NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

About two years ago, several prominent journals in the United States, published a resolution which has been adopted by both houses of congress, calling up on the government for all possible information in regard to the most feasible mode of establishing a system of telegraphs in the United States. The collectors of the customs in the different ports, were specially directed to co-operate with the government on this subject, and to lay before it whatever knowledge they might be enabled to acquire. Since the period of the passage of these resolutions, various projects have been a: different times presented, but as we have heard nothing of their adoption, it is presumable they did not answer the proposed object, which was to establish a system of telegraphic correspondence with as much rapidity and exactitude as have been arrived at in France, where the key to the system is an impenetrable mystery, which has hitherto set defiance scrutiny of the keenest investigators. The plan adopted in France, though very superior to all others in use, is still imperfect in many of its details. Frolix decrements require considerable time for their transmission to some distance, and the labor of decyphering the signals is stated to be intense.

We have before adverted to the system of Messrs. Gonon & Monroe, invented and carried out to perfection in its minutest points, by these gentlemen alone. We have witnessed repeated and varied experiments with it, and observation and reflection have convinced us, that their telegraphic mode of intercommunication is the most complete, rapid and practicable we have met with. It is far betterthan the one in France, inasmuch as by an improvement in the system, the labor of interpretation is greatly diminished and the transmission of important and even lengthy documents may be accomplished by it, in an extraordinarily brief space of time. In short, we candidly believe that the new telegraphic system of these gentlemen, will be found to answer all the purposes that can possibly be accomplished by such a system, and as such we deem it well worthy the attention of our national congress.

The benefits to be derived from a perfect system of telegraphs will readily suggest themselves to the reflecting mind. First and foremost are the interests o commerce. In the great emporiums of mercantile wealth and influence, the absolute necessity of some swift means for the early transmission of commercial intelligence has been felt so strongly, that far want of a better, the merchants of several of our largest cities such as New York, Boston and Baltimore, have established telegraphs composed of ten or twelve signals only, by which the arrival of vessels, the names of the parts from which they sailed, shipwrecks, and a few items of intrine information are announced. These telegraphs are of course extremely incomplete, and, in fact, scarcely merit the name. They perform but a single kind of service, and their advantages, beside being very limited, are purely local. Nevertheless, the merchants of the cities we have cited, are so deeply interested in acquiring even these scattered scraps o intelligence, that they pay a tax of so much per ton, to learn when one of their ships is in sight. With a system of telegraphs complete in all its details, all parts of the union would know almost at the same moment the different arrivals, departures, commercial changes exports, imports &c. and from such knowledge would necessarily result a regular and honorable commerce one worthy of a great nation, and which would be unattended with those terrible fluctuations that now so frequently convulse the financial and mercantile transactions of the country. These consequences must at once address themselves to the most superficial thinkers. They are so evident as to require no demonstration to prove them.

In international politics a perfect telegraphic system would be a most important and influential agent. The United States is not a country controlled by military force; we have no standing army stationed at different points in sufficient numbers to to protect us against all danger of invasion. With the exception of a few troops for the protection of the frontier, we have nothing like a regularly organized military force. It has been said that our geographical position places us beyond the peril of invasion. But the steam power, o which we are ourselves the discoverers, has abridged space and approximated transatlantic empires to close intimate republics. Old Europe is, so to speak, almost within our sight. In less than three weeks, in fifteen days an armed legion might arrive at one of our ports and take us completely by surprise. As a proof of this we may referto the late arrival at one of our harbors of the French steam ship of war *Velace*, and the comments of several public journals while it lasted attest that that vessel might have sailed up the P tomac to Washington and captured the whole concentrated wisdom of the country, in the person of its president, his cabinet and congress. With a system of telegraphs the hazard would be made known several hours before the arrival of the vessel, the people would be prepared to repel invasion, and calamity would be averted, or at least resisted. In less than an hour the alarm would be disseminated over the whole country, and danger would be confronted with confidence, based on the knowledge of the sources whence it sprung and the certainty of crushing it.

We should suppose that a complete telegraphic system would prove essentially useful in diplomatic correspondence. In fact, its advantages might be extended to every purpose of international or sectional communication.

The project of Messrs Gonon & Morose will prbably be submitted to the consideration of our national legislature, at some future time, and we trust it will receive that grave attention, which the intrinaic importance of the subject, and the apparent excellence o the scheme seem to demand.

MURDER.—Our sister city seems to be sadly afflicted with a spirit of evil at this time. Not a day passes without some dreadful murder or conflagration occurring. We have noticed several of these already, and have to mention the fact that on the morning of Tuesday last, about an hour before day, two attempts were made to fire the city, both of which, however, were discovered in time to prevent much damage. A small building attached to the Government street Theatre, an one of the out-houses of the city hotel were set on fir

The insurance companies have offered a reward o $2,000 for the apprehension of the villains who were the cause of the two great fires last week. There is little doubt but that a gang of incendiaries are lurking about the town, intent on reducing it to ashes.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

Madame CARADORI ALLAN, the queen of melodists gives a musical soiree this evening at the St. Louis hotel room. The admirers of music, and of a most delightful voice will need no further announcement to attract them in throngs.

☞ Two Americans, named Graham and Bailey, are been confined in jail in Niagara, for enticing soldiers to desert.

A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts legislature, to abolish imprisonment for debt. Good!

☞ In the bay of Patras, last December, a most atrocious act of piracy and murder was perpetrated, by a party of Greek marauders, who boarded a schooner, called the Prophet's Mantle, and butchered all on board (except a young Greek) including a Mrs. Davison of Carolina, and three beautiful daughters, whom they first violated. Seventeen of the pirates have been killed, and one captured.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat Pioneer, capt Bilderback, plying between Philadelphia and Salem, N. J., on her passage down on the 26th, struck against a rock, at the mouth of Salem creek, by which her bottom was pierced. She was ran into shoal water the passengers and goods were safely landed, and the boat then sunk in three feet water.

MURDER.—A man named *Zellerbach*, was most inhumanly murdered, a few weeks since, in Lancaster, Penn.) by a German named Kobler. Rewards to the amount of $800 are offered for the apprehension of the assassin who, it is supposed, is prowling abos the streets of New York.

HENRY CLAY.—The Planters' Banner, (Franklin L.) comes to us with the "broad and proud banner of Henry Clay affixed to its mast head. The other whig journals throughout the state will not tarry to follow the example

THE STEAMER HAWKEYE has been engaged as a regular trader in the lumber business, on brushy Plaquemine

MR. MENIFEE.—It is stated in a late number of the Louisville Journal, and we record the statement, with deep and sincere regret, that this distinguished representative has declined running for a seat in the next congress. He alleges his poverty as an all sufficient reason for this course. The whigs of the country who have beheld with admiration the powerful talent evinced by Mr Menifee, during his late congressional career, and his uniform support of sound constitutional doctrines, will receive this announcement with no less sorrow than surprise.

☞ We have been requested to state, that Generals Hamilton, Col. White, &c. in declaring their intention to become citizens of Texas had no idea of abandoning their allegiance to the United States. We understand that it does not require a renunciation o citizenship of the United States to become citizens o Texas; there being a provision in the law of the latter republic, which allows of citizenship without such renunciation—a provision which was adopted to avoid passing emigrants in the attitude of *aliens* to their native states, before the final recognition of the independence of their adopted country. General Hamilton is yet a citizen of South Carolina, as well as an ornament to that state.

BOMBARDMENT OF BUENOS AYES.—The Boston Transcript contains the extract from a letter to a gentleman in that city, dated Rio Janeiro, February 18, 839 confirmatory of the intelligence of the intention of the French to bombard Buenos Ayres. The letter says "Before you receive this, Buenos Ayres will be in the hands of the French, or else the former will have yielded to the demands of the latter. This you can depend on as being correct."

FROM MAINE

End of the war.—At Augusta, the legislature met for the last time, on the 24th. Orders were received there for the Cumberland and Oxford troops, which we have heard no doubt about, to return home forthwith. The resolutions relating to the boundary question, as amended by the senate, passed the house after much discussion, and some confidence, by a vote of 103 to 56. A resolution was then laid on the table by Mr. Mallory, to the effect that Maine will not again submit the boundary question to arbitration, which was passed in the afternoon session without objection.

ARABIAH C. FLAGG, late comptroller of the state of New York, has been appointed postmaster at Albany.

FROM FRANCE.

Havre papers of the 18th February have been received at New York by the *Ville de Lyons*. They contain some additional intelligence which we introduce to our columns.

From the New York Gazette.

We give some extracts from a private letter from Brussels, received by the Nouvelliste, under date of the 10th. A "private sitting" of the members of the house of representatives took place yesterday, at which a great majority of the deputies attended. It was decided to reject the treaty of the 24 articles, the acceptance of which, it was supposed, the government would propose on the 19th. The deputies were canvassed, and no defection appprehended.

There was at Ghent a meeting of from four to five thousand citizens, who signed an agreement to prevent, in every way, the acceptance and the execution of the 24 articles.

Passports are granted to all refugees. The immediate departure of general Skrimeschi for London is talked of.

Spanish correspondence has announced for some time past that the dissolution of the chambers was imminent. It seems that previous to coming to that peaceable arrival of the queen it was resolved to make a road to the dissolution; he instigated a decree proposing the chambers indefinitely. The Spanish papers are full of the protogation which has caused a great deal of excitement in that capital. It is pretended that this measure will be followed by a dissolution. It is a singular coincidence that on the very morning and the day on which the decree of prolongation was communicated to the chambers, the news of the dissolution of the French chambers was received by Estafette at the French ambassador's.

We find in the Belgian papers some sad details of the manufacturing crisis. We are assured positively, says the *Politique de Liege* that Mr. John Cockerell, our great manufacturer, succumbing under the weight of his immense financial responsibilities, and pulled up the sudden shock given to public confidence, has submitted his affairs to the arbitrament and applied to the king for a suspension, pursuant to the act of 1814. His immense sheet, balanced to the 30th June, 1838, gives a passive of nine millions amount of 18 millions against debts amounting to about 13 millions—making an excess of the former of from 5 to 6 millions, an encouraging view if only time and means of realizing them can be obtained.

The *Independant*, at Liege, under date of the 9th February, contains the following: "It is sometime since a large banking house of this place submitted its balanced sheet, showing debts to the amount of four millions and a half, and assets of about five millions. Although having a balance in its favor it found itself for a moment incapable of meeting a paper and presented a petition for a suspension. By a decree of the 7th instant a respite of two months has been granted. We could name the banking house of which this is the case."

Suspended payment. The suspension of two houses of such importance and at such near periods must inevitably influence a great number of other merchants. We understand he will be obliged to request a suspension. This has considerably diminished the number of his workmen and especially that of the German laborers in his various workshops. It would appear from the measures that have been taken that fears are felt for the public tranquility, as a garrison of considerable size has been collected at Liege and neighborhood.

MR. PRESTON'S SPEECH.—We lay before our readers the eloquent speech delivered by this distinguished gentleman, at a meeting of the democratic whig association of Philadelphia. The good cause is attracting to its banners the great and good of every section of the union.

From the United States Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Peirson and Sergeant,

The democratic whig association met on Monday evening at Carell's, but such was the throng, that it was found necessary to adjourn to the court house, where a part only of those who wished to attend were enabled to obtain admission.

Josiah Randall, esq. president, took the chair.

The hon. John Sergeant responded to a call, and with his usual eloquence, stirred up the whigs to good feelings and good resolves. We were unable to squeeze in a place of audience until near the close of the address, but found that the true feelings were animating the speaker and extending to the audience. He urged the whigs to prepare for the June state convention, and to shake by their *principles*; the principles by which they had united, and by which they must stand, or fall. He urged them to a due consideration of men to carry out their principles and warning them that success with those who could not sustain the principles of the whigs, would not remedy the national evils, and would be less desirable than defeat. As a high mind a minority, we might prevent evils, but successful with incompetent men, we could neither do good nor prevent evil.

Mr. Sergeant concluded amid the hearty applause of the meeting, and the hon. W. C. Preston, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, was loudly called for, who came forward amid the cheers of the company.

Mr. Preston expressed the highest degree of pleasure, on his felt in once more meeting a whig brother, the city of Philadelphia. It was now, he said, ten years since he had visited this city on the invitation of those whom he had the pleasure of meeting. He then stood side by side with men whose field he was proud to follow—his distinguished colleague, a senator from Alabama, a senator from Louisiana, members of the house of representatives from his own state. Those attachment were now mostly cut off from him. It was unnecessary to go into causes, but they had been such as to leave him alone, the solitary whig member of the U. S. senate south of the Potomac.

But the cause which he supported was the same now as it was in 1834—he stood upon the same ground—sustained the same principles, and battled against the same abuses of power and executive usurpation now that he did then; and by the help of God, he would stand upon that ground and fight that battle to the last inch who might.

He alluded to the severe contest which the whigs in congress had been compelled to sustain. It required all their exertions to keep the ruinous measures of the administration in check; they could do little else; they had prevented much evil by defeating the sub-treasury bill, but they could do no more. Even under the defeat of that bill its suspension, for it was not yet killed, only notched—the country began to rise from its depression, and to exert her energies. But in this were the seeds of ruin implanted—Mr Miller, of Illinois, Mr Linn of Missouri, Mr Rives of Virginia, Mr Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Mr Wright of New York, Mr Walker of Mississippi, Mr Benton of Missouri, Mr Grundy of Tennessee, Mr Nicholas of Louisiana, Mr Hubbard of Alabama, Mr Strange of North Carolina, Mr Tipton of Indiana, Mr Ruggles of Maine, Mr Niles of Connecticut, Mr Robinson of Illinois, Mr Fulton of Arkansas, Mr Sevier of Arkansas, Mr Williams of Kentucky, Mr Clay of Alabama, Mr Norvell of Michigan, Mr Linn of Missouri, Mr Morris of Ohio, Mr Smith of Indiana, Mr Young of Illinois