NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1839.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS?

Prior to the great contest in New York, which has sealed the fortunes of locofocoism, in the most powerful and populous state in the union, the whig through out the country were dispirited and disheartened. Repeated reverses, disasters sudden, unexpected and overwhelming, in states where the ascendancy of whig principles was anticipated, even by their antagonists, had subdued the hopes of the whigs, even unto despair, and had filled the advocates of the administration with boundless exultation. We are not prepared to say what would have been the conduct of the whigs, had the struggle in the empire state resulted as disastrously as in the west. But it is more than likely that the e position, perceiving the fruitlessness of further effort, would have disbanded, and suffered the enemies of the country to riot amid its ruins.

New York was the last hope of the whigs, and that noble state did not falter from her high and honorable duty. She again rejected and disowned the baneful heresies of the administration. She again signified in signal and decisive terms her abhorrence of locofocoism and its upholders. She again proved to the country that she was faithful in the hour of need; that having once condemned her ungrateful son, she still persisted in disclaiming him.

The victory of principle over action, which New York has achieved, gives once more an ascendancy character to the whig cause. With that giant state unalterably whig, the opponents of the administration can prepare for the great battle of 1840, with undismayed confidence. They have NEW YORK, and NEW JERSEY, and VERMONT, and CONNECTICUT, and MASSACHUSETTS, and RHODE ISLAND, and DELAWARE, and LOUISIANA, and KENTUCKY, to begin upon. These nine states, giving one hundred and six electoral votes, are theirs beyond a doubt. North Carolina, with her fifteen votes, may be regarded as also certainly whig; while Indiana, Tennessee, Michigan Illinois and Virginia may all be secured by proper and efficient exertion. We will accord to Mr. VAN BUREN, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, Maine and Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—ninety votes in all. These states constitute his entire political capital—his total stock in trade. It is therefore seen that while the whigs have certainly one hundred and six—we may even say, one hundred and twenty-one electoral votes—the LOCOFOCOS cannot reckon more than ninety. Every other state except those mentioned, is doubtful, and may be obtained by either party.

What is the plain and palpable inference to be drawn from those facts? That the opposition can triumph, if they will. But to ensure this triumph, much labor, unabated zeal, determined exertions and unflagging industry are requisite. Few can understand the difficulty of discomfiting and overthrowing a faction entrenched in power, commanding the spoils for eleven long years—artful, active, restless, reckless, eternally vigilant, unscrupulous as to means, never discouraged by success, and always ready and eager for political strife—a party which is banded together by common sympathy; which has battened on the public plunder, till it has come to regard it as its lawful prize; which is drilled and disciplined to the perfection of political organization; which holds the purse and wields the patronage of an empire. Can the whigs expect to vanquish such a host, linked together by motives so powerful, without energy and exertion.

As an evidence of the indomitable courage of our antagonists, compare their condition eighteen months since with their situation and prospects now—They were then, in the opinion of the most dispassionate observers, crushed and overwhelmed. They had sustained defeat in nearly every state in the Union. Did they give up the contest? No! On the contrary they marshalled their scattered and vanquished partizans, recommenced the war, adopted efficient plans of organization, and have in their turn, routed and almost dispersed the victorious legions of the whigs.—This was the result of sheer party tactics, strict discipline, and determined courage. The whigs forcibly believing the victory won, were content to repose upon their laurels—and they have suffered the penalty of over-confidence and relaxed zeal. Let us, then, learn a lesson from our foe. It is the height of absurdity to despise the loco-focos. They may be hated, but experience teaches that they are too formidable to be contemned.

To the whigs throughout the Union we have but one word of counsel—BEWARE! In every state in which there is the slightest prospect of attaining success, we should immediately commence to place our party in a state of impregnable strength. Every man should be known, and noted; its sentiments recorded; his vote pledged; his personal efforts solicited. Permanent committees should be appointed in every town, village and hamlet in the country. Frequent primary assemblies of the people should be held, especially in the doubtful states; and when important elections are approaching. Addresses should be extensively circulated among the people, and every means attempted to awaken the public mind to the importance of the coming struggle, and the vital consequence of the issue at stake. There is no question whatever that a system of organization such as the one indicated, will be attended with signal success. In Tennessee, Maryland and Indiana, it will restore the whigs to their former preponderance, while in Virginia it will most probably enable the friends of reform to achieve a brilliant triumph. We already perceive that in spite of the states the whigs are thoroughly aroused! We learn that in Maryland early and efficient measures will be adopted to unite the party, and bring forth its entire strength. Other states will soon follow the example—nay, they must, or be branded with the eternal shame and disgrace of tamely submitting to defeat when victory is in their power.

Here in LOUISIANA the enemy are even now on the alert. In the third congressional district they have met and nominated their strong-est champion. It is a striking illustration of the invincible determination of the loco ocos, that they are preparing for organized opposition in the str ngest whig district in the state. From the second district, their note of prep ration rings in the ears of the whigs. This is the doubtful district, and there will they make the most desperate attempts to carry the election. In the mean while what are the whigs doing? They are idle, apathetic, too confident of their numbers, to dread a foe—they are tranquil and inert, while their adversaries are using every means and appliance that ingenuity and resolution can command, to ensure success. Is this right, is this proper! There is no stauncher whig state in the union than LOUISIANA, but states as the rest, ably whig as she, have been wrested from us by the wily arts, and untiring zeal of our opponents. It is time for the whigs in this state to prepare for action. The period between this and the coming contest is not so long that we can afford to remain quiet, while the locofocos are moving. *Let us act, and speedily!*

There are a set of men in every community, and we regret to add that their number in Louisiana is considerable, who, while professing a qualified hatred for the doctrines of the administration, and a warm desire to put down the authors of the evil which afflict the country, care little for politics, and will not mingle actively and personally in the strife of parties. These men are whigs in language, but in acts in their lukewarmness and indifference renders them almost as injurious to the party as the locofocos themselves. They are drags and dead weights upon the whigs. Nothing of the kind is found among the Van Buren party. There are no laggards among the locofocos. All put their shoulders to the wheel; all employ their individual exertions. This is in a measure the secret of their success. To those whigs who keep aloof from the contest, we would respectfully suggest that parties are necessary in a republic; that opposition to power is the surest means of preventing its undue encroachments, that there can be no more high and sacred duty than that of preserving the purity of our political institutions; that men who feel calamity and acknowledge its sources are bound by every tie of duty to arrest it; that he who sincerely believes the federal administration to be a prolific fountain of distress, derangement and disorder to the country at large, cannot be held guiltless, if he fold his arms in apathy, and seek not to reform, that patriotism, the dictates of obligation, the very promptings of self-interest should impel every opponent of the government to aid in the effort to put a period to its mis-management. The whig who at the present momentous crisis blenches from his duty, and is indifferent to the issue, is an enemy to his country, and is willing it should be enthralled in the bondage of a heartless oligarchy.

The locofoco legislature of Tennessee has given us a specimen of democratic vengeance against the banks, by passing an act of indemnity for the recent suspensions; and that of Pennsylvania will soon prove the sincerity of the party in their outcry against corporations. We would not in the least be surprised if the monster itself shipped down their democratic gullets—they have capacious throats and can swallow a great deal upon occasion.

Why do not the locofocos press expend some powder upon the legislature of Tennessee, for not incorporating the suspended banks in that state? The governor and both houses of the legislature are thoroughly locofoco, and they have an excellent opportunity to put in force the principle of the party against recent corporations, which have suspended under their noses.

RESUMPTION IN OHIO.—By the *Cincinnati Gazette* we learn that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of that city resumed specie payments on the 6th instant. Under the law of Ohio, if any bank suspends specie payments more than thirty days, its charter becomes forfeited. It is probable that all the banks of that state which have stopped payments, will resume within 30 days, rather than allow their affairs to go into the hands of the commissioners.

THE WEATHER is exceedingly cold, cheerless and disagreeable. On Thursday evening it blew almost a gale of wind, and yesterday was a raw and unpleasant day until evening, when we were visited with immense torrents of rain.

MR. T. H. DONALDSON, of Louisville, blew his brains out a few days since, at Cincinnati. He left a letter stating that misfortune and the desertion of his friends were the cause of this act. He had before made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide. Mr. D. left a wife and family, who reside in Louisville.

COMPLIMENTARY.—"If I was an American," says Mr. Murray, in his work on this country, "I confess I should be proud of my country—proud of its commercial enterprise—of its gigantic resources—of its magnificent rivers, and forests, and scenery—still more proud should I be of its widely diffused education and independence, and of the imperishable memory of its heroic father and founder."

RHINOLITHIC OPERATION.—In Albany, a few days ago, professor March, of the medical college, performed the curious surgical operation of supplying the loss of a nose, with complete success. A strip of skin was detached from the forehead of the patient as far down as between the eyebrows, and made to adhere to the gored edges of the remains of the former nose. The patient was doing well at the last accounts, and no doubt is entertained of the successful issue of the operation.

To the editors of the New Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen—I observed a communication in your valuable paper of this morning, signed "A German," in which the writer pretends to represent the Germans (of course aliens,) in this city, and after professing admiration for our institutions and laws, he frankly acknowledges the hostility of himself and countrymen to the whole American Association, openly accusing that respectable body of *aristocracy*, of having trampled on the rights and future prospects of Germans!!! Will "A German" be good enough to point out to the public what is the particular right or prospect of Germans has been invaded or trampled upon by the Native American Association? At the same time will he have the goodness to edify the public by defining what are the future prospects of Germans, which the cunning have been frustrated or trampled upon by that association. A NATIVE.

A PARTICULAR CURIOSITY.—The St. Louis Bulletin attempts to light the annexed extract of a letter, published in the Missouri Intelligencer of the 23d of October, 1819, under the proper signature of colonel Thomas H. Benton. We earnestly commend it to all the praisers of the Missouri humbugger.

"The principles which would govern Mr *Clay's* administration, if elected, are well known to the public. They have been displayed almost on every congress for the last seventeen years. They consist of a system o *American policy*, based on the *agriculture* and *manufactures of his own country*—upon interest as well as foreign commerce—upon internal, as well as seaboard improvement—upon the intelligence of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that there would pursue the same system, we answer that *he founder* of the system is the *natural protector of his own work*. That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the *ablest* friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea-coast of the west; the most zealous promoter of internal improvements, would be the president who has triumphed over the president who opposed the construction of national roads and canals; the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence. THOMAS HART BENTON.

Extract from M. Chevalier's Work on America.

"The manners and customs are altogether those of a working, busy society. At the age of fifteen years a man is engaged in business; at twenty he is established, he has his farm, his workshop, his counting-room, or his office; in a word, his employment, whatever it may be. He now also takes a wife, and at twenty-four is the *father of a family*, and consequently has a powerful stimulus to excite him to industry. A man who has no profession, and, which is nearly the same thing, who is not married, enjoys little consideration; he, who is an active and useful member of society, who continues his share to augment the national wealth and increase the numbers of the nation, he is only looked upon with respect and favor. The American is educated with the idea that he will have some particular occupation, that he is to be a farmer, a artisan, a manufacturer, merchant, sportator, lawyer, physician, or minister, perhaps all in succession, and that, if he is active and intelligent, he will make his fortune. He has no conception of living without a profession, even when his family is rich, for he is naturally led to engage in some business. The man of leisure is a variety of the human species, of which the Yankee does not suspect the existence, and he knows that if rich to-day, his father may be ruined to-morrow. Besides, the father habitually is employed in business, accordingly, and does not think of dispossessing himself of his fortune: if the son wishes to have one at present, let him make it himself!

The habits of life are those of an exclusive working people. From the moment he gets up, the American is at work, and he is engaged in it till the hour of sleep. Pleasure is never permitted to interrupt business; public affairs only have the right to occupy it a few moments. Even sunshine is not for him a time of relaxation, and such is the force of habit, especially in the bosom of his friends, it is only a disagreeable interruption of business, an interruption to which he yields because it cannot be avoided, but which he abridges as much as possible. In the evening, if no political meeting requires his presence, if he does not go to discuss some question of public interest, or to a religious meeting, he sits at home, thoughtful and absorbed in his meditations, whether on the transactions of the day or the projects of the morrow. He refrains from business on Sunday, because the religion commands it, but it also requires him to abstain from all amusement and recreation, music, cards, dice, or billiards, under penalty of sacrilege. On Sunday an American would not venture to receive his friends: his servants would not consent to it, and he can hardly receive their visits but at their own hour on that day. A few days since the Mayor of New York was *arrested* by one of the newspapers, of having entertained on Sunday, some English noblemen, who came and left their own yacht to give the American mayor a strange idea of British tastes. The mayor hastened to declare publicly, that he was too well acquainted with the duties of a Christian to entertain his friends on the *Sabbath*. Nothing is, therefore more melancholy than the seventh day, in this country; after such a Sunday, the labor of Monday is a delightful pastime.

Approach an English merchant in his counting room in the morning, and you will find him stiff and dry, answering you only by monosyllables; accost him at the hour of closing the mails, he will be at no pains to conceal his impatience; he will dismiss you without always taking care to do it politely. The same man, in his drawing-room in the evening, or at his country-seat in the summer, will be full of courtesy and attention towards you. The Englishman divides his time, and does but one thing at once; in the evening he plays the man of leisure, reposing, and enjoying life; he is a gentleman, having before his eyes the English standard, a perfect model for him in manners and grace. The modern Frenchman is a confused mixture of the Englishman of evening, and the English-man of the morning; in the morning a man of the former, in the evening a little of the latter.

The French model was the former, or rather to do each other justice, was the original after which he English aristocracy had formed itself. The American of the north and northwest, whose character now gives the tone in the United States, is perhaps only a man of business, he is always the Englishman in the morning. Yet he finds many of the Englishman of the evening on the plantations of the south, and some are beginning to be met with in the great cities of the north.

Tall, slender, and light of figure, the American seems built expressly for labor; he has no equal for despatch of business. Nobody also can conform so easily to new institutions and circumstances; he is always ready to adopt new processes and implements, or to change his occupation. He is a man of chance by nature; among no other people would they have invented the *mule trade*, a ballad, or a republican or monarchial constitution; in Massachusetts and Connecticut, there is not a laborer who has not invented a machine or a tool. There is not a man so much considération, who has not his scheme for a railroad, a paper for a new language or town, and who has not in *petto* some grand speculation in the drowned lands of Red River, in the cotton lands of Yazoo, or in the corn fields of Illinois. Eminently a pioneer, the American who is not more or less Europeanized, the pure Yankee, in a word, is no longer to be met with, but to a certain degree, every American is a pioneer. He has no soil; the soil, he has no feeling of reverence, and love for the natal spot and the parental roof; he is always disposed to emigrate, always ready to start in the first direction that comes along. Every one is at home in the whole United States, except in the British provinces, on quincel rates, but countries as large as Europe, and of the same climates. For rates, see tables.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO,

FROM THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

WHITHER EXPORTED	Since Oct. 1, 1839			Since Oct. 1, 1838			Last season
	BALES COTTON. This Week	Previously	Total	HHDS TOBACCO. This Week	Previously	Total	Cotton	Tob.
Liverpool	9953	119	10,072				9101	
London		1	1					
Glasg & Greenock		1,905	1,905				1502	
Cowes								
Total to G. B	9,953	16121	21101				10,606	
Havre	6,489	9153	36,643				12915	
Bordeaux		0,20	0,20					
Marseilles		0,165	0,17				353	
Nants		0,155	0,17					
Coast, &c.								
Liverpool, Orleans	13	21	40					
Total to France	6,502	2113	27715				12,268	
Amsterdam								
Rotterdam								
Antwerp								
Hamburg								
Bremen								
Spain & Gibraltar	165		193	76		78	162	
Other Ports								
West Indies, Other ports	164	551	715	2	24	26	141	17
			8		96	96	143	171
Tot. for. ports	16,308	1,506	17,815	78	76	154	23,157	188
New York	1,276	197	1,473		23	23	79	1192
Boston	170	253	2,003	21		21	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia			1,000				1,000	
Baltimore			125				473	
Portsmouth								
Other U. States			3					
Total U. States	1,446	450	3,604	21	23	44	2,552	2,192
GRAND TOTAL	17,754	1,956	21,419	99	99	198	25,709	2,380

Leaving a balance of stock of.....

FLOUR—But a few hundred bbls have come in since our last report, and the rather limited stock, together with the low rate of water in the Ohio river, has induced holders generally to ask higher prices. We, however, do not alter our quotations at present, as no transaction of importance have come to our knowledge, to demand being still confined, almost entirely into a retail channel, with the retailers, for whom we at least remark, that they are f unde in a wide spread condition of circumstances, which render the results under continuation to a great degree necessary and unconcerned solicitude among the dealers who have had a direct and immediate bearing on the business in a few years. We cannot omit to note the advance in freights and the decline in foreign exchange.

We give the particulars of sales as f flows:—Louisiana and Mississippi, 80 bbls at 8¾ cents; 200 at 10; 122 at 9¼; 98 at 10; 50 at 9¾; 25 at 9; 35 at 8; 46 at 9¼; 100 at 9½; 251 at 8; 273 at 9¾; 53 at 9; 480 at 9½; 127 at 9; 10 at 10; 50 at 9½; 75 at 9½; 56 at 9¼; 74 at 9; 38 at 9½; 48 at 9½; 35 at 9½; 148 at 9½; 261 at 9½; 181 at 9¾; 51 at 9¼; 193 at 9; 334 at 10; 100 at 10, 90 at 9¾; 348 at 9½; 25 at 9½; 100 at 9¾; 6, 9¾ at 10; 1107 at 9½; 120 at 7; 493 at 9; cents; of Tennessee, Western District, 30 at 7; 120 at 9; and 31 at 9½ cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.	*Tennessee and N. Alabama*
Fair.....at 9¾	Fair.....at 9¾
Middling.....at 9¼	Middling.....at 9
Inferior.....at 8¾	Inferior.....at 8¼
Total.....bales 1,000	Total.....bales 1,000
Good and fine.....3	Good and fine.....3
Middling.....5	Middling.....5
Fair or ord.....2	Fair or ord.....2

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st inst.		15824
Receipts last three days	1,903	
previously	13,593	
	15,496	1899.6
Exports last three days	80.3	16-720
previously	6193	6,923
Stock on hand	10,3-7	

SUGAR—Louisiana—Very full supplies continue to come in wand, and though not a little improvement is reported in the demand, particularly for the prime qualities, the market is still heavy, and we will quote 4 @ 5¼ cts as the correct range for parcels from the levee. Some three or four vessels have been engaged to load up the coast, for ports in the Chesapeake, but as we have not been able to learn of any sales in progress, we conclude that the shipments are made on planters' account.

Havana sugars are extremely dull at former prices.

MOLASSES—A tolerably fair demand exists for box from the Louisiana districts, and as the receipts are not large, the stocks do not accumulate. The prices which prevailed at the close of our last report are still current. Say 35@37 cents gration. We have heard of no transactions on plantations since the sale of 18,000 gallons formerly reported.

TOBACCO. The stock on sale continues little, and the market still on the extreme of stiffness, no sales having been effected on it either during the past two weeks. We reiterate Current since the 19th inst., 76 hhds for Gibraltar.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st inst.	Hhds	962
Receipts last three days	76	
previously	23	
	99	1061
Exports last three days		
previously	76	
	154	230
Stock on hand		831

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1839.

REMARKS. Notwithstanding the weather the last few days has been unusually great in animation; it has been plainly manifest to the general observer, as we have not been able to discover that much progress has been made towards the activity usually prevalent at this season of the year. Western produce continues extremely dull, though the stocks of some descriptions are much reduced, and the same remarks are frequently addressed to us with regard to sugar and molasses from the west. The weather has been clear and pleasant for some time past, until yesterday, when there came up a rain storm accompanied by a high wind, which continues while we are writing.

COTTON—Arrived, since the 12th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 1,216 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,774; total since the 1st of October, 16,063 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 282 bales, Havre 1,541, Gibraltar 196, Boston 1,175—together 3,03 bales; making an add ion to stock of 13,030 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 23d instant, a stock of 10,3-7 bales.

There has again been a pretty extensive business doing in the cotton market, the transactions since our last Wednesday's report warehouse amounting to about 12,0 0 bales; making the sales of the week reach to upwa ds of 21 0 0 bales. The inquiry has extended to every description, but as f the principal European and our northern markets, having all been operating. Prices continue to incline in favor of the buyer and our quotations, if will be perceived, have again risen low Fair to Fair Orleans. Our cotton factories have again risen low Fair to Fair Orleans. Our cotton factories have again risen low Fair to Fair Orleans. Our cotton factories