NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGINE.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE PROSPECT.

Under this caption the Missouri Argus indulges in a self-complacent strain of political prophecy, in the course of which it modestly declares that every southern state in the union will vote for Mr. Van Buren, at the next presidential contest. One of the administration organs here, garnishes the arrogant text of the Argus with a bald and meagre show of evidence, two-thirds of which is purely fanciful, and concludes the interesting array of facts with the interrogatory, "*Where are the federal votes for Clay or Harrison to be found?*" We will undertake to respond to this query.

The whig votes for Mr. Clay or Gen. Harrison are to be found in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana and probably Virginia and Georgia. It is possible that should General Harrison be the candidate, he may lose several of the southern states—it is likewise within the limits of possibility, that in the event of Mr. Clay being the nominee of the convention, Ohio may cast her vote for the present incumbent. But, under all circumstances, there is a sufficient number of whig states to secure the election of any whig candidate for the presidency, provided the people of those states sustain the choice of the convention with unanimity and zeal.

Having answered the question propounded by our locofoco neighbor, we will see of what stuff is made the article in the Argus to which he alluded with such irrepressible gusto. In Georgia both the pseudonimous parties are opposed to Mr. Clay upon the journal—this is an error. A few ultra states right men have declared that that party ought to take no share in the presidential struggle, but should cast its vote in favor of its own selection. But the mass of the party are friendly to Mr. Clay—and the worst that can ensue will be the throwing away of the vote of the state. If she votes for either of the candidates, Mr. Clay will be her choice; for Georgia has a decided majority of those opposed to the administration. She is represented by 8 whig delegation in congress, and is under the administration of a whig executive.

We are by no means certain that the people of South Carolina will vote unanimously for Mr. Van Buren, though we are free to confess that the chances are in his favor. No one can calculate with security on the vote of South Carolina. Her political opinions are as mutable and capricious as is her favorite son.—She is just as likely, after all her newly found zeal for Martin Van Buren to remain aloof from the contest, as to bestow her vote on one whom she so lately denied unworthy.

In regard to North Carolina, the Argus and its commentator will prove no soothsayers. The whigs of that state were never more active and vigilant than now. Rip Van Winkle is thoroughly roused, and at the ensuing congressional election will prove to the locofocos, that he has been completely re-invigorated by his protracted slumbers. In other words, the whigs of North Carolina are preparing to drub the locofocos to their hearts' content. Mr. Bynum, the little fire-eater, will be kept at home long enough to expend his rage for the duelle, and to get cool. *Mr. Sawyer* will be despatched to the pine barrens, there to exercise his appropriate vocation, and *Mr. Shepard* will be retained, in order to watch over and protect the locofoco fold for which he has of late manifested so unwonted a predilection. In short every sign in North Carolina is most auspicious for the whig cause.

After all the chuckling and chattering of the Argus, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, are all that it claims, and upon its hopes of these states is based its assertion that the south will vote unanimously for Mr. Van Buren. It wisely omits all mention of Virginia, Louisiana and Mississippi—as it considers the game to be pretty desperate in those quarters. The truth is there are but four certain locofoco states in the union, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama, and Missouri. Of all the others claimed by the administration, some are nearly sure to give the whig ticket a majority, while in others the issue is exceedingly doubtful.

Where then, are the locofoco votes for Mr. Van Buren to be found? Echo answers NO WHERE!

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

In General Macomb's letter to the secretary of war, concerning the late treaty with the Seminoles he says:

"Nor did I think it politic at the time to say any thing about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the government in this respect has been imposed, nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

It is evident that the commander-in-chief of the army, has, in his zeal to patch up a treaty with the Indians been guilty of the most disgusting duplicity. It is natural he should have distrusted the "binding effects of written treaties" with them, when he himself was practising the most double dealing hypocrisy. The general writes to the war department, that the government is not restricted in its pleasure, as to whether it will permit the Indians to occupy the territory designated in the treaty or not. Gen. Macomb's proclamation marks out the boundaries of the lands within which the Indians were to retire. The Indians granted peace upon the express stipulation that they remain in possession of the territory within these boundaries.—Now the general says the government is not bound by it, the question of removal was not mooted in the convention—*it was not politic* he says,—to do so! and the government is at liberty to remove them when it chooses—he should have said what it is able.

It is a singular thing in the getting up of this treaty that the whole grounds of the war should not have been once alluded to. The Indians were contending solely for the possession of the soil. General Macomb's proclamation surrenders that possession to them If the intention of the government was to remove them, why was it impolitic to withhold that intention from them in forming the treaty? Has the United States become so low, so debased, so powerless that a jesuitical treaty I ait to be patched up with a handful of miserable Indians, in order to lull them into security and seize upon them when they are unprepared? Is a flag of truce upon a great scale to be violated? The nation's honor compromised? The national character has already suffered in this protracted war—should it prove true, as asserted by Genl. Macomb, that this treaty was effected in accordance with instructions from the war department, its conclusion is begrimed with another foul stain.

"No encouragement," says the general, "was given to the Indians that they would be permitted to remain permanently in Florida." What encouragement did they want, further than a treaty conferring upon them the exclusive possession of the soil? Was it necessary in a contract of treaty to insert a stipulation that the United States would not violate its plighted faith? If a treaty is not encouragement, we do not know what kind of instrument would be regarded as such. The general, in effect, asserts that a solemn contract made by an officer of the government, under the instructions of the war department, does not amount even to "encouragement" that its stipulations will be complied with; that the most imposing instrument by which nations bind themselves, not only does not carry with it any authority, but is not the slightest ground for supposing that it was intended to have any force whatever.

In God's name, we would ask, what does this treaty mean, if its intention cannot be gathered from the instrument itself? What latent purpose had the administration in view in forming it? Why make it at all if it does not mean what it says?

Have not our rulers come to a deplorable pass, when they are reduced to the necessity of putting their noddles together to concoct a scheme for capturing Indians at the expense of the national honor! Is it not an awful indication, when the government sacrifices all claims to probity and good faith, to purchase a precarious peace from a handful of border savages! If the people permit the present dynasty to hold the reins of power a few years longer, it will leave the government as bankrupt in character as it has already reduced the national treasury.

ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening an accident occurred on the Nashville railroad, which might have been followed by the most deplorable consequences. The 5 o'clock cars in passing the bridge over bayou Sauvage, about twelve miles from the city, were thrown off the track by a plank which, by some unaccountable negligence had been left across the railway. Fortunately the cars did not fall into the bayou, but in consequence of the wheels striking against the pieces of wood forming the body of the bridge, with great force, one of the cars was broken, and two persons were badly hurt. There were over a hundred persons, of both sexes in the cars at the time. The locomotive was so much injured, that the cars were brought back to the city by manual labor.

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Col. Downing, the delegate elect from Florida, has been claimed by the Globe as a loco-foco, on the strength of a letter in which the Colonel declares his preference for the principles and measures of Mr. Van Buren's administrations. This may be all very true, but we cannot reconcile the language of Col. D's. organ. "*The Tallahassee Star*," with his pretended attachment to loco-foco doctrines. That paper usually speaks of the loco-focos in most contemptuous terms, and attributes the large majority against Col. Downing in Middle Florida to the activity of that party, and the apathy of their opponents. If Col. Downing be a loco foco, he had better enlighten his public organs on the subject, that they may straight-way change their tone, and cease to abuse their dear friends and fellow-patriots in such vehement strains.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, now on a visit to England, is allowed by the Emperor $204,000 a month for his expenses during his tour.

It is stated that the petition of the *Chartists* was taken up to London in a procession with flags, banners, &c. The petition was nearly *three miles long*, and contained about 1,900,000 names.

A PARTY JOB.

Under this head, the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst. gives a most striking instance of the recklessness, injustice and disregard of the public interest which govern the locofocos in all their acts. It appears that the locofoco governor of Maryland, in carrying out the principles of "the party," removed the individuals who formerly represented the stock of the state in various incorporated companies, and conferred their offices upon administration partisans. By law the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which Maryland has a considerable interest, takes place, at the city of Washington, on the *first* Monday in June, for the purpose of receiving and referring the annual report; the by-law of the company fixes the day of electing a president and directors for the year, on the 3d Monday in June—two weeks after the receiving of the report.

At the recent meeting, immediately after the report was read, the Maryland representatives, in violation of all decency and regard for propriety and the interests of the company, moved that the by-law be suspended and the election of officers be immediately gone into. This motion prevailed by the votes of the Maryland commissioners only,—they being a majority of all present representing stock; many stockholders, the commissioner for the state of Virginia included, being absent—not dreaming that the election of officers would take place before the time appointed by the by-laws of the company. The National Intelligencer asserts that every stockholder present, and every representative of stock voted against the motion of the Maryland commissioners; who availed themselves of the accidental circumstance of the absence of others interested in this great improvement, to exemplify the beauties of modern democracy. They immediately set to work and elected a new president and four directors—all "good men and true," so far as locofocism is concerned—*but not one of whom possessed a single share of stock* in the company, over the concerns of which, they were thus disgustingly chosen to preside. They elected Francis Thomas, (late representative in congress,) as president, over Geo. C. Washington, who was superseded because he was a whig. It was not pretended that Mr. Thomas possessed any peculiar fitness for the station; he certainly had not solicitude enough for the success of the enterprise to induce him to purchase a share of its stock; but he was a Van Buренite, and that qualifies a man for any office that has a *salary attached to it*. Mr. Woodbury, as representing the interest of the U. States in the company, voted against the Maryland commissioners in hastening the election of officers; but that slime-trailing politician could not resist the opportunity of wreaking his malignity upon a whig, and joined them in expelling Mr. Washington from the presidency.

Here we have a glaring instance of the lengths to which this unscrupulous faction carry their spoils doctrines. No policy, interest, or institution, national, local, or sectional, is free from the visitation of this malign principle. Every public work, every national institution is made subservient to it. The loco-foco look upon the nation as the great enemy, and he is the greatest patriot who despoils most.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, June 10th, 1839.

The late proceedings of the corporation of this city, in reference to the fire department have awakened in the community strong feelings of indignation. It has become a question of *right* and *wrong*, and not of *party*. The law exempts firemen from jury and military duty; and so onerous is the duty of firemen, that by the provisions of the same law, after serving *six* years, they are exempted during life, from any such duties. The present corporation above boast to grant these certificates of exemption, to men who have not performed, and are not performing the duties of firemen. Thus, doing an act of gross injustice towards that interprising class of citizens, and committing, at the same time, a direct and palpable fraud upon every man required to do military or jury duty. There will be a numerous meeting, this evening, on the subject. Strong and firm resolutions will be adopted. It will be attended by men of all and every political party. In my opinion, ultimately, Mr. Van Buren's agrarian or Fanny Wright friends, who now rule the city, will be compelled to procrastinate their intended movement, and finally to retrace the *step* they have taken. By means of the forty-eight illegal votes which the corporation manufactured, Mr. Anderson, the present chief engineer, so far as it depended upon the fire department, was removed, and Mr. Hoffmire, a locofoco, *nominated*. But it remains for the corporation to *approve* that nomination. Will they *dare* to do so?—*Very* doubtful. It is understood that the mayor, Varian, will *veto* this measure of his locofoco friends.

I perceive a paragraph in some of the papers, stating that Mr. Webster had *accepted* a nomination as vice-president, on the ticket with general Harrison. This is not correct. On the contrary, I feel myself warranted, in saying that Mr. Webster retires from the field. I am assured that he had determined, previous to his leaving the United States, to have addressed a letter to his Massachusetts friends, announcing his views and wishes; but on his reaching this city, he was persuaded to suspend the letter until his arrival in England. My impressions, therefore, are, that before this day, that letter has been written, and is probably now on its way to this country. Nor is my information derived from street rumor, but from a highly respectable and confidential friend of Mr. Webster, who conferred with him on the subject, previous to his sailing.

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Resolved, That of all the candidates proposed for the presidency of the United States, we prefer *Henry Clay*. But as we regard principle more than men, and our country more than our party, we will cheerfully unite in the support of the candidate who shall be nominated by our political friends in national convention.

Stocks, this day, have experienced considerable decline. Prices have fallen a shade lower than they were three days ago. United States Bank alone remains firm at 114 @ 114½. Vicksburg opened at 54, closed at 50½.

Nothing doing in cotton. No rise in prices, but rather more firmness than previous to the publication of the monopolizing circular. I have had no confidence in the beneficial effects, generally, of this circular, and my apprehensions have rather increased than diminished since my last letter. New Orleans *fair* was quoted at 14¼ to 15—*good fair* at 15 to 15½.

The brig Laurel, 24 days from New Orleans, is below.

THE EXAMINER.

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The New Yorkers seem to be peculiar a people. Excitement seems to be meat and drink to them. The proceedings of the Fanny Wright corporation in reference to the Fire Department, engage the attention of young and old, *whig* and *tory*. As suggested yesterday, the *agrarians*, Mr. Van Buren's main-stay in this city, will have to bend to the storm. This topic is local, but its influence and extent may by possibility, decide the political character of the state, because, in each of our cities there are firemen, and the act of the legislature, granting them certain privileges, has a bearing upon them all. In this point of view the question is one of general interest.

A large meeting of citizens, convened last night and passed a series of temperate, but firm resolutions on the subject. The corporation also convened, but *did not attempt to confirm* the locofoco nomination of Mr. Hoffmire. On the contrary, a committee of the board of assistants, reported a law, providing a different mode of nomination of the chief engineer. He is now nominated by the foreman and assistant foreman of each company, which officers are elected by the members of the respective companies. The new law provides that the engineer shall be nominated by the votes of the members directly for that officer. "In order to entitle any person to vote, he must be an actual and active member of the fire department for *three months preceding the election*."

The last provision excludes from voting, all the members of the newly manufactured companies, and in point of fact is succumbing—under such a law the present incumbent, (Anderson) would be nominated. This bill was repented by a locofoco committee, and was laid on the table until the next meeting. The author and champions of the late corporation movement are in great trouble. They *dare not* confirm Hoffmire, and they tremble at the consequence of shrinking from the responsibility of the *farce*, only the *first act* of which has yet been played. For the present things remain in *status quo*. But the outrage is operating favorably among the people.

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In cotton there is nothing than for some days past; but at the reduced prices of yesterday. The sales of to-day amount to about 900 or 900 bales.

Mr. Wilder, whose name has been connected with the cotton circular, will publish a note to-morrow morning, stating that the bank of the United States is not, directly or indirectly, concerned in the issuing of that circular.

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THE GREAT COTTON CIRCULAR.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, of the 11th inst., has the following in relation to the cotton circular, which has created so much conversation:

The Circular.—The president of the bank of the U. States, both in conversation and by letters, denies altogether any connexion with the famous cotton circular.

P. S. We have this moment received the following communication.

To the editor of the Journal of Commerce:—

I perceive that, in common with the other newspapers of this city, you have connected my name and the bank of the United States with the cotton circular recently issued in this city. You will therefore permit me to state explicitly:

That the bank of the United States has nothing whatever to do with it, so far as I know or believe.

That this measure did not emanate from Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle.

That with the view of facilitating the export of the cotton now in this port I offer to make the advances named in the circular referred to.

That the reasons assigned for making shipments to Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle are those of some of the holders of cotton in this country, who seek to protect their own interests by a concert of action.

N. BIDDLE.

New-York, June 11th, 1839.

☞ Gov. Seward, of New York, Mr. Spencer, Secretary of State, and Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, have been experimentalizing in animal magnetism. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller relates some very curious, and we must confess, puzzling instances of the power of *clairvoyance* displayed by a young lady in Albany, who had been thrown into the magnetic slumber, in the presence of the above gentlemen. The subject of the experiments is the daughter of a highly respectable citizen of Albany and therefore unlikely to be a party to any preconcerted plan of deception, at the same time that the investigation was conducted with so much care and foresight as almost to preclude the possibility of successful collusion.

Mr. Howard, one of the administration members of congress, from Maryland, declines being a candidate re-election.

☞ Naval Launch.—A beautiful sloop of war, to bear the name of Yorktown, is to be launched from the navy yard, at Gosport, on the 17th. She is built after the model adopted by the board of naval constructors, which convened at Washington last summer, and is to mount 16 guns.

☞ Counterfeit notes of the United States' Bank, of the denomination of one hundred dollars, have been passed in Baltimore.

Colonel Polk, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, in a speech at Knoxville, asked, "what sort of a figure would I (he) cut, harnessed in the car of state, by the side of *Henry Clay* and *Daniel Webster*?"

A very contemptible figure indeed!

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Our readers will peruse with interest the following copy of a letter from Lieut. Charles Wilkes, commanding exploring expedition to the South Seas, to the Secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. Ship Vincennes,
Orange Harbor, Tierra De Fuego,
February 22, 1839.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you of my arrival with the squadron at this harbor, all in good health, on the 19th instant, this being the rendezvous I designated previous to entering into effect your orders relative to exploring south in the antarctic circle, and the employment of the scientific corps in those regions.

Since my departure from Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of January, I have had no opportunity of communicating with you.

We had a long, although pleasant, passage, owing to light winds, to Rio Negro, on the coast of Patagonia, where your instructions carried me. Other duties have prevented my completing my report of the observations there; it shall be forwarded, however to you the earliest opportunity, and will, I hope, be satisfactory to you.

We experienced some detention at Rio Negro, owing to the exposed situation of the open roadstead, and regret to inform you that we lost our anchors and cables by one the Peacock and Sea Horse, on the 10th ult., and the vessels having been compelled to get under way and run off during a gale; the Peacock, Porpoise, and tenders, were compelled to ship their cables.

On our return the next day the Porpoise recovered hers, but the other could not be obtained, after a diligent search, owing to their buoys having broken adrift, and, having completed all that your instructions required of me, I left Rio Negro on the 20th of February for this anchorage. On my track here I passed through the straits of La Maire, around and within four miles of Cape Horn, with the squadron in company.

I found the relief here engaged in preparing for us, agreeably to my instructions to her commander.

We have been also since my arrival constantly engaged in preparing the vessels for a cruise to the antarctic regions. Although I am fully aware that the attempt is hazardous, and may probably be unsuccessful, yet advantages may accrue from it to our future operations in any attempt we may hereafter make, and therefore forego the opportunity which the season yet affords of making the trial.

I take leave also to enclose herewith the instructions I have given for this cruise, which will give you full information in regard to our intended movements.

I shall leave the Vincennes only in this harbor, safely moored, and proceed with the Porpoise and tender Sea Gull, to endeavor to gain a further knowledge of the extent of Palmer's land to the southward and eastward, as there may be less ice in that vicinity at this season than at any other time, the new ice not having yet formed, which I trust will enable me to gain information for any future attempt.

Previous to leaving Rio de Janeiro I was apprehensive, as I informed you, that I should be very late in the season for this duty. I shall endeavor to improve our limited time to the best advantage, as will appear in the copies of my instructions herewith transmitted.

The Vincennes will await my return here as long as practicable, and, in the event of my detention by ice, she will proceed to Valparaiso, there to join the other vessels that may not be detained, with instructions to Capt. Hudson to carry out as far as possible, previous to an attempt to aid me on the breaking up of the ice another season.

The Peacock, Porpoise, and tenders, have been filled up with provisions from the Relief, and are well supplied with warm clothing, preserved meats, and antiscorbutics, for any emergency, to make us comfortable in case of detention.

I take with me the pendulum and other instruments, to employ my time if we should be detained, which it will be my endeavor to avoid, for I am fully convinced the delays and disadvantages such a detention will cause to the more important duties and operations of the expedition; yet I trust, in the event of such an accident, our time will not be misspent or lost.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Most respectfully,
CHARLES WILKES,
Commanding Exp. Ex.

Hon. James K. Paulding,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, June 10.

23 shares United States Bank		114½
50 do do		114½
25 do Vicksburg Bank		51
60 do do		50½
112 do do	do $ 60	50½
60 do do	do 60	50½
10 do do	do 60	50½
	June 11.	
10 shares United States Bank		114½
55 do do		120
16 do do		120
100 shares Vicksburg Bank	do 10	51½
20 do do	do 30	51½
40 do do	do 30	51½
10 do Illinois Bank		81½
35 do do	do 30	81½
115 do Kentucky Bank		98
50 do Ohio Life and Trust		48

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.—The project for sustaining the holders of cotton and arresting the depression which exists at present in the market for that article, as set forth in the circular which was yesterday paid about, continued the engrossing topic of conversation throughout the day, its subject and the prospect of much debate, drawing forth a variety of opinions. As yet, however, no beneficial effect has been produced in our market, the business in cotton yesterday having been confined to a very moderate scale, and prices rather lower than any which have been accepted since the arrival of the Great Western, and those now tendered are not quoted at more than a trifle above 8 @ 8½—long 8 @ 8½—short 8 @ 8½—long 8 @ 8½—short 8 @ 8½—long 8 @ 8½—short