NEW-ORLEANS BEE

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

(SUNDAY PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, $12 — SUNDAY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY)

Each subscription to our Public Journals entitles

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1839.

COMMERCIAL COURT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Notice is hereby given to the public, and members of the bar that from the 6th day of November inst., this court will hold its sessions at the Merchants' Exchange, in the rooms of the second floor, fronting on Exchange Alley.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BANKS.

We despatch for the annexed letter of our New York correspondent, of the 23d ult. a careful perusal. It will open the eyes of the community in regard to the movements of the administration in respect to the banks of New York, and the power which the passage of the sub treasury bill would give to the executive over the liberties and happiness of the people. We have shown, heretofore, that the sub treasury bill contemplates a complete surrender of the great question of finance to the control and caprice of greedy politicians. The money market, with such a system, would be under the thumb of the president, and the whole resources of the people hoarded in his hands in a manner as to be wielded against their prosperity. The power of a U. S. Bank to do mischief greatly exaggerated by the administration, pales into insignificant in comparison with the enormous control over the finances of this Union, which this scheme would confer upon the Executive. It should be borne in mind too, that the interests of the Bank would be identical with the interests of the people, while those of the politicians are frequently adverse to the good of the community.

The Bank of New Haven is not the only state corporation towards which the government has pursued the unwarrantable course exposed by our correspondent. The resources of the Philadelphia banks have been used in the same manner, and if it cannot be not at fault, a large draft was made, last week upon the vaults of one of the banks of this city and other issues upon the same institution are expected within a few days. That the moneys thus abstracted from New Orleans are to be used to prop up the banks of New York, we have abundant reason to believe. It is the president's eye to rule in the banks of his native state until after the election, and no distress which his private interests may occasion to other communities will deter him from following it. It is stated that nearly a million and a quarter of specie has been transferred from St. Louis to New York within a short time, for that purpose. All this is strictly contrary to law, for the act of congress of 1836 declares, that it will warrants or orders transferring the public funds from one place to another for the purpose of accommodating the banks to which the transfer may be made, or to sustain their credit for any purpose whatever, except it be to facilitate the public disbursements, are prohibited and declared to be illegal."

Who can set bounds to the lengths to which the president would carry this species of usurpation, if congress should legalize his designs upon the purse of the people. As the case now stands, he "takes the responsibility" of setting the laws at naught in retaining the people's money in those quarters where he used to advance his unquenchable thirst for power.

It is not as clear as noonday, that the executive could put trade any corporation in the United States of unlimited control over the treasury was conferred upon him? And what man is willing to lay every state bank at the feet of the president? A monster would be thus created at Washington, against which it would be futile to contend. The abusers of some state banks would be cured into confidence and relent in accuracy to the wire pullers of the cabinet, crushed for their obstinacy, if they disobeyed the mandates of their masters. And, besides, the currency would be disturbed by all the first-rate political opinion which mark the career of opulent capitalists, as well as those mechanical which are peculiar to mercantile and banking operations. Gloomy as is the present aspect of our monetary affairs, it will be a sad revel-day in the winds compared with the desolation which marks the horrendous course, if this monstrous abomination is sanctioned by congress.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, October 23, 1839.

I advised you, at an early day, of the great able policy of the Van Buren party, respecting the New York banks. That policy, as I then suggested, was to sustain the banks of this city, at the sacrifice of other institutions, in other states, and to continue that support until the termination of the approaching elections. The correctness of these views is now demonstrated. It is known to you and the country, that Mr. Hoyt the collector of the port, with the approbation of the president, [illegible] the receipt of bank paper, or in any other manner that these institutions may deem expedient. This is a subsidiary movement, and this is the way in which the public funds, under the contemplated system, if once legalized, are to be transferred from bank to bank, as bribery and corruption may dictate.

But let me enlighten you further, as to the operation of this sub-treasury project, when it becomes the law of the land, if that hidden curse is in store for our country. I could enumerate several instances, going to show the corrupt use to which the people's money in these banking operations is applied, the effect of which must be ruinous to such monied institutions, as the administration may mark out for destruction either now or hereafter. One case I deem sufficient, and I take that one which has been made public, that the true explanation of which has not been given, although the *Globe* has attempted to gloss over the transaction.

You have seen, I presume, a paragraph stating that—"a subpœnas check in favor of the Manhattan bank of New-York for 13,000 dollars, was presented at one of our (*New Haven*) banks on Saturday and the specie demanded and promptly paid. Now for an explanation of this transaction, as a commentary upon the sub-treasury plan.

It is known, that several hundred thousand dollars have been used by the collector, as above stated. It is also known, that the government has a large amount of other public money unemployed in this city. Having these large sums in New York, why did the secretary of the treasury draw upon a New-Haven subtreasurer, whose money was in a bank, for the pitiful sum of 13,000 dollars, to pay treasury notes due here? The answer is self-evident. The draft was made for the double purpose of strengthening a pet in New-York and embarrassing a bank in New-Haven, from which the specie was drawn and immediately shipped to Europe.

I will give you, in a few words, the true state of the case. The secretary of the treasury having in New York not less but hundreds of thousands of notes make a draft to pay treasury notes, for 13,000 dollars in favor of the Manhattan bank, on the collector at New-Haven. The cashier of the Manhattan bank, apprehensive that it might be paid by New-York notes or a draft on New-York, transfers it to a money-broker who was collecting specie to ship to Europe; that broker receives in payment, the check of the collector, on a New-Haven bank, and refuses to take anything but the specie. The effect of the operation is, that the government balance on hand is not reduced in the city and the New-Haven bank instead of the New York, has to furnish this amount of specie, for the foreign market. The reason for this double operation, I have already explained. As a New-Yorker, I do not complain. But the principle; the system is outrageous. If such a thing as it is continued, derange all our monetary exchanges and embarrass our monied institutions and consequently the trading community.

There is no change in markets. Every thing is stationary. The pressure not diminished. Stocks a little lower. Domestic exchanges fluctuate greatly. Exchange on England is 10 per cent.

THE EXAMINER.

ELECTIONS

The last of the congressional elections for the 24th congress takes place this day in Mississippi. Two members are to be chosen. The candidates on the part of the whigs are Messrs. Binganman and Davis, on that of the locofocos, Messrs. Thompson and Brown. Besides a state legislature is to be elected, on whom will devolve the choice of a United States senator the candidates for this office are Messrs Pentiss (whig) and Walker (locofoco). The canvass for members of congress has been very animated, and the result, despite the bragging of the administrative press, may be considered extremely doubtful.

In Ohio, the state election of a state legislature commences this day and closes on Wednesday evening. The election is considered highly important both because a United States' senator from New York will most probably be chosen by the new legislature, and because the result of the contest will be favorably indicative of the political sentiments of Mr. Van Buren's native state. In the city unusual activity has prevailed among the whigs. In the country generally the canvass has been warm and violent. We shall look for the returns with no little anxiety.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The election to supply the vacancy in congress occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. F. H. Elmore, has resulted in the choice of Col. Sampson H. Butler. Butler 1512. Jamison, 1095. Caughman, 910; all anti treasury.

☞ At a recent meeting of the conservatives of New York, the Hon. Hugh S. Legaré addressed the assembly in a speech of great power. The New York *Gazette* describes it as full of the eloquence of truth of sound principle—and undeniable wisdom. The outpourings of a patriot heart conveyed in the classic language of a scholar and man of genius. Mr. Legaré is a statesman of rare and powerful intellect. He is less of the orator than the student, and is more familiar with the intense labors of the closet than the flashy declamation of the forum. But in purity of style, power of argument, force and felicity of illustration, and profundity of research, he is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any of the prominent men of the day. He was far superior in sterling vigor of mind to the Bentons, Wrights, Walkers, Niles, and other great guns of the administration, as is Daniel Webster to the merest sputter of a schoolboy froth and flamery.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Creole*, Capt. Dillingham, from Rotterdam, which arrived in our port Saturday last, brings us a few items of intelligence of a later date from the north of Europe and the East.

From Smyrna we have news to the 17th September. The capitulation of Marashout the fight of Don Carlos, had begun to produce their anticipated effect. All the Carlist fortresses on the north of Spain were capitulating, one after another. The Carlist bands were rapidly disperses, some for their homes, others to enter the service of the Queen. The Provinces appear to be loyally disposed. The inhabitants of Saragossa had authorized a deputation to Espartero, requesting him to come and rid the province of the bands, by which it is devastated. Espartero is at the head of 80,000 infantry and of 5,000 cavalry. Spain is at length fairly in the way of being restored to peace. The affairs of the East seem to advance but slowly, amid the discussions of European diplomacy. The Pacha of Egypt is gaining partisans rapidly. The defection of Hafiz Pacha, commander of the Turkish troops in Tauris if currently rumored. Ali Mehemed, Pacha of Konieh, was said to be on the point of going over to the Vice Roy with 20,000 men.

Intelligence from India has been received by the way of Egypt. The king of Lahore Runjeet Singh, died towards the last of June. His death will occasion some changes in the East. Its effect has already been felt. The army at the prince, which was marching with the English troops, dispersed immediately on the announcement of his decease. The English, whose troops are now in Kabul, in inconsiderable numbers, thus deserted by their allies, will find themselves in a very critical situation.

☞ By the arrival of the steam ship New York, Capt. *L. T. Wright*, from New York via Charleston, Havana, Key West and Pensacola, we have received our regular files of Havana papers, to the 25th ult. in which we find little of importance, save the commercial and ship news, which will be found under their proper heads.

NEW BOOKS.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to our attentive friends, Norman, Steel & Co., for copies of several fine and interesting publications. Mr. Simms' last novel *The Damsel of Darien*, is one which will be read with unmingled pleasure, by the lovers of spirited and highly wrought fiction. Mr. Simms is a writer of great fluency and fire, with uncommon vividness of fancy, capabilities of graphic description, and a stirring and animated style. He rarely excels in the deeper and more original delineations of character, or in the profound mastery of motive and sentiment. His productions abound in incident and invention; the story is always one of absorbing interest, well narrated, and the chain of events is ingeniously and faithfully connected. The "Damsel of Darien" is a fabulous application of his powers as a writer in a novel and attractive field.

Morton's Hope is a revival of an almost obsolete species of composition—biographical fiction. We have had time only to glance at these volumes. They are evidently the work of rare and excellent talent, and appear to be replete in striking veins of thought and sentiment, bold and original pictures of society and individuals, and episodical narrations that evince genius of no common order. We have seen them spoken of in terms of lavish encomium, by some of the ablest and most impartial of the northern reviewers.

Nat Darrell, or the Gypsey's Mother—When we inform the novel reader that this work is the production of the authoress of those delightful romances, the "Squire," "Agnes Serle" and the "Prince and Pedlar," we offer them sufficient inducement to take up these volumes with a very reasonable expectation of being gratified at their perusal. The characteristics of the writer are, unrivalled ingenuity in weaving the story, great care in developing and linking together its several parts, a delicate and discriminating facility in displaying the most touching traits of feminine excellence and a marked power of conferring noble quality on the personages that figure in her productions. Her novels are justly popular.

Nicholas, No. 18, stands not in need of a word of eulogy. The death of Snake, and the plots and counterplots of Ralph Nickleby, Squeers and Newman Noggs, together with the appealing touches of genius, give to this number even a deeper interest than that which pervades nearly every page of this exquisite fiction.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 24th says: we have a letter from Havana, dated early in October, which says—"With the last ten days four Guineamen have sailed for Africa under the American flag, last week three full cargoes of slaves arrived in American bottoms, under the Portuguese flag; but each vessel brought back an American captain. We trust the two vessels of war about to be despatched to the African coast by the navy department, will be speedily on their way, and that they will give a good account of the villains engaged in the nefarious business.

In New York,	7	500	$1,000,000
Boston,	1	50	50,000
Mobile,	6	450	1,000,000
Philadelphia,	2	53	1,000,000
Alton, Ill.	1	12	20,000
Newark, N. J.	2	9	30,000
New Orleans,	1	6	30,000
Norfolk,	1	5	10,000
Aiken, S. C.	1	10	100,000
York, Pa.	1	5	5,000
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West Boylston,	1	2	50,000
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OPINION ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—Mr Biddle never petitioned for a charter of the present United States bank; never intimated to the legislature that he wished for it, and many of his personal friends, up in the floor of the house of representatives, at Harrisburg, were astonished when there was brought up a bill including the charter of the present United States bank. It was a full minority and carried through upon the grounds of the advantages they have, so far as the bill called for the application of the means, been fully realized.

But we repeat, that not only did not Mr. Biddle apply for the charter of the United States bank, but to our knowledge, no other member or members of the old institution, asked for a charter.—*Phil. U. States Gazette.*

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☞ THE undersigned, as treasurer of this society, acknowledges the receipt of two hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, being the amount collected by the curtailer of the generous Canadians of Orleans, on "All Saints Day," in the Catholic Cemetery, No 2. [illegible]

☞ On the part of the Orphans, he sincerely thanks the liberal contrib of the Canadians, the committee of the Pantheon, and every individual of said distinguished company, for this renewed and united effort in behalf of this Orphan Institution. And now disinterested and anonymous the following fact may tell, as at the moment of writing, he is in a child of Spanish origin adopted by a Canadian of the Pantheon.

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☞ WANTED.—At the office of this paper, a smart young man, of about 14 or 15 years old, to fly sheets on the Negro press.

☞ The ship LONDON, captain Pitten, from Baltimore, is now discharging opposite the Upper cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

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n1 GEO. BEDFORD, 22 Bienville street.

☞ The packet ship COLUMBIANA, from Boston, is discharging cargo opposite Delord street, 2d municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. JOHN A MERRITT,

n31 53 Camp street.

☞ Consignees per ship MOZART, Welch, from Havre, are requested to receive their goods from the Levee, near the vegetable market.

n31 L WILLIAMSON, 140 Bourbon st.

☞ The Ship MANCHESTER, Hewit, master, from Turfe, is now discharging opposite Ursuline street, first municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,

n31 26 Bienville st

☞ PAUL PRY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Caldwell's Arcade—Saint Charles Theatre.

If you wish to make your fortune in REAL ESTATE or CASH, just drop in and purchase a ticket. n30

☞ The American ship UNICORN, A C Childs, master, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the upper end of Orleans press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

n30 S HEATH & Co, 98 Camp st

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

A very respectable audience welcomed the return of Messrs. Barrett and Barton to the boards of New Orleans, on Saturday evening last. They were greeted with many rounds of applause upon their entrée, the former as Gen. Damas, and the latter as Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's beautiful play—The Lady of Lyons. These gentlemen are decidedly and deservedly favorites with the New Orleans audience. They sustained their parts with their usual ability, and to the satisfaction of all present. Mrs. Stuart played Pauline very creditably indeed.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

We are happy to learn that the greater part of the French company have arrived, and that this establishment will be re-opened in the course of the week, for the season. We understand arrangements are in progress to secure an efficient substitute for *Boilly*, this lamented bass singer, who fell a victim to the yellow fever, in Attakapas.

The Lorgnette Book for November, is not the least interesting of this monthly repository of light and elegant literature. Theatre of the "Heart's Trial," by Mrs. K. F. Ellet, would alone stamp this number with the impress of sterling value. Its contents are varied by contributions from the pens of Pawes, Cushing, Richard Penn Smith, Ingraham, and others. It may be obtained at J. P. Curns, the agent, No. 13 Exchange Place.

The prospectus of the different papers in Mobile have agreed among themselves to abolish the practice of advertising by contract indiscriminately, and have adopted a graduated scale of prices, which will secure to advertisers advantages corresponding with the extent of their business. The following are the rates of advertising they have determined to establish.

Professional or business cards, of two to five lines, without change, per annum,	$25.00
Any standing advertisement, that requires no alterations, for one square, per year,	$40.00
Each additional square,	$20.00

TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

All other advertisements to be charged at $1 for 1st time, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. To be continued, if not limited, or previously ordered out, for sixty days.

The following rates of discount to be made from the face of advertisements, when paid, viz.

1st	while bills for advertising amt to $50 dis. of	10	pr ct
2d		100	20—
3d		150	30—
4th		200	40—
5th		250	50—
6th	On legal advertisements, no discount will be made.		

☞ The right to the above abatement to be considered, should the account not be promptly settled.

This agreement to date from and take effect on the 1st November, the parties, binding themselves to each other, scrupulously to observe its regulations.

All existing contracts for yearly advertising to be completed as per agreement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—

As our papers contain the names of many candidates for the office of mayor, it may be proper to remind those gentlemen, that there are certain qualifications *require* by law for the mayor of New Orleans to possess, before the party elected can enter upon the office.

1st. He must be a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New Orleans four years preceding the election.

2d. He must possess real estate in his own right to the amount of $3,000, and have held the same during the last year.

3d. He must be 30 years of age.

4th. He must be the *head of a family.*

The first three qualifications are so distinctly stated that they require no comment.

The fourth has received various interpretations. In the case of Mr. Prieur, it was said that he was not married, but he was the *eldest* son; that his father was dead, and he residing with his surviving parents and other relatives his juniors, he was considered to be the head of a family, in the true intent and meaning of the law.

As our courts have not by any decision explained the true meaning of the term, our citizens are left to draw their own inferences. It is, however, proper to state, that many have considered the interpretation given to it in the case of Mr. Prieur, as strained, and all agreed that the interpretation had gone as far as it will be done, with anything like a decent respect for the laws. NEW ORLEANS

UNPRECEDENTED RESTRICTION OF PROPERTY BY STATES.—These laws been in this country, during the whole of October, no less than twenty-four fires that we have account of, and the following is a list of them.

Fires in the United States since the first instant.

In New York,	Fires. 7	Buildings. 50	Loss $1,000,000
Mobile,	6	450	1,000,000
Philadelphia,	2	53	1,000,000
Alton, Ill.	1	12	20,000
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☞ The ship ARCHITECT, captain Gray, from Baltimore, is now discharging at the foot of St. Mary's market for the second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

n1 GEO. BEDFORD, 22 Bienville street.

☞ The packet ship COLUMBIANA, from Boston, is discharging cargo opposite Delord street, 2d municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. JOHN A MERRITT,

n31 53 Camp street.

☞ Consignees per ship MOZART, Welch, from Havre, are requested to receive their goods from the Levee, near the vegetable market.

n31 L WILLIAMSON, 140 Bourbon st.

☞ The Ship MANCHESTER, Hewit, master, from Turfe, is now discharging opposite Ursuline street, first municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co,

n31 26 Bienville st

☞ PAUL PRY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Caldwell's Arcade—Saint Charles Theatre.

If you wish to make your fortune in REAL ESTATE or CASH, just drop in and purchase a ticket. n30

☞ The American ship UNICORN, A C Childs, master, from Liverpool, is discharging opposite the upper end of Orleans press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

n30 S HEATH & Co, 98 Camp st

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

NOVEMBER 1.

Mobile—Per schr Swan—468 bbls flour, 24 do pork, 4 bbls sugar, and lots rope, 6 bbls tobacco, 9 do cement, 10 do whiskey and lard.

Galveston—Per steam packet Columbia—for cotton, sugar, flour, butter, molasses, candles, raisins, lemons, cards corn, brandy and mules.

NOVEMBER 2.

Sagua—Per ship Chatham Anderson—1187 bags cotton, 438 hds sugar, 121 bbls do.

Kingston—Per brig Gannicliff—11 hbds molasses, 600 bbls flour, 2 do do pork, 100 bbls potatoes, 10 do beans, 75 do do, 400 sks corn, 6 do bean pots, 10 doz brooms.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—lots brand, sugar, bacon, 6 qr. boxes tart rice, beans, cheese and mules.

Galveston—Per steamboat Gerrian—14 sks corn, and sundries.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Merrimack—59 crates earthenware, 184 sks coffee (foreign mdse.)

IMPORTS.

NOVEMBER 1.

Liverpool—Per ship New Hampshire—2000 sacks salt, lots hardware, earthenware, dry goods and mdse.

NOVEMBER 2.

New York—Per ship Queen Victoria—pavig stone and salt mdse.

Bordeaux—Per ship Creole—wine, cordials, liquors, medicines and assorted mdse.

Rio Janeiro—Per brig Corinthian—930 sks coffee, to A Fisk.

Galveston—Per schr Currency—small lot mdse. (return cargo) and a small trunk specie, to C Carslake or order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Robt Morris, from Alexandria—160 bales cotton M White & co; 21 M Berry & Ford; 6 Fulton, Bullock & Co; 2 Bryan & co; 17 Ladeuse & co; 25 Kirkpatrick, Byrne & co; 129 Hooks, Watt & co; 5 Smith & Voorhees; 25 M D Cooper & co; 30 W Flower; 18 Dubose & Richardson; 30 J W Leverich & co; 20 Wright & co; 20 Kennedy & co; 38 Lambeth & Thompson; 19 A Hardy; 30 J H Leverich & co; 44 F De Lizardi & co; 16 Jas Arnoy; 46 Adams & Whitall; 40 Fogg & Ford; 1 order; 15 A Park & co; 46 Barry & co; 31 Jourdain & Bank; 19 L Le Carpentier; 26 hhds sugar 1 Fisher & co; 1 order; 1 order; 1 order