NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 31 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MORAL EFFECTS OF LOCO-FOCOISM.

Our remarks yesterday in reference to the condition of things in Mississippi, are applicable not only to every state in which the ultra democratic principle prevails but, to a certain extent, to the Union in general. With in the last six years, an epoch which dates its commencement from General Jackson's second presidential term, the standard of probity, intelligence and capacity for public employments, has been steadily deteriorating. Public honesty has been gradually undermined. The fatal influence of high example has wrought an alarming change in the opinions and conduct of the mass, official integrity, once so essential, so indispensable a qualification in the public functionary, is now derided and disregarded. The departments of the government are no longer filled by men of strict accountability and spotless fame; nor are their duties accepted with a view to a faithful fulfillment of the obligations they impose. Reckless partisans are, under the new system, constituted the understrappers of the government; the sole tenure of office seems to be the unconditional, unquestioning and active zeal manifested in strengthening the power of the administration, and the chief object of the office-holder is to secure a large moiety of the funds entrusted to his care as unbridled rapacity and utter freedom from supervision may enable him to obtain. The dignity of station and the dictates of honor are immolated on the shrine of insatiable cupidity, and crime finds sufficient immunity, as well in the multiplicity of offenders, as in the relaxed and perverted state of public morality.

That the government and the conduct of rulers exert a commanding influence upon the national character, is an axiom of such acknowledged truth, as to require no explanation here. In a popular government, of all others, is the force of this sentiment most universally exhibited. The people enjoy directly the creating power, and naturally look to the executive whom they have elevated to office, as the great exemplar of wisdom and virtue, who is personally and practically to illustrate the blessings and benefits of republican institutions. From the front and fountain head of authority they are led to contemplate the functionaries in the subordinate ramifications of the government and to expect that the chief magistrate will further demonstrate his possession of patriotism and principle by the appointment of men of approved moral and intellectual worth. But when these anticipations prove illusory—when the executive bitterness offers at best nothing save negative testimony of either talent or virtue—when every place within the gift of the administration is conferred upon mere brawling adherents, destitute of all claims to public respect or admiration, and when, worst of all, the revenues of the government are confided to a horde of dishonest partisans, and the treasure of the people filched by the hungry satellites of power, or squandered for the basest purposes of bribery, the reflecting mind may well tremble for the tottering morality of the nation. We look to the government as the bright and glorious source of all that is honorable in opinion, and laudable in action, and we find it in every branch alike distinguished by its lack of efficiency, dignity and honor. This is the great moral *status* which exists under the present administration and it has insensibly become wider and broader until it has extended into private and social life. The doctrines and conduct of the Van Buren party first occasioned those startling and destructive hypotheses which have imparted the sacred name of contract, sapped public morality, inoculated a contempt for the sanctity of the law, and encouraged insubordination, disorganization and violence.

What incentive is there for the citizen to pursue an upright and scrupulous career, when he perceives that the very government holds its power only by the exercise of the most flagitious and culpable devices—While the maxims, that "all fair in politics"—which is a tacit vindication of falsehood, cheating and slander—and that "to the victors belong the spoils"—which is an open invitation to avarice and rascality to assist in plundering those whom they have vanquished—are boldly propagated, and directly acted upon, we may hope in vain for any material improvement in public ethics. Insubordination is the legitimate corollary from these infamous precepts, particularly when sustained and enforced by so many living illustrations of public delinquency defying retribution. The Harrisburg rebellion, and the outrages and atrocities in Mississippi are equally logical sequents from the doctrines expounded by the followers of Mr. Van Buren. Nor can we justly anticipate a salutary and radical reform until the authors of such heresies, and vindicators of the lawless deeds which they have engendered, are hurled from a power they have so long prostituted to the deplorable injury of a too confiding people.

ADMIRAL BAUDIN.

We understand that this distinguished naval officer arrived at Havana on the 29th ult. on board the frigate *Nereide*, in company with the brig *Carlomite* and a sloop of war. The reception of the admiral was, we learn, quite enthusiastic. He landed amid demonstrations of general rejoicing. This is quite intelligible. We copy the following just tribute to the gallantry and public spirit of a most deserving and estimable gentleman, from the Houston Intelligencer—

"After a long and devotional servitude to the country of his adoption, and we believe without a single feeling of enmity or prejudice from any individual of any party, the hon. M. Hoyt has returned to the United States on a visit to his friends, and to attend to his private affairs, which alone induced his resignation of the highly distinguished station he recently so ably occupied.

"We first find the name of general Hunt among the most ardent and efficient friends of Texas, in the generous state of Mississippi, who in the darkest hour of her adversity offered their arms and purses to aid and sustain her holy cause. He was next appointed major general of the army—then sent as our first minister plenipotentiary to a foreign government, and afterwards invited into the cabinet of the present administration, as secretary of the navy; all of which stations have been filled alike with honor to himself and interest to the nation. The career of but few men in the republic has been more brilliant or successful, but few will carry with them into retirement, a greater share of the confidence and generous feelings of their countrymen."

LAST NIGHT OF THE DIORAMAS.

This evening will finally close this universally admired exhibition, and in addition to the above announcement, Mr. Harrington appeals to the liberal feelings of his friends previous to leaving New-Orleans, to enable him to meet the heavy losses he has sustained, owing to his very late visit to our city. We trust the public will prove their estimation of a talented and well arranged exhibition, by affording him, this evening, a substantial proof of their good feeling by a full house. Remember it is now or never.

A Burial City.—The captain of an American vessel, named Ray, has lately discovered on the coast of Peru, in the environs of Tuscilla and Arica, a buried city of considerable extent. Following the course of some excavations he had made, he found the walls of the edifice still standing, and many of them in a complete state of preservation. He inferred from the number and talent of them, that the population of the city could not have been less than three thousand souls. Great numbers of skeletons and mummies, in a perfect state of preservation, were found among the private and sacred edifices, and a great number of domestic utensils, articles of furniture, coin and curious ornaments. The earthquake by which it was engulfed, appeared to have surprised the inhabitants like those of Pompeii in the midst of their daily avocations, and many of them were found by capt. Ray singularly preserved by the exclusion of atmospheric air, in the precise attitude of the moment when overwhelmed. One man standing upon if in the act of escaping was dressed in a white robe, in the folds of which coins were found, which have been sent to the scientific institutions at Lima for investigation. A female was also found sitting up in a chair before a loom, which contained a piece of silver stuff which she was in the act of waving. The cotton stuff, which is of a gauzy pattern, but very neatly fabricated, is about eight inches in diameter, and appears to have been only half completed. A great number of antiquities and curiosities found in this American Herculaneum, grave, has been sent to the museum at Lima.

Strange Will.—My body shall be put upon the oak table in my coffin in the brown room, and fifty Irishmen shall be invited to my wake, and every one shall have two quarts of the best *poteen* (the, and each's skin, dirk, or knife big behind him) and when the liquor is out, out go my coffin, and commit me to earth from whence I came. This is my will. Witness my hand, this 3d of March, 1674, JOHN LANGLEY. Some of Langley's friends asked him why he would be at such a charge to treat the Irish at his funeral, a people whom he never loved? "Why, for that reason," replied Langley; "for they will get so drunk at my wake that they will kill one another, and so we shall get rid of some of the breed; and I very one would follow my example in their pills, in time we should get rid of them all."—*English paper.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 6, 1839.

We have nothing to record of the transactions in our market yesterday that is worthy of note. A spirit of inactivity has an insidious hold upon every department of trade. There is no amelioration observable in the money market, and this check to the circulation, caused by the scarcity of a circulating medium is increasing. We are informed that 2@3 per cent per month has been recently paid on good paper—terms run into the merchant.

COTTON—This market is in a perfectly quiescent state. Neither buyers nor sellers seems disposed to do anything in the present state of affairs, but incline to await the receipt of further advices from Europe.

TOBACCO—A few sales noticed, in bulk firm at 4@6 for common to fine manufacturing, and 12@14 for fine.

BAGGING and ROPE meet with fair demand at 22@23 for bagging, and 9@10 for rope at 4 and 6 months.

LEAD and SHOT—The market dull and will shipping in pig, with only the demand at 5@6, for sheet, according quality. Molasses, 35@3 c. and bbl firm.

PROVISIONS—Sales of the last opportunity. Sales limited to the hams—see P.

WHISKEY—bbl firm and in fair demand, sales, from store.

CORN—There may be little doing yesterday, still the market was firm at 8@9c.

FLOUR—We observe some small sales on the levee at 4½. Sugar is quiet, no purchases at reduction from the price, but the demand is quite limited at present. The stock on hand is heavy, and we daily anticipated by arrivals from any country.

EXPORTS.

Marseilles—Per brig Cordes, 67,000 shells, 2,000 bales cotton, 20 bbls tobacco, &c.

Havana—Per schr Hannah, 541 kegs nails and bbls hard, 20 bbls flour.

Matanzas—Per schr Tampico, 6 guns, shovels, brass, iron, steel, tacks, copper, nails, crockery, bbls spirits, 150 bbls flour, glassware, &c.

Charleston—Per schr Caribbean, 111 bales, 2 cases bagging, 2 bales rope, 1 bale twine, 4 bbls 6 kegs lard, 1 case sugar and bbls do, 1 do molasses, 1 do tobacco, 1 do wine, sugar, shoes and tobacco—Per schr Ann, Charleston peach, 20 coils rope, 10 bbls lard, 100 bbls flour.

Galveston—Per steamboat Columbia, sundries, groceries, clothing, provisions and money.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per barque Clarion, 400 hhds sugar, 600 kegs coffee, 1 do tobacco, 1 do starch, 1 do wines, liquors, fruit, &c.

Havre—Per brig Tom Paine, 300 bbls potatoes and 1 do onions.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Rio Grande, from the Texas—Sundries on account of Lanham & Thompson; 75 bbls sugar, 20 bbls molasses, Fauquier & Co.

Per steamboat Napoleon, from Opelousas—2 bales cotton to Hughes, Wise & co; 1 bale Peltier & Bon.

Per steamboat Alabamian, from Mobile—3 bales sugar and 1 do cotton to order.

Per steamboat Washington, from Natchez, 13 bbls sugar, 17 bales cotton, 1 bbl dollars, 75, 50 bbls sugar; Wright & co; 10 bales cotton, E Vignaud; 24 Lambeth & Thompson; 20 bales cotton, S B Vignaud; 6 R Bogart; 1 bbl sugar J Meger.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Clarion, Lange & Kohn, Baron & co; H Sutter; A Tree, F Lanquin; A Gamble, J Thomas, J M Collins; J V Laborde, C A Bachelier, H Tricou; W Prehn; E Lanfear; Hernandez & co; J Vordenbaumen; Hernandez & co; H Gilmartin; Jos F Lanquin and others.

Per brig Tom Paine, J Mudge; Hughes, Lee & co; A Lanata; J Landes & co; Hawes & Hale; Williams & Grant; Chapman, Roche & co; Hoe, Hunt & Sampson; Whiting & Hall; H Harrison; J H Morehead; M Lamb; Cotheal & Oliver; Peters & Minard; G Dussey; J J Fagan; S F Connally and others.

HAVANA MARKET—May 29, 1839.

Steam, ship				
Brit. No 1 sugar, prime and usual				
— do good, New York and Boston				
— Refined, Havana				
Brazil, American, yellow				
— do do, mixed				
— do do, white				
Cuba, American, yellow				
— do do, white				
Mexican, yellow				
— do do, white				
Texas, American, yellow				
— do do, white				
Coffee, Havana, good				
— do common				
Cotton, Mobile, fair				
— do ordinary				
— Texas, fair				
— do ordinary				
Flour, Ohio, superfine				
— New Orleans, fine				
— Baltimore, superfine				
Lard, New Orleans, in kegs				
Molasses, Havana				
Rice, Carolina				
Tobacco, Kentucky, in bbls				
Cheese, American				
Butter, do				
Onions				
Potatoes				
Beans, Havana				
Beans, Mexican				
Sugar, white				
— brown and yellow				
— do do				

EXCHANGE.

London	10@11 prem
Paris	5@5 prem
Spain	50 prem
New-York	3 @ par
New-Orleans	1@1½ dis
Neapolitan	5 dis
Mobile dollars	par
Mexican dollars	1@1 prem

Freights—For the Baltic, £7 for 22 hds; for Hamburg and Bremen, £7 10 for 22 hds; for Bordeaux, £7 10 for 22 hds. Cotton not market in the Baltic £2 6 to the £2 10; ditto not in the Baltic, £2 10 to £2 15; ditto—France, 3/ per ton; ditto—Bordeaux, 10/ per bale; ditto—Liverpool, 5/ per bale; ditto—Havre, 5/ per bale; ditto—Ghent, 5/ per bale; ditto—Rotterdam, 5/ per bale; ditto—Amsterdam, 5/ per bale; ditto—Genoa, 5/ per bale; ditto—Leghorn, 5/ per bale; ditto—Trieste, 5/ per bale; ditto—Venice, 5/ per bale; ditto—Malta, 5/ per bale; ditto—Gibraltar, 5/ per bale; ditto—Cadiz, 5/ per bale; ditto—Barcelona, 5/ per bale; ditto—Tarragona, 5/ per bale; ditto—Alicante, 5/ per bale; ditto—Malaga, 5/ per bale; ditto—Sicily, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Africa, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Brazil, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Mexico, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Peru, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Chile, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Guatemala, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Colombia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Cuba, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Texas, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Florida, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Mobile, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Alabama, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Georgia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Carolina, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Virginia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Maryland, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Delaware, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of New-Jersey, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of New-York, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Boston, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Maine, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Nova Scotia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Newfoundland, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Canada, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Greenland, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Iceland, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Norway, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Sweden, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Denmark, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Russia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Prussia, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Holland, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Belgium, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of France, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Spain, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Portugal, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Italy, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Sicily, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Malta, 5/ per bale; ditto—Coast of Gibraltar