NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG
NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do LEONIDE DE ARMAS, Lafourche.
3d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWD. D. WHITE.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1840.

☞ On the first page of this day's paper will be found the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the evening of the last day of the session. The journal of both branches of the legislature will be ready for delivery in a pamphlet form, on Friday next.

THE RESULT.

The election of Wm. Fuller to the mayoralty, under the adverse circumstances against which the whigs, as a party had to contend, proves beyond a doubt the strength of the opposition in this city. It is well known that a very considerable number of whigs are naturalized citizens, who reside in the first and third municipalities. The prejudices of this class of individuals against Mr. Freret were deep and inexplicable. He had been nominated in the first instance, by the repeal party, to which they were opposed. Nearly to a man they voted against him. At least 400 whig votes were either given to Mr. Gwynn, or frittered away between the other candidates. There is scarcely a doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced observer, that had Mr. Freret been nominated solely by the whigs, he would have defeated any opponent by fully 600 votes. Indeed we question whether in such an event, he would have been opposed at all.

The result of this election establishes the ascendancy of whig principles in this city beyond further cavil. Divisions of the interior may rest assured that on questions purely political the whigs will leave the locofocos with scarcely a corporal's guard. At the presidential election, New Orleans will be good for from 400 to 600 majority. And at the approaching July elections, if the whigs act harmoniously together, the Van Buren party will be beaten out of sight.

With regard to the immediate subject before us—Mr. Prieur's triumph; we are rejoiced at his election, because we think our city will have have an able, efficient; popular and *impartial* chief magistrate, the fulfillment of whose duties will be constantly directed to the general welfare of the community and not, as has been, heretofore, too common in the case, to the interest and aggrandisement of a particular clique. The naturalized citizens, who appeared so much alarmed at the prospect of Mr. Freret's success, may quiet their apprehensions. The expression of his opinion on an abstract question, or an important point of policy, will never interfere with the just and scrupulous impartial performance of his function. The American citizen—whether native or adopted—will find equal favor in his sight.

We would suggest to our fellow citizens by adoption, who espouse the principles of the whig party, the propriety of abstaining for the future, from dividing and distracting the party by running separate candidates. Together we are certain of victory—alone we have this time conquered, whilst the efforts of the naturalized citizens to run a third candidate have resulted in a miserable minority. It is better for them to co-operate at formerly with the party to which they are attached. They are like us Americans; like us, the components of misrule and corruption; and like us, anxious for the ejection of the bad men now in power, and the restoration to the presidency of general Harrison. For the future, we trust that no difference of opinion on extraneous questions will prevent them from sustaining the good whig party.

During the late exciting canvas we abstained carefully from any appeal to the adopted citizens, lest we might be charged with servility and truckling to foreign influence. Our motives now will not be impugned.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.
—Richmond Enquirer.

Before general Harrison was spoken of as the whig candidate for the presidency, the leaders of the locofoco party were not behind hand in bestowing upon him the most flattering signal services he rendered his country both in the field and in the cabinet. Upon the recorded page of many who are now assailing him have stepped forth high appreciation of his military and civil talents.—Conspicuous among such was Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It is painful to witness this man, the nomination of the Harrisburg convention he spurns upon the temper and opinions of this veteran of the press. The *Enquirer* now teems with articles impeaching the character of Harrison in respect to the very acts which formerly drew from its editor the most flattering encomia. An army, general Harrison has done nothing to *forfeit* in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. The nomination at Harrisburg was a fair act and deed of the people, not of Harrison. It was the result of no machinations of his. It was produced by a burst of public feeling which coincided with the oft exp ressed sentiments of Ritchie himself—expressed at a time, too, when party considerations interfered to cloud the judgment of that sagacious writer, and must therefore have been the honest and unbiassed conviction of the man.

It reflects no credit upon the political history of this state, that the mere fact of general Harrison's being nominated for the presidency should convert his former friends into enemies and curdle to the heart their milk of human kindness. The present attitude of the *Enquirer* to us is the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, ill consorts with the opinions which it did circulate and proclaim prior to his nomination to the presidency. Contrast the following extract from the *Enquirer*, written when general Harrison's services were fresh in the memory of the people, with the assaults which now disfigure the columns of the paper, and upon his fame and character.

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, *except himself*. He does not refer to every one but *Harrison*—and the world must have *his* justice to the man, who was too modest to do justice to himself."

Now that the people are about to "do justice to the man who was too modest to be just to himself" there is nothing so gross or a sarcasm so bitter as not to find a place in this paper. Again

"General Harrison is to all intents and purposes, a historical constructionist—in other words a Federalist."
—[*Enq of late date.*

Now contrast the foregoing with the following, taken from the same paper in 1814.

"The federalists are asserting that the country is indebted to men of their party for the brilliant victories that have recently achieved, by Decatur, Perry, Hull and Harrison. Oh no! not Harrison, for the Federal Republican party finally designated him "THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL."

We might multiply extracts from the *Enquirer*, when it is the organ of Virginia democracy, laudatory of general Harrison's conduct as a soldier and a "political"; but now paper is one of his bitterest villifiers.

We could contrast the expressed opinions of other prominent Van Buren leaders, and show that they have undergone the same revolution as those of the *Enquirer*—a revolution wholly inexplicable but upon the grounds that the principles of a corrupt dynasty will sacrifice every obligation of consistency, truth and honor to the behests of power. Should the administration succeed, bolstered up at it is by such unscrupulous profligate, it will be a sad commentary upon the present state of public morals. Thus far, since the nominations, the individuals have been suspicious to the cause of truth. Virginia will act up to her offspring in the east and south-west are trembligly alive to the gangrene of those principles in the old dominion. Here's are the first general elections that take place among the doubtful states. Let her do her duty to the country, and the "mother of reform" will be hailed as the "mother of reform."

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Mateer*, of St. Louis papers to the 1st April.

REGISTRY LAW.—We learn from the *N. Y. Gazette* that a meeting of the citizens of New York, called without any distinction of party and held at the Mansion Hall, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon the measure recently passed to prevent illegal voting, whilst Mr. Kyle was addressing the assembly, a gang of Tammany Rowdies broke into the hall and put an end to the meeting by destroying the furniture and committing acts of personal violence.

Such scenes of lawlessness are the fruits of the incendiary and aggrarian spirit which locofoceism has fostered in the land. The time has come when peaceable meetings of the people will be prohibited by authority.

NAVAL.

On Monday last the U. S. Frigate *Macedonian*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, made her appearance off the island St. Rose, accompanied by the sloops of war *Levant* and *Ontario*. The wind blowing at N. W. they all beat up and anchored off the bar in the afternoon. On Tuesday morning they got under way, came in and anchored off the Navy Yard.—*Pensacola Gazette, April 4th.*

INDIANS.—Van Buren men are getting so scarce in the Hoosier state, that the few who are caught here and there are looked at as we gaze at monsters and other rare freaks of nature. In Evansville, the post master is the only locofoco left. In Lawrence, there is not even one left to combat with much the assurance, that his master will receive a vote in that town.

☞ The following is too good to be lost:

"We will not willingly do general Harrison any injury."—Nash. Union.

"And when Absalom was riding upon a mule, and the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, his head caught hold upon the oak, and he was taken up between the heaven and the earth; and the mule that was under him went away."—*2d Samuel, 18th Chapter, 9th verse.*

☞ A tavern keeper in Illinois advertises a young locofoco who has left his home without paying his bill, under the following expressive couplet:

"Absquatulando dammum et fleetwithem, I left at tother's tavern, not inventing a bilium except groans, when I found it a humbug."

THE PHILADELPHIA GERMAN is the title of a new daily paper published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Oswald A. Gruber, in the English and German languages, in the endeavour to aid the cause of "Harrison and reform," and to be conducted by conservative principles. We pronounce it to be the first whigs of Germany whose mother tongue is German.

MADAME STORACE is the title of a new play recently performed in the Park Theatre. It is the production of Mrs. Hawkes, an English writer of some note, and proved to be a successful. The plot is founded upon the discovery of Wallace in the Scottish court during the sway of the Minister Edward over the unfortunate Scots.

Mr. Welsh, a veteran actor for many years attached to the French theatre in this city, takes a benefit this evening. Mr. W. has been a splendid bass singer, and is still a vocalist of no common order.—We hope he may have a bumper.

The "*Bronze Horse*," an operatic favorite, is to be represented on this occasion, together with other musical entertainments.

LATE FROM CAMPEACHY.

The Mexican schooner *Santa Rosario*, Capt. Cam, arrived at this port on the 29th ult. bringes intelligence that about 1000 Centralists had arrived, but that Campeachy still remained in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Hostilities remain were daily arriving and the siege was shortly expected to commence.

FROM TEXAS.

Through the attention of Capt. Wright, of the steamboat New-Falls, which left Galveston on the 24 inst. we have received an extra of the *Civilian* of the 23d, containing the following important intelligence:—

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Texas Sentinel, Knox, of March 24th, gives the official account of a recent battle with the Comanches at San Antonio.

On the 19th March, a body of 65 Indians arrived at that place bringing Miss Lockhart, a little girl, taken by them a year and a half since from the Guadalupe, for the purpose of holding a council with the agents of our government.—They said they wished to see if they could get a high price for her, and if so that they would bring all the other prisoners, one at a time. Miss Lockhart stated that she had seen all the other prisoners at their camps a few days before she left. Col. W. G. Cooke, acting secretary of war, being present, thought it proper to take hostages for the safe return of the prisoners, and Col. Fisher was ordered to march two companies and place them in the immediate vicinity of the council room. After some parleying in relation to the prisoners, one company was ordered to march into the room, and the other to the rear of the building, where the warriors were assembled. The chiefs were then told that they were prisoners and would not be liberated until they restored their white prisoners. One sprang to the back door and attempted to pass the sentinel, who presented, his musket, when the Indian drew his knife and stabbed him. A general rush was then made for the doors. Capt. Howard caught one by the collar and received a severe stab. He then ordered the sentinel to shoot the Indian which was instantly done. They all then drew their knives and bows for battle, and the whole twelve chiefs were immediately shot.

In the mean time Capt. Reed's company was attacked by the warriors in the rear of the yard, who fought with desperation. The Indians were driven into the stone houses, from which they kept up a galling fire with their bows and arrows that they penetrated to the heart. A small number succeeded in gaining the opposite side of the river, but Col. Wells pursued them with a party of mounted men, and killed all with the exception of a renegade Mexican.

A single Indian took refuge in a stone house, refusing every offer of life sent him through an interpreter, and after killing and wounding several of our men, the building was set on fire at night and he was shot as he passed the door.

The whole number of warriors, excepting the Mexican, amounting to 35, were killed, besides two women and three children. Our loss was 7 killed, viz: Lieut. W. M. Dunnington, Privates Kaminski and Whitney; Judge Thompson of Houston, Judge Hood of Bexar, Mr. Cayce of Matagorda, and a Mexican.

Wounded—Capt. P. Howard, 1st infantry, Capt. Matthew Caldwell, 1st infantry, Lieut. E. A. Kingsbury, Kelly, company 1; Judge Robinson, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Morgan, Private Sanchez & Bros; F. Miller; Thompson and Kelly, very severely.

At the request of the prisoners, a squaw was liberated and sent mounted, to go to the main tribe, and request an exchange of prisoners; she promised to return in four days, with our captive friends, and Cols. Cooke and M'Leod, will wait until her return.

We learn from Mr. Durfree, who arrived from Austin this evening, that Col. Burleson has been called upon to organize an expedition forth with to operate against the Commanches. He will raise one company on the Colorado, and at Austin, and take with him the company which left Houston on a short time since under Capt. Pierce and a body of Fonkas Indians.

Information has been received at Houston, that on the advance of the Centralists under Aristo, towards Guerrero, where the provisional government of the new republic of Rio Grande was established, the members of the government appointed the lake of Espantoso, on the Nueces river, as the temporary seat of government. A company of their troops is now said to be on its way to take possession of the spot.

LATER FROM CANTON

The ship Albion, captain Lovett, arrived yesterday from Canton, and in addition to our own files, we have been kindly furnished by captain Lovett, with papers published in English at Macao, to the 5th of February.

Matters between the English and Canton authorities are gradually assuming a more hostile appearance, but no further acts of violence or aggression have been committed by either party; meantime an edict has appeared, declaring that all foreigners who do not sign the bond required by the Chinese by the period of December, shall never afterwards be allowed to trade with China, and their vessels shall be driven away. We annex some editorial remarks, from the Canton press of the 5th Nov.

"As the time approaches, the breach between the English and the Chinese widens, and there can now remain very little hope indeed of an amicable arrangement of existing differences. Our readers will find below a new edict, with translation of which we have been favored, containing an imperial order that the trade of such foreigners as shall still continue obstinate in refusing the bond is to be excluded forever, and the commissioner is to issue the necessary passports, commands that on the 6th of the next month of December, if the English continue obstinate, their trade is forever to cease, and they are to be driven away. We believe that the English vessels will, in consequence of this threat, sail for Singapore, and it rests altogether with the home government to say whether or not they are to be under these hostile proceedings of the Chinese. That the trade is to cease for ever is easily decreed on paper, but how will they enforce it? Will they allow the Chinese long an account to settle with them? an account for opium sold to their officers and subjects, and an account of immense debts owing to them by Chinese merchants, the authorized commercial agents of this government, and from whom they have forcibly possessed themselves of, besides the losses sustained since March last in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Chinese.

"The debts owing by the insolvent hong merchants do not fall short of four and a half millions of dollars; the value of the opium surrendered is equal to at least ten millions of the losses for demurrage, &c., may amount to a few millions more. Is it probable the Chinese will pay? we believe that not all times questionable right to this attempted exaction, nor satisfy the English demands for 17 to 18 millions. Chinese policy is perfect in its way, regardless of expense the English will adopt to in enforcing payment. The means with which to otherwise cautious Chinese have rushed into these violent measures, are astonishing, and is probably altogether owing to the hasty temper of the Imperial Commissioner, who, elated by the apparent success of his first act of violence, has never thought that by continuing in the same manner, he would not only support the opium trade, but also effectually humble foreigners, who, it was feared, were beginning to enjoy greater liberty in the Celestial empire than was compatible with the jealousy of the government.

"He has so far he has mistaken the means for the suppression of the opium trade, may be seen by the letters now taking the drug to all parts of the coast, and the result of events will show whether he has the power to do so or not.

The edict above adverted to meantime does not change the actual position of affairs, the English trade having been excluded from the port since May last; the fleet continues at Tongkoo, where hitherto it had been free from annoyance from the Chinese, and will await there the answers to the Bonham's petition, government to captain Elliott' despatches which may be received in the next month, or at least in January. Whether the Chinese will actually interfere with the present trans-shipping system at Tongkoo, remains to be seen; they threaten to put a stop to that also."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The New York Commercial of Thursday says:—We were yesterday informed of a sale of real estate made in the vicinity of New York, upon terms so extraordinary as to be worthy of special note.—The terms of the bargain, moreover, afford one of the most strongest possible illustrations of the want of confidence in the National Executive, and the utter hopelessness in the prosperity which people will sink, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected The terms of the sale referred to were these: The purchaser is to pay for the property, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the event of GENERAL HARRISON'S election; and only *thirty-thousand*, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected.

The *Madisonian* considers but five states to be certain for Van Buren. They are. New Hampshire, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. We doubt much whether Mississippi will give her vote to the spoilers, and Arkansas is in fair process of being revolutionised.

HAMMOND calls the new Harrison papers that are springing up every where "the sharp shooters" of the Harrison regions, and adds that they do a most effective service.

☞ The Tippecanoe Club of Cass county, In., are about issuing a weekly paper to be called "The Thrashing Machine."

☞ A destructive fire occurred in Baltimore on the 30th inst, which destroyed the Lutherian Church and several houses adjoining. The loss is considerable.

☞ Another fatal railroad accident occurred a few days ago in Baltimore. A little boy was caught between two cars and crushed to death.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Graham having declined the nomination, the whig convention, unanimously nominated Alderman J. Philip Phœnix, of the first ward for the mayoralty. The *Courier & Enquirer* says he will be elected.

The name of the town of East Machias in Maine has been changed to Mechias.

CANADA LINE OF STEAMERS.—The following is stated to be the arrangement for Mr. Cunard's steam packets:—The Unicorn, to sail 25th April for Halifax; the Britannia will sail from Greenock in February, to sail about 15th May; the Acadia, Columbia, and Caledonia, to follow.

Gentlemen:—Perceiving my name announced in your paper as one of the candidates for election to the next legislature I beg leave to make it known through the same medium that it is not my intention to be a candidate.

Respectfully, C. M. CONRAD.

To the Editors of "the Bee."
New Orleans, April 7, 1840.

☞ The public attention is called to a sale of oil paintings, which will take place his day, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock.

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
Corrected by Robertson, Exchange-Brokers,
No 45, Camp Street.

Specie ..... 5 @ 6 ℔ ct prem
U S Bank Notes ..... par@1 prem.
U S Treasury Notes ..... 4½ @ ½ ℔ ct prem
Sovereigns ..... 8 5 12@8 30
Spanish Doubloons, par of gold ..... 817 50@818 00
Mexican do do ..... 816 25@8 30
American Gold ..... 8 20 ℔ ct prem

Specie at New Orleans.

Sovereigns	10@00	℔ ct discount
Do Shanghae	10@10	do
Do do notes	00@ 0	do
Do Lima, do do	00@ 0	do
Silver—specie paying banks	3@3½	do
Mexican dollars, par demand	3@3½	do
Do if in short notes	2@2½	do
Grand Gulf	5 @60	do
Lake Washington	00@00	do
Commercial of LR. Bank of Vicksburg	00@7	do
Do do at 60	00@7	do
Planters' Bank, Mississippi	75@00	do
Commercial Bank, Natchez	00@40	do
Rodney, post notes	00@00	do
Grand Gulf Bank	00@00	do
Bank of Pittsburg, Ky. and Branches	00@00	do
Bank of Louisville	00@00	do
Kentucky Railroad do	00@00	do
Bank of Kentucky	00@00	do
Commercial Bank of Kentucky	00@00	do
Northern Bank of Kentucky	00@00	do
Alabama Insurance paying Banks	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Tennessee, Ky and Branches	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Augusta	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Macon	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Darien	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Florida	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Mobile	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Alabama	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Huntsville	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Decatur	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Tuscaloosa	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Cahawba	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Selma	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Wetumpka	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Montgomery	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Pensacola	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Apalachicola	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Middle Florida	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Tallahassee	00@00	do
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Bank of Georgia	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Augusta	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Macon	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Darien	00@00	do
Do do Railroad	00@00	do
Bank of Florida	00@00	do
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Bank of Mobile	00@00	do
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Do do Railroad	00@00	do

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET, March 28.
Bills of exchange on the principal commercial cities of the union are in demand at a premium of ½ per cent for sight drafts, and ½ per cent for 10 days. Money continues very scarce, and the rates of discount are from 1 to 2 per cent per month for good paper. Specie is in demand at a premium of ½ per cent. Bank notes are at par. Treasury notes are worth ½ per cent premium. Sterling exchange is worth 9 per cent premium. Francs are worth 5 per cent premium. Sight drafts on New York are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Philadelphia are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Baltimore are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Boston are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Cincinnati are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Louisville are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on St. Louis are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Mobile are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Nashville are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Natchez are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Vicksburg are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Memphis are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Shreveport are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Alexandria are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Natchitoches are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Opelousas are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Donaldsonville are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Thibodaux are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Houma are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Plaquemine are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Baton Rouge are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Port Hudson are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Bayou Sara are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Woodville are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Clinton are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Jackson are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Port Gibson are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Grand Gulf are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Warrenton are worth ½ per cent premium. Sight drafts on Fayette