# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

*NEW-ORLEANS:*
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1839.

*FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.*
## HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Louis Philippe is undoubtedly a good man—a man of firmness and strong mind—but he is not the man of the people, and to the republican party of France, his whole career has been wormwood and bitterness. To the legitimists he cannot plead divine right, for the direct succession was cut aside to make way for his elevation, and with the army he is not popular, for they turn to the days of Napoleon as forming the chivalry and glory of "*La Belle France.*" To this latter portion of the French people, his surrendering to Russia in the matter of Poland, and his temporising policy with other states, has fanned the feeling of discontent with which the descendant of Philip "*L'Egalité*" has been regarded, and the king of the French is now in a strong and perilous situation—one requiring the exercise of the most extraordinary firmness and decision on the one hand, and the most magnanimous forbearance on the other. The alliances which Louis Philippe has effected for his family, do not appear to have added any strength to his cause; and France, now prosperous and fast recovering from the effects of the ruinous battles of Napoleon, is burning for an opportunity to engage in war. Like the Irishman, the discontent are much for the cause of quarrel, but think it best to fight it out, and inquire the cause afterwards. The policy of Louis him, on the contrary, best always pacific, and have the people and the monarch are at variance. The French have never forgotten the occupation of their capital by the allies—they can never forgive the humiliation of the *Bourbon lis*; and myriads of Frenchmen are only waiting for an opportunity to wash out its stains in the blood of its opponents—to carry the eagles of France over fields of carnage and devastation, such as Wagram and Jena, and to re-establish the high name of the Legion of Honor.

There is also a conflict going on—in some parts of Europe secretly and covertly, in others openly—between the divine right of kings and the sacred and inalienable rights of the people,—the latter destined, no doubt, finally to triumph; but whether this is to be accomplished by the slow but certain effect of "public opinion destroying error and uprooting privileges, or by a contest which is to overthrow "principalities and powers," is as yet only known in the councils of the Almighty. The battle of Navarino, splendid in naval achievement, but hasty and ill-advised in its conception, and anything but fortunate in its result, has nearly overthrown the ancient ally of Great Britain, and laid her bound at the feet of her natural adversary, the Czar, a tributary and a slave. Powerful and ambitious, but wary and crafty, Russia is every where extending her limits, improving her resources, and consolidating her gigantic empire; and she never plants her foot but she binds her chains so firmly, that her victim may writhe but never can get free. Witness enslaved and decimated Poland.

Some minds grasp that by intuition, which others only arrive at by a long course of inductive reasoning, or yet more slowly assist from actual experience, and the prophetic spirit of Napoleon early singled out Russia as the great adversary of the peace of Europe. His premises were right, but his ambition was insatiate—his means inadequate to the end in view—and he fell before a crusade of the powers of Europe, who hurled their thrones trumbling beneath them, at the will of the *defiant* corporal of artillery. But from the banks of the Wolga, the Don, and the Dneiper, the hardy population of Russia are looking down on the more fertile plains of Europe, and anxious to exchange their eternal snows for the fertile and vine-clad plains of Italy and France.

If we look, then, at the state of things in Russia and Turkey—in Spain and Portugal—in Holland and Belgium—in France and England, and consider for a moment how their interests are entangled and interwoven, we can easily perceive that there are causes enough at work to produce a general war, and to overthrow all the ancient foundations of Europe—to present a general appearance is no more an index of quiet than the breathless stillness which precedes the coming earthquake, the hurricane, and the storm. The elements of political strife are, indeed, heaped for the present, but they are like brought in the hands of the huntsman, straining upon the stag." No one will pretend to deny, that three days ashining to the revolution which placed Louis on the throne, may hurl him from it, and the spirit which has been so long struggling in France, may rage with irrepressible fury, and involve a general war. A tussle in the affairs of Holland, and Belgium may produce the same result, as well as in Portugal and Spain. England regards Russia with suspicion. The political horizon is shrouded and troubled—and to whatever point we turn our attention "clouds and darkness" rest upon it.

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BY The Hon. Guy Steele, we understand, sent in his resignation of the office of judge of the supreme court of Louisiana, yesterday. We hope that the executive will not act upon the resignation immediately, under the belief that the judge may be persuaded to continue in office. No member of the Louisiana bar is better qualified for the high station that him; and if his resignation be accepted, the supreme court will be again without a quorum. It will be difficult to get a suitable man to take the office, whilst such unnecessary and mystery hangs over the action of the senate upon executive nominations, and unless judge Eustis can be induced to retract his step, the supreme court will be suspended for nearly a year. We feel authorised to say that his resignation will occasion universal regret among the members of the bar.

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BY We understand that the individual alluded to in the annexed extract from the Macon (Ga.) Observer, arrived in this city a few days since. He then passed over the rail roads connecting New Orleans with the eastern, and has expressed himself highly pleased with their efficient manship, and particularly so with respect to the Nashville rail road, which is now completed for 30 miles.

The Chevalier Francis de Derstern, the Indian who spoken of in some of life northern papers as "an agent of the Russian government, travelling in this country, for the purpose of exploring our rail roads and other schemes of internal improvement, visited our city some three days since and remains until to day, for the purpose of examining our rail road. On Thursday he passed up the road to Forsyth, and returned yesterday morning. He appeared much pleased with the grandness and magnitude of our internal improvement schemes for facilitating commerce in the way of internal improvement. It is however, a mistake, according to his own assessment, that he is sent on under the direction and patronage of the Prussian emperor. But on the contrary, travels at his own expense and will, for the purpose of gaining all the information to be had in the construction of rail roads, in order to their more successful introduction into Russia and other parts of Europe. This is the individual who first introduced a rail road into Germany, and established that zone into Russia.

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BY The May number of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts contains a deeply interesting article concerning the late Mrs. McLean, or L. E. L., as she has been familiarly termed. The author signetures that from earliest youth he was intimately and personally acquainted with the deceased—perfectly conversant with her mental and moral character, and amply qualified to decide as to the probable justice or injustice of the different hypotheses respecting her sudden demise. He cites the *declaration of Sheldon McKenzie*, who, he states, is the Liverpool correspondent of the New York *Star*, that Mr. McLean insulted his wife by acts of open profligacy, and that crushed and broken-hearted by his treatment, she sought refuge from her sorrows in self-destruction. This the writer in the Review pronounces a base and malignant aspersion without the shadow of probability—and indignantly vindicates the husband from every accusation of improper conduct, and the wife from the charge of committing suicide. The article, though written in a vein of exceeding warmth and vehemence, is evidently the production of one, whose mind profoundly imbued with an ardent admiration for the talents and virtues of the unfortunate lady, could not bear to behold her name vas or conduct subject to ungenerous suspicion or wanton slander. The evidence adduced in such as to leave no doubt both of the entire innocence of Mr McLean and the purity of mind and moral excellence of the gifted being of whom he has thus been suddenly bereaved.

### A SLANDER REFUTED.

We can assure the editor of the Lynchburg Republican that if he *believes* what he says of the "Yankees," his knowledge of their character is rather imperfect.—New England is a calm, a quiet, a happy, and improving country. The people are strong in their deep and placid domestic affections, the stream of which flows undisturbedly on—in their sound, plain, hearty, honest common sense—in an intelligence of perhaps a higher order than was ever before general amongst all ranks—in the light of a knowledge strictly practical, yet not found unfriendly either to feeling or fancy—in the proper pride of an educated independence that knows and keeps to its own sphere of action—in a morality that is frequently austere, and in a religion simple, solemn, and sublime. We defend fear to say that such is the character of New England. A more virtuous and wiser people are not to be found upon the earth, nor do the records of any such survive. Seldom do dark passions gore the bosom of his domestic happiness with the increase of atrocious crime. The people know little by their own experience, of the extremities of agony and guilt. Despair drives not that calm, contented, cultivated population into mortful misery or laughing crime. It is not with them to day a heaven of sunshine, and to-morrow a hell of gloom. As it has been beautifully and truly said, that quiet streams draw water fairest meadows," under the calm and undisturbed, and seemingly passionless exterior of New England manners, lies a rich substratum of character productive of all that adorns and dignifies human life. This is not the poor and pitiful exemption of self deluding sectional vanity. It is the opinion of impressed by all who have visited the people. Their faults, their defects, their vices, are not unknown to themselves, nor have they been spared by them to those of others. Pity, indeed, it is, that they should be so many, and, in some respects, so unworthy of companionship with those virtues which we honor they possess, by the brighter virtues which they have inherited from the days of young and unbroken people. But these virtues, we repeat, are not on the surface of the character of the descendants of the pilgrims exhibit to the triple what a model of intelligence, affection, moral feeling, and religious faith.

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[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
*New-York, May 16, 1839.*

"In the case of Sam. L. Gouverneur, Judge Betts this morning gave the cause to the jury, as was present, and finished to the charge. Although the bias of his honor's mind was against the defendant. At an early stage of the proceedings, he ruled out a part of the testimony, which was deemed by the defending important as to the right understanding of the merits of his case. To this decision exceptions were taken.

The whole tendency of the testimony went to shew, that the post office department, being in extreme distress for money in 1832—'36, called in Mr. Gouverneur to their aid; that he was thus employed, under the supervision of Mr. Barry, by the authority, and with the approbation of Gen. Jackson. While thus acting, confidential loans, and confidential payments were made by him. In some instances, it appeared, that payments were made without strict *legal* authority, but evidently for the use of the departments and those becoming an equitable charge against it. These rulin Mr. Kendall refused to allow, and I thought judge Betts endeavored to combat any sympathy which might be presumed to exist in the mind's of the jury, in favor of the defendant, as having an equitable claim against the government. His honor seemed a press upon them, that they must be governed by *he technicalities of the law*, as they would in a matter of account between two merchants: there is no similitude in the cases.

Notwithstanding the view of the case which the judge has taken, public opinion is very strong, that Mr. Gouverneur will obtain a verdict in his favor, and I feel entirely satisfied that this will be the result, or that the jury will not agree on a verdict. The trial has been protracted to a great extent, arising, principally out of the mass of documentary evidence which was produced. The developments are interesting, so far as it is a matter of interest to expose the incapacity, the blunders, and the profligacy of General Jackson's administration.—So far it is a matter of interest to lay bare before the community the foul conspiracy between the late president, the post master general and others, for the purpose of deceiving the representatives of the people, and consequently the people themselves, by making false returns to the committee of investigation of 1834, appointed by the house.

Mr. *Ellis*, our minister to Mexico, is now here. He will probably sail in few days. The subject of Americans claims against that government, has recently attracted the attention of the president, and will now be pressed it is said, with a proper degree of vigor, and it is supposed under favorable auspices.

A dinner is to be given, this afternoon, to the Hon. *Daniel Webster* by some personal friends. It is rather private than a public dinner, and for the sole purpose, on the part of these gentlemen, of taking leave of their highly gifted countryman, previous to his departure for Europe.

The cotton market is more quiet to-day than yesterday; less doing, but the holders from at former prices. Immediately after the arrival of the Liverpool there was a falling off of 3-4 of a cent; since which there has been an advance of full 1-2 a cent. Ohio flour, via New Orleans sold at 7 to 7 1-8, with a tendency downward.

The money market not much pressed. United States Bank post notes selling at 8 to 8 1-4 per cent on sight; Girard Bank notes at 9 to 9 1-2. Exchange on London 9 1-2 a 9 3-4.

Stocks, in general, as yesterday. United States Bank a shade lower. Sales at 108 and 117 3-4.

### THE EXAMINER.

Clarke, the most culpable and ingenious of artists, takes his *farewell* benefit, this evening, which is his departure for Europe. We trust the public will not forget him.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was yesterday held over the body of a man, a sailor apparently, named Allen, who was found lying dead on the side walk of the St. Mary's market, opposite Mrs. Goldsmith's coffee-house. It appears he had entered the coffee-house a few minutes before, complaining of indisposition. After resting for a while he rose and requested to be led to the opposite side of the way, as he felt cold and wished to bathe his feet. He lay on the pavement for a while, when the coroner, Mr. Bruff, passing by, conceived him, and on examination found him dead. The deceased is supposed to have been a seaman. Verdict of the coroner: Died by the visitation of God.

The officers of steamer Pocahontas, bound for Pampico, request that the death of W. Martin, a native of Philadelphia, a blacksmith by trade, be published. He jumped overboard from said boat on the 15th instant, in a fit of insanity, near the schooner S. W. Page, and was drowned. Every exertion was used to save him but without success.

We call our notice just today of the outrage at the Camp street hotel, by attired insubordinately that the *Bar-keeper* had been arrested. It was the "waiter" who committed the outrage, and was arrested and not the bar-keeper.

*Zadock Berry*, who arrived in this city last night, on the General Gaines, from Louisville with two negroes whom he had stolen and taken to the latter place for sale. He, the negroes, we understand, belongs to Mr. Love, of this city, and the other is a gentleman on the coast.

### DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The whigs of the city of Philadelphia have appointed Frederick Fraley and John Smith to represent their congressional district in the national convention.—Both those gentlemen are friendly to the nomination of *Mr. Clay.*

### FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Blue York arrived yesterday from Galveston, whence she sailed the 22d inst. She brought no Galvegon papers, nor was there any news of importance from that place. Our Houston journals are to the 18th instant. The Telegraph states that the utmost tranquility prevails in the eastern counties, and no further apprehensions are entertained of the hostile Indians. It is presumed that as the latter are humbled and desirous, they will not hesitate to accept the proffers of peace which general Douglass is to offer them.

The prisoner's in Cordova's party recently captured near Bogar, were tried and released by the district court. They were not captured by colonel Kaines and captain Monshaco, as reported, but by a few surveyors.

### NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Hon. John Carlisle, late member of congress from Kentucky, has removed to St. Louis, with the intention of making that city his permanent residence.

Mr. Dorsey Gardner, also well known author of High-flags and Byestays, and one of the most distinguished literary characters of the city, has been appointed to the office of British consul at Boston. He could not visit such a place the United States, better calculated to impress him favorably in regard to the advancement of our country in all the attributes of moral and intellectual superiority.

Office of Banking Law in New York.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes a list of the associations which have been formed under the general banking law, the amounts of securities which have been deposited with the comptroller, the amount and denomination of notes for which orders have been given, and the number of speculating notes issued by the bank department. We extract the most interesting portion of this document:

"To the 30th April last, forty-three banking associations, which are now in existence in the city of New York, have deposited $3,137,000 of 6 per cent stocks, and $8,314,316,31 mortgages, making a total of $3,306,466,13 as security for the ultimate redemption of their notes to the *stocks so pledged*, 89,000 thereof of 6 per cent Michigan stock, 77,000 of 5 per cent Alabama, 516,000 of 6 per cent Michigan, 324,000 in 5 per cent particular, 50,000 of 6 per cent Kentucky, and 4,000 of 6 per cent United States.

The bank department has delivered notes of these institutions to the number of 4487382, amounting in the aggregate to $1,590,918. Of this number 67,380 were in one dollar notes, 102,840 were in two dollar notes, 91,614 were in three dollar notes, 174,300 in five dollar notes, 91,610 in ten dollar notes, and 450 in one hundred dollar notes.

Besides this, orders have been given for notes to the amount of $4,251,111, of which $46,600 are to be of the denomination of one dollar, 33,000 of the denomination of two dollars, 50,000 of the denomination of three dollars, 350,300 of the denomination of five dollars, 62,300 of the denomination of ten dollars, 2,900 of the denomination of twenty dollars, 2,900 of fifty dollars, 2,350 of one hundred dollars, 60 of 5 hundred dollars, and 350 of one thousand dollars.

Since the table from which the preceding statements are taken was prepared, several other associations have deposited their securities and received notes. 31 of these are in the city of New York, and 5 in the city of Troy; the Bellona Iron Bank, the Post Plain Bank, and the Bank of Verdigris.

Prentice, of the Journal of Com. has the playgoers at Little Rock, (Ark.), have got up a new drama, which they call "*Bill Sycamore*," and thereupon he asks why they did not name it after their locofoco member of congress, "*Archibald Yell!*"

Affecting of sudden.—On the 15th the U. S. Marshal, at New York, arrested twelve colored seamen, for an attempt to make a revolt on board the ship Normandy, on the high seas, on her passage from New-Orleans to New York. They were committed for examination.

Desertion.—The Detroit Post says: "two of the United States soldiers, we are informed, were this day "drummed" out of barracks for desertion. After an infliction of corporeal punishment, by administering fifty lashes, branding and shaving of the head, they were marched out of the ground to double quick time, with soldiers with fixed bayonets, following after, and escorting them. They fell seriously the disgrace they had brought upon themselves—and we are glad to state, for the reputation of the brave and hardy soldiery who compose our army, that instances of this kind are of rare occurrence."

Naval.—The U. S. brig Consort, arrived at New York from this city, on the evening of the 15th. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—W. H. Gardner.
Passed Midshipmen—M. Lewis, R. F. Wright, J. Hall, William Orane.
Assistant Surgeon—W. B. Sinclair.
Midshipmen—W. L. McKenley, W. Rogers.
Captain's Clerk—J. B. Stoman.

The Consort has on board $139,000, to *different* merchants in New-York.

Buccaneers.—The packet ship Garrick from Liverpool, at New-York, brought out near 400 in the steerage. The Express says, that last year there were comparatively few emigrants from Europe; but that this year thousands are expected, as in '37.

Bowman Elmo, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico, was received on board the Constitution, on the 15th, with firing of cannon and the usual ceremonies. He leaves New-York in a few days, for the head quarters of the Mexican government.

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*SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.*

By Fernandez & Whiting, at No. 23 Common street, at 10 a. m.—groceries.

By register of wills, on the Bayou road, opposite Shelborne street, at 4 p. m.—the contents of a dry goods store.

By J. A. Beard, in front of Customhouse street, at 5½ p. m.—steam engine.

By the sheriff, in Canal street, at 10½, a. m.—groceries.

*At the City Exchange.*

By Fernandez & whiting—slaves.
By Guinault & Delassize—slaves.
By T. Mossy & Garridel—slaves.

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## NEW-ORLEANS BEE COMMERCIAL REPORT—SATURDAY, MAY 25.

| ARTICLES | From | To | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagging, 40 yard | | | |
| Western | 18 | 20 | fair demand. |
| Kentucky | 18 | 20 | dull. |
| German | 18 | 20 | |
| Bale Rope, 6 lb. | | 9 | fair demand. |
| Bacon, C. sides | 7 | | |
| Hams | 6 | | |
| Shoulders | 4 | | |
| Beeswax, yellow lb. | | 21 | |
| White | | | |
| Bricks | | 9 | |
| Butter, | | | |
| French wine, qr. cask | 6 | 8 | |
| Bordeaux, quarter, " | 6 | 8 | |
| Corn, bu. | | | |
| La & Mississippi, & flat | 17 | 18 | |
| Mixed | 18 | 19 | |
| Boat load | 18 | 19 | |
| Navy | 18 | 19 | |
| Cotton, lb. | 14 | 15 | |
| Middling | 14 | 15 | |
| Ordinary | 13 | 14 | |
| Teas, N. Ala. | | | |
| Good & fine | | | |
| Mixed mar. | | | |
| Fair | | | |
| Middling | | | |
| Ordinary | | | |
| Cheese, lb. | 11 | 12 | |
| Coffee, lb. | 14 | 15 | |
| Cuba—all to ma ket | 14 | 15 | |
| Interior to landing | 12 | 13 | |
| Rio | 10 | 11 | |
| St Domingo | 10 | 11 | |
| Coal, per bu. | | 10 | |
| Corn, C. by brl. | | | |
| Cotton, C. by brl. | | | |
| Cordage, lb. | | | |
| Candles, sperm | | | |
| Mould | | | |
| Dipped | | | |
| Tallow | | | |
| Cotton | | | |
| Cheese, lb. | | | |
| Coffee, lb. | | | |
| Cuba—all to ma ket | | | |
| Interior to landing | | | |
| Rio | | | |
| St Domingo | | | |
| Coal, per bu. | |