NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY SULLIT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 69 Chartres street.

TAUTE IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MR CLAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Those of our readers who have ever consulted the political vagaries of the people of South Carolina—those who recall the stormy epoch of nullification, the deep and loud denunciations of the tariff, the measureless rancor and hatred displayed by the hot headed gulf fire towards Henry Clay, might well marvel at the reception of this article. Yet, it is even so. In South Carolina, where the great statesman and orator has been regarded with a species of absorbing aversion, that could only arise from an excess of political fanaticism, where his name and actions have been coupled with every odious epithet that could tarnish and disgrace the honor of manhood: Mr Clay has been permitted a hearing in the columns of a professed administration journal; and his claims to the presidency have been urged with an ardor of eloquence, skill in argument, and a generous warmth of feeling not surpassed by the staunch whig paper in his own Kentucky.

The writer of the series of articles in question, which is evidently a gentleman of high talents and profoundly versed in the political chronicles of the last half century, reviews the character and conduct of Mr. Clay as a public man, vindicates him with signal ability for every charge derogatory to his reputation, establishes in a contrast between him and the present incumbent, which the fame and services of Henry Clay are glaringly delineated, and boldly declares him an open candidate altogether worthy of the electoral votes of the state. To augment, if possible, the strangeness of this unexpected development, the editor of the Courier, though attached to the administration, and adhering to Mr Van Buren, his first choice, except in himself in the highest terms of eulogy with regard to Mr. Clay, and declares, in substance, that the South has every reason to be satisfied with his public conduct.

The advocate of Mr. Clay closes his communication with the following stirring appeal:

"What claim can he [Mr. Van Buren] have to the vote of South Carolina? His own fellow citizens, of the republican State of Harard, and reject him. What he done for us—what has he not done? He has permitted in a certain event to veto a certain bill; for a bill should ever pass, well knowing that during his political life it is impossible that the contingency should occur, and if it does, are we to depend for safety upon a presidential veto? Our only hope will be in the veto, our only protection. Nay, long before that movement the argument will be exhausted, and we shall stand to our arms."

Here then we will raise aloft the banner of Henry Clay. We will plant it deeply and firmly, confiding in our gallant leader and our good cause. The principles are in every section of the Union; it prevails in Massachusetts, in Virginia, in Mississippi, and in New York. We will no longer bewilder, but join in the loud hue and cry which echoes from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the St. Lawrence, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the heights of the Alleghenys to the lakes of the distant West. The voice of a free people rends the skies with its thunders, and over all our vast continent proclaims forth the name of the statesman of Ashtabula.

Who would have foretold, two years since, that the name of HENRY CLAY would find favor in the midst of nullification? Who would have heard of the fast prediction, that his pretensions as the presidency would be openly and manfully upheld in the columns of a Van Buren paper? The sinister admission of article, defending the political career of this distinguished man in a South Carolina print, is of itself a matter of passing wonder; but how much greater must be the surprise of all, at perceiving that the encomiums of Mr. Clay in an echo in the Journal itself. What a homage to the resplendent genius, spotless integrity, and fervent truly national patriotism of Mr. Clay. How splendid and indisputable must be the eminent qualities and noble conduct of this great man to, when he finds able and ardent advocates in the rankest of his most virulent and implacable enemies.

We hail this exposition of political feeling on the part of a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, as a tangible precursor of a state of sentiment that is rapidly pervading the depths and breadths of that State, dispelling ancient and deep rooted prejudices by irresistible corruscations of truth, and arraying thousands of patriots under the banner of one, whom the distinct capacities of man, patriot and statesship any fearlessly challenge competition. In Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, the friends of Mr. Clay are already moving boldly to his support, and their efforts have succeeded in partially arousing the people to a refige of the eminent superiority of their champion. We now see that light has penetrated even through the mists of hardened and popular metaphysics, and mystical notions of state rights, which have so long obscured the bright intellects and chilled the warm hearts of the sons of Carolina, and we are taught that even the overwhelming influence and popularity of John C. Calhoun have not utterly blinded the state to the merits of his distinguished adversary.

TENNESSEE.

The prospects of the whigs in this large and gallant state are most cheering. In the whig districts, ten in number, every sign looks promising. Several of the candidates will walk over the course—others will beat the locofocos by substantial majorities. In only one or two do the Van Burenites entertain a faint hope of victory. On the other hand, in the three locofoco districts, the whigs have manifested the most determined opposition, and nothing short of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the administration leaders will prevent a change. The party may possibly succeed in holding on to one or two of the delegation out of the thirteen, and even this, as we learn, will not be effected without the strongest and most indefatigable exertion.

Governor Cannon, the present whig candidate for re-election, is winning golden opinions in his tour throughout the state. The honesty and plain sense of the Tennesseans tarifle even odious Polk's political sagacity and gasconading. The popularity of the latter in west Tennessee, will probably secure him a number of partisans, and the district lately represented by him in congress, will no doubt put him a heavy majority—but nothing within the limits of probability can prevent the success of Mr. Cannon by a majority of from five to fifteen thousand votes.

RHODE ISLAND.

Good news!—After all the doubts and fears in regard to the election in this state, the official returns of the ballot prove the unequivocal triumph of the whigs. Seven whig senators have been elected; there has been no choice either for governor or lieutenant governor—consequently the duties of acting governor will devolve on the first senator, who is doctor King, a whig. The locofocos have succeeded by fifteen or twenty majority, in electing their treasurer, Mr. Stearns.—The whig candidates for the offices of secretary of state and attorney general, are chosen. No election of governor or lieutenant governor can again take place till next spring.

FROM MEXICO.

The brig Comet arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 2d inst. Admiral Baudin, with the remainder of the French fleet, left Vera Cruz on the 28th ult. The federal troops with Gen. Bravo were in the neighborhood of Tuspan. There were no rumors of any action having taken place between the federal and government troops.

MARTINIQUE.

The brig *Edward* arrived here yesterday in twenty days from Martinique. The news which she brings, however, is not of much interest. Affairs in St. Pierre were in a very deplorable condition; sugar had no price, and sales were very hard to effect. The people were actively engaged in building wooden houses, to supply the place of those which were destroyed by the recent earthquake.

Mr. Dennis Prieur has been appointed by the president *collector of the customs* vice Hy. Brandlove resigned.

THE LOUISVILLE POSTMASTER.

Mr. Campbell has published a rejoinder to the charges of the clerks of the post office, on which it is adjudged that he incurred expenses not allowed by the post office department, and justifies his overdrafts on the ground of their necessity. He exhibits new statements of the accounts with the clerks—one of each set signed by the respective clerks. The accounts thus certified, and those not certified, differ in two important particulars. In the one, board is charged at $8, and in the other at $4; and the accounts do not cover the same period of time. There is yet a mystery hanging over this affair, which proper investigation will alone develope.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CABINET MINISTER.—Every work from the pen of Mrs. Charles Gore, is imbued not only with the liveliest interest of narrative, but with pungent and acute observations and great discriminating in the portraiture of character. The present is not the least meritorious of her productions. The introduction of Richard Brinsley Sheridan into the work, would alone invest it with peculiar attraction. The "Cabinet Minister" is a tale of fashionable life and fashionable folks, and as such, is admirable.

PASCAL BRUNO.—Theodore Hook has translated this thrilling story of Alexander Dumas. It is a tissue of wild and improbable adventure, deriving its principal interest from the half-barbarous, half-chivalrous deeds of the famous Calabrian bandit, and well calculated to while away an idle hour pleasantly.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, No. 12.—The brightening fortunes of poor Nicholas and the chequered fate of the unfortunate Smike continue to be powerfully depicted in this beautiful romance.

☞ The foregoing works may be found at M'Cash, Norman, Steel & Co's, Camp street.

Mr. Love, the polyphonist, performs to-night for his own benefit, and produces a new piece, which will render the exhibition very attractive.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The exploring expedition arrived off Orange harbor on the 17th February, in 40 days from Rio Janeiro. The Peacock, Relief, Sea Gull, and Flying Fish sailed on a cruise to the south, the Vincennes was surveying in the neighborhood of Orange harbor. The relief was engaged in surveying in the straits of Magellan.

THE ORIENTAL PEARL FISTON is now employed on a practical and experimental ship under commodore Perry, for the purpose of forming a corps of engineers for the steam vessels of war now building, and to be put under contract.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, May 5d, 1839.

The Havre packet Poland, arrived last night. She sailed on the 1st ult. The dissolution, in relation to the formation of a new French ministry had not yet been brought to a close. It is amusing to read the details of the bargain and sale of offices. The terms and conditions upon which certain measures shall be adopted, and a certain line of policy pursued. But these negotiations were bold and open. The people understand the nature of the transfer, and the quid pro quo. How is it in our own country? Since the close of Gen'l Jackson's power, the destiny of the nation has been in the hands of a *Kitchen cabinet*. It still is under this reign, and in this particular, Mr. Van Buren is treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Benton, Blair and Kendall, where they put forth their strength, will him; are all powerful. It was in subservience to the views and feelings of such men, that the president of the United States, during the late session of congress, was occasionally seen, in company with Dr Duncan of Ohio, airing themselves in Maryland. This man, Duncan, is one of the most vulgar, low bred, disgusting animals that ever walked erect, and yet he was, thus publicly the social companion of Mr Van Buren. These are the ugly but truths in offices.

When the Poland sailed, the cotton market at Havre was very heavy; prices inclining downwards, and but little doing.

The ship York from Canton, arrived yesterday.—She sailed on the 5th January. Early in December (3d,) it was discovered that opium actually had been smuggled. A dealer in the article, and concerned in the smuggling was sentenced to be strapped to death, and in terrorem to foreigners, the sentence was ordered to take place in front of the foreign factories, on the 12th of December. The foreigners, (principally English and American) resisted, insomuch that the law officers were compelled to suspend their operations, and consider the smuggler in another place, subsequently, a riot ensued, in which some injury was done to the foreigners receiving the wrath of the mandarin, which I have no doubt they merited.

Its operation upon the shipping interest was highly injurious. The hong merchants refusing to become responsible agents for the cargoes to be landed, leaving some fraudulent transactions on the part of the supercargoes, the captains or others, they neighborhooded themselves subject to the law-string. There were about twenty ships lying ready to discharge their cargoes, when the York sailed, but as the excitement was subsiding, it is probable that business was soon after resumed.

Very little doing in cotton. Sales yesterday, about 3 or 400 bales at formite prices, but quite evident their position, on the part of buyers to give way. The steam ship Liverpool, will provide the state of the market. If there is no improvement in England, there will be a decline here.

Money market easy. Stocks firm, although not much doing in them. Sales of bank of the United States, to-day at 116. Vicksburg, yesterday, 90.

T. E.

THE EXAMINER.

New York, May 4th, 1839.

No foreign arrivals. Bringing intelligence than was anticipated yesterday. Our produce market is now very dull. Cough a shade lower, but little doing—sales amounting to only three or four hundred bales per day.—Lead, admitting 51 to 54. The Liverpool *Jubilee*, from New Orleans, is almost due. Telegraphed as below—passage not known.

Sticks, generally a shade lower than yesterday, but little done to-day. Every thing is again in a state of suspension, waiting the arrival of the steam ship Liverpool. Her day of sailing was the 20th or April.—Her arrival may be anticipated on Monday the 6th, as fresh will indeed *Jubilee*th day, if she sailed, as she probably did, at the appointed time.

It was expected at Montreal, on the 30th of April, that a party of the citizens, one of whom was recognised by the driver as the notorious *Bill Johnson*, had robbed the Upper Canada mail, between Champagne and Kingston. This reported robbery had drawn down upon Sir George Arthur, the indiscriminate ire of the Canada press, for having pardoned certain persons convicted of treason.

On the 1st and 2d inst the votes given at the late election in Rhode Island were counted by the legislature. The result is, that no governor or Lieut. governor is elected. Seven whig senators, being a majority of the body and forming a quorum, are elected. John Sterne, a Van Buren man, but the whom many whigs voted, is elected treasurer. A whig secretary of state, and attorney general are also elected.* By the provisions of the constitution of that state, a *Mr. King*, the first senator, and a sound whig, acts as governor, and no further elections are to take place. The vote given at the election was very small, owing to a thorough conviction on the part of the locofocos that they had no change of success, and to an unconscionable confidence on the part of the whigs that all was safe.

The scrutiny of this vote being a majority of two places will not only reject the Dem. York and Erie railroad bill, but for the present have hung up all financial projects of this kind. Their fate is sealed—all doubt as to the defeat of them would raise a storm throughout the state, that is another impossible that the dominant party dare to the length of defeating them. As a mere political artifice, I should help they would, but as a friend of the system, I should decline such a result.

THE EXAMINER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, May 1, 1839.

A writ of habeas corpus had been issued out in Virginia in the case of doctor Rhine, commanding the Canadian government to discharge the prisoner. The question is by what authority he is held in custody. The general orders of Sir John Colborne contain the names of all the persons who were lately convicted of treason and sentenced to death by court-martial in Lower Canada. The Montreal Courier says capital punishment will not be carried into effect in any case.

President Van Buren has declined to remove Mr Frick, whose dismissal was called for by the free-soilers of Baltimore, because he refused to turn out some of the custom-house officers, as those places were claimed by certain hungry expectants. Whereupon the organs of the kitchen cabinet there published a call to all the democracy to assemble and take orders to exclude the seditious. Is it any wonder if the disappointed spoilsmen would turn round and denounce Martin Van Buren. Tell a city they cannot remove him for his will!

The intelligence from Virginia continues to be more and more cheering to the whigs. In fact it is now evident from the tone of the Richmond Enquirer, that "the glory," who turned up luckily a month ago, is losing heart. Ritchie is working with a thousand horse power and can manipulate only two or three hundred of assistant along his object. It is a death struggle with him and his fellow subscribers. Mr. Ritchie has received in different parts of the state with the utmost honor and affection. Mr. Hopkins, who has been an object of continual abuse and misrepresentation in the Globe for a month past, especially has so raised himself in the estimation of the people of *Little-Tennessee*, his district, that his competitor has withdrawn; and he will walk over the course. In short, all the signs are that the good Old Dominion will show her determination to stand firmly by the true principles of the constitution, and against the spoilsmen and experimenters.

R. M. T.

Washington, May 4th, 1839.

I am glad to be able to give you the strongest assurance that the "Old Dominion" will on the 23d of this month take a decided stand against the present locofoco dynasty. The party managers here have been united for the last fortnight, with many misgivings respecting the result of the contest; and now they almost give it up. Their agents and correspondents have informed them that all their machinations to bring round the state sub-treasury state to the support of a sub treasury Government have signally failed; and some of the professions of "the party" who have not yet by open declarations cast all their taste, and regard for the prospects of life openly declare that the war has got to be carried on in the Old Dominion by the administration in the right way. They say that the personal abuse and malignant misrepresentation with which Mr. Van Buren's organ has systematically assailed every man who had the independence to resist the fraudulent schemes of the executive has rebounded with tremendous force against the party." Letters have been received from the districts of Messrs. Hopkins and Garland stating that the Globe attacks on these gentlemen made to their constituents were treated as they deserved, and only sought their confidence more zealous and active in their support.

The intelligence from three out of the four grand divisions of Virginia is decidedly favorable. It is true that there are about 10 counties that may be considered doubtful, but even adding these the calculation of chances is much in favor of the whigs.—A defeat of the administration in Virginia would undoubtedly prove fatal to their cause. But a whig defeat would produce a quite contrary effect upon us. We have enough to engage her to charge out, retire and reform the absence of government. The administration has been beaten in 16 states;—and will be in two more. Still however the result of the struggle in the Old Dominion is of the utmost importance, because if the whigs and conservatives are victorious they gain every thing in the state. The legislature—the governor and United States senator.

The publication of Mr Duane, formerly secretary of the treasury, respecting the removal of the deposits, and other matters connected therewith, has produced an immense sensation in the court circle. Mr. Duane has brought the most irresistible testimony to prove that Amos Kendall, a man whose name is marked for infamy by his base ingratitude to the intelligent old statesman who protected and supported him in darkness and poverty—an unprincipled adventurer—a petty despot over men a hundred times better than himself in every respect—was the author of the greatest number of the state papers put forth by General Jackson as his own, and of the "orders" to his regular and congressional advisers of the cabinet proper, which they were bound to obey, and which all the train-bands of the party were obliged to acknowledge and approve!

In some of these papers, *proved* to have been written by Kendall, we find this rugged adventurer's wife was bought up by Duff Green for $1,500 per annum to calumniate Mrs Clay, commending to the lucre as well as the distinction of place, his own high and mighty self.

President Van Buren has become alarmed at the clamor which has been raised against the removals from office that have taken place, and is determined to put off any further exemplification of the system of rotation ing out for the present quarter, at least.

He is besieged, however, from morning till night by eager and hungry expectants, crying out "give! give!" and it is not improbable that he will yield to their solicitations after the elections in Virginia is over.

D. M. L.

OHIO RIVER.—The Ohio on the 3d, was fifteen feet eleven low water mark, and rising at Cincinnati.

LATER FROM FRANCE

The Havre packet ship Poland, capt Anthon, which arrived at New-York on the evening of the 3d, brought Paris and Havre journals to the 21st of March. They contain nothing of interest except the intelligence relative to the formation of a new ministry, in which it appears Soult has not yet been successful.

PARIS, March 20.

Stock Exchange, half past four.—Terre has not been much business generated in the market to-day, and the variations of prices have been trifling. For cash, fives have fallen 5c; threes have advanced 10c; Spanish have fallen 1-8 Roman and Neapolitan are unvaried; Belgian and Portuguese no quotation. For the end of the month, fives have fallen 5c; threes have risen 15c; Neapolitan no quotation. Bank of Belgium shares, which opened at 686 francs, have closed at 690 frs.

The Ministry.—Nothing new has resulted as concerning the negociations attempted to be carried into effect yesterday. We find, however, on this subject, the following statements and explanations in some of our contemporaries:—*The Constitutionnel* says that Marshal Soult, to whose efforts to bring the ministerial crisis to a close it bears the testimony, went yesterday morning to M. Dupin's, to endeavor to prevail on him to rescind his determination not to accept the cabinet of which the Duke de Dalmatia and M. Duchatel were to be formed part; but that M. Dupin again refused to do so, and declared that his determination was final.—Marshal Soult adds, "begged him not to declare himself also irrevocably, but that having heard what Messrs. Passy, Sauzet, and Dufaure, who were to call on him at two o'clock, might have to say. The two first of these gentlemen came at the time indicated, but M. Dufaure did not make his appearance; and this circumstance determined the president then present to write to Marshal Soult, to declare that they declined adhering to the combination in question."

IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.

By the arrival yesterday from Canton of the ship York, captain Meyer, we have intelligence from that place to the 5th of January. The latest previous advices were of the 22d of November.

It appears that in consequence of a discovery that opium smuggling was carried on to a considerable extent in the foreign boats, and as it was believed by the government through the agency of the foreign merchants, the whole foreign trade has been suspended by order of the governor.

Mr. Innes, a British merchant, was charged by two Chinese coolies with vending the interdicted drug.—The coolies also asserted that Mr. Innes wrote a letter and had them go to Whampoa, by the American ship Thomas Perkins, consigned to W. R. Talbot, an American merchant, of the house of Talbot, Olyphant & Co. of this city,) and bring the opium.

The governor credited the statement of these witnesses, commanded the hatches of the Thomas Perkins of his vessel, and that the vessel as well as those of the foreigners should not leave the port of Canton within three days. At the same time the Hong merchants were put under the ban of the government, and threatened with the pillory, which punishment was actually inflicted upon the one who was security for the Thomas Perkins. Under these circumstances they applied to the chumshi of Macao, requesting that the foreign body might be allowed to remove to that place. It appeared that upon the application to the chumshi, he declined giving an answer, but this the chamber declined giving on account of the variety of persons to whom they belonged. Finally it was discovered that the charges against Mr. Talbot were false and an acknowledgement to that effect and also exculpating the Hong merchants, was published by order of the governor. Matters in this ocean thus had left Canton for Macao.

On the 18th of December, while the governor was still highly exasperated against the Hong and foreign merchants, a Chinese opium vender was detected and his merchandise confiscated. To exercise to counsel a sufficient hint to the foreigners, he was ordered to be strangled in the square adjoining, and belonging to the foreign factories. This was executed by the strangulation; and he was essentially taken from the ground and put to death elsewhere.

The 1st of January the business of the port, as we learn from the local government, was re-opened.

Letters of the 20th of January, however, show that the obstacles to the regular resumption of business, were not then entirely removed.

The trade had been partially opened.

Money had become scarce from the stoppage of the opium trade.

The Hong merchants still refused to secure, which retarded the disposition to the re-establishment of trade to be carried on. The only terms on which they would consent to do so was that the foreigners should give security that no opium would be brought. This security they refused absolutely to obtain, as so passing or consigning would be unavailable for the brave.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CANTON, Jan. 12.—The proclamation has been published, and is now in course of execution. How effectual it will be, it is impossible to say. It is probable though that it will be more effectual than the threats of edicts from which we have not yet heard, time and again. These demands are as high with it again as ever. Should it be very few, little or none will be sold. Some three or four days ago, there was a demand for opium at $650 to $700 per chest, but since that time the demand has ceased, and prices have declined to $600 to $650 per chest. Should the demand not revive, the price will probably be lower than the latter rate. Should it revive, it will be at the former rates. Exchange is 4s 1d to 4s 1½d. Silver is 4 per cent premium. Sycee is 4 per cent premium. Dollars are 1 per cent premium. Gold is 2 per cent premium. Tea is 2 per cent premium. Cotton is 2 per cent premium. Sugar is 2 per cent premium. Rice is 2 per cent premium. Cassia is 2 per cent premium. Camphor is 2 per cent premium. Camphire is 2 per cent premium. Camphor is 2 per cent premium. Camphire is 2 per cent premium. Camphor is 2 per cent premium. Camphire