# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
No. 61 Chartres street.

WHITE IS CONSISTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1839.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

### CONSIDERATIONS ADRESSED TO THE WHIGS.

The locofoco organ is in a decided minority with the people: the Virginia elections have established this beyond doubt or dispute. The following have rendered testimony against the iniquitous and baleful administration of Martin Van Buren: Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland. In no one of these states, we believe, does sincerity, fidelity, or the preponderance of the opposition in the state, constitute a question—an opposition headed by the common sentiment of "unterrified democracy" as Martin Van Buren." They feel that they have to contend in the administration of the general government, against a great and radical reform taking place in the government, the people will continue to exercise their supremacy which the ignorance and corruption of their rulers can inflict. Embodied in the majority and screened from their only punishment, the fear of being buried from power, the people can look and do hunks of hungry depredators with little or no hazards to rapidity, no fault to minutia, no failure to attain aggrandizement. The opposition are keenly and fully alive to all the fatal consequences that must ensue to the national honor, prosperity and prosperity should the present ruinous administration find its unscrupulous exhibitors retain for a second term of power, the penny they have so long and so basely expended.

A cause so unpopular must breathe its last with the sound of a majority of the state, in each presidential delegated district, if they go as they do, to the popular breath of the national legislature without the coming session outnumber them sufficiently to the supreme judgment of every patriot calculated still further to expose the loathing corpse pursued by them in the high places of the government, burning that the living may of their flesh consumed but a solitary ignominious and pestilent concomitant with them as long the exorbitant advantages enjoyed by an opposition which numbers minority in the house of representatives numbers feeling the weight and the infamy of those proceedings from the Bligh and Mutiny of the Bounty, their positive assurance of anticipated success in the gratuitous vote of 1840, their extravagant confidence of coming off victors in the strife, might well be regarded as the ignorance folly of a desperate faction. But those who look beneath the gross surface of things will hesitate ere they thus lightly obtain account the fatal separations of their enemy's counsels. Rashness should, and we trust will teach the Whigs that in all parties which have ever flourished in this country the present has been uniformly the most difficult to manage, and the least entitled to indifference and neglect. Cool and wary, practised in the stratagems and wiles of political warfare, profiting by all opportune circumstances with extraordinary tact and sagacity, the locofoco combinations, even when in a decided minority, *thwart* formidable antagonists. Organized themselves to the very perfection of political discipline, they watch with lynx eyed vigilance for every opportunity whereby they may insinuate, distract and divide their opponents. As they have no hold on the people entitled to confidence, they can only hope for triumph by infusing the germs of dissention in the councils and principles of the opposition. "*Divide and conquer*" is their favorite motto, and they aim at its practical illustration by every artifice that party craft can devise.

What then is the bounden duty of the Whigs? It is, as we conceive, steadfastly and strenuously to maintain the advantage which they now enjoy. Not to depart one hairs breadth from the strict line of conduct that obtains the measures and doctrines of the last campaign. Above all not to split up and sub divide into sections and factions—not to fritter away their strength by attacking themselves to other parties—the three republicans of this day. This has been the too common delusion of the whigs, and has been among the most the proximate cause of their discomfiture. The whigs are the nucleus, the central point of opposition—let other acts, if they will, concentrate around—it but let us not surrere one iota from the plain path that stretches before us, in the vain and fallacious hope of flattering over prospects. That prospect is bright beaming and auspicious—nothing into our own most culpable apathy, or still more unpardonable internal ranklings and commotion, can impede our success. If victory is ever to perch on the banner of the whigs, it is now.—If we are again wanted in the contest, it will be because we turn traitors to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. The whigs have already forfeited too much by sparing after every needy party that for a while reared its head in the repudiation and then reaping little independence and oblivion. They can gain nothing by thus tampering with how factions, that are not naturally or necessarily allied with them. What have they acquired by amalgamating with anti-masonry in Pennsylvania? nothing but defeat. For that the whigs are averse to receiving recruits from all who become convinced of the worthlessness of those whom they once supported. The conservatives have ever been received by us with open arms. The antimasons who have united with us, have invariably been regarded with respect and deference. But we contend that the whigs proper should continue whigs, and not by assuming new titles, and forging short parties, endeavor to augment their strength. If they permit ingulf a genius, this most inevitably follow: the junction to which they become attached will require unqualified deference, under penalty of desertion, and the whigs will have to choose between the alternative of submission to the caprices of a few, or of open rupture.

The conditions lies on the alert. Let the whigs beware! They have as much to attend to in organizing their own party for the approaching struggle as will engage their whole attention, and the cause is worthy of their undivided energies; give them to it. A few revolving years will bring us upon the day big with the fate of America; prepare for its dawn. For two long years we have struggled against proscription and tyranny, and now, when on the eve of triumph, it would be fatality to enlist under a new banner. We are now a party powerful and, with union, irresistible; keep together. Do not experiment with prosperity. As whigs we are omnipotent,—as any thing else we are nothing! The hour which fixes decide between the constitution and corruption is too near for us to change the order of battle, or devise the insignia of a new standard. Until November 1840, let us be whigs—nothing but whigs!

☞ We refer our readers to the proceedings of the meeting of the ladies of New Orleans, at St. Charles hotel, on Thursday evening last, to make arrangements for a "fair," to take place in September next, for the benefit of the orphans who are under the care of the "sisters of charity." We trust their efforts in so sacred a cause will be crowned with entire success.

☞ Our neighbor has been complimenting the secretary of the navy, for the appropriateness of the names selected for the new vessels of war. What does he think of the administration's calling a *resolute cutter, Woodbury*? That, next to *Swartwout*, is the most intelligible name that could have been selected for such a craft.

Mr. Ritchie has given up his own ciphering in finding out a locofoco victory in Virginia, and fled to Blair for help. The Globe, he well knows, never corrects a falsehood it utters; and having proclaimed an administration victory in the Old Dominion, its editor will "swear truth out of the kingdom" rather than admit a discomfiture.

☞ The locofocos in Mississippi who used none but locofoco papers will never know the true result at the late election in Virginia. They will have to go to their graves in the firm conviction that Virginia gave a majority for the spoilers.—*Pittsburg Whig*.

We take care to keep the locofocos here better informed. They have not confidence enough in their party press for implicit reliance on their statements, and they read the whig papers to get at the truth.—One may know that they feel their defeat by their silence and subdued air whenever the Virginia elections are mentioned.

The Globe is busily engaged in proving that Mr. Van Buren had his reasons for voting in favor *of free* negro *suffrage*.

MURDER.—Dr. James T. Pullen, post-master at Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, and clerk of the circuit court, was shot while standing at his door, at the dusk of the evening of the 14th. This act is supposed to have been perpetrated by John N. Outlaw, who has not been seen since the commission of the outrage.

We copy the following from the Arkansas Gazette of June 19th:—

"A desperado named Charles Lane was brought prisoner on the steamboat Quirk, on Sunday last, from Fort Gibson, charged with murdering one of his comrades named Hubbard Ammonds, a few weeks since. He had been arrested for some misdemeanor, and taken to the guard-house, where he caught up a carbine, and shot Ammonds dead on the spot. He is now confined in our county jail.

☞ The U. S. district court is now in session, and his business will probably be terminated in a short time—his trial being set for Friday next.

☞ The citizens of Jackson, (Miss.), have passed resolutions for the expulsion of the gamblers who infest that town.

### NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The president of the United States intends visiting the city of New-York. He will probably arrive there on the first of July. The locofoco council of that city have appropriated two thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of his reception.

Fifteen houses were destroyed by fire in St. John, (N. B.), on the 19th ult.

SUICIDE SWARTWOUTISM.—A Mr. Sam'l Miller, confidential clerk of Mr. Shanabarger, a great cattle-dealer in Virginia, disappeared mysteriously, a few days since, with considerable sums of money on his person belonging to his employer and others. He had been in the habit of carrying large sums of money about with him, and it is thought he must have been murdered for the purpose of robbery. [Cincinnati paper.

Also from the professional character of the murder, and the circumstance of the watch being left behind with money."—*Owen's History of Murders*.


FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

*New-York, June 26, 1839.*


The whig convention, held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, adjourned on the 16th, after passing resolutions in favor of an independent organization of the whig party, and their determination to sustain the nominations of the national convention, for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, but expressing a preference for Henry Clay. A letter from governor Shunk was read, by which he stated that he will remain tied by the Harrisburg convention, on their electoral ticket, without his authority, as he preferred Mr. Clay. The convention, therefore, appointed as successful delegates, to the national convention at Harrisburg, to be held in December, Joseph Lawrence and John A. Shulz.

During the session a proposition was made to open a negotiation for a compromise, between the whigs and anti-masons, and rejected by a vote of two to one, on the ground that the latter had "nailed their flag to the mast." Mr. Petrose with seventeen others, entered their protest and withdrew. The several years this section have gone upon the principle—"*Sale or ruin.*" They will now have a fair opportunity of trying their strength, and in this, as in some other states, they will prevent a mere majority of the opposition. The stand taken by our friends at Chambersburg, is high minded and self manly. The decision of the national convention will be supported by every sincere and honest opponent of treachery and corruption.

Some of the papers announce that Ratliff Boon is appointed governor of the territory of Iowa. Can this be true? A more vulgar, illiterate and disgusting demagogue hanged, never disgraced the halls of congress than by corrupting that self-styled Dr. Duncan of Ohio.

Apprehensions of another rising of the slaves are hourly increasing. The Montreal Herald of the 15th inst. says "We do not believe that any organized, open rebellion will be attempted for some time, because the *habitans* have felt that they are destitute of the means and courage to cope successfully with the volunteers and regular troops; but we know that on system of midnight assassination, upon a large scale is contemplated by the refugees, and fully understood by the rebels who are still in the country."

A late Canada paper says:—Apprehensions may justly be entertained, for the rising *will assuredly take place*, though perhaps not till the cold weather sets in. Hostile preparations are already but rapidly proceeding. We have confidence that the executive of the provinces are fully aware of coming events, and that the proper steps are being adopted to meet the exigency with becoming spirit and fortitude."

The stocks remain heavy. They may be quoted a shade worse than they were yesterday. United States bank 91 a Wiching 86 to 434. Harrisburg 51 to 50½ Mechanics 87. Ohio Life and Trust 75.

Cotton greatly depressed. Advices from the south in relation to this article equally gloomy. During the week ending the 15th inst. not a single bale of upland cotton was sold in the Charleston market. A circumstance without precedent for twenty years past.

### THE EXAMINER.

*New York, June 26, 1839.*

Decisive that the public journals, generally, so far as they have spoken on the subject, condemn the mace made by General Macomb with the Florida Indians. This policy was to be expected from army contractors, government agents and pets; and from that species of pirates that follow as a profession a system of fraud and plunder, in reference to the Indian. But from the whig press, a different course was anticipated; or at least hoped.

The Seminole *system* commenced, on the part of the government, under circumstances the most unjust and cruel. It was continued after March 1836, from motives the most atrocious. It has been pursued upon the declaration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, in a manner disgraceful to them as the chiefs of humanity, affording at the same time irresistible evidence of the incompetency of the management to manage the affairs entrusted to its management. I am no military man. I do not intend to criticise the movements of the several commanding generals, who have tried their hands at fighting Indians. They are all, undoubtedly, gallant officers, and in the language of General Gaines may be great adepts at *"preparing visionary plans of operation according to the Napoleon tactics,"* but it is now certain that these *"tactics"* are inefficient in the Florida swamps, as not one of these has retired from the Indian hammocks, bringing with him, the smallest sprig of laurel to adorn his brow. Each and every one of them, has been admitted, on paper, covered and defeated by Sam, Jones and his war-born hope.

What, then, is to be done? The disgraceful war is to be continued, in the expectation of subsequent appropriations of dollars? Or is the present commission of General Gaines to be adopted? Is the government to call on Colonel Crockett to be hunted by him a few miserable fugitives, that all our military officers can muster to conquer? Are we to resort to Col. *Benton's* celebrated bill of last winter, providing a corps, by means of which some millions of acres of Alabama Indian lands are to be recommended upon favorites, under the pretext of raising volunteers to defend the country against those whom we could first subdue? No, on a peaceable made on any terms which money can purchase it. Let us do justice: aye, more than justice, to this remnant of a savage tribe. Nothing in reference to the Seminoles can add to the disgrace of the present administration, and the valor of humanity, therefore, honorable, and the bloody conflict terminated.

In making these remarks, I cannot to be considered as siding with the peace made by General Macomb, is honorable to the country. Far from it. I must conscientiously believe, that a continuance of the war will add to the disgrace, not only of the government, but of the army, while it will afford an opportunity for further depredations upon the public treasury. Experience has shown that the rapacity of the locofoco appointees increases in the ratio that plunder is to be had within grasp.

While I have been writing the bells were ringing for a fire in the Astor House, which, however, extinguished, with very little damage done in the 5th story.

Money and stock market much as yesterday. Fancy stocks a shade lower. Very little business transacted. Cotton, no change.

### THE EXAMINER.

☞ At a numerous meeting convened on the 27th inst, at the St. Charles hotel, consisting of the most respectable ladies in New-Orleans, the Right Rev. Bishop of New-Orleans, having explained the object of the meeting, the following arrangements were unanimously adopted:

Mrs. DUPLESSIS was appointed President.

" Strawbridge, } Vice
" Lawrence, } Presidents.

*Resolved*, That this meeting approve the project of a fair to take place about the end of December, the product of which will be exclusively appropriated to the construction of an asylum for the female orphans confided to the care of the sisters of charity.

Mrs. Duplessis, in conducting the fair, twenty-nine tables having been fixed upon, the following ladies presented themselves as vendors on that occasion, and were accepted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Peters, | Mrs. Chabert, |
| " Vienne, | " Justin Durel, |
| Miss Adele Debuys, | " Tracy, |
| " Landreau, | " Pegue, |
| " Adonais Andry, | Miss Zacharie, |
| Mrs. Burthe, | " Stephanie Mandeville, |
| " Johns, | " Ida Perret, |
| " Frey, | " Haie, |
| " Villeré, | " Maudeville Marigny. |

Persons desirous of contributing to this benevolent undertaking, by their donations, can send them to the Bishop's residence, or to the Orphan's Asylum, or to any of the above ladies.

MRS. DUPLESSIS, President.

Mrs. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

### LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.

Says the Richmond Whig, that white Martin Van Buren *professes* the southern state rights doctrines, he has failed to practice a single one of them.

He voted in the senate of the United States, for the "bill of a nomination" in 1828!

He voted for free negro suffrage in the New York convention!

He voted in the senate of New York for a restriction on to slavery, upon the admission of new states—a direct negro question, then pending.

He voted, in the same body, for a resolution claiming for congress the power to appropriate money for internal improvements!

He has since professed state right doctrines, yet the president of the United States, signed every bill making appropriations for internal improvements.

He is at the head of a party claiming to be the friends of reform, yet the expenditures of the government have been increased from *thirteen* millions to *forty*.

He has permitted known defaulters to hold office for years after their frauds were detected, whilst he has displaced and faithful officers from their stations, without notice and without cause!

In short he has administered the government loosely, profligately and corruptly.

Can the honest yeomanry of the country, who despise fraud and falsehood, give their support to such a ruler, or to men who sustain such enormities!

[From the Cheltenham Gazette.]

### TRYING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

GIVEN TO EDITORS.

One reader asks, your strain's too grave,
Too much morality you have,
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch and wizzid tales,
Of shipwrecked beaus with fine and scarlet,
And feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
These mysterious fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels.
Composed of kings, and priests, and lords,
Of border wars, and Gothic hordes
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of stuff confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation:
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russia, Spain, the Poles, or Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic love
Would like to see a little more
Of first-rate scraps of Latin;
The grocer's son would learn the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice;
The draper, silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A riddle, or a riddle;
Some wish for parliamentary news,
And some, perhaps, of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander-quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in the cells of moral schools,
He cuts the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled-up variety,
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint),
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says jenny,
It comforts up my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general ruin
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain,
At least not ought twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone
By losses, fire or fever;
Another answers, full as well
I'd rather hear the fall and smell
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For news upon then a favourite dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we put at perfect ease
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should confute them.

Or give us poperous, wild or tame,
Lucky or by, that at the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
So, brother editors, peruse
The path that opens the best to you,
And let the opposition grumble.

*Death of Stanley.*—The Earl Stanley, heir of the Stanley, though died in the lifetime of his father, the present Earl of Derby, aged 41. Many of these peerages which adorned by his forefathers, but one bishop sufficient to wield the title, the last Lord Stanley of Alderley, was created a peer, because that the grandfather of the deceased lived long with twenty."—*Owen's History of Murders.*


NEW-ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT.—COMMERCIAL REPORT.—SATURDAY, JUNE 29.


| ARTICLES. | Prices | To | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol, 97 per cent | 1 00 | 1 05 | |
| Bacon, Kentucky | 7 | 8 | |
| Country | 6 | 7 | |
| Baggs, Gunny | 15 | 16 | |
| Bale rope | 8 | 8½ | |
| Beans, white | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Beeswax, yellow | 22 | 25 | |
| Bricks | 6 00 | 8 00 | |
| Butter, Western | 12 | 14 | |
| Candles, mould | 12 | 13 | |
| Dipped | 11 | 12 | |
| Coal, Liverpool | 8 00 | 9 00 | |
| Cheese, Western | 8 | 9 | |
| Coffee, Havana | 11 | 12 | |
| Java | 14 | 15 | |
| Rio | 10 | 11 | |
| Cotton, Orleans | 0 00 | 00 75 | |
| Upland | 0 00 | 00 75 | |
| Cordage, Manilla | 12 | 13 | |
| Tarred | 9 | 10 | |
| Cognac, 1st brand | 1 75 | 2 00 | |
| Corn, white | 80 | 85 | |
| Yellow | 75 | 80 | |
| Cotton bagging, Kentucky | 16 | 17 | |
| Domestic | 15 | 16 | |
| Duck, Russia | 30 | 35 | |
| Flour, Ohio | 5 00 | 5 00 | |
| Fish, Mackerel, No 1 | 12 | 13 | |
| No 2 | 10 | 11 | |
| No 3 | 8 | 9 | |
| Herring, scaled | 12 | 13 | |
| Herring, No 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| Hides, dry | 8 | 9 | |
| Hemp, Kentucky | 6 00 | 6 00 | |
| Hoop iron | 6 | 7 | |
| Hoop poles | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Iron, Swedes | 6 | 7 | |
| Lard | 8 | 9 | |
| Lead, pig | 5 | 6 | |
| Molasses, Cuba | 30 | 32 | |
| Muscovado | 25 | 28 | |
| Nails, cut | 6 | 7 | |
| Oats | 50 | 55 | |
| Oil, Linseed | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Olive | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Pork, Mess | 17 00 | 18 00 | |
| Prime | 15 00 | 16 00 | |
| Prime mess | 16 00 | 17 00 | |
| Rice | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Rope, Manilla | 12 | 13 | |
| Russia | 12 | 13 | |
| Sugar, Havana, white | 8 | 9 | |
| Havana, brown | 6 | 7 | |
| Muscovado | 5 | 6 | |
| Salt, Turks Island | 1 00 | 1 00 | |
| Liverpool | 1 00 | 1 00 | |
| Shot, assorted | 6 | 7 | |
| Soap, Castile | 10 | 12 | |
| Tallow | 8 | 9 | |
| Tobacco, Kentucky | 6 | 8 | |
| Virginia | 5 | 6 | |
| Tar, Wilmington | 3 00 | 3 00 | |
| Turpentine, spirits | 1 00 | 1 00 | |
| Vinegar, cider | 25 | 30 | |
| Wine, Madeira | 1 00 | 1 00 | |
| Claret | 1 00 | 1 00 | |
| Whiskey, Monongahela | 30 | 32 | |
| Ohio | 28 | 30 | |
| Wool, Kentucky | 20 | 22 | |
| Tennessee | 18 | 20 | |
| Yarn, cotton | 12 | 13 | |