Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, October 18, 1841

TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

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MEMORANDA

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FOR NEW-ORLEANS

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BELLITT, MAGINE & CO.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1841

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

It is no news to our readers that the elections which have taken place during the month of September and October, have proved disastrous to the whig party. In Maine we have been utterly routed; in Vermont we have escaped defeat, but have suffered much loss; Georgia has been revolutionized, and at this moment (11 o'clock) we know that Maryland has fallen into the embrace of locofocoism. It is highly probable that a similar disaster will befal the whigs in the great states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York; and we should not be greatly surprised were Massachusetts even to surrender to the enemy. These extraordinary, but to us not unexpected reverses, are of a nature to create some enquiry and elicit some reflection.

It is an admitted fact that up to the period of Gen'l Harrison's demise the whig party swept every thing before it. Every election was but a mere void triumph. Locofocoism had begun to despair, and a general disbanding of its scattered phalanx was regarded as the probable termination of a series of political catastrophes of the most astounding character. Upon the decease of that lamented patriot, some apprehension was entertained of its effects upon the party. It was thought that many of our triumphs were attributable to the popularity of the old hero, and that his dissolution would create breaches in our ranks. But President TYLER's inaugural inspired the party with renewed hopes. The proclamation issued by his illustrious predecessor, convoking an extra session, had gone forth, and a number of special congressional elections occurred after the death of Harrison had been known in the remotest corners of the Union. What was the result? Nearly every where did the dominant party succeed. In the West, where the influence of Gen'l Harrison's popularity was most widely felt, and where, it was feared, his death would deeply injure our cause, the whigs overwhelmed their enemies with defeat. Indiana exhibited a whig majority in every district, Kentucky sent eleven whigs from a delegation of thirteen members; Tennessee showed a large gain upon the election of '39, and indeed the whig party maintained its ascendancy in every state which had given a Harrison majority in November.—Maryland itself, which now exhibits a revolution so marked, sent six whigs and two locofocos to Congress. These signal and splendid victories were won after the death of Harrison, and before the President by the act of God had given any occasion for apprehension and mistrust.

When Congress assembled—a Bank bill was passed it was vetoed—another was framed embodying the President's views—it was vetoed and its rejection was accompanied by circumstances which excited deep dissatisfaction and indignation among the people. Violent faith, wanton caprice, peevish personal spleen, these were the heralds of the veto. The Whigs were exasperated, but the President had his adherents, who defended him with zeal, and boldly and impudently charged upon the Whig congress the desertion of principle of which the Executive had been culpable. In the midst of this angry discussion—this ebullition of popular wrath at the triumph of one man over the hopes and aspirations of the whole country, the elections to which we have referred, took place. The Whigs were beaten everywhere.

Does not this simple retrospect of facts suffice to account for the late defeat. Men cannot fight in the dark. They must know for whom, for what they are contending. The Whigs ask themselves, "Is Mr. TYLER a whig?" "Are we living under a whig or a locofoco administration?" Doubtful, dismayed, distrustful and disheartened, they cannot buckle on their armor and strive for victory without a leader, and ignorant even of the cause which calls them forth to battle. Such have been the disastrous effects of the two vetoes.

It is our belief that the whig party are as strong now as they were a few months since, and in confirmation of this remark, we request attention to the following fact. On comparing the votes of the two parties in the September and October elections, it will be observed that the whig vote has uniformly fallen off, while the locofoco vote has not increased. The only exception to this rule, is the contest in Maine, where the loss have an absolute gain of about 1,000. In Maryland, in Georgia, in Vermont, their votes have in reality diminished. Now what does this prove? Why clearly that our enemies have obtained no accession of strength, and have succeeded through the fatal apathy of the whigs. And who is responsible for these misfortunes? Will the organs of Mr. TYLER have the audacity to lay the blame upon a whig congress—upon that body of noble, disinterested patriots who steadily resisting all efforts at seduction, carried out the principles of the illustrious hero who had led them to victory, and were only discomfited and circumvented by treachery and falsehood? Or must they not rather feel, if they will not acknowledge, that Mr. TYLER's vetoes have wrought this evil; that he is accountable for the apathy, the discord which pervade our ranks, and that upon him and him alone must the fearful onus fall.

☞ Some a little paltry scribbler has been writing to the *Mississippian* from this city, in abuse of the whig meeting lately held here, and of the gentlemen who spoke upon that occasion. This paper likewise comes in for a share of vituperation. We are contented to be abused by the self-conceited specimen of insanity who figures as the correspondent of Mr. TYLER's semi-official, but we cannot consent that he shall misrepresent facts. He says, for instance, that Mr. Lewis, one of the candidates for the legislature at the special election a few weeks ago, is an anti Clay whig. This is a gratuitous assertion, and one call for the proof. He further says that the assembly at the St. Louis Exchange was a mere preliminary meeting to the nomination of Mr. CLAY for the presidency. We put in our "nuge" once more, and call for proof. He says again that "the thinking and sober whigs" did not participate in the meeting—thereby intimating that the thoughtless and hair-brained of the party had alone any thing to do with it. This is a barefaced slander. The most respectable, well known and influential whigs in the city presided at that meeting and assisted in its deliberations. We ask for the names of ten only ten—respectable whigs in this city, who approve of Mr TYLER's course. Will this letter writer—whom we shrewdly suspect we can lay our finger upon—give them!

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 48 hours ending Yesterday at noon, was 44, of which 25 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	34	19
Catholic,	4	3
St. Patrick's,	3	1
Protestant,	3	2
	44	25

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on yesterday evening.

Admissions	21	of which 10 yellow fever.
Discharges	16	7 of yellow fever.
Deaths,	11	9 of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining,	304.	

MARYLAND ELECTION.—All the counties heard from save Dorchester and Worcester: Thomas' gov. sent majority is 1500. It will be reduced by 500 and 1000 by these counties. The locofocos have elected a majority to the House of Delegates. The Senate is whig, and if it cannot secure the passage of good laws, it will prevent the enactment of bad ones.

Speaking of this unforeseen result the Baltimore *Patriot* says

"When the returns are all received, they will show that this result has been mainly produced by apathy among the whigs, and that the whigs of the city of Baltimore, who remained away from the polls, had it in their power to save the state. We are sure they regret, as deeply as we do, this effect of their neglect to vote, and they have the additional regrets at knowing that it was in their power to have prevented it. The apathy which caused the overwhelming defeat of the party here, extended in a less degree throughout the state, and in this way we not only lose the Governor, but the House of Delegates."

☞ We acknowledge through the politeness of Mr. GRIER, clerk of steamer Baton Rouge, the receipt of late Concordia and Grand Gulf papers.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized TRAVIS BIRNETT, Esq., as the Consul of his Holiness the Pope, for the port of New Orleans.

GEORGIA GIVEN UP.—We learn by the New York papers that Colonel Graham has been given up by His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Administrator of the Canadian Government, on application of the United States authorities. He was handed over to the proper officer on Friday by the sheriff, who by a solemn protest of the previous day, had declared upon oath, that some of the witnesses upon which the warrant of arrest was issued, had recanted, and that he was satisfied that the prisoner was innocent of the murder on board the *Caroline*, the destruction of that vessel and the death of Durfee being acts executed by soldiers and subordinate officers, in obedience to the commands of a higher power. And, that admitting the fact of murder, McLeod was wholly guiltless of the charge, and had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. He passed by for the present, the proofs of the 1st position, and proceeded to examine witnesses in substantiation of the second ground of defence. The evidence certainly made, so far, to exculpate McLeod from a presumed share in the destruction of the *Caroline*. It is, however, circumstantial, rather than positive, and can hardly yet be considered satisfactory. The witnesses on both sides, are most keenly and rigidly cross-examined. Our opinion respecting the result is still that the jury will be unable either to acquit or condemn. Such, at least, is the inference of the testimony on our own mind. It puts us completely in the fog. The evidence of some of the witnesses for the defence shows clearly enough, that some of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, who have been relied on to prove the guilt of the prisoner, have no moral standing and are unworthy of belief.

THE NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION, assembled at Syracuse on the 6th inst. Nearly every county in the State was represented. After a temporary organization, a committee consisting of one from each Senatorial district, was appointed to nominate officers for the Convention. The Hon. George W. Patterson of Chautauque was nominated President, assisted by eight vice presidents and four secretaries. A committee of eight was chosen to report an address and resolutions. The call of the Whig State Convention and the address of the whig members of Congress were referred to the same committee, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon.

The happiest results are anticipated from their deliberation.

☞ Two of the men injured on board the *Fulton* from the bursting of a cannon, have since died. The lives of the remaining four, it is hoped, will be saved.

GEORGIA.—McDonald's majority will be about 300. The locofocos have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Among the passengers on board the *Acadia*, we notice the names of Messrs. Brugier, Chevremont, Ferriday, Burgess, Cosbergue and Sager, of this city.

Messrs STEVENS and CATHERWOOD sailed from N York a few days since, to carry out their interesting discoveries in Central America. They will be absent about five months.

WAR IN EARNEST.—*Phila. Oct 9.*—By a private letter from Washington to a navy officer, we learn that orders have been issued from the Navy Department to fit out the steam frigates Mississippi at our Navy Yard, and the Missouri at New York, with all possible despatch; and also to prepare several of the vessels intended for the Home Squadron for sea service at once. *Chron.*

As the affair of COLT has excited much comment here, where he once resided, we cut from the N. Y. *Evening Post* the following article tending to extenuate his conduct.—

COLT'S CASE.—It is with sincere pain we have witnessed the efforts of certain prints of this city to prejudice the public mind in regard to the young man, now confined in the city prison, on a charge of murder. They have not only gone into a discussion of the degree of his guilt, but have indulged themselves in misrepresentations in regard to the history and standing of his family connections. Whatever may be thought of Colt's conduct, it is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous to involve those who have been placed in the relations of friends, in the consequences of his misdeeds.

Let us state, then, from undoubted authority, that the father of the young man is a person of the most amiable disposition and irreproachable character.—He has been known among his neighbors, as a kind and honest man, venerable in his appearance as he has been upright in deportment, highly esteemed by all to whom he is known, and who have had a record with great care, and, as he supposed, with needless care, large and interesting family. The report of his son's crime is said to have instantly deprived him of his reason. With one of the brothers of the accused we are perfectly acquainted, and can testify that he has always borne among his intimates a high reputation for rectitude and manliness. It is notoriety given to his name, by recent events, is a deep mortification, without being augmented by the unjust and false criticisms of the press.

As to Colt himself, the New England Review conjectures that he was induced to commit the crime by strong provocation. It says:

"Colt owed Adams about two hundred dollars for printing; he had performed the work with an understanding that a co-engagement should be made of the first copies of the publication ready for market to a bookselling establishment in Philadelphia, and that he (Adams) should receive, an advance from the firm in Philadelphia sufficient to discharge the obligation. With this understanding between Adams and Colt, he went forward and completed the work. It was then placed in the binder's hands, who, by some means became aware of the agreement existing between the other parties. The work was hurried along and got ready for sale. On the day before the murder, Colt concluded, very naturally as the event proved, to go to Philadelphia himself and superintend the arrangement of affairs there, but whether for the purpose of defrauding Mr. Adams or not does not appear, nor would it seem to be easily ascertained; but so he had not given up his name, where he was engaged in book-keeping in New York, we are inclined to think such was not his intention, and the fact that he gave orders to the binder to have a certain number of copies of the work bound and ready for shipment, so he was going to Philadelphia himself, precludes the idea of a design to cheat Mr. Adams. But it was an effort to cheat Mr. Adams to know that Colt was about to leave for the part of the agreement, in order to discover a fraud by which he was to suffer, when the binder informed him that Colt was going to Philadelphia, and highly exasperated at the loss of his money, and without any time for consideration as to what would be the most proper course for him to pursue, he hastens to Colt's office, finds him there, charges him with a design to wrong him, and in all human probability, used language to words him of an exciting and provoking nature, which led to blows, a scuffle and his death."

Extraordinary Scene—A Theatre on Fire.—"At St. Petersburg, on the 18th ult," says the *Post Amt. Gazette*, "the audience at one of the principal theatres perceiving a great light behind the curtain, anticipated some grand display of fire-works, and began to express their delight by clapping and shouts of applause. The delusion, if it was only increased instead of being corrected into terror, by the appearance in front of the stage of an actor, verifying the house was on fire; for the people thought that it was a trick of the scene, and continued their noisy acclamations. To undeceive them the manager ordered the curtain to be raised, and exposed to them the flames, which soon involved the whole building.

The rush to the door became instantly so violent that many persons were killed, and or dreadfully injured, before they could make their escape. There was another issue, but it was closed, and in ordinary times is not to be opened without the authority of a police officer, who had not yet arrived. A man, seeing the urgency of the occasion, rushed through the flames, and at the risk of his life, forced the way open, and three owed many from destruction. We have not heard the details of the results of the accident, but have learned that, on the following day, the house was confined in the city prison, on a charge of murder. They have not only gone into a discussion of the degree of his guilt, but have indulged themselves in misrepresentations in regard to the history and standing of his family connections. Whatever may be thought of Colt's conduct, it is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous to involve those who have been placed in the relations of friends, in the consequences of his misdeeds.

TRIAL OF MCLEOD.

The interest in this important trial deepens. We have accounts from Utica of the proceedings in the trial day. The counsel for the defence opened the case by a plain and perspicuous argument, in which he contended that he would show, in the first place, that there was no murder on board the *Caroline*, the destruction of that vessel and the death of Durfee being acts executed by soldiers and subordinate officers, in obedience to the commands of a higher power. And, that admitting the fact of murder, McLeod was wholly guiltless of the charge, and had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. He passed by for the present, the proofs of the 1st position, and proceeded to examine witnesses in substantiation of the second ground of defence. The evidence certainly tends, so far, to exculpate McLeod from a presumed share in the destruction of the *Caroline*. It is, however, circumstantial, rather than positive, and can hardly yet be considered satisfactory. The witnesses on both sides, are most keenly and rigidly cross-examined. Our opinion respecting the result is still that the jury will be unable either to acquit or condemn. Such, at least, is the inference of the testimony on our own mind. It puts us completely in the fog. The evidence of some of the witnesses for the defence shows clearly enough, that some of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, who have been relied on to prove the guilt of the prisoner, have no moral standing and are unworthy of belief.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Of all the legislations of the General Government during the last forty years, excepting perhaps, the forgiving of the Land Debt twenty odd years ago, the most is felt and is its direct operation upon individuals, is the act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy. The very value of it, it was may be allowed the figure, has led the lame and halt to wish erect, and has made whole the broken-hearted. It does not go into effect until February next, and yet its blessed influence began to be felt from the moment it became a law. It has not literally opened the prison doors, but it has carried the sense of freedom and a renewed existence into the dreary abodes of insolvent and insolvent families, that seemed, until the light of that act beamed upon them, to be doomed to a hopeless and endless penury. Who, that has a heart to feel, but must rejoice in the spectacle of so great a happiness, brought about by the moral influence of a benign action, producing fruit in anticipation of its legal operation.

This thought has been most agreeably revived in one mind at the present moment by the reception of the following letter, evidently from a female hand, which we have great pleasure in presenting to our readers:

MONTE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

Messrs GITAS & SEATON.—In behalf of five hundred thousand unfortunate honest debtors in the United States, you are requested, by a lady whose husband has been rescued from despair, and whose children, together with himself, have been inspired with new hopes and prompt to in life, to insert the following proposition in the National Intelligencer: That each of the thirty-fifty fortunate debtors will contribute one dollar for the purpose of securing a place in some suitable place in the District of Columbia, upon which shall be inscribed the names of those who voted in favor of the Bankrupt law during the late extra session of Congress, and, also, the certificate of the President that he had signed and signed the bill establishing a Uniform Bankrupt Law.

Very respectfully,

OURSELVES AND FRIENDS,

(MANY MILLIONS.)

P. S. Make what commentary you please, but honor the above with a place in your paper.

DIED, at a quarter past 12 p. m. at Mrs Schultz's Boarding house, in the preceding evening, Mr Robert W Wassell, of Boston. His friends and acquaintances, and the friends of R. Greening and Co., are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from the house of Mrs Schultz, Perdido st

Monday, October 18, 1841.

BOARD WANTED in a private family, French preferred, by a lady and child, who are hoping to spend the city of present. Terms moderate. Apply at corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts

HEBREW CONGREGATION.

At a special meeting of the above Congregation held on the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve the ensuing year:

ISAAC HART, Esq., President.
S. RICE, Vice President.
A. J. ROLEY MARKS, Secretary.
I. A. LEVY, Jr. Treasurer.
A. M. Phillips, Esq.
Albert Phillips, Esq.
L. Leopold, } Trustees.

A True copy from the minutes.

A. J. ROLEY MARKS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The partnership of Priestley & Bein has this solved on the first of September last, by the death of Mr. William Priestley.

The business will be continued as heretofore, and under the same style by the surviving partners.

MARGARET PRIESTLEY,
JANE C. WINGATE,
ANDREW C. McHARDSON,
JOHN D BEIN.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE A CONSERN.—THREE OF PROPERTY and its dependences, recently constructed, the whole produces handsomely and yield with their offering five dimensions for three doors to a building largely, extensively well situated in Faubourg Tivoli.

Several other pieces of Property, well situated in the first, second and third municipalities.

The County Plans, in the environs of New Orleans, advantageously situated for agricultural purposes.

For further information, apply to

E. BOUNY,
Exchange Passage,
Between St. Louis and Chartres sts

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish Mauricia, Judge—No. 14,716—Petition Joseph Grégoire vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner is accepted for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of his creditors be called for the office of Ver. Fouchon, notary public, on Wednesday the 1st day of November, A. D. 1841, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

Given at Court-House, New Orleans, October 18th, 1841

LOUIS R COURTIN,
Clerk.

TO RENT.—The Mansion stories of the Exchange Hotel, the Bar, Bons, Floors, formerly occupied by Vooris & LAdden & Co. Possession given on the 1st Nov., for terms apply to

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT
20 Gravier st.

TO RENT.

A stable conveniently situated in the 3d municipality, and capable of containing a dozen or more horses. Then the adjoining house attached. Apply at No. 90 Tchoupitoulas st.

TO RENT.—The store No. 81 Royal street, the dwelling houses Nos 108 and 110 Chartres st.

The store will be ready for the 1st November, possession given on the first of November next. Apply to

WM GRANT
26 Tchoupitoulas st

EMPORIUM FOR STANDARD LITERATURE, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

NORMAN, STEEL & CO., beg leave to inform the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their choice and unique assortment of standard literary works that emanate from the English and American Press.

Their establishment is distinguished by having collections of standard works, in the various departments of Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Poetry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Voyages and Travels, Fine Arts, Belles Lettres and Political Literature.

Having that recent impositions will be found now and beautiful editions of the works of Bacon, Addison, Burke, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, Barrow, Hooker, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Milton, Barrow, Hooker, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Milton, Barrow, Hooker, Bishop