NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
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Truth is common to all, Public Justice remains.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1839.

We yesterday laid before our readers some important facts concerning the present condition of the banking system of the United States—facts which demonstrate conclusively that the administration is responsible for the great multiplication of the banks, the enhancement of banking capital, and the consequences which have flowed from a redundant circulation and overtrading. We showed that, in the short space of seven years, the policy of the general government had added 284 to the number of banking institutions in the United States, and augmented the capital of these institutions by two hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars. What effect the destruction of the Bank of the United States had in promoting the extension of banking capital, is an inquiry of interest, and one which we propose now to enter into.

In 1792, when the bill, chartering the first bank of the United States, was passed by congress and signed by Gen. WASHINGTON, it is said there were only four banks in the union. In 1811, when the charter of the old bank expired, there were eighty-eight state banks. During the nineteen years, there was no doubt of the United States the aggregate number of the banks of the union, averaged four for annually an increase which could hardly have exceeded the increased demands of the commerce of the country. The late Bank of the United States was chartered during Mr. Madison's administration, in 1816. Hence from the expiration of the charter of the first bank to the creation of the latter there was an interregnum of five years in which there was no United States Bank. During this period the state banks increased at the rate of 300 banks annually, as we find the number of institutions to have been two hundred and three in 1816.

From the foregoing data, the conclusion necessarily obtrudes itself upon the mind that a Bank of the United States is the most effectual remedy against an undue increase in the banking capital of the states, while bringing down the inquiry to more recent times, that opinion will be fortified and strengthened. We yesterday stated that in 1830, when the administration commenced its attack upon the U. S. Bank, the state banks amounted to three hundred and forty in number, and in 1837 to eight hundred and twenty-five. During the fourteen years, in which the late Bank existed, without molestation from the state of a Bank of the United States, the number of the state banks was about six banks annually. From 1830, the year in which the relations between the bank and the government were interrupted, to the time of the general suspension, the banks increased at the rate of seventy per annum. The same cause which followed the destruction of the old Bank of the U. S. has succeeded the overthrow of the last U. S. Bank. The lessons which experience taught in the one, are teaching now.

Similar causes are followed by similar consequences. Instances of twenty years, can impress the understandings of men with the truth of any proposition in life, we should think, the efficacy of a U. S. Bank in maintaining a sound currency, and repressing excessive emissions of bank paper, will be no longer doubted. The same miserable condition of the currency, the depression of trade, perhaps not to the same extent upon the destruction of the U. S. Bank in 1832, as we now labor under. Expedients were proposed upon the destruction of the U. S. Bank, as now. Remedies of various natures were tried, as are at this day. But nothing satisfactory could be devised until in 1816, when the affairs of the country growing worse and worse, the people and the political financiers who had, for sinister ends, or through ignorance, disturbed the current, broken up commerce, and a Bank of the United States was chartered. Thus ended the experiment of the first bank, and so will end the bank of the present. After all the experiments which the administration has in store for us are passed, the people will again listen to the counsels of reason, and the remedy which proved effectual in 1816, will be resorted to at some future time. Already is the patience of the community been taxed to excess in waiting for the better currency, which was promised them by the administration. The people are growing more and more uneasy at the delay of the gold which were to flow up stream from very distance. Time will soon convince the most sceptical of the delusiveness of these promises. They will then learn that they have been deluded for political ends, that all those who engaged in the conspiracy against them have profited by their loss, and that they were pursuing a shadow, the substance of which has been reaped by the very men who used them.

The Bank of the United States is in exigency to prove the present (or late) United States Bank of Pennsylvania to be potent under the provisions of a charter than it was under the old one. The attempt to overthrow the positive and repeated decisions of Mr. Biddle that the state charter imparted power and assume extensive privileges to the institution that it possessed under that granted by congress, is a matter of very little moment in the present case, what the powers of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania are, so they be not the powers which belong to a Bank of the United States. With the property the Louisiana might contend that from the union could create a United States Bank. All that is necessary to make a state corporation a national bank, according to that paper, is for congress to bestow upon the stockholders incorporation. That is without notion of a national corporation. It well might it be said that the legislature of Pennsylvania could convert any of our city banks into a national bank by conferring upon it a larger capital power to deal in stocks.

We have not contended that the abstract power of United States Bank of Pennsylvania was a certain state legislation. We assert that that corporation is not a United States Bank, and that how ever of its other powers may be, it has none of the powers of a national bank. Neither does it the powers of a bank of the United States. Is a state bank with a large capital, and vast powers you please.

The state legislatures, as the Louisianian contends, can make national banks, it is high time congress should establish one for itself. It is highly probable that the national legislature could suit itself in making a bank far better than the state legislatures, as long as our present system of government exists, if congress does not incorporate a United States Bank, the states will—provided the Louisianian is right in saying the Pennsylvania bank is such an institution. There will be this advantage in congress making a bank for itself—the people's representatives will be controlled it, and can restrain it when it exceeds its legitimate course; this is not the case, at the in regard to those corporations created by the states. Nothing as congress doth, thus proceeds, there will be no power in the general government which can prevent the banks from engaging in whatever business they may think profitable. We should of a bank's buying cotton before the dissolution of the United States bank.

FIRES.

Our readers have probably remarked that ever since the commencement of the disastrous conflagration in which occurred on the 7th—three weeks we have not had a single calamity by fire to record. Prior to the period referred to, a week rarely elapsed without one or more fires. To our mind there is but one explanation of these facts. The which had broken out in New-Orleans with regularity for some months preceding, were in nearly every instance, clearly traceable to a foolish spirit of incendiarism. Yet the incendiary was unaware of the extent of the evil and alarm he had excited security, made no efforts to discover the author of these calamities, or to prevent their recurrence until the appalling intelligence from Mobile, coupled with similar conflagrations from Natchez and Vicksburg, caused them to bestir themselves and adopt prompt and active measures for the detection of the scoundrels engaged in this nefarious association, and the protection of the community against the execution of their diabolical designs. Patrols were immediately established, and the city is now generally has been vigilantly guarded. The impression has been that the incendiary finds no facility of putting his intentions into practice. On the contrary he is himself compelled to keep close, and to expose himself to discovery and certain punishment. We shall have no more fires (unless accident for some time. The miscreants who are addicted to this abominable trade, will take care to expend their zeal, until that of the community grows cool. When they perceive that continued security takes our watchfulness, they will probably recommence their attempts. We therefore entreat the citizens to continue on their guard, and not to suffer their laudable exertions to prove the city from conflagration to arise from an erroneous idea that they are no longer needed. The scoundrels who desolated Mobile are very likely, only waiting a convenient occasion to accomplish the same kind office for us. We should, therefore, remain for some time yet, on the alert, prepared for dangers, or to detect and chastise those who attempt to threatened.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

We copy from the Charleston Courier of the 23d, the following account of the night of the 22d, which occurred on the night of the 22d, which will warden hands on Market street, near Anson, who had destroyed that building, together with seven others. The wind was high at the time, and nothing but the strenuous exertions of the firemen, and the timely use of two large wooden houses, prevented the extension of the flames, and the probable destruction of the Vegetable market.

A fire destructive fire broke out in Newark, N. J., in the morning of the 17th, which destroyed about 10 or 12 worth of property. Two-thirds of this amount insured.

The Mobile Chronicle is to be merged in the Mobile Advertiser. Both are able whig papers, may their united talent contribute to their prosperity, and secure the diffusion of sound principles.

Is [illegible]—Wilson and Lane, in Mobile, accused of incendiarism, have undergone examinations before magistrates, and ordered to find bail in the sum of $10,000 each, in default of which to be committed. The case still in jail and likely to remain there.

Mexico—Captain Gay, of ship Bombay, arrived last evening, states that on the 15th October lat 19, 45, long 97, 20, he spoke ship Superior, capt Tucker, of New York, from Liverpool for Mobile, who informed him that he had six of his men confined in the forecastle for mutiny, and two others who were wounded, on deck—who the part of the mutineers or not he did not state.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.

The Free Trader, of the 25th, states that neither the sickness nor mortality has abated. On the 24th there were seven interments. Several of the physicians are down with the fever. Five at least, says the Free Trader, are, or have been, dangerously sick, and not yet recovered. During twenty-three days of the month of October, (from the 1st to the 24), there were one hundred interments in the city burying ground. The proportion of deaths is appalling. What must have been the number of cases; or are there more deaths than recoveries?

[illegible] We are informed, says the Baton Rouge Gazette, that the Clinton and Port Hudson rail-road is completed, so that passengers and freight are transported to Jackson, and that the Clinton branch will soon be finished. This road will offer great advantages to planters in this part of the country, both in Louisiana and Mississippi, if it is well conducted. We understand that a great deal of cotton is also dry transported upon it, and that many planters in Mississippi who have been in the habit of shipping their cotton at Natchez, are sending their crops for shipment to Port Hudson.

BAYOU SARA.—The fever still continues at Bayou Sara and Port Hudson. In the former place there have been 52 deaths from yellow fever since the middle of June. The recoveries are few. The banks are all closed, and there is little business doing of any kind.

[illegible] We mentioned a day or two since that Col. Wm. Byrn, of Columbus, Miss., had been assassinated. It appears by later intelligence, that his lady was found on the 14th inst., almost a pile and a half from Columbus, with a horse pistol lying beside him, the ball from which had entered his breast in the region of the heart. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide returned.

BATON ROUGE.—The health of this place continues unaltered. Perhaps there is not a town in Louisiana of its size, which has had fewer deaths for the same length of time. The records of mortality contain the account of only 17 deaths since the 1st of June last—12 white persons and 4 negroes.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

New-York, October 19th, 1839.

It seems useless, in these times, to speak of any thing but the money market. By some, it has been supposed that this would be a trying day to the brokers as well as the merchants. These apprehensions, as I expects the former, have proved groundless. Among the latter I have not heard of any failures.

The steamship Liverpool, notwithstanding the weather is unfavorable and stormy, has taken her departure. She carries out, by estimate, about four hundred thousand dollars in specie. The greater part of this specie, however, has been prepared for shipment for ten or twelve days. Very little, if any of it, has been drawn from the banks, but has been a mercantile house of high standing, yesterday deposited in a bank about £3,000 sterling, in gold, and took their bill on London, at 9-3 advance.

Already some of the cotton bills, new crop, are in this market. There are also considerable shipments of flour making from the south, as well as bills of lading, and these bills are thrown into market. In addition to all which, several of the banks are drawing 60 day bills at 9-4, and some say a fraction less. The result of all this is, that money is rather more easy and cheap for sale, than at any previous time during the last twelve months. Exchange, therefore, has fallen greatly, and may be quoted, for good bills, at from 8-4 to 9-4 per cent advance. The very best mercantile bills can be sold at 8 to 8 per cent advance. Under such a state of things, very little if any specie will be shipped to Europe.

The Boston banks are determined to ride out the storm. This city cannot be moved. Our banks will not suspend specie payments. Great confidence is reposed in them by the holders of their bills, and in our Orleans banks, as the rate of exchange on your city indicates; the quotations I give you.

Stocks generally have experienced a rise since yesterday. Bank of the United States is at 74, North American Trust at 49, being an advance of one per cent.

Bills on Boston, 1 per cent discount; on Rhode-Island, 5 to 7; on Philadelphia, 1-4 to 1-2; Baltimore par; Washington city, the same; on Richmond, 10 to 12; on Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, 10 to 12; Mobile, 11 to 12; New Orleans, 7 to 8; Nashville, 15 to 20.

THE EXAMINER.

AIR NAVIGATION.

The inhabitants of the Buckeye state appear to be fruitful in ingenious expedients. Some weeks ago, a machine illustrative of perpetual motion was exhibited at Cincinnati, which was said to come as near that desideratum of philosophy as human invention well could. Now a new projector at Cleveland proposes to which the mail through the air from New-York to New-Orleans in little more than half a day. Here is his notice in his own words:

AIR NAVIGATION!—GREAT Discovery!!—For 50 dollars premium I will engage to transport an express mail regularly between New-York and New Orleans in 15 hours!

The subscriber begs leave to announce that he has invented a balloon with which he can navigate the air in any direction at pleasure. To the government and to the public at large, such a discovery must be of the greatest consequence, as it will, in the opinion of speedy intelligence, entirely supercede the use of steamboats and rail roads. This invention is the result of long and deep study. The balloon, when constructed, will carry one hundred pounds weight with ease, and travel at the rate of one hundred miles per hour, if required. JAMES C. PATTON.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to the inquiry of "Justice" in your paper of yesterday, the procrastination complained of, arises, no doubt, from the inability of "Justice" to manage the affairs confided to him; or, perhaps, one of the several lawyers who should, for the interest of clients, give up practicing before the court of probates. There are in that court, proceedings doing so much want of legal learning, that the interest of parties cannot better be protected than by delay and decision. In this delay might, at last, show to the client the necessity of changing his lawyer.

PROTECTOR OF RIGHTS.

We regret to inform the community that Mr Osmon Cammose lost, by an unfortunate fire, on the night of Tuesday, 22d, his whole cotton crop and about three thousand bushels of corn. The fire was presumed to be the result of accident.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The public will, we think, learn with surprise, that Messrs. Ruiz and Moreno, of the Island of Cuba, who were overpowered by their slaves on board of the Spanish schooner Amistad, and from whom they were rescued by a U. S. ship of war, after enduring the most horrid tortures—are now suffering incarceration in the common jail in this city.

And for what? it will be asked. Have these gentlemen been guilty of any crime among us? Have they committed any wrong here? None whatever.—They held slaves in Cuba, but this the laws of Cuba sanctioned. They purchased slaves in Cuba and transported them from one part of the island to another.—This too the laws of Cuba sanctioned. When fortunately escaped from impending death, by a gallant officer of our navy, they claimed the slaves as their property—and this question of property, is now in course of adjudication before our courts of law.

Yet, it is a fact, that they were yesterday both arrested in a civil suit by a process issuing from the Court of Common Pleas, and, another, from the Superior Court, on the assumed complaint of "Fulah, an African, of the Mendi Tribe," for "imprisoning, beating and wounding them," and for the trifling damages of $500. On which process Messrs. Ruiz and Moreno are now confined in jail.

The savages, in whose names these suits are instituted, are of course ignorant of the whole matter. A writ issued against them would not affect them comprehend it. The real plaintiffs are the abolitionists, and the foremost as usual among them is Mr. Lewis Tappan! who actually accompanied the sheriff's officer who served the writ, to point out to him the persons of the Spanish gentlemen. He of course would not lose this opportunity of adding to the enviable notoriety he already enjoys!

REVIEW OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.—The review at Bredolino was upon a scale of great magnificence. The number of troops was 140,000. A palace for the Emperor and his family and their guests was constructed, containing 200 rooms. About a thousand yards from the palace buildings, in imitation of a small town, were erected, containing a church, a theatre, a restaurant, the saloons and apartments of which were splendidly furnished. This was surrounded by Russian and German houses of entertainment. At the distance of five hundred yards on each side were four large buildings, each containing eighty-nine chambers, intended for foreigners and general officers, behind which were dwellings for their servants, with coach houses and stabling. On one side were dwellings for blacksmiths, shoemakers and tailors; also two large ovens and slaughter houses, where one hundred oxen, with a proportionate number of calves, sheep, &c. might be killed daily. In addition there was a spacious hospital, a post house with one hundred and fifty horses to convey passengers to and from Moscow, distance of eight leagues; also an establishment for one hundred sacramentos, or [illegible], magazines, &c. At each angle of this Company town four towers were raised which were illuminated at night. The cabinet makers sent 1,000 sofas and 620,000 chairs from Moscow. The cost of all these things is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 rubles.

We have noticed this splendid array of imperial magnificence with the view of contrasting it with another display which lately delighted, or was intended to delight the aristocracy of England—the Coventry Tournament. How different the qualities of national character which they severally hourtray! The English celebration was got up to relieve the ennui of an indolent, luxurious class, by reviving for a moment the forms and manners of past ages—having no affinity or consonance with the present times—aiming at no object but a short lived amusement and accomplishing no result either for national or individual good. The other celebration, the forms a present but a stern reality of meaning, shows the decaying spirit of the Russian character, which has not lost its hold with the future than with the past. Even in their relaxations there is something of preparation their trophies are military. The Emperor's amusement, like Hadrian's madness, has "method in it"—if he plays the showmaster, it is like Cæsar playing the coxcomb—for a purpose and a great one.

Russia, at this moment, in point of military spirit and rigorous discipline, is like what Persia was during the early days of Cyrus—or like Rome in the time of Torquatus, who put to death his son for disobeying orders;—or like Prussia under the first Frederick; or like any other nation distinguished for great conquests which is the recipient career possessed the hardy virtues. She presents a spectacle of amazement to the people of this country, for the United States and Russia are the only two empires of the world that are now commonly progressive. In other liberty prevails giving full freedom to universal action;—the despotic principle is the soul of the other, whereby all personal activity is concentrated and controlled by the energy of a single will. In the drama of the coming age these two great powers will sustain prominent parts; and it hereafter they should meet in hostile collision, the strife of former times would appear like petty lackerings in comparison with the shocks of the mighty encounter that must ensue. The wars of the giants would be fought over again.—*Balt. American.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By R. E. Sykes, at the City Exchange, St. Louis-street, at 12 m.—slave Mary, and her son George Washington.

By the same, at No. 14 Notre dame street, at half past 4 p. m.—150 barrels lime.

By T. Mossy & Gardel, at their auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street, at 10 a. m.—dry goods.

By the same, at same time and place, damaged sugar.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 m.—the slave William.

By the sheriff, on the premises, corner of Magazine and Notre Dame streets, at 10 a. m.—one mule, several drays, and a lot of furniture.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Bowditch, 2,072 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Thorlieon—1714 bales cotton.
St. Louis—Per steamboat Little Red—lot crates, (foreign entry.)

IMPORTS.

Baltimore—Per ship Ellen Brooks—760 sks salt, 4000 fire bricks, 25,000 ft lumber, &c, to G Lee.
———Per barque Sol Italian—sand ballast and 899 kegs.

Sk Marks—Per schr Eliza Ann—700 sks salt, 11 bales cotton and indigo, to E & J Andrews.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Lexington from Louisville—Ohio—5 bales cotton Gindley; 62 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 30 M D Cooper & Co; 5 R Lawrence; 31 Rosser & Asher; 18 Stewart & co; 161 mon & co; 7 M White & co; 192 sks oats, &c, for owners on board.

Per steamboat Augusta from Vicksburg—272 bales cotton to Merrifield, Pierson & co; 292 W Bogart—107 order, 21 J D Denegre; 40 A Gates; 98 Hill & Bein; 157 Taylor, Gardner & co; 17 J Gandin; 115 Bayley, Beck & co; 35 Perrera, Arcenil & co; 51 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 51 N A J Dick & co; 18 Beck Watt & co; 97 Franklin & Hagerman; 17 A Fulton & co; 30 Buckner, Stanton & co; 97 Curtis & Walker; 161 Materre & co.

Per steamboat Belle of Missouri from St Louis—206 sacks oats, 475 do wheat, &c; J A Merritt—90 pigs lead, 74 bbls flour, 100 sks oats, W E Flournoy; 129 pks buffalo robes, lot beaver, &c, J A Merritt; 1 do wheat, Leland Hill; Fitz & co; 1 bbl buffalo tongues, Conolly & Elder; 31 bales cotton P H Gallagher; 11 bbl buffalo tongues, J Turner & co.

Per steamboat Tickfaw from Louisville—63 pcs bagging, 7 bales twine, Ogden & Buckingham; 83 pcs bagging Forstall, Richardson & co.

Per steamboat Yazoo, (towboat yesterday)—319 bales cotton Burke, Wat & co; 135 Geo Lee; 60 Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 26 Keys & Roberts; 17 Franklin & Hagerman; 70 M Maher; 75 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 21 Massie & Sanderson; 32 Perrera, Arcenil & co; 16 S W Oakey & co; 30 W A Weeks.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Sol Italian—J Bowles; Merrit, Jenkings & co; J L Carman; Glover & Brenham; Bierne & McCutcheon; G Bulard; J T Lee & co; Hagerman, Bogart & Wood; M H & J Heverenz; J L Carman; Bennett, Perkins & co; Mulford & Sugenor; Kirkman, Abernathy & Hess; J W Mc Cree; Jones & co; J W Zachariah & co; Taylor & Hopkins; Conolly & Elder; Lyman & co; R L White; A Grant & co; Ogden & co; 16 S W Oakey & co; G W Wells; 4 R Kennedy; A H Wallace & co; Blair & Butterfield; J Roberts; F F Hallett; F Freeman.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Oct. 19	London	Sept 20
Boston	Oct. 19	Liverpool	Sept 21
Philadelphia	Oct. 19	Paris	Sept. 21
Washington	Oct. 19	Havre	Sept. 1
Baltimore	Oct. 19	Amsterdam	Sept. 14
Charleston	Oct. 21	Mexico	Sept 16
Havana	Oct. 7	Vera Cruz	Sept 17
Houston	Oct. 17	Vera Cruz	Sept. 20

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 19.

$100 Corporation Bonds			5 ¾ cent 96
200 do	do	do	7 ½ cent 9
150 do	do	do	7 ½ cent 9
2 shares United States Bank			96
67 do	do	do	74
50 do	do	do	74
50 do	do	do	75
10 do	do	do	75
50 do	do	do	75
50 do	do	do	75
50