Per sch Good Intent—72 bbls bacon, 11 bbls whiskey, 1 do lard, 1 do tobacco, 1 do tallow, 1 do tobacco, 1 do lard, and sundry packages.

Stockholm—Per sch Quasi—17 casts ingwood, 125 bbls tar, 113 bales cotton.

Halifax—Per sch Tuscawilla—110 bbls flour, 518 sacks corn, 12 barrels do.

New York—Per sch Sun—991 sacks corn, and 15 barrels do.

Per sch—Per sloop Mary Elizabeth—ballast.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per barque Wave—3000 sacks salt and 70 tons flag stones to order.

Havana—Per brig Douglas—920 bags coffee, 566 bales segars, 30 bales cigars, 100 cigars, sweetwares and tinware, 2 Cases do, Cocoa, 1 do, Lozenges, 1 do, Algum & Tremoulet, 3 do Zuchaire & co, 1 do, Rossi, Duran & co, 2 M de Miranda & co, 1 do, Bosque Bonheim, & co, 1 do Rodd, Duncan & co, 1 do Guerra & Pontevent, 1 do Worrell, 1 do Littlefield, A Delpeuch, J Rosich & Co, 1 do Bosque.

Bremen—Per brig Alfred Tyler—300 tons ore to Bowditch & Stetson.

Bordeaux—Per brig Clio—, —small lots wine leghorns, furniture, hay, and tobacco, to W Veuil & co; G Gerretson, and master.

Baltimore—Per brig Perseverance—Assorted notes to H Hannah; Wood & Sumner; J W Zacharie & co; Carman & M. Nelson; Richardson, Shaw & co; Bell & Brown; Wm Nott & co; J H Wilkins & co; Connolly & Elder; J Lanata; Armour, Lyle & co; master; Bachelder, Frank & Dominguez; Adams & co; J M Wilson & Son; Fenner & Bro; Bell & Brown; Wm Nott & co; Whiting & Sons; Richardson & Bro; W Hyatt, Tate & Hopkins; J H McKnight; Lambeth & Thompson; J H Field & co; Wm Nott & co; Wm Nott & co; Wm Nott & co; Hermann, Hall, Shaw & Rogers; Mortimer, Pierce & co.

Amsterdam—Per brig Malaga Gig, oil, and assorted molasses, to J C Duhamel & co.

Havana—Per barque Roger Williams—512 boxes sugar; 7 8 hogs—C S—Gallois, 1 do, Gallois & Co, 1 do Cavaroc, and 1 do Gallois & Co; 2 do Cavaroc & N Mills & co; Van Wyck & Co, 4 do Mills, P Carr; Cavaroc, Lapeyre & co; P de Labarre & co; P Carr; 2 do de Gerardo & Lopez & co; J L Edwards; and J & R Geddes.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Georgia from Telisle—74 bales cotton to Bennett, Parrishes & co; 16 Barns, Wells & co; 115 do do J Fisher & co; 12 Bales Parmalee & co; 1 do Hunt & co; 7 Allen Asher & co; 13 Bowie & Crenshaw; 16 Forsyth & Limerick, 3 do Smith, Ingram & Wait; 27 do Jennings & co; 18 do Chandler, Mckenna & Wright; 30 do Isaacs & co; 24 Wilcox & Andrews & co; 30 Armour, Lake & Walker; 10 W M Beall; 16 Lawrence & Co; 17 do Hunt & co; 17 Hawkins, Wells & co; 11 do Bridges & Co; 11 do Hunt & co; 11 do Bridges & Co; 10 Hunt & Goodell; 11 Lyons, Harris & co; 29 Milton Plummer & co; 10 W Ingersoll; Bates and Hill; 9 Bates & Co; 10 Bates & Atherton; 3 A Wormley; 2 Brands; and 1 Magee.

Per steamboat Logan from Bayou Sara—63 bales cotton to Fenning, Gordon & Co; 15 do Hunt & co; 10 do Lambeth & co; 15 J & H Hendersons; 30 bales sugar, 1 bbl molasses, Goodrich & Co; 1 do Hunt & co; 1 do Bridges & Co; 1 do Hunt & Goodell; 1 do Bridges & Co; 1 do Hunt & co; 1 do Bridges & Co; 1 do Hunt & co; 1 do Bridges & Co; 1 do Hunt & co