NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIET, MAGNE & CO.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV 1839

FREE BANKING.

Governor Gilmer, in his recent message to the Legislature of Georgia, urges upon that body the policy of establishing the general banking law of the last session. He says that no one has established a bank in accordance with the provisions of the statute, which gave to the legislature the option of repealing the law without interfering with any vested rights. The views of the governor are expressed in so concise and forcible a manner, that we give them at length. It is the only satisfactory indication of the times, that experiments on the currency are getting to be more unpopular:

"From this growing jealousy of all experiments, some inquiry may be drawn of the prevailing opinion in market. It may be deferred for a season, but the public will ere long demand, that no bank will receive its charter, which refuses to those institutions which have been created to be good by the only satisfactory test—experience. Gov. Gilmer says:

"No persons have as yet availed themselves of the privilege granted by the law, passed at your last session, to all the citizens of the state, to establish banks. This result is fortunate for the country, as it is very certain that if any banks had been now created under the law, they would only have increased the embarrassment of the currency and mortified its friends; and because it gives to the legislature the opportunity of repealing the law, before any rights are acquired under it. As long as the currency of the country is in bank notes, its proper regulation is of much importance to every individual and the public, that the state ought to retain sufficient power over it to protect the community from its abuses. The legislature should guard against the amount of capital it requires to furnish the circulating medium. Sufficient for the purposes of trade, where such capital is employed, and to grant the privilege of issue to it to such rooms, and upon such conditions, as would best secure a sound currency.

"Banks were not intended for the exclusive benefit of the stockholders, but to advance the prosperity of all. The tendency of the day is to confine those who have no money, to be idle and unlabored, and those who are employed in trade or speculation to engage in making money, or what passes for it, as the easier and more rapid means of acquiring it than by labor. Although the law contained provisions, which for the time have protected the country from being flooded with the miserable bank bills, yet its policy, it is believed, is justly to arrest, in circulating land and negroes as the security for circulating paper, the inflation, that will ensue, and all persons owning property, ought not only to favor the defeat of its profits, and selling it for its value, but to oppose all speculating or affecting the value of every species of property by putting into circulation more than a safe currency. The great mistake in providing for the present and future currency consists in making banks, rather than for their institution, without depreciation; and for the profit of the issues of bank notes, rather than the convenience of the community. Land and negroes are no more fit for carrying on the business of exchange, or for being made the basis for issuing bank notes, because they cannot be exchanged at any time at the will of the holders, as the needs of commerce require. If the rich man proposes to build and purchase, bring the basis for the notes which are to circulate, but a large portion of the holders of the notes of such banks, must part with them at a ruinous rate of depreciation."

One of the principal objections to the plan proposed at the Monroe convention is, the issues of those banks will engage in the purchase of cotton while the price is at the old and certain foundation than is created in the banking law of Georgia. Bills of exchange, are a very insufficient security for a circulating medium; and "post notes" are a perfect nuisance, when based upon specie even, many instruments. But if there were not other and better reasons for opposing both of these modern systems, a sufficient objection is to be found in the commercial distrust which will prevail in every branch of business, so long as the country has to pass through the recent crisis. The stomach requisites at that time of financial nostrums. No more physic from the quacks of yellow, good doctor;

"Throw away the quack, the New Yorkers have thrown him into conniption by a late decision of the Supreme Court of the state of New York; that the banks established under the General Banking Law, are unconstitutional, inasmuch as the law requires the circulating medium to be secured by the property of both branches of the legislature—which is not the case. This difficulty has arisen out of a clause of the constitution of New-York, which declares that all corporations shall be passed by two thirds of the legislature. If the decision of the Supreme Court is sustained by the Court of Errors, the banks of the empire state will be declared nulli and void, so that experiment will receive its quietus.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE WHIG VICTORIES.

Our correspondent's letter of the 10th—one day later than the intelligence by the paper mail—renders it all but CERTAIN THAT THE WHIGS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE. In the senate it is positively ascertained that there will be a WHIG MAJORITY. In the house of assembly the majority is not so much in place the question is doubtful, but even the strongest friends of the WHIG TRIUMPH. In one west ern county, Cayuga, the Van Buren Abolitionists defeated two out of three WHIG members. The anticipations generally in the whig counties, are increased by the result of last year; the popular vote in favor of the whigs, is overwhelming.

In the three congressional districts, in which three members of congress are to be elected, the whigs will certainly elect two, and probably three. This is considered safe by the whigs. The vote in that district stands thus

	Whig.	V. B.	Last year	Whig.	V. B.
[illegible]	610				
[illegible]	187				
[illegible]					264
[illegible]	615				
[illegible]	80				
[illegible]					295
[illegible]					695
	1502				1258

We append the returns:

ASSEMBLY.

	Whig.	V. B.	Last year	Whig.	V. B.
[illegible]	1	2		3	0
[illegible]	4	0		3	0
[illegible]	1	0		3	0
[illegible]	1	0		3	0
[illegible]	2	0		2	0
[illegible]	2 (gain 0)			2	0
[illegible]	0	1		0	2
[illegible]	1 (reported)	0		0	1
[illegible]	1 (gain)	0		0	1
[illegible]	1	0		0	1

Tickets were run in Cayuga, an abolition county, which is the cause of the unexpected result of that county.

[illegible] York	0	13	13	0
[illegible]	3	0	3	2
[illegible]	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	0	2	2	0
[illegible]	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	0	2	2	0
[illegible]	1	1	1	0
[illegible]	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	0	4	3	0
[illegible]	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	1	0	1	0
[illegible]	0	1	1	0
[illegible]	0	1	1	0
[illegible]	0	2	2	0
[illegible]	2	0	2	0
[illegible]	2	0	2	0
[illegible]	0	2	2	0
[illegible]	0	2*	0	2
	51	43	59	25

The whigs of Missouri have nominated Col. Howard of Howard county, for governor, and Benjamin Geiger, for lieutenant-governor. Governor Thornton Grimsley and Wm. Smith are the locofoco candidates for election of president and vice president. Van Buren, Johnson of Kentucky, Richard M. Johnson, Jackson, Phillip Cole, or Wright of Ohio, Buchanan, Silas Wright, or Lewis Cass, of Pennsylvania, Isaac Hill, or Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Benton, Brown, or St Louis Stephen Cleveland. We like the spirit of the Missouri whigs—gallantly, and with undiminished courage to the last of Bentonism.

FIRE.

A brick yard yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Julia street bakery, between Perdido and Poydras streets, owned by Mr. Rodriguez & Co. It originated in the wooden planks placed over the kiln, which had been burnt down. The fire and consequent destruction of the building. The bakery was destroyed together with a number of [illegible] amounts for baking, &c. The morning was slightly injured. The bakery was insured for its value.

Fire.—In the county of Jackson, (opposite Vicksburg) the whig candidate for governor received the late election in Mississippi, ONE vote—"Vicksburg Whig says" "If that voter will send his name and that of his post office, she shall have the office of charge, for life!" A man that can see the point of principles when surrounded by [illegible] fifteen of his countrymen, every one of them's opinions directly the reverse, is an extraordinary mark of favor.

Letters were received in New York on the 8th inst. announcing the sudden demise, from apoplexy, on board of the steamboat Theodore Sedgwick, of Theodore Sedgwick, a celebrated intellect, and a prominent member of the Van Buren party.

Among the prominent citizen Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, as the loco-foco candidate for governor of Virginia.

We are afraid that the ambition of this gentleman is destined never to be gratified. We have no chance of success, but that of the re-election of the administration. The whigs and the people have a decided majority on joint ballot in the legislature of Virginia, and will, in all probability, elect an opposition candidate as governor, and Mr. Rives to the United States senate.

A new paper is published in Tennessee called the Hunter. Another in Indiana termed the Hunter's Companion to be liberally patronized. The Hunters' Lodge is located near the residence of Robert Dale Owen, and is dedicated to that illustrious infidel.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

New York, November 10th, 1839.

This being Sunday, and no paper printed that give further information than was contained in the papers of yesterday afternoon, I have thought a line or two on the subject of the election, would be acceptable.

The returns continue to come in slowly; and in most cases are imperfect, not being official. Sufficient, however, has been received to arouse the stoutest hearts and strongest nervous whigs, who yesterday gave some vent of despondency. Both parties were not to believe, that the whigs have a small majority in the senate, and in the house of assembly. From a few of the counties in the extreme west, nothing has been heard since the votes were canvassed. I think the variation from my estimate of yesterday will be trifling.

The probability now is, and I therefore set it down as matter of fact, that the whig vote in the senate will stand for the whigs 19; for the locofocos 13—total 32.

In like manner, and for the same reason I set it down that the house of assembly will stand for the whigs 63; for the locofocos 59—total, 128. This will give a common joint ballot, a majority of 5. The result may vary two or three votes, and it is quite as probable that the variation will be in favor as against us.

Hearing the senate, will enable the whig party to make numerous important appointments; and having both houses will enable us to remove from power, a corrupt, corrupt, Hard cot convention ordained, Cassedill, the state printer, whose near kinsman and namesake was punished for a gross and scandalous libel on Mr. Jefferson. Hard cot is settled, and his whole life will be more sensibly, for he is an old tadpolitician.

We have nothing new. THE EXAMINER.

It see us from the fondness recently evinced by the Van Buren party in New York for new fangled epithets and titles, that they have become pretty thoroughly convinced of the hollowness of their pretensions to the appellation of "the democracy." I are ashamed of wearing borrowed plumes any longer. The new and euphonious cognomins which the have assumed are highly elegant and sonorous, though on what indefinite withal. There is something exquisitely genteel about "Bait Enders"; much that is peculiar and sensible in Point Enders, and abundance of humor in "Indomitable" seeing that this party have been whirled in the very state, in which they have chosen to designate themselves by those expressive titles. To "Hard Fists" and "Hare Pates" nobody will feel inclined to dispute their claim.

Which of these terms is to be considered illustrative of the principles of the party! Or is their it's expressive character purposely intended as demonstrating the unprincipled nature of the party. It is a felicitous idea to dub them with fifty different names, each alike meaningless and stupid. It shows that the party are aware that they have no right to any title in bearing an attachment to particular political tenets; but are satisfied to follow slavishly in the wake of power, and exhibit their "Hard Fists" and "Hare Pates" in defence of the faction which has enlisted their sympathies.

The following from the Richmond Whig, ought to be echoed with equal accuracy to the "democracy" of this state and city. How many of the liegeand loyal supporters of the powers that be, would respond to the call of the party upon its sincere friends and well wishers, the "Hard Fists" and "Huge Paws" of New Orleans.

How will the NEW FANGLED LOCOFOCOISM work in Virginia?—Suppose a call for a meeting of the party to Richmond was made through the Enquirer, to the "Bait Enders, Indomitables, Huge Paws, Sir Jean Paws, and Hard Sided Freemen,"—whom would they be? How many could attend? The city corporation might be possibly gain a habitation under the first denomination, that of a "Bait-Ender"—Judge Peter V. by that of an "Indomitable"—City and Richmond, that of a "Simon Pure" and the Presidents of the Banks, that of a "Hard-Sided Freeman." Who would claim the privilege of Huge Paws we cannot divine. Would the Senator from Wood be amusing to see these silk stocking, turtle soup gentry gathering under such a call, and responding to such appellations.

Cry, call the roll.

Butt-Ender Gooch!

Here.

Is Insinuable Peter V.!

Here.

Simon Pure Ritchie!

Here.

Hard Sided Freeman Breckenbrough!

Here.

Huge Paws——!

Here.

This would be ludicrous enough, to be sure. But it would not be more absurd, perhaps, or less odious, than it is to hear the same gentlemen dubbed "Democrats, and "Lovers of the Pure Principles of Republicanism."

COUNT LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the morning papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reason. He was yesterday morning informed by the proprietor of the St Charles hotel, that it was customary for gentlemen travelling without baggage, (the count was splendid lyprovided in that way for a man of his titular dignity) to pay for their board in advance, whereupon the following dialogue transpired.

Count. My name is a sufficient guarantee for my bill.

Publican. Your name, count, is a very good name, but won't buy marketing.

Count. Make out my bill.

Publican. It shall be done.

The clerk thereupon presented the bill made out in the name of count L. P. Bonaparte.

"My name," said the count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—I wish it stated in full in the account.

A second bill was made out, and the entire name written out in full in letter letters.

"My name is count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte prince of Segoria, Kamschatka, and other dependencies; say so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility.

"I will not make out a third bill," said the clerk.

"Then I'll be d——d if I pay it," said his excellency, and forthwith absquatulated.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY—Singular coincidence.—On Wednesday evening at the close of the first act of the French Spy, in the combat, Mr. Stone, who was playing colonel De Courcy, fell in such a manner as to injure himself very seriously, and it was feared mortally, but he is pronounced out of danger. It will be remembered that a few months since, during Ce[illegible]'s engagement, Mr. Lowe accidentally killed himself in the same scene. When Mr. Stone was removed to the green room, he was placed on the settee on which the unfortunate Lowe had died but a few days. The gash arising from his hurt, the sudden excitement for the [illegible] a section of it fell, overpowered him, and he fainted. After some delay Mr. Wesh stepped forward and announced that the drama would not proceed, but a farce would be substituted if desired. The audience were satisfied to be dismissed, and showed their good sense and feeling by quietly leaving the theatre.

Louisville Gazette.

From the Journal of Commerce.

METEORIC SHOWER.

Messrs. Editor—The period has nearly arrived when we may expect the annual meteoric shower. Should it not, it will be the first time since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, that there has been some splendid harbingers. The writer saw a beautiful shower at 4 o'clock on the morning of October 29th, just after taking a seat in the rail road car at Stonington, Conn. The appearance was that of a splendid rocket. He also saw another on Monday evening of this week in a westerly direction from Brooklyn Heights, where he then was; but the most remarkable sight of the kind was witnessed by himself on the last evening, during my house in Willow street, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of peering to the head quarters, on arriving at which, my attention was arrested by what I supposed to be the splendid rocket, which, at first supposed was a signal for good from the third ward, but soon found my mistake. The path of the meteor for about 15 degrees on the heavens was most brilliantly lighted, and so remained for about 12 minutes, receding south and changing first in a curve and then to a serpentine coil. But my main object in this communication, is to request through you, the municipal authorities, to instruct the city watch, in the performance of the duties in case we should at the prudent period be again visited with such a shower as that of a few years since. Yours, &c.

Brooklyn, Nov. 7, 1839.

Heated Air Furnace. Mr. Bronhuit, the architect and builder engaged on the second presbyterian church of St Louis, lately fell from about midway of the cupola to the scaffolding on the top of the wall, with the sustaining serious injury. The preservation of his life was deemed almost miraculous.

Perhaps it was miraculous. Some years since, a carpenter was at work on the *deck* of the belfry of a church in Portland, (Maine) when, by some accident, he tumbled and pitched head foremost into a place prepared for the bell rope. He fell the whole distance and foremost from a height above the roof of the church to the lower floor, and, if we remember rightly, strike not no other injury than an immense cranial sprouge. It appeared that the chance for the bell rope had been lined with tinned boards, and that the bell rope, as it went down, gradually contracted towards the bottom, so that though the body of the carpenter entered sufficiently easy, he was gratified to be saved by the lining of the passage, and his pr[illegible] was entirely checked just before he reached the floor. It was necessary to cut open the box and let him out at the side.—*U. S. Gaz.*

These certainly are two remarkable instances of escape, but not more so than one we once witnessed. We were one day, a few years since, standing looking at a bricklayer capping the chimney of a three story house. When he had nearly finished, the scaffolding gave way and he fell to the cellar upon the stone and rubbish below, through a series of rafters, and strange to say, was up in two short time again at his work on the top of the chimney. He was killed in the fall but a few unimportant bruises.—*Bath Citron.*

A RUDE AWAKENING SCENE.—On the second day of my arrival from Grant river, near Dubuque, I rode out one evening, and as there was no wind, or that there was little chance of speed, I left my horse. The weather changed suddenly, and severe frost ensued. On the following morning I went out soon after dawn to reconnoitre the country, and the bright beams of the sun were reflected from the hoar frost of the woodland scene. Every herb, tree, and flower, glistening with dew, and not only with dew, but with rain of the previous day, frozen into the purest bright and shining crystals, reflecting, according to their forms, the various colors of the bow with which they were impregnated by the solar rays. No artist in the pencil of the painter nor the pen of the poet could convey a correct representation of the resplendent brilliancy of Nature's spangled mantle of ice on that lovely morning. The ancient Israel looked like one of those great crystaline palaces raised by the fertile imagination of Arabia and a northern American might have made her bower among the fantastic yet graceful vines which hung from the spreading arms of the forest trees, every unit of their "leafy tresses" terminating in resplendent gems. I have seen in the court of the sovereign, and in the assemblies of British fashion, the brow, the neck, and the waist of beauty, adorned with diamonds of no mistable value, glowing and brilliant as they were—but oh! how far less bright and lustrous than those with which the humblest bush or shrub was decked on the most lowly morning by the icy breath of which I could not help calling to mind one of those passages in which the divine moralist and legislator reproves the vanity of man. "Look at the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these!"—*Murray.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. Levy in the store of T. M. Dykes, No. 160, Tchoupitoulas street, at 12, m.—damaged coffee.

By the same, at No 53, Magazine street, at 10, a. m.—cotton, tea, pepper, pimento, &c.—also, at the corner of Craps street and the Pontchartrain railroad, at 4, p. m.—5 yawl boats.

GENTEEL STREET SCENES IN LONDON.—Leicester square is a celebrated spot on the map of London. It is the site of old Leicester Place, built by the grandsire, and the dwelling of his and other distinguished families. James' unhappy daughter Harriet, also George the second's pouting son Frederick, died here. It was a tenanted once by prince Eugene, and the square itself has been honored by the residence of Hogarth, Reynolds, Hunter, the surgeon, and other eminent persons. It was once, too, the very centre of fashion, and all elegant London paraded in its environs once this square. Then "the heavens themselves blazed wondrously," and so it does now, and even now, the old shape displayed here their glitter ing equipages, and the feathers and all manner of millineries, mingling princely estimates. Here rich Spencer's carriage, [illegible] exceed in the finest silk, mounted its gorgeous equipage, while gay and scattered rants gazed breathless upon the airy step, the forceful mien, the sparkling eye, the purple lip, and Leicester's chariot swept like a thunderbolt instead through the square, and grooms in [illegible] coats, as the footmen, "drifted the world aside" to let it pass. Alas! the gaudy eating house, or gambling den, now occupies the palace of the Sidneys's, and the foot of nobility is no more heard upon its pavement. Shortly coal heavers now throng, and sweeps pass black as Beggar Hugh, where the carriages crowded white-gloved beaux, and the dames of Blenheim have surrendered to the French, and plots of campaigns and fortresses are succeeded by the *Battaria de Cuisine*. While the Parisian English inhabitants frequent Hyde, and Place Vendome, the French have here their regards quarters. Of the Jews, the meanest of London.—A bronze statue, in the centre of the place, is all that is left of ancient gentility."

Knickerbocker.—"The American in London."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A return has been printed by order of the house of commons, of the territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India company, for the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, with an estimate of both for 1838. The results, which are all the public can care about, are of a very favorable kind. In the year 1835, which was that succeeding the absolution of their charter as a trading company, and in which the greatest [illegible] in their commercial assets were realized, there exist a surplus of income over expenditure of £2,000,000 sterling, after deducting a sum of £2,000,000 set apart for the formation of a guarantee fund for the property or the East India company. In 1836 the surplus rose to £3,000,000; in 1837, £2,170,000; and for 1838 the estimate of surplus is £1,200,000. The public debt of the East India company, at the several residences on the 1st of April, 1837, is stated at £30,000,000, and the interest on it at £1,410,000. The interest paid for the various loans varies from £4 to 10 per cent but the average is about £3 4 per cent.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable journal that Colonel CHAS. CUVELLIER, yielding to the publicly expressed wishes of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to become a candidate for mayor at the ensuing election.

n13 VOX POPULI.

*** We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

n11 MANY VOTERS.

*** We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRURET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans.

o30

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable paper that LOUIS U. GARNIER, 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

MARRIED, in Richmond, Va., on the 17th October, by the reverend Dr. Empie, CHARLES S. MILLS, M. D. to Miss CHARLOTTE, only daughter of Con. Cozzer, late of New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Packet Brig Rescorla, Mayo, Philadelphia, N. F. Coyle & co
Sch. Alexander Lord, Gravenor, [illegible]
Str. Mississippi, Cox, Pensacola, do
Charles, Myers, do

ARRIVED.

Ship Ocean Pearl, Bryant, having formed in one of Sand Bar, on the 7th inst. in company with ships Marion and Alabama, left N E Pass bells, and at 11 a.m. sloop Ann and Jane, for Galveston, came in sight of the latter vessel, and hailed her, when Capt. Coverdale, of Galveston, sung out that the Alabama was on shore, and requested assistance. Capt. Bryant immediately hove to, and on coming up with the vessel, found her on the outward bar, ship ping water fast. Capt. Bryant succeeded in getting her off, and she came up to the city. Capt. Coverdale, of Galveston, and several other vessels in port.

Ship Louisville, Allen, 41 days from New York, to A. Brown & co.

Ship Modern, McFarren, 30 days from New York, to master, with assortment of consignees and passengers [illegible] in the cabin.

Ship Alexander Turner, 16 days from Alexandria, D. C. to [illegible]

Barque Natchez, from Fort Adams, on board of the inbound [illegible]

Brig Ann Elizabeth Smith, 8 days from Alexandria, D. C. to [illegible]

Brig Ann Eliza, White, from Turks Island, 31 Nov. to [illegible]

Schr. Seventh Ward, Smith, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Alexander Hamilton, Hamilton, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Mexican, Wilson, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Ann Maria, Hall, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Mary Ann, Hall, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hall, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hall, from Key West, to master.

Schr. Ann Eliza