NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81, Chartres street.

TO PAYING SUBSCRIBERS, per annum, $12
TO PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 8
Single copies, 5 cents.

For Commissioners and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1839.

MR CLAY AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

It is known that the Union and Harmony conventions of the anti Van Buren party in Pennsylvania will shortly be assembled at Harrisburg, signified its preference for General Harrison as the whig candidate for the presidency, on the ground that the latter is more successfully to unite and concentrate the whole strength of the opposition. The locos focos appear to be fully rejoiced at this decision, either from a cordial and hatred of Mr. Clay as their most formidable opponent, or because they imagine that this movement on the part of the Pennsylvania convention is well timed still further to distract and divide the whigs. But the conclusions which one of their organs deduces from this recent expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania are so wild and untenable that they merit a passing notice.

The journal assumes from the fact just recorded in Mr. Clay's fate in the National convention, or in other words that the choice of that body will fall upon the statesman of Kentucky. Such conclusion from such premises is absolutely ridiculous. Pennsylvania is opposed to Mr. Clay, and goes for Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, because in that state the popularity of the latter gentleman is unbounded, that of the former is but limited. The anti Van Buren party in Pennsylvania think that Gen Harrison may carry the state, but believe that Mr Clay cannot, and under that impression are resolved to support no one other than Gen. Harrison. This is evidently enough that Pennsylvania has taken a stand in favor of the hero of Tippecanoe. Before that the vote of the national convention will not be given to Mr. Clay? To do this the state of Pennsylvania must constitute a majority of the convention. Now this body will be composed of delegates representing every state in the union with the exception but of South Carolina, and Pennsylvania will perhaps have thirty out of two hundred votes. How then can the choice of Pennsylvania and the fate of Mr. Clay? Will the states of New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Mississippa and other states unanimously to Mr. Clay, count for nothing? Or will the delegates from Pennsylvania expect to control the decision of the convention? We should be pleased to know how the preference which the Key stone state has for Gen. Harrison, can decide the fate of Mr Clay. It is no news to the whigs that Pennsylvania is attached to Gen. Harrison, or that her delegation would be instructed unequivocally to vote in favor of that candidate. Pennsylvania has always been pleased by the side of Ohio and Indiana in regard to the presidency. Every one is aware that at the presidential contest, Van Buren carried the state by a majority of only four thousand votes, and that nothing but the complete apathy prevailing among the whigs, and their ignorance of the strength of Gen Harrison's name in the state, prevented their from electing Mr Van Buren and keeping him from the presidency. Though the whigs have, since that period gained in Pennsylvania, it is perfectly rational that they should continue attached to him, who, at the present, came within an ace of receiving the election of the state.

The truth is that Mr. Clay has undoubtedly the chance of obtaining the preference of the convention in the first place all the southern states expected that body will go for him To these we add the 14 votes of Massachusetts, a majority of New York delegation, Kentucky and Tennessee, and Harrison will receive the votes of Vermont, a majority of New Jersey, and certainly of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana—about 60 or 90 votes in all. The question therefore intirely to the opinion of Mr. Clay In regard to General Scott, we do not believe that the vote of a single delegate will be conferred upon him. His name, by common consent will be dropped, as it would only have an effect to prevent cordial harmony and union on a single candidate.

One thing, however, the locofocos may rest assured of that whether Mr. Clay be rejected by the convention or at the late idea of which they are very neglectful with joy) or receive the nomination, they will, equally be by its decision. The opposition of Martin Van Buren will sustain the choice of the convention, and will rally to the support of its candidate. The victory is not yet over. The business have not only to reclaim the states which they have wrested from the whigs, but they have to reclaim those which have followed Mr. Van Buren. They must bring back New York and Connecticut to the fold, and must Virginia in a position of more unequivocal adherence to the party that but which she has recently deserted. They rely upon the differences of opinion which divide the whigs now, forgetful that when the party has authority shall pronounce its final verdict these differences will disappear, and the opposition will unite with the single purpose of putting down the administration. The locofocos consult their wishes, but not their reason. Let them take the latter for their guide, and they will discover that the struggle is yet dubious, the result uncertain. In no case have reply to repeat that Mr. Clay is not strong enough to stump, in spite of the reckless assertions of the locofocogan and those of its *Carpethane*, Samuel *Kingwriter*, Esqr., which is less borrowed in facts and its deductions.

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REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Since 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	16
Yellow Fever	14
Deaths	3

MAISON DE SANTE.

Sept. 28—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	4
Discharged	4
Died	0
Remaining in the house	30

Interments at the Bayou cemetery, Sept 28—17 from the hospital 2 yellow fever 5. At the Catholic cemetery 2 interments—of yellow fever 1. At the American cemetery 2 interments—of yellow fever 0.

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In a recent trial in New York, it was decided that the captain of a vessel has the right to designate the quarters of the mate, and that the refusal of the mate to obey orders, justifies the captain in putting him ashore. The facts in the case were, that the captain and mate of the ship George, having had a quarrel about a log of the former which had blown the mate, and for which he had beaten it, the captain ordered the mate forward. The mate refusing, the captain ordered out the boat, and had the mate put ashore on Asia Minor, near Smyrna, which place the mate soon reached. The mate on his return to this country, brought a suit for damages against the captain, but the court decided he could not recover, though find he obeyed the captain's order, he would have had a suit for damages, if it had a pirated, in evidence, that the degradation suffered on this was unmerited.

[Hall' more Patriot.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—We copy with pleasure the following notice of an improved cambooses, patented by Messrs. Tenney & Co. and manufactured by Messrs. Maxwell & Brothers, corner of Light and Mercer streets. It is so constructed as to be adopted to the purposes of cooking and to the distribution of fresh from salt water at the same time, and is sold by those who have seen it in use to answer admirably both these objects. The invention of a closeup and expeditious method of extracting fresh water from salt has long been a desideratum to mariners which, in new many happily supplied, and we doubt not the article will be brought into general use.—*Balt. Patriot.*

We were requested yesterday to call and examine a cambooses of new construction, intended for cooking and the distillation of salt water. We witnessed its operation, and can safely say, that cooking could be more satisfactory than the quantity of fresh water obtained in a very short time. It distilled at the rate of two gallons per hour, with a slow fire; this, during the space of twelve hours, twenty-four gallons could be obtained with only a moderate fire; and in case of necessity, a much larger quantity could be distilled by increasing the fire. The stove is perfectly simple, and consumes no more fuel than ordinary cooking stoves. Nothing has ever before been invented to operate so economically and so perfectly as this stove. We can safely say one of the most important inventions of the day, and are satisfied it will soon be put for the common use, as long as brothers ves it, he has the means of distilling there than the necessary quantity of fresh water for any ordinary ship's crew. The stove is only mentioned as they can be made larger, with boilers of much greater capacity, and vessel having one of these cambooses, can dispense with the great number of water casks they are obliged to carry, and thus have more room for freight. We tasted the water, and found it perfectly fresh; and sea-faring men pronounced it infinitely better than can be obtained at sea, after one or two weeks. It can be examined at Messrs. Hayward & Brothers, corner of Light and Mercer streets.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at store No. 107 Chartres street, at 10 a.m.—hardware and hats.

By Guinault & Delassus, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 n.—the slave Abby.

By J. A. Beard, at 12 n.—the brig Uniah

BY THE SHERIFF.

At the sheriff's stores, in Orleans street, opposite the French theatre, at 10 a. m.—nine packages glassware.

DIED—Yesterday, at half past 11 o'clock, Louise Emilie Delavigne, aged two years. The friends and acquaintances of J. C. Delavigne, and the family, are requested to attend her funeral, which will leave the church, in Rampart street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Caligula—504 bales cotton.
Ports Unknown—Per ship Pactolus—1,267 bales cotton, 697 pkgs tobacco, 3 bbls flour, 4 bbls corn and meal.
Boston—Per ship Carolina—1,221 bales cotton, 1,261 pkgs lard, 1,241 do do do, 16 casks do, 3 bales and packages hides.
Havana—Per schr Water Witch—221 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Velasco—Per schr Harriet—71 bales cotton to W M Seal and W De la Rue.
Tampico—Per schr G H Wetter—36 tons fustic and 6 7/20ths tons logwood to sundry consignees.
Campeachy—Per schr Irving Rondo—12,000 qts dyewood, 2,000 do. logwood, 1,000 hides, &c. &c. to H & Fernandez.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tuscha from Alexandria—296 bales cotton to Cornish & Thompson; 81 M White & co.; 8 Short & shreve; 6 Kirkland & Prescott; 5 Jones & co.; 30 W Flower; 30 T Barrow; 1 box medicines 8 Tanner.
Per steamboat Indian Rouge from Bayou Sara—55 bales cotton to Laughlin & Thompson; 50 Thompson & Bro; 50 Prescott & Adams & Wentall; 5 Finley & co.; 70 Prescott, Jones & co.; 5 Lockett & co.; 20 B M Flower; 17 W Flower; 12 Reynolds, Byrne & co.; 8 H Furman; 6 Conner, Gridley & co.; 5 Smith & Woodrow.
Per steamboat Vandalia from St Louis—143 bbls flour to A S Harris & co.; 140 pkgs lard Hoadman & Rogers; 361 sks corn & 1 pkg to order; 30 bbls flour Hallett & Hall; 2 sks corn to order; 1 do Mabard & Gaines; 36 bbls flour Hallett & Hall; 1 pkg corn to order; 1 do do; 1 bbl lard; 1 do onions, 119 do potatoes, 13 do apples, 3 bbl cabbages, 3 pkgs and 6 pkgs sundries aboard.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Sept 17	Liverpool ..... Aug 28
Boston	Sept 15	Liverpool ..... Aug 28
Philadelphia	Sept 17	Paris ..... Aug 28
Baltimore	Sept 17	Havre ..... Aug 28
Baltimore	Sept 17	Bristol ..... July 26
Charleston	Sept 20	Marseilles ..... Aug 12
Havana	Sept 21	Gibraltar ..... Aug 5
Matanzas	Sept 21	Vera Cruz ..... Aug 31

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 16.

70 shares United States Bank		at 30 days 101
100	do	do ..... this week 101
25	do	do ..... do 101
50	do	do ..... 3 days 101
50	do	do ..... do 101½
50	do	do ..... do 101½
50	do	do ..... do 101½
50	do	do ..... do 101½
50	do	do ..... 30 days 101
44	do	do ..... do 101
100	do	do ..... do 101
100	do	do ..... do 101
50	do	do ..... do 101

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 16.

50 shares United States Bank ..... 30 days 101

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—To-day there very trifling current of the commerce—the stock market, and a little more than usually dull on Monday. A considerable portion of the Bank shares to 101¼. After our report was made up on Saturday, 1 S. Bank shares were sold on the street at 99, in consequence of the large action of our report in relation to the circular, viz—that the money lately raised on the post notes was to be given to the banks. We believe that this is incorrect.

Sales of Treasury notes still on Saturday at 6 per cent. discount, in consequence of the large amount of same reported in the market. We think the money lately raised on the post notes would go into the banks' own vaults