NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1839.

PROSPECTS.

[illegible] parts there are men of mind and feeble [illegible] who look upon the slightest reverse [illegible] despairing eyes and argue total discomfiture [illegible] of a single battle. Such men [illegible] have been encountered and have quailed at their [illegible] in tormenting the nerves and listeners by dismal predictions of inevitable defeat. Such men are [illegible] numerous in life, but for the most part, they belong to a class of irresolute and vacillating politicians—species of nondescript that can scarcely be said to belong to any particular party, but that takes the hue and adopt either the tide of success appears to flow toward the one side or the other. Let the whigs discredit and distrust the calamitous prophecies of these evil-minded augurs, their forebodings are but the [illegible] of their wishes or their fears, not the unbiased conclusions of their reason.

The whigs were never stronger than they are now. Never had they more reasonable hopes of triumph. Never did they occupy a position so strongly fortified. They have entrenched themselves within the impregnable fortress of principle, have sounded the trumpet for the rally around them, and those who [illegible] the right standard. What were the things a few years ago? A mere shadow of a party, clinging around a few of their staunch and faithful champions, who, unawed by the frown of those powerful of their antagonists, waged relentless, though unsuccessful, war upon his tenets. Some two or three of the states in the union adhered to them. The [illegible] of power then their allegiance to the "great statesman." Resistance seemed vain—the whig party appeared scattered and dispersed into insignificance—Division had reduced its once countless legions to a handful, and nothing kept together by the cohesive power of principle and the influence of the few great name that yet adhered to it.

Compare their condition then with their situation now. For the last three years, the whigs have rallied from rage, and have struggled gallantly for triumph. They have gathered new strength by their exertions—they have kept upon incessant fire upon the assailants—they have made dreadful breaches in the citadel—they have wrested from him many of his most powerful fortresses, and have fought and beaten him in more than one pitched battle. The whigs have unfurled their banner, and good men and true have rallied around it. They are organizing for the mighty contest of the coming year. They are determined that the struggle shall not be tame and unsuspected. They go into the field with troops that have already on the plains of New York, Connecticut, and other states, achieved glorious victories, and they prepare for the last, great battle, with hearts nerved to the [illegible]

What then have the whigs to fear? From [illegible] they have waxed powerful, from numerical insignificance they have become countless as the sands on the sea shore, from a downtrodden party of a few minor states they have conquered and hold securely the states in most valued possessions. East and west, north and south are their trophies to be found. And because two states alone have not answered the hopes of their friends of the whigs, should they consider future victory useless, or be appalled by the exhibition of their enemies strength? Never yielding to despond and not [illegible] to despair. The whigs lack nothing but union and harmony to secure the triumph. They have the strength. They have a majority of the people—[illegible] majority. The tories know it, and [illegible] the prospect. Let the whigs, then, disregard the foolish counsels of false prophets. The [illegible] people's representatives are with them. [illegible] duty, they have nothing to fear.

VERMONT ELECTIONS.

Sufficient returns have been received to render certain the reelection of the present whig governor. The Locofocos have gained somewhat in the legislature but not sufficient to prevent the whigs from having majorities in both branches. The Green Mountain boys are firm.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON

[illegible] is perhaps again been destroyed by a conflagration. The Charleston Mercury of the 13th comes to us enclosed as follows:—"Fire broke out at 3 o'clock—eight or nine houses burned in the part I still burning."

[illegible] The Baltimore American says:—"The hand of this city lately imported, through an agent in another city, a package of fine cutlery, the [illegible] which amounted to some two hundred dollars. He received a letter from his agent informing him of the arrival of the goods, and also of the great [illegible] he had escaped in smuggling them through the custom-house. The Baltimore merchant [illegible] to his officious deputy, or letting [illegible] the goods to the custom house, [illegible] to duties, and to consider himself [illegible] no longer his agent.

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The Bee, in its number of yesterday, attempts a refutation of the Aurora Borealis, which appeared on the night of the 3d inst. Wake up, man!—*Texas American.*

The Bee did no such thing. It attempted a description of the Aurora Borealis which appeared at New Orleans and not here, as you would have your readers think. Wake up yourself. You lumber four days in the week. We have but one day for repose.

☞ The beautiful poetical extract respecting Charity published in yesterday's *Picayune* is not from one of Sheridan Knowles' plays, but from the noble tragedy of Ion, by Sergeant Talfourd. The lines in question are exquisitely touching.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Sept. 17—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	17
Yellow Fever	9
Deaths	9

MAISON DE SANTE.

Sept. 17—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	1
Discharged	3
Died	0
Remaining in the house	36

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Sept. 17—18, from the hospital 9, yellow fever 15. At the Catholic cemetery 3 interments—of yellow fever 1. At the American cemetery 1 interment—of yellow fever.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.

The arrival of the Gannisclett, from Turks' Island, furnishes dates from Kingston to the 12th of August inclusive. By the kindness of Mr. RAYNAL, of the Merchants' Exchange, we have been permitted to peruse Kingston papers to that date. They contain little intelligence of moment. The removal of Sir Lionel Smith from the head of the colonial government appeared to give general satisfaction. The appointment of Sir John Metcalfe in his place was looked upon as a precursor of better things. The new governor is reputed to be a man of talent and judgment. If he acts with firmness, he may effect intalculable good. But to do this, says an English journal, he must be prepared to act upon every occasion diametrically opposed to that in which the three last governors of that once prosperous and happy colony have conducted themselves in the administration of affairs.—The inhabitants of Spanish town were preparing for a illumination on the arrival of the new governor. The papers still speak discontentedly and angrily.—The Kingston Gazette tells Great Britain she is ruining the colonies, upon which she depends not only for many of the chief articles of her daily food, but for most of the raw materials required for her staple manufactures. If she ruins them, adds the Gazette, she is lost forever, and the United States of America, aided by France, Spain, Portugal and Russia, will monopolize the trade of the world!

Messrs. J. F. Archer, Geo. F. Holland, Jas. Foster, P. Duffi, J. Smith and Cripe, Musicians, formerly of the St. Charles Theatre, came passengers yesterday in the brig Gannisclett from Jamaica. Mr. Ralph Page, a member of the company, died on board the vessel when on the passage from Kingston to Turks' Island.

Since writing the above, we have received our own files; they are, however, to the same date as those at the Merchants' Exchange.

In the Kingston Chronicle of the 6th August, we find the following paragraphs

A contemporary has published the following particulars of an outrage on the port of Cienfuegos, in Cuba, but we refrain from offering any observations until we receive information of a more authentic character.

"A vessel from this port, called the North America, proceeded to Zarza, a place 30 miles eastward of Trinidad, to purchase a cargo of horses. She took a pilot off the port. Mr. Levy, Capt. McKinney, the Spanish pilot, and two or three seamen were proceeding in a boat to the Fort to enter. Without hailing, had ordered back, a gun was discharged at them, which killed the pilot and one of the seamen. The captain was struck, and the wadding struck Mr. Levy and cut his face and leg. The parties at the Fort were about to fire again, but appeared not to have done so. Mr. Levy having hailed and told them they were unarmed."

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet *Columbia*, Winkle, from Galveston, we have received Houston papers to the 14th, and Galveston to the 13th inclusive, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have little domestic news of importance—About eighty men left this city on Monday morning to serve against the Indians on the frontier, in case they should be needed. Some 150 men have been sent regularly in the field, until all apprehension of other trouble from the savages has subsided.

"We understand that improvement is progressing very rapidly at the seat of government, notwithstanding the great difficulties experienced by the volume. The next session of congress, we suppose, will be hidden there, though boards now five dollars per day, which is just exactly the salary of a member. The government offices and property have been removed from Houston.

"The crops throughout the country, as far as we are informed, have turned out well. The emigration by land, is now considerable, though it has not yet fully set in by water, in consequence of the sickness prevailing in the southern portion of the United States.

"Since writing the above we learn that the company of men which left this place, will be sent to the western frontier, instead of the eastern, as we anticipated. They will serve in the regiment under the command of colonel Karnes, and after scouring the country along the Rio Grande, take a tour into the Comanche country—*Civilian.*

Rumor spreads from the Putnam of this morning, that a high official partizan of the federalists is now at Houston asking aid to their cause; and that John S. Rusk, esq. and five volunteers are going to join that service against the Mexicans—*Intelligencer.*

The schooner Oak, captain Taylor, was lost on the Brazos bar, on Tuesday, the 3d instant. Her cargo partial loss—*Ibid.*

The following are the returns of the election in Harrisburg county for senator and representative.

For senator—Francis Moore, jr. 575; R. Barr, 200; Thruston, 87; Forrest, 31.

For representatives—Lawrence, 257; Cocke, 246; Wood, 137; Moreland, 126.

The following are from Galveston:

For senator—Moore, 92; Barr, 89; Thruston, 143; Forrest, 53.

For representative—Williams, 187; Evans, 150.—*Houston Telegraph.*

DANIEL P. COOK, late chief justice of Liberty, is elected representative from that county to the next congress. We have not learned his majority. Liberty also gave a majority to Dr. Moore, the new senator elect.

The prospects of eastern Texas were never more cheering. Cotton crops are yielding very abundantly, in exceed greatly the most sanguine expectations of the planters. There is no other important news from that quarter. Every thing remained quiet.—*Houston Morning Star.*

Mobile correspondence.

MOBILE, *Sept. 9th, 1839.*

Nine P. M.—Before the mail closes, I can add a line to say that the Great Western has not yet arrived, nor is there any signal for her, so far as we know. The day has been rainy, thunderish, and very dull and clear. At half past one o'clock the sun appeared for a few moments, but not since—the fifteenth day since her sailing.

Not the least variation in the market, yet it is thought the pressure has rather increased than diminished.

THE EXAMINER.

The Lexington Harmony whig convention of Pennsylvania have met at Harrisburg. Their proceedings are characterized by a spirit of conciliation and compromise. It is expected that the Clay and Scott branches of the opposition will thoroughly fraternize. Even the locofocos will scarcely be easy.

COPY RIGHT

The Press the world over, right is one from which [illegible] right will borrow something [illegible] and are not unlike, beside ordinary [illegible] writing architectural and other drawings, [illegible] works of the fine arts, between engravings and literary representations. The author of a work, engraved as exclusively endowed with the [illegible] right of or to multiply it in any manner. [illegible] authors are prohibited from engraving [illegible] without his express consent during [illegible] and thirty years after his death [illegible] in the hope of succeeding to the sole enjoyment [illegible] may arise from his works. An [illegible] power to waive the right of publication, and sale, but an infringement upon his rights without his particular consent, is punishable by complete restitution to the injured party, a confiscation of the copies printed and a penalty of from fifty to one thousand Prussian dollars.

The rights of authors are as well protected in Prussia as they are utterly neglected in America and Great Britain. The idea that what a writer composes and publishes should not be considered as much his property as his houses or lands, is so preposterous that it [illegible] refutation. And yet we can behold no [illegible] in which the rights of authors have been so shamefully neglected.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Gibraltar—Per brig Teacher—1169 bags and 48 bbls refined sugar.

Mobile—Per schr Hornet—6 hhds sugar, 12 bbls flour, 6 casks bacon, 1 bal pipe, 43 3-bbls molasses.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Vienna—9 cases and cases hardware, 1 do brush, 6 cases spirits, 10 bales woollens, 170 bags flax, 4 bbls shot, 20 do round iron, 24 do hoop do, 699 bars and 15 bundles iron.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per brig Eagle—brandy, wine, cordials, vinegar, oil, dry goods, paper, vermicelli, macaroni, sources, seeds, [illegible] rice, [illegible] bronze, mirrors, &c.

Turks Island—Per brig Gannisclett—7457 bushels salt and a small lot not a.

Galveston—Per brig Empresario—10 bales cotton.

[illegible]—Per schr Columbia—70 bales do do.

Key West—Per schr Mary Washington—300 cases brandy.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Eagle—H & W Anderson; Hirsman & son; Carriere, Daran & co; Bossuet; H Chatelaint; M Barbot; Du Bourg & co; A & Z Cavalier; Hermann; L Bayou; Bassop; D P Saffardy; Guerin & Pouverin; Planche; Kolfax; Rouer; Pulcard; Kaman & co; A Richereau; Fe cross; B Bayou; J B Bouchet; H Brown & co; A Guerry; L B Caillabet; J A Merle & co; F A Bourdon; Capdeville & co; F Forty and order.

Per brig Gannisclett—R Groning & co; and owners shore.

Per brig Empresario—E McLean. Per schr Mary Washington—order.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Sept. 5	London	July 31
Boston	Sept. 7	Liverpool	Aug.
Philadelphia	Sept. 9	Paris	July 27
Washington	Sept. 9	Havre	July 27
Baltimore	Sept. 9	Bordeaux	July 29
Charleston	Sept. 12	Mexico	Aug. 7
Havana	Sept. 7	Tampico	Aug.
Houston	Aug. 28	Vera Cruz	Aug. 10

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Sept. 7.

10 shares	United States Bank	101
25 do	Franklin Bank, Cin.	81
25 do	Mechanics Bank	78
50 do	do do	78
100 do	do do	78
10 do	Kentucky Bank	77

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

65 shares	Kentucky Bank	79
50 do	do	79
100 do	do	79
100 do	do	79
200 do	do	79
100 do	do	79
50 do	Vicksburg Bank	10
50 do	do	10
50 do	do	37

Yesterday was packet day, and exchange consequently was in demand. The United States Bank having withdrawn for the present from the sort of business the rate was fixed at 10 @ 1 by the house of Palmer, Ward, Bing and Co., at which sale was purchased, and we learn, as low as 1 @ 1. We quote exchange on France from 4 17 to 4 20.

Specie has been perhaps a little brisker for the last few days than it was at the beginning of the week, but the difference is not more than just perceptible. It is expected that something will be stirring in the next week, unless the advices by the Great Western, which will probably arrive between this and Monday, should prove more unfavorable than is now anticipated.

The number of emigrants now passing through that place is greater than at any period this season. Almost every boat from Albany takes more or less of them, and it is no small quantity that we see detachments of one hundred in a body. Few of them, however, stop here. They are principally destined for Cincinnati or St. Louis.

NEW YORK MARKET, Sept. 7—Night of this morning's Review—The sales of cotton amount to 2600 bales for the week, at 10c@2 5-8, prices are steady. About one thousand of the sales were made for exportation. Cotton of inferior quality sold at 8@9c.

Flour—Holders are firm, but the sales of flour are inoperative, yet owing to very light receipts, western sold at $8 for common brands, and $8 75 for Ohio—1000 Richmond country sold at $6 50@6 62½; sales of Baltimore at $6 62½@6 75; some parcels of wheat remain unsold; the receipts of rye are small and the price easier; corn is very dull and freely at 93c.

Molasses continues extremely inactive. No change in naval stores; oils are without change, except that olive has been sold at $1 37.

The sales of rice are 150 tierces at 94 2-4@1 0 Liverpool are sold at $17@19.

Sugars are selling more freely at steady prices: 16 hhds Kentucky inferior sold in lots at 6c@6½c, and a few at 7.

Coffee—Sales are light, particularly Brazil and St. Domingo. Among the sales were 1700 to 1740 bags Brazil, 10@9 1-4@10 c; Java, 13@9 c—100 do, Cuba, 10c—6,000 do, Laguayra, 10c; 1000 do, Cuba, 9 3-4@10 c; St. Domingo, 9½ cash.

Cotton, 10c. The transactions fair, and an improvement of 1-8c. The sales include 1000 bales upland, at 11@8 c; 1000 Mobile, at 10@9 1-4; 500 do, New Orleans, at 10@9 c, with 50 bales at 11, and 150 bales Florida, including a lot for the week of 2 bales.

Fish—Sales of mackerel at 414 25@14 50, 200 bbls 7@8½, and 600@7 25 for the different numbers.

Grain—There have been no receipts of wheat worthy of notice since our last review. Rules have been sold in small lots at 90@95 cents for Virginia at 91 2c. No foreign in market.—Corn—Sales in northern 57c, new do—southern 48@50 c. Corn without change and dull.

Lead—Sales of Shawnee pig at 4½c, and 100 pigs at somewhat under that price.

Sugars—Market hasty—sales of 600 hhds Porto Rico at 5@6½—40 do do Cuba at 6c—300 New Orleans at 6@6½—300 do Cuba, New-Orleans, 6@6½c; 700 boxes brown Havana at 5@6c, and 200 bags same.

Tobacco—Sales of 100 hhds Kentucky at 4c to 6½c, for cool quality—there was also a parcel shipped from fire hinds. A sale of 60 bales Cuba at 8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Flour and Meal—The demand has taken drifting, but it is receiving continue very light, and a barely equal to supply the regular wants of the city consumption. Sales of 500 bbls of Penna. at $8 for good brands, and $8 25 for superfine, and 500 bbls of Ohio at $8 75, and 400 do Rye flour in sacks with a limit demand. Sales at $5 50 a $5 62½ for Baltimore, and $5 62½ for Ohio—100 bbls of Rye Meal at $4 50 for Brandywine. Penna bbls at $4 50, and $4 25 in consequence of the inferior quality. Corn Meal is nominally at $3 25@3 37½ for Brandywine—Penna bbls at $3 25, and $3 12½ for Ohio—Wheat—Prices have declined owing to increased receipts. Sales at 9 @ 95 cents for ordinary and prime red, and 98@1 05 for white, some superior New Orleans sold at 1 05—Corn—Sales have to some extent increased. Sales at 41 to 42½ cts, closing at the latter rate.

Coffee—The opens yesterday been moderate at the previous rates. The sales on the day are 1 bags, part at 9 3-4 cts, and common 1 cts at 10 1-4. Rio Brazil 11@11½, and 600 bags not specified, have a price set at 10½c.

Cotton—Demand fair, the sales are nearly prices. Sales of 400 bales, exclusive of Uplands at 10@10½ and New Orleans at 10@10½ and 11 for fair, and 9 3-4 for ordinary. The stocks are slight.

Sugars—Sales of sub 100 hhds common Cuba at 5@5½ cts 50 do Cumberland Harbor 7½c, and some New Orleans at 6@6½ c.

Tobacco—Sales of about 50 hhds Kentucky at 5@5½ c for inferior to fair quality. About 100 bales St Domingo at 18, and 4 Cuba at 3@3½ cts.

Exchange—But little doing in foreign bills. We quote on Eng and 9 per cent prem. On France, same at 5.20.

BALTIMORE—Our intelligence on the 9th inst. The following is from the review of the market for the week ending on the [illegible]

Tobacco—The market for Maryland tobacco continues [illegible] as last week, without either change in price or demand. Some small holders, however, showing a little more disposition to sell. The sales of the week have been to a moderate extent [illegible] and consist of about 300 hhds. The stock in city is not large, otherwise, as the demand is fair, it is probable the transactions would have been extensive. We continue to quote inferior Maryland $1@1 50; common $1 50@3; middling $3@4; good $4@5; and fine and fancy 10 @ 12. There is some inquiry for Ohio. We note a sale of 60 hhds at $5 50; 100 at auction at 5c; 50 at 5½. We quote common quality 6@7½; middling 8@9; good 10@11; and fine 12@ 5. There is a good deal of Ohio going on ship board at the second, third and fourth quality—their chance in the European markets in selling here. The importation of the week comprise 643 hhds Maryland and 175 hhds Ohio—total 818 hhds.

Flour—We have sold at $7 75@8 for common quality New Orleans sugar at 87, and a lot of prime Petersburg at 8 at auction on Thursday 16th. Porto Rico sold at $7 50@8 00. At the same time 30 bbls Havana sold at $10 50@10 87. At auction to day 126 bbls Porto Rico, range of fifty Pickers, were sold at $7 50@8 10. At the same time 173 bbls Brazil white were offered, fifty only of which were sold.

Flour—Howard street flour—We have nothing now to note in the market for Howard street flour, except some falling off in the demand since last week. We continue to quote it at $8 per bbl for wagon, and $8 25 for cart. The wagon and cart road price is 8 @ 8 and receipts so large.

City mills flour—Sales throughout the week at $6 full, with one parcel at 7 0 bbls yesterday at the same rate. Several lots of mills have ceased arriving, and the stock is small.

Susquehanna—Nothing sold at $6.

Coffee—The only transactions this week were by auction, viz. on Tuesday 145 bags Havana, on a pipe sale, at 9 @ 10½c, and 60 Rio at 10@11c, and to day 112 bags Havana, at 9 @ 9 1-4.

Fish—Mackerel is without demand at present. The stock in the market is small, and No 3 bbls at 6 @ 6½c. Sales of Halifax at $7 25 @ 7 50. Herring is nominally at $3 50. The inspections of the week comprise 137 bbls herring, and 20 bbls mackerel.

CHARLESTON—We have papers of the 12th, but no commercial news. The review of the market are only published at noon on Saturday.

NASHVILLE—We have papers of the 6th, but there is no commercial news later or more complete than the following from the Whig:

NASHVILLE, *September 4—P. M.*

Business matters—The fall trade is lately inspected in this market to be very prosperous and auspicious. Our prices are good, but buyers are now receiving in large some cotton over land from Louisville, and the prospect is the supply will be equal in every respect to the demand. We understand the last cotton market yesterday, lower than any time this season, so that we are reasonably assured a good price for our cotton—Market—We come hear of any material variation in the price of sugar, but we will offer a little at least to report in our market—Bacon—Sales of 100 hhds to the arrangement of the a [illegible]

There is at a standstill, sugar and coffee on the way, sugar hence yesterday 1 bbl Kentucky at 6c, and 2 do at 6½ cts. This is owing to the extra charge of wagonage from Louisville, which is now 75 cts per cwt. The business one will say 20 000 wagonage on sugar, unless he prevent a reduction. Sugar—Sales of 100 hhds Kentucky at 6c; coffee have a large one change, sales of well at the same price 8 @ 9c; and the supply thought to be about sufficient the low water continues till rain in the fall.

The banks are doing little or nothing in the way of discounts, the Bank of the United States at Nashville, so far as we are aware, is the only bank that pretends to make any discounts. Exchange—Still continues to be very scarce, and we have no [illegible] the merchants who in compelled to place funds at the east, [illegible] the state, the prospect of improving and remitting [illegible] Eastern cities. Paper cent off at Nashville, and 2 per cent off at Louisville, and 1 per cent off at Cincinnati, and 1