NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1839.

CONGRESS.

The national Congress convenes this day, and every indication gives a protracted and stormy session. We will have an experienced and able caucus packing, in the seat of government, by which it seems certain, nothing more information will be told before our readers of what transpired at Washington. Should the opposition members be at their posts, a whig speak er will be elected, when will commence in earnest the business of reform. Fierce and uncompromising will be the war of the opposing parties; the whigs will be charged constantly by the friends of the virtuous and the patriots of the republic; the locofocos will be backed by partisans and the means of unbounded corruption.

On the contest now begun, issues are at stake upon the decision of which, in some measure, rests the problem of "man's capability for self government." It will prove that the people may be defended and the country brought under the dominion of a rabble or and abandoned faction, or it will demonstrate that there is intelligence and virtue enough in the land to preserve the constitution from violation and the prerogatives of the people from usurpation and abuse. To the firmness, perseverance, and self-sacrificing devotion to their country of the opposition members of the house of representatives, do we now turn with anxiety, though with confidence, for protection and safety. For them discharge their duty with fidelity and zeal and all will yet be well. Should they falter, all may be lost. Onward to their watchword—onward the reply. They must expect hot opposition—let them greet it with courage and alacrity. They must expect to be stabbed in front, whilst and stabbed—let them turn from the gentlemen of blood downstairs with contempt and loathing. Upon their devoted heads will be spotted the vials of wrath!—imprecations, like a baffled fiend, will exult and accuse them. Intimidation and corruption will be piled in holes and overthrow them; artifice and dishonorable will be used to distract and divide them; but, in the hour of temptation and trial, let them remember that the eyes of the people are upon them, and that upon their probity, diligence and firmness the hopes of the country are anchored.

That whig who shall prove recreant or fail, and in the time of need, will strew for himself a bed of thorns. The maledictions of a betrayed country will dog his footsteps to the grave; the gnawings of a guilty conscience will torture him to his dying day. He should be scourged from the ranks, and "RENEGADE TRAITOR" graven upon the bone of his forehead! The more imminent the peril, the stouthearted should be their efforts.

The instances of official corruption, of gross, shameless, and brazen fraud, which have been dragged to the light by the exertions of the whigs, are but cyphers in comparison to those hidden villainies which party spirits have kept concealed from public view.—They are mere prologues to the swelling theme of executive authority. Could the people get but a glimpse of the secret history of the cabinet, they would be startled at the deep, fathomless depths of perfidy and crime into which public honor has sunk. The bureaus at Washington are rotten at festering corruption. They contain the evidences of the baseness of their presiding officers. The whigs in congress should bare upon their contents to the people, that they may see for themselves how much they have been wheedled in their support of the black hearted and insidious politicians who have larded it over the land, to plunge all classes of society into embarrassment and bankruptcy. This is the pressing duty of the opposition; and they should go to work and perform it at once, before another family conflagration consuming the remains of official depravity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Out of more than one hundred thousand votes, the heathen whiskinsist Mormon has a plurality of between two and three hundred votes. The *Atlas* states it 946; the *Boy State Democrat* estimates it as high as 374. The scattering votes are supposed to exceed three hundred, which will probably defeat Morton's election.

With regard to the legislature, there are 224 whigs and 215 Van Buren men ascertained to be elected. Whig majority, 19. Thirty-one towns entitled to 39 members not heard from. In 26 other towns 56 members were to be chosen on Monday the 25th November. In the senate the Van Buren papers claim to have elected 16 and concede 16 to the whigs. It is evident that the political character of the house, and consequently of the senate, and probably also of the governor and lieutenant-governor, depends upon the elections held last Monday.

It is admitted on all hands that there is no choice of lieutenant-governor by the people.

New York.—It is now satisfactorily ascertained that there will be in the legislature on joint ballot a whig majority of twenty—viz: eight in the senate and twelve in the house of assembly. The popular vote shows a whig majority of nearly five thousand. There is a falling off of several thousand votes in the van district—the strongest whig section of the state. New York will be good for ogle or fifteen thousand majority in 1840.

North Carolina.—John M. Morehead of Guilford has been nominated by the whigs of North Carolina as their candidate for governor, at the next August election. Henry Clay has been nominated for president and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge for vice president.

MICHIGAN.

At length we are enabled to furnish our readers with the details of the gratifying political revolution in Michigan. The annexed returns copied from the *Detroit Adsyriser* of the 13th, render the election of the whig governor and lieut. governor certain. There will be a considerable whig majority in the legislature on joint ballot, which secures the election of a whig United States senator in place of Mr. Norvell, V. B. whose term of service has expired. The victory is most decisive and triumphant.

COMPARATIVE COUNTY MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838.		1839.	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Wayne	35		26	
Monroe	108		94	270
Oakland	87		154	
Macomb	84		98	
Mackinaw	10			
Hillsdale	3			
Lenawee		613	55	
Branch		170		226
Kalamazoo	232			
Calhoun		280		226
Washtenaw	308			534
Berrien		157	40	
Livingston		56		80
Shiawassee	13			23
Shiawassee	40		41	
Lapeer	47		66	
Iowa	36			
Van Buren	38			
St. Joseph	98			116
Kent & Ottawa				60
St. Clair	79		134	
Cass	40		60	
Genesee	95		70	
Jackson	115		365	
Allegan	16		56	
Clinton	180			
Eaton	100			
Barry	40			
Chippewa				30
	1150	1301	1913	634
Whig majority in 1838.	149		1374	Whig majority in 1839.
Whig gain		1446		1149

The five counties to be heard from will increase the whig majority.

The house of representatives stands as for 38 whigs 13 locofocos. Six members to be heard from: in the senate there are six whigs and two locofocos known to be elected. Three senatorial districts yet incomplete. This body is no doubt revolutionized.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to the convention from New York city. They are all in favor of the nomination of Mr. Clay.

Dudley Selden,
Robert C. Wetmore,
Robert Smith,
Josiah Hasmond.

The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed substitutes, in the order in which they are named in the case of vacancies

Gulian C. Verplanck,
John L. Lawrence,
Matthew L. Davis,
Jonathan Thompson.

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT BRIDGEWATER

On the evening of the 28th ult. the steamboat *Bridgewater* struck a log, or snag, about nine miles above Fort Adams, and sunk in the fathom water, with nearly a full cargo of cotton. The *Belle of Missouri* came alongside the *Bridgewater*, but could render no effectual assistance. No lives were lost. The *Times*, of yesterday, states that the *Hail Columbia* had commenced wrecking the *Bridgewater*.

The Bee, or rather two bees, made their appearance yesterday. The first was a tropical summary of day, the light of whose countenance we had not beheld for some weeks before. The other is the new journal, edited by Messrs. Atchesons, Carter & Deems, names that vouch for the spirit and good sense and good humor that will distinguish their broadsheets. The first number of the "Bee," is a very fair specimen, both of editorial ability and typographical neatness.

☞ On the 30th ult. the New York journals complained of not having received a New-Orleans mail for five days. They seem to nearly as bad a position for southern news as we have been for northern.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—It appears that

this Bank deposited large sums to redeem the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia and Merchants' at Boston, and that these sums are nothing more than the Philadelphia companies, were redeemed by the Bank of the United States in New York, and the Boston companies by the Commercial Bank of Kentucky. It is stated in the *Louisville Journal* that when the Northern Bank of Kentucky was originally established it had three shares of stock subscribed, equivalent to $300,000, which was all that was ever actually paid in. Of this amount $240,000 in specie, and transferred the balance of same to the Bank of America. *North Apex of Columbia.*

[Postal and Financial Correspondence.]

New York, November 16th, 1839.

The Great Western sailed this morning, carrying out an unusually large amount of specie bills — the packet before the last took very near selling indorsed. Upon specie, great efforts to make exportations.

The shipping in the price of bills influencing, has caused an apprehension in my memory. The bankers and merchants are unwilling to purchase at less than 9 per cent. premium.

The meeting of congress from the north and east are pouring into the city on their way to Washington. Cash to 10 to 20 are already here, and more hourly expected.

Stocks to day have experienced a further decline. Very little doing in cotton or flour. Both sellers and buyers are disposed to wait further advices from *England*, which may be expected within the hours. Corn has sold to-day at $1 12 per bushel.

THE EXAMINER.

New-York, November 18th, 1839.

As yet the question remains unsettled, or rather doubtful, whether Massachusetts has, or has not elected a governor. The locofoco party profess confidence that they have elected Morton. I believe it the opinion, however, that there is no election. There remains twelve members to be chosen from Boston—if their should all be opposed to the whig party, there may be some doubt as to the character of the house of representatives; but of such a result I entertain no apprehension. The locofocos have run *Morton* ten at twelve years; for this fidelity to their cause they deserve great credit. Let the whig party follow such examples. Let them give a firm, unbiasing, undivided support to the great statesmen of the west, and the country will be rescued from the grasp of a mercenary and driveling combination of corrupt politicians.

The money market remains without variation. In *cotton and flour* nothing doing. All parties seem content to wait the arrival of the *British Queen*, from the United States on the 18th of October. A few days previous to the *Wellington* sailed from this place, and may, *possibly*, but not probably, arrive before the Liverpool, in England. These vessels carry about the amount of the banks suspending specie payment. The presumption is, that the *British Queen* will sail from London before their arrival. Her day of departure being the 1st of November, of course, we cannot know, by the now expected steam ship, the effect of our suspension upon the British markets.

Every day of suspension upon the British markets. Every day of suspension upon the British markets to-day, and for the short, but heretofore wasted a young lady of unexceptionable character and fortune, and having won from her a consent to become his wife, the wedding day was appointed, the wedding guests were prepared, and the day that was to have witnessed the consummation of their happiness, and the union of their hearts, was spent in the agonies of a broken heart. The following are the terms of domestic exchanges:

On Boston, 1 to 1 *discount*; Rhode Island, 5 to 7; Philadelphia, 5 to 6; Baltimore and Washington City, 10 to 11; Richmond, 11 to 12; Charleston, 7 to 8; Savannah, 9 to 10; Mobile, 12½; New Orleans 7 to 8; Nashville, 10 to 25.

Quarter past 3 o'clock—no signal for the *British Queen*. THE EXAMINER.

New York, November 19th, 1839.

All is yet doubt and uncertainty as to the Governorship of Massachusetts, and so close is the election, that theorists will not be honored until the official returns are received and promulgated. If the statements made by the loco foco party are to be relied on, Mr. *Morton* is elected by the people, having a majority of *all* the votes, not exceeding one hundred. If the whig statements are to be taken as the standard, there is no election by the people. I have, this morning, critically examined numerous Massachusetts papers of both parties, and have given, in a few words the facts of the case.

The British portion of the population in Upper and Lower Canada, evince great dissatisfaction with their new Governor General (Thompson.) From the tenor of the provincial journals, it seems that the future policy of the mother country in regard to her North American provinces, is finally settled, and that it consists in a Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Thompson, it is supposed, went out for the sole purpose of effecting this object, in the best possible manner. The French influence preponderates in Upper the British in Lower Canada. The British loyalists complain bitterly, that "*Mr. Poulett Thompson will not listen to the disfranchisement of the French, which is our position exactly.*" *Every French-man shall, according to Mr. Thompson, enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and political influence, that the loyal subject does!*" Mr. Thompson is equally loved" (says the Montreal Herald) "as a legislative union of the Provinces.

Stocks have experienced a further advance to-day; Bank of the United States 75; Bank of Kentucky 66½ to 67; North American Trust 41½ to 42, *sales*

The produce market remains tranquil. Business transactions are very limited. Flour heavy. Cotton inclined to a decline. It may be quoted as follows: *orleans* 8¼ to 9 cents; *fair* 10 to 10¼ *good fair* 11 to 11¼.

Southern Exchanges rather more enquired for, but without variation of prices. By some it is thought, the enquiry is prompted by an expectation that the Southern Banks contemplate a return to specie payments. New Orleans is confidently looked to for resumption at an early day; and if your banks could be convinced of the advantage which the New York Banks are deriving from continuing to pay, they would assuredly make an effort to "divide the spoils."

Three o'clock P. M.—No *British Queen*; nor any signal for her. THE EXAMINER.

New York, November 20th, 1839.

Last evening the committees from the several wards of the city convened, for the purpose of appointing *four* delegates to represent the whigs of the city of New York in the Harrisburg convention. The following persons were chosen, viz—

Dudley Selden, Robert C. Wetmore, Robert Smith and Josiah Hasmond; and as substitutes, Henry of the Sun, Gulian C. Verplanck, John L. Lawrence, Matthew L. Davis and Jonathan Thompson.

The convention adopted, unanimously, the resolutions in substance, of North Carolina, expressive of their decided preference as *Harry Clay*, of Kentucky, for the office of president.

Of the *eight* individuals selected as delegates and substitutes, there is not a man that would ever consent to give a vote, placing any candidate for the office of president, above Mr. Clay. If more than five candidates should be voted for in the convention, and at any time one of them should be found stronger in that body than the Kentucky statesman, you may rest assured that it must be accomplished without a vote from this city. There is but one feeling, one sentiment, one opinion, at this quarter, and that is, that principle and policy both dictate the confirmation of Mr. Clay. But, if any other candidate should be designated, the probabilities is that the great mass of the whig party in this state would support that candidate. It would be, however, comparatively cold and unwilling. Mr. Clay is the only man spoken of that can call forth or receive in New York, a warm and enthusiastic support. Of the substitutes above specified, there are but two of 1836, and were among those men that aided the elevation of Mr. Jefferson. Those three are John L. Lawrence, Mathew L. Davis and Jonathan Thomson.

There is no doubt yet, as to the election in Massachusetts. The project of *Morton's* election by the locofocos increases. His loco-foco friends are perfectly confident that he has succeeded.

Stocks have declined to-day, on an average 1 to 1½ per cent. No change in the cotton or flour markets, all parties conspiring to wait the loaded for *British Queen* steamer.

Quarter past three o'clock. No signal for the *British Queen*. An easterly storm *brewing*. Thick clouds, damp and cold. THE EXAMINER.

Hon. Daniel Webster is expected to return to Augusta by the Liverpool.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BANKS AND THEIR DEALERS.

I dedicate the following to the banks and their dealers, in the hopes of throwing some light on the relations that ought to exist between them, and of quieting the agitations that prevail.

The present is felt to be a *crisis* in the monetary affairs of the country more wide-spread and distressing than any that has preceded it. It is certainly painful to witness the general pressure of this distress, and the anxious and boding fears of so large a portion of our commercial and operative classes. There is *resentment* felt (encouraged by such an emergency) against the banks. They are supposed to have the power to relieve, and to refuse, wantonly, to exercise it. If this were so, the public would, indeed, be cause for a resentment that prevails against them. But is this so? In my opinion, it is not. I base this opinion upon the following reasons:

1st. It is hostile to the *interests* of the banks. They live by the custom they receive, and do the merchants or the traders. In proportion as this custom is increased or limited, so are their gains lessened. But,

2d. It endangers their *liability*. The very *security* is raised against them is of a nature that an expenditure of millions would be a *cheap* sacrifice to quiet.

3d. It cannot be supposed, with reason, that the banks (which is but another name for those who conduct their operations) could be insensible to their present distress, and having the power to minister to its relief, refuse to do so. Why should one set of citizens, because they are officers of banks, wantonly insist down and cause the ruin of others? If, in this *democratic* feeling did pervade them, their own security would overrule it, since, just as their dealers are unsuccessful or bankrupted, so in that same proportion, do the banks suffer.

The foregoing reasons may suffice to justify the opinion that there are no unkind feeling entertained by the banks towards their dealers, nor any indisposition, with *the ability* to afford relief, to extend it.

Upon the other hand, the dealers of the banks owe it to their welfare not to become enemies of the banks, or, by denunciations of their course of policy, weaken them in the confidence—since this course of proceeding serves only to add to the pressure upon the banks, having fortified them alone against the public storm that is beating upon them; the one from Europe and the other from home, shall be able to extend the relief which is so much needed.

A few words more on the cause of the present unprecedented condition of the monetary system. I shall not go into details, (I seek brevity,) but only point to the more powerful and direct agencies that have so deranged things.

1st. That is in Europe. I will not stop to show the intimate relation that exists between this country and England, to go no further. Mercenary capital is subject to the variations of heat and cold that is the consequence, under all its varied aspects of trade and commerce, that exists between this country and England. Then what is it that has, with the heaviest power, fallen upon the monetary system of England? I answer, the recent *anticipation*, I may say *destruction*, of the opium trade with China. The traditionary loss is estimated at fifty millions annually. Opium can no longer be employed as the instrument of commerce with that widely-extended empire. And these *industrious and deranged* people will be compelled by the civilized world in putting asunder the intoxication opposing them. What vast masses of this poisonous drug. Well, then, the trade hitherto carried on by means of opium, will have to be surrendered, or it must be carried on with specie. Every man knows that it will not be long in view from here to at once a demand annually, for fifty millions of dollars upon the Bank of England in specie. In view of this alarming change, the Bank of England has been driven into a rather rare policy, and would, and down to the issue of two pound notes! Such a suspension of specie payments would have both fiscal operations of a very novel nature that it will be yet. What, then, upon us as a result been driven from abroad. We are told of "fetes, Punch and Judy parties, and stewardship after stewardship, to England with the precious metals to certify the Bank of England, and to assist the bankers of trade, which is against us. What, then, is the duty of our banks? The same, I answer, that sustains you in individuality—*up, brothers.* If, in this state of things, the banks were to discount for the relief of their dealers, who do they look to? To the public for their sustaining support, would be made upon the banks. A drain that must, if continued, result in their total ruin.

The question is, is it better that system being so, the banks should be sustained, or that they should be left to the mercy of the storm? Is it better that a small sacrifice should be made, or that all should be lost? If they sell out the stocks they have given to the banks, and bring the means which have gone into it, and bring the means which have gone into it, and bring the means which have gone into it