NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice eternal."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15 1839.

The insensibility of the public to the dangers which threaten liberty, in the adoption of the sub treasury scheme, is one of the fearful signs of the times. The subject, as a financial measure, has been discussed by the press with great warmth and ability. Its pernicious effects upon the mercantile interests, and those employments which rest upon a sound credit and stable currency, have been fully pointed out; but whilst these aspects of the scheme have been kept before the eyes of the people, comparatively little has been urged against the measure in its bearings upon the liberties of the country. The time was when a proposition so startling, as the surrender of the national treasure into the hands which hold the national sword, would have produced a thrill "like a fire-bell in the night," filling the hearer with fear and trembling. Now, whilst a great sensation is produced by a shock in the money market, or a fall in the price of cotton, the most flagrant abuses of official trusts, and the bold assumptions of unconstitutional power, are regarded with shameful indifference. It is only in their effects upon the pecuniary concerns of the nation that executive usurpations are scrutinized and discussed—if they do not excite apprehension of a decline in cotton, or a reverse in the tobacco trade, they elicit little or no alarm, however much they savor of absolutism.—The constitution, the great charter of our liberties, no longer rallies to it support the warm hearts and strong arms of the people. Self interest prevails over the love of country, and patriotism is becoming fast an unmeaning and obsolete term.

I regard to this very sub treasury, which is now the chief aim of the government to fasten upon the country, there never has been any question of policy before the people which has met with such universal condemnation *from all parties*, for its "awful squinting at monopoly." Before it became a hard nig of the administration, the "Globe," "Enquirer," and other leading locofoco papers, proclaimed it to be *dangerous to liberty*; whilst the prominent politicians of the Van Buren school, vied with each other in the vehemence of their opposition to it, *on the same score*. But what a change! Not a whisper against its dangerous tendency is now heard, or if it was recognized in his inaugural, that he should be invested with the "power of purse," in addition to that of the sword, seems never to have the sentiments of his partizans, and now as it shows *now* in extolling the sub treasury as those who most bitterly denounced it. The politicians who are moving heaven and earth to carry this measure through congress, were as well informed upon the subject in 1831, as they are now. Its bearing upon free trade have not changed since then. It was a dangerous and despotic scheme in 1831, it is so yet. The constitution has not been changed since then, in whatever was "*disorganizing, revolutionary and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government*" in that year, is so in 1839. It may therefore be safely said, that the adoption of the sub treasury has been considered by all parties as the consummation of executive ambition—the triumph of prerogative over constitutional law. The whig party so thought in 1834—they think so and *say* so now.

Taking it for granted that the administration party were sincere in their condemnation of the sub treasury in 1834, what does the attempt to force it upon the people now, argue? Is it not proof positive that the government has been entrusted to most dangerous hands! Does it not demonstrate, beyond doubt, that our rulers are determined to accomplish their purposes at the expense of public liberty? So clearly are these courtiers deductible from a retrospect of the past history of the sub treasury, that we confidently believe that a little reflection upon the part of the people would awaken them to the terrible abyss which yawns before them. The administration has taken advantage of the great pecuniary distress which ever where prevails to press their measure through the national legislature. They suppose that people, panting for relief from the troubles which government have brought upon them will be ready to embrace any proposition, however desperate, as an expedient against pressing wants—They know that private embarrassments deaden the sensibilities to social injuries, and hope to rivet the chains of despotism before the people recover from their torpor upon public affairs, occasioned by the universal prevalence of individual distress. The people are to be tortured into a surrender of their dearest rights.

☞ We recommend Mr. Combe's Lectures on Phrenology to all who are interested in metaphysical researches. Not only do they constitute an admirable compendium of the science, for the use of students, but they bear so evidently the impress of a philosophical, thoughtful and inquiring intellect, as to render them exceedingly valuable to the lovers of pure reason and close and cogent investigation of abstruse subjects. Mr. Combe, more than any other physiologist living, has contributed to the rapid progress of the science, its complete development, and its triumphant vindication from the moral and religious obliquities with which it has been in most instances superficially and in some, recklessly, assailed. Through his indefatigable labors and untiring zeal in the cause of sound physiological doctrine, fortified and sustained by uncommon mental vigor, and a severe and searching spirit of analysis, phrenology has been elevated to that dignified position in intellectual pursuits to which the intrinsic importance of its object eminently entitles it. He has proved that the doctrine is intimately and inseparably connected with the moral and mental information of the human race, that its great fundamental principles are founded in the observation of nature, that it is the safe and unerring guide of the metaphysician in his inquiry into the structure of intellect, and of the philanthropist in his benevolent efforts to improve the condition of mankind; that it is in strict accordance with the holy truths of religion, and the most approved systems of ethics; that truth is its basis, and that if rightly applied it will become a source of inestimable benefit to the world.

It is a curious and not uninstructive fact, that Mr Combe was once an opponent of phrenology. Educated in the hypothetical philosophy of the school of Scottish metaphysicians, he had been wedded to the theories of Dugald Stewart, Reed and Brown, until he witnessed Spurzheim's dissection of the brain, and listened to the masterly exposition of the legitimate inferences from those dissections, from the lips of the lamented professor. This aroused the curiosity of a mind naturally disposed to scrutinize abstract topics. He studied phrenology and became convinced.

Mr. Combe is not a great man. He has not the impetuous ardor and enthusiasm that distinguished Spurzheim, nor the mighty faculty of philosophical investigation that characterized Gall. He is a careful and steady observer of nature—an able and profound logician, an unwearied seeker after truth, a most candid and fearless defender of his principles. No one can read him without feeling at once respect for the doctrines which he classifies, and for the individual who explains them. His lectures are admirable specimens of human and perspicuous reasoning, couched in simple but persuasive language and enriched with a copious variety of illustration and anecdote.

☞ THE U S BANK and Howland & Aspinwall have settled their difficulty, by the latter depositing the amount due the former, with the New York Life & Trust Company.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

A new paper with this title is about to be published in the metropolis. We trust it may succeed. The *National Intelligencer* requires a spirited coadjutor in the cause of reform and good government against the unscrupulous hireling that controls the *Globe*. Messrs. Butler & Waterson are the gentlemen who propose to issue the Whig. They are ready and able writers, and will doubtless receive the support of the opposition well in that city as in others.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.

We learn with great pleasure that the epidemic which has so long afflicted Augusta, has at length disappeared. Two successive frosts had occurred within the two days preceding the ninth, the period of health had ceased to prevail new cases or deaths.

☞ Contractors will find in our columns an advertisement for proposals to supply the United States troops with provisions, which merits their attention.

MEXICAN GULF RAIL ROAD.

It will be perceived on reference to the advertisement in our columns, that the Mexican Gulf railroad has been completed as far as Versailles, about six miles from town, and that the locomotive runs every day at regular hours from the depot in Good Children street to Versailles, stopping at the U. S. Barracks. The railroad, we understand, is making rapid progress and will soon extend to the heart of a rich and fertile sugar growing section of the country. Planters will then have a ready means of transporting their produce to town at a small cost. It is the intention of the company to carry their operations as far as Lake Pontchartrain. Of the great and obvious advantages of this contemplated scheme we shall speak at length hereafter.

HAVANA.

We have received our files of Havana papers to the 6th instant, inclusive. They are barren of interest. The commercial news will be found under its proper head.

We beg leave to assure the editor of the Courier that time from no want of good feeling or courtesy towards him, that his request of last evening has not been complied with on our part.

THE STEAM SHIP NATCHEZ.

Thousands of spectators thronged the levee last evening, to witness the departure of this fine vessel on her first trip for Havana.

She left the wharf in fine style, at 5 o'clock, having on board many of our fellow citizens, who, no doubt will fare well in charge of captain Switler. Success to her, and may the *Habaneros* receive her as she deserves.

☞ By the arrival of steamboat Reima, last evening, from St. Louis, we are informed of the total loss of the steamer Havana, and cargo, on her passage from Quincy for New Orleans, with a cargo of flour, corn, &c. at Island No. 21.

Specie.—The barque San Andres a Neptuno, arrived last night, from Havana, brings 183 ounces of gold bullion, and the brig Escalus, from the same port, brings 650 doubloons, consigned to sundry merchants.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

We are indebted to the politeness of the editors of the *Picayune* for a copy of the Natchez *Free Trader* of the 11th instant, which contains further returns of the late elections. We subjoin them, though but little that is definite, can be gathered from them. The *Free Trader* does not offer any opinion as to the result.

ELECTION RETURNS.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

Democrats		Whigs.	
Brown,	182	Bingaman,	564
Thompson,	177	Davis,	560
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	194	Turner,	571

☞ J. Lucas A. Vent and Wm. A. Norris (whigs) elected representatives in the legislature.

COPIAH COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	595	Bingaman,	540
Thompson,	545	Davis,	474
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	517	Turner,	525

☞ Seth Granberry, (democrat,) elected state senator; L. W. Ellis, (democrat,) David Shoemaker and Wm. Graves, (whigs,) representatives to the legislature.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Brown,	523	Bingaman,	91
Thompson,	509	Davis,	61
M'Nutt,	510	Turner,	91

☞ A. Smith, (democrat,) elected state senator; Arthur Fox and T. Y. Grimsted, (democrats) representatives to the legislature.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Brown,	214	Bingaman,	182
Thompson,	214	Davis,	175
M'Nutt,	197	Turner,	179

☞ James H. Jones, (democrat,) elected representative in the legislature; Philip O. Hughes, (democrat,) elected state senator, for the district composed of the counties of Franklin and Jefferson.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Brown,	574	Bingaman,	347
Thompson,	575	Davis,	337
M'Nutt,	260	Turner,	364

☞ Gustavus H. Wilcox and T. L. Dubyns (whigs) elected representatives to the legislature.

WARREN COUNTY.

Two precincts not heard from.

Brown,	291	Bingaman,	825
Thompson,	387	Davis,	826
M'Nutt,	433	Turner,	794

☞ W. S. Bedley and Thos. Anderson, (whigs,) elected, from the city of Vicksburg, representatives to the legislature.

To these we can add Adams county, which gives 250 majority to the whig candidate for governor; Hinds, which gives over 300 whig majority, and Jackson, about 200 locofoco majority. With these imperfect returns, scarcely comprising one-eighth of the counties, we are at a loss to conceive with what reason the locofoco organ in this city, claims legislature, governor, congressmen and all. It is, however, but a common sample of the boastful arrogance of that print. It is impossible so far to determine which party has triumphed.

Since the above was in type, we have received the *Free Trader*, of the 12th instant, from which we extract the following:—

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

Brown,	525	Bingaman,	510
Thompson,	542	Davis,	537
M'Nutt,	521	Turner,	543

☞ B. G. Humphreys, (whig,) elected state senator; Thomas B. Magruder, (whig,) and Isiah Watson, (democrat,) representatives to the legislature.

RANKIN COUNTY.

Brown,	357	Bingaman,	360
Thompson,	341	Davis,	819
M'Nutt,	376	Turner,	337

☞ Daniel Fore and J. M. Dickey (democrats,) elected representatives to the legislature.

HINDS COUNTY.

Brown,	804	Bingaman,	1044
Thompson,	820	Davis,	1000
M'Nutt,	854	Turner,	1132

☞ Upton Miller (democrat,) elected to the state senate; James J. Allen, James B. Robinson, Tice L. Woodward (whigs) and John Jenkins (democrat) elected representatives to the legislature.

AMITE COUNTY.

Brown,	344	Bingaman,	451
Thompson,	333	Davis,	447
M'Nutt,	328	Turner,	455

☞ John Wall, elected state senator; James J. Caves and Solomon Weatherby, representatives to the legislature. All whigs.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Brown,	329	Bingaman,	615
Thompson,	349	Davis,	537
M'Nutt,	356	Turner,	539

☞ John Ker, elected to the state senate; Fleming Wood, Simon Murchison, and John C. Inge, Representatives to the legislature. All whigs.

☞ The following we extract from the Vicksburg Whig of the 13th inst., received last evening:

CARROLL COUNTY.

Congress.

Brown,	532	Bingaman,	520
Thompson,	532	Davis,	519
Governor.			
McNutt,	545	Turner,	514
State Senate.			
Marsh,	428	Lefore,	514

HOLMES COUNTY.

Congress.			
Thompson,	175	Bingaman,	519
Brown,	437	Davis,	502
Governor.			
McNutt,	444	Turner,	526

YAZOO COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	426	Bingaman,	549
Thompson,	436	Davis,	519
Governor.			
McNutt,	429	Turner,	591
State Senate.			
Campbell,	479	Grayson,	450
House of Representatives.			
Sharp,	48	Burrus,	601
Dilley,	298	Davis,	461

COVINGTON COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	241	Bingaman,	103
Thompson,	237	Davis,	099
Governor.			
McNutt,	231	Turner,	109

MADISON COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	436	Bingaman,	661
Thompson,	417	Davis,	627
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	437	Turner,	669
State Senator.			
Fuller,	436	Philips,	547
Calhoun,	19	Bailey,	461
House of Representatives.			
McCauly,	412	Dearing,	661
Henry,	372	Offutt,	650

SIMPSON COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	379	Bingaman,	149
Thompson,	273	Davis,	149
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	263	Turner,	151

BOLIVAR COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	41	Bingaman,	47
Thompson,	41	Davis,	47
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	44	Turner,	44
State Senate.			
Labauve,	35	Ker,	47

WILKINSON COUNTY.

Congress.			
Brown,	332	Bingaman,	161
Thompson,	328	Davis,	157
Governor.			
M'Nutt,	334	Turner,	159

LATEST FROM MATAMORAS.

Captain Pennoll, of the schooner Byron, in five days from Matamoras, reports that a little before he left, a regiment of Mexican troops had arrived from Matamoras to attack the town of Mier, which was understood to be in the hands of the Texians. This move of the government troops will probably hasten a engagement between them and the federal forces on the Rio del Norte. The commercial superiority will enable the federal leader to cut off the whole regiment whose absence from Matamoras must weaken the defence of that place. The schooners Eglantine and Caroline were up at Matamoras for New Orleans and as soon as they arrive, they will immediately hurry to possession of important news from that part of Mexico.

The Byron brought $32,000 in specie and 46 mules.—*Courier, of last evening.*

FROM TENERIFFE.—Capt. Pittman, of the brig Trieve, of Baltimore, arrived in Hampton Roads, reports, as we learn from the Norfolk papers, that when he left the island there was great rejoicing, bonfires and illuminations, on account of intelligence from Spain. He did not learn the nature of the news, but it was no doubt the dispatch of Don Carlos from Spain, and the prospect of a speedy termination of the civil dissensions.

Capt. P. states that the brig Two Friends, Captain Durkee, from New Orleans, and formerly the Gilbert, of Baltimore, was seized at Santa Cruz by the U. S. consul and the Spanish authorities, on suspicion of being a slaver.—*Balt. Am.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the editors of the Louisianian.

Your reply to my communication amounts to this—that the banks shew less indulgence to the debtor who owes a small amount, than to the one who is largely indebted.

I am aware that this argument is constantly used by certain persons; but it is a basty to assert a proposition than defend it. I have taken no small pains for the last few years to discover if the banks acted as you intimate, and the result of my enquiry has been such as to convince me that the banks are not more indulgent under similar circumstances to the large than to the small debtor.

I dare you to shew a case of any bank in the city of New Orleans refusing the same terms to the debtor owing say $500 or $1,000, that she has granted to the debtor owing $50,000 or $100,000.

In every case where time has been granted to the large debtor, it has been upon the presentation of some security, and the banks have always been ready to grant delay to any debtor, when any thing like security has been offered, without any regard to the amount of the debt.

But, take it for granted that the banks have pursued with the utmost rigor those owing small debts, and thereby caused to these individuals loss, suffering and distress—what would be the consequences, if men owing by hundreds more, connected with so many others in business, and giving employment to so many individuals, should be pushed by the banks?

Would not the distress, poverty and loss be greater? The whole system of credit has, beyond all doubt, been based too far, but the cure for the evils produced by this over-extension, must not be administered too suddenly, or in too large doses, or the remedy, instead of healing, will be found to be a SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

☞ The following is a fair sample of the consistency of the administration party with regard to the sub treasury. Prosper M. Wetmore, whose name is mentioned, is a very prominent and talented Van Buren partizan in New York:

P. M. Wetmore, in 1837.

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the proposed sub treasury system will inevitably transfer the power of the executive to disturb the balance of the constitution, and endanger the liberties of the republic.

P. M. Wetmore, in 1839.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the wise, the patriotic, the inestimably useful proposition of the general government for the deposit of the national treasury, the chief and essential principle of which is the proposed specie clause.

The Georgia Journal says: "The trial of Henry Jones, who, it will be recollected, was demanded by the governor of the state from South Carolina, and who was supposed to be engaged in the murder of a few pedlar, named Elias Isaacs, who was murdered and concealed in a hollow log, near Clinton, last November, came on at Jones' superior court last week. After an investigation of three days, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court.—The evidence was entirely circumstantial, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary for and during the term of his natural life."

The Alexandria Gazette says—"The new public buildings in Washington will be splendid edifices, and will add very much to the appearance of the metropolis. The treasury office, the patent office, and the post office, (the last to be built of white marble,) will meet the eye of the stranger on his first entrance Washington. The old buildings now occupied by the state, war, and navy departments, must come down anon, and be replaced by other structures."

The following communication appeared in the Louisianian of Wednesday morning. The case which it purports to explain has created a great deal of unnecessary discussion in various parts of the United States, in which several of our most esteemed citizens have been assailed in no measured terms. We have transferred it to our columns at the suggestion of several gentlemen who are not in the least implicated in the affair, as giving a lucid explanation of transactions which seem to have acquired their great importance from the proneness of the human mind to exaggerate every thing in which woman or a mystery is involved.

COMMUNICATION.

I have perceived by various new papers which have come to hand from the north, that the various romances connected with the late Daniel Clark, his property, his will, and the supposed rights of his putative child, are again revived. The persons most deeply interested in these matters have hoped to give dignity to Falsehood, by connecting the whole affair with the name and fame of General *Gaines*, of the United States army. My object in the present notice is not to discuss the merits of the controversy growing out of these various questions, but to arrest the reckless spirit and slanderous imputations which are attempted to be cast upon the fair fame of one of our most respectable, modest, worthy and aged citizens—Mr. *Richard Relf*. Why are these marvellous and unrevolted tales now reiterated throughout the United States, under "Sorts of imposing titles—"VAST ESTATE,"—"WONDEROUS TALE," &c. &c.? I do most earnestly protest against the practice of editors inserting such articles in their papers, while the affair is undergoing judicial investigation. All that has been said on this subject must be liable to the suspicion of being the offspring of fancy—at best they are but exparte statements, garbled extracts, calculated to mislead and deceive. In 1835 many such publications appeared in one of the New-York papers, the editor of which subsequently became ashamed of them, and acknowledged the impropriety of making them in reference to a matter about to undergo a judicial investigation in Louisiana.

A statement was made by Mr. Relf's counsel, who then happened to be in New York, in which it was said that he had in his possession evidence of the highest legal nature, sufficient to satisfy any intelligent man of the idle and unfounded nature of Mrs Whitney's, (now Mrs. Gaines) claims, and of the fidelity of Mr. R's conduct.—That on his return to Louisiana he would bring the case to issue and trial. I have enquired into the result of this statement and find that Lucius C. Duncan, esq., the counsel referred to, did urge the other party to a full and fair investigation of the *merits* of the rights of the parties—and their several pretensions. A *mass of testimony* had been taken. No technical objections were urged to its admission in behalf of Mr. R. They were defied to make out their case or the facts they were called to make out their case or the facts they were called to prove. They failed to do so, and the plaintiffs themselves, they would be entitled to but little sympathy or public respect. For if it be true that Mrs. Gaines is the *legitimate* child of the late Daniel Clark, then it will scarcely be said that her mother was not his lawful wife? If this be true, then with or without a subsequent will by Clark, his wife (!!!) would be entitled to one half of his property, after the payment of his just debts. Did she ever pretend to have any claims against his estate, or any interest in it as his widow? No—never! Does Mrs. G. now claim any thing for this lady who has suffered so much, and is now living? No! But the whole of the estate, without deduction for his debts, are claimed. One would at least suppose that she would be willing to share with her who has shared in the late her sister? But no! not one word of either mother or sister! Blind as we are, it is not right of us the glittering exclusive prospects of self.

It is stated in one paper that the estates of Daniel Clark are estimated at twelve millions of dollars, and that Chew and Relf took immediate possession of those estates at the death of Mr. Clark, and have sold and managed them ever since *without accounting to any one*. This leaving it to be inferred, if not directly charged, that these estimable gentlemen have converted this estate to their own use, and are now in possession of the same. What a slanderous and unjust imputation this is known to be by every individual in New Orleans. Both of these gentlemen came to this city more than forty years ago. Both members of large and most estimable families who do credit alike to themselves and their fathers. Both have grown up together past the meridian of life. Both have proved their fidelity to each other by their daily labors. Both have held and yet hold high public and confidential trusts. (which neither of them were ever suspected of having abused to the amount of a fraction of a farthing.) Both of them are now poor men as far as *property* is concerned, and have always been so—but *not* in all that constitutes an honest man, as both have now advanced far down the western horizon of life. It is highly probable that this is all that either of them will leave to their families! as they are now both but cashiers of banks—making their living by constant industry.

These remarks would be quite unnecessary in this community, where the gentlemen are known. Mr. Relf, on whose health the vials of bitter gall seem to be constantly directed, is one of the most unassuming, unpretending, worthy men in this community—and has not only received unalloyed marks of public respect at all times, but the confidence which his high character has inspired those who know him—has induced them to nominate him as the tutor and guardian of their children, after their mother's death, and within the last year, one of the most wealthy gentlemen in this state, the late Alexander Milne, constituted, in connection with his friend, colonel George W. Morgan, as the executor of his will, giving them highly important charges to execute. Such is the general confidence, and such it will ever be among those who know him. It never has and never will be abused—He is now near three score years and ten, and although he has not the penalty of wealth or titles to accuse him from slander's venomous tongue, yet he has a shield—the consciousness of a life spent in virtue, through which hatred and malice can never send their poisoned arrows. The friends and counsellors of general G would do well to advise him to prosecute his enquiries and pretensions with all possible zeal—that no *fact* should be left behind calculated to sustain his aspirations—gather up all the evidence on the subject—bring it into the courts of justice, and there receive his rights! But if he would not have all end in disgust, he would do well to confine himself to the tribunals to which his lady long since appealed. A. B.

☞ *Messrs. Editors:*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Lewis U. Gaines, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the first, 3d and 4th municipalities. 6d

From the N. Y. American.

M. ALEXANDRE—This remarkable ventriloquist will make his appearance at the Park theatre on Monday next.

We do not remember whether allusion has heretofore been made in our columns to the history, acquirements, and character of M. Alexandre, and we therefore snatch a moment to speak of him.

M. Alexandre is a gentleman of education, and very considerable literary attainments, whose rare talent of ventriloquism has, in spite of position and circumstances, as it were, forced him on the stage.

The exhibition occasionally made by him of his powers among his friends, rendered them strenuous in insisting that he should turn to the account of his family so rare a gift, and he was thus induced, almost against his will, to exhibit in public. He has done so to the infinite delight of the European public, and without in any degree impairing his personal respectability.

M. Alexandre speaks English fluently, and in his performances holds dialogues in both languages. He can, indeed, talk for any number of people at once; and it was in reference to this wonderful faculty, which he displayed to Walter Scott while on a visit to him at Abbotsford, that the Scottish bard and sheriff wrote these amusing lines.

To Monsieur Alexandre.

Of yore in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two wizards under one hood;
What should folks say to you, who have faces in such plenty,
That from inside one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Sir, forth, arch deceiver! and tell us, in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly? in age or in youth?
Man, woman, or child? or a dog, or a mouse?
Or are you at once such living thing in the house?
Such living thing did I ask? such dead implement too?
Work shop in your person—saw, chisel, and screw?
Above all, are you one in the singular? I know
You must be, at the least, *Alexandre & Co.*
Why! there was Corporal Trim—he was a mob—
And that I, as the sheriff, must take up the job,
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the riot act, and bid you disperse!

WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, 23d April.

M. Alexandre has long been engaged in another plan, to which is thus referred to by the Courier:

M. Alexandre, some years ago, conceived the plan of an exchange between all the governments and libraries of the world, of duplicate publications, medals, &c. &c. with a view to the further dissemination of copies of rare and valuable works on science and history, and in the arts, of which many thousands are now, or rather we should say were, lying in a useless state in the libraries and archives of the different governments of Europe. M. Alexandre having submitted his plan to the different crowned heads of the continent, and received their cordial approbation and support of it, petitioned the chamber of deputies of France on the subject in 1837, where it met with a prompt and efficient support. He then proceeded to England, and there too, received from the Queen, her ministers, and parliament, the countenance which his great plan for the benefit of science throughout the world, so richly merits. In short, the whole scientific world appears to have vied in exhibiting their grateful consideration of the zeal and industry which had prompted and executed so valuable a project for the cause of letters and civilization; & M. Alexandre has in their voluntary and grateful testimonials, a collection of the rarest and most flattering *autograph* letters from the most distinguished personages of the age, that has ever been made.

During M. Alexandre's professional tours, and in their voluntary and grateful testimonials, a collection of letters and civilization; & M. Alexandre has in their voluntary and grateful testimonials, a collection of the rarest and most flattering *autograph* letters from the most distinguished personages of the age, that has ever been made.

During M. Alexandre's professional tours, and in the intervals of his great project, he conceived and executed a new and beautiful art, which is entirely unique in its character, and which, to the connoisseur in drawing, is of inappreciable value. This was no less than the embodying in one collection, original drawings from the pencil of every artist in Europe of any reputation. The idea of thus forming a collection embraces the drawings of most of the crowned heads of the continent, and of the distinguished artists and many of the nobility of England, the reader will be able to form an estimate of the value in which M. Alexandre's services have been held. With a view of preserving and disseminating this rare collection, a work has been published under the superintendence of M. Alexandre, in which all these sketches and the autographs of the distinguished characters of Europe have been lithographed. It is the intention of M. Alexandre, with this city, to procure, if possible, drawings and sketches from our artists, which, on his return to France, will in like manner be lithographed, and present a noble specimen of the state of the art in the United States. In this laudable design we are quite sure our artists, generally, will be most happy to aid him, actuated by the same national feeling which prompted Wilkie, Chalon, Pickergill, Copely, Fielding, Ward, Allan, Landseer, and a host of other English painters, and thousands on the continent, to aid in forming the collection already published under the title of the "*Album Cosmopolite*."

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce in our 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.

VOX POPULI.

Messrs. Editors:

☞ You are authorized 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.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, 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. e30

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 15.

We notice little or no alteration in the general market since our full report of Wednesday last.

COTTON.—Since receipt of the news by the Great Western, we have received no further *autograph* letters from Boston, is now discharging opposite part No 20, 2d municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods

n15 GEO GREEN & BRO. 26 Camp st

☞ The steamer AUGUSTA, A. Gates, master, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave this day for Vicksburg, and all intermediate landings, at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SMITH & VOORHEES,

n15 35 Camp st.

☞ Ship NARRAGANSETT, capt. Sampson from Boston, is discharging opposite post No. 16, second municipality. Consignees will please to attend to the receipt of their goods. GEO GREEN & BRO.

n15 26 Camp st

☞ Passengers going out in the steam ship NATCHEZ, will please call on board, or at the subscriber's office, and settle their passage previous to her day of sailing. Also, to get their passport from the Spanish consul VAN WICK ALLEN,

n12 35 Camp st.

FAUL 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. e30

Exchange Banking Co. of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Canal sts
November 14, 1839.

THE stockholders are hereby notified that an election for nine directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on Monday, 2d December next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. by order of the board. R BRENAN,

n15 Cashier.

☞ A LADY, speaking French, English and Spanish, and capable of teaching these languages grammatically, desires a situation as an instructress in a respectable family. She likewise teaches drawing, painting, geography, history, arithmetic and music. Any person will find the best recommendations. Apply at No. 21 Conti street, between Chartres and Layfayette streets n15-4t

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE—Whereas, the system of puffing has become so general, that merchants, tradesmen, and others, frequently resort to puffing, in order to engage the public attention to their various notices of business; therefore, the public is respectfully notified, that although this custom is pretty general, yet that *peculiar* lucky establishment, the PAUL PRY OFFICE, in the St. Charles Arcade, is selling Caldwell's lottery tickets at a rapid rate, without the aid of a puff, and it is astonishing the quantity of money that is thus realized by conducting strangers to the office—for the first question asked on entering the city, is sure to be "Where is the Paul Pry Lottery Office?" n15

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the U. S. Troops at New Orleans and the New Barracks below the city, with fresh beef for twelve months, commencing on the 1st December, 1839, and ending on the 30th November, 1840, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st December, 1839, at 12 o'clock, P. M., when they will be opened.

The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal portion of each, necks and shanks to be excluded.

The days of issue, the probable quantity of beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at No. 16 Toulouse street. JOHN B. GRAYSON,

Capt. and C. S. &c.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14th, 1839. n15-1d

☞ LOUIS MUM, No. 81 Chartres street, informs his friends and the public that he has returned from the north with a splendid assortment of jewelry, plated ware and fancy articles, and is now ready to wait upon them. The assortment consists of clocks and flower pots, gold and silver patent lever watches, do duplex, anchor, escapement, and lepine do; silver spoons and forks, gold and silver thimbles, gold chains, diamond rings and breast pins; the newest style earing and breast pins; gold and silver thimbles, gold, silver, tortoise-shell and steel spectacles; gold and jet necklaces with St. Esprit and crosses; gentlemen's guard and fob chains, gold and silver pencils; pencil cases for ladies and gentlemen; do toothpicks and tweezers, medalions, silver and gold tumblers; do spoons and forks, do suspenders, buckles; do snuff and tobacco boxes, purses, ladies' work boxes, candlesticks, cretons, penknives, pen knives, pistols, scissor, fancy boxes, essences, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail on reasonable terms and prices n15

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The subscribers have received their fall assortment of winter clothing, comprising probably the most elegant assortment ever offered to this community. Feeling the necessity of adhering to a cash system, and believing that by selling for cash, the purchaser and seller are mutually benefited, they offer to make a liberal deduction from their former prices, to all who pay cash on the delivery of the articles purchased.

ST JOHN, FABRE & CO,
Corner Camp and Canal sts

THE subscriber has just received by ships Rubicon and Indiana, from Havre, a very large assortment of merchandize, such as—straddle shawls; Thibet do, printed do, glazed taffets; black and colored do; glazed ulles; changable and embroidered do; kaiyle do, with flowers and corns; thread gloves; Egyptian, fringed and colored do; mitts, do with and without fingers; do fringed, embroidered and colored; thread scarfs for ladies and children, a new article; marmotine; white and black thread veils; linen cambrick handkerchiefs; watered do, fringed with lace of various prices; mouchoirs de lain; silks, for dresses; striped and glazed gros de Naples; figured do; figured and checked levantine; pointed and striped do; figured and glazed brilliantine; gothas and pongalous reps; striped and glazed Prekin; figured and figured and striped do; colored cravats; plain and embroidered silk stockings, for ladies and children; gentlemen's, ladies' and children's kid gloves; silk do; loops and buttons for tailors; colored shirts, and so neural, a large variety of other articles.

BENJAMIN DE LACOSTE, 163 Royal st n14-1m

☞ NOTICE—The ship RAJAH, Capt. Range, from Boston, is now discharging opposite part No 20, 2d municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods

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n15 26 Camp st

☞ Steam ship COLUMBIA, for Texas—This vessel is now ready to receive freight, and will positively leave on Friday the 15th inst. at 10 a. m. previous to which hour passengers will be on board. Shippers will please clear their goods on Thursday n14

☞ Ship OGLETHORPE is discharging opposite No 6, 2d municipality n14 3t

☞ The barque FANNY, captain Glover is discharging opposite the mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods

n13 GEO GREEN & BRO. 26 Camp st

☞ Passengers going out in the steam ship NATCHEZ, will please call on board, or at the subscriber's office, and settle their passage previous to her day of sailing. Also, to get their passport from the Spanish consul VAN WICK ALLEN,

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