THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1838.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The public mind is strongly exercised on the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the city. It is for them our wish to throw discredit upon these institutions by any thing we may say on this all absorbing question. But however this may be, it is worth while to inquire how it happens that the great mart of the staple products of the country should be the last emporium—the last town, in fact, of considerable size in the union, to return to specie payments. Every city and town along the whole Atlantic coast has resumed, with the exception of Charleston, and we observe that a convention of delegates from the banks of that place unexpectedly held, in which they resolved to resume on the first day of September. All the eastern states have resumed. And in a word, the resumption is universal, excepting the banks of Mississippi, Alabama, and some of the New Orleans banks. It ought to be borne in mind that the banks of New Orleans which have resumed or never suspended the payment of specie, have no paper in circulation, or merely a nominal amount, and the whole circulating medium of this community is constituted of paper of suspended banks.

When the banks first suspended fifteen months ago, the reason assigned for the unfortunate measure was the want of specie. The excuse is no longer valid, for according to their own statements, the aggregate amount of specie in their vaults is upwards of three millions, about one half of their paper circulation.

We understand that the reason now assigned to justify the continuance of the suspension is the difference of exchange between this place and New York. It is a common saying that a bad excuse is worse than none, and the maxim holds good in this instance. For this nonsense about exchange is incapable of deceiving the most ignorant. The truth is the exchange on New York is below the natural par, that is, the specie par, if we take into consideration the expense of transporting specie from one place to another. The apparent difference of exchange is nothing more than the difference between our depreciated bank paper and the bank paper of New York. This circumstance is so plain and so notorious that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon it.

What justification, then, what apology is left to the banks for continuing the suspension of specie payments? We wish not to pass home this question upon the banks after the cruel developments published a few days since under the editorial head of the Bulletin. It was there said that the banks will not resume, "because they do not wish to cripple and ruin the mercantile community! They would sooner continue their own suspension than force their customers to suspend!" We are desirous of knowing whether this libel upon the merchants of New Orleans is put forth with the knowledge or connivance of the chiefs of the suspension party. What is it but an allegation of insolvency against the "mercantile community" of New Orleans? And it is also an allegation, if not of insolvency, at least of great mismanagement on the part of the banks. If it does not amount to this—if the banks resume the payment of specie, they must call in their debts from "the mercantile community," and if they do so, "the mercantile community" must fail. This is the same thing as if the writer had said, "the mercantile community" cannot pay their debts and the banks have been so wretchedly managed that their capital is in the hands of persons who are unable to pay it back again! This is an unfounded and foolish calumny upon the merchants as well as the banks. There are, it is true, a few of the merchants of New Orleans, as well as of every other part of the Union and of Europe, who are unable to meet their engagements. But these embarrassments by no means pervade the mass of "the mercantile community" as the Bulletin insinuates. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of merchants in New Orleans, endowed with intelligence and enterprise, and possessed of capital, abundantly sufficient to conduct with profit to themselves and of course to the community of which they are members, all the vast amount of commercial business, which must necessarily concentrate in New Orleans, so soon as their operations shall be untrammeled by the inexplicable obstinacy of the banks.

And again says the Bulletin. "The curtailments of their issues have already been brought within the narrowest possible limits. If this be true, there is an end of the matter—the banks had better at once give up the ship. They can struggle no longer with affect against their evil fortune. They have brought the curtailment of their issues within the *narrowest possible* limits and they are still unable to meet their engagements. This is the point, then, at which they must stop whether they will or no. So at least said the philosopher of the Bulletin.

But only hear him once more. "If a return to specie payments be determined on, there must be a *further contraction* of issues." Why be just now told us that "the curtailments of the issues have *already* been brought within the *narrowest possible limits*." What an admirable logician! and how profoundly versed in the matters on which he presumes to lecture the public.

But whatever the learned and philosophical editor of the Bulletin may say to the contrary, the aggregate condition of our banks is not so wretched by many degrees as might be implied from his allegations. The resumption of cash payments, so far from compelling them still further to contract their issues, as the Bulletin declares, would enable them to increase the amount of their discounts by at least ten millions of dollars before sixty days would expire. The Citizens Bank, the Commercial, the Atchafalaya, the State, the Consolidated, the Canal and several others, could safely and advantageously augment their loans by an average of a million and a half each before the first day of January, if less selfish views could be inspired into some three or four of their contemporary institutions, and if the latter could be prevailed upon to resume by the first of October.

If the editor of the Bulletin had perused with the attention which they merit, the able and lucid essays of Chrystopus, published some short time ago in his own columns, he would perhaps entertain juster and more enlightened views on the subject of resumption. That writer removed all the grounds on which rest the arguments chiefly relied upon by the advocates of continued suspension: one of which is that the banks cannot resume until they be furnished with a circulating medium by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania: a notion, which, for absurdity and flimsiness, and variance with notorious matter of fact, deserves to be placed alongside of the incubrations of the Bulletin—The amount of specie now in the vaults of our banks is sufficient basis for whatever circulating medium in paper may be required by the wants of trade, and they are better able to lend support (if so disposed) to the Bank of the United States than the latter is to afford into them. But it has been asserted that all our specie would be carried away, in case the banks resumed, by traders from the eastern states—Gossypium has completely proved the fallacy of this assumption that it is needless to dwell upon it. He has shewn that by making arrangements with banks in the eastern cities, these western traders may be paid in a manner satisfactory to themselves without the necessity of drawing a dollar in specie from New Orleans.

How is it that in New England, where there is a greater number of banks than in any other part of the world with the same amount of population, the currency in ordinary times is perfectly uniform, and a note of one bank passes throughout that whole section of the union at par? It is simply because the banks of New England have adopted the plan recommended by Gossypium to the banks of the whole country. Some of the Boston banks agree among themselves to receive the notes of all the New England banks at par. The latter, to avoid the necessity of paying their notes at their own counters, provide a credit in Boston to meet them there, and the balancing of the accounts between the country and Boston banks is left to one of the latter, which is paid a compensation for its trouble.—This system, simple as it is, produces the most beneficial results. It is equivalent to a partnership of all the banks, as the notes of one are received at par by all, and they pass without discount through out all New England, at the same time that it assures to each bank its just and equal share of circulation, and consequently of profits.

This system would produce the same benign effects throughout the whole union if adopted by all the solvent banks. Let New York be the center of the United States for financial operations as Boston is of New England, and every bank provide a credit in that city for the redemption of its notes. This plan would produce a safe, sound and uniform currency for the American people, and it would be indeed a boon of the insane or corrupt control of any one clique of directors in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Besides this, it is no visionary scheme of untried theory. It has been practised with perfect success by a large portion of the enlightened, sagacious, and enterprising business men of our country.

☞ The U. States schooner Grampus, bound on a cruise down the Gulf, anchored off the S. W. Pass on the 23d inst.

The following is a list of her officers, viz
John S. Paine, Lieut. Commanding.
G. G. Williamson, Lieutenant
David M. Dowsal, do
W. R. Gardner, Acting Master
Edward J. Rutter, Assistant Surgeon
W. A. Wayne Malshipman
R. M. Tillman, do
W. Winder Polk, do
James Fenner, do
——Hanson, Captain's Clk.

LARGE SALE.—The estate of the New York Insurance Company, Geo. Griswold, Esq. for the sum of 120,500 dollars. It was purchased by the company in 1800 for 17,000 dollars.

THE CRISIS.

Never since the existence of the Republic has a fiercer and more momentous struggle taken place than that which is now conducted between the supporters of Democratic principles, and that political party composed of the remnants of a dozen political factions, and terming themselves Whigs. For many years the current of popular sentiment has flowed from one local topic to another; parties had been arrayed in favor of or in opposition to some particular measure of the day, the original distinctions of the great political sects which naturally and constantly divide a Republican Government had been lost sight of, and parties had been designated by different titles in accordance with the doctrine exploded at various periods. Great confusion and uncertainty had consequently prevailed in estimating the precise political views of the different parties. But since the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, the broad landmarks of opposition are beginning once more to be seen, and by a gradual process, the complicated political questions of the day are fast resolving themselves into their primitive character. Every object, every exertion of the supporters of the administration tends towards the developement and practical operation of those leading principles of Democracy professed by Thomas Jefferson, the most striking features of which are opposition to the augmentation and consolidation of power—the maintenance of the Government in the most simple and rational form—a fixed hostility to every measure having for its direct or indirect object the concentration of peculiar privileges in the hands of the few to the detriment of the many, and the recognition of the salutary and conservative principle of equal rights. While, on the other hand, the opposition, Whigs, Federalists *cut quocunque nomine gaudent*, are unceasingly engaged in the dissemination of those aristocratical and unequal doctrines originally put forth by the Federalists of the elder Adams and others, at the formation of the constitution; men whose education, prejudices and habits had induced them to question the entire capability of man for self government, and impressed their minds with a belief of the necessity of throwing strong, substantial and real powers around the Government. These fundamental principles have been the ground of direct opposition by the financial scheme which for the last two years have assumed a paramount importance in our congressional and legislative deliberations. It is not to be wondered at, that in the ranks of the Federalists should be enumerated hundreds of individuals, who however their predilections may have induced them to support the administration of General Jackson, whilst their special interests were uninvolved in the subject at general policy then mooted, now find themselves in danger of being curtailed, of a moiety of their prerogatives, and perceive that the doctrines of equal rights maintained with so much ardor by the Democratic party, would prove fatal to the extension and perpetuity of injustice and monopoly. The promptings of self-interests are rarely rendered subservient to the impulses of patriotism, and hence, with a few noble exceptions, the whole of the banking power of the country, with its overwhelming influence, its unrestricted prerogatives, and its immense resources is brought to bear in immediate hostility to the present administration, and to sustain *to fate*, the doctrines of the Federalists.

Against such a coalition—against a union of eight hundred banks, their adherents and dependants—with the old and not insignificant federal party, the administration, it must be confessed, has nothing but its honest intentions and firm determinations to oppose. Thoroughly organized, banded together by motives common to all, stimulated to increased exertion by the ultimate hope of victory, urged on by the wish to dispossess an administration of a power which for ten years it has wielded with justice and impartiality, with opinions on a banking system diametrically opposed to those, the whigs have every motive for unceasing exertion, and some reason for anticipating an eventual triumph.

But the great error of that party seems to be the distrust which they exhibit of the intelligence and patriotism of the people. Their victories are almost invariably the fruits of panics or temporary popular embarrassments which are ascribed to the party in power, and which, by deluding for a time, secure them some transient conquests. The period of distress, however, passes away—the slanderous imputations against the party in power are found to be unfounded, the people discover their error, their false guides are abandoned, and they return to their allegiance. Such has been, and such will continue to be, the character of the contest between the democracy and the federalists. On the strength of several victories—victories too of some importance, that party are now elevated to the very pinnacle of exulting expectation, and look confidently to the elections of 1840, to trample upon democracy and elevate Henry clay to power. But the reaction which the ultimate triumph of democracy must as likely to follow the revival of prosperity, has already begun. The state of New York, which under the pressure of the crisis, was one among the earliest to abandon the administration, gave in the charter elections unequivocal indications, that the whig *prestige* had already begun to lose its potency. Alabama has given an increased majority to the democratic candidates. In the recent elections in several states, the whigs have had little to boast of. In Mississippi, actually, where the most prodigious efforts were made to revolutionize the state, and remove senator Benton from office, their intrigues and exertions have been unavailing. The tide of whig triumph has reached its highest, and the reflux will take place with startling rapidity, bearing back into obscurity and defeat those who are now elevated on its coming crest.

The questions propounded to the New Orleans Banks in the annexed communication, have been prop sed by us on more than one occasion. As yet no decision has been arrived at—no measure has been fixed upon indicative of the period when our banking institutions will resume. It is a matter of astonishment that the Banks of New Orleans should suffer themselves to be outstripped in the honorable work of liquidating their debts, by those of cities less favorably situated, with fewer resources, and in the enjoyment of more limited commercial intercourse. Every delay augments the difficulties and embarrassments under which we labor. The irresolute attitude of our banks impedes the return of confidence, compromises our interests, and injures our foreign commerce. On examing the statements put forth by the banks, we discover that their resources are as advantageous as can be desired. There can be little fear of a run upon the banks in case of resumption. The return to specie payments in all the resuming states, has been unattended by the smallest disturbance, and has been uniformly followed by augmented confidence. Philadelphia, New York and Boston have resumed, nor have their institutions suffered the most trivial losses. It is the bounden duty of our banks to take some decisive steps, and to make known their determination, for upon their conduct will greatly depend the commercial prosperity of Louisiana during the coming season.

To the Editor of The Bee

SIR,—As the business season is now fast approaching, there is naturally a great anxiety in the public mind, as to the course intended to be followed by the banks, namely—Whether they will resume specie payments during the season, and if so, at what period? A great deal has been written on both sides of the question, as to their ability and the propriety of an immediate resumption; but in the estimation of many, the injuries of a suspension cause for a longer or a shorter date are not so detrimental as those resulting from the present uncertainty, which amongst numerous other evils, has the effect of preventing our own merchants, as also all other persons resident elsewhere, who have usually transacted their business with New Orleans, from making any definite calculations or arrangements; a state of affairs, as exemplified by last year's experience, totally subversive of the customary commerce of the place. One of the resolutions of the Bank Presidents was to resume in January, "provided the Pennsylvania United States Bank would agree to furnish exchange;" and a committee was then appointed to correspond on the subject. From the length of time that has since elapsed, this point has of course been ascertained: besides, as the position of the banks is since then considerably changed, they must now be enabled to state whether or not a resumption can take place; and if so, at what period such may be positively relied on. Or if these points cannot be yet determined, let them state the contingent circumstances on which the questions depend; at all events, let them give full and explicit information as to their intentions, a duty which they will perform, unless as thought by many, they be totally regardless of public opinion and the commercial necessities of New Orleans and this section of the country. These feelings cannot bear reference to all the banks, one or two having already, and with honor to themselves, given publicly their views on the matter; but as these were of course governed by the majority, the question of specie payments still *rested sub judice*. In conclusion, I would add, that as a number of these institutions are totally opposed to all publicity of their intentions; and as some time must necessarily elapse before a combined action could be had, and delay should at this season be avoided, it would be highly satisfactory were those Banks which do not desire obscurity, again and at once to express themselves openly on the subject.

A FRIEND TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1838.

Cruelty to debtors is an exhaustless theme for the commentators of the press, but we question whether the annals of persecution afford a more revolting instance of pitiful, narrow minded and malignant rancor, than that exhibited by a merchant in this city who has had the inhumanity to keep a miserable devil of a debtor in prison *seven months*, for the paltry amount of *ten dollars*. The gracious creditor pays three dollars and a half per week for the maintenance of his victim, and has consequently disbursed ninety-eight dollars already for his support. Of course the incarcerated wretch cannot pay the sum, trifling as it is, without working, and it is equally certain that he continued imprisonment, by debarring him from labor, deprives him of the slightest chance of satisfying his remorseless creditor. At the north a circumstance of the kind would receive the unsparing denunciations of every public journal, but in the generous warm hearted south, it is passed by unnoticed.

TENNESSEE.

Some of the whigs have fondly imagined that Tennessee will prove apathetic to her ancient principles, blinded by the false lights held before her eyes by Judge White, and give her votes at the next presidential election for Mr. Clay. Tennessee voted for Judge White against Mr. Van Buren in 1836, but permit ladies and gentlemen, public opinion authorise us to believe that she will never give her suffrages to elevate Mr. Clay to the chief magistracy of the Union. Tennessee voted for Judge White because he is a native of the State, and because she believed that he was opposed to the United States Bank. She will not vote for Mr. Clay merely because Judge White, forgetting all the professions by which he imposed upon the democratic party, recommends and supports Mr. Clay, the candidate upon whom the partizans of the United States Bank rely for the gratification of all their hopes for the incorporation of a bank by congress: and we are convinced further that if Judge White were himself a candidate, he would be rejected by the people of Tennessee, now that he has given his adhesion to the bank candidate.

It is pretty evident from circumstances which are now transpiring in this noble state that the democratic portion of her population, the original friends and supporters of General Jackson, who constitute a large majority, will generally refuse to make good the bargain to transfer their suffrages to Mr. Clay. Meetings have been held in many of the counties, comprising exclusively the original supporters of General Jackson, and after full discussion they adopted resolutions declaring that they cannot co-operate with Judge White in his late extraordinary movement. In other words, they cannot believe, with the Judge, that Mr. Clay represents the principles which they entertain, and they cannot so soon forget the lessons which the Judge himself inculcated only four years ago, in relation to the pernicious and corrupt character of a national bank chartered by congress.

Men in general, and particularly a patriotic, virtuous, and intelligent body of planters and farmers like those of Tennessee, are not easily duped and deceived so as to renounce the political faith in which they have been educated, to which they have adhered because they sincerely believe that it is better than any other, and which experience as well as the convictions of their judgment, recommends as best adapted to promote the welfare of the nation.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

There is longer a doubt that the contest in Illinoys has terminated in favor of the democratic party. Carlin, the republican candidate for governor, is elected by about 800 majority, and the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, is elected by about 2500 majority. Reynolds, democratic, is elected to congress over Hogan, whig, by 3000 majority; Mr Casey is elected without opposition. The contest is close between Douglass, democratic, and Stuart, whig, in the northern district. The general opinion is that Douglass has it by a few votes. Parties in the legislature are more nearly balanced than in the last. The senate stands 20 democrats to 18 whigs—two districts to be heard from, which last year went one whig and one democrat. The house of representatives, as far as heard from, has a democratic majority of 8. About 20 members to hear from, mostly from democratic counties.

MONEY ELECTIONS.—The estimated strength of parties in the legislature of this state will be about 80 whigs to about 90 democrats.

FLORIDA.

A letter dated St Marks, Aug 19, 1838, gives the particulars of a recent attack made by a body of Indians on a barge-load of provisions, its way to Apalachicola, Ware Co. to Traders' Hill, the depot of provisions. The wagons were burnt, the corporal of the guard shot down, and two other wagoners desperately wounded, who succeeded in making their escape, and are now lying dangerously ill within a few miles of Centreville. The number of Indians present was from 50 to a 70.

MR BRIGG, one of the Massachusetts delegation to congress, has addressed a letter to his constituents declining a re-election.

MORE RESUMPTION.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that the Vicksburg Bank has arranged for a loan of $1,300,000, and the Planters Bank of Mississippi for a loan of $1,500,000, and that the Mississippi stock of five millions issued for the establishment of the Union Bank has been so far negociated, that the parties are authorised to draw immediately for two millions. These sums, making five millions in all, will enable Mississippi shortly to rank among the resuming states. These negociations have been made at Philadelphia chiefly, if not wholly, and under the patronage of the U. S. Bank there.

LIBEL.—A suit has been instituted by the Southern Life Insurance and Trust Company against the editor of the Augustine (Florida) Herald, for reporting a sale of two thousand dollars of their bills at sixty one to forty-three cents per dollar. The company have laid their damages at ten thousand dollars.

SHIPWRECK AND MURDER.—The French ship Amelie was wrecked in the Gulf of Maracaibo about the 15 July. The savages took possession of her and murdered part of the crew. She was afterwards recaptured by the authorities, and the captain and part of the crew, who had escaped, brought to that place.

STEAM SHIPS.—The Philadelphia U S Gazette says, "We learn with pleasure, that the project of adopting the proposition of English company to run steam ships between Philadelphia and England and France, is now being matured, and will shortly be laid before the public in a form which, we have reason to believe will be acceptable, and which will secure that cooperation necessary to success."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BARNOR.—The town of Bangor was visited some days since by a destructive conflagration, which destroyed property to the amount of 25 or $20,000 dollars, on most of which insurance had not been effected.

☞ Of the fourteen persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, three, Chandler, Waste and McLeod were to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence; eight others, including Miller, and the other Americans, to be transported to some one of the British Colonies for life. Three others to the penitentiary for three years. The case of the remaining convict, Wagner, has not been decided—great efforts have been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the U. States.

Sixteen other state prisoners were also released from the jail at Toronto last week. Several had been condemned to death, among them Charles Durand, a member of Dunoombe.

DESERTERS DROWNED.—Six deserters from the 66th British regiment in Canada, attempted to cross the Niagara river on a raft a few days since. Three of them were drowned, and the other three reached Lewiston in safety. This regiment has lost forty men by desertion since it has been stationed on the Niagara frontier.

☞ The common council of Hudson have determined to lay out the site of an entire block, which was destroyed by the late fire, as a public square, so that in a short time the city will be improved and beautified by the calamity.

The exploring expedition sailed on the 15th from Norfolk, Va.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A central eclipse of the sun will take place on the 18th September next. A similar one will not take place before the 30th May, 1858.

☞ The rent of the Astor house in New York is estimated at 7 cents a minute, which would make it $4 20 per hour, $100 80 per day, upwards of $3,000 per month, and nearly $40,000 per annum.

The following curious communication was received by us yesterday through the post office. It is printed in a circular forme and we publish it *verbatim et literatim*. The writer appears to be most lavariously inclined towards Freemen to call him in the true Hoosier style, and indulges in all the technicalities which distinguish the dialect of the Far West. Whether it be a hoax or a serious affair, we are unprepared to decide, but if any one doubts the authenticity of the communication, he can be satisfied by calling at our office and inspecting the original:

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal,

DEAR SIR

I find in your paper of the 19th July inst, you have taken the privilege of publishing a card of mine, over which you indulged in the following remarks:

"*A Tory Handbill*—The following is a copy of a handbill actually issued a few days ago in Hamilton county, Indiana, by a V. B. candidate for the legislature. Mr Cardwell, certainly shows some sagacity in exhorting his political friends to ransack the "ditches" for voters on the day of the election. He knows where the Tory ladies are to be found."

Now, sir, I would inform you that I will suffer no strangers to take such liberties with me or my constituents. Sir, I have now but little time to spare with you; but so soon as the election is over, I will give your town a visit for the express purpose of becoming more familiarly acquainted with you.

Considering it unmanly to make war upon the slenderest repute that crawls upon the earth, without first giving notice of my approach and intentions—therefore I warn you that on or about the 30th of Aug A. D. 1838, you may expect to see me, a six foot three inch Hoosier, with a blue hunting shirt and yellow fringe; rifle upon my shoulder; bell, with tobacco box and butcher knife, strowed my waist; buck skin moccasins on my feet; dog at my heels; wild cat skin cap upon my head, crowded like a hungry tiger in your stream, waiting the approach of George D. Preston.

The first man I get at him, I, in the fierceness of my wrath, will pounce upon him like a cassowar upon a shunk—snatch pieces of hide from him as big as a mouse skin at a smack—I will bang bush his paper—chew off his fingers—bite his nose off his face—knock out his eye teeth—bite off chunks of flesh by the pound—twitch off his right arm and beat him with the bloody end—I will crush his thigh bones and grease my moccasins with the marrow—I will take his brains to dress buck skin and his oil to oil my gun—I will then make my way home as merrily as I will leisurely cut him up, as a rankest weed is a dish of codfish and pemlicoe, and of the fragments I will I trust my dog.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC CAGNELL.

Hamilton co. In. July 21, 1838.

BARON'S CONFESSION.

The Rochester papers of the 16th and 17th instant contain a short paper, purporting to be the confession of Jonathan Wright, a convict executed for the murder of Mr Henry Ward.

The Commissioner, Octavius Barnes, sentenced the prisoner, Wright, July 1st, for the murder of John Ward, he did not wish the victim murdered this fall, understanding that they had some heavy loads with them, which he could easily take without the loss of a life—that they had no heavy loads whatever at the time, as he was what they received in by the passage and hasty. It is the general opinion however that this last attempt (they have been three within the last three or four years) was rather more serious nature than any of the former. The great part of the troops and several very influential families being implicated in it. Governor Lorenzo Barnes, has taken every energetic steps to crush the affair in the bud, and it is thought that it will go no farther for the present. For ignorance they all perfectly seemed.

THE UGLY CLUB.

Chap. 1st.

"Oh, there are hours! ay, moments that contain
Feelings, that years may pass, and never bring;
Such, whether brought with pleasure or with pain,
Can hardly be forgot."

Bulwer

The year 1803 was celebrated for many extraordinary events. In that year the great earthquake occurred in Crems, in Upper Italy; Minquen was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Benisca had three churches and twelve houses destroyed. It was in this year the peace of Amiens, between Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland was declared. It was a remarkable fact, still one worthy of record, that in the year there was not a single theatre burnt, or was there in any city throughout the world a fire worthy of record; yet in this year, on the morning of the 3d of February, old Jonathan Roughhead died. On this very day, and near the same hour, the unfortunate Fullerton was taken from the river Delaware, where he had drown himself in a fit of desperation. Fullerton was an actor, and the audience taking some exception at his style, hissed him, and continued to do so, until he committed the rash deed. He died a victim of sensibility. Not so with Jonathan Roughhead—he died of a broken heart, caused by the sudden and extraordinary change which had taken place in the person of Dwight. Roughhead died unnaturally regretted, and the members of the Ugly Club wore crape on their left arm for thirty days, as an epitaph to his memory. After the death of Roughhead, the character of the Club was somewhat changed, inasmuch as the following motto, taken we believe from a line in Horace—

"*Locus est et pluribus umbris,*"

which the poet Creech has used thus,—making an exquisite line to suit our purpose,—

"There's room enough, and each may bring
his friend."

Such indeed was the case, for at their next meeting, when the president of the Club took his seat, there were at least twenty invited guests. Not so much from ugliness, but having something of a literary character, Joseph HUTTON was chosen as the representative of Roughhead. The peculiar nose which graced this gentleman's face, and the smirk of self-satisfaction which ever and anon passed over it, gave the whole an expression particularly comical. He, however, made a good president. Among the guests on the occasion to which we particularly allude, was a little busy fellow by the name of Collins; he was foreman to the printing-office which had the honor of publishing a "weekly," to which Hutton was a contributor. He seemed to be remarkably tickety during the eating part of the repast, and when the wine was produced he became quite loquacious.

"Gentlemen, permit me to remark, Mr. President, let me beg, I have the flow Mr Royal Tyler if you please." Mr Royal Tyler was an invited guest; he was the author of several popular plays before his admission or rather introduction to the club. The first piece which he composed for the stage, was "The Contrast," which was produced shortly after the revolution. At this time, he was not only a confirmed rake, but the associate of Dennis, with the port folio. Presuming upon his talents and the situation in which he was placed, he opposed the toast of "Washington—President! stand here on my right as a guest. I was introduced into your honorable society by my friend, Mr Dennis, who has taken a seat by my object in rising to communicate some important information in relation to your club—information gentlemen—information which the club does not require from you." This impertinent remark issued from one with whom it would have been madness to cope—no less a personage than Samuel Latham Mitchell. He had arrived that very day from New York for the express purpose of laying before the Club, the fruits of his researches into their origin, and its rise and progress up from infancy to the present moment. The remark came from the mouth of Tyler who having cast a fighting look at the doctor, sat down between Dennis and the justly celebrated Dr Williamson, thus giving Collins an opportunity to speak, and to give the devil his due, he was an excellent orator. "Mr President, have I the floor?" "You have, sir." "I rise to know on which you stand." "Am I in my place, sir?" "That, Mr Collins, is a question which the meeting must decide. Gentlemen, put it to vote." "The question, the question!" "All those who consider Mr Collins out of his place will say, Aye; those to the contrary, No." "Mr Collins you are out of place." Collins sat down. Immediately jumped up tall cadaverous looking man, whose outside was the worse for wear, and very probable the inside was not very well lined, and commenced with—"Gentlemen and ladies and dents we are all equal here—and we are free, and though I am but a poor specimen of the class literary, yet am a member of several philosophical and other societies. I am the editor of the Ladies' Weekly Messenger, to which that gentleman, pointing to Hutton is a contributor. I now ask you, gentlemen, if he is the president after producing such nonsense as that—I read, gentlemen, read"—"The Castle of Allenheim, or the Spectrum Bride." "Is not that enough to moderate any man?" "Not without a hearing," exclaimed Dennis. "Then hear it—I will read you the nonsense!" "Hutton protested—said it was unfair, ungenerous—it was but a sample take—spoke of his poetry—spoke of his Don Guescards, &c; but the public were unanimous and the speaker went on

"THE CASTLE OF ALLENHEIM, OR THE MYSTERIOUS NONE.
Chap. I.

"Gentlemen, he has two quotations gracing this chapter, one from Shakspeare, the other from—himself"—excess of modesty, but I will proceed —

"*The sun had sunk beneath the ocean, the mist of gray twilight had retired from the landscape, and the moon arose attended by her twinkling train.*"——

"Stop, Sir," exclaimed Bronson, the publisher and I believe editor of the old Philadelphia Gazette—"Did you say train?"

"Train, Sir, is the word."

"Train will do, Mr Bronson—it is a figure of speech."

"*When Ferdinand, Count Allenheim, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, ordered the Governess*"——

"Dr. Mitchel, I beg to ask you a question—Why does he say, 'Holy Roman Empire?' Was Rome holier than other empires or country at that time?"

"The gentleman having appealed to me for an explanation of this important part of our worthy president's learned discourse upon the history of Rome, Excuse me, Doctor—it is a Romance—a learned romance I mean," continued the speaker—"I feel that I am unable, or rather I should say incapable of answering that important question at this present, this precise, and this particular moment. As all other religions than those of the Catholic are detached bodies from that one, so are their offspring, Rome, although it recent learned Friar, has attempted to prove otherwise."—Order, order!—Doctor, you are out of order!—"Excuse me, gentlemen—I will now conclude by asking our learned president his authority for the name and title of his hero"

"My authority, Doctor, is Gibbon."

"The best, Sir, I will consult him on my return to New York."

The reader of the Romance went on —

"*Deserted the governess of the fair and bountious Amelia, his daughter, to attend him in his study.*"

"Edith," said he, when they were seated.

Hold—stop—rewounded through the room—you just said the daughter's name was Amelia? A thunderment a loud knock was heard at the door. Silence, gentlemen—I hear the signal—door-keeper attend to your duty—Well it is Cooper, admit him—the door was opened, and Thomas A. Cooper, the then popular tragedian, entered. He was accompanied by a gentleman whose jolly, laughter-moving face, and fine body not unlike a hogshead in shape, reminded one of the Falstaff of Shakspeare's creation, and it is a curious fact, worthy of note, that Mr. Wheatley, for that was the name of the new comer, was induced by the members of the Club to personate the character of the jolly knight—his success was so great, that to this day the memory is linked with that of Falstaff, and it is only cause to exist when the rich imagery of the immortal bard cease to please, or the drama to delight. Warren was regularly introduced. Cooper had been playing Richard and was somewhat exhausted, still the jest, the laugh, the anecdote and glee went round, and it is remarked in a note at the foot of the page of their journal, speaking of that evening's proceedings, "that such a company had never met before inside the walls of their club room." In the hand writing of Joseph Hutton, which by the way, was very bad we find the following:—[Dated 1806]

"Although I was somewhat scared on the ground of my literary productions this evening, yet was the sound soon healed, for in such a company, with a Dennis, a Cooper, and the inimitable Warren, no man would ask the question, can you 'minister to a mind diseased,' for the medicine and the physician were intelligible, and the patient recovered. When all other scenes shall have passed away,"

"——and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And like the baseless fabric of the vision,
The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind—;"

The remembrance of this evening will overleap the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, and perch itself on that other side."

The reader will remember that Hutton wrote this under great excitement, both mental and physical, which is the only apology that can be made for its *far fetchedness*.

ANTHONY RASCH,
P. L. TRICOU, } Commissioners.
H. C. CAMMACK,

* This book was re-printed by Dickinson & Ward, Philadelphia, 1836, and is truly a very wretched affair.

† Rack, the last fleet ny vestige of the highest clouds, scarce perceptible on account of their distance and tenuity.—[*Stevens.*]

Description of an American Dancer—Miss Maywood the exquisite little sylph from the beautiful banks of the Schuylkill, dances again tonight at the Park Theatre. The dancing of this young creature is something more ethereal than we have been accustomed to see in these parts. Youthful in years, perfectly symmetrical in form, exceedingly graceful in every limb and movement: she is as fine an impersonation of the poetry of nature as we have yet witnessed. In her most extreme and agile movements there is nothing but graceful poetry floating around her, yet limbs like a robe of holiness from another world. Other female dancers, by developing too broadly their physical charms, create repulsive feelings in the minds of the pure, and excite mixed sensations in those of the impassionate. Not so with the dancing of this most youthful, most etherial, most extraordinary sylph. In her most wonderful movements she sometimes reveals the fall contour of every limb and the whole person; but there is no much grace, innocence and spirituality in those limbs, in that form, in the very movement itself, that it seems to be a sudden revelation of female beauty from another world, as pure and ethereal as the movements of Eve through the avenues of paradise, before

"Man's disobedience and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought
death
Into the world, and all our woe."

Agility and picturesqueness she is unsurpassed in nature; in grace and modesty none than Angelica in genius and originality beyond, far beyond both: she is truly a phenomenon.

MUNICIPALITY No 1.

Sitting of Monday Aug 27, 1838.

The Council assembled this day conformably to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were Messrs Armitage, Fourcade, Crossman, Tregold, Guillot, Dupuy, Z Colens, Jas Cruzat, Prados, Letellier, Mazoudet, Duval, Corrapolus, P Lanesaux & Pellipon—16

Absent, Messrs Fleitas, Isambourg, A P Lanesaux, Giovanini, Lambert and H Colens.

Mr Vignie was absent on leave.

After reading and approval of the journal of the preceding sitting, the mayor having transmitted a confidential message to the council,

On motion the council sat with closed doors.

See Secret Journal, p. 77.

The doors of the council having been re-opened, The council continued its deliberation on the mayor's message, and adopted the following:

The council having acted, in its secret sitting, on the two first articles.

The 3d article of the message requested the council to pass new ordinances concerning the contract for cleaning the streets of the city, which will expire on the 1st of the next month.

On motion of Mr Cruzat, and after dispensation of the rules,

Resolved, that the mayor be authored to give public notice, that he will receive sealed proposals until the 8th September next, to undertake the cleaning of the streets of the 1st municipality.

Resolved, that whoever the contractor shall neglect to remove the filth found in the streets or other public places, or on the bank of the river, the mayor shall have the same removed at the expense of said contractor.

The last article of the message requested the council to suspend the sale of the contracts for the repairs of the paved streets, and to employ pavers to be paid by the municipality as previously.

On motion of M Guillot,

Resolved, that said article be referred to the Paving Committee.

On motion of Mr Corrapolus, the council dispensed with its rules, to take a letter from Mr T W Collins, E H de Vallette, A J Boulanger and Lefont Ladebat, asking the privilege during 15 years, to begin on the 15th April, 1839, of a plane on the river, for the purpose of establishing floating baths, during the six months when the harbor is least full. The baths to be towed over the other side, during the rest of the year.

On motion of Mr Lee-ope, Resolved that said petition referred to a joint committee composed of the Committee on Health, and the Levee Committee

The council adjourned till Monday next, Sept 3d, at 5 o'clock p m.

A true copy.

D AUGUSTIN, Sec'y.

PASSAGE DE LA BOURSE, OR EXCHANGE PLACE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners appointed to perform certain duties relative to the prolongation of the Passage de la Bourse or Exchange Place, from Bienville street to Customhouse street, in the first Ward of the first Municipality of the city of New Orleans, have completed their estimate and assessment, as well of the loss of and damage sustained by the parties interested in the lands and premises required for said prolongation, as of the benefit and advantages received by the owners and parties interested in the property; and that they have deposited a true copy of their report in the office of the Clerk of the Parish Court, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and that, objections to said report if any must be made specially in writing and filed with the Clerk of said court, within ten days after the first publication of this notice.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, That the report of said estimate and assessment will be presented to the Parish Court of the City and Parish of New Orleans for its approval and confirmation, on Tuesday the 2d day of October, 1838, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

ANTHONY RASCH,
P. L. TRICOU, } Commissioners.
H. C. CAMMACK,

The property assessed is Exchange Place and the passage of the Exchange, and the property adjacent opposite of streets.—The following are the numbers of the property assessed so far as they are known to the Commissioners, &c.

Allain & Trenouilet, Jean Labadie,
D F Barthe, M. Lizardi & Co.
S L. Bernard, Madame Livaudais,
Bank of Orleans, John McDonough,
Randall Carroll, Widow Milhet Berger,
Edward Chapman, Stephen McNeil,
J. Dumas, E. Mazureau,
William Delaslaisse, Merchant's Exchange,
Madame Dimitry, Alfonso Moreno,
A. & J. Dennistoun & Co. S. W. Oakey,
George Eustis, Levi Pierce,
Louis Forstall, J. Pike,
Seaman Field, Louis Pike,
Chaffe & Co., Dr. Fenner,
R. Gyonlon, Heirs of Wm. Rodgers,
Harrison, Clegg & Co., Heirs of J. B. Shepherd,
Kane & Sneed, Pierre Soulé,
Wm Hunt, Valsin Vignaud,
Heirs of G. Vance, J. K. West,
Merchants' Bank, Mechanics' Bank.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

By virtue of a Resolution of the Council of Municipality No. 1, Notice is hereby given, that, a public meeting will be held on next, at twelve o'clock, to