# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

*NEW-ORLEANS:*
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1839.

*FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:*
**HENRY CLAY,**
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

## DESTRESSING FIRE.

Yesterday evening, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a "cotton pickery" near the corner of St. Peter and Perdido streets, which communicating rapidly to the adjacent buildings, reduced the whole square on brick between St. Peter, Perdido, Gravier and St Paul streets, to ashes. The engine companies arrived upon the ground in good season, and, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the members distinguished themselves by their noble efforts to suppress the flames. Some of them labored until they were so exhausted by the rays of the sun and the blazing buildings, that they had to be taken from the ground. On inquiring in the fact, that there are no fire plugs in that part of the city, the utmost efforts of the firemen could not arrest its progress until the whole square was completely wrapt in flames. The water had to be let into the gutters from plugs at a distance from the scene of devastation, and thence conveyed to some of the engines. About 25 buildings were consumed, mostly one story frame houses, and many families thrown upon the kind offices of friends and neighbors, and the charity of our citizens. Two children are said to be burned to death. Such was the rapidity with which the fire communicated to the adjacent buildings, and so combustible were the materials with which they were constructed that the inmates had no time to save anything from the conflagration. They were mostly persons of reduced means, and it would not be amiss if a committee and money were raised to relieve their wants.

Within the last year or so the spirit of locofocoism seems to have been completely exorcised from the northern and eastern states. Massachusetts and Vermont long since scouted and repelled it. Connecticut and Rhode Island at length discovered its fallacy and have rejected and repudiated it. In Maine its tenure of existence is highly precarious.—Isaac Hill's state seems the only portion of New England, in which locofocoism yet maintains a decided and permanent ascendancy.

Discarded and disowned in the north it sought to secure undisputed sway in the middle states. But intelligence and experience, the constant and vigilant opponents of locofocoism, have in a great measure baffled its attempts, and in some instances annihilated its unauspicious rule. The empire state, after years of almost hopeless subjection, burst by one gigantic effort through its complex coils. New Jersey in which locofocoism had made astonishing exertions to obtain a sure footing refused it entrance; and it was left to concentrate its energies in Pennsylvania too long and blindly wedded to its doctrines to induce at that time the hope of its immediate disenthralment.

Travelling farther south we find that in Virginia, where for several lustrus it had reigned supreme, it is already more than half routed. It has to contend with the acute perceptions and ardent patriotism of the yeomanry of that gallant state, and its approaching downfall is the inevitable consequence of the diffusion of that light which has already dawned upon their judgment. In North Carolina we can only trace it by its remnants and ruins. In South Carolina, it has been fostered into unnatural and premature ripeness, by the overweening tenderness which the great nullifier unexpectedly displayed towards it; but it must soon share in South Carolina—for it is even now cherished less from any attachment to its principles its than from an absorbing deference to the political vagaries of present sponsor. Georgia will have nothing to do with locofocoism—she gave evidence of this at the last congressional contest.

Where then does the dark and troublesome spirit look for a local habitation and a name? The north and east scorn and scoffed it—the south gives it but a frigid reception. It must, therefore fly for refuge to the west—and it is there that its worshippers are consciously trying to disseminate its principles. It is in Tennessee and Indiana, and even in Kentucky that its supporters toil in the desperate effort to establish its doctrines. It is there that they are seeking to revive old attachments and associations, and to renew the once potent spell of Jacksonism, in order to plant deeply and firmly the pernicious heresies promulgated by his successor. We trust the west will prove too barren and ungenial a soil for so noxious a weed. But it behoves the sturdy patriots of that section of the confederacy to watch the insidious movements of its advocates, and to guard against its intrusion. In plain terms, the defeated partizans of the administration are moving heaven and earth to revolutionize the west, and thus secure the ascendancy in the next congress, now jeopardied by the manly overthrow of locofocoism in other portions of the union. Let the whigs of the west look to it.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

Our Galveston papers of the 7th inst. contain news from Vera Cruz to the 3d, and from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult., received by the brig *Empresario*, which arrived at Galveston on the evening of the 6th instant.

Col. Bee left Vera Cruz for Havana on the 29th ult. Prince Mirabeau, who had accompanied Col. Bee, was seized immediately upon landing and thrust into a dungeon. This act of tyranny, because the Padre had been appointed Bishop of Texas, as a grateful testimonial of his humane interposition in behalf of that republic during the hostilities with Mexico.—Santa Anna, says the Galveston Gazette, is watched with too much jealousy to allow him to be of service to Texas were he so disposed.

In Tampico the Federalists still resist the efforts of the Centralists. It is thought the contest between the two parties is by no means over. The government boasts arrogantly enough of the defeat of Mejia, and declares that it is only necessary to send 18 or 15,000 men to overrun Texas, in order to eradicate every vestige of insubordination.

The Federal prisoners taken under Mexia are many of them employed in working the streets of Vera Cruz, and are said to be treated with great cruelty.

There is not, it is stated, a single vessel of the Mexican navy left.

The rumor of another invasion of Texas is not supported by any of the circumstances now existing in Mexico.

The government paper states that the number of the Federals killed and wounded at the overthrow of Mexia is 500.

Gen. Lemus, with 1,700 Federalists is still in the vicinity of Monclova, and now seems to be regarded by the government party, as their most formidable enemy. He is a brave and skillful officer, and very much esteemed by his party.

The papers represent that the government is much straightened in its pecuniary resources by the late difficulties, and it is proposed to dismiss all supernumary officers, curtail the pay of the balance, stop all pensions, increase the taxes, and raise forced loans. Unless these things be done, the government paper seems to say the Mexican nation cannot survive.

## COL. BEE.

Notwithstanding Col. Bee was not allowed to proceed to the city of Mexico, he still thinks that a reconciliation between Texas and Mexico will be speedily effected. Col. Bee, was treated with distinguished courtesy by general Victoria, commandant of Vera Cruz.

## FURTHER EROM TEXAS.

Our Galveston files mention the rumor of an engagement near Nashville, on the river Brazos, between captain Bird's company of rangers, numbering about 30 men, and a body of Indians, some 200 strong. The latter were beaten off with a loss of thirty five killed. The whites lost 4 men including captain Bird and his son.

Mrs. De Bar is concertizing at Galveston.

The Richmond Telescope, the new literary hebdomadal alluded to formerly, still flourishes, the last number is quite respectable.

## A PASSING WORD TO "VERITAS."

*To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:*

Another personal production, the author signing himself and mentally subscribing to "Veritas" in the columns of the "Bee" of the 7th inst. The writer presents in retaining his anonymous character, and declares that nothing shall withdraw him from his "honorable" obscurity. The motive of "Veritas" on the score of honour and truth seem to be of the same school and stamp. If shooting poisoned arrows from behind a screen deserves the qualification of "honourable" (indeed may "Veritas" consider his claims to truth well established. "Veritas" is not Junius. Junius assailed a powerful ministry, and its influence, on the ground of public good, and was justified in screening himself from the effects of their persecution. But here comes a petty, disappointed Manchester agent, dubbs himself "*Veritas*," ushers into the world a fallacious and falsified statement of the present crop, and the prospects of the next, and singles out one individual from several speculators—(he might have found some colorable extenuation in his favorite test of Canal street) and arrogates to himself the privilege of impeaching—let it be understood! in his *anonymous* character—the prudence and judgment of one of these speculators, accompanied by sneers and innuendoes (always in the absolutely impotent) which cannot be misunderstood. This is neither manly, nor left assuredly of a gentlemanly character.

He avoids answering the charge, that his late statement was to act upon the Liverpool market, to the injury, intentional injury. The fact, a well known fact, that there were, and that there are still several Manchester and Liverpool agents in this city with orders to purchase cotton at limits, that are called prudent, because they would have filled the pockets of British spinners, but which unfortunately for them were beaten down by the Mississippi speculators, with fire in invendoes, then in the counting superation and illiberal comments of various kinds, at last in open and undisguished attacks upon one, possibly the largest operator out of several, myself. The prudence and judgment of this "Veritas" could name three lots he purchased twenty thousand bales each at the same prices I have paid) was not impeached. But with regard to myself, a general license seems to have been taken to deal out abuse and indulge in all forms of wanton scurrility. All to no purpose! The market, in spite of the most saddening accounts from Liverpool, has not declined according to the wishes of those "cautious and prudent" agents. What was to be done? The game is up for the season. The bold expedient suggested itself to "Veritas" and hatchetage, to make an attempt to depress the Liverpool market by giving a fictitious account of the crop of 1,500,000 bales and predicting one or *two millions*, so that all the pending operations might be sold at ruinous prices and by encouraging spinners to hold back, leave an open field for heavy operations early in the next season. This is the plan of the prudent gentry. Fortunately this calculation is likely to be defeated by various causes, amongst others that the late crop will not produce 1,500,000 bales but only 1,350,000 and that the next may produce more than 1,700,000 bales and will not come forward to early as predicted. An early rise in the waters and the necessity of early sales under the heavy engagements of the planters, were the causes that brought forward the late crop so rapidly, all the same incentives will not exist to the same extent at the commencement of the next crop, and it is quite questionable, whether the same facilities to shipping will be at hand. The causes that have proved so great a check upon the British consumption, temporary and no doubt continue to operate to the end of the year. The scarcity of money in England cannot fail to be relieved hereafter, albeit possibly not before all doubts about the necessity of a supply of foreign grain has ceased and the prospects for the harvest border upon certainty. The demand for goods and yarns must appear even then, Who does not know, that all orders from Russia and Germany, where the accounts of short crops were not believed, have been limited below the raw est, which goods and yarns can be bought! And who does not anticipate that when credit can no longer be refused to these accounts, higher limits will be given and a regular demand established? The check upon the consumption in France is also of a temporary nature. By the Orpheus accounts have all the apprehensions been realized, the spinners of Rouen, Bolbec, Amiens, &c., had petitioned the King to re-establish confidence by giving them a satisfactory ministry, and as this has since taken place, the usual credits will be had from dealers and bankers, and the trade will revive as much as possible. Violent political convulsion both in England and in France disturbs public affairs, destroys confidence and checks business of every kind, a regular and extensive demand for cotton must re-appear in both countries.—The shortness of the supply will then be felt—it can not fail to be felt, and it behoves manufacturers to act but prudently no money can be lost. In their circular of the 17th May, by the Great Western, Hollinshead, Tetley & Co., respectable brokers at Liverpool, state: "The reduced production of yarn, if preserved in some shape or other for a longer period, will have a great effect upon the Manchester market, by limiting the supply until overtaken by the demand, and where this object is attained, the spinner being bare of cotton, an extensive demand for the raw material may be looked forwards to the amount of $13,302), on which sum Mr. Dutillet has already received a note for $6000, due in March, 1839, which he did not have protested, hoping for better times.

On motion, *Resolved* that Mr. Dutillet's letter be referred to the committee of finance, with instructions to liquidate him, by payment, either in cash or in negotiable notes.

Permission was granted to Mr. Harlouin to establish a pistol gallery on the property of Mr. E. J. Forstall, on the Bayou road.

Mr. Morris having resigned as constable for the 1st ward, the council agreed to go into an election for a successor at the sitting on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That proposals will be received during 20 days, for the construction of an aqueduct where canal Claiborne now stands. The surveyor will furnish the plan of this undertaking, and the advertisement must name the conditions of payment, as well as price.

Mr. Dupuy presented a resolution with the object that weapon of the town be compelled to quit the square of the city before the 1st of August.

This motion occasioned a warm discussion, which hinged principally upon this point, viz. which of the parties should be assigned as a place of residence for these women, each ward rejecting them with equal horror. Messrs. Lambert, Dupuy, Buisson, Lusenberg and Sever took part in the debate.

The discussion was finally suspended by a motion of doctor Lusenberg to refer the resolution to a committee.

The recorder appointed Messrs. Luzenberg, Lessers, Crusat, Preval and Colson.

Dr. Luzenberg submitted the resolutions presented by him at the last sitting for the improvement and embellishment of Rampart street.

They were adopted by a vote of 16 to 3. The committee appointed by the recorder was composed of Messrs. Luzenberg, Buisson and Crossman.

On motion of Mr. Buisson

*Resolved*, That the sidewalks in faubourg Tete de Boeuf be repaired at public expense.

On motion of Mr. Crossman,

*Resolved*, That the curb stones shall have finished as soon as possible the sidewalks around the square of the first municipality, between Canal and St. Louis streets, behind Rampart street.

On motion the council adjourned till Monday next, 17th instant.

MARRIED—On Monday, 10th of June, by the Rev. Abraham Vander Veer, Mr. Thomas Bizzanson to Mrs Elizabeth Brown, both of this city and late of England.

## SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY:

By M. Barnett, sen., at 102 Chartres street, at 10, a. m.—furniture, books, &c.

## LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | June 11 | Havre | May 28 |
| Boston | June 1 | Liverpool | May 17 |
| Philadelphia | June 1 | London | May 17 |
| Charleston | June 4 | Antwerp | May 16 |
| Baltimore | June 1 | Paris | May 16 |
| Charleston | June 4 | Bordeaux | May 13 |
| Vera Cruz | June 3 | Havana | May 6 |
| Campeche | June 3 | Honduras | June 7 |

# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 12, 1839.

We have no improvement to report in the market, but on the country a continued and increasing tendency to decline in prices. If we except tierces, the stocks of provisions are very large; also the supply of flour. Corn has arrived in abundance for the last few days; and should the arrivals continue in the same ratio, it will soon become a glut.

COTTON—The prices in the accompanying statement were those current a fortnight since. In the present unsettled condition of the market we cannot report any prices. The sale of yesterday, so far as we could ascertain, were confined to a lot of 80 bales middling. The particulars in regard to prices we have not obtained, but at present it is presumed sales could not be effected at more than 1/8 to 1/4 lower than the quotations. Buyers and sellers do not seem disposed to come together and make a market even after the receipt of the unfavorable news from Europe.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is well supplied, and there have been quite dull at the prices.

HAGGING AND ROPE, in good demand, at 20@25 for the former, and 9@10 for rope.

PROVISIONS are plenty, and the market quite dull at the quotations.

FLOUR—The inquiry is almost wholly confined to a retail demand, and we quote extra dull at the prices. Many sellers of the largest stocks are firm at $5 25; but sales in large lots could not readily be effected at $5 25; nor 5/c for rectified.

CORN is very dull. Large quantities are lying on the levee, which were offered yesterday at 60@61, in racks.

## Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

| COTTON, W'H | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile | Good and fine | 17 | 18 |
| | Good ordinary | 16 | 17 |
| | Fair | 17 | 18 |
| | Middling | 16 | 17 |
| | Ordinary | 12 | 13 |
| Term & N. A. | Good and fine | | |
| | Fair | | |
| | Middling | | |
| | Ordinary | | |
| Tobacco, W'H | | | |
| Virginia quality | | 13@ | 15 |
| Second | | | |
| Common | | | |
| Stemming, W'H | | | |
| Virginia good to fine | | 5 | 6 |
| Common to middling | | 3 | 5 |
| Cigar, W'H | | 6 | 8 |
| MOLASSES, W'H | | 25 | 30 |
| Plantation | | 25 | 30 |
| Bagging, W'H | | | |
| Western | | 14 | 15 |
| Kentucky | | 15 | 16 |
| Hemp | | 16 | 18 |
| Rope, W'H | | | |
| Manila | | 9 | 10 |
| Northern | | | |
| Flour, W'H | | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Corn, W'H | | | |
| Corn in ear | | 0 57 | 0 60 |
| Shelled, W'H | | 0 60 | 0 62½ |
| Oats | | 0 40 | 0 45 |
| PROVISIONS, W'H | | | |
| Beef, Mess | | 16 50 | 17 |
| Prime | | 12 50 | 13 |
| Pork, Clear | | 20 | 21 |
| Mess | | 19 | 20 |
| Prime | | 19 25 | 19 50 |
| Hams | | 12 50 | 12 50 |
| Prime | | 12 00 | 12 50 |
| Hog round, W'H | | 10 | 7 |
| Bacon, Hams | | 10 | 10 |
| Shoulders | | 7 | 7½ |
| Cut heads | | 8 | 8½ |
| Middlings | | 9½ | 10 |
| Sides, clear | | 9½ | 10 |
| Lard, W'H | | 9 | 10 |
| Butter, Goshen, W'H | | 25 | 30 |
| Western | | 15 | 18 |
| Whiskey, W'H | | 14 | 15 |
| Feathers | | 35 | 40 |

## EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Per ship Austerlitz—1406 bales cotton, 6 30 staves.

TRIESTE—Per ship Elizabeth, Pitts—1111 bales cotton, 1 lot sundries.

New York—Per ship Yucatan, 91 pigs lead, 41 bbls tobacco, 2 bales do, 1 case do, 1 bale do, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl do, 1 bbl