NEW-ORLEANS BEE,

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No 81 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The London papers in New Hampshire are indignant because an individual, in Rome, "made such an his employer that he would vote for a certain candidate at the recent election and then voted for another."—Isaac Hill and his followers are of course very much scandalized and horrified at the base idea of a lie being told. As if these very fastidious gentlemen had not demoralized hundreds by bribery and corruption, by making them vote against conscience, and then *action* —a lie to God and their country, which is worse than to an individual candidate in the proportion of sixteen millions to one. Let us put the case fairly.—The man who votes against his conscience is a lie, and a far greater lie than he ever *simply* breaks his promise. Promises in themselves, vicious, illegal, or irreligious, should be broken. The oath of Herod, who beheaded John the Baptist, *because of his oath* to Herodias, has often been condemned by divines, and, no one we believe, ever doubted that it would have been far better for him to have broken his oath than to have put to death the noblest and greatest of the prophets. Again, at his death he shut up in the Hippodrome a number of persons belonging to the principal families in the country, and compelled them to shout that he swear that they would put them all to the sword the moment he was dead, that the people might weep at least to regret his decease. Were the survivors bound by such an oath? No Christian will answer, yes. At any rate, they broke it, and history applauded them for the deed. The doctring of the New Hampshire locofocos however, would go to prove that Herod was right and that oaths and promises are of more consequence than virtue, humanity, or the fear of God. They would also seem to affirm, that an employer possesses an influence over the votes of his workmen, whatever their principles or convictions may be. Be that in reality, the electors are only so many deputies, further need to carry votes to an election, not for themselves, but for their masters, and have nothing whatever to do with conscience, truth, honesty, or any principle, save that of passive obedience.

If The Courier of Friday evening, contains an amusing specimen of political ratiocination. The journal thinks that the defeat of the whigs in Virginia will prove fatal to Mr. Clay's hopes of ever reaching the presidency, as Virginia was his bantcrump—"the *only state* one after Kentucky" The Courier must be very profoundly versed in the history of parties for the last ten years. Virginia Mr. Clay's best trump (pistol). The state paper had better refresh its political reminiscences, by examining the chronicles of the Old Dominion ever since the ascendancy of the Jackson party. Virginia, so far from being regarded as a sure whig trump, was always considered locofoco through the entire suit—everything, and still the contest, hopelessly locofoco. For the first time in many years, the whigs have rallied and gone to work with something like energy and organization, and the result, as far as we learn, has been an decrease of numbers that will enable them to indulge in the reasonable hope of future triumph. In all the calculations and estimates of whig strength which have been put forth, the Old Dominion has been invariably placed to the administration. The difference between the Courier's conjectures and the real state of the case is, that the whigs only achieve victory without the aid of Virginia, but should that state abandon Mr. Van Buren, he would be most certainly consigned to the rural pleasures of Kinderhook.

The speculating of the Courier in regard to gener al Harrison's nomination are equally crude and careless. The friends of general Harrison in Pennsylvania may call loudly for their favorite, but the friends of Mr. Clay in three fourths of the state will, we take it, be entitled to a respectful consideration. The partial success of the whigs in Virginia should rather embolden than discourage the supporters of Henry Clay for under his banner have they nearly wrested that great state from the locofoco grasp of ten years.

"The result of the Virginia elections makes the re-election of Mr. Van Buren certain." So discourseth our confident neighbor, forgetful that Mr. Van Buren carried Virginia at the last election by 16,000 majority, and that he has since lost New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and has not yet triumphed in Virginia. Chicanatory logic truly!

FROM TAMPICO.

Information has been received by the arrival of the schooner Creole, from Tampico, that Gen'l Arista, at the head of 600 infantry, (central troops,) arrived at the bar of Tampico, from Altamira, on the night of the 27th ult, and surprised and captured in a few minutes the small party of federalists who were stationed there to defend the place, without losing or having even a single man belonging to his party wounded.

The man-of-war ship, formerly the old Independence, of Texas, stationed at the Bar, was captured in fifteen minutes—the major part of the crew hastily deserting the few resolute men on board, jumped overboard and made their escape, leaving her two principal officers, (one of whom, a Frenchman, who behaved nobly,) and seven men, all of whom were wounded, to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen'l Arista had despatched a flag to Vera Cruz, to obtain eight large pieces of ordinance, and two bomb cannons, with which he intended to attack the city of Tampico, and according to his expressed determination, carry it without sacrificing a single man.

Bustamente was at Al ssuiet, and was daily expected at Tampico.

VERA CRUZ, May 29th.

The Vera Cruz Sentor, of the 27th ult. contains a paragraph stating that colonel Bee, the Texian minister, was about to withdraw from that country in consequence of his not having been recognised by the Mexican government in his official capacity. According to the Centor, colonel Bee expresses his satisfaction at the courtesy extended to him by general Guadalupe Victoria, the commandant of Vera Cruz.

The preceding intelligence is confirmed by a letter received from Col. Bee, dated Sacrificios 29th May, on board the frigate La Ghaire, in which he says, "I leave for the Havana in the steam frigate Phenom at 3 o'clock to-day."

A letter from Matamoras of the 25th ult. says:—"General Canalizo has left for St. Fernando, with 900 men, and with the intention, as is supposed, of marching to Tampico and effecting a junction with Bustamente. The news of Gen'l Mejia's death occasioned feasts and public rejoicings in our city."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns are still incomplete, though the intelligence is, in the main, more satisfactory than before. For congress, according to the Richmond Whig, the locofocos have elected nine members, viz: Messrs Jones, Holleman, Rives, Dromgoole, Banks, Coffee, Lucas, (by one majority,) Craig, and Samuel, and the whigs eight, viz: Messrs. Wise, Hill, Botts, Mercer, Goggin, Taliaferro, Hunter and Garland—with nearly a certain prospect of one more, Mr. Hopkins—which will make a whig gain of three over the ranks of the last congressional election. The whigs, we think, have good reason to be gratified at this demonstration of the progress of sound principles. The legislation will, in all probability, stand whigs 9, locofocos 12.

House of Delegates—about 90 counties have been heard from; there are 120 in the state. The result thus far, according to the Norfolk Beacon—a neutral paper, is whigs 49, conservatives 5, locofocos 46. The Enquirer acknowledges it would be rashness to claim a majority for the administration on joint ballot, until further intelligence.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

GREAT HAIL STORM.—In Friendship, Anne Arundel county, Md., a violent hail storm was experienced about ten days since, which caused considerable damage to the wheat fields and tobacco beds. The hail fell in some places six inches deep, and as large as hens' eggs.

THE ASPHALTE OF SYRIA, used for paving in Europe, is not softened by the heat of boiling water—it is, therefore, not liable to be affected by the heat of our summer suns. This is the genuine asphalte—the spurious species becomes soft when exposed to heat.

BALTIMORE, FOUR OFFICE.—Joshua Yanant succeeds J. S. Skinner, esq., late post master. The former is, of course, a thorough going, active friend of the administration.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN WEALTH.—The Tyler Mercury says that successful experiments have been made by which the bagasse 12 lb. weight can be fire-dried of a piece of artillery with perfect precision, and driven into a whole forty yards distant.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is offered by the sheriff of Davies county, (Ill.) for the apprehension of a prisoner named John Dormer, who has escaped from prison, after an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Philadelphia Ledger informs us that the election for members of congress in New Hampshire, took place a few days since, and has resulted in the success of the democratic candidates.

WM. LEGGETT, esq., a man of unique talents, formerly editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, and subsequently of the Plain Dealer, died at his residence in New Rochelle, (N. Y.), a few days since. He was one of the ablest supporters of that protean administration, and a political writer of great power.

INCENDIARIES are yet at work in Cincinnati. Scarcely a day passes without one or two attempts to fire the city.

IT There is certainly very little display of talent in the locofoco journals of late. The editor of the Globe is as dull as if he had been dosed with hiphe water, and he of the Post as wheezy as if his old principles had stuck in his throat. The colouring of the Argus are to be more smooth enough, and if wicked news were wit, or malignity talent, they would pass muster well enough. As it is, the whole are but a miserable exhibition of the lowness and baseness to which a man will descend, who has either a paltry personal, or selfish interest to gratify.

IT It was high time, we say, that this system of plundering the Treasury should be put an end to.—Globe.

Look out for some wonderful achievement by plundering. The Globe never denounces peculation, unless some scheme of rascality is on foot. The devil always commences operations by quoting scripture.

EUROPE.

The news brought by the Orpheus and Burgundy, are of a character calculated to awaken serious apprehension for the peace of the old world. It would be folly at this time to indulge in speculations concerning the omens which darken the horizon of Europe, as a few days or a few hours will put us in possession of intelligence, which may confirm or dissipate fears occasioned by the gloomy character of the horizon. The Great Western, as she was to leave Bristol on the 18th of May, will bring London dates to the 17th, ten days later than those by the Burgundy, which will give a decided character to the complexion of foreign news. She no doubt reached New York on the 8th, and advices by her may be hourly looked for.

It cannot be disguised, however, that the present condition of Europe is extremely perilous. The long and fruitless efforts of the king of the French to form a cabinet, bodes no good, and it remains to be seen what effect the resignation of the whig ministry in England will have upon the turbulent spirits who threaten the empire of Great Britain with revolution. The proclamation of the queen concerning the chartist meetings has created an alarming excitement amongst the populace, and the leaders of that party have become emboldened, rather than disarmed, by the denunciations of the throne. They affect to despise the power of the government, they defy the sovereign authority, and hold their meetings despite the police and the military; they arm drilling and arming the people all over the country, making inflammatory speeches against church and state, threatening the peerage, and each, in the event of their wishes being denied. The state of things cannot exist much longer, without producing bloodshed or a radical change in the English constitution.

Read the subjoined remarks, made by the Rev. Mr. Stephens to an assemblage of more than two thousand men, in the *City of London*, on the occasion of the Queen's proclamation to suppress the meetings and trainings of the chartists.

In the same newspaper of the morning, which contains a proposition on the part of ministers to abolish the constitution of Jamaica, with the view of putting an end to the slavery of the blacks, there is a proclamation by the Queen, which proposes to abolish the British constitution, for the purpose of preventing the emancipation of the slaves in England. (Tremendous applause.) If the people of England had one real representative in the house of commons, the first thing he would do on Monday (this day) would be to rise up in his place and move for the impeachment of the ministers who had advised the Queen to put her name to that detestable document. (Tremendous applause)—and before sitting down, such representative would move for a repeal of the act which prevents the people from training and drilling.

The police were taught to "right about face," and to "quick march." He (Mr. Stephens) had heard they would find, some of these days, that they had not been taught these exercises in vain.—(Laughter and applause.) If the police be thus trained, they will perhaps find that the people can train also. The time will come when the people will turn the attention either to die or to be free.—(Deafening applause.) The proclamation last night issued in the Queen's name, instead of being according to the English law, is treason to the English constitution. It was in fact a proclamation of indignation in every breast, and it ought to make every man who takes an oath to the constitution to suffer ten thousand deaths rather than submit to be enslaved by it.—(Loud and long continued applause.) He believed the time was far distant when the dogs of war which there now seemed to be let loose, would not be satisfied until they have pounced upon their victims.

Then the latter will feel disposed to take warning, but it will be too late.—(Renewed cheers.) Much as he (Mr. Stephens) hated the idea of bloodshed, he would rather see it that night, that hour, from that place, an unfurl the standard of war, and that, if not in the battle field, stand at the cannon's mouth, and face ten thousand deaths, rather than the abuse of the poor have continued any.—(Deafening plaudits, which lasted for some time.) He (Mr. Stephens) had been protected and supported the poor, then the constitution of the throne and the altar, but if they did not support and protect the pauperism he would say—"Down with the throne—perish the altar."

(From the Baltimore Correspondent.)

New-York, May 30, 1839.

The affairs of Florida seem to resolve less attention in the United States than their unsettled condition would seem to merit. It is true, we have no means of changing their prosperity, nor, but as our commercial interests affect, be deeply affected by a war between any other civil authorities for power, their movements ought not to concern us.

France is threatening with immediate cannonade.—Days and weeks, and months have passed without the king being able to form a ministry in any degree satisfactory to himself or to those who may be considered his principal advisers. Parties and factions are struggling with each other, and with the court, for the second time, and no single statesman, are quitting their *Podey* with half a dozen devoted followers, controlling the chamber of deputies.

Nor is England, at home, in a more tranquil state. The ministry, through the influence of *O Connell*, obtained, on the last ult question, a temporary triumph over the *tories*, or *whigs*, and thus only, that the courts can carry anywhere in the British parliament, is a small seam, therefore, that the ministerial adjournment of parliament will be the bangle, and under the control of *two* individuals, and these individuals professing and acting on principles in hostility to those of the government.—Strange as this brief view of the state may appear, it is nevertheless true.

And what is the aspect of their foreign affairs? Are this subject France and England, at present, in concert. The intrigues of Russia in Turkey, with superior views, in reference to India, are perfectly well understood. Private letters from a high will respects. We quote, state a fact, which it correct, affords ground for apprehension, that serious difficulties, if not war may be anticipated.

Nesselrode, the late Russian minister, has been considered friendly to the policy of preserving the most pacific relations with England, and by some has been charged with being in the British interest. That minister with his immediate friends and supporters, it is said have been removed from office, and a successor appointed with other views, and the advocates of a different policy.

The same letters, which are of a late date, add, that the heir apparent to the throne of Russia, had ordered a palace fitted up for his reception in London, intending to pass a few months in the British metropolis.—That he proceeded on his journey as far as the *Hague*, where he rested for a short term, and then returned 100 steps.

Stocks in Wall street, to-day, have been heavy, with a downward tendency, except United States bonds which is firm at 120.

The ship *Mediator*, and the ship *Ned*, from New-Orleans arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of April.

The ship *Hottar*, Lord, and the schooner Orleans, *Penrose*, both from New Orleans, the former in 16 days, arrived this morning.—THE EXAMINER.

New York, May 31st, 1839.

The monster of lengthening the Florida war which taken in connection with the congressional indifference which it was commenced, the vituperations and boastings which we then heard from General Jackson and his servile followers, the immense amount of treasure which has been squandered on pensioners, and if possible, the yet greater amount which has been plundered by court pets, tithe and other creatures of the connection therewith, affect a wide field for opinion on the foresight, strategy, and capacity of the late and present administrations, for commencing and conducting, and gloriously terminating a war with 5 or 600 miserable, half starved, wandering savages.

The American Catholic Bishop of Constantin, *De Purcell*, had retired to Paris, from his seat in Rome, and preached on Sunday the 5th of May in the Cathedral of Lyons after which, the Bishop of Bordeaux, *St. Victor*, preached a sermon for the benefit of the propagation of the Faith. Both these bishops are expected shortly to leave France for their sees. Bishop

The Flour section market was greatly depressed.—The sales of the week, amount to the 7th of June, amounted to only 2,000 bbls, and yet a decline of 50c to 1oo cents.

Stocks in Wall street, with the exception of the United States bonds, are to-day, with a slight decline in prices.—THE EXAMINER.

DAVID OF MR. TANEY.—The Richmond Compiler, of the 28th ult. comes to date mourning for the decease of Jonathan Taney, esq., father of that city, who died on the 27th, after a long and painful illness. He is represented as having been a most excellent and accomplished man.

IT It is stated in one of the northern papers that "professor Longfellow received little or nothing for his Outre Mer," while the professor made money." This reminds us of the sayings of the ancients, where the gods get the smoke, and the priests the meat.

IT We are indebted to the gentlemen of Messrs Newton, Short & Co. for sundries of two new worlds, "Cicero's" and "The Cicero." They shall receive our earliest attention.

Messrs Editors:

Can you inform the public as to the amount of money realized by Mr. Breedlove, in collecting fines from steamboats for not conforming to the late act of congress, making it, construed by himself, impossible, on steamboats navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries, to use iron rods or chains instead of timber stays? and whether he intends refunding the money thus illegally collected, since the United States court has decided that the law does not apply to boats navigating the western rivers? A SUFFERER.

The above question has been frequently asked us, as well by "sufferers" as others, who feel an interest in seeing the laws administered for the benefit of the country, and not converted into a tax trap for the peculiar profit of office-holders. We are not able to answer it, but suppose the fines so collected have gone to the Treasure whence no transfer returns—the paperwork of a sub-treasury.

It is notorious that there are men *lately* holding positive offices who have left them with large sums of money in their hands.—*Globe.*

We have heard so much!

A fool's advice.—When Leopold, Duke of Anspach, was about to invade Brandenburg, he had a council of war, at which the chief part of the latter was present. After matters had been arranged for the march of the army, the duke asked the junior what he thought of their deliberations. "Just what I thought of the answer we caught last night; every one told you how to get into the trap, but no one said a word about getting out."

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—M. B., a merchant of Providence, Rhode Island, and a man quite celebrated afterwards for his liberality and public spirit, was the owner of a most fortunate privateer which sailed out of the port of Providence. On one occasion when she had just unshipped a cargo of sugar, &c., taken from a very rich prize, lumbering it into the yard, where of the hogsheads stove, and a quantity of sugar fell out. A poor woman in the neighborhood, seeing the disaster, ran and filled her apron. Mr B. from the loft of his store called out, "What are you doing there?" The poor woman looking up, answered "Privateering, sir." The retort was so forcible, that the merchant immediately made her a present of the entire hogshead.

The Music Trade.—One of the richest sources of bad taste in music, and consequently foes of the great cause of the advancement of that delightful art, arises from the vile system by which a portion of the press is hired to puff the miserable trash which fills the port folios of the professors of the profane mystical (so called) sciences. The business of puffing is so far, that, in one of Cheshire plunder in the shape of theory of those who carry it on.

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[From our Extra of Saturday morning]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We lay before our readers the intelligence brought by this morning's express mail, which will be found of great interest. The Melbourne ministry resigned, in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica bill, leaving them in no least a majority as to destroy their influence in the house of lords.

Parliament adjourned for a few days, upon that event being announced, for the purpose of giving the Queen an opportunity of forming a new cabinet. The queen has issued a proclamation, commanding the officers of the crown to suppress the meetings of the chartists, which has given great offence to the numerous class.

The king of the French had not been able to form a cabinet at the last advices.

The state of bullion to the continent confirmed the rapid advance of money, and the further decrease of the bullion of the bank of England, and the disturbances in the changes had depressed business operations.

The civil war still rages in Spain, without any prospect of a speedy termination.

From the New-York Gazette of May 31.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Gurney, captain Bailey, arrived yesterday afternoon in the very short passage of 21 days from Liverpool, bringing us the papers from that place of the 8th, and from London to the 7th inst.—The Liverpool cotton market was dull at the last dates, at a further reduction of ¼ to ½ per lb.

Mr. Abercromby has resigned the speakership of the house of commons, and it is said will be immediately elevated to the peerage.

The government has issued a proclamation for the suppression of meetings for the purpose of military training, and also for the suppression of unlawful assemblages of armed individuals. At Manchester several training chartists have been arrested.

The Marquis Conyngham has resigned the office of lord chamberlain of her majesty's household.

The funeral of the earl of Essex took place at Watford on the 1st of May.

The Great Western, from New-York, was reported in London, on the 6th, to have arrived off Bristol.

The new Mary grand duke Alexander of Russia, arrived in London on the 3d from Rotterdam.

Letters from Tabriz of the 24th March, announce the determination of the Shah to commence a new expedition against Herat, for which purpose he was collecting a army of 40,000 men.

Algiers, as we learn by a letter of the 20th April, has been visited by a smart shock of an earthquake, followed by a violent storm. The sea is said to have injured the Mole, and several ships have sustained damage.

A letter from Tolosa of the 27th ult. states that Espartero, at the head of 27,000 men, 800 cavalry, 22 siege pieces and 14 mountain pieces, advanced on the 26th as far as Segura; but his right flank being threatened by Maroto, at the head of 9,000 men, 300 cavalry, and two mountain pieces, he retreated to Vallenaves de Mesa, leaving Segura back. All the disposable forces of the Castiels had been ordered to Biscay. General Eijo was at Estella, watching Diego Leon.

Lowbox, May 7.—There is still some demand of money at the Stock Exchange, but the English Stock Market is quiet, the prices ruling low. Consols closed yesterday at 89¼ 7-8 for money, and 89 7-8 buyers for the account, 90¼ 7-8 buyers when sold at 1-16 to 1-8 per cent higher. Bank stock 172 to 173 ex div. Exchequer bills 1-16 to 1-8 per cent higher, 1-16 to 1-8 per cent higher, and 1-8 to 1-4 per cent higher.

The cotton market remains equally dull. The sales are 10,000 to 12,000 bales, comprising 16 thousand bags Orleans, 30 thousand Mobile, and the remainder of American, at 7½ to 8¼. A further decline has taken place, in some instances, equal to a quarter of a cent.

Taken the aggregate of the year ..... bales 1839
Same in 1838 1838
Same in 1837 1837
Same in 1836 1836
Same in 1835 1835
Same in 1834 1834
Same in 1833 1833
Same in 1832 1832
Same in 1831 .....