NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
No. 30 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1839.

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

GENERAL MACOMB'S TREATY.

General Macomb's treaty, and the means by which it was brought about, are sources of deep humility to our national pride. No one can contemplate the circumstances under which it was made, without feeling his cheek mantling with the blush of shame for the fallen estate of American chivalry. The war from beginning to end, has been slow to lessen the sway in the esteem of the public, that any thing than has occurred since our national independence, and this last act of the drama in the consummation of a policy which, begun in stupidity and ignorance, has, for the present, ended in concession and disgrace. When the Indians used for peace, the administration, puffing up with arrogance and self-sufficiency, refused to listen to their overtures. Nothing but extermination would suit them. But at length tired in all their endeavors to accomplish the end, they have patched up a treaty with a few of the wandering savages, in a manner unsatisfactory to all parties, and under circumstances of peculiar ignominy.

When general Macomb arrived in Florida, he ascertained that the Indians had separated into small bodies, penetrating the country at interваls, harassing the inhabitants, burning houses, attacking settlements in the neighborhood of fortified places, and continuing every species of atrocity peculiar to savage warfare. Under these circumstances, in the midst of bloodshed and battle, the fling war officer of the army defied the quaint and awful, and assumed the beseeching habiliments of a wheedling pedlar. It is particularly remarkable, that the administration should have sent general Macomb on this errand. If it was deemed an office of glory, it was unjust to deprive those who had borne the brunt of danger, of the praise to arise from forming such a treaty. If an office of shame, it was not necessary to consummate the disgrace of the army by thrusting it upon the commander-in-chief.

When Gen. Macomb ascertained the disposition of the enemy, when he was assured that the Indians would receive no communication from him; when given to understand that any messenger with a flag of truce would be put to death; when, in fact, as he states himself, "this threat had been executed more than once," it is surprising that he should have persisted in pressing his entreaties upon them. He might have been assured, as subsequent events have proven, that little respect would be paid to a negotiation brought about by acts of humiliation and abasement. The Indians feel that they have conquered; they must indeed be modest to a fault, if the artifices resorted to in coaxing them to a "talk" do not exalt their notions of their consequence and power.

Gen. Macomb, when he found that no messenger would be received from him, says—"Finding at Gary's Ferry, a party of prisoners, consisting of one man, two well grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile bands." It must have been an edifying spectacle, to witness the general's display of courtly demeanor towards those people. Shaking hands with the men, flattering the squaws, and caressing the little pappooses. This attempt, however, failed. The General did not make as great an impression upon the savage as he had anticipated—perhaps he was too condescending—however that may be, he failed of effecting his purposes.

He then went to Fort King, taking the prisoners with him. He sent them out again to impose a hearing with the enemy. After some ten days, a few straggliers were prevailed upon to endure his august presence.

A young chief with seven warriors, made him a visit. He told them that the president was sick of fighting, and in order to convince them of the fact, gave them presents and sent them off to let the others of their tribe know, that they might obtain beads and red paint for the asking. Accordingly a few days afterwards, a number of men, women and children came to camp, heard a speech, and got their presents with which doubtless "they were highly delighted." All this happened between the 8th and 15th of May.

On the 17th of May, Col. Mason of the dragoons with Chitto Tustenuggee, chief of the Seminoles, arrived at camp. The day following the treaty was made, by Chitto on the part of the Indians, in presence of the brother of Black Snake and a Mickasaky chief, and general Macomb, on that of the whites. After this imposing ceremony, great manifestations of rejoicing were expressed, and the affair wound up with a dance after the Indian fashion, "in which," says the general, "many of our officers joined."

We have not the slightest doubt, that the dance was more to general Macomb's taste than any thing that occurred during his stay in Florida; for notwithstanding his great amplitude of body, the general is yet fond of his youthful pastimes, preferring fiddling to fighting, and cleverly to whipping.

"Under existing circumstances," adds the general, "I did not think it necessary to enter into a formal written treaty, such an instrument with Indians having but little binding effect."

So it appears after all, the treaty was not reduced to writing, but is only contained in a general order of the camp, in which the consent of the Indians is not established. Neither does it appear that Chitto had any authority to contract such a treaty.

The safety of Florida is entrusted to a bulletin, when the general asserts that a written treaty would have "but little binding effect." What could not be effected by the soldiers, is to be accomplished by a general order of the commander-in-chief. The scribbling of a pen is to be more potent than "an army with banners." The signature of Alex. Macomb is to strike more terror to the souls of Indians than the blasting of ten thousand bayonets.

What folly! what disgrace! what iniquity! After years of fighting, millions upon millions wasted, and the perpetration of massacre after massacre, a major-general secures a marauding chief into his camp, dances with the squaws, issues a proclamation and calls it peace! Surely the Indians will not molest the Florida frontier now, for should they murder men, scalp women and burn up children, the secretary of war will dispatch Gen. Macomb against them with the president's regrets, and if that should be ineffectual, the major-general will straightway give them presents and issue a proclamation!! With such terrible retribution staring them in the face, the Seminoles will be cautious how they trifle with this potential administration.

Let those who suppose this treaty of Gen. Macomb is a treaty made under the instructions of the war department—is anything else than an administration humbug, read the general's letter to the secretary of war. He will find that, the treaty has not been reduced to writing even; that it was mere talk held by the general with a straggling chief, who was induced to chat with him by bribes and flattery; who strutted and danced whilst Uncle Sam paid the piper, returned to the swamps, his tribe untrammelled by any written obligation, and free to continue hostilities or not as inclination may dictate. *The safety of Florida is in the forbearance of savages.*

CAPITULATION OF TAMPICO.

It seems that the surrender of Tampico must be principally attributed to the firmness of general Urrea, who was in command of the federalists until the last, when he treacherously abandoned them by flight. His gubernatory disgusted and dispirited the officers and others, who were united with him in the defence of the city. The soldiers, we learn, were to the last, more disposed to resist than capitulate; they freely expressed their disapprobation of that disgraceful measure, but were compelled to acquiesce in the terms agreed upon by their officers. We are informed by unquestionable authority, that the federal force previous to the capitulation, was equal to 1000 men under arms; whereas that of general Arista did not certainly exceed 400 effective men. General Bustamante was said to be at some leagues distance from Tampico, and was expected at that town in two or three days to assume the command.

A correspondent informs us that there was much apprehension manifested by the foreign merchants in Tampico, of the course that would be pursued in reference to the duties on the prohibited goods that had arrived since the commencement of the revolution on the first of October last. General Arista, in his proclamation, declares "that the government of Mexico will decide the question whether the duties were paid in good faith to the revolutionary authorities." Fears are entertained that repayment of such duties will be required. There appears to be no doubt that the revolution is, for some time at least, suppressed, more particularly upon the sea board, for the opposition to the government has been principally sustained by the revenue derived from importations at Tampico. Now that the federalists have surrendered the last strongholds on the coast which remained in their possession, and that the only man of acknowledged firmness, integrity, influence and undaunted bravery, has been sacrificed to the vindictive fury of Santa Ana, their hopes of ascendancy must be regarded as utterly desperate. Nothing but one of those sudden shiftings of political sentiment so common to the capricious and ignorant populace of Mexico, can offer the slightest chance for a revival of their cause.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR WARREN.

The services rendered by the presence of this vessel at the late critical juncture in Tampico, were particularly beneficial to the protection of American citizens. Much American property that was jeoparded by the state of parties, was secured to its rightful owners through the unceasing efforts of commodore Spence; and when our citizens, resident at Tampico, were threatened with the vengeance of the government for supposed political offences, he came forward and demanded their liberation in terms that could not be mistaken. The course which he pursued on this occasion tended in a great measure to prevent bloodshed, and to bring about a settlement of the existing difficulties, as also to restore the trade which had been so much interrupted by the revolution.

We are glad to hear, says the Louisville Journal, that Mr. Hoey, the Polo-King, is a good whig. "Call up all your opera-glasses Mr. Espy, and bid them aim their thousand gauges in heaven, in honor of the whiggery in the Old Dominion!"

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet Orleans, we are furnished with files of Houston papers to the 15th June, inclusive. The "*Morning Star*" of that date has the following interesting intelligence. The Cuba was a very valuable and splendid boat.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamboat Cuba, from New-Orleans for Galveston, in drawing to come into the bay at the latter place, on Thursday, caused the channel side ground. The current was almost entirely thrown to starboard, in order to lighten the vessel, and get her off, but without success. There were about one hundred passengers on board, who escaped with the loss of every thing they possessed. It was supposed that the vessel would go to pieces in the breakers. The only and the evidence of the folly of endeavoring to run in without a pilot, particularly when the commander is not acquainted with the channel. Captain Carson, we are informed, had relinquished the command of the Cuba, and this was the first trip of the new captain. We learn that a large proportion of the cargo was not insured.

The San Augustine "*Red Lander*" states, that an express had arrived from Major B. C. Waide, with the intelligence that the Cherokee Indians had embodied near the Sabine, in Nacogdoches county, and were determined to make war upon settlements which should, in accordance with the celebrated manoeuvring of war, attempt to build a fort at that place. Major Waide calls for immediate aid from the citizens to defray this order into effect, in which attempt, says the Red Lander, a fight with these Indians is inevitable. It is understood that the war department has taken the proper steps to repel all interference with the execution of its orders, in that section of the country.

The "*Star*" ridicules as preposterous the idea of an invasion of Mexico by Texas, at the present juncture.

Further particulars relative to the loss of the Cuba, from the Galvestonian of the 12th. We understand the Cuba was insured in this city for about two-thirds of her value.

THE STEAM SHIP CUBA

Is a total wreck, on the middle ground of the East Pass into Galveston bay. She appeared in the offing yesterday about two o'clock, and soon after was discovered to be aground. She made the signal of a union down, and fired several guns, when the steamges Columbia, Emblem and Rufus Putnam went out to her assistance. The fury of the waves, however, rendered it too perilous for boats of light draught to run along side of her; and her position was impossible to the Columbia, which, however, came to anchor, and sent her boat for the Cuba's passengers. The Putnam and Emblem returned into port last evening unable to render any assistance to the sufferers. The Columbia came in this morning with the Cuba's passengers, most of whom were without their baggage, owing to the almost impossibility of taking it into the small boat in so heavy a sea. Almost the hundred passengers were probably on board, but the passenger list is lost.

The boat it is said, will be a total wreck; but the cargo, which is reported to be of great value, may possibly be saved for the most part, though considerably damaged. Nearly every suitable boat has been put in requisition, and a large number of our citizens have gone out to the rescue. The Columbia, which was to have sailed to-day, has put off her trip until Sunday, to improve the interval in assisting the Cuba. Every thing will be done that can be to save property, but we present the breakers run too high to admit of much aid. Efforts will be made to take out the furniture and engine as soon as practicable. The wind is high from a little to the east of south. The ship of Galveston was not on board.

This accident took place under capt. Phillips, formerly first Mate of the Columbia, under capt. Wright, who was making his first trip with the Cuba, as commander. Whether the misfortune might have been prevented by superior experience, we cannot judge, from the different opinions of passengers, and shall reserve comments to be made upon fuller information—if the gloom of many passengers is sympathized by most of our citizens, and gives our city an air of dejection. No lives have been lost.

P. S.—When the Columbia came over the Bar, evening of 10th inst., the promenade deck of the Cuba was seen with the surface of the water, and her hull nearly filled with sand.

NAVAL.

From the Pensacola Gazette of the 15th we learn that the *Levant* sailed on the 7th for the windward West India Islands; the *Vandalia* sailed on the 6th on a short cruise to Havana, Matanzas and Key West; the *Erie* sailed on the 10th to relieve the *Warren*, down the Gulf of Mexico; the U. S. schr. Hornet sailed on the 12th for Washington city.

The ships of war in port were the frigate *Macedonian*, and ships Natchez and Ontario.

Messrs. Editors,—Will "Justice" be good enough to inform the public, what has become of the fine wheat, lately collected by Mr. Breedlove, from the steam boat United States?

Certainly he will. He has access to the papers of the collector's office. He can tell. Perhaps also, whilst he is examining into this subject, he will discover light to which of the charitable institutions Mr. Breedlove gave the money extorted from the Vicksburg, the Shakespeare, and the Mediator. "Justice" said that the "first, and, he believed, only fine was thrown overboard on the 21st of May." If that was the only fine entered on the books of the office, it will be an interesting enquiry to know what has become of Uncle Sam's part of those collected from the boats that had offended. It can't be possible that Mr. Breedlove has pocketed the United States' portion of those fines, to compensate himself for the extraordinary charity of giving other peoples' money to the orphan boys' asylum. Perhaps Mr. Breedlove thinks himself a charitable institution which ought to be endowed out of the public funds.

TENNESSEE.—The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability at Gainesborough, Tennessee, dated May 24, 1839.

"Our elections for state officers and members of congress take place in August next. I feel confident that the whig candidate for governor will be elected by a majority of 15,000 or 20,000 votes, and there is a strong probability that the entire delegation to congress will be of the same politics. You may rest assured, let other states do as they may, Tennessee is right."

ALABAMA.—The whig papers in this state have nominated the Hon. ARTHUR P. HOGANS as the whig candidate for governor. It is not certain that he will accept the nomination.

The Virginia papers say that the popular congressional vote on the Old Dominion, shows a majority of about 2,500 for the whigs, both on the ticket in the legislature exhibits a majority of fifty thirty-hard, if not more.

The faculty of Virginia.—We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of the university of Virginia." There are at present attached to that institution, 601 students from Virginia, 12 from Alabama, 60 from South Carolina, 7 from Georgia, 10 from Louisiana, 3 from Tennessee, 1 from Maryland, 9 from North Carolina, 3 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Ohio, 3 from Kentucky, 2 from District of Columbia, 9 from Florida. Total 247.

The Louisianians are: W. S. Caldwell, A. L. Duncan, W. Leonard, J. G. Oliver, D. H. Quirk, L. E. Texada, Thomas Towles, C. M. Towles.—The report states the number to be ten; we find but eight on the last printed list.

Pauline Garcia, a sister of the late lamented Malibran, has made a most successful debut at the Italian opera house, London, in Rossini's opera of *Otello*. Her voice is described as possessing great compass, with a rich mellow tone, and excelling even that of Malibran in flexibility. It is entirely under her control, and her articulation is full, clear and liquid. In person, Signorina Garcia is middle sized, her features have the expression, but not the attractive beauty of her sister, and her eyes are fine. She is but 19 years of age.

At the close of the second act, and at the end, she was called out, and received great applause each time. She will most probably fill the place in the opera left vacant by her sister's death. Her vocal powers are not yet, however, fully developed; it is therefore believed she will wait awhile, before attempting to rival the to the most pinnacle of operatic excellence.

CHEVELY, or, THE WOMAN OF HONOR, is the title of a novel supposed to be written by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in reply to the unfavorable production of his *caricaturist*.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat EMPIRE, on her passage from Cincinnati to Wheeling, sunk a few days since. One wheel broke in such a manner that a segment was driven through the hull into the hold, by which she sunk in a few minutes.

ANOTHER.—The MISSOURI was run into by the Tiber, near Wilksburgh, and much damaged. Her connection pipe was burst by the collision, and the steam escaping knocked one man overboard, and extended another man on deck. The man thrown overboard had his arm displaced, but was not otherwise injured.

Spurious notes.—Fifty dollar notes, and perhaps of other denominations, have been received in town as remittances from Mississippi, of the following purport: "Mobile, Ala. June 10, 1839.

"The president, directors and company of the CITY BANK OF MOBILE, promise to pay Jeff. Gayle, or bearer, on demand, FIFTY DOLLARS. Wm. J. Ingersoll, cashier. Wm. R. Hallett, president."

It may be well to mention that there is no such bank in this city as the CITY BANK, and that the bank of which Mr. Hallett was president and Mr. Ingersoll its cashier, is simply the BANK OF MOBILE.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

PRENTICIANA.

What may the Virginia elections?—*Pendleton Aegis.*

They say—"*Mr. Van Buren, come down from that chair!*"

The result of the election is yet doubtful, but we think we have it.—*Richmond Inq.*

Yes, you've got it, as the old gentleman said to the whipster when he picked him down three flights of stairs.

The people of Mississippi pay their debts. All that they wish is to extend the time of payment.—*Mob. Journ.*

But can they expect to effect this by extending the scones of the current judges?

New York Mr. Van Buren changed his opinions of the relative virtues of the pet bank system and the independent treasury, do you not think he ought to change our opinions too?—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

You have changed your opinions too. When Mr. Van Buren first recommended the sub-treasury system, you denounced it as a thousand times worse than the pet bank system, but, as soon as Mr. Calhoun approved his method in favor of it, you commenced eulogizing it as the perfection of all earthly glory.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Journal of the 10th has the following.

"A singular and fatal accident occurred at the City Theatre on Saturday night. During the play of the "French Spy," it fell to Mr. James Lewis, in the performance of his part, to fire a pistol at Celeste and then to run from the stage, and at the same time drawing a bayonet from his belt. As he drew the bayonet, he looked back over his shoulder at Celeste, and, at that moment, the large end of the weapon struck against some object on the side of the stage, and the point was driven several inches into his body. Medical aid was instantly sent for, but he survived only about five minutes."

COUNCIL OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

Sitting of Monday, June 17th 1839.

Recorder Bertus took the chair.

The roll being called 18 members answered to their names.

The council sat with closed doors to take into consideration the mayor's confidential message.

The doors being opened, Mr. Beyer presented a resolution for paving Chartres street with blocks of granite, the interstices between which to be filled with bitumen run in with mud.

This resolution was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Buisson, chairman of the committee of petitions, read a letter from Messrs. J. and L. Garnier requesting permission to pay the capital of a ground rent. Referred to the committee of finance.

A letter from Dr. Campbell claiming remuneration for medical attention to some slaves who had been sent to his hospital, was referred to the committee on prisons.

A letter from Bishop Blanc asking relief for the Catholic Female Orphan Asylum, was laid on the table subject to the call of the council.

A letter from certain freeholders in Rampart street, protesting against Dr. Lonzenberg's project, referred to a special committee appointed for that purpose.

The council proceeded to the election of a constable in the fourth ward, to replace Mr. Marie, resigned. Mr. Garcia received 43 out of 77 votes was declared duly elected.

Mr. Forstall, chairman of the committee of finance, presented a report followed by three ordinances.

On motion the report was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the next sitting.

On motion of Mr. Guizat, the mayor was requested to convene the general council for the purpose of modifying the ordinances concerning hackney coaches.

On motion the council adjourned till Monday next, 24th instant.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BONAPARTE.—In one of our late numbers we mentioned the death of the Princess, who was the young daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, and the widow of Prince Napoleon, eldest son of the ex-king of Holland. Princess Charlotte was born in 1802. Her father died young, and had resided at Florence, with her mother, the Countess de Survilliers. While on her way from Rome to Genoa, she was seized dangerously ill at Sapzano, and died on the 3d of last month. This melancholy event has occasioned a general feeling of regret in Florence, for the deceased princess was beloved by all who enjoyed the honor of knowing her. By her death the poor have lost a kind protectress and friend. She was a liberal subscriber to many institutions for the benefit of the lower classes. Like all the individuals of her family, princess Charlotte was distinguished for talent, and she possessed a remarkable taste for the fine arts. She herself lithographed series of landscape views in Italy, taken from drawings of her own. The Princess has left one surviving sister, Princess Zenaide de Musignano, the wife of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, eldest son of the Prince de Canino. The husband of the late Princess, who died in 1831, was the brother of Prince Louis Napoleon, whose name was recently conspicuous in the political events of France. The number of deaths which have taken place in the Bonaparte family during the last few years, is truly extraordinary. Since 1831, Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt, the young Prince di Bacchiochi, Madame Letitia, the Princess de Montfort, the Duchess de Saint Leu, and Princess Charlotte, have been numbered with the dead.—*English paper.*

"Hard cash, how much is mark-a?" "Fifty cents, sir." "Why, that's more than the law allows."—"Law, sir?" and the hackman, significantly placing his thumb to the end of his nose, and twiddling his fingers: "We has no law now, sir; the rigs aint no longer in power."—*N. Y. Star.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By R. B. Sykes, in Customhouse street, at 4 p. m.—furniture.

By Bach & Calhoun, at City Exchange, at 12 n.—real estate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 19, 1839.

COTTON.—Yesterday's operations comprise sales of 1,600 bales Alabama at 11½c; and some very small lots within the range of the quotations. Shipments are making pretty freely, mostly on planters' account—thereby reducing the stock daily. We place our quotation at the reduced rate, so as to represent the present state of the market.

TOBACCO.—There continues to be a fair business done in this market, sales daily amounting to 100@200 hhds at the usual rates.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES dull at the prices.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all sorts is very dull, with only a retail demand.

BAGGING AND ROPE have good demand at the prices.

WHISKEY.—The market quiet, but holders firm, at 44c.

CORN.—Owing to the reported prevalence of epidemics in the city, and to the recent heavy arrivals, the holders of corn on the levee are pushing their stocks into the market, and as a consequence a material decline has taken place. In the early part of the day yesterday, sales to the amount of more than 10,000 bushels were made, 40c. We are informed it has either been offered or even less rate without finding purchasers.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, stock large, and sales to small lots are at $5 @ $5 25.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, p. lb.				
La. & Mississippi, good and fine	9	@	11	
do do fair	8	@	8½	
do do middling	8	@	8½	
Florida, & Ala. good and fine	9	@	11	
do do fair	8	@	8½	
do do middling	8	@	8½	
Texas, & Mobile, good and fine	9	@	11	
do do fair	8	@	8½	
do do middling	8	@	8½	
Tobacco, p. lb.				
Virginia, p. hhd.				
Fine quality	—	@	45	
Second do	40	@	45	fair item
Ordinary	30	@	35	
Sugar, p. lb.				
La. good to fine	5	@	6	dull.
Common to middling	3	@	4½	
Muscovado, p. gal.	25	@	30	
Molasses, p. gal.	25	@	30	dull.
do plantation, p. gal.	20	@	25	
Rice, p. hhd.				
Rice, p. lb.				
Rice, p. bbl.				
Rice, p. tierce				
Rice, p. cask				
Rice, p. bag				
Rice, p. mat