The New-Orleans Bee.

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Official Journal of the State,
GENERAL & THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCILS

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, tri-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - 10

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BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

CARDS.

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HARROD, DARLING & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
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[illegible] & CO.
Commission Merchants,
[illegible] New-Orleans.

[illegible] & CO.
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No. 17 Common Street,
New Orleans.

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T. & N. TORY & BROTHER,
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No. 24 Camp Street,
New Orleans.

THOMAS TORY. SAMUEL TORY. GEORGE C. CHAMBERS.
NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
Agents of the Boston Sugar Refinery. 44 A NORCROSS.
New Orleans, Sept 1, 1840. WM B FOSDICK.

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE PROVISION DEALERS,
No. [illegible] New-Orleans.

ISAAC BRIDDE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
And Agent for the sale of Rice, Sugar & Molasses Imported.
No. [illegible] Front Street, and
Above Nicholas, Peach Bottom.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. [illegible] Camp, Street,
New Orleans.

Steam Packets.

NEW ORLEANS & MOBILE PACKET
PACKET.—Regular SEMI-WEEKLY Packet—Sail Monday and Thursday. The splendid new low pressure steam packet CREOLE, Capt. Jas. L. Ewing, having been built especially for the Lake trade with superior accommodations, will leave the Esplanade Railroad every Tuesday, at the arrival of the 10 o'clock cars, and every Friday, on the arrival of the 2 o'clock, P. M. cars. For freight or passage apply to captain on board, or to
J. & R. HEDDEN, Agents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Semi-weekly packet for the Coast—DONALDSONVILLE, PLAQUEMINE, BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON, WASHITA and BAYOU SARA.—The splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, Capt. Hardy, will leave New Orleans for the above places every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and Bayou Sara every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning.

On the latter day trip will go to Point Coupee and Tunica as usual.

The rate of passage is reduced to the same as charged by the regular packets running day's next.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
W. H. AVERY, on the river st

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The regular packet JOAN OF ARC, Capt. C. B. Church, for SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI and WARSAW on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For further information apply on board, or to
JNO. R. SHAW & Co. Agents,
24 Poydras st.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and Pittsburgh.—The elegant passenger steamer BOSTONIAN, Capt. Dixon, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Sunday the 18th at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
HARTWELL & RIDDER, 41 Poydras st.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE (Alida Pass).—The well known and fast running steamer PATRICK HENRY, R. Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Saturday, June 17, at 12 o'clock precisely. For further particulars apply on board, or to
T. J. FAVY & Co., 33 Levee st.

PASSENGER STEAMER BELLE OF ARKANSAS FOR LOUISVILLE.—Will meet with no detention.—The new and splendid fast running steamer BELLE OF ARKANSAS Capt. H. Mason, will leave as above on Saturday, the 17th inst. and will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage having elegant accommodations apply to
WALTON & COCKAYNE, 2 Exchange Place.
FOWDLE & BRO. 58 Camp st.

The Belle will take freight for all landings on the Mississippi River above Natchez.

New Orleans and St. Louis Passenger Steam Packet
ST. LIPPO, Capt. W. Gough, for ST. LOUIS.

This splendid new and fast running steamer will leave as at top for the above port on Thursday the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to
JOHN R. SHAW & Co. Agents
24 Poydras st.

A Lithographic plan of her cabin may be seen, and Cabin rooms engaged, on applying as above.

FOR THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE AND GALIZE.
The GOV. ALLEN, Captain Martin, leaves 9m. will leave for the above ports every Saturday at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Louis st.
JACQUES LARONE, 31 Old Levee st.

PLANTATION MEDICINES.

THE subscribers, as one of the importers of the genuine Plantation Medicines, do inform their friends, as well as the public generally, that they have made arrangements for the importation of the same, from the city of New York, for the ensuing season, and that they will be prepared to supply Planters with Medicines at the same prices as they have been heretofore sold by Messrs. Smith & Dyer, and Mr. Mumford.

SMITH & DYER.
Also, for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
SMITH & DYER.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—A small invoice, well assorted, for sale low to close by
A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co., 52 Bienville st.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY.—30 brls, superior article, for sale by
HARTWELL & RIDDER, 41 Poydras st.

SALT.—3000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt in store and for sale by
GEORGE HARRISON, 7 Tchoupitoulas st.

HENRY—Kentucky dew retted for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
56 Poydras st.

NAILS.—50 casks Cumberland assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
J. A. MERRITT & Co.
Camp street.

RICE COFFEE.—300 casks of various qualities in store, and for sale by
GRO. GREEN & BRO., 2 Gravier st.

INDIGO.—10 troons fine caldera, superior quality, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.,
11 & 13 St Louis street.

COFFEE.—[illegible] sacks Rio, [illegible] Havana for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.,
11 & 13 St Louis street.

FLOUR.—50 barrels superfine flour in store and for sale by
PRICE & FROST,
26 Poydras st.

PALM LEAF HATS.—20 cases fine and common Palm Leaf Hats for sale by
FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

WRAPPING PAPER.—100 reams Single, and Double Wrapping Paper, for sale by
FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

WOOL HATS.—15 cases fine and low priced qualities, for sale by
FROST & Co.,
10 Magazine st.

RUSSIA MATS.—100 cases Jarkit and Grand Union Mats for sale by
FROST & Co.,
10 Magazine st.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—A general assortment of the above goods constantly for sale by
FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

LOAF SUGAR.—50 boxes and tierces loaf and crushed, first and of superior quality, in store and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 36 Magazine st.

SHOT.—50 kegs shot, assorted numbers, landing from steamer Louisiana, for sale by
MERLE, BEVILLE & Co., 45 Old Levee.

LOWELL OSNABURGS.—1 and 4-4 width, Hamilton, Continental, Antique, for sale by
HARROD, DARLING & Co., 65 Common st.

GOODS for the Mexican Market.—20 bales 27 and 29 inch brown drills, Suwrah Mills manufacture, in store and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 36 Magazine st.

PORK AND BEEF.—85 bbls Mess pork, 75 do prime beef, 25 do do cargo do, in store and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 36 Magazine st.

SUGARS.—1 dozen cases very fine old Sherry Wine, for sale by
A. L. ADDISON & Co.,
87 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY.—A few casks first quality cognac brandy for sale by
A. L. ADDISON & Co.,
87 Tchoupitoulas st.

CITERNE CHEESE.—By a direct arrival received per ship Charlesoutland, and for sale by
F. PERRET, 38 Toulouse st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—Green Havana, landing ex steamship Alabama and for sale by
G. W. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

SHIP STORES.—Green peas and sardines in boxes and half boxes, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 46 Chartres st.

SARDINES.—50 boxes sardines, in oil, for sale very cheap by
VALETON BROTHERS,
32 St Charles, under the Verandah.

DROP SHOT.—New York drop shot, "Youle," a superior article, for sale at reduced prices by
J. ALBERT, 32 St Louis st.

DUCK.—Russia, English and American, numbers 10 to 1 for sale by
J. ALBERT,
32 St Louis st.

BOTTLES, BOTTLES, BOTTLES.—Wanted, French Bottles at the Washington Hall Room, on St Philip between Royal and Bourbon streets.

HATS.—A general assortment of fine, and fine Russia Hats, summer and drop hats, for sale by
FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

RICE.—30 bbls and 50 casks western reserve cheese for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co.,
28 Commerce st.

TALLOW CANDLES.—60 boxes first quality sperm candles, finishing per brig Timothy Pickering, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS.—25 boxes assorted sweetmeats for sale by
VALETON BROTHERS, 32 St Charles st.

GERMAN BUTTER.—42 kegs prime Goshen butter, landing from ship Newark, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

FLOUR.—1000 bbls Warsaw 50 cent Mills brand, landing from steamer Mariner, and for sale by
HARROD, DARLING & Co., 65 Common st.

MARBLE.—300 feet slabs marble, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.,
corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SPANISH CHOCOLATE.—10 cases assort Spanish chocolate, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDDE,
24 Magazine st.

BEANS.—25 barrels white beans, new landing, and for sale by
PRICE & FROST,
26 Poydras st.

LARD.—20 kegs and 50 kegs prime leaf lard, in store, and for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co.,
69 Poydras st.

FLOUR.—100 brls superfine flour in store and for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.,
11 and 13 St Louis st.

FILTERING STONES.—Madeira filtering stones for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO.,
42 Gravier st.

SALT.—300 boxes loaf filled and 15 cases table salt, in store and for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 26 Poydras st.

BILL ON PARIS.—A draft at 30 days sight, for $1300, for sale by
MERLE, BEVILLE & Co., 45 Old Levee.

ROPE.—40 coils best Missouri rope landing from steamboat Missouri, for sale by
MERLE, BEVILLE & Co., 45 Old Levee.

OX CART WHEELS, of all sizes from 2 to 6 inch tread, for sale by
J. D. BENEGRE, No. 116 Customhouse st.

LARD.—40 brls, 20 half brls and 465 kegs do, in store and for sale by
PRICE & FROST,
26 Poydras st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—50 boxes and kegs comprising various qualities, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDDE, 24 Magazine st.

BRANDY.—Very old cognac brandy, Duchimpagne, Castillon & Louis's brands; J J Dupuy & Co. Jupiter brandy, for sale by
J. ALBERT,
32 St Louis street.

SUNDRIES.—100 bbls mess, prime and other qualities of pork; 100 do do do beef; 300 kegs lard; 75 brls and half brls do do tallow; 10 kegs ging gongues, for sale by
LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 98 Tchoupitoulas st.

HANDSOME White Dimity for Vestings, very superior quality, for sale by the undersigned, at wholesale and retail.
CORDEVILLE & LAHOUSE,
cor Bienville and Chartres sts. No 66.

RUSSET BROGANS.—1000 pair 1st quality Russet Brogans, received per Union, and for sale by
FROST & Co., 10 Magazine st.

ALCOHOL.—50 brls 95 above proof in store and for sale by
HARTWELL & RIDDER,
24 Poydras st.

BACON SIDES.—30 bbls Cincinnati smoked, in store and for sale by
HARTWELL & RIDDER, 41 Poydras st.

LARD.—100 brls prime leaf, in store and for sale by
HARTWELL & RIDDER, 41 Poydras st.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT:
GEORGE K. ROGERS.
SECOND DISTRICT
EDWARD D. WHITE.
REPRESENTATIVE—STATE LEGISLATURE
FELIX LABATUT.

NEW-ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at their Rooms, on Exchange Place, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. The Whig generally are invited to attend.

C. C. WILLIAMS,
JULES BESSE, Secretary.

MR. SEIBERT ON THE TARIFF.

Neither Mr. SEIBERT nor his friends can surely complain of the manner in which we have censured, and shall continue to criticise, the unfortunate publications of 1825, attributed to his pen. We devoted nearly a whole column, yesterday, to a portion assigned by those which we considered feasible in reason, although it did not possess that quality with Mr. SEIBERT's partizan party, and we may be permitted, meanwhile, to deplore the obstruction that has, since that time, driven the "democracy" from the ground which was relied upon by Mr. SEIBERT as the "strong point" for the planter. We might also add, that it is a lamentable admission of the want of qualification in Mr. SEIBERT, to evoke those documents from the cobwebs of time, to support his pretensions, when we have seen that the predictions with which they abounded have been falsified by experience, and the arguments they advanced were unheeded by the allies. How futile must they be now, when the "stronger ground" has ceased in. The planter has had reason to know that Mr. SEIBERT's argument was weak enough then with the democracy—strip it of the only tenable position it took, the "stronger ground," as he himself called it, and how much weaker must it be than pond water diluted with rain.

But we have not done with these precious relics. They contain other evidences of Mr. SEIBERT's sagacity, clear-sightedness and logic, parallel with those we have already noticed, which go far to establish his claim to be regarded as the very *worst* selection the First District could make for a representative to Congress.

We have already seen that the very things came to pass which Mr. SEIBERT asserted in 1827 would not happen. We have seen that his party wings in power did the very thing he said they would not do. We have seen that the arguments and appeals heretofore have had no effect whatever to allay the fury of the abolition against a duty on sugar that will avail the planter nothing, and we may well imagine how utterly futile they would prove with the same party all this day, when "free trade" has graven a new stroke in the front of democracy and the "old hunkers" are headed and led by the rampant energies and prurient radicalism of the younger and more athletic members of the faith.

We will proceed to give a few extracts from Mr. SEIBERT's publications which contain the gist of the other portion of his argument. He says:

"It would be no difficult task to prove that the interests of the West and Louisiana are the same, and that they are in direct opposition to the pretensions of the manufacturers of the East and England.

This is the commencement of the narrowest, most straight-laced and absurd view that an aspiring politician ever took.

He continues:

"The situation of the West and of the East is essentially different in almost every respect, so much so that they can be tolerably well adapted to the prosperity of the one, would exert a most pernicious influence upon the other. The soil of the Eastern States is generally unproductive, but possesses the energies and capital abundant. The West on the contrary, can boast of the fertility of soil, and the facilities of transportation, but is deficient in the agricultural energies necessary to bring forth and bring into market the abundance of its agricultural productions."

He then proceeds to state that the manufactories of the New England States present in no degree the inducements to emigrating West [illegible] that if it were not for these [illegible] consequently if they were [illegible] valley of the Mississippi would [illegible] that every emigrant would [illegible] wealth of New Orleans, where [illegible] must find a market.

Examine we beseech the reader [illegible] feel safe in saying that he will [illegible] that a more contracted, selfish and illiberal conception never entered the mind of man—it is cold-blooded carnage—and what is more, it is in false principle, a gross distortion of feeling. Suppose congress were to adopt the idea of coercing emigration from the east by producing such a condition of things in New England that the population must either go off or starve! what would be the effect of this policy upon the west and south? The first fruits of such a course would be to break up an immense demand for the bread stuffs of the western country which find a market in the manufacturing districts through the northern lakes and canals. The next would be to cut off a demand for between three and four hundred thousand bales of cotton that are now taken annually by the spinners of the east. Then would be a general derangement in our inland trade, a ruinous diversion of capital, an unnatural concentration of force in the agricultural districts without any market for their products, and a complete and humiliating dependence upon foreign workshops for articles of necessity which we now pay one cheaper and of a better quality at home. These are some of the immediate consequences of such a policy, but the mischief would extend through all the ramifications of society, and he would be a dreamer indeed who imagines that the sugar planter would be an exception to the wide spread evil—that congress would arrest its whole energies to make him comfortable at his verandahs, whilst the crops of the West were rotting in the field as not worth the price of harvesting, and the descendants of the pilgrims were starved into quitting homes consecrated by the memories of their pious fathers that ruined the standard of religious liberty on the western continent. Surely the west is decreasing in population as fast as heart could wish. Never was there such a rapid growth of numbers before witness of the such great strides in importance as that portion of country is making. It can not require any stimulants to emigration, and has already begun to turn out adventurers to other and more distant regions along the base of the Rocky Mountains and upon the far off shores of the Columbia River."

Mr. SEIBERT says further:

"The increasing population of the Valley of the Mississippi, calls for an augmented supply of the great staples of our State, our sugar and cotton, while our numerous and extensive plantations whose proprietors find their interest in devoting themselves almost exclusively to the culture of the peculiar productions of our climate, afford a sure and growing market to the flour, corn, and provisions of the West."

Does not any sort of common intelligence know that there is three times as much sugar consumed in the United States as is grown in Louisiana and Florida? There can be no lack of demand for the home crop so long as this is the case and the sugar planter has no need of waiting for increased consumption to dispose of his produce. It is the foreign planter he has to dread and not the consumer. And in respect to the western produce need south. It has become to be a part of the economy of planting to raise as much of the coarser grains as are used on the plantation. Not only this, but on a great many plantations especially in Mississippi and Arkansas, they raise all the meat used by the hands. This practice is becoming more general and the demand for western produce is shrinking off proportionably. Do not the western people know this? Can't they perceive that the cheap manufactories afford a better market for their labor and [illegible] than the south does, where few of the persons employed in agricultural labor consume flour, and with the exception of a small portion of the coast, the proprietors make more or less meat with a growing disposition to supply themselves altogether at home.

Mr. SEIBERT said, in speaking of one of the consequences of repealing the sugar duty:

"The lands and negroes abstracted from the cultivation of sugar, would be employed in the production of various articles of necessity, which we now receive from the West, and thus the best and surest market for the farmer of that region, would be cut off. This is a consequence so self-evident, that it would be a libel on their good sense and intelligence to suppose that they were not fully aware of it. They include when that we have nothing to fear on this score from our western neighbors. From what source, then, is danger to be apprehended? From the Eastern States that now rules at Washington, under the guidance of Adams, Webster & Co.?"

Just so. And does any one [illegible] that the western people have not got intelligence enough to perceive that to convert the northern manufacturers [illegible] agriculturalists would have precisely the same effect upon western products, besides break up a better market in New England for his bread stuffs and meat? One of these propositions is as self-evident as the other.

How Mr. SEIBERT apparently closed his case; but he could not withstand the temptation of introducing a little shellfish into it. He added:

"Let not our planters forget, that we are the holders of a VAST DEAL OF PROPERTY on the inviolability of which all our fortunes depend, which involves all our interests, and that the men with whom they are invited to enter into the bonds of a close political alliance, are those who on every occasion indulge in violent declarations against slavery and slaveholders."

How really stood the matter last year? Did a single northern freedom member of congress vote for the 90 per duty? Did a single western freedom vote for it? Did not every freedom member from Alabama, from Tennessee, from Kentucky, from North and South Carolina, from Arkansas, from Mississippi vote against it? Did not assuredly they did. What becomes then [illegible] cuse of [illegible] voted for it? And the [illegible] of every one of these states are now loading up the duty upon sugar as the most obnoxious, oppressive and terrible clause in the late tariff act. In the north the locofoco party are equally opposed to it in principle and are further hostile to it from that anti slavery feeling of which Mr. SEIBERT speaks. We quote the language of a southern locofoco writer in a New Orleans democratic press, when we say that "out of the influence of the sugar districts the democratic party to a man are opposed to it."

Who laid the tariff upon sugar, is a question that may well be asked. Why, the Western, Northern and South-western whigs. Those very men, from whom Mr. SEIBERT warned the planters they could look for nothing but danger. The Eastern States, as he called them in derision—true to the practice, and to their votes—the planter is indebted for the duty that now protects him. These are facts—historical facts, and yet Mr. SEIBERT desires to be elected by a sugar district to Congress—to take a seat in the National Legislature, with feelings of political estrangement and party rudeness against the people who alone can be induced to sustain the planter. Suppose Mr. SEIBERT were to make a speech in Congress, embodying the sentiments of these publications of his of 1827, drawing off the Eastern tariff men with its unerring logic, and disgusting the Western whigs by its contracted excellent [illegible] of his political opinions—Would he gain a single [illegible] to compensate for such [illegible]—no, not one!

We have not [illegible] Mr. SEIBERT's 1827 essays as we might. Surely never were such bitter [illegible] upon which to claim the confidence of the people as we have set up. Ingenuous it never did outline a delusion, nor present only a single claim to respect, and that is repudiated by his party, whilst they abound in absurdities and are redolent of passions, opinions and prejudices, that can only produce mischief and weaken the cause of the planter with those who have stood up for his interest through good and evil report.

Has the *Courier* found it necessary to revive the name of Gen'l. JACKSON to help Mr. SEIBERT through the canvass? We thought the exhumed documents of 1827 were to bear him triumphantly out of all reach of opposition!

Since however General JACKSON is to be made a feature in the election, we would ask the voters of the District if a man who [illegible] Mr. [illegible] opposed upon thankless principles, and [illegible] the measures of the administration of which he was the head, [illegible] have [illegible] Lake [illegible] of sterling, and [illegible]

From the Pacific.

The *Argus* says, we have [illegible] following extract of a letter from [illegible] to his father in Philadelphia, dated [illegible]

I suppose you would like to hear from this place, and I will therefore [illegible] an account of it as a [illegible] nation will allow. Every [illegible] on the Gulf of California 10,000 souls. [illegible] of the Aborigines are [illegible] They [illegible] Castilian and great pride in [illegible] from [illegible] source. A Mexican [illegible] of pure blood [illegible] are generally speaking [illegible] Almost every [illegible] would be astonished [illegible] tall fellow, [illegible] as beautiful [illegible] The climate [illegible] respect of the seasons [illegible] pretty, and some [illegible] as beautiful [illegible] The climate [illegible] respect of the seasons [illegible] European origin, and the [illegible] country. All dances were [illegible] Americans at Mazatlan [illegible] dance can be induced to [illegible] dance a step for [illegible] the music, although [illegible] The city has no [illegible] can be procured upon the [illegible] harbor, but the [illegible] some years since, by [illegible] to import it from [illegible] It has, however, [illegible] Barracks, and a [illegible]

The whole expedition [illegible] the schooner, the [illegible] the vessel were [illegible] tammy and finely [illegible] comfortable. The [illegible] ... exports consist prin... and plain goods [illegible] ... [illegible] ... are very wealthy, [illegible] smuggling, at which [illegible] ... ank. The [illegible] ... handsomely [illegible] ... [illegible] ... went to the theatre and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...