NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, [illegible]
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]
"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice must rule."

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1839.

☞ We are compelled to omit much original matter prepared for to-day's paper, in consequence of the arrival of foreign intelligence by the *British Queen*.

MR. CLAY.

The honorable HENRY CLAY arrived in Maysville, Ky., on the 12th instant, and departed on the 14th for his residence at Ashland. He was in fine health and spirits, though apparently somewhat the loser in flesh, by the fatigues of his northern journey.

POINT COUPEE COTTON.

A correspondent at point Coupee writes us that the picking season has never been so favorable as during the present year. From the 1st August, he says, we have had but a single rain which has not in the slightest degree injured the cotton. A planter Mr. Marin Tounoir, residing in the upper part of the parish, at Raccourci, began picking the 8th of last month, with twenty-two hands. By the 23d inst., he had gathered one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds. At present his hands average each from 200 to 220 lbs per day, although his cotton is picked with scrupulous cleanliness. All the cotton which has been gathered in Point Coupée is, so far, of the finest quality.

FIRE.

About half past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, fire broke out in an unoccupied frame building in Hercules street, a square or two above the head of the new canal, in the second municipality. The house was entirely consumed. Some two hours afterwards the alarm was given a second time. On proceeding to the spot the flames were seen to issue from a building in the same street, distant one hundred and twenty or thirty feet from the first. During the first fire, the occupants of this house, apparently apprehensive of danger, had removed their furniture, and at the time of the second alarm it had not been replaced. The fire, in the first instance, seems clearly to have been the act of an incendiary. Both buildings, we understand, were insured.

FIRE AT NATCHEZ.

The Courier of the 26th says.—"As our paper was going to press last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out on the corner of Canal and State streets, in the buildings of Mr. James Lancashire. In a short time the whole front of the square between Canal and Wall streets was enveloped in flames. The splendid edifice of Mr. Parker, the Southern Exchange, on the opposite side of State street, caught, and all of it, except the portion on the corner, is in ruins. The flames spread from State street back on Wall, and swept away all the buildings on the square with the exception of the corner house belonging to Judge Turner, and occupied by John Knight.

"The several buildings fronting on State street, were all large frame buildings, with one exception, which was of brick. On Wall street were destroyed the residences of Mr. James Sloan and of Garnet E. Howell, esq., and the brick law office of Messrs. Garson and Hewes. The value of the property so destroyed will not amount to less than $100,000.

"We can form no opinion of the origin of the fire, but it is represented to be the work of an incendiary, as the building in which it originated was unoccupied at the time."

This is the third destructive fire which has occurred in Natchez within the space of a few weeks.

SICKNESS AT MOBILE.

The Mobile papers of Friday announce a diminution in the number of interments, though they still continue appallingly great, in proportion to the reduced population of the city. This is partly to be attributed to the scarcity of subjects, as there are but few citizens who have resumed in the city to that time, who have not had an attack. The interments from the 31st August to the 28th September, a period of 28 and a half days, amount to 357. The weather has been mild and congenial to the system. The disease is spreading in the vicinity of Mobile to an alarming extent; in Summerville, and the settlements north, and in the neighborhood of the Creek, the sickness has never been known so great or so general.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
New-York, September 19th, 1839.
Quarter past 3 o'clock, P. M.

No signal for the steam ship *British Queen*. The mail closes in fifteen minutes. No change in the cotton or flour markets. Of the former, about 1000 bales were sold yesterday. The last four days have averaged this number. No variation in prices. The flour market very inactive to-day.

Stocks, in general, a shade better than yesterday. In bank of the United States, a decided improvement. Sales at 3 per cent, with a stronger disposition to *buy* than to *sell*. The Great Western sails on Saturday, 21st. This circumstance, in some measure, I think, accounts for the *rise*, and I should not be surprised if sold at 4 per cent. to-morrow. The lull in the stock always wish to place it in the most favorable *position*, as Mr Calhoun would say, when a steam vessel is about to sail for England. This gives confidence to the holders in that country, and I have noticed, on several occasions, that such has been the case, but whether by accident or arrangement, I pretend not to judge.

The ship *Auburn, Cornell*, from New Orleans, in 16 days, is below. THE EXAMINER.

The first number of the LAFAYETTE CHRONICLE, a new semi-weekly paper, made its appearance on Saturday. It is neatly got up, and the editorial address gives tokens both of modesty and ability. It promises well, and has our cordial wishes for its success.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—It is stated in the Mobile Register, that the Hon. A. G. Harrison, one of the members of congress elect, from Missouri, died on the 6th inst. We saw an announcement of his illness some time since, but had not learned its fatal termination.

THE CHEROKEES.

An election was recently held by the Ridge party of the Cherokees, for two chiefs. Ross himself was not a candidate for re-election. Looney and another were elected. Notwithstanding this election, says the Arkansas Gazette, we understand it is the determination of Brown, the present chief of the old Indians, still to act as the head chief of the Cherokee nation.—Every thing appears to be peaceable and quiet among the Cherokees at the present time, and we have hopes that by the interference of the proper authorities of our government, permanent tranquility may be restored among these people. The Gazette states, that the reports of the recent difficulties among the Cherokees have been greatly exaggerated. Only three were killed during the feud—the two Ridges and Elias Boudinot.

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COL. ANTHONY KIMMEL, one of the independent whig candidates in the sixth congressional district in Maryland, has declined running, in order not to injure the prospects of success of the other whig candidate, Mon. W. C. JOHNSON. The loco focos have run a third candidate, in the hope of stepping in in between the two whigs. The disinterested and patriotic conduct of Col. Kimmel has frustrated their object, as the district is whig by a large majority, and will no doubt return Col. Johnson.

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NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The team ship Britain Queen arrived at New-York at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst. The evening edition of the *Journal of Commerce* contains some of the intelligence received by her.—To day's mail will probably bring full details. The dates from London are to the 9d, inclusive—from Liverpool to the 8th August. The cotton market for the week ending on the 2nd, was firm, and the demand had been fair and steady.

[*From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce*]

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN

The steam ship British Queen, capt. Roberts, has just arrived, bringing us London papers to the 22nd inclusive. The dates from Liverpool are to Saturday evening, Aug. 31st.

Mr. Foulett Thompson was soon to leave England to assume the governorship of the Canadas.

The Northern Bank of England was dissolved by a vote of all the proprietors, Aug. 29th. The outlines of a new bank, to be called the Alliance Bank, were submitted to the meeting.

A dreadful affray had occurred at Eghsm, Aug. 26th, between a party of soldiers and the thimble-rig men. Twelve soldiers were left on the field, and the main body had retired, were severely beaten. It does not appear that any lives were lost.

The weather had been fine and the crops were coming in briskly. The prospect was fair for a good harvest. This is considered good news by the London papers.

The British Queen brings 200 passengers, including servants.

Advices from Bombay to the 6th of July are favorable to the British troops in Afghanistan. No opposition from Dost Mahommed was anticipated.

London, August 27.—There is no new feature in the money market. Money continues very scarce indeed, and discounts high; some people on their bills have to pay at the rate of 15 per cent discount. The rates on private bankers' bills have been 5½ to 6 per cent, and those on joint stock bank bills 6 to 7 per cent, among the bill brokers.

London, Saturday evening, Aug. 31.—The severity in the money and stock exchange has increased, and an uneasy feeling prevails all over the city. Such a shock as the funds have had to sustain has not been experienced for a very long time, and it is to be traced in a great measure, as was generally anticipated, to the cheaper manner in which the late conversions of Exchequer-bills have been carried through, and public credit, instead of being satisfied, has been injured by it. The market is loaded with stock under a scarcity of money; one of the worst features which can present itself. All the share of the conversion taken by the jobbers and speculators has been written up, and the gross portion of it probably delivered. That subscribed for by the bank has not been written up, it is understood, till within this day or two, but the market is now threatened with that additional weight upon it, the broker who usually sets for the bank having to-day sold very largely.

Why they have been so late in completing the payments on their subscription is a matter which requires explanation, as their position would, if they truly felt at the time the amount they subscribed in exchequer bills, to put them and take the discount. The delay has renewed the suspicion which was expressed at first, that they then held no exchequer bills, but were used as the means by some other parties in the business, of obtaining bills afterwards from the treasury, for the purpose of completing the subscription. The operation must, besides, be a considerable loss to them, owing to the fall in the stock, and especially if they persist, as they seem now to be inclined to do, in offering any further large amount for sale.

The prevalent impression is, that they must do so, and depose gradually of the whole of the £500,000.—Consols produced by the conversion as the only means of causing a sudden activity in the circulation of which they now hold to be indispensable. With respect to their own loss, that will be among the charges which the directors will have to answer at the approaching meeting of proprietors, and to them it will be, after all, immaterial, but those who have been led by their example into the same investment suffer more inconvenience, and may justly reproach them for what has occurred.

It would be wrong to infer from the great pressure at the Stock Exchange that matters are materially worse in the country discount market. They were nearly as bad there before as they could be, especially with regard to the second and third-rate bills, which are absolutely at the mercy of the money dealers. The transactions in the funds are now merely brought to a similar state with them.

The day has been altogether gloomy for the English stock market. The extensive sales of Consols alone referred to depressed the quotations to 90¼ to for money, and to 91 sellers for account, being a fall of 5-8 per cent. from yesterday. Exchequer bills fell 4s. to 6s. premium. Bank Stock, 183 to 4; India Stock, 247 to 9.

London, Aug. 31.—The Directors of the Bank of England have been as much as possible abridging the resources of the discount houses, in town in consequence on having found that it has been chiefly through that medium that the Joint Stock Banks have obtained accommodation, and the object of the bank is to depress the price of commodities, and hitherto their efforts have been chiefly counteracted by the credit and resources of the Joint Stock Banks in the provinces. Money is not more difficult in the metropolis than it has been for the last three weeks, but within the last few days there are evident symptoms of the pressure extending with more severity than it has hitherto done on the manufacturing districts.

The spinners at Manchester have this week sold yarn to a considerable amount at prices which they had previously rejected, and some of the large holders of cotton at Liverpool have been abandoned and left to their own resources by parties in town who had promised them support. There is every probability, judging from present appearances, that the Bank of England will triumph in the contest, and that the result will be a series of bankruptcies, and, *perforce*, a decline in the monetary value of commodities.

The relatively large diminution of the bullion of the bank exhibited in the last return excited general surprise in the city, as it was generally believed that the importation of specie from America during the past month would more than counterbalance the drain ship export to the continent of Europe. We have found on enquiry that such was the actual state of the case, that the diminution of the bullion of the bank had chiefly arisen from a demand for a much larger proportion of gold than usual in payment of the quarterly dividend.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday, August 26th, the British parliament was prorogued by the following speech from the throne.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Her majesty then, in her own very happy manner, read the following speech—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have to congratulate the parliament duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

"I rejoice that a definite treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the five powers, has put an end to the differences between the two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from the dangers to which it has so long been exposed.—The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with relation to the affairs of Syria. The five powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will insure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.

"I have recently concluded with the king of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the dominions of Great Britain and France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement the union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave trade, and I trust that, with the blessings of providence my efforts to so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

Baltimore—Per brig Leander, 187 tons salt, assorted sugars and 13 sundries.

Philadelphia—Per ship Adelaide, sand ballast.

Boston—Per ship Winnet, sand ballast.

EXPORTS.

Britain—Per brig Cato—3,9 bales cotton, 1600 staves.

Havre—Per ship Emerald—740 hogs lard, 76 do butter, 711 bales cotton.

Philadelphia—Per ship Adelaide, 1045 pipes lard, 600 tubs rosin, 200 bbls do, 32 kegs wheel, 11 bbls tobacco, 30 tons hams, 100 bales cotton.

Galveston—Per steamer Columbia—flour, lard, liquor, melts, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat North Star from St Louis—1 bbl apples, 1 Valrie & co, 11 do potatoes shipped by Ellis, 40 do apples, 1 do lard, 1340 cabbages and 1 poultry coop to order, 1 do lard, 1 do butter, 1 do cheese, 1 do cabbages, 1 do