NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

A most interesting, and important contest will be *this day* decided in the great state of Virginia. It involves the choice of twenty-one members of congress, eight state senators and one hundred and sixty members of the house of assembly. It will therefore upon the new legislature to select a governor of the state, and a United States senator.

In whatever light this election may be regarded, we feel authorized in declaring it to be one of the most momentous political struggles ever witnessed in a single state. The number of officers to be elected is the local and national legislature and the exceeding activity and ardor which have characterized the canvass, would of themselves invest the subject with an interest that rarely surrounds a similar illustration of party strife. How much more absorbing and intense must that interest be, when it is known that hundreds of the freemen of the Old Dominion, on the present great issue, will probably determine the fate of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

Let us forget briefly to the political position in which Virginia is placed. For years the administration has had an unquenchable ambition to place the Old Dominion—the unyielding bulwark of state rights—in the train of general Jackson. Efforts were made to this effect at the late presidential election—but Virginia spurned in Virginia by a majority of ten to one—6000 votes majority. Nor until the subject of the independent treasury was broached, had there been the slightest symptom of faltering to her steadfastness. When, however, the executive dazzled up the novel scheme of finance, several of the most distinguished leaders of the democratic party disapproved of the project, and declared they would not, under any circumstances sustain it. Among the most conspicuous of these individuals was Mr. Rives—and his policy found, at that time a zealous and able eulogist in the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Rives, therefore, must have kept the scruples and aims of his political career was honest in his intentions. Dissenting from the administration on its great financial feature, and compelled to remain the passive by which either of its prominent role, hordes of office holders were empowered to suicide all the influence which gold and place can confer, in the desertion of the elective franchise—and shortly, he saw that the partisans of the administration were entrenched, under penalty of the loss of whatsoever to safe vote whatever, heresy the treasury might justify, and that those who honestly and boldly maintained a different opinion, became liable that moment the special objects of unmitigated persecution. These considerations gradually absorbed Mr. Rives from Van Burenism—his quondam organ, the Richmond Enquirer, instigated by his slavish sinking and curious wing maxim, refused to follow.

The effort of Mr. Rives' manly conduct and independent course was to divide the Van Buren party in Virginia. Light flowed upon the minds of many who broke at once from the fetters of party misery, and resolved to protect and sustain their character, others, yet under the influence of habit, stupidly stumbled by old party ties, and swayed by the opinions and assertions of the Richmond leaders, continued steadfastly to adhere to the administration. Those who go with Mr. Rives have virtually ranked against with the whigs, who have always constituted a most respectable, zealous and talented minority. Organized harmoniously together, acting in concert, and guided by a patriotic motive common to the whole organization whatever may be the title it assumes, the energies and conservatism have entered upon this vital contest with reasonable hopes of success—hopes founded upon an abiding trust in the intelligence and honesty of this people of Virginia, and upon the conviction of the soundness and excellence of their cause.

We are not prepared to assert unequivocally that complete victory awaits the opposition. We are too well aware of the strength and tenacity with which the long focus adhere to power, when they have once obtained it, to indulge in over sanguine anticipations of unqualified success. But we do expect, calmly and confidently, that the long face dynasty in Virginia will be shaken to the centre, if not overthrown. The whigs have nothing to lose in this great struggle, but they have every thing to gain. Discord and dissatisfaction pervade the ranks of their adversaries—good feeling and concord prevail throughout the opposition—The whig journals breathe a tone of triumph, which can scarcely prove fallacious. If deceived in our predictions, it will be because the whigs of Virginia have been too lavish in their assurances of victory. But we think this can hardly be. The whigs of the south and south-west may look for returns from the Old Dominion with anxiety, but not with fear.

If Virginia disowns and disbands Mr. Van Buren at the present crisis, *his doom is irretrievably sealed.*—Without the Old Dominion, he will scarcely find space enough for a Scottish thistle among these United States. The desertion of Ioco-focoism by this great and gallant state, will consign a ban to the administration of 23 votes, and a corresponding gain to the opposition—equal to fifty-six electoral votes. Where will the partizans of Mr. Van Buren replace them? The vote of Virginia now, if favorable to the whigs, will be equivalent to a declaration of support to HENRY CLAY hereafter. The whigs of that state rally to a man around his banner. The conservatives having once entirely abandoned Mr. Van Buren; do not long remain in doubt as to whom they will advocate. We have witnessed significant illustrations of this fact in the case of Mr. Tallmadge, senator McLean, and others. Conservatism must necessarily look to Mr. Clay as its sole stay and refuge. His imminently conservative in his views—obedient to the popular will—disposed to throw the weight of his distinguished abilities wherever peace and harmony will follow. The conservatives of Virginia will, therefore, vote with the whigs, and the state will assuredly throw its electoral vote in favor of Mr. Clay at the presidential contest in 1840.

If on the contrary, Virginia continue to uphold locofocoism—still the whigs can do without her—for, already have written out of the twenty-six states declared in their favor, and we may now reasonably expect the popular suffrage in one or two more. But the Old Dominion is the forlorn hope of Mr. Van Buren. Disconsolate in that state, "his final hope is flat despair."

CHARLESTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD AND BANK.

There is one view of this project, which remains to be considered. That is the probable effects it will have upon the commerce of New Orleans. The grand trunk which is beneficial to a part is beneficial to the whole country is true—unless that benefit arises from an injury to another part. So far, perhaps, as the trade of the west considers the Union at large, it is of little consequence whether it is transacted at Charleston or New Orleans; but what is of little consequence to the Union at large is of vast concern to the city of The projects of South Carolina and western trade should not become a feeling of jealousy in the citizens of New Orleans, it should awaken a noble ambition at that of generous competition. Charleston has an unequivocal right to extend her commercial relations—and her efforts to do so are truly laudable; but New Orleans should be awake to the effects such efforts are to have to her disadvantage, and counteract them by similar or superior enterprise. This is opposition not jealousy. This is to exhaust the whole by benefitting the parts, and not to rifle both one to enrich another.

This rail road and banking companies between Charleston and the west, aided by a direct steam communication between Charleston and Europe will have almost mortal influence on the commerce of New Orleans cannot be doubted, unless the whole theory of rail road intercourse is overthrown, or New Orleans vest herself to improve her commercials with the west and Europe. The question is not whether the Charleston and Ohio rail road will be a great improvement in a national point of view, but whether the city of New Orleans can maintain its commercial ascendancy without emulating the public spirit as her active rival. We think there is much to be apprehended on this point.

Were the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other tributaries always open, always free from the obstructions of ice and the impediments of low water, this city would have nothing to fear from Charleston, so far as the rail road is concerned. The exchanges to then between this point and the west would be more direct and cheap as need be, the only interesting branch of the enquiry would be the effect of the direct trade between Europe and the west via Charleston. Extraordinarily navigation for nearly one-half of the year is suspended on the rivers—this time too when spring is the western capital are ready for market. Will not the west send her purchases to Charleston at such period? The probability is she will. And is it not quite than likely that the trade once begun, will take that direction for the whole year? It is an object of vast consequence if the trade between two flourishing countries that the channels of communication be continuously available. And if the *certainty* of losses to barter is to overcome a small additional charge of transportation. Upon the completion of the road in question, there will be potent causes operating against us. 1st, the certainty of access to market during the whole year. 2nd the direct trade between Charleston and Europe. 3 these causes will have any thing like the influence which all parties attribute to them, a large branch of the business of New Orleans is in jeopardy.

This enquiry would be heedless unless there were means of counteracting the peril at hand. New Orleans has only to carry out the improvements which have been commenced to defy all competition. The completion of the Nashville railroad would offer two methods of communication with the west, and at the same time increase her trade with intermediate points to an incalculable extent; and the passage of the ocean navigation bill by the legislature, last session, is an indication that the importance of the subject is felt by the whole state. Let these two schemes be prosecuted and the contest between Charleston and New Orleans will be like a race between the hare and the tortoise, should New Orleans play the hare, the tortoise will certainly win.

In reply to our remarks upon this subject on a former occasion, it has been said that "it argues a limited acquaintance with the active and intelligent character of our countrymen, to suppose that the success of one project of this kind will be regarded with apprehension by any quarter of the union, or that its benefits are not immediately felt. Does Maryland regard with a jealous eye the successful exertions of Pennsylvania to connect the Delaware with the Ohio? Does Pennsylvania dread the rapid progress of the gigantic improvements of the states in her neighborhood to direct the current of western trade into their own cities? On the contrary, those states have in a manner coalesced for the attainment of the common object. The public works of New York are about to be connected with those of Pennsylvania, as those of the latter state are already linked with those of Maryland."

The rebuke does not fall upon us, as is levelled at Hayne, Hamilton, Calhoun, and such shortsighted political economists. They were the projectors of the enterprise under consideration, and their obliteration here in Kentucky argued the success of the undertaking upon the grounds that the *people of the west would be benefitted from this place to Charleston.* We have be no jealousy between the northern cities in their endeavors to obtain the trade of the west, it is because a noble competition has taken the place of jealousy—All we desire is, to see a like emulation between New Orleans and Charleston.

[Extra from Special Correspondence.]

New-York, May 14, 1839.

Yesterday, the cotton market received an impetus beyond what it had experienced since the arrival of the Liverpool. Speculations to the extent of some 6 or 8,000 bales have been made during the past week, at the highest prices in Savannah, and these speculations are supposed to be connected with the canvass, seems here; at all events they have tended to produce his market, as a panic. Good fair New-Orleans could command readily 15¼ cents. This morning there are not anxious to sell at present prices. They appear confident that the market will be sustained, contending that the crop will not exceed 2,250,000 or 2,300,000 bales, while shippers estimate it at about an hundred thousand bales more.

I have observed freely with some of the most intelligent shippers, and well informed on this subject, who tell me that there will be no advance in Liverpool on cost prices, and among the reasons which he assigns for entertaining this opinion, he stated that there were apprehensions as to the soundness and security of the Manchester district in England; that if failures do take place there, as they feared, their effects would be limited extent, operations, and that prices would fall. He added that these views were taken by some of the principal men connected with the trade in London. I have now given you my honest sentiments, the opinion of others and others. In this, as in many other cases, perhaps the medium, or *golden mean*, would be found correct.

Yours, &c.

Postscript.—We doubt if there is a spot in the world where the love of flowers obtains to such a degree as in this—the union blending the ladies. And certainly is the most innocent passion of the human heart. Of all the welcome children of the seasons has first claim—the blossom of April to the queenly rose of midsummer, and the fairest of Pennsylvania, in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States. The anti-convention will be composed of delegates from the several towns, equal to the number of representatives which the town is entitled to in the general assembly. The Harrisburg Convention thinks it would be inexpedient for the convention to express a preference for any individual candidate, lest it might embarrass the action of the convention when assembled at Harrisburg.

We hear from the Natchez Courier, that Fryer, condemned to death for negro stealing in Mississippi, is to be hung on the 31st instant.

CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

This splendid panorama was exhibited on Tuesday evening to a respectable audience, and went off with great eclat. The arrival of the French army with all the paraphernalia of war, the sound of music in the distance, the discharge of musketry, the astounding of Russian, firing every thing within their reach, and the destruction of the Kremlin by the explosion of a powder magazine, create a very beautiful and imposing effect.

It will be repeated this evening.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Season Closed.—The music-loving portion of our community are about experiencing an irreparable loss in the departure of their gifted and never tiring favorite Clesi, who shortly repairs to Europe, to take that position in the musical world which has so long been open to him but neglected till now from his grateful and kindly feelings towards our own happy country. We are alike grieved and happy at this determination on his part, are all will admit that talent such as his, (which, indeed, is born to adorn social intercourse for its own sake) has no right to be hid under a bushel, but should be accept a challenge, he would lose it and by the laurels he debarred from the pleasure of ever again holding an office in the state. Paxton then came out and commanded advantageously, Bishop, who told him that if he (Bishop) had the misfortune to be the rank of his life, as that he suffered, and denounced D. and others, retired, when the crowd almost simultaneously shouted "a barrah for Dumont!" Here the matter of gesture seems to stop.

But their evening, Judge McKinley's traffic V. S. Court, after affronting the court, and whilst on his way to his room, had his nose pulled severely by a Mr. Augustus H. Boyd, a young man who had been acting as an officer of the the order of sitting the place until after between D. and B., and not for insolence, that was fulfilled "a stupid jerk" by Judge McKinley, for which he had his smaller pulled, &c. &c.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

PALINDROMES.

Time, the beautiful of the deed,
A scourge of the ruins conqueror
Who sadly leaps when the heart hath bled—
A time to the outside we are our judgments are,
The test of truth, love—sole philosopher,
For all the rest are sophists.—Byron.

If the above words, *time* is artistically transposed, such gratification is the perusal of a late number of the Richmond Enquirer. It contains fifteen stout columns of political matter.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Literary Gazette wishes to know "why the godless of wisdom is represented as having sprung from the head of Jove?"

To prove, for presume, that she has no relations on the female side.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

George W. Dixon has been sentenced in New-York to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, for libel fined on the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, to which he had pleaded guilty.

Lecture room.—The Hartford Review, contains a singular sculpture of two of the smallest specimens of the human species. Their height is from 46 to 50 inches each. They are brothers, the eldest is about 50 years of age, is married, and has a family of six children. The youngest is about 48, both smart and active, and have the appearance of a couple of *right boys.* They are from Massachusetts.

Fancy Sewing.—By the Boston ship we have dates from Sumatra, to Dec. 10th. The native were much alarmed in consequence of the piratical attack on the Eclipse. Omar, the murderer of capt. Wall, has, it is hoped, really to be delivered to the ship of war, prated daily in that place.

Fatal Mosquitoes.—By the arrival of the ship Vesta, at Philadelphia, late intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro, to the 4th ult. The government of Montevideo has declared war against the Buenos Ayres government. The French blockade still continued. A letter from Montevideo dated March 10th, to the editor of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has the following:—

"Montevideo, March 10th, 1839.

"Yesterday I sent a newspaper just received from Buenos Ayres, conveying news of the triumph of the governor Rosas, (who has released over 100 prisoners) his wife in for the benefit for political offences.) Upon the strength of it, great rejoicings and illuminations took place at Buenos Ayres. The defeat of Sarah Paz, in Peru, is a serious blow to the Bolivians.—The remedy by which I forward this is likewise new."

Buenos Ayres, March 2.—The anniversary of Washington's birth-day, was kept up with considerable spirit this year in Buenos Ayres. In addition to the ordinances noticed to-day, the night of one of the nights of the 21st ult., in the court yard of Mr. Palmer's hotel, Calle del Peru and Calle de Mayo, and performed until long after midnight. Their performances we hear, gave infinite satisfaction to the officers of the United States navy resident in the hotel."

Chance Tracks.—A complaint has been lodged with the New York police office, by the manager of the Olympic theatre, against the youngster, who, a few nights since day since taking with him a box containing a number of new manuscript plays which had been got to the theatre in anticipation of an order of a premium for the most successful drama that should be produced. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of this historic defender.

Officials.—The president has appointed Edward Hubbard, as consul of the republic of Hayti, at Baltimore.

The Convention in Georgia for considering the representation in the senate and house of assembly of the several counties, have managed matters so amicably as to leave in the Union (V. R.) many a majority of ten in the state senate, where the State Rights (whig) men have usually had the ascendency. This they have accomplished by uniting the senatorial districts of two counties, the majority of the counties being Union, though not the majority of the population.—Give the boys a chance and they will always secure themselves, whether honestly or not.

From Mexico.—Matters do not seem quite settled among the Mexicans yet. It is stated that there are 600 tons of timber now in the town of Fort Fairfield, an that inconsequence of the sterility of the marks there, it is impossible to distinguish that cut by the trespassers from that which we cut under permits, and that it was the determination to detain all the timber on the beam till the arrival of the land agent at Fort Fairfield. It is rumored, says the Bangor Whig that the trespassers intend to assault our force and attempt to let the timber out of the boom.

Boom is drawing crowded houses at Cincinnati "Richard is himself again."

NEW-ORLEANS May 23, 1839

COTTON.—There was a little move in the cotton market yesterday, and sales were effected to the amount of about 2000 bales, without any change in the prices from those of the week's report, unless it be a little decline, not sufficient however to change the quotations. Of the above sales 600 bale were sold at 10 3/8, and 150 Texas on the at 10¾@11 cents.

SUGAR.—We have no change to notice, sales to a good extent are going forward.

MOLASSES.—Continues firm at 30 cents for the prime article.

TOBACCO.—The market continue without change—Sales at 13@15 for fine, 10@12 for seconds, and 8@10 for common.

FREIGHTS.—Still at 6@7 on the lower of which quite a number were taken yesterday. The quick loading are WHISKEY—Still on the decline—Sales at 22½ cents.

PROVISIONS.—Of all kinds are dull at the late quotations.

MESS PORK is in the best demand of any article in the provision market, sales being rapidly made for consumption between 18 and 19.

CORN.—We quote at 65 cts. at which price the offerings from which a full supply.

OATS have advanced and are scarce—sales were made yesterday at 45 cents.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, May 13.
[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 14.
[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.
[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Boston Market is without change, and on either of the other principal markets there is a moderate demand at full prices. The United States Bank at Philadelphia and Baltimore 20¾, Girard, Kentucky 20, and Commercial 20¼.

If the parties now leasing tenements for Broadway, a very few instances in Exchange Place instrumentality to put in memory as a set of 99 years, there can be no doubt that the whole block would be improved. Rents in other places for the same tenements would be very much reduced.

The Southern Union market for the last two days is for last week's receipts, say to the amount of upwards of 3000 bales, with a corresponding falling off in the receipts of the interior, and the tendency in prices continues downwards.

Ashes—Pots still continued closed Pearls 6 50. Cotton 10¾ @ 11¼ cents. Flour—Genesee 6 25 @ 6 37½. Corn 65 @ 67½ cts. Rye 90 cts. Pork—Mess 17 @ 17½. Prime 13 @ 13½. Lard 9½ @ 10 cts. Whiskey 22½ @ 23 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Stocks—Money Market—all stocks are worth a few cents better. Sales and transactions to-day are very limited. Reading Railroad 29 @ 29¼. Penn. 5's 88½. Morris Canal 47. Schuylkill Navigation 8. Delaware Division 39. Bank of Pennsylvania 104. Girard 20¼. Commercial 20¼. Kentucky 20. Farmers' and Mechanics' 104. Bank of Northern Liberties 104. Schuylkill 8. Delaware Division 39. Bank of Pennsylvania 104. Girard 20¼. Commercial 20¼. Kentucky 20. Farmers' and Mechanics' 104. Bank of Northern Liberties 104. Schuylkill 8. Delaware Division 39. Bank of Pennsylvania 104. Girard 20¼. Commercial 20¼. Kentucky 20. Farmers' and Mechanics' 104. Bank of Northern Liberties 104.

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