NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MACON & CO.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1839.

☞ Our New York correspondence will be found interesting, both in a commercial and political sense. We refer our readers to the letter of the 31 inst. for intelligence as to the state of popular feeling touching the election.

☞ It will be seen, *by reference to our advertising columns*, that a *British steam ship*, the ARGYLE, is expected soon to arrive, direct from Europe, and is to sail shortly for Vera Cruz.

The New Era, the organ of the ultra loco foco, in the city of New York, has at the head of its columns the following caption, containing the narrow and substance of the policy of the party: "*For a constitutional treasury*, both state and national," (meaning thereby the subtreasury, with the specie clause,) "and against all chartered banks."

This is plain, open dealing. There is no disguise no deceit in it. However much the party elsewhere may gloss over and mystify their plans, the end and aim of the administration is to distress every thing in the shape of a national circulation, and every kind of credit. We are to be brought back to the barbarism of past ages. The metalic circulation of federal times is to be restored. The good old ways of the Goths and Vandals are to prevail, and the glorious examples of Spain and Turkey imitated. We are to have no capital, no commerce, no improvement, but all things are to be restored to the happy condition in which they were, when hard money and autocrats were the only values current.

We are glad that the mask has been thrown off. The successes which the administration have been able to achieve during the last summer, have cut sidewise the party" to throw away the disguise and expose the deformity of their features. If the people fall into the embraces of loco focoism, it will not be because it wears a veil of silver. They will do so knowingly and unadvisedly. There is no longer doubt as to the ultimate purposes of the party. The state banks are to be destroyed, and upon their ruins the sub-treasury is to be built up. A general bankrupt law is to be passed, to enable the president to execute this decree against the state banks. The very scheme which the *Globe* in 1837 denounced as *disorganizing revolutionary* and *subversive* of the fundamental principles of the government, is to be fastened upon the country. The executive is to have all the power which the partition of the "sword and purse" can confer upon him.

Not in this project, in its consequences upon the commerce of the country more obvious, than as affecting the public liberty. It is a bold stroke for arbitrary power; for no people can be safe when the sword and the purse of the nation are in the hands of one man. Whatever of liberty is they may enjoy in the management of their concerns, will result more from the gracious indulgence of the executive than the protecting influence of the constitution. The leading loco-foco Rector this. General Jackson himself, in his message to congress in 1830, expressly declared that "*it is considered against the genius of our free institutions to look up in vaults the treasure of the nation.*" To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit their government to accumulate amounts beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. *Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries*, when opportunity tempted ambition.

Let our administration friends ponder well upon the above declaration of the late president. His opinions were wont to prevail with them, and never did he utter a truer sentiment than that just quoted. He has expressly said, that this sub-treasury is against the genius of our free institutions, and that it will add more to the power of the executive, than would the disarming of the people, and placing their weapons in the hands of a standing army; and who will gainsay him, when he adds, that "such a treasure would, *doubtless*, be employed at some time, *as it has been in other countries* when opportunity tempted ambition." For those, who regard general Jackson as a sound and honest expounder of national policy, there is a warning in these brief sentences which should be heeded. Let them not deride their opponents as panic mongers, when they echo the declarations of their own oracles. It is a remarkable fact, that there is hardly a public man of note, who has not denounced the sub-treasury as fraught with danger to liberty — The whigs have ever regarded it in such a light, and general Jackson, Macy, and others, the leaders of the loco-foco press, such as the Globe and Enquirer,— so declared it. It is of late, when extraordinary prerogatives were thought necessary to sustain their tottering dynasty, that the dominant party resorted to it. Power in their early ambition, and to maintain it, they are ready to sacrifice the liberties of the people.

☞ We stated some days since that senator Tallmadge had distinctly charged ex-governor Marcy with having been opposed to the subtreasury project in 1837; that he had accused Mr. Marcy of having applauded the course pursued by him (senator Tallmadge) in voting against the bill, and that after these charges had been for weeks published and republished in different journals, the Albany *Argus* came out with a long, shuffling and prevaricating article, of which the substance was a denial of senator Tallmadge's imputations. There was an issue of veracity between the two gentlemen. It is now just to read the truth of Mr. Tallmadge is vindicated and his opponent of the controversy with unsullied honor.

In order to settle the point in dispute beyond all cavil, Mr. Tallmadge addressed the following letter to ex-governor Marcy.

PODGERSVILLE, Oct. 15th 1839.

SIR: I have stated on different occasions, that previous to the extra session of congress in 1837, you advised me, at my house, to oppose the sub-treasury scheme, if Mr. Van Buren should recommend it, that after the extra session, on board of the steamboat, you approved of my course in opposing it, and condemned Mr. Van Buren's in recommending it, and said that you would not endorse it in your message to the legislature. Such opinions I understand you freely expressed to others.

I wish you to say, whether you deny the truth of the above statement, or whether, in the article in the Albany Argus of the 14th instant, you have authorised or intended a denial of it.

Very respectfully,
Your ob'dt serv't,
N. P. TALLMADGE.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY.

Several weeks have elapsed since this epistle was despatched. No reasonable doubt exists of its having reached its destination at Albany, yet no reply has ever been received. To put the matter beyond all question, by the very same mail Mr. Tallmadge addressed a letter to Gen. Levi Hubble, in reply to which Gen. Hubble—an ancient and distinguished member of the democratic party—confirms the entire accuracy of Mr. T's. statements in every particular. Gov. Marcy's feelings are not very enviable, especially, if, as is strongly suspected, he be the author of the jacks article in the Argus, in which by subterfuge and insinuation, facts are expressed of Mr. Tallmadge's veracity.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—We are indebted to the politeness of the clerk of the steamboat *Louisiana*, for St. Louis papers of the 30th and 31st October. They contain a few additional election returns. The *Republican* of the 30th says, "so far as heard from Grimsley, (whig,) stands 1,460, and Jamison, (L. F.) 940. The *Bulletin* of the 31st gives the returns of Pike county, which stand—Grimsley, 322, Jamison, 355. Two precincts in Washington county give 56 majority to Jamison. In one precinct in Warren county the votes stands—Grimsley 72, Jamison 113.

VARNUM.—In the house of representatives a resolution condemning the sub-treasury, and instructing their senators and representatives in congress to vote against it was adopted by a vote of 115 to 107, as an amendment to the loco-foco anti-bank resolutions.

CONNECTICUT.—The town elections in Connecticut have resulted even more favorably to the whigs than last year.

INCENDIARIES.

The public should be on the alert, as there is but little doubt that our city is infested with incendiaries. On Sunday last, an extensive conflagration was prevented, almost miraculously. A gentleman, a member of an extensive house in Gravier street, was attracted by smoke in the yard in the rear of his counting-house, and upon examination, a fire was discovered between some barrels of tanner oil, which were there stored. This was evidently the work of an incendiary. The fire was kindled by applying matches to bits of wood, which were carefully piled up under the barrels, and would, in a very short time, have ignited the oil, and wrapped the building in flames. This attempt was made about half past two o'clock, p. m., when it was supposed, it being the Sabbath, that no one was in the store. The yard is enclosed by a wall some twelve or fifteen feet high, over which the ruffian must have passed, or else entered the front door by means of false keys. A design so bold, and so nigh successful, is well calculated to awaken alarm; particularly as the terrible fires in Mobile are known to have been the work of incendiaries. These villains are infesting every city in the United States. These is hardly a man that does not bring accounts of their operations New York and Philadelphia have suffered severely from them. They have been at work in Baltimore, Albany and other eastern cities, as well as at Natchez, Vicksburg, and other towns in the south. New Orleans owes her exemption thus far to the vigilence of the police and citizens, and she will have to have her future safety to the same cause, if she escape unscathed.

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☞ The inspectors of New York city gustatis subjecta bodily of flour. Whereby the variety of elegant expressions which they have assumed. Their grand study is arranged and marshalled into different corps, with the following nomenclature and expressive titles:

1. Bombastics,	5. Hard Flats,
2. Pyramidics,	6. Bell Rollers,
3. Indignatics,	7. Black Ward Roarers,
4. Hugo Paws,	8. Up Town Boys,
	9. Old Hunkers.

This motley arrangement of epithets serves, we presume, to characterise the elementary constituents, the base and foundation of the party. It is little more than a numerous tribe of tatterdemalions, who would be little formidable without the spirit, the animus which they receive from the leaders, the silk stocking *hard money* presidents of such paper institutions as the bank of America, North American Trust and Insurance Company, and other corporations. The "bone and sinew" of the "democracy" are led by the nose so easily as asses are, by the semi-lunar rotatives who first make use of them in attaining victory, and afterwards refuse them any share of the spoils.— The champions of this piebald host are certainly admirable representatives of the specie sub-treasury for which they clamour so lustily.

THE NEGROES OF THE AMISTAD.—Senor Ruis's troubles on account of the negroes of the *Amistad* are not yet over. One of the slaves, named Tonni, has issued a writ against him by the help of his abolition friends. Judge Edwards decided that Senor Ruis should be held to bail in the sum of $600. The Spaniard, at the latest dates, remained a prisoner in the city jail, with a firm determination to continue incarcerated until it is conclusively established on what conditions he is to accept his liberty. Montes, the other owner, left New York a few days since in the brig Texas for Neuvitas.

☞ The ship *Frankfort*, now lying at the foot of St. Mary's market, in the upper municipality, is, perhaps, the most splendid specimen of naval architecture ever seen in New Orleans. The *Frankfort* is named after the capital of Kentucky, and bears the coat of arms and motto of that state. She is of the largest size packets, having a burthen of 900 tons. Her cabin contains 18 state rooms, and is finished and furnished, with satin wood and mahogany, in a style of unparalled luxury. All her appointments are splendid in the extreme. The utmost taste and elegance, as well as a strict regard to the comfort of passengers, have been consulted in all the arrangement of this superb vessel. The *Frankfort* is consigned to Peter Laidlaw, and is intended to be placed in the new line of packets between New York and New Orleans. A visit to her will amply satisfy curiosity, and repay the trouble of the walk.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamboat *Columbia*, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston, which place she left on the 7th inst, bringing late dates from Houston and Galveston. We learn that Houston and Galveston are both extremely sickly. The yellow fever was raging at these places, and had carried off a large number of respectable individuals. The mortality in proportion to the population was very considerable. Twenty-six deaths occurred at Galveston during the time the *Columbia* lay in port, (5 days.) We regret to learn that among other victims to the epidemic is numbered "Plain" Jonathan Goodwin, editor and proprietor of the Galvestonian, a paper to which he has communicated much spirit and good sense. He died on the 5th inst.

A severe "norther" was experienced off the coast of Texas on the 7th inst. Several vessels and steamboats were forced ashore, without, however, suffering material damage. One vessel, the schooner Nautilus, from this port, was sunk. The steamer Zavala, of the Texian navy, and one or two other vessels belonging to Texas, will visit New Orleans in the course of a few days. The Zavala was to have left Galveston on the 11th.

The amount of treasury notes in circulation was about $2,000,000. The public debt is estimated at $1,000,000.

We copy from the Houston *Telegraph* the following intelligence, which may be considered of some moment:

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

By a gentleman who left the camp of the federal forces, thirty miles beyond the Nueces river, about the 20th instant, we learn that Cavalos, the commander of the Mexican federalists now in Texas, has concentrated thirteen hundred of his followers, and was to move the next day for the Rio Grande. Captain Ellis, who recruited a company of some eighty men in this city a few months, for some of which was designed for the protection of the Nueces frontier, and the suppression of the driving of cattle and horses from beyond that river, which for some time has been carried on that also joined Canales, with about four hundred Americans. Added to this number, were about one hundred Indians, belonging to a tribe living on the Rio Grande, near the village of Mier, and who are said to be a race of savages, and considerably skilled in the science of Mexican warfare. According to this, Canales had under his command eighteen hundred men—civilized, half civilized and savage—all pretty well armed, with considerable ammunition. Their were, however, no cannon. Our informant says the utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed throughout this heterogeneous band, and that a perfect confidence of success in their desperate adventure for the reduction of the whole Rio Grande country to the standard of federalism, seemed to be impressed upon the mind of every one. The first point of attack was to be the village of Mier where were some two hundred Centralist troops, chiefly drafted down to Matamoras. All the different places where were stationed government troops, or which adhered to the Central cause, would probably be laid under contribution. If they did not surrender a repulse in their *first* engagement, and succeed in getting up to route the government troops, we may expect soon to hear of pipeing times among the Centralists in this part of Mexico. These leading now under Canales, are the same who but a short time since were driven from the other side of the Rio Grande by Canales, a thousand of the central forces in this part of Mexico, and took refuge in squads on this side, not having been sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition to hazard a battle; they therefore have a fearful account to settle with their opponents. And now that they have the co-operation of a few Americans, they believe themselves perfectly invincible and are likely to be successful even against great odds.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, October 31st, 1839.

Every thing in relation to business transactions, remain, with but little variation, since yesterday. There are no material changes in the money, stock, or produce market. Flour, to the extent of 2 or 3,000 barrels, have been sold, this day, for exportation at $5 75 per barrel. In cotton, I have not heard that any thing has been done, but the appearance is unfavorable. A further decline may be looked for.

Yesterday, among our dry goods dealers, there were less, if not more houses suspended payment. One of them has heretofore been considered rich, and it is now supposed possesses a handsome surplus beyond its engagements; but their means are not available. They have large south and south western debts which cannot be collected at this juncture.

It is fortunate for mankind that the rain falls upon the just as well as the unjust; but it is equally fortunate that the distress and ruin which a wicked and unjust administration is scattering throughout our land, sometimes reaches the *unjust* as well as the just. In illustrating this fact, I would mention that during the past week we have had in this state two bankruptcy suspension mercantile.

The West Point Foundery Association has been for some yea s under the special protection of Gen. Jackson and president Van Buren. Upon an extensive cannon foundery, and has been employed by the administration in making various castings, other than cannon, to an incalculable amount in value. The principal in this establishment was Mr. Rossie, a representative in congress, and brother-in-law of Mr. Secretary Marcy. Gov. Marcy's feelings are not very enviable, especially, if, as is strongly suspected, he be the author of the jacks article in the Argus, in which by subterfuge and insinuation, facts are expressed of Mr. Tallmadge's veracity.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Mexico—Per ship Mexican cargo unpublished.

Philadelphia—Per ship Ariadne, [illegible]

Tuscaloosa—Per ship Wm. Penn—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bbls whiskey.

" Per ship Hornet—[illegible] cases lime, [illegible] bbls whiskey.

" Per brig Lucinda—[illegible] cases lime, [illegible] bbls whiskey.

" Per sch Mississippi—[illegible] cases lime, [illegible] bbls whiskey.

Havana—Per sch Rescue, Clay—121 bbls sugar, [illegible] bbls molasses, 150 cigars, fruit and sundries.

IMPORTS

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Augusta from Victoria—[illegible] bales cotton Merrifield, Pierson & co; 463 W Hagan; 220 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 126 Burke, Watt & co; 142 Bayley, Beck & co; 10 Martin, Pierson & co; 50 Keys & Roberts; 82 H Leverich; 39 Curtis & Walley; 19 S W Oxley & co; 19 Franklin & Hopkins—total 1879 bales cotton.

Per steamboat Washington from St Louis—[illegible] pigs lead J & Perry & co; 75 H Dunn; 175 A Green & co; 62 bales cotton W M Beal; J Freeman & co; 10 M & D Cooper; 20 Dick, McLean & Hill; G Peterson, Dale & co; 47 Rosser & Asher; 136 Lee, Pease & Passmore; 23 W Nugent; 60 Burke, West & co; and sundries to Bennett, Merrill & co; and owners on board.

Per steamboat Vandalia from St Louis—91 bbls flour, 88 bbls pork, 10 do cider, 40 bbls lard, 19 bbls rye, Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 10 do do do do do, G H McGill; 178 Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 9 bbls pork Hooker, Wright & Wright; 4 Millard; N & J Dick & co; 200 bbls flour, 30 kegs butter; 4 bbls beef; 53 pigs lead, capt Smith; and sundries to owners on board.

Per steamboat Gen Leavenworth from St Louis—271 pigs lead L Case & co; 152 bbls flour R H McGill; 178 Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 9 bbls pork Hooker, Wright & Wright; 4 Millard; 17 bales tobacco, 116 bales cotton, 1 trunk, Gaither & co; 13 Mercer & Asher; 4 Yeatman & co; 20 Lockett, Pease & Passmore; 32 Barker, McKenzie & Wright; 4 M White & co; 5 Pierson, Dale & co; 6 M D Cooper & co; 31 Rosser & Asher; 16 bbls sugar, 36 bbls molasses, J W Zachariah & co.

Per steamboat Hannibal from Alexandria—24 bales cotton Cockburn; 20 Prescott, Jones & co; 30 Lambeth & Thompson; 3 Barr & Smith; 100 J Leverich.

Per ship Matakeesee—Walton & co; J S Dougherty & co; J Dunn; J Amos & Whitnall; J Bulkley; P H Weld & co; Chase & Dixey; Ferguson & Reid; Bridge & Kingsbury & co; C Durand & co; Davis & Hobart; J Baker; J W Davis; J S Barrett; Schmidt, Wenzel & co; A J Dumont & co; J Baker; Wheeler & Keith; Boerr & Hawthorn; Gaither & co; J A Roberts; Caldwell & Tribble; T R Hyde & co; J P Clapp; G Green & bro; Hutchinson & Simpson; Jarvis & Andrews.

Per barque Fanny—Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; Dwight & Trowbridge; Mahard & Sparrow; S Vance; Shaw & Stewart; T Fairman; Wolfman & Williams; R Wheeler; J A Merrill; G Lydon & co; I Bridge & co; J Vaiom & co; Kohler & Hart; Chase & Dixey; Whittlige & co; L Ryder; B Kimball; Hallmer & co; L Leahy; F Schwartz.

Per sch Henry Clay—J Collins; M Lopez; R Gooding & co; W Vogel & co; S M Dykers; H Fallon; J K Monroe; Carriere, Duran & co; Castillo & Guerra; J M Caballero; J A Bocise; Kohn, Duran & co; and master.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Nov. 2	London	Sept 28
Boston	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Philadelphia	Nov 1	Havre	Sept. 25
Washington	Nov 2	Bremen	Sept. 27
Baltimore	Nov 1	Barcelona	Sept. 30
Charleston	Nov. 1	Matanzas	Oct. 16
Havana	Oct. 26	Tampico	Oct. 20
Boston	Oct. 30	Vera Cruz	Oct. 2

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Nov. 1.

$6	Treasury Notes		101
$100	Shares Phila Bank		101
90	shares United States Bank		67
$5	do do	30 do	67
50	do do	30 do	67
25	do do	60 do	66
25	do do	30 do	66
25	do do	30 do	66
25	do do	30 do	66
16	do do	30 do	66
10	do do	30 do	66
10	do do	30 do	66
50	Kentucky Bank		4
10	do do	30 do	4
50	Public debt		99

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 3, P. M.—The packets for London, Liverpool and Havre, have sailed. They take comparatively less than $40,000 in specie, and will they may, for prime bills, are pressed upon the market at 9 per cent less than the par of specie, whether to England or France. If money were more plenty bills would sell, and not now.

The letters from the cotton growing states promise a large crop, which, with the bad accounts from England, the accounts of money, and the decline in cotton, have induced that article flat enough. The sales are small, and at fully a cent decline on the prices of last week.

Greenwood flour continues to sell as it arrives, at one price or another. The sales this morning have been at 6 75 down to $6 62½ cash for ordinary. Fresh ground Genesee flour $6 per bbl. Sales southern corn at 66 cents, and Jersey at 68 on England closed for the packets of to-day at 7 a 7½, but there were no buyers. Bills on Paris offered at 5 a 4—also no buyers. The rate on Philadelphia is 1½ a 1¾ dis. Baltimore 1 a 1¼ dis. New Orleans 9 a 10—Mobile 7½, and New Orleans 8 a 9 dis. Stocks fell again to day. Yesterday we have given by the report of sales. I am very sorry to say that some has been received from Europe of the failure of the house of John Brown & Co, a very large house in the shipping business, and also in the cotton and sugar. Here, we have to report Dunn & Gary, one of the chief cotton factors, failed for upwards of $400,000 two years ago, and the opinion of those who know, is that they have it all yet, but they have become too largely implicated with the millers, and mind their property.

Rust & Aspinwall, whose notes to the U. S. bank for over $80,000, fell due yesterday, and were taken up yesterday morning by Mr Blatchford, the attorney of the bank, but the notes, or the money into the bank and take security for the balance, which will depend on the money said to be due to them for the issue of the bills. They have accepted the latter transaction and deposited the money with the Trust company.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Nov. 1—Sales to-day have received no cheap yesterday's prices, and money has been rather difficult to obtain, though the rates have not altered materially and may be quoted at 1½ a 1½ per cent a month. No change on New York Stock 1½ a 1¾ per cent premium.

We have received private letters and processes, from that city state that the pressure continues with unabated severity. Houses whose credit was eventually to meet their engagements are unshaken, are forced to act reservedly, and every thing wears a gloomy aspect. The opinion is fully borne out by the subjoined extract from the Express. Exchange on England has fallen to 10 a 10½ per cent and on Paris 5 a 4 dis. Specie is at 1½ a 2 per cent. The Bank of the United States is caused by no such change in our business relations. We think, however, that the pressure on the money market is not to be relieved shortly in our favor, but simply from the low price of produce to buy.

BROAD STUFFS.—Mobile—10 bbls at 37 @ 38½; sweet cash — Sugar—10 hhds Muscovado at 8½ @ 7½. Tobacco—three hhds Virginia, leaf, ten bbls, 3½ @ 4½. Rice—[illegible] bbls sold, 1½ @ 2 cents per lb 6 do not damaged 3½ cents, 10 bbls damaged, 2½ @ 3 cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1—Exchange—Sales of bills on London at 10½ @ 10½ per cent premium—Bills drawn at sight 9 a 9½ per cent. Sales of bills on Bremen at 48 cents per rix dollar, and on Amsterdam at 42 @ 43 cts.

Fish—There are no sales of mackerel. Holders ask $16 for No 1, $12 for No 2, and $10 for No 3, without meeting purchasers. Herrings are still held at $4 a 4 25 per bbl.

Flour, Howard street—There has been an active demand this morning, and we hear of sales at $6 a 6 25 for common to fine, and $6 50 for extra. The sales are confined to the purchase of parcels at prices varying from $6 to 6 25.

Grain—On Monday sales were made from stores at 96 @ 98 for Maryland, and 98 @ 100 for Virginia and Delaware. On Tuesday at 95 @ 97 for Maryland, and 98 @ 100 for Virginia.

Corn—Sales were made this morning of 800 barrels at 65 @ 67 cents, which price holders are firm.

Corn Meal—Sales of Pennsylvania at the depot at 40 @ 42½ and yesterday morning, when the English intelligence was received, and that price was not obtained. In the afternoon and evening of yesterday a sale of 500 barrels was made at 40 cents per bbl, and that price was refused for some, but the Philadelphia dealers received later in the day were not disposed to purchase for an advance in price, and a sale was not effected.

Provisions—Pork is rather inclined to be lower. Sugars—At auction on Tuesday 300 hhds New Orleans sold at 6 @ 6½ cents. 8 hhds New Orleans at 6½ @ 7½. 10 bbls Havana, 7½ @ 8 cents. Coffee—Rio at 9 @ 9½ cents. Molasses—Cuba, 30 hhds sold at 26 @ 28 cents. Tobacco—Sales of Virginia, leaf, 10 bbls at 3½ @ 4½ cents. Rice—Sales of Carolina at 3 @ 3½.

BOSTON, Nov. 1—Cotton—The arrivals of cotton since the last week have not been large; what have come in have been nearly all taken up.

CHARLESTON.—We have done in the 5th inst, but we cannot discover any encouragement for business.

COLUMBIA, Nov 1—Cotton—We have to be again under the impression necessary of noting a decline in cotton, owing to the prospect of very early and the unpleasantness of ship. We now quote 7 @ 10 cents according to quality.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25—Pork—Market is No 1, 6 @ No 2, 4½ @ 5 per cwt.

Flour—Market is nominal, no improvement in Four here—There is a better feeling, but the sales indicate no improvement. There has been some sale of Mill Extra at $5 50.

The high rate of freights here is a sufficient reason why the article does not improve.

Grain—Wheat is in prime freely at 92½ cents. Corn cobbs at the river at 40 cents. Oats 27 @ 28 cts.

Whiskey—Common is down to 26½ cents—Imported high; rectified 30 @ 35 cents.

☞ 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 & CO

35 Camp st.

☞ Packet ship MISSISSIPPI, from New York, is discharging one tier below the vegetable market.—Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

WM R FOSDICK & Co, Agents.

70 Camp st

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee.

☞ We have seen with pleasure in one of your late numbers that Mr. John Devoti intends remaining in the city this winter to continue his lessons. This gentleman is a model of dancing, and should be encouraged, both on account of the grace he gives to his pupils, and the rapid improvement they evince under his tuition. His rare talent and excellent conduct are well known, and have obtained for him the confidence of the first inhabitants in the United States, such as the *College of Jefferson*, St Michael's Convent, &c., as well as in the most respectable families

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

n9 4t AND MANY LOUISIANIANS.

THE VERANDAH, ST. CHARLES THEATRE, CAMP STREET THEATRE, CALDWELL'S, ST. CHARLES ARCADE, HOTELS, SQUARES OF GROUND, &c. CAPITAL PRIZES!!!

LOUISIANA GRAND REAL ESTATE AND STOCK LOTTERY—Authorised by a law of the state, 6th March, 1839. The half million on Grand Square, Theatre Lottery, 1831 Prizes drawn on New Year's Eve, and is finished in one day. Splendid Grand Two Million Lottery. 10,000 Prizes!! will commence drawing as soon as practicable thereafter. Tickets to buy bank in the union, which are generally taken in payment for tickets. They are issued, will be received in payment for tickets. Half Million at $10 and Two Million at $20.

CALDWELL, OAKEY & PRITCHARD,

n12 3t Proprietors & Managers.

FOR SALE—Two handsome and excellent billiard tables, in the most modern style, and with all their appendages; one of mahogany superbly inlaid, with large tigers' throat bronze pockets; the other of pallisander-wood, likewise beautifully inlaid, with bronze Dauphin pockets. The table beds are of massive oak wood, panneled worked, and the cloths are of finely colored and beautiful material. To be sold on apply at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, at the house of P. FAIVRE, No. 340. n12-6t

WANTED—A situation as gardener, by a steady, sober, active, single man, of strictly sober habits, (age 30,) who has a perfect knowledge of every department of gardening. His testimonials as for abilities and moral conduct, will be found highly satisfactory, from some of the most extensive places in Europe, and the northern states of this country. The advertiser is a good laborer and an excellent vegetable grower.—Address P M C GARDINER, 58 New Levee. n12

BY M. BARNETT, Sen'r.

THREE valuable lots, situated on Rampart street, corner of Ursuline.

No. 1 measures 34 feet 9, measuring 33 feet 9 inches, fronting Rampart street, by 60 feet 8 inches and 6-8 in depth.

No. 2 measures 27 feet, fronting Ursuline street, by 67 feet 6 inches in depth. The whole being fenced in.

If between the present date and the 3rd of December next, said lots are not disposed of at private sale, they will on that day be sold at auction without reserve.

Conditions—One-fifth cash; the balance at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months.

n16-6t

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Madame LEIRIS—This establishment, which, for the last seven years, has been gradually increasing, presents to families a well organized and thorough course of studies.

Besides the opportunities which the frequent intercourse of Mme. Leiris with Europe, affords of procuring teachers from France and England, to assist in the instruction of the pupils, she herself devotes her time entirely to their improvement. The complete system of solid education which Mme. Leiris has pursued at the best schools in Paris, enables her to employ certain important improvements, such as: oral arithmetic, historical narrations, and the definitions from compositions of geographical nature. The extent and convenience of the house and grounds, facilitate the reception of a certain number of boarders from the country, who are the objects of particular care and attention, both on account of their health and their moral education.

Frequent examination in studies and in music, testes the progress of the pupils, by exciting their emulation; and every year, in the month of May, a general distribution of prizes takes place in public.

For terms, apply at the seminary, corner of Bienville and Rampart sts.

New Orleans n19-3t

BYRON BOZON, Nov 9, 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned informs the public that he has received into partnership his eldest son, Joseph Largeier. The new establishment will continue the same kind of business under the firm of J. LARGUIER & SON.

n12-3t

MOORE LARGUIER.

☞ TO RENT—The store No. 96 Custom house street, and a large four story warehouse in rear of the same, to be rented together or separately. Possession given immediately

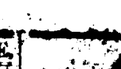
Also, the dwelling house No. 81 Royal street. Immediate possession given. Apply to

n12-2t WM GRANT, 96 Custom house st.

COTTON AND HARD WILLOW SHAVES.

In store and for sale by N F COMLY,

n18 97 Toulouse st.



LOUISIANA LEGION.—ORDER OF THE DAY.

THE Legion will parade on Sunday, the 24th inst, and will assemble on the public square, in full winter uniform, at 8 o'clock, a. m., punctually, for an inspection review.

The superior officers commanding the different companies, composing the legion, are commanded to carry into effect the above order.

CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Colonel commanding.

n12-2t

☞ The Bulletin will please copy.

MADAME C. GERBER, milliner and mantua-maker, St. Antony Square, between Royal and Conde streets, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, and of the country that she will open her winter goods on the 14th instant.

n12-3t

Official Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class No. 93.

39, 46, 3, 36, 26, 44, 41, 48, 56, 40, 31, 74.

THIS DAY.
CAPITAL PRIZE $ 8,000 DOLLARS.
Tickets only $2 00.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 94.

Authorized by the legislature of the State, To be drawn This day, Nov. 12, 1839, at 6 o'clock, p. m., at Bishop's Hotel, Common-st.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.

75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1	" "	8,000	$8,000
1	" "	2,000	2,000
1	" "	1,300	1,300
1	" "	1,000	1,000
2	" "	500	1,000
3	" "	400	1,200
4	" "	300	1,200
5	" "	200	1,000
9	" "	150	1,350
8	" "	140	1,120
12	" "	100	1,200
10	" "	100	1,000

And many other prizes, amounting to $26,850

Tickets only $2 00—Halves $1 00—Quarters 50 cts.

Packages of 25 tickets for $50, warranted to draw at least $34. Packages of 25 half tickets for $25 00, warranted to draw at least $19. Packages of 25 quarter tickets for $12 50, warranted to draw at least $6.

For packages or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 16 Chartres st., or at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres st.

n19

RAISINS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.—3500 boxes raisins, L & M; 100 do do M; 61 dodo L; 50 drums figs; 250 boxes lemons; 70 casks Catalonian; 40 bbls old wine; 6 do dry Malaga wine; 300 bags Rio coffee; 20 do Havana do new crop; 30 do do old do; 40 boxes white Havana sugar; 700,000 regalia segars, canones, &c. for sale by

M SCUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co,

n19 27 Toulouse st.

NEGRO JEANS, LINSEYS AND WOOLLEN SOCKS—100 bales men's colors and qualities of Kentucky negro jeans and linsey, from the Bear manufactories; 500 doz men's colors and sizes negro woollen socks; for sale on accommodating terms for city acceptances by

SPROULE & BUCHANAN, 68 Camp st

NEW CARRIAGES.—H. Beach & Co. have just received per late arrivals from New York and in store, a good assortment of carriages of every description; also, two London cab phaetons, beautiful articles for business purposes and city use. For sale at No 46 and 48 Royal st.

n12

NEW BOOKS—Shakespeare and his Friends, or the Golden age of Merry England, in 3 volumes, The Courtier of the days of Charles II. &c. in 2 vols, by author of Mary Raymond, &c; Father Butler and the Lough Deary Pilgrim, by W H Carleton, author of Neal Malone, &c, in 2 volumes, to which is added, National Tales, by Thomas Hood, author of Comic Annual, &c. Lectures on Phrenology, by George Combe, resq., including its application to the present and prospective condition of the United States; the Canons of Good Breeding, or the hand book of the Man of Fashion, by the author of the Lounger's Gazette; Dramas, Dramatic and other poems, by J. A. Hillhouse, in 2 volumes; Dunglison's New Remedies, the method of preparing them, &c; the Ladies' Flower Garden, parts 4 to 9. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans stationers' warehouse.

n12 NORMAN'S, 16 Camp st.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 16,177—Sar