NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1839.

The Louisianian of yesterday, in the course of some comments on the signs of the times, takes occasion to declare that the assertion of the federal (i. e. whig) papers, that the bank war is created by the democrats in the local legislature, is false. A brief reference to the past, and a cursory review of the records of the self-styled democratic party for the last six or eight years, will soon prove upon which of the two political parties the responsibility of having created the loud banks is thrown.

At the period when Gen Jackson vetoed the United States' bank, there was a fraction over 300 local institutions in the country. Their business, under the careful supervisory influence of a great national regulator, was prudently and safely managed. Their issues within the sphere of their circulation, were constantly equivalent to specie. The circulation was limited, and the banking system was irreproachable. The United States' bank was crushed by the veto, and public opinion sustained the president. General Jackson was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and the legislatures of nearly every state in the union contained a decided majority of his political sycophants. The ascendancy of Jacksonism continued throughout the second term of the old chieftain. During these four years, the number of the bank swindles from 300 to 823. These are facts undeniable—incontrovertible. By whom was this extraordinary increase of banking capital effected? By the legislatures of the different states, which bodies were filled with the political adherents of the administration. The democratic party, madly exulting over the fall of the "monster," and foolishly believing that its annihilation, by leaving the credit system without a single check or obstacle to its unlimited expansion, would place the country in a position of immensely prosperity vied with each other in the multiplication of those institutions. In every direction new banks were chartered. The system of log-rolling was extensively practised. The project of a member from one section of a state was pushed through by taking up the charter of a new bank situated in another section. There was no limit whatever assigned to this wholesale creation of banks. Not only was the number of corporations more than doubled but the amount of capital was augmented far beyond the ratio of the increase in numbers. The banking capital of the country in 1832 was one hundred and fifteen millions—in 1837 it had been swelled to the enormous sum of three hundred and eighty millions.

The fact, therefore, that the astonishing multiplication of corporate institutions effected during the second term of ex-president Jackson, is too well established to suffer contradiction. The Jackson party were omnipotent in three fourths of the states—bank charters must therefore have emanated from no other source. Yet in the face of these facts, so familiar to the recent events in political history, the loco foco organ stamps with the stigma of falsehood those journals which declare the democratic party responsible for the extension of the banking system.

Thus is but a meagre sketch of the mode in which the banks, under the fostering system of ultra-Jacksonism throve, and sprouted, and multiplied in every quarter. It requires but a few dashes of the pencil to complete the picture. When the deposits were removed, and the offspring of democratic legislation had begun to exercise their legitimate functions, a general scramble took place for the treasures of the government. The *pets*, on the strength of their *family* acquired dignity and importance, quadrupled their business, expanded their circulation to a tremendous extent, and contributed to occasion the insufferable of false and delusive prosperity which followed the destruction of the late national bank. The newly born institutions, finding no other means of issuing bank paper, were exceedingly liberal in their discounts. Jobbers, speculators, and an indiscriminate rabble of non descripts who flourished mightily on fictitious capital, all came in for a share of their bounty. The abundance of an apparently redeemable paper circulation, brought about its invariable consequence—speculation, overtrading and extravagant expenditures. The bubble became inflated to its utmost pitch of resistance and then burst.

But we are told that the administration had nothing to do in forcing the inordinate expansion of paper money, or in stimulating the banks to increase their loans. On this subject the following circular, which was addressed to all the pet banks, speaks for itself.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1837.

——Esq., president, &c.——

In selecting your institution as one of the fiscal agents of the government, I not only rely on its solidity as affording a sufficient guaranty for the safety of the public money entrusted to its keeping, but I confidently look to its disposition to adopt the most liberal course which circumstances will admit to its deposites institutions. *The deposite of the public money will enable you to afford INCREASED facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community*, and the department anticipates from the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the government. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Up to the very period of suspension, we find the administration pushing the credit system to extravagant lengths. Increase your loans, says Mr. Secretary Woodbury to the pet banks, the department expects you to pursue such a course as will prove *satisfactory to the people*. This consequent to the pet banks, caused them to vie with each other in affording accommodations to all sorts of men. The popularity of the president was promoted by it. As the speculative wealth of the people was increased the loco foco party acquired strength every where. They alone profited by the expansion of the banks; they alone should suffer for the reverses which they have brought upon the community.

Hon. EDWARD D. WHITE, member of congress for the first district, left this city yesterday for his way to the north, whence he intends proceeding immediately to Washington, with the firm determination to be present at the opening of the session, in time to vote for speaker—a very creditable resolve which, we trust, every whig member of congress throughout the union will adopt.

There seems to be a fair prospect of civil war upon our north-eastern frontier. The governors of Michigan and Iowa are squabbling concerning the division line of their respective territories, and in their declarations upon the subject, there is a *quantum suffit* of the military mania. The loco foco governors are incapable of writing any document that does not smack the spirit of turbulence. The moment a Jackson man gets an executive appointment, he imagines himself a descendant of Mars, in the direct line, and feels himself bound to give some tokens of his claim to be so exalted a paternity. We append an extract or so from Gov. Lucas' proclamation, to show the manner in which this controversy is conducted. The governor addressing himself to the people residing upon the disputed district, says:

"Should you even be threatened with extermination by the all-powerful arm of Missouri, be not dismayed. You are neither slaves that you should pay tribute to a foreign government, nor passive members of a defenceless community, that you should be taxed without your consent."

This outburst of loco-foco indignation would be amusing enough, if it were not for the anti social, or rather anti-union, spirit in which it was written—Missouri is denounced as a *foreign* state, and all intercourse between her citizens and those of Iowa is threatened, in another part of the proclamation, with disruption. The governor concludes his address, by declaring that if the president will permit a resort to force, in resisting the claims of Missouri, "it will be promptly done, regardless of the boasted prowess and superior numbers of the Missouri militia."

When loco-foco meets loco-foco, then comes the tug of bombast.

THE CHEROKEES.

We learn from the *Arkansas Gazette* of the 23rd ult. that the murderers of the two Ridges and Elias Boudinot, have been demanded of John Ross, by General ARBUCKLE, in accordance with orders from the Secretary of War. Ross has refused to give them up, stating that he did not know the men demanded, and it will probably be necessary to capture them by force if they be identified. They may lead to a renewal of hostilities and a savage war on the frontier.

General Arbuckle, says the *Gazette*, has notified the militia of the western counties in this state, to hold themselves in readiness to repel any aggressions which an attempt to arrest the murderers by militia force may lead them to attempt on the whites.

☞ A curious affair occurred in Baltimore a few days since. The postmaster received a letter from Philadelphia, without a signature, containing three hundred dollars, in United States bank notes, and desiring that the money would be given to a person who would call for it that evening; but in case it was not called for, the money was to be remitted to Philadelphia, to Mr. Lewis Brown; which was done. It appears that the store of Mr. Brown had been robbed of $150 in bank notes, and there is little doubt that the robber, 'apprehensive of detection, had adopted this mode of restoring the money to its rightful owner.

LIBERAL.

THE NEW YORK SUN, some days since, stated that it would devote the gross receipts of one day's advertising to the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in Mobile. In the Sun of the 26th October, a list of all the new Advertisements is given. The amount is precisely two hundred dollars, to which the carriers added twenty dollars, and the pressmen fifteen, making in all the sum of *two hundred and thirty-five dollars*, contributed by the generous donors in a single newspaper office. With this exception, and an offer by Bennett, of the Herald, to subscribe, individually one hundred and fifty dollars, this is the only measure yet adopted in the great and flourishing metropolis of New York, for the relief of the Mobile sufferers.

☞ On Monday last, says the *National Gazette*, Mr. Espy mentioned to the secretary of one of the insurance offices of this city, that a storm was then raging, and had been for thirty-six hours, in the latitude of Cape Hatteras, and southward probably as far as Georgia. The last news from Charleston entirely confirms this prediction.

NEW BOOKS.

Sir Thomas More, his *Life* and *Times*, is a work of exceeding interest, from the pen of W. Jas Watkins, esq. We believe the author to be identical with our late respected townsman of the same name. The Life of Sir Thomas More is the first of a series of volumes to be styled the Catholic library. The materials for the biography hereof evidently been collected with unwearied industry and care, and the book is written in a style of uniform purity and elegance. The subject is one of more than ordinary interest, comprising as it does one of the most eventful and instructive periods of history.

The Token & Lorrigan is a very neat and useful volume, consisting of a treatise on botany, an explanation of the language of the flowers, and a choice collection of beautiful poetical extracts, interspersed with a number of fine coloured engravings.

The works are to be found at the book store of Norman, Steel and Co., Camp street.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Mobile Advertiser and Chronicle*. It is ably conducted by Messrs. Langdon & Smith. Its politics are well known to be whig. We are opposed, say the editors, to mob law, agrarianism, infidelity and loco-focoism in the form of modern democracy. This spirited and sound journal has our warmest wishes for its continued prosperity.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.

But little sickness prevails. Rain has fallen and a frost is confidently looked for. Some cases of malignant fever had occurred, which produced considerable alarm, but the disease did not extend itself, and the amelioration of public health goes on steadily.

M. DAGUERRE has been presented by the emperor of Russia, for his wonderful discovery, with a medal of gold, and a gold snuff-box, with the initials of his majesty in diamonds.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

At an adjourned meeting of the delegates from the banks in the city of Philadelphia and adjoining districts, held on Wednesday evening, October 23, 1839 the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare and report an address to the citizens of Pennsylvania, presented the following, which was read, unanimously adopted, and directed to be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in all the daily papers:—

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

The banks of Philadelphia having decided to suspend for a time the payment of their notes in specie, we deem it our duty to explain to the citizens of Pennsylvania, the reasons of this measure. This they will do frankly and briefly.

In May, 1837, the banks in New York suspended payments in specie, and the rest of the union followed their example. This just and necessary measure was required by the commercial relations between this and European countries, in the then state of the country. The banks of Philadelphia were quite ready to resume as those who were most desirous to begin, for they had greatly reduced their liabilities, and one of their number had no less than $7,457,000 in its vaults. But they believed that the country at large had not sufficiently recovered from that violent shock to be ready for resumption. They therefore, with many other circumstances the Bank of England had continued her suspension for upwards of twenty years, and they avowed their apprehension that a resumption by the unprepared state of the country must be followed by a relapse. They united in this opinion, and were obliged at the hazard of greater evils to unite in the resumption, they sincerely co-operated in it, and, being satisfied that the measure in order to be useful or permanent must be general, they made great efforts and large advances to the southern and south-western states, who were thus enabled, almost exclusively by the assistance of the Philadelphia banks, to make in the resumption. But the inefficiency of the measure soon became obvious. The southern and south-western states were unable to retain the funds lodged with them for their own use, which alone could sustain them, gave way at the earliest demand for specie, the check ing the general line of resumption and weakening the Atlantic banks by the amount of the advances made to the south, many of which are lost. The disadvantages and in time to relieve him, leaving this country flooded with goods without any regard to its wants or its consumption. The result is, that the coin of this country is wanted in Europe, and to send to the banks for gold—that every large portion of it is already gone, and that the rest will probably follow.—The banks of Philadelphia have already contributed many millions—one single bank of their number having since the resumption in August, 1838, paid out no less than $8,000,000, in that manner, and the demand seems to increase, instead of subsiding.

Under these circumstances, they have had to adopt one of two alternatives—either to force the community by an effective pressure upon property to pay its debts in gold and silver, to be shipped forthwith to England, or else to resort to a temporary suspension until the community as well as the banks could have time to recover from the effects of these foreign treasures. They have not hesitated to prefer the latter, believing the best condition for the prosperity of the state, and they confidently rely that the motives will be duly appreciated by the public authorities of the commonwealth. To that commonwealth they owe their existence, and they regard her prosperity as paramount consideration, to which they have always sacrificed their own, merely pecuniary interests. Every loan wanted for the use of the state, every great improvement for the development of its resources, has always found a constant and liberal contributor in the banks; nor is it an exaggerated estimate that four-fifths of the funds for the internal improvements of the state have been contributed by the banks. On the whole, the views which the banks of Philadelphia wish to impress upon them are:

That they were reluctantly obliged to unite in the resumption last year, declaring if it were postponed *sine die* further preparation it would be general and permanent.

That events have proved the resumption to have been premature, weakening the banks and the country.

That in this exhausted condition they have to encounter a great demand for specie, to buy food for the people of England, which threatens to drain the last dollar from their vaults.

That every motive of prudence which caused the suspension of 1837, applies with much greater influence at the present moment; and that the banks of Philadelphia think they thought themselves justified in resorting to it, as the only remaining protection for the interests intrusted to their care.

In adopting it, however, the banks would not cast the remotest reproach on those institutions which pursue a different course. They clearly only explain themselves, not to criminate others. They think that it was impracticable for them to continue specie payments without sacrificing the community around them.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pennsylvania, who are the best judges of their own interests; but the banks confidently plead for themselves for the sincerity of their views in adopting it their honest anxiety to protect the interests of the state, and to husband its resources from being swept away by this current to England, and they now respectfully submit an inquiry as to the opinion of the legislature of Pennsylvania.

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.
WILLIAM WELSH, } Secretaries.
JAS. S. NEWBOLD. }

From the Nashville Banner.

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Every body, almost, has heard of or seen Silas Dinsmore, the gentleman officer to whom General Jackson, it is said, showed the pistol-passports. Dinsmore was a brave man, and a wit withal. We have heard it said, that when he was collector of the port of Mobile, something not unlike the following correspondence took place between him and the then secretary of the treasury. We vouch not for its truth, however We only relate it as we were told to us some years ago At all events, it is like Dinsmore.

Treasury Department,
Washington, January 15th, 1822. }

Sir—This department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river is open up. You will please communicate the information.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.
S. DINSMORE, Esq
Collector, Mobile.

Mobile, February 7, 1822.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., and of informing you in reply, that the Tombigbee does not run up at all.

Very respectfully, S. DINSMORE.
Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 1, 1822. }

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that this department has no further service for you as Collector of Mobile.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.
S. DINSMORE, Esq. Mobile.

We have received Kingston, Jamaica papers, as late as the 22d ult. The legislature of Jamaica was to have assembled on that day. The papers recommended to it a conciliatory course towards the mother country. We do not find in the 90 or 12 dis cussed session, which positive information as to the internal condition of Jamaica, and the working of the new system, but to all appearances, business was moving on smoothly.

The accounts received at Kingston, from the Windward Islands, are rather more interesting, as will appear by our extracts.

We have not been able to find any intelligence from Caracas, or New Grenada.

THE CROPS.—The accounts of the crops are upon the whole favorable. The fine weather which has prevailed lately has put the planters in good spirits.

DISTURBANCES IN HAYTI.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the packet yesterday, that there was some disturbances at Port-au-Prince, in consequence of a demand made of president Boyer by ten members of the house of representatives, to account to the nation for the expenditure of his revenue. It is said that the president refused to comply with this demand, and feeling from the legislature the members who made and supported the proposition. These proceedings, it is further stated, excited considerable sensation among the people, so much so that the president found it necessary to increase the additional regiments into the town of Port-au-Prince, to ensure the public peace. We have been also informed that the inhabitants have been prevented from assembling in any number beyond three or four, either in the public streets, or in private houses.

ST. THOMAS.

Our correspondent at this place writes us—There is a very general impression in this quarter, that the produce of Hayti, Colombia, the Brazils, and the foreign colonies in the West-Indies, will, in the course of two or three years, if not earlier, be admitted into the ports of the north market, for home consumption, at uniform, and probably, reduced duties. The change may not be acceptable to the British colonies. Flour is held at $14 to $15, little on sale. Arrivals will, of course, reduce the price. There has been little business doing of late, but a revival is expected in November. The weather has been good for the quarter.

A Spanish consul arrived here about a month ago from Puerto Rico. Report says the authorities decline to receive him in his official capacity without the sanction of the King of Denmark. He is said to have acted with a high hand—the use of violent and improper language in speaking of the authorities of the island. The result for the present is that he is to embark in the Danish brig of war Mercurius, this evening, (28th) October 29th San Juan, Puerto Rico. The chief object of a consul being here is to prevent smuggling, as appears by a thousand documents published at Puerto Rico, last week, by the intendant of customs. The mail boat was signalled on the 13th. The Spanish consul was on that day taken from his lodgings, by a police guard, and two officers, and placed in the boat of the Danish brig of war about 9 o'clock the previous evening. What will the Spanish government say to this?—*Courier of last evening.*

(COMMUNICATED.)

MESSRS. *Editors*,—Please inform the Gun Light Company, that the gas has *suspended* operations for the last two nights in Omni street, between Chartres and Lavee, thereby very much inconveniencing the residents of that street.

M.

DISASTER AND LOSS AT SEA.—The schr. *Gunzes*, Kelly, master, bound from Bath, (Maine,) to the W. Indies, encountered a severe gale from the east, on the 16th day of September, in lat. 29, 15, north, and long. 70, 30 west, which caused her to leak very much; all hands were put to the pumps, which were kept going all night, the leak gaining very fast; and at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th (Sept.) the schooner fell on her beam ends; both masts were cut away, and the vessel lost. Laying in that condition 10 or 15 minutes she came up again, but she was making so high way over her, the captain and crew had but little hopes of being saved, she being half full of water; almost all the provisions and water were lost; the pumps were mounted a second time, and pumped out in about 5 hours; the wreck was then cleared of the lumber, and loose materials. The unfortunate captain and crew were completely worn down by fatigue.

On the morning of the 14th, a Portuguese schooner, named *Maria Formosa* came to the relief of the sufferers, and (after Capt. Kelly's arrival) treated them with much gentlemanly kindness, but could not speak English. The ship *Thomas Bennett*, falling in with the Portuguese schooner, and the situation of the seven individuals being made known to the captain of the *Bennett*, he very volunteered to take four of them to Charleston, S. C., whither he was bound.—*Charleston Courier.*

We object to all paper money not redeemable in specie on demand.—*Globe.*

Yes, you don't. Do you profess to be the especial champion of the issue of millions of treasury drafts, those post notes of the government, which are not redeemable in specie on demand," and for the redemption of which there is not a single dollar in the government coffers?—*Louisville Jour.*

A homicide of rather a singular character was perpetrated last Thursday near Sycamore. A pedlar, Whitney by name, was driving his pack, encountered, on one of the by-roads of that region, a man who demanded his money. The pedlar handed out his pocket book. "Is this all?" asked the robber. "No," said the pedlar. "Well, then, fork up, and be quick!" The pedlar pulled a knife in his bosom, drew out a pistol, and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized as that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn prison.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Guinault & Delassus, on the Levee, opposite Hospital street, at 1, p. m.—125 bales hay, first quality.

By Jos. Le Carpentier, at his auction store, at half-past 10 a. m.—damaged blankets.

By J. B. Blache, in Canal street, between Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, at 10, a. m.—Havana coffee and sugars

By J. A. Peyroux, at No. 56 Common street, at 4, p. m.—household furniture; also, wines and canvassed hams

By R. B. Sykes, at No. 51 Magazine street, at 10, a. m.—groceries, boots and brogans

By the sheriff, at the City Exchange St. Louis street at 12, m.—four lots of ground, situated in suburb Trémé.

COMMERCIAL COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Notice is hereby given to the public and members of the bar, that from the 4th day of November inst., this court will hold its sessions at the Merchants Exchange, in the rooms of the second floor, fronting on Exchange Alley.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM L. MARCY has consented to the present him of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. 30

☞ *Messrs. Editors*:—Please announce in your valuable paper that LOUIS U. GAUDIN, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities

n2 DIED.

DIED—Recently at La Grange, Tennessee, Mary Ann Sims, only daughter of F. and A. F. Wharton, of New Orleans.

At the same place, on the 22d of October, Mrs Amanda F. Wharton, wife of F. Wharton, Esq of New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Cornwall, Freeman, Liverpool, by Bell & Nixon.
Brig Chapman, Thompson, Charleston, by Hagan and Brig Hesketh, (Br.) Stewart, Havana, by Bell & Nixon.
Brig Tecumseh, Mobile, by master.
Sloop Mary Jane, Payrol, Pearl river, by master.

ARRIVED.

Four boat Mississippi, Heaton, from Red River, having previously landed cargoes at Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Bruinsburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Bruinsburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Bruins