NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

At No. 91 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

VIRGINIA.

The press and the people, whigs and democrats, all who are to the slightest extent interested in political affairs, and who watch with attentive eye, the progress of parties, regard the great contest at hand in the untermitted "Commonwealth of Virginia" with a deep and overpowering conviction of its vital consequence. We do not go too far in asserting that the ensuing elections in the Old Dominion will transcend in their intrinsic importance and probable effects, the memorable three days of New York in November last. Unparalleled as was that victory of zeal in a just cause over power grown hoary in its exercise and insolent through impunity, it will shrink into comparative insignificance, should the mighty state of Virginia, the key-stone of the southern arch, the leader in the administration army of the south, so long, so hopelessly attached to the car of triumphant locofocoism, forsake her false and perfidious ideals, and for the first time we believe, since the success of Gen'l Jackson, sustain a truer and a purer faith.

It is no idle boast of a sanguine mind that induces us with some degree of confidence to anticipate either a complete overthrow of locofocoism, or an immense gain to the whigs in the April elections of Virginia. Circumstances have transpired within the last few months which throw strong probability around this belief. It is well known that the position assumed by Mr. Rives, in relation to the finance question upon which the administration had boldly and desperately staked its popularity, immediately occasioned a rupture in the ranks of the Van Buren party in that state. While a majority of that party abandoned their inflexible senator and clung to locofocoism, a proportion, sufficiently large to hold the balance of power, seceded in common with Mr. Rives, from the administration, and have ever since followed the fortunes of their hero, steadfastly confiding in his commanding talents and eminent patriotism. The schism in the ranks of the Van Burenites instead of being closed by conciliation, concession and compromise, has widened and deepened with each successive day. The manly and unequivocal stand taken by Mr. Rives at the late session has placed him and his small but influential band, irretrievably beyond the hope of locofoco indulgence; he can never return to them, for he has been formally and specially the object of their denunciation and proscription. It is a matter of palpable observation to every reflecting man that a small fraction of individuals cannot long occupy an attitude of armed neutrality, such as Mr. Rives once proposed. They must revert to old associates or amalgamate insensibly with new ones. The conservatives never can and never will sustain Mr. Van Buren. Their principles are utterly and irreconcileably opposed to those maintained by the president and his agrarian retainers. But they must naturally feel deeply grateful to the whigs who, sacrificing old animosities and, generously repudiating past prejudices, rallied with a few exceptions, to the support of Mr Rives and will do so again, should they secure a majority in the next legislature. These considerations, at once of gratitude, party interest and policy, and similarity, if not identity of principle, will almost certainly induce the whigs and conservatives to labor together in a common cause; and should this opinion, which we carefully weighed, appears pregnant with probability and reason, be verified, the locofocos may chaunt their requiem over lost Virginia, while the whigs may shout hosannas to the regenerated commonwealth.

Ulterior considerations of far greater moment than present triumph are attached to this contest. Virginia is the third largest state in the Union—with the vote of the Old Dominion secured to the whigs no power that the arts and practised management of the administration may command, can possibly prevent or retard its downfall. Without her the struggle might possibly be deemed dubious; for we have a veteran and disciplined foe to contend with, drilled to perfection in the complicated movements of party tactics, and fighting the last desperate game of fraudulent rule, whose cupidity and corruption are beginning to be discovered. We say that without Virginia there is a possibility of failure—with her, we hold victory in the presidential contest of 1840 to be as it were already in our grasp. Is it then surprising that the great prize to be fought in April, is viewed by those who look beneath the surface of political events, with an intensity of interest rarely witnessed in the record of a political canvas?

The bright expectations of whig triumph are heralded forth by the fearless press of Virginia, in language of clear and unequivocal import. The Richmond Whig, the ablest, warmest and strongest champion of the cause, tells his readers that nothing but vigorous exertions on the part of the whigs are needed to ensure them a complete victory. The locofocos are torn by dissaffection and divided among themselves—they are dismayed and affrighted at the daily desertions from their ranks; they quail at the name of Rives, and dread his influence over the minds of the former supporters of Mr. Van Buren. The whigs up in the contrary, are animated with the finest spirit, and with "Rives and anti-sub-treasury" inscribed on their standard, will rush to the onset flushed with hope and eager with expectation. The organs of the party never spoken in the bold and confident tone which they now employ. Let the locos look to it; the days of April are at hand, and if they do not maintain their foothold in Virginia, they may at once resign a contest that will only cover them with ignominy and disgrace.

ERRATUM.—An error of some importance crept into an article in yesterday's Bee, respecting the New Hampshire election. The sentence as printed was incomprehensible, as corrected it reads thus. "In 1836, the whigs organized and presented an opposition ticket for the first time in five or six years. The majority of the locofocos was upwards of *twelve thousand*. In 1838 Isaac Hill was re-elected Governor by a little over 3000 votes."

DR. A. COLLYER, professor of phrenology and craniology has arrived in New Orleans, and taken lodgings at the St. Charles hotel, where he may be consulted professionally.

T. C.—CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of C. has been omitted to day for want of room. It will appear to morrow.

We omitted to mention that the Hon. RICE GARLAND, representative from the second congressional district in Louisiana, passed through the city last week on his way to his residence.

☞ The trial of Judge WILKINSON and Mr. MCRAE for their participation in the sanguinary affray at the Galt House, in Louisville, some three months ago, has terminated in their acquittal. Public sympathy for the accused was so general, that when the verdict NOT GUILTY was rendered, the efforts of the court to restrain the deafening cheers of the multitude were wholly unavailing. The hon S. S. PRENTISS was one of the counsel for the accused, and is reported to have made a very splendid and able speech in their defence.

☞ We learn by the Houston National Intelligencer of the fifteenth March, that Mr. SALIGNY, secretary of the French legation in the United States, has arrived in that city. He is sent out by the French government to examine the country and report the conditions of things to the government.

We request the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this days paper, headed "To the public," and signed "Wm. Childers."

LATOURETTES MAP OF MISSISSIPPI.—The execution of this map, which comprises a valuable portion of the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, Mr. Latourette received the silver medal at the Mechanic's Fair in New York. It is a truly beautiful chart extremely minute and accurate, and executed with far more discrimination than is usual for such maps. The water communications between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile are marked as in the original surveys by the United States, and the states are laid out into congressional township lines, divided into sections and squares or sections, on a plan adopted by the general government for surveying public lands, as the sections may point to the tract in which they live. Mr. Latourette has a few copies of his premium map to dispose of. He may be found at the Exchange [illegible]

We have only time to say that Miss Davenport was received with enthusiasm by an elegant audience on her readings in Richard are beyond all praise, and when she fell after the fight the applause was deafening. Her French Minstrel in the Manager's Daughter called forth the yearly drop from many a beautiful eye—her Scotch dance was rapturously encored—she appears again this evening.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The failure of the Express mail and the absence of mail intelligence enables us to offer our readers another extract from the voluminous and deeply interesting report of the investigating committee. The subject of their scrutiny was WILLIAM M. PRICE, esq., late district attorney in New-York, that immaculate democrat and scrupulous sub-treasurer who, after having on seized large amounts of the public revenue, and *Swartzwout'd* to Europe with his ill gotten gain, had the insufferable effrontery to write a letter to a political friend in this country, full of cant and balderdash respecting his unblemished honesty and entire innocence. Mr. Price, says the Madisonian, was a full blooded *Van Buren sub-treasury man*, up to the time of his descending with his pockets filled with the people's treasure—he was the Leviathan of the locofoco party—he was the *Alpha and Omega*—his counsel was law with *the party*; and his word was regarded as law with Mr. Van Buren.

PART II.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF WILLIAM M. PRICE.

The extent of the defalcations of Mr. Price, as district attorney, is found in the testimony of R. H. Buttolph, esq., his successor in office, to be $72,124 06; subject however, in all probability, to some offsets for the legal services not yet rendered in the charges of Mr. Price.

The subjoined extract from the testimony of Mr. Buttolph presents the results of his own examination into the subject. The committee is unable to comprehend, however, the practicability of any concealment on any district attorney, respecting suits commenced, even as discontinued by payment or otherwise, from the knowledge of the solicitor of the treasury, for any time, much exceeding the vacation or dilatory terms of the district and circuit courts in any state; provided the clerks of courts, marshals, and collectors, are properly held up to a discharge of their respective duties by the solicitor, and provided due diligence is used in the solicitor's office in comparing the periodical and frequent returns to him required by law of the several officers. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the requirements of the law in these particulars, and the duties of the solicitor arising therefrom, as they will be understood in the sequel.

It would appear that the returns actually made by Mr. Price were untrue, but all the returns required by law to be made were not made; and this fact must have been detected in each case at the solicitor's office, by a comparison expressly required by law, of returns made, where, had it been made with proper care. Particularly, in the case of the United States vs. Bancker, prosecuted by Mr. Butler, must have been originally sent for many items, certified by the clerk of the court to the solicitor as a suit pending. When it appeared pending, it ceased to be credited of course. Had due diligence been used, the solicitor's office would have detected the fact, and held the attorney strictly accountable.

The discharge of Treadwell in 1835, on which Mr. Price received $5,000, was made on terms prescribed by the treasury department; and Treadwell's counsel, of course, have been conducted through the solicitor's office, as such is the requirement of law. It entirely unwarrantable on the part of the solicitor would have lost sight of an order upon which it had been predicated on the receipt of so large a sum, even though the attorney had neglected to report upon it. The same remarks are equally applicable to each of the cases, wherein Mr. Price is a defaulter, and which he omitted to make report to the solicitor.

It will be observed that Mr. Butler says, it appears that in January and February, 1837, Mr. Price received $9,616 07, and in May, 1837, $6,091 11, on custom-house bonds, no part of which has ever been paid over. This increased his defalcation to about $25,000, at which it appears to have remained until after the 1st April, 1838; between which time and the 5th day of December, 1838, it was extended to about the sum of $72,124 06, above mentioned.

I am not able to state whether or not Mr. Price made all the returns to the Treasury Department at Washington required by his duty and the instructions of his solicitor, but I have reason to believe that, when suits were commenced on bonds, they were generally reported, and that the returns of custom-house bonds in suit were regularly made to the Solicitor up to the end of the last September term of the district court.

But there is a cause auxiliary to that of inefficiency or negligence in the administration of the department of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to which are ascribable the frequent impulses of Mr. Price's defalcation. It is to be found in the pecuniary responsibility and worth of persons who sue, as a professional man, at the time of his appointment to the office of district attorney in 1834, by President Jackson, as also at the time of his reappointment in 1838, by President Van Buren. These characteristics of Mr. Price appear to have been notorious at each period of his appointment in the community from which he was selected. The subjoined proof establishes the fact.

Alexander Hamilton, a witness called by Mr. Owens.

Examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 4. Did you know William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States, and his general reputation for pecuniary responsibility? What has been that reputation for fifteen years past?

Answer. I have known him for the period mentioned, and during the time have understood him to be entirely without pecuniary responsibility.

Aron S. De Peyster, formerly weigher in the custom-house, called by Mr. Wise.

Examined by Mr. Harlan.

Question 10. Are you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yes, please state whether he was regarded, before and after his appointment, as a man worthy to be intrusted with collection of large sums of money.

Answer. I am acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney, and answer the question in the negative.

Russell H. Nevins, called and examined by Mr. Owens.

Question 5. What was the reputation of William M. Price for pecuniary responsibility at the time of his late appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. It was, in my estimation, and according to the best of my knowledge, the general opinion that he was utterly unworthy any pecuniary credit. I have known Mr. Price upwards of thirty years.

Question 6. How long has Mr. Price been thus regarded in this community?

Answer. My opinion of him has been the same for the last twenty years. With the public he may have gained something in the course of the last few years, prior to his late departure.

Question 7. Do you say that Price's reputation had improved any before his appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Gorham A. Worth, cashier of the City Bank of New York, examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 4. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yes, what was his general reputation for pecuniary responsibility prior to, and at the time of, his late appointment as district attorney? Was Mr. Price regarded in this community as trustworthy in pecuniary matters?

Answer. I was acquainted with Mr Wm M. Price. My impression is, that Mr. Price's responsibility, in a pecuniary point of view, was very light. Prior to his appointment as district attorney, his name would have no weight in bank.

Question 5. Was Mr Price's reputation such that you would have felt justified in intrusting him with collection and receipt of money for the City Bank, prior to and at the time of his late appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. I was not, at the time alluded to, sufficiently acquainted with Mr Price to have done so without making the necessary inquiries.

Question 6. Was it not notorious in the community at the time of Mr Price's appointment as district attorney of the United States, and before that time, that he was regardless of pecuniary obligations?

A. I have no distinct knowledge that will authorise me to answer that question. How Mr Price may have stood in pecuniary matters with others, I know not.

Question 7. You are asking concerning the common report, and the general reputation, in respect to Mr Price, and not concerning your own knowledge of him. Would you (if it had been within the scope of your duties as cashier of the City Bank), relying upon the general reputation of Mr. Price, at the time above alluded to, have intrusted him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money from your bank?

Answer. No.

James B. Murray, late president of the Morris Canal Company, called by Mr Owens.

Examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 8. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yes, how long have you known him? What was his reputation for pecuniary responsibility at the time of his prior to his appointment to said office?

Answer. A slight acquaintance for a year or two past. He was generally considered without pecuniary responsibility.

Question 9. Have you, or not, known his general reputation for a longer period, and for many years past?

Answer. I consider his general reputation has been exceptionable for many years, and I have known it for many years.

Question 10. Would you, as a broker and a man of business, have regarded it safe and prudent to have intrusted Mr. Price with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. I should not.

Edward Clarkson, president of the Brooklyn (late deposit) bank.

Examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 1 Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yes, how long have you known him; and what was his reputation in this community for pecuniary responsibility at the time of, and prior to, his appointment to said office?

Answer. I think I have been acquainted with him for about fifteen years. I should think he had as little reputation for pecuniary responsibility as any man you could find. I should say his reputation was decidedly bad; I never saw the day when I would trust him with two hundred dollars.

Question 3. Was Mr. Price's reputation such, at the time of his late appointment, in this community, that you would have regarded it safe and prudent to intrust him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. Certainly not.

Jonathan Goodhue, merchant, called by Mr. Owens.

Examined by Mr Curtis.

Question 3. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of New York? If yes, what was his reputation for pecuniary responsibility at the time and prior to his appointment to said office?

Answer. I was acquainted with Mr Wm M. Price. My impression is, that Mr. Price's responsibility, in a pecuniary point of view, was very light. Prior to his appointment as district attorney, his name would have no weight in bank.

Question 5. Was Mr Price's reputation such that you would have felt justified in intrusting him with collection and receipt of money for the City Bank, prior to and at the time of his late appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. I was not, at the time alluded to, sufficiently acquainted with Mr Price to have done so without making the necessary inquiries.

Question 6. Was it not notorious in the community at the time of Mr Price's appointment as district attorney of the United States, and before that time, that he was regardless of pecuniary obligations?

A. I have no distinct knowledge that will authorise me to answer that question. How Mr Price may have stood in pecuniary matters with others, I know not.

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Answer. No.

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Question 3. Was Mr. Price's reputation such, at the time of his late appointment, in this community, that you would have regarded it safe and prudent to intrust him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. Certainly not.

Question 2. For the late ten years, or prior to and at the time of his taking said office, what was his reputation in this community for fidelity and responsibility in pecuniary transactions? Would you have deemed it safe and prudent to intrust him with your business, if your money were consequently to pass into his hands?

Answer. Since I have known him I have been, myself, unfavorably impressed as to his standing; and his pecuniary responsibility was such that I should have considered my property insecure in his hands.

It is not deemed by the committee well in the way of its legitimate province to investigate the cases where banks have instituted the right course of appeal, and have placed or continued power in unjust and for unmerited hands," the conviction is irresistible, that, in the case of Mr. Price, as well as in that of Mr. Swartwout, they have resulted in immense loss of the public money, alike disreputable to the government and demoralising to the country.

SPEAK OF THE TIMES.—Our friend Porter has greatly improved his valuable heldomadel. The last number contains a great variety of original and interesting matter, besides two portraits, one of Augusta, as the sylphide, well executed, but a poor likeness, and the other a resemblance of Black Maria, a celebrated racer. The paper itself has a most amusing history of this renowned courser, and a full account of her various gallant exploits in the Hippodrome. The "Spirit of the Times" is the only journal of the kind published in America, and for lovers of the turf, theatrical amateurs, and miscellaneous readers its columns possess an interest unsurpassed by any other paper in the country.

GEMS.—Like the stars in the firmament this singular people come we know not whence, and go, we know not whither. Their number, according to a foreign journal, in Europe, Asia and Africa is calculated to amount to seven hundred thousand. In America they have been hitherto unknown, though a small number are said to have emigrated to this quarter recently. The uniformity of their language, if language it can be termed, which seems to have neither grammer nor fixed rules, is another extraordinary peculiarity. Throughout the world they speak the same kind of gibberish, which is said to resemble in many respects the Hindostanee, to which country, on this account only, their origin has, by some authors, been assigned. In reality they constitute a remarkably interesting and unique race, of whose customs we know little, and of whose history—nothing.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to a sale of valuable real estate, corner of St Charles and Poydras street, to take place this day, at one o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street.—The eligible location of the property, and the favorable terms of sale offer great inducements for investment. Particulars may be seen in advertisement.

OFF TAMPICO, MARCH 11, 1839.

The Editors of the Bee will please give the list of officers of the U S. ship Vandalia an insertion in their valuable paper for the information of their friends.

On the 9th March, Lieut Henry J. Paul accidentally fell overboard and was lost before assistance could be rendered him. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his melancholy death has cast a gloom throughout the ship

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE U. S. SHIP VANDALIA.

Uriah P. Levy, Esq Commander.
Lieuts. I. Pennington,
" S. C. Gist,
" Ed. Lanier,
" Jno. N. Maffitt,
James Brooks, (Purser.)
J. Vaugn Smith, (Surgeon.)
Wm. A. Green, (Assistant Surgeon.)
Midshipman Wm. L. Blanton,
" Daniel Ramach,
" J. C. Wall,
" H. Goodman,
" L. R. Law,
" H. R. Davenport,
" C. Bertody,
" S. Marcy,
" A. Barbot,
" J. C. Richardson,
Gunner, Thomas Dewey.
Boatswain, James Bray.
Sail Maker, Geo. Parker.—[All well.]

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

From 24th to 25th March, 1839.

Nancy Lops and Catharine Chavin, vagabonds and suspected women, sent to prison for three months.

John Shae and William Drake, incorrigible vagabonds and suspicious characters, sent to prison for six months.

James Helan and Denis Sullivan, vagabonds, sent to jail for one month.

John Johnson and Pierre Jardin, sailors arrested at an improper hour; discharged by the recorder.

Raymond, a slave,
Sam, do. } Sent to police jail.
James Hall, S. D. L }

FINES.

S. Turner, his horse attached to a dray, gathering, fined,.....$10
P. Olivier, " " " " " 10
J. J. Richard, " " " " " 10
J. J. Richard, " " " " " 10
Arthur Newcomb, " " " " " 10
Thomas Man, " " " " " 10
Thomas King, " " " " " 10
Patrick Fay, " " " " " 10
John How, " " " " " 10
James Flood, " " " " " 10
Michael Fitzpatrick, " " " " " 10
Cort No. 61, for passing over the Levee,.. 5
Wm Hart, " " " " " 5
S. Turner, driving a dray without number, 5

Total,.....$125

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1839.

President, S. J. Peters, Esq
First Vice President, W. L. Hodge, Esq
Second " Jno. A Merle, Esq.

Committee of Appeals, for 1839.

James Dick, Jas. H. Laverich,
H. C. Canmack, Abijah Fisk,
P. O. Sorbe, Sam'l Thompson.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of February

G. W. Ferguson, E. W. Gregory,
L. A. Fermiquet, John Garnier,
Geo. Green, W. A. Gasquet,
H. Gally, CHAS. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Elizabeth—400 bales cotton, 200 bbls staves.
Per ship Lafayette—2142 bales cotton.
Per barque William—1691 bales cotton.
Boston—Per ship Alexander Hamilton—879 bales cotton, 4 casks sundries, 3 bundles dry goods.
Marseilles—Per barque Italie—926 bales cotton.
Bremen—Per ship Sevilla—99 hhds and 1701 bbls pork, 76 half bbls and 2693 kegs lard, 618 bales cotton.
Havana—Per brig Preston—Ballast.
Per brig Resolute—Ballast.
New-York—Per brig Harriet Brainard—19 hhds shoulders, 251 sacks corn, 8 bbls and 12 kegs lard, 43 bbls pork, 130 do flour.
Per ship Ceylon—300 bbls pork, 12 hhds hams, 450 hhds, 300 bbls flour.
Calcutta, La—Per schr Temperance—80 sacks corn and 1 bbl groceries, &c

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Russia—264 crates and 8 hhds earthenware, 1251 coils and rolls, 473 bag stones, 1721 mats, 600 hampers potatoes, 100 casks soda, bolts, hollow ware, calf skins, canvas, hardware, chains, tin-ware, wheels, cutlery, glass, furniture, &c.
Portsmouth, N H—Per ship Arethusa—7750 bales hay, 100 bbls potatoes.
Boston—Per brig Ontario—452 bxs sugar, 7288 bags coffee and 4 hhds tobacco and fruit.
Charleston, S C—Per schr Black Hawk—202 casks rice.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tuscarora from Lawrenceburg—3000 bbls pork, 400 hds shoulders, 191 casks bacon, to J Goodin, 41 do & 2 bbls lard, to A Latimer.
Per steamboat Commerce from Cincinnati—94 bbls flour & 1 do to order.
Per steamboat Ambassador from Louisville—122 bbls tobacco, 6 do & 1 bbl do, 36 do do Lambreth & Thompson, 1 do do to order, 1 do do Alexander, 2 do do Pickett & Co, 1 do do Pickett & Sorgenfrey, 2 do do Wright, 33 bbls castor oil Darrow & De Blanc, 13 do Abney, 35 do do Darrow, 2 do do Johnson & Co, 2 do do Preston Prescott & Co, 4 Lawrence & Chalmers, 30 P M Hardy, 18 S & J Beach & co, 15 Armour, Lace & Walker, 3 Connor & Godley, 3 Allen, Austan & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Junior—J P Carter; B Brewer & co; T Bles & co; Bright, Sutton & Avery; Hanna & Robertson; J Gosse, H & W Hopkins; W Grant; Briscoe & McCutcheon; B Wadwell & co; Allen & Hunter; Alexander & Mahon; J Farrell; Ludlow Colt & co; Landis & co; J & W Dwyer; Strunt & co; S Lyman; Bancker & co; Bayard & co; D Beach & co; N D Chamberlain; J E Chase; J Donahue; Carman