NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1832.

TO THE WHIGS OF LOUISIANA

We could again call the attention of the whigs of the state, to the necessity of early organization for the approaching election. The enemy is in the field, marshalling his forces for a desperate contest, and will doubtless be that he equals preparation and zeal, with unbridgeable by triumph. Already have the knottings in the interior parishes, been held, conventions of vigilance and correspondence established, candidates for office, and such preliminary arrangements for a vigorous and effective campaign. The whigs do not have done nothing. We were there in time of the movements of the opposition faction, and it will be their own fault if they do not assume to act it. The defection from the ranks of other southern states, leaves the cause of the Minority alone to the position of Louisiana a proud one indeed. She stands alone, faithful to the cause, and consider the hope and the affections of the constitutional party throughout the union, are concentrated in her. Disheartened of Tennessee, and the back-sliding of Mississippi, there is not a star, pushed by the fire of union, save Louisiana, that has not boldly dared before the tribunal of border law. From the Wabash to the Gulf, there is none other to be enlisted in the good cause. Will she also go over to the enemy? Will she throw her banner, and—Will she not rather buckle on the armor of freedom, and preserve one green spot. Like an oasis in the desert, from the contamination of aggravation and the blighting frost?

The Administration party are boasting of their early propaganda, and seem to anticipate an easy conquest of the state. They are improving every moment to the best advantage—are bringing an effectual system of organization to bear through out the state, and will open the campaign with disciplined and well drilled forces. These operations must be met by similar efforts, on our part, or Louisiana will be numbered among the victims of power—she will fall from its high estate into the slough of locofocoism. Such will not be her fate, if the whigs will be true to themselves.

We subjoin from the Albany Advertiser the following signal to the freemen of New York, which will apply to the voters of this State, and trust that it will have the same effect here in Louisiana in awaking the whigs to a sense of the mighty responsibility that rests upon them, that it had upon the yeomanry of the Empire State.

"While the pretext in the pay of the federal adjudication, are clamoring against the old bank of the United States and the new United States Bank of Pennsylvania, they are during every effort to fasten upon the country a government institution more objectionable than either. The president of the old bank has been pronounced to be the most dangerous man in the country, and the president of the new institution is proposed to contrast to the president of the United States. That Bank with all its branches, its large capital and numerous customers, was incapable of exerting one quarter of the influence upon the business, and the prosperity, and the interest of the country, that the federal sub-treasury scheme and will exercise. The bank, moreover, until General Jackson's attack, never meddled with politics—while the chief end and aim of the sub-treasury is to enable the federal administration always to control the politics of well organized Democratic Party. Only consider of the stupendous force which these secret emissaries of the republic are coming to rear! A federal subtreasury, at Washington, with branch sub-treasuries in every state! A government bank, in the city, with its offices and branches throughout the country! The common keeper, with its revenue cutters, surveyors, collectors and gangers guarding the coast! The land office with its agents and receivers, protecting the frontiers! The Post office, with its thirty five thousand agents, searching the country, the capital as well as the distant frontier! Well and Well! Against this combination of official influence and public interests how contest would be the exertions of the people! How vain every effort to reflect a change in the policy or the values of the state or the Union! How feeble would be the voice of a single state, or part, of the aging one other times, should it prove to be not equal the load! A unanimous majority in a mere a large forms—the demon now of a capital consume dated government at, stately gathered by a monster bank as well and capital, by the federal and government! In the short time that the whigs will have to prepare for the contest, the people of this republic! And, will the Empire State of the strong arm be left this fight on the United? Will she fight, with her own hands, the tocsin of liberty consume the knoop of our Sacrifice! Will the sons and French beneath the adamantine rock Pillars of Judgement! Will she hands the g. ross resolve of the time! Will she yield up all her rights hence for the future! Will she pick every hard-earned her eyes, and cast herself a willing captive at the feet of the federal power! Will that answer under the plain of Saratoga! What echo answer from the hitchhead of the Hudson! What voice be heard above Adams's name, and Niagara's roar! Hear the Language of Two Millions of Freemen, on Hing and Water! Hear and shouting in her right mission.

NEW YORK! NEW YORK to the RESCUE!

The *Pittsburgh Bee* recommends a convention, to be held at Alexandria, by the whigs, to select a candidate for congress in the Ohio district, in the event of Mr. Garland's refusal to offer for reelection. The propriety of such a convention is too palpable to require that Mr Garland will consent to be again a candidate. It is of great moment, importance, that the whigs should have the benefit of the most popular and experienced man in the approaching contest, and we have little doubt Mr G. will yield his name to be used by his political friends, in any way that may prove advantage to the party. We cannot but if it is called that a convention was proposed, should it prove unnecessary even, for it is the first evidence of a sentiment of our friends that we have noticed. The whigs of the third district must be up and doing.—They have the strength and they are called upon to exercise it.

THE LEGION AND WASHINGTON BATTALION

Turned out yesterday in fine style, with their military order was somewhat damped by the exhortings by cold and inclement weather. We noticed with much pleasure the Mount Vernon guardsmen, an Italian corps recently organized under the command of the veteran captain Santangelo. They looked well, and had evidently been drilled with considerable care. The military band of this company is, with the exception of that of the Yagers, perhaps the finest in our city. The exquisite musical taste of the German and Italians generally ensures a proper organization to their bands.

The musketeery were escorted to the *Place D'Armes* by the Montagnery guards a very spirited and soldier like looking corps which went through several difficult and complicated evolutions in a style that did infinite credit to their training. The legion was not so full as usual, in consequence of the inclemency mentioned.

NEW PAPERS

We had yesterday quite an accession of two periodical press. In English we had the *Anti-Hermes*, and in Spanish La Phenixe and La Omnibus. The object of the first of these journals is sufficiently indicated by its title. La Phenixe is a semi-weekly sort, cutting and caustic full of spirit life and vigor. It is edited by A. Crelamel, esq. With regard to La Creole, it is a weekly, specially dedicated to the ladies. As this paper is printed in our own office, and is conducted by some of the gentlemen connected with the Bee, we shall leave the eulogy to our brother-minded contemporaries.

Tom Weeks—or rather one of the whole in which are to be deposited the prizes and blanks of the magnificent GRAND REAL ESTATE LOTTERY,—now exhibiting at the St. Louis Exchange, will really gratify the curiosity of visitors. It is colossal in dimensions, and painted and gilded with uncommon elegance.—Upon its front are inscribed in varied and glowing colors, the single capitals $700,000, $600,000, $200,000, and the equally attractive names of *Bonis' Arcade*, the *City Hotel*, &c. A sight of this dispenser of fortune is enough to stimulate the acquaintance of an anchorite.

By the way, we are glad to find that despite the relentless opposition and reckless calumnies heaped upon this lottery, it is to be drawn at the appointed time, and in perfect good faith—what is more satisfactory to the very large number of residents who have purchased tickets, their fate will be decided in this very city, so that they may have an opportunity of being present at the drawing, and of ascertaining their luck immediately.

☞ Among the improvements made for the accommodation of citizens and strangers, we have seen with pleasure the elegant saloons recently opened by Madame Pont at the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets. The height of the attention, and the neatness and taste displayed in every part of the house and above all the excellence of the table and the reasonable nature of the terms, justly entitle their establishment to the patronage and favor of the public.

Mr. Gurney—Gurney the business capitalist, is about to agree to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Harrison. He proves in justice to not equanimous.

☞ The honorable legislature of Tennessee are about instructing a monster Power out of his seat, for the past year, it is said, of putting a senator Grundy in.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

One of the walls of the new bakery which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday so far gone, fell down in the early morning last and crushed a little girl to death, besides mortifying the mother serious. The unfortunate little child is of Irish and currently had her legs broken and the spine fractured, so that she survived but a very short time. We understand that the proprietor of the ground had warned the mother from the premises, and had some time since pointed out the precarious condition of the wall. He even offered to pay her rent, if she would remove. Her refusal has cost the life of her child, besides entailing severe suffering upon herself.

Memorial—The Memphis Enquirer contains the following items, which afford gratifying intelligence of the industrial and increasing trade of that place:

Our valuable staple, for growth, is with a fertility never before known. Last year, there were brought 18,000 bales of cotton shipped from our port. This year, despite of all such factors, we will ship not a bale less than 40,000. Memphis will bring more cotton to Memphis this year, than she has at any previous year.

The steamboat Ormesbe departed for New Orleans on Saturday night, with a freight of 1700 bales of cotton taken in at our port.

The steamboat Cornelia departed on the same day, having taken on additional 500 bales from our city.

The steamboat Western Pope departed yesterday, having taken 250 bales.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the preceding was transferred to our columns we have received the St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th, which contains in the second edition an address to the people of the city, in which it is stated that a meeting composed of twelve of the most respectable and influential citizens of St. Louis had conferred with the president and directors of the Bank of Missouri, and had agreed the most liberal terms of compromise, promising to agree to the stipulations of this institution would that regulate the bill dispose paper discounted by the bank up to that time, and pledging themselves to individually the bank for any loss that after these repeated interferences, mutual professions of good will, and protracted negotiations, the final answer was, they *(the bank) could do nothing in the matter*. The address concludes by telling the citizens whether they can continue to support a corporation which manifests the stern determination to *crush them* at once, and makes a strong appeal to the merchants and others to stand up for themselves. *We must stand up, says this document, for our insulted and injured community. We must stand up shoulder to shoulder to sustain such other.*

The columns of the *Republican* are filled with public proceedings, speeches, &c. in regard to this threatening and calculating topic. We learn from passengers by the *Little Red*, that the excitement at St. Louis was intense, and it was feared would terminate in something serious.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee—

GENTLEMEN,—I read with feelings of deep and abiding interest the stirring editorial which appeared in your spirited journal of the 23d instant, calling upon the whigs throughout the union to do their duty; to follow in the footsteps of the noble example of the Empire State in the north: To organize! To this call, I, as an unoccupying whig from my youth up, responded with two words, which the indomitable patriotic feelings of one who cannot believe that the good people of this union will any longer submit to the misrule, the corrupt abuses of power which have for years past characterized the present administration. But that they will arise in their strength and hurl down thunder declare in 1840, that locofocoism exists no more to darken the bright escutcheon of our country's glory, or impede its hitherto gigantic strides to all that is great and glorious in commerce, quiet and prosperous in agriculture, and numerous and useful in manufacture, throughout this wide extended and beautiful country.

Yes, gentlemen, this all-important end can be easily accomplished, by organization and union among the whigs throughout the states. And we cannot begin too soon, now is the time! Tennessee has set us the example, let us in Louisiana follow it immediately. Strong exertions are making and will be made by the arch enemy of our country's common good, to wrest from us Louisiana. It is, doubtless, for this purpose that that *nerdy* have invited Gen'l Jackson to visit this state. Yours, etc., W.

(COMMUNICATED.)

To the Editor of the Louisianian—

Sir,—You seem in doubt whether "I am in reality a friend to the banks or an enemy in disguise." Until the contrary be shown, the sentiments I have expressed should be taken for those of sincerity; and when I declare that I have disapproved of the course of banking carried on in our city by some institutions for the last eight years; I had presumed that my friendship or enmity to the banks was sufficiently declared.

The origin of my correspondence with you grew out of the frequent calls made by you upon the banks, to induce the banks to "push" the large debtors. You avowed that your motives were for the public good, and not actuated by any personal feeling against the banks.

In all this discussion I have taken your writings to be the result of pure, high-minded and patriotic sentiments, and all my inquiries have had the tendency to discover what would be the result to the whole community, if the measure suggested by you were acted upon. It appears from your last communication, that you are of opinion "that the indulgence granted has been injurious to the creditor and the community;" even city your reasons, and over that if in 1837, the banks had not, large houses had been placed in the hands of sundries or insolvent, the assets would be much larger at this moment.

I cannot subscribe to these reasons; on the contrary, the experience of every merchant, every lawyer, and of every bank in this city, is this—that a surrender of assets, should have been made, and not resorted to, as long as the debtor can by any possibility collect in his debts, or carry on his affairs. The moment a sheriffs appointed, a party is at once placed in power, not having the same information of or interest in the insolvent's affairs as the insolvent himself, and through negligence, ignorance and mistake, thousands are lost to the creditors which might otherwise have been collected, and thousands are expended for sundries, commissions, lawyers' fees, costs of courts, notaries fees and other charges, which might otherwise be saved.

I am clearly of opinion that so far as the individual happiness and pecuniary interest of the members of the large houses were concerned, their best course was to have gone into court in 1837, but in doing so they would have been at the sacrifice of large numbers of public institutions and private individuals in this and other states.

These parties since 1837 have devoted their whole time and attention to the multifarious affairs connected with their respective houses, and the debts of one house which at the time were more or less of doubtful debts are now *reduced to about one million and a half*.

Let us, Mr. Editor, enquire how the affairs of this establishment would have been conducted had it been taken out of the hands of the partners.

In the first place the present law on the subject of insolvency requires the sundries to give security in a sum beyond the amount of the property surrendered. The assets of this house, if I recollect right, from the representations then made, were over seven millions.

Who could have given security for this amount? But suppose the difficulty got over—and sundries appointed.—The first prominent charge to which the future would have been subjected would have been the bank's commissions, and this supposing, I put "one per cent" for the sake of argument, which is substituted as the sundry would be forced to call on the debtors of the insolvents forthwith, could not be less than $ 70,000. This may appear large, but a case of insolvency has been pending for some years in one of our courts, of a house that failed some fifteen years since for $900,000, and though there has been no action for many suits, and these chiefly in this city the lawyers of the sundries received nearly $2,000 at an annum. Add to all these charges, the immense sacrifice of property at forced sales, and the immense amount of debt owing by planters which would have been immediately lost.

Put you say, that the audences or sundries might have been authorized to grant time to the debtors at 6 interests, to collect by degrees to sell property when occasion offered, and thus by time and indulgence accomplish without sacrifice the payment of their debts. No doubt this could be done—and just it is result is going on by means of the insolvents themselves, instead of paying for sundries, and the countless expenditure produced by a surrender into court.

It has been well said by a writer in a northern paper, that the large cotton houses were in some sort large banking establishments. From experience they had been enabled to engross the trade of states and when circumstances, the causes of which it is unnecessary at this time to discuss, one threw their credit—large number of banks, large portions of this and other communities were involved in their protection. I have detailed my opinions upon the propriety of the indulgence granted to these houses, and I cannot differ with me—and I sincerely regret that in my search after the truth, I cannot become a convert to your sentiments on this subject, because in most others I entertain a high respect for them.

You have thought proper to denominate my letters to you as "unfortunate compositions," and you imagine that I am the special advocate of certain houses. I agree with you that my compositions are "unfortunate" inasmuch to those bloodsuckers of society, who will remove the illegitimate trend of proving upon the exigencies of the embarrassed and poor—are made ready to present themselves at forced sales, and reap as in *crows of fortune* at the expense of insolvents and their creditors.

As for the large houses, I have neither concern directly or indirectly in their affairs, but might be directly benefitted in various ways, if they were pushed into the hands of sundries.

As to any disclosures you may think proper to make which permit any feelings of commiseration for me to prevent you from pursuing what you deem your duty. In closing, we cut me still to subscribe myself

A SEEKER AFTER THE TRUTH.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The importance of the Clinton and Port Hudson rail road, as it approximates to the completion, is becoming more visible to planters as well as all other classes in our entertaining community. The facilities afforded to transporters and receivers of every demand articles of trade, and the sustained efforts of those in the company's employ to insure safe conveyance, is worthy of commendation. More than 6,000 bales of cotton have already found their way to the metropolis of our state, through this channel, and business daily increases. Suitable persons are placed at every station on the line, and we are informed that Mr. G. W. Munday, of this town, has been ordered to Ripley's, there to attend to the duties appertaining to the situation of clerk. With these arrangements added to the general carefulness which must necessarily prevail on a road line, little need be apprehended from losses of property, going or returning.

The road is completed within nine hundred yards of Jackson; and about four and a half miles remains to be run, when the locomotive will reach our town;—to effect which every exertion I being made by Messrs Langfitt and Berry, who are engaged to lay down the superstructure.

We are informed, also, that the difficulties of the *bluff*, at Port Hudson, have been obviated by the introduction of an inclined plane.

We need say no more; the work will speak for itself; the benefits will be felt and enjoyed by all; and we sincerely hope that the company will be rewarded for its enterprizing exertions.—*Louisiana Democrat*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Guinault & Delassus, on the Levee, opposite the Mint, at 11 a. m.—125 bales hay.

By J. B. Bloche, opposite the triangular buildings, 3d municipality, at 4, p. m.—600 qr. casks Canary wine.

By P. A. Guillotte, corner of Felicity and Camp sts. at 12, m.—16 Mexican mules.

By the same, in Esplanade, near Placide street, at 10, a. m.—45 Mexican mules.

By J. A. Beard, at the auction store, No. 58 Common street, at 10 a. m.—house hold furniture; also, in the evening at 6 o'clock, the library of the late D. J. Cornell.

By the same and at same place, at 11 a. m.—furniture &c. saved from the wreck of steamboat Arrow.

BY THE SHERIFF

At the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12, m., one lot of ground in faubourg Franklin.

At the same time and place—a lot of ground and buildings thereon, in suburb Annunciation.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable journal that Colonel CHAS CUVELLIER, yielding to the publicly expressed wishes of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to become a candidate for mayor at the ensuing election.

n12 VOX POPULI.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. o30

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

n11 MANY VOTERS.

☞ *Messrs. Editors*—Please announce to your valuable paper that Lewis U. Clements, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities. o8

☞ MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Asa Aymar, Mr. John H. Hyde to Miss Harriet Bailey.

DIED—On Saturday evening Mr. John D. Kilmartin, of Boston, from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol; aged 23 years.

☞ The Boston papers will please copy the above.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Huntsmaster—400 bales cotton, 199 bbls rosin.

Boston—Per brig Sarah—320 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Per brig Mechanic—18 bbls sugar, 3 0 brls molasses.

New-York—Per ship Bayard—20 brls rum, 100 cases gin, 1 bbl cordial, 1 bbl porter, 1 bbl cordial, 3 bbls ale, 5 bbls porter, 5 bbls cordial, 3 bbls sour mash whiskey, 5 bbls cordial, 10 bbls rum, 60 brls rosin, 6 bags sand.

IMPORTS.

Bath, Me.—Per ship New England—60 bales hay and just pulpwood, to master.

Boston—Per ship Henry Clay—192 demijohns tartar, 1796 empty demijohns, 3 3 2 empty bottles, 48 hampers porter, 45 no brls ale, small Liverpool goods, toys, stone ware, hardware, cordials, gum and oil.

Wiscasset, Me.—Per schr Arps—Poacher—produce, empty casks, boots and shoes, to order.

Fredericksburg—Per barque Highlander—70 empty casks, lots of other miscellaneous, casks and sundry.

Boston—Per brig Juno—46 puncheons, 322 hogsheads, 100 barrels molasses, 10 empty sugar hogsheads, hardware, musical instruments, sundries, herrings, watches and sundry.

Providence—Per brig Agenoria—molasses, cotton bands and sundry.

Portland—Per brig Bordeaux—90 tons hay, 200 tons earth nuts, 1 4 P. Pitcher's and order.

Portland—Per schr Alciles—8 0 tons cum curb stone to J P Pitch upham.

Wiscasset—Per schr Orchan—40 000 feet lumber and 60,000 lath, to master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Smithland, from Vicksburg—[illegible] cotton, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bbl cordial, 1 bbl ale, 1 bbl porter, 1 bbl cordial, 1 bbl sour mash whiskey, 1 bbl cordial, 1 bbl rum, 1 bbl rosin