THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, PRINTER TO THE STATE, AND FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1838.

In order to confer additional interest and commercial importance upon our paper, we have been at considerable pains to establish correspondences in the principal Northern cities, by which we shall in future be enabled to ascertain the nature and amount of cargoes shipped for New Orleans, the name of the Consignees, and those of the passengers. We shall hence be able to give the manifests of vessels destined for this port, both sea to twenty days prior to their arrival. The advantages which merchants will derive from this information, are so obvious as to require no comment.

We are now making arrangements by which we may be enabled to publish similar statements of the manifests of English and French vessels bound to New Orleans. In short we are neglecting nothing by which the Bee may be rendered as interesting and satisfactory in a commercial point of view, as any paper in the Union.

As soon as our daily publication is resumed, we shall have the pleasure of presenting our patrons with a sheet of much greater dimensions than the present one, and capable of containing from eight to ten columns more. We shall bestow labor and attention upon our contemplated paper, commensurate with its colossal magnitude.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.

We have received the Pensacola Gazette of the 1st instant, containing intelligence relative to the blockade of the ports of Mexico. A French brig of war which arrived off Vera Cruz, direct from France, after a trip of forty-two days, informed the commandant, Baudin, that an additional force of fifteen vessels and 10,000 men would be sent by the French government to aid in the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz. The brig of war Laperouse still blockaded the port of Tampico.

The sloop of war Nimrod had sailed from Tampico for Havana and Jamaica, with about $1,000,000 in specie and a large quantity of cochineal and vanilla for the former port. The packet brig Linnet had also left Tampico with about $1,000,000, destined for England.

A correspondence was opened by Capt. Babbit with the commander of the French brig Laperouse, in consequence of its having been reported that the French blockading squadron would in future capture all vessels bound to the Mexican ports, without first warning them off. The following is a translation of the reply of the French Commander.

"OFF TAMPICO, Aug. 1, 1838.

To the Commander

"I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me announcing that the American Ship Virgil had been arrested (*arrêté*) at the anchorage in front of the port of Nova La Marina, by a French line of war, and yet not with standing, in order to advise the merchants, whether after the notification of the blockade of the Coast of Mexico made to the Government of the United States (*au gouvernement Americain*) an order issued by the Commander of the Forces (*commandant des forces*) has changed our course towards merchantmen.

"I have been without orders from Commodore Baudin for some time, but I think I can safely say that no change has taken place in the rules of the blockade that we pursue, and which are those recognised by all nations, the only difference as regards our proceedings is this: That at the commencement of the blockade, we endeared upon the Rel d'Espagna of which the merchant vessel was detained and sent to the coast of Mexico, the notification that there are differences with Mexico, all further proceedings included until further orders, and that now as the notice has been given to the foreign government, who has officially advised her vessel of the name, we have no longer any advice to detain, and falling in with such vessels, in spite of the blockade, seek to lead effects for the nation with which we are in dispute.

"It is admitting to those well recognized rules that it is probable that the American Brig Virgil has been captured (*arrêté*) and I suppose that she has been taken to Sacrificos to the Commander of the Station (*chef de station*) for the purpose of high consideration with which I have the honor to be.

Your most humble and ob't. servant,
(Signed) A. TOURNIER,
Capt. of the Laperouse."

RESUMPTION.

The bank presidents met, we understand, on Monday last, but came to no determination on the subject of a resumption of specie payments. We learn, also, that no answer has been received from Mr. Biddle to the request of some of the banks here to furnish them with a circulating medium: a circumstance which looks rather ominous, as three months have elapsed since the request was addressed to him. It demonstrates the truth of what we have always asserted in relation to this unfortunate measure of a portion of the New Orleans banks, to wit: that Mr. Biddle was too much occupied with his own difficulties to think of relieving others. Three months have elapsed and no answer is received to such an humble and modest petition from so respectable a body as a committee of bank presidents! An eastern despot would hardly think it polite or politic to treat his subjects with so much contempt. Still, we understand, the bank presidents, or a majority of them, are resolved to wait with beckoning patience till it shall suit the convenience of the autocrat at Philadelphia to grant their petition. In the time the commerce of this great mart is subjected to all the evils of an unsound and depreciated currency, while every city in the states north and west of this, are enjoying the benefits and advantages of a paper circulation redeemable in gold and silver.—We are not prepared even to guess at the nature of the contract which our bank presidents propose to make with Mr Biddle, or the terms on which he will consent to loan them the desired amount of his notes. The usual rate of interest at which loans for twelve months are affected in this city, is 8 per cent per annum—and it would be rash to expect that Mr. Biddle will not take advantage of the state of the market, if, possibly, the bank presidents think themselves obliged to borrow his paper money. If they borrow at 8 per cent, and we apprehend certain they will not obtain the loan for less, how can they accommodate the public with loans, when they are restricted by their charters to the demand of only seven per cent from their customers? There is some mystery in this part of the affair and until it is explained we shall continue to believe that the proposition to Mr. Biddle was intended to operate as a delusion upon the public mind.

We see no obstacle whatever to the resumption of specie payments by the banks of this city on or before the first day of November next. The Bulletin may preach a contrary doctrine and draw his text from the pamphlet addressed last winter by the chamber of commerce to the members of the legislature; but neither the Bulletin nor the author of that pamphlet will ever convince the public that the monied institutions of New Orleans, with specie to the amount of more than three millions of dollars, and with a circulation of only five millions, and that diminishing every day, are unable to pay their notes in cash without resorting for assistance to a corporation of another state. Last winter we were told that the banks could conduct their operations with safety and advantage so long as they had one silver dollar in their vaults for ten of paper in circulation. Now we are assured that it is not advisable to resume the legal mode of conducting their affairs when the gold and silver in their vaults amount to 60 per cent on their circulation!

We long once learned to withhold our astonishment at whatever absurdities might fall from the suspension party, and therefore we were not taken by surprise at hearing bank directors, elderly men, with grey beards, attempt to persuade us that it is impossible for the banks to resume specie payments till the premium on exchange between this place and New York shall be lowered. They also assert with a grave face that exchange is unfavorable to New Orleans because they cannot purchase specie in New York, or bank paper as good as specie, for an equal nominal amount of depreciated paper money in New Orleans! They might assert truth equal propriety and equal regard to accuracy that exchange is unfavorable because they cannot buy a barrel of flour in New York with a barrel of sand in New Orleans. But a specie dollar in New Orleans will buy a specie dollar in New York—and our banks are eager and anxious to deal in exchanges at that rate. Let any one take a thousand silver dollars to one of our banks, and ask for a draft at sight on New York for an equal amount in specie or in bank notes equivalent to specie, and see with what cheerfulness the proposal will be assented to: and yet we are told that the rate of exchange is unfavorable to New Orleans! When in fact, if a small premium were demanded by the bank here to cover the expense of transporting the specie from one city to the other, the transaction would, mercantilely speaking, be conducted at the true par rate, and no such premium is demanded, it is evident that the rate of exchange is in favour of New Orleans.

Perhaps the next paradox will be that our paper currency is not depreciated and that the difference between the price of bank notes and specie is occasioned by a rise in the value of gold and silver. This doctrine was preached in Philadelphia a few months ago by the partisans of the United States Bank, and it resembles in substance the purport of a resolution which was offered in the British house of commons in the year 1811 and actually passed, notwithstanding the ridicule that was thrown upon it by Mr. Canning.

We should not be in the least degree surprised if such a solecism were revived and propagated here to excuse the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks. A person finds that he can purchase five dollars and a half in paper for five dollars in silver, and he is told to come the hard money humbug, because hard money is dearer than paper money. The individuals who endeavour to mend this squeeze into made of the ignorant, conceal the fact that gold and silver consequent the final, invariable, constitutional standard of money—and that the value of paper money fluctuates with the ever varying quantity of bank issues.

The Honorable Richard Rush arrived at New York in the Mediator, bringing with him the Smithsonian bequest, about half a million of dollars in gold.

Patterson, which half a century ago had no place of worship, has four fourteen churches, four banks, manufactories innumerable, a theatre, and at the lowest computation, a population of twenty-five thousand.

REPORT ON THE BRANDON BANK.

The nature of the charter of the institution is such that it holds out an almost irresistible temptation to the directors to act at naught the welfare of the community and to pursue their own interests without regard to the distress and embarrassment they may produce among all classes of the people. Thus, the commissioners observe "In calculating the profit and loss Year's transactions of the bank, the nine add to the amount already passed up, the interest on securities, on cotton notes, on suspended debt, and the premium to be realized from the exchanges yet to be disposed of. These various sources will increase the profits of the year to at least $750,000 in round numbers, equivalent to 15 per cent on the nominal capital paid or secured to be paid. This calculation is based on the supposition that the bank will hereafter act in good faith to its note holders, and draw on its southern funds at 7 per cent. But as its paper is now the principal circulating medium of the state, should it still flagrantly its promises to pay, pursue its own interests, disregarding its duty to the community, and go into market to buy its own notes or other Mississippi bank paper, at the lowest price, its profits will be increased immeasurably. Should it use its northern funds as it has already used $215,000 in the purchase of Mississippi bank notes, it will still increase its profits $634,954. But instead of other Mississippi bank paper, should it go into market and purchase its own notes, a principle not more unjust to the people of the same, nor more odious, than that of buying his neighbor's paper, then its profits at the present discount—35 per centum will be increased $205,173. Thus, on the operations of one year, the stockholders of the bank, on their own paper, with an inconsiderable amount of real capital, would extract from the labor of the state the enormous amount of 1,355,173 dollars clear profits!"

From this it appears to be the interest of the stockholders that the paper of the bank should be depreciated as low as possible in order that they may buy it up through their agents in such depreciated condition.—"Nothing (say the commissioners) can arrest their career of gain and prevent them from getting possession of the whole property of the people within the sphere of their operations, but a return to specie payments, and this they will endeavor to postpone as long as possible. While a few men can draw a profit of more than 50 per cent from the labor of the country for merely writing their names on slips of paper promising to pay to their own bank a given amount, it is natural that they should wish to protract their harvest. They cannot be expected to recognize any limits but those of human gullibility and endurance."

The commissioners state "that the surplus capital vested in the bank could not produce a legitimate interest of more than $50,000, yet its stockholders have been enabled to draw on one year $750,000 from the labor of the country, or about one twenty sixth part of the productive industry of the state! The history of civilization affords no evidence of any device so simple and so efficient in reducing a country to vassalage as these principles of banking."

We submit the following extract from the report to the attentive consideration of our readers

"Of the amount due to other Banks the principal part is due to Banks in this State; and of the amount due from other Banks, the greater portion is due from the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. The proceeds of sterling exchange were deposited in the latter Bank, to be drawn upon.

"The Bank was drawing on them funds until the 12th of May, when attachments covering $99,000 for protested notes, was levied on the funds in the Bank in possession of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and the latter immediately commenced protesting the checks of the Brandon Bank. The funds in the Girod Bank were covered by the same attachments. The reason assigned by Mr Biddle for dishonoring the checks of the Bank, tho' in possession of a large amount of funds, was to prevent the public from knowing that the Bank had funds in its possession, lest other holders of protested notes should attach them. The motive assigned by Mr Biddle may have satisfied him of the propriety of the course, but it does not appear in the same light to the stockholders. The banker of the Brandon Bank and the interests of the people of Mississippi required that Mr Biddle should pay her checks so long as least as he had funds unattached in his possession, although he and his officers of the Brandon Bank thought that such his course the proper one for the interests of both parties. Mr Biddle no doubt may have thought that a few hundred thousand dollars, there trying times, would be more useful in his hands than in the possession of the creditors of the Brandon Bank. He would be justified by the law, it is true, in holding double the amount of the attachment, until the case should have been decided: but we know of no legal or moral principle that sanctions his conduct in dishonoring the checks so long as he had in his possession more funds than the bond required. But as he was preparing to resume about that time, perhaps he yielded to the law of necessity. Mississippi will always be subject to such grievances so long as exchanges and trade are regulated and controlled by agents in Philadelphia or New York. Their *interests* antagonize with ours, and when necessity or self-preservation operates, their *principles* yield, and we suffer.

"The practice pursued by the banks in advancing sixty dollars a bale on cotton, or forty on the present and twenty on the coming crop, is the principal cause of the great depreciation of our Bank paper. Every dollar beyond the real price of the cotton was surplus, and may be lately adopted as the standard to measure the loss sustained by the country in the depreciation of the circulating medium. The Banks made their discounts, and the speculators who purchased from them, were enabled to change their creditors, and protect the payment of their debts by the operation; but as soon as the paper passed into the hands of the community it depreciated. Being inconvertible, the sixty dollars would not pay for more pork or other necessary articles of consumption, than the real value of the cotton would have purchased; the surplus circulation therefore was a total loss to the community.

"The bank purchased with New Orleans funds of the agent of Mr Biddle. $75,000 of the notes of the district bank of the United States. By this operation $7,500 was realized by the Brandon Bank. Mr Biddle's agent, in consideration of receiving New Orleans funds for notes that no one was compelled to redeem, exchanged an equal amount of Mississippi river bank notes. If the community countenance such traffic by a foreign institution in notes that no one is responsible for, why may not Mr Biddle on the coming season send out a million of dollars the same description of notes and get control of our cotton market, give to the planters excellent prices, make use of the cotton: and our merchants, into whose hands the notes must fall, will run the risk of losing the whole amount, as no bank could be forced to redeem one dollar of the dead bank's paper. Such failure would reach over the whole community—planter as well as merchant—while Mr Biddle would have all the benefit of the cotton bales to sustain him in future opposition of the state states.

"It is common to lose persons speak of the liberality of Mr Biddle's bank, and that the southern banks must rely upon him to enable them to resume specie payments. So far from his having given support, the banks in the state have suffered by their connection with him, with one exception, for he has repeatedly dishonored checks with funds in his possession, and it is belief of that he has bought up, at a discount, the paper of those banks that have confided in him, and placed them against the proceeds of sterling bills on which they had expected to check. We are strengthened in this opinion from the fact that the name of one of the persons who attached funds of the Brandon Bank in the possession of Mr Biddle, is the same as that of one of his agents in Philadelphia."

The commissioners conclude their report with observing that "The foregoing facts fully establish the solvency of the bank;" by which they mean, we presume, that the directors have mortgages and executions in their hands, sufficient at some future day, to enable them with the proceeds to meet their engagements.

THE TARIFF CIRCULAR.—There seems to be as yet no certainty as to the precise position in which certain kinds of silk goods are left under the late circular of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The New York Courier states that Mr. Hoyt, the Collector of that port, has returned from Washington, whither he had gone to obtain information on the subject. The Courier says—"We learn at the Custom House that the circular in question has been altered and amended, but in what particulars we have been unable to ascertain.

A letter from New York published in a Philadelphia paper, says that since the return of Mr Hoyt from Washington, it is ascertained that the circular is to be abandoned, and that the rules of duty are to be continued as heretofore

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The result of this Mr. Hoyt's mission is some modification of the views of the Comptroller, and we should judge that most of the matters touched upon, are again under consideration. It has been decided upon that the act of *restoring to the entry*, fixes the destiny of the goods as at time, so that now a great many goods which have been entered at the Custom House before the 17th, but not actually delivered to the importers, and so detained for the operation of the circular, have been now delivered, and if duties had been paid on bonds given as was the case in many instances, the money will be returned and the bonds cancelled. We notice, so far as we can learn, has been sent from the Comptroller to any other port, as Boston, Philadelphia and the East are admitting "misantrope, white here it is charged with 25 per cent.

CHARLESTON.—We learn that the fever prevailing in that city, has assumed a much milder type, and is more under the control of medicine. As the weather is highly propitious, its gradual disappearance is anticipated.

BRITISH AMERICA. A northern journal states that all the Governors of the British provinces, including Newfoundland, are about to assemble at the commons of the Governor General, the Earl of Durham. Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Upper Canada, was not on a tour he was making by an express which called him forthwith to that place. Sir John Harvey and Sir Colin Campbell are ordered thereto have arrived, and the *Andromeda* frigate has gone to Newfoundland, from whence she is to take Captain Prescott, the Governor of that Island, and on her return call at Prince Edward's Island for the Lieut. Governor, Sir C. Fanvey, and convey them to Quebec.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Boarding Office, S.W. Pass,
Aug. 29, 1838.

Sir,—The schooner Belle, from Texas, bound to Havana, put in here in distress, as they reported, and the captain ill. Soon after the captain left here for the city, it is now eleven days since, and he has not been heard of during the time.

By giving publication to this you will oblige
Your obedient servant,
B A BUKUP.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—The New York City Inspector, reports the death of 815 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 25th of August, 1838, viz.—41 men, 21 women, 77 boys, and 66 girls: of whom seventeen were of the age of one year and under, between 1 and 2, 40. Disease—Cholera morbus, 1; cholera infantum, 22; consumption, 85; convulsions, 18; dropsy in the head, 19; murders, 2; old age, 4; whooping cough, 16, &c. Place of birth—United States 594; Ireland 99; England, 9; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; Unknown, 5. Of whom 19 were colored persons.

INDIAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Messrs. Norman Steel & Co. have just received the ninth number of this splendid and valuable work. It contains a most graphic description of the battle fought among the Indians of the North West, accompanied by an admirably colored and vividly sketched plate, descriptive of this astounding scene. The account also of Black Hawk enriched with biographical sketches and portraits of several of the more eminent among the savage tribes.

We have so repeatedly adverted to the magnificent plan upon which this great national production is issued, and to the costly and beautiful manner in which it is executed, that it is unnecessary to add any thing in its praise. Let those who desire to behold a splendid specimen of American typography, and portrait painting, call at Messrs Norman Steel & Co's. and inspect this work.

Mr. Edmund Surget has been appointed by the board, director of the Citizens' Bank, in place of Mr. Victorin Farar, elected President.

☞ Considerable interesting matter, prepared for today's paper, and several advertisements, are necessarily omitted.

☞ An apology is due to "A Quarter," whose communication is a second time crowded out. It shall appear, if possible, on Saturday. "V," likewise.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Mediator, the New York Whig has London papers to the morning of the 21st, and Paris to the 19th July.

ENGLAND.

The British parliament was still in session. In the debate in the House of Lords on the bill, bill on the subject of the established church in Canada, the Bishop of Exeter put the following question to the Colonial secretary Lord Glenelg.

"In the instructions, or any official letter to the Earl of Durham, are there any variations from, or modifications of the standing instructions given to his predecessors since the acquisition of the colony, so far as it suspends the conflict which he is to pursue towards those who are not in communion with it, especially the Roman Catholics?"

Lord Glenelg said that there was no variation in the instructions given to the Earl of Durham, except in some minor points.

Lord Ashley brought forward the question of the children in factories. He stated it to be in proof that up to the last return, which was in 1835, the number of persons annually employed in the factories was about 300,000; and that in every 100 of those more than 40 were females; that within the last five years the total number, and the proportion of females to males, had considerably increased, and that no fewer than 80 different physicians and surgeons had deposed to the unhealthiness and destructiveness of the system. The miseries inflicted might well be estimated by the fact, that the distance traversed by each of the children called piecers, in their daily movements within the factories amounted to 20, 25, and in some instances to 30 miles a day.

It gives great satisfaction to the commercial community in general that Messrs Geo. Wilde & co, one of the three large American firms which were compelled to suspend payments during the late commercial crisis, have resumed payment, in the general and extensive manner that the establishment carried on previously to the event at Liverpool. An intimation was yesterday given that all claimants upon the firm, whether billholders or otherwise, would be paid on application at the business-house of the firm. This may be considered an important event, as it marks the early resumption of commercial activity between this country and the United States of America.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday the 19th ult. are a good deal occupied with the Hollando-Belgic affair, which our private letters say, continued to present itself under an exceedingly gloomy aspect.

A Brussels journal, La Flandre Constitutionnale, has been cited before the tribunals for having republished the report of the secret sitting of the Chamber of Peers, which appeared in La Tempe of the 18th inst. Besides Generals Pajol and Excelmans, it has been dismissed from a command in Africa (on political grounds, the opposition papers insinuate.)

The Paris journals state that pressing orders had been transmitted to Toulon by telegraph, for a large fitting out of all the vessels of war in progress of construction or repair in the dock yards of that port, and that all leaves of absence to officers destined to be employed in them had been recalled. This report may possibly prove correct, but up to Sunday last no such instructions had reached Toulon, or they would have been mentioned in the Toulon papers of that day, which we have received notice. Besides, we are assured from one of the very best informed quarters in Paris, that the dispute between Mehemet Ali and the Porte may be regarded as settled for the moment.

Thunder storms have been general and destructive in France. At Compiegne, at Poix, at Rouvres, and at Amiens, considerable damage had been done by the lightning. In Paris and its environs the weather continued beautiful, and the temperature delightful, ranging from 60 to 70 degrees of Fahrenheit.

There are no further details of the dreadful conflagration at Vauxhall in the Paris journals or our private letters. The Moniteur Parisien shows, however, that a great danger had been escaped. A number of barrels of gunpowder were in the cellars of the Rue St Thomas du Louvre (within three or four doors of the theatre), whence they were removed at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the fire still raging.

The August Gazette of the 15th instant, contains the text of the letter of Napoleon Louis Bonaparte to Lieutenant Lutz (dated Ancenberg, July 2, 1838), to which we lately referred, but we do not think our readers would take the trouble of reading it were we to translate it. The same paper corroborates our view of the dispute between Mehemet Ali and the Porte above expressed. A letter from Constantinople of the 27th ult., quoted by that paper, states that Mehemet Ali has paid to the Porte, 1,000,000 piastres of the arrears of his tribute. The money, it says, arrived in opportune time for the Ottoman Government, as it enabled the Treasury to give the troops 14 days' pay, which was due to them.

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The Duke de Nemours arrived on Wednesday evening at Boulogne-sur-Mer from London, on board the Mogador, in the space of 12 hours. All the population of Boulogne, both French and English, ran to see and to have flocked down to the quay to receive his royal highness; the throng was tremendous, and three chairs were lost and unanimous as he landed.

The prince left for Paris the same evening at half past 10, and arrived yesterday (Thursday) afternoon at Neuilly, where, as the Debats remarks, the whole of the royal family were assembled for the first time since the revolution of July.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Paris Messenger, of Thursday, August 19th, says, that the conference of London, which is to occupy itself with the enlargement of the difficulties between Holland and Belgium, was to have its first sitting in the course of that week. Mr Tiers, the bearer of the larger instructions from the court of Vienna, having arrived in London. A preliminary question divides the negociators; the northern powers demand that before discussing the contested articles, the treaty shall be executed as far as concerns the articles about which no dispute. The articles relating to the cessation of the provinces of Lombardy and Luxemburg they say are not disputed, and King William must take possession of them before the conference will consider the question of the debt and the navigation of the Scheldt. To this division of the question France and England are opposed, and demand that the whole treaty shall be executed in all its parts. The different articles are connected with each other, and a variation in either may give rise to questions of compensation.

A letter from Paris dated July 23, states that King Leopold, who is at Ostende, is expected to visit his father-in-law, king Louis Philippe, to consult to organize the provinces of Luxemburg and Limbourg, but it does not appear in the same light to the undersigned. The bonds of the Brandon Bank and the interests of the people of Mississippi required that Mr Biddle should pay her checks so long as least as he had funds unattached in his possession, although he and his officers of the Brandon Bank thought that such his course the proper one for the interests of both parties. Mr Biddle no doubt may have thought that a few hundred thousand dollars, there trying times, would be more useful in his hands than in the possession of the creditors of the Brandon Bank. He would be justified by the law, it is true, in holding double the amount of the attachment, until the case should have been decided: but we know of no legal or moral principle that sanctions his conduct in dishonoring the checks so long as he had in his possession more funds than the bond required. But as he was preparing to resume about that time, perhaps he yielded to the law of necessity. Mississippi will always be subject to such grievances so long as exchanges and trade are regulated and controlled by agents in Philadelphia or New York. Their *interests* antagonize with ours, and when necessity or self-preservation operates, their *principles* yield, and we suffer.

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A letter from New York published in a Philadelphia paper, says that since the return of Mr Hoyt from Washington, it is ascertained that the circular is to be abandoned, and that the rules of duty are to be continued as heretofore

The Journal of Commerce has the following

The result of this Mr. Hoyt's mission is some modification of the views of the Comptroller, and we should judge that most of the matters touched upon, are again under consideration. It has been decided upon that the act of *restoring to the entry*, fixes the destiny of the goods as at time, so that now a great many goods which have been entered at the Custom House before the 17th, but not actually delivered to the importers, and so detained for the operation of the circular, have been now delivered, and if duties had been paid on bonds given as was the case in many instances, the money will be returned and the bonds cancelled. We notice, so far as we can learn, has been sent from the Comptroller to any other port, as Boston, Philadelphia and the East are admitting "misantrope, white here it is charged with 25 per cent.

CHARLESTON.—We learn that the fever prevailing in that city, has assumed a much milder type, and is more under the control of medicine. As the weather is highly propitious, its gradual disappearance is anticipated.

BRITISH AMERICA. A northern journal states that all the Governors of the British provinces, including Newfoundland, are about to assemble at the commons of the Governor General, the Earl of Durham. Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Upper Canada, was not on a tour he was making by an express which called him forthwith to that place. Sir John Harvey and Sir Colin Campbell are ordered thereto have arrived, and the *Andromeda* frigate has gone to Newfoundland, from whence she is to take Captain Prescott, the Governor of that Island, and on her return call at Prince Edward's Island for the Lieut. Governor, Sir C. Fanvey, and convey them to Quebec.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Boarding Office, S.W. Pass,
Aug. 29, 1838.

Sir,—The schooner Belle, from Texas, bound to Havana, put in here in distress, as they reported, and the captain ill. Soon after the captain left here for the city, it is now eleven days since, and he has not been heard of during the time.

By giving publication to this you will oblige
Your obedient servant,
B A BUKUP.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—The New York City Inspector, reports the death of 815 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 25th of August, 1838, viz.—41 men, 21 women, 77 boys, and 66 girls: of whom seventeen were of the age of one year and under, between 1 and 2, 40. Disease—Cholera morbus, 1; cholera infantum, 22; consumption, 85; convulsions, 18; dropsy in the head, 19; murders, 2; old age, 4; whooping cough, 16, &c. Place of birth—United States 594; Ireland 99; England, 9; Scotland, 1; Germany, 1; Unknown, 5. Of whom 19 were colored persons.

"Grand Carlist conspiracy discovered in Madrid on the 13th," but as the Gazette says not a word about the matter, we may safely conclude it to be a very trifling affair indeed.

It was said to have been believed that the Queen Dowager and Princess Fanny Elsler, the Prime Minister Isturiz, and the Minister of Marine, were to be the victims of the conspiracy. The Queen Dowager and Princess Fanny Elsler were to be carried off by the Carlists, and the Minister of Marine was to be murdered. The Minister of Marine was to be murdered. The Minister of Marine was to be murdered. The