NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS DISRESPECTFUL AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN!

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MACHINERY AND MECHANICS.

One of the most interesting enquiries that can engage the attention of the human mind, is, to trace the history of machinery, from the rude and cumbrous constructions of "primeval ages" to the wonderful inventions of modern times. From the period of the expulsion of our first parents from the garden of Eden,—from the fiat of the Almighty, that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, it will be found that the history of machinery is the history of civilization. The decree which made it necessary for Adam to labor for food and raiment involved the use of machinery of some sort, for in the cultivation of our oldest roots and the stitching together of leaves to hide his nakedness, something else than human hands was required. In proportion as the earth became populous, the contrivances for aiding labor became necessary, and as mankind emerged from a state of dependence on the spontaneous productions of the earth, the invention was taxed to frame such instruments as were required to subdue the soil and habituate to the uses of food and labor. In a state of nature man is the most dependant of all animals. The birds of the air have their nests and the foxes have their holes, but the son of man has no where to lay down his head. Nature supplies the brute creation with clothing and offers food which needs but the instinct of hunger to procure, but the human family is dependant upon the exercise of the intellectual faculties for the supply of even these elementary wants. The brute has weapons of offence and defence supplied by nature, necessary to self-preservation and the capture of food; man is utterly helpless without implements of invention, for either self-defence or the means of subsistence.

Mankind are, therefore, indebted to machinery, for the means of prolonging life. If however, we venture down the stream of time, we will see that its banks are adorned with the inventions of mechanics, and the inhabitants thereof improved in moral, social, and intellectual endowments in proportion as mechanical art attains a high degree of perfection. Were it possible for a man to be translated to those distant times, it would be curious to remark the speculations of the antediluvian political economists upon the improvements which were adopted before the flood. And subsequent to that period, it is probable that upon the invention of the compass wheel, as great a sensation was created among the pastoral Nabatitang of the earth, as accompanied the invention of steam in our own generation, or the construction of rail roads. The subjugation of domestic animals to the yoke, and the discovery of the wheel, was as great an innovation upon the rude conveyances of the times, as will the application of the steam engine to the propulsion of boats and the draught of locomotives upon the boilers and the wagon; and it might not be an error to say, that as the first cart drawn with corn passed by old Abraham's door, he shook his patriarchal head in condolence for the idle hands who were then thrown out of employment, and railed against the monopoly as the anti-laboring-saving machine party of England did, upon the introduction of the power-loom and flat country. Experience, however, has demonstrated that all mechanical improvements have been blessings conferred upon our race; that the derangements consequent upon improved modes of labor are of temporary duration, and are more than made up to them from a out of employment by the cheapness of the articles of subsistence, the universality of their use, and the new and increasing channels of labor incident on the multiplication of wants—which is always in a ratio to the improved means of supplying them. In land, when by the aid of machinery one man is able to do as much as four formerly did, the effect is, that he is so that improvement is concerned, four men are fed or clothed with what was before necessary to find or clothe one, and as a consequence three-fourths of the means necessary for that supply are saved for the purpose of being expended upon new wants, which the labor of the three men thrown out of employment is necessary to subserve.

We will not weary our readers by a minute history of the advancement of mechanical science, and the difficulties it has encountered in overcoming popular prejudices and the indifferency of nations. Suffice it to say that there is hardly an improvement which has elevated the standard of the nations, which was not resisted for the short sighted and ignorant; and of the many mechanics who have bestowed these blessings upon mankind, most of them were neglected and despised, and the names, even, of but few have survived the generation in which they lived. No one knows the inventor of the grist mill, the wagon, or the ship; the discoverers of gas lights, water works, and the telescope died without distinction; and the immortal Fulton sleeps without a monument. Yet thousands upon thousands have attained to wealth and fame by the smallest improvement upon, and use of such discoveries, without once thinking of the founders of their reputations and opulence. Indeed it is wonderful to observe the slight respect in which mechanics were held from the days of Moses to within a few years. When grain was beaten between stones for the purpose of making flour, the process was one of labor merely, and deserved but little consideration; but upon the division of flour mills, one would suppose the inventor would have received the honors due to a discovery of such vast consequence to society—such was not the case. During the feudal age, even no vocation acquired importance but that of arms. "The sons of kitters, like the mechanic, was deemed to belong to an inferior order of beings. Shakspeare himself, did obeisance to the lordling who strutted before him, whilst Milton was denounced as a roundhead and a rebel. The knight clad in panoply of triple proof, sighs for the joust or the foray, was the sole object of renown; the squire who wrought the spur upon his heel was, in fact, more worthy than he.

It has been left for our own times and country to award the meed of praise to the deserving, be he of high or low degree. The mechanic, the inventor, and the scholar, have open to them a field for their labors, and the highest rewards are within the grasp of the meritorious. The age is perhaps too utilitarian; but it is an age in which the civil engineer has supplanted the architect of the means of destruction, in which the hum of busy peace is more cordial than the clangor of war, in which fame is acquired by handicrafting, not blasting, the earth. The operation of our political institutions is to place all classes of people upon an equal footing, and to distinguish those only, who have purchased fame by benefits conferred upon society. The miner who erects a building not unfrequently enjoys a larger share of public regard than the person who employs him; and the projector of enterprises to bind together the union by the ties of mutual interest and social intercourse will live in the affections of his countrymen, when the demagogue, who would mar the peace of society to ambition, will have been forgotten.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

THE BRAGANZA PIRATES.—Cornelius Williams, one of the murderers of captain Turley, on board the Braganza, has been sentenced to be executed on the 21st June next.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic in the city of Bangor, Me. has constructed a beautiful carriage to be propelled without horses, steam or magnetism, but solely by the weight of the passenger, applied to treadles.

WRECK OF THE BRIG GOV. COODNIGHT.—A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Island Beach, N. J. May 15, 1839, says

"Walter R. Jones, secretary of the board of underwriters—Sir, I am at the wreck of the brig Governor Coddington, of Newport, R. I. Nicholas Cossum, master, from Marseilles, for New-York, with a cargo of silks, wine, olive oil, corks, verdigris, soap, sulphur, almonds, raisins, and mulberry trees. The brig lies back of the beach full of water, with all her spars cut away. The captain has lost his papers, otherwise I would give you the names of the consignees.

Please publish this disaster.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. FORMAN,
Commissioner of Wrecks.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred about two weeks since in the village of Orffed, Chenango county, N. York. The property destroyed amounts to $10,000 or $12,000.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR.—The following gentlemen are candidates for this office, rendered vacant by the resignation of the honorable Dennis Kimberley:—Governor Ellsworth, Roger M. Sherman, Thadeus Betts, Henry Strong, and Mr. Beardsley, speaker of the house. The leadings will probably fall on ex-senator Niles.

SHIPWRECK.—The ship Edward Quincy, of Fall river, went ashore on the coast of Long Island, a few days since, and went to pieces. The crew took to their boats; but seven of them were unfortunately drowned in their attempt to reach the shore. The vessel was a homeward bound whaler, with a full cargo of oil.

MR. WEBSTER was to sail on the 18th for England in the steamer Liverpool.

FROM HALIFAX.—By the arrival at Halifax of two sels from Jamaica, we learn that the British steamer Medea, on her passage from Bermuda, was fired into at night, by a French man of war brig. One man was killed and several wounded. The commander of the brig mistook her for a Mexican vessel—but, on discovering his error, apologized to commodore Douglas, who accepted his apology.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT AT REVOLT.—The New-York Sun mentions the particulars of the attempt at a revolt on board the ship Nantucket, capt. Wm. Tyson, off her passage from New-Orleans to New-York. The affair occurred on the 3d inst. in the Gulf stream.—One of the seamen named Manuel Antonio, spoke to the captain with a large Spanish knife, menacing him severely. He was, however, ultimately overpowered. The twelve seamen were examined in New York, and fully committed.

GENERAL MEJIA.

Many of soft readers will lament the death of general Mejia, who was the head and front of the republican party—if the federalists may be so called—in Mexico. General Mejia spent several years in this city and was much esteemed. His family now reside in the third municipality. He was ardent in his attachment to republican institutions, and died gallantly in the glorious cause of liberty. These considerations should soften the sickness of the grief with which his family must have received the intelligence of his over throw and death.

FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Geo. M. Weston, arrived on Saturday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 15th inst. She brings intelligence confirmatory of the news brought by the Water Witch; that a battle had been fought between the capital and federal government forces, in which the government troops were victorious.

Mr Bayard of the Merchants exchange has favored us with the following particulars.

The action took place six leagues from Puebla, at a place called Necarine. General Mejia, with a thousand men, attacked the enemy. The government troops consisted of 2,500 men under general Valencia. The action commenced on the 7th inst. at 4 o'clock and lasted till 10 o'clock a. m. During the whole of which period general Mejia fought with the most undaunted bravery, having taken the artillery of the enemy no less than three times, which was often retaken.

When on the point of gaining a victory, he was charged in the rear by Santa Anna, who had just arrived with 1,400 men from Puebla. His spahees and infantry attack threw the Federalists into a confusion, from which they could not be rallied—they fled in all directions, leaving their commander, Mejia, a prisoner to the Centralists. He was immediately ordered to be shot by Santa Anna, and the sentence was executed without delay. The loss on either side was not ascertained.

The president replied that if these soldiers did not immediately submit to the Central forces, they should suffer death without delay.

Without vouching entirely for the correctness of the writer's opinions, we take pleasure in having before our readers the following letter, which embraces an interesting summary of the different events that have lately transpired in Mexico.

JALAPA, May 13th, 1839.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen:—Before arriving in Mexico, I am desirous of fulfilling my promise of giving you every information in regard to the condition of things in this country. I can, however, give you no certain advice as to the situation, of the federalists since the death of Mejia. President Santa Anna, who had repaired to Puebla, has returned to Mexico, where he was received as a conqueror. Troops were prepared for his arrival, and the civil and military authorities marched forth to meet him at a place called Perrea, (9 leagues from Mexico.) The utmost pomp and splendor were displayed. Blinded and benetted people! They pay homage to a man who is the origin of all the evils which afflict this country. He is was who gave the first example of insubordination, and it was he who ordered Mejia to be butchered without according him a single hour of respite. Should Santa Anna become the master of the destinies of Mexico, the measure of her folly will be filled.

The minister plenipotentiary from Texas (Mr. Bee,) not having been informed to land, was received with kindness and attention by the commander of the French frigate *Gloire*, where he was accommodated with a state room. In the interim, Gen. Victoria, who had at first refused him permission to land, threatening him even with imprisonment, finally despatched a permit by he was enabled to go shore as a *private individual only!*

Let us say something of the French question. We have returned to this from which we had been relieved by the well known law of expulsion, a measure which was highly overlooked by our admirals. If Bravo could know the extent of the injuries inflicted by her citizens on account of the bad policy of his government. If she had seen, or could she now see the tears that are shed, how different would be her conduct. You must know, that the unfortunate French who were despoiled of every thing and have since returned, have been not solely received by the French consul. A few alone have succeeded in obtaining some little relief. Others who are perfectly destitute have not yet been enabled to procure his interposition. The French were indeed better protected and respected by the English people, and under circumstances much more advantageous.

One would really think that France had purposely selected the most ignorant and least benevolent individuals to represent her in this country. What information can they give? What favorable opinion can *present charge d'affaires* at Mexico communicate who when the burning of the custom-house at Vera Cruz will mentioned, paid no attention to it—who could not believe that the French had suffered a loss of more than a million of dollars by the conflagration—who could not imagine that the ship *Josephine* had on board a cargo of such value as stated, because the vessel in which he had arrived did not contain a cargo of more than 30,000 francs. Such are the individuals appointed for the protection and supervision of our commerce in this country.

I start to-morrow for Mexico. I shall keep you advised of whatever occurs. I assure you that from what I have learned, I rely upon more security and protection in that city, than I have experienced from our squadron. With sentiments of esteem,

One of your readers.

We have received a second letter from our correspondent dated Vera Cruz 14th May, enclosing a communication to the editor of the *Diario del Gobierno*, which that print refused to publish. It consists of a severe and somewhat satirical commentary on the protracted history of the Mexicans at Vera Cruz in December last; in which affair it may be whispered Santa Ana lost his leg. The effort of the writer to refute the assertions of a Mexican triumph on that occasion, seems to us who by unnecessary.—No one in this quarter, at least, regards the about of the Mexicans over that petty skirmish as any thing more than the natural exhibition of their over-weening vanity. The treaty of peace which followed two months after, proves that, whether the contest of the 5th December resulted in the success or defeat of the Mexican troops, that government reaped from it no advantage whatever, as the conditions of the treaty, though lenient to Mexico, granted to France indemnity and reparation for the past, as well as security for the future.

The following are the consignments of specie received by the Water from Vera Cruz—$5,540 to Kohn, Daron & Co; $1,000 to F. Perrer; $20,000 to Schmidt & Werner; $543 to Cucullu, Lapeyre & Co, $254 to Z. H. Cardier; $700 to L. Lebleu; $1370 to A Cajdeville; lot mineral stores to do; 286 hides to Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

A WELL has been dug in Siberia to the depth of 232 feet in the frozen ground.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.—Speaking of English travelers in America, Irving observes, "while some of philanthropic spirit and cultivated minds have been envoyed from England to ransack the poles, to penetrate Darfur, and study the manners and customs of barbarous nations, with which old can have no pecuniary interest or profit or pleasure; it is left for the book-worm, the tradesman, the schooling adventurer, the wandering mechanic, the Manchester and Birmingham agent, to be her oracles respecting America." The class of tourists to which Mr. Irving alludes is that of Dutch Ashe was the leader, and some few of his followers are still to be found on this side of the Atlantic principally, however, among talking travellers. The following anecdote, which was related to us not long since, is very characteristic of these wise and wrecking gentlemen.

A gentleman in New Jersey, some years ago, entertained one of them at his house. At dinner, the conversation turned upon fruit, particularly apples and the traveller vehemently asserted that none could be found in America so large and fine as those raised in England. A scheme suddenly entered the head of the host, and he gave secret orders to some of his servants to make the preparations necessary for carrying it into execution. A while after dinner, the entertainer invited his guests, of whom several besides the Englishman were present, to look at his grounds. On entering the orchard, they saw, at a little distance, an apple-tree laden with fruit of such prodigious size, that every one felt with astonishment. One of the company directly asked the traveller, if he had ever seen those apples compared in England. He hesitated a moment, and replied, "That is very fine fruit, I must confess—the best I have seen on this side the Water—quite remarkable for a new country, but, I am gentlemen—yes, upon honor, I have seen larger apples at home." The tree was hung full with large pumpkins.

☞ The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot is desirous that the "whig editors throughout the country should read and digest a political article" in that paper, about three columns in length! The gentleman seems to have about as much respect for our natural predilections as our old sexton had, when she taught us to swallow rhubarb without making any faces, like a man.

IMPORTS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, May 17, 1839.

If the tongue of rumor was to be confided in, a very extensive forgery, in the name of Brown, Brothers & Co. has been perpetrated. It is said that George W. Tyson, has forged their signature to a large amount of sterling bills and sold them in the market. This statement, I am convinced, is without founda tion; or, at least, if true, they possess no knowledge of the fact. It is, however, certain, that Tyson forged the name of their firm, as endorsers on a note of 4000 dollars, which he subsequently reduced by payments to 200 dollars, and by which amount their signature has been forged, and the forgery now exists, as endorsers.

About a year ago Tyson failed, having on hand a stock of goods. He entered into a composition with his creditors, agreeing to pay them a certain per centage of their debts, in approved endorsed notes at one and two years; he retaining the goods. The first instalment becomes payable in a few days. It now appears that a portion of the whole of these endorsements are forgeries. As yet the amount is uncertain, and it may turn out that the name of Brown, Brothers & Co. has not been used, except in the case above referred to. Tyson left this city about a fortnight ago, as was then understood, on his way to Mobile, on business. Suspicions are now entertained that he has taken a trip to Texas.

There o'clock p. m.—The jury in the case of Governor have been this twenty seven hours, without being able to agree upon a verdict. It is understood, and I have no doubt correctly, that there are nine for a verdict in favor of the governor; three for a verdict against him. The probability now is, that they will be discharged by the court, and a new trial ordered.

Stocks, about as yesterday; money market a shade easier; not much doing in cotton, but prices firm. To night a statement of the week's sales will be made up, which I will notice to morrow.

THE EXAMINER.

New York, May 18th, 1839.

"The jury in the case of Samuel L. Gouverneur yesterday afternoon, rendered a verdict against him, after a session of nearly thirty hours, *the twenty-six thousand dollars*, without prejudice to a claim for 6,000 dollars paid to Mr. Gouverneur. Exceptions were taken to decisions of judge Betts, in the progress of the trial and the cause is now to be carried up, most probably. The counsel for Mr. Gouverneur entertain no doubt of a new trial being granted. The demand against him, as purchaser by the post office department, exceeded *one hundred thousand dollars*.

On Monday, the 20th, there will appear in the Courier and Enquirer, a letter from Mr. Gouverneur, addressed to the president of the United States, in which he pledges himself to pay, or secure to be paid, forthwith, the amount of the present verdict, if not changed on a future trial, if that should be had; so that in no contingency can the government sustain a loss of one cent by Mr. Gouverneur.

Among the amusing, but disgraceful anecdotes which this trial has called forth, is the following, as sworn to by *Tooth Ringold, esq.* late United States marshal for the District of Columbia. Mr. Gouverneur had applied to the department, to have certain amounts passed to his credit, which was refused. An appeal was made from this decision to president Jackson, who, in the presence of *Blair* of the Globe, was conversing with *Ringold* on the subject. At length *president Jackson* said, "Blair, can we not find some *legitimate* fee, to which Blair replied—"allow them, only no!" "Stop" said the president, "*you see Blair says they cannot be allowed*;" and thereupon they were disallowed. Can any thing be more disgraceful? Yes; the *chuckling* with Barry to make a false, fraudulent refusal of the loan from Hamilton is yet more infamous.

For months past it has been rumored, that *Eli Bleecker*, the editor of the Globe, has the unflinching champion of *Miss Fanny Wright* and her principles, was to be rewarded with the office of surveyor of the port of New York, vice *Hector Craig*, to be dismissed. These rumors have not been believed, by people in general, but especially by the friends of *Mr. Craig*.—It is said, however, received to a certainty, that Mr. Craig is to be removed, and probably Mr. Moses appointed. I am warranted in saying, that a letter appears, sworn to the written in a few days by Mr. Woodbury, or by his orders, to Mr. Craig, notifying him, that after the first of June next, his services will no longer be required by the government.

I rather doubt Craig's removal, and I have no sympathy for him. He was a furious Jacksonman, during the whole of the general's administration; but for Mr. Van Buren it has impossible that he could entertain kind feelings. Knowing, as he did, Van Buren's personal dislike of him. Mr. Craig was among the most virulent friends and first adherents of the late Governor De Witt Clinton. During the attacks on Mr. Clinton from Tammany Hall no man more unlongly sustained him than Craig. This existed to be heedless of the wrath of the president, and although the bitterness engendered during that conflict has been long slaughtered, yet it never has been extinguished.—This conjecture, therefore, is only a settlement of old accounts. What was once known to the Clintonian party will not be forgiven by Mr. Van Buren, but gratuitously remembered by him, as he has done for the past six.—You may, therefore, announce Craig as removed, and Moses as his successor, unless or in spite.

The produce and stock markets speak as yesterday. The sales of cotton during the past week amount to about 6,500 bales; nearly one-third New Orleans.

The ship *Roman*, from New-Orleans, is below.

THE EXAMINER.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The following paragraph appeared in the Bee on the 6th inst. It was published on the authority of a gentleman, formerly a captain in the United States army, who was led into the error by the indistinctness with which the name were written in the register at the hotel, having mistaken the name of lieutenant McCosh for that of his father.

"MR GEN. M. CORSE and GEN. WOOL, of the United States army, have arrived in this city from Florida. We understand that they have concluded a treaty with the Seminoles, the exact terms of which have not yet transpired—but the Indians are to keep possession of the disputed territory."

Upon ascertaining this error, we printed a correction of the mistake, which from accident was mislaid. We were not aware that the correction had not been published until we saw the paragraph contradicted in the Globe. For this negligence we are of course amenable to the censure of those who have been misled by us. The information was received from a source we were bound to respect, and being in its most important features confirmatory of the rumors which were circulated in the Florida papers, we had no doubt of its accuracy at the time. It appears, however, from the last Florida papers, that general McComb has not been able to bring the Indians to a parley. They have learned what a flag of truce means in these parts.

As to the contents of the Globe, we scorn the billingsgate of a paper whose editor seems to have got the ten commandments by heart, but he should by implicitly obey or forget them, conform to any one of them.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 27, 1839.

Only market on Saturday, we observed in the same affairs that prevailed throughout the week. Tropical Bay was in a flurry since last mail and hearts of not change to speak.

COTTON.—This market was very flat. Prices remain without change, and we hear of no sales since last Saturday's report.

BAGGING and ROPE.—The market is well supplied with bagging and rope, in fact, we might be good at the quotations. The sales are made at 9@9½ for rope, and 10@21 for bagging.

TOBACCO continues in good demand, and prices firm at the quotations.

SUGAR.—The market was dull on Saturday, and the sales on that day were small to a few small lots at the last quotations.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses is not so great as it was a few days since, but good has been freely made in the letter, at 32c.

RICE.—Is quite dull, with sales of a few hundred barrels at 3@3½.

CORN.—The demand for corn is good, and the article is quoted firm at 65@68, within which limits some sales were made on Saturday.

WHISKEY.—The stock in market is heavy, and the article is dull at 22c on the lever.

FREIGHTS.—We note a sale of 350 kegs lard at 12c.—We hear no change in prices, and the market remains quite dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, May 17.

10	shares United States Bank	101½
50	do Virginia Bank	54
5	do do do	54
25	shares Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati	May 18,
5	do United States Bank	104

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

3	shares United States Bank	104
5	do do do	104
12	do Girard Bank	104
10	do Bank of Northern Liberties	34
5	do Kentucky Bank	84
34	do Vicksburg Bank	84

NEW-YORK MARKET, May 17.—The sales of cotton are from yesterday were small. Sales of sugar at 9 c.

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, May 17.

Rainins.—Sun-cured in layers; 70@c; bunch box, 1@1½ c.

Wine.—47 casks port, 10@c, cm.

Brandy.—Pale cognac, 1@1½c; 3 do Hennessy, 1½@1½c.

Cheese.—10 tons cheese, 8@c.

Rice.—6 bags, 1 do 6½c, cash.

Sugar.—90 boxes, 11½ and 12c, cash.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Flour.—The receipts since Saturday last are estimated at three thousand barrels; the demand has been very limited, and a larger quantity of sales could not be made in this time than yesterday; prices have not varied.

Grain.—Receipts of Southern grain have been very small, and the demand for Southern grain has been very limited; the sales of Southern grain have been very limited; the sales of Southern grain have been very limited; the sales of Southern grain have