NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
At No. 69 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $4
WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED THE WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM BURTS, New Orleans.
2d do — JOSEPH LEONARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do — LOUIS DE BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do — ALEXANDER DUPEYRE, St. Landry;
5th do — SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1840.

In looking over the loco foco papers and noticing the tone which pervades the administration press, the reader will remark that it generally abstains from alleging any reasons why Mr. VAN BUREN should be re-elected, and as a matter of course he must arrive at the very natural conclusion that a man in whose favor little or nothing can be said, is altogether unworthy of the highest office in the gift of a free people. Since the Harrisburg nomination, the self-styled democratic press has been filled either with atrocious personal defamations of Gen. HARRISON, or assaults on his military skill; but with the exception of an occasional monthly tirade in favor of theoretical democracy, it has been studiously silent as to the transcendant merits of Mr. VAN BUREN, which entitle him to the unbought suffrages of a free people. The secret of this is obvious—the career of Mr. VAN BUREN is singularly barren in those acts which ensure popular admiration—his political life is devoid of a solitary claim to public gratitude. His private character, while undoubtedly free of ostentatious, is wanting alike in those shining qualities which captivate the mass, or those sterling virtues which command respect and esteem even from political opponents.

Mr. VAN BUREN has never projected or carried into execution a single measure calculated to promote the prosperity and augment the happiness of the people. From his entrance into public life as a representative in the legislature of New-York, to this, the fourth year of his presidential term, he has proposed nothing to recommend him to the people. Other statesmen base their pretensions upon their acts, but it has been reserved for the candidate for the most exalted office which the nation can confer, to claim the suffrages of the majority upon mere professions.

During the whole of Mr. VAN BUREN's presidential term, disaster and suffering have visited the country; a blight has fallen on industry. Labor finds no longer a recompense. Integrity, ability and enterprise bring forth no fruit. Misery is rife in the land. Commercial convulsions and total stagnation have alternated with frightful rapidity, and to the incontrovertible detriment of the community. With all this accumulation of evil the administration stands charged by a very large proportion, if not a majority of its constituency. It is accused of having tampered with the currency, and destroyed the most perfect monetary system ever possessed by a nation. It is further accused of remaining the passive, if not the exulting spectator of the ruin it has accomplished. When called upon to relieve the calamity of which it is believed to be the author, it replies that "the people expect too much from the government."—A tacit admission that the power which overturned the currency and brought all the subsequent mischief, is wholly incapable of mitigating the said consequences of its own wild and destructive policy.

What then are the claims of the executive to reelection. He has deliberately declared his incompetency to remedy the existing evils; and even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Jackson-Van Buren administration is not the origin of the distress that has prevailed in the country for the last four years, it is time that a party under whose calamitous rule nothing but misfortune has occurred, should give way, and be supplanted by those who not only contend that the government is bound to protect the people, regulate the currency and advance the public weal, but are prepared to urge the adoption of measures calculated to attain the great object in view. It is time that an administration, prolific only in evil, and characterized by a policy that is either passively insignificant or actively injurious, but never decidedly beneficial, should be succeeded by a party whose mottoes are "OLD TIPPECANOE" and "HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION."

The papers from the interior are replete with the most doleful lamentations on account of the enormous injuries which the cotton crop is said to have sustained by the ravages of worms and caterpillars, some of them go far enough to assert that only half a crop will be made, and rumor with her thousand tongues is in a very fair way of devouring the balance. Our duty as public journalists, requires us to be perfectly candid and not to give way to the idle reports of the day which the morrow will in all probability refute, and for this reason we would remark and unhesitatingly affirm, that these accounts are greatly exaggerated and in the end are calculated to produce more injury than good to the planter. An undue rise and inflation of prices, brought about by other causes than the immutable laws of supply and demand which are the only regulators of the value of every article, can only be temporary, and the reaction consequent thereon is the more terrible and extensive in its ramifications and most ultimately fall with tenfold severity on the producer. Reports similar to those are invariably in circulation at this season of the year, and are as invariably refuted by a crop larger instead of less than the most sanguine would anticipate. We believe that these remarks are called for at the present moment, deprecating as we do in the most severe terms, any means that may be resorted to, to impart an artificial value to our great staple, as productive of the most serious consequences.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The returns from this noble whig state are now complete. We hail with feelings of exultation the accession of North Carolina to our ranks, by such tremendous majorities, which must have completely eradicated every particle of locofocoism, leaving merely the name as a thing that was, but which has now ceased to exist. Moorehead's majority, according to the Raleigh Register, is 8,799. The whigs carry both branches of the legislature; the senate by two majority, and the house by thirty-four, making the whig majority almost half THIRTY-SIX! and the actual whig majority is 36, equal to TWENTY-TWO! Hurrah for Clarice glorious election, or the Raleigh Register.

"We regard the triumph as more important in its consequences, as it will bring more towards the effective power of the whig party, than any previous victory, except which has attended Gen'l HARRISON's nomination. Yes, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia and Alabama, have all done well; but well and gloriously as all have done, the OLD NORTH STATE eclipsed them all—ALL, ALL. We know that some of our friends abroad entertained doubts about this state, but we think her position is now so "clearly defined," that no one will again doubt her claim to precedence in the front rank of whig states. And our people are a steady people, consistent, cautious and firm; slow to make up their opinions, but when once formed, always fearless in the advocacy of them. Our state, it will be recollected, was among the last to come into the union, but when she did, she came even faltered in her allegiance to it!

One word more. Gen'l HARRISON is stronger in North Carolina than even our own highly gifted Morehead. Instead of his, or any other whig candidate, carrying GOLD TIP the old Hero has carried it on, by the resistless force of his popularity.—Mark this prediction: Our majority in the fall will be considerably greater for President, than it is now.

"ONE HUNDRED GUNS, then, for the NORTH CAROLINA!"

WORMS IN COTTON.

We are informed that in this Parish and the Parish of St. Mary, the worms are making great ravages in the cotton fields; they are destroying all the leaves of the plants, and, should they continue, in a couple of weeks there will be nothing left but the stocks and a few bolls, which it is probable, they will also destroy—at least, the young and tender ones. We have been told, that in the lower Parish, whole fields are now completely shorn of their leaves. It will be perceived, by the following extract, that the same subject of complaint exists in Texas, and we apprehend that it is generally throughout the state; no doubt, also, in the Mississippi and Alabama, they will not be exempt from the scourge; and, in that case, there will be a very great failure in the cotton crop this year. Prices will range high in consequence, during the next business season.

New Cotton.—A lot of six bales of the new cotton was arrived here on Monday, from the plantation of John Cameron, on Bayou Bœuf, the first of the season. Yesterday, twelve bales from the plantation of Branch Tabb, came in from Bayou Bœuf Power plantation. From these informations we can gather, the crops of this portion of the Red River country generally, will be short. We hear that worms, the worms having lately done great damage to the crops.—*Alex. Rep.*

REMOVAL—WILLIAM V. LEWIS, Notary Public, has removed his Office to 54, CANAL STREET, opposite the Royal street and Exchange Hotels.

REMOVAL—Chas. Dudrow, has removed his Hardware to No. 88 Camp street.

S. GODBARD, Junior,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 6 Camp Street.

CONVERSE & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS,
19 New Levee, New-Orleans.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Camp street, New Orleans.

REMOVAL—PRIESTLEY & BEIN have removed from No. 30 Gravier to No. 16 New-Levee.

CANDIES—100 boxes Tallow Dipped Mould Candles, landing from ship Mississippi, and for sale by
WM. TOMKINS & Co., 48 Camp st.

THE MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 5, 1840.

REMARKS.—A slight degree of activity has been evinced during the last few days, in consequence of the increased receipts of produce; but this animation has been merely perceptible on the Levee, inasmuch as trade in general has undergone no improvement whatever. Every week, however, brings us nearer to the desired period when a return of active business transactions will take place, and we shall be relieved from the dull monotony that has pervaded all branches of commerce for nearly three months.

The weather continues very warm, and the health of the city is excellent; in fact, the season is now so far advanced, that we are relieved from all apprehension on the score of disease.

The river is at present thirteen feet below the high water-mark of the season.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1622 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 11 together, 1623 bales: none having been cleared in the meanwhile, we add this amount to the stock, which leaves on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 4th instant, a stock of 14,680 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839. Net stock on hand, Sept. 1st	16397
Received this three days	1623
previously	239413 934656
	950341
Exports last three days	
previously	35661 35661
Stock on hand	14680

The market has been quite animated since our last review, and fully 800 bales have changed hands, a majority of which has been of the new crop. The total receipts of this description amount at present to about 3,600 bales; and the sales of this week having pretty well tested the market, we have now to offer the following quotations for new, viz:—

Barely Fair	9½@10c
Fully Fair	10½c
Good Fair	11c.

It will be perceived that this is a reduction of the first transactions of new cotton of fully ½ c. Our quotations for old cotton we will leave unaltered for the present; they are, however, little else than nominal. The sales of the week amount to about 1,200 bales, and for the last three days as before stated to about 900 bales, among which are notice of the following transactions of the week, viz: 100 bales, various lots, at from 9 to 10c; 10, at 10½; 10 do. at 10¾; 10 do. at 11; 10 do. at 11¼; 10 do. at 11½; 10 do. at 11¾; 10 do. at 12; 10 do. at 12½; 10 do. at 12¾; 10 do. at 13; 10 do. at 13½; 10 do. at 13¾; 10 do. at 14; 10 do. at 14½; 10 do. at 14¾; 10 do. at 15; 10 do. at 15½; 10 do. at 15¾; 10 do. at 16; 10 do. at 16½; 10 do. at 17; 10 do. at 17½; 10 do. at 18; 10 do. at 18½; 10 do. at 19; 10 do. at 19½; 10 do. at 20; 10 do. at 20½; 10 do. at