NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1838.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM S. WATSMAN, assistant assessor for the parish and city of New Orleans, in place of Reed H. Benson, resigned.

MATARA.—In our paper of last Wednesday we stated on the authority of a letter from Havana, that the French squadron had already commenced its hostilities the fort of San Juan de Ulloa. As this news appeared to us premature, we took care to add that it wanted confirmation. In fact, according to what we learn from an authentic source, Lieutenant LECOY wrote, that when he left Sacrificios, the squadron was preparing for the bombardment. Of course the landing of three thousand men had not taken place. The messenger, moreover, who had been despatched to the city of Mexico, could not have returned to Vera Cruz in less than ten fifteen to eighteen days, and it does not seem to us probable that hostilities had commenced.

Extract of a letter received by a commercial house of this city, dated

"HAVANA, November 15.

"Coffee is very scarce, and is much sought after here, as it arrives slowly from the country, and the demand is greatly disproportionate to the supply. Even as high as 14½ has been lately paid for coffee, but although the harvest is not very abundant, I think we shall have plenty of it by the end of the month, and of course prices will fall. We shall not have any new sugar before the 1st January. This article is likewise too dear for exportation.

Bills of exchange on London, drawn in your city have been sold here at 14 to 15¾ per cent. premium and payments have been made in Mexican dollars, for which a premium is demanded, exclusive of the cost, freight and exportation of 9½ per cent."

OUR BANKS AND BIDDLES SUCCOUR.

The last statement of the condition of the banks of this city, published in the Bee of the 13th instant, affords a most pleasing prospect of the facility with which these institutions may commence the resumption of specie payments, and proves in the plainest manner that they can get along without the dubious aid which Mr. Biddle seemed to offer them. The question is asked, with a surprise founded on the profoundest affection of our banks, why these institutions, while they present such a flattering statement of their affairs—institutions which show that they possess in fact, in specie, on the amount of their circulation, deem it expedient to wait till the first Monday of January to begin the redemption of their paper—when they might do it to-morrow? One of two things—either the situation of the banks is not such as it is represented to be, or the statement issued by them above is worthy of credit. If, as we cannot be permitted to doubt, their statement be correct, why do they postpone the resumption till next January, when they are able to commence it tomorrow without the slightest inconvenience? Do they still put faith in the perfidious promises of the president of the U. States bank of Pennsylvania that he will furnish them with a circulating medium? Do they still to lean that this financial Tartuffe intended nothing more than to tantalize them with fair promises, which were never to be realized? At all events, now they are convinced that they have been the dupes of Mr. Biddle's policy, and that he never intended to furnish them with a circulating medium, they will perhaps concede that it was not quite so great an outrage in us to doubt the veracity of his assurances of assistance, as they supposed, when they themselves reposed implicit confidence in those assurances. There was nothing, in effect, in Mr. Biddle's letter to the bank committee of New Orleans, that indicated an intention to relieve them. Mr. Biddle, it is true, compassionated the unhappy lot of Louisiana, whose interests and prosperity are so dear to his heart but like a man who understands his business, he refused in an evasive manner to that part of the letter which treated of the chief object of the correspondence. We doubt, even, if the president of the Merchants Bank overcome sure of the precise kind of relief which the president of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania intended to afford to our banks. However plain the ambiguity of Mr. Biddle's letter, and however hypocritical the feelings which dictated it, yet implicit credit was given to him for the tender emotions he affected to feel at the deplorable representations by the bank committee of the distressed condition of our commerce, and the feeble state of the banks themselves. His mighty genious and generous heart were invoked to recover our sinking fortunes. Such was the false coloring that was given to our own condition, while the dignity and future welfare of Louisiana were compromitted, as well by the matter as by the manner of these supplications.

A few remarks which we made on the humiliating nature of this correspondence—(humiliating to the honour of Louisiana)—drew upon us a keen and virulent opposition from some of those who were implicated in it. The directors of one monied institution whose opinion of this transaction differed from ours signified to us the day that they wished us immediately to stop their subscription. However painful this unexpected misfortune was to us, and despondent our grief at having incurred the disapprobation of those big men, yet we were compelled to submit to the immeasurable loss we had sustained—there was no remedy—no resource, but patience: and yet, though we wept one day for the loss of one subscriber, we were comforted by the acquisition of ten new ones, the next.

Two months have elapsed since the public were made acquainted with the interesting correspondence and now that all disguises have been thrown aside and time has confirmed the opinions which we had the misfortune to publish, our old friends, begin to perceive that we had reason on our side and they count in vain on receiving any financial assistance from Mr. Biddle. And how, it the name of common sense, could they expect this Mr. Biddle would ever furnish a circulating medium the banks of New Orleans by means of his notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania? Did they believe that he would furnish three or four millions of dollars to the banks of New Orleans out of compassion to the piteous representations which the bank committee had made of the state of our affairs? What a singular mistake, to expect relief from a man like Mr. Biddle, who is in a state of open war with the government, and who thinks his interest is to be advanced by paralyzing the movements of all the banks in the country, in order to make as many embarrassments possible to the national administration, and to increase the partisans of a national bank.

We repeat, then, our assertion, and Mr. Biddle's present conduct corroborates it, that he never had any idea of giving the least assistance to the banks of New Orleans, which fortunately, by the bye, are able to do without him.

No doubt he will send hither an enormous amount of his bank paper—but it will be placed at the sole disposition of his agent, the cashier of the Merchants Bank, with directions to use it in speculating on the exchanges between New Orleans and the north. What, we ask of those who hoped something from the operations of this speculator, who believed that the state could not be saved without his intervention—what opinion, we ask, shall we form of this money-god, who, instead of affording us relief, is making arrangements to deprive our own banks of the profitable trade in exchanges—and to transport to Philadelphia so much of their gold and silver as his agents can lay their hands upon? We have never believed in the unspotted purity of Biddle's patriotism—we never confided in the fine promises which he held forth in the humiliating correspondence that was opened with his by our bank committee, and we frankly own that having foreseen what has come to pass, we feel no praise gratification in the assurance that those who wished to place our affairs under the absolute sway of Mr. Biddle, will fall in their scheme, and that Louisiana, although her honour was for a moment compromitted by the rashness of a few bunglers, will never the less assume her proper rank among the states of this great confederacy.

We repeat now what we have so often alleged, that the last statement of the banks is so satisfactory that the directors may resume specie payments without the least delay, and thus convince themselves that good management is better than the assistance of all the Biddles in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT MOBILE.—We have received a letter from Mobile dated the 21st and announcing the unpleasant intelligence of the complete destruction by fire of the Mobile Theatre, together with five different buildings. The fire broke out at about four or five o'clock on the morning of the 21st. As the steamboat was about to start the writer had not time to add further particulars, save that the loss was estimated at $200,000.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

This steam ship was still out on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M. The Herald remarks that this unusual tardiness begins to wear a serious aspect. The Great Western left Bristol, on her 5th voyage across the Atlantic on the 27th ult, and she has now been 17 days out, which is over one day longer than any voyage she has yet made. Her first voyage was made in 14 days her second in 14½ days; her third occupied 15 days, her fourth, from Bristol, was made in 16 days. The arrival of the Great Western was hourly anticipated.

NEW YORK.

A LITTLE BETTER.—In the eighteenth congressional district the democratic candidate is chosen by a majority of over 100 votes. In the 23d district Dr Edward Rogers, democrat, is elected, and in the eighth, the Courier and Enquirer admits the success of Messrs. Vanderpool and Ely. The congressional delegation stands therefore twenty democrats to twenty whigs—This is infinitely better than the last returns induced to expect. We have little doubt that when the official returns for governor are received from all the counties, the majorities for Messrs Seward and Bradish will be found not quite so overwhelming as they are now represented.

DELAWARE ELECTION

The result of the election for member of congress in this state is yet uncertain. New Castle county has given a majority of two hundred and ten for Robinson the administration candidate, over Milligan, the whig candidate. The remaining two counties Kent and Sussex, are federal. They gave in 1836 a majority of 621 for the whig candidate, electing him by 405 majority. The editor of the Delaware Gazette is under the impression that the majorities of the whig counties will be greatly diminished and that the democratic candidate will be elected. We hope he may be correct.

TOW BOAT SUNK.—The Manhattan tow boat, while coming down the Hudson from Rhinebec, was run foul of by a complaint for above Pokkill, and sunk. She was of a large size with a cargo, North 200 pay.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

The result of this contest as far as known, exhibits a great gain for the administration. In the city of Boston, Everett's majority over Morton is less than that of 1837 by one thousand votes. In the counties heard from—Suffolk, Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Essex, Worcester and Middlesex—in 170 towns—the vote on the gubernatorial ticket stands as follows:

	1838	1837
EVERETT, (whig).....	37,756	37,380
MORTON, (dem.).....	30,949	29,716

In regard to members to congress, the present delegation consists of ten whigs, one democrat, and one conservative. The result for members of the next congress is not yet fully ascertained, this much however is known, Fletcher, the Boston candidate is rejected by a smaller majority than was given in the city for Governor Everett. Borden, the conservative, has lost his election in the 10th district, and is replaced by Mr Williams, a thorough democrat. In John Q. Adams' district John Reed's district, the contest is a close one, though it is scarcely probable that they will be defeated as those sections of the country are strongly federal. Hastings in the ninth district is probably elected over Alexander H. Everett by a diminished vote. Parmenter, the democratic member, is probably re-elected in the fourth district. We shall have two democrats almost certainly in the congressional delegation—perhaps three or four.

In the house of representatives the democrats have already gained eight or ten members.

The senate is supposed will continue the same as last year.

CANADA

From Upper Canada there is no authentic intelligence of any outbreak. The manifestations of rebellion have not probably yet extended to this portion of the British provinces. The government meanwhile was taking measures to meet any emergency which might arise. The naval forces on the Lakes were drawing considerable accessions. They now consist of four steamboats, four schooners, and a number of gunboats. Captain Drew, memorable for the Sehloss affair, has been appointed commodore of the flotilla, and has issued a notice to all naval officers formerly in the service of the East-India Company, inviting them to serve in the provincial marine.

Regular troops were arriving from Lower Canada. Much difficulty had been experienced in enrolling volunteers and drafting militia. The following letter from Whitehall, dated Nov. 10, 1838, and addressed to the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, constitutes the only interesting intelligence that is recent:—

WHITEHALL, November 10, 1838.

Sir,—In my last I gave you the news of a skirmish which took place on Wednesday last. I have now to communicate some particulars of a conflict of a more serious nature on the following day.

It would appear that Wednesday's affair gave the insurgents in Odletown and Lacole the alarm, as they accordingly mustered in great numbers. The loyalists of the same districts, who were also on the qui vive and somewhat elated, immediately put themselves in readiness. The collision took place near the main road, ten miles northwest of Champlain (lake village, and within six miles of Napierville. A fire of small arms was commenced and supported for the space of an hour and a half, when the powder becoming wet from the increasing rain, a short and desultory conflict at close quarters ensued, which resulted in the royalists being driven from the field. The lowest estimate is thirty killed and wounded on both sides and from what I have been able to ascertain, there were something under two hundred loyalists, (all volunteers and principally inhabitants of the district) and from three to four hundred of the patriots engaged. The latter were continually joined by numbers during the fight, so that they had many more met at the close than at the beginning of the contest.

Captain Sherman brought over 400 regulars from John's yesterday, and landed them at the lake and Noix, whence they were to march into the disaffected district this morning. You may in consequence expect to hear from me in a day or two of more blood York going forward. I saw the sad-dazed General Van Rensselaer this morning. He proceeded early by the steamboat at 1 o'clock. Yours, &c.

The United States officers and troops are engaged in compelling the observance of the strictest neutrality.

The individuals transported to Bermuda, by order of lord Durham, and recently liberated by the decision of the British parliament, arrived in New-York a few days since. Their very first step, says the Courier has been to announce to a meeting of sympathizers their intention to join the predatory hordes, now disturbing the peace of our frontier.

ANTI-MASONIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On the 14th instant the anti-masonic convention assembled in Temperance Hall, Philadelphia. Harper Denny of Pennsylvania was chosen president of the convention. Committees were appointed on address, on resolutions, and on finance. The committee on correspondence has not yet been named. On motion of Thaddeus Stevens, William HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, was unanimously nominated a candidate for president of the United States, and DANIEL WEBSTER of Massachusetts, unanimously nominated a candidate for vice-president. The convention adjourned till three o'clock.

We fancy our Clay friends will feel somewhat queer at this decision of the anti-masonic convention. We shall see whether the whig national convention will ratify the choice of the anti-masonic assembly—We have no sort of doubt that General Harrison is a more popular man both in the north and west, than Mr. Clay statesman of Kentucky, and the sign of the times render it not altogether improbable that he will be chosen by the convention. We do not believe that either of them stands the slightest chance of a successful contest against Mr. Van Buren.

MR. [illegible] OF ILLINOIS.

When the election of this gentleman to congress was officially announced, the National Intelligencer rejoiced exceedingly, claiming Illinois for the opposition in case the election for president should come into the house of representatives, on the ground that a Mr. Casey was termed a conservative, he would necessarily vote against Mr. Van Buren. The Chicago Democrat settles this question of the politics of the Illinois delegation, by declaring upon authority, the Mr. Casey voted at the late election for the anti-masonic candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and for the state legislature—that he openly expressed a preference for Douglas over Stuart, that he has repeatedly condemned the course pursued by the Madisonian in relation to the President, and that he agree cordially with the administration on all points save the independent treasury. Does this look federalism? Should the choice of the next president devolve upon the house of representatives, there can be no doubt that Mr. Casey will vote with his democratic colleagues for the present administration. At all events, we counsel the Intelligencer to wait until congress decides the question between Douglas and Stuart, as it is more than probable that a new election will be ordered.

THE RUMORED DEPREDATIONS.—The New York Sun, a paper distinguished by the general accuracy of its information, states that the alleged embezzlement of the public monies by Mr. Swartwout, to the amount of one million and a quarter, will probably turn out a mere exaggeration of the day. The late collector of the port of New York is daily expected in the Great Western. The sum defrauded is probably only a quarter of a million, and is held to await the result of certain suits instituted for the recovery of distraint to be over paid. The story respecting Mr. Hoyt be present collector, proves to be equally destitute of truth.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW, lately elected as a whig member of congress from Fayette and Madison counties, in Ohio, died within a few days, at his residence, of a bleeding at the lungs. So say the northern papers but it is evidently an error to state that Mr. Crenshaw was a member of congress. Fayette forms a part of Mr. Bond's district, and Madison a part of Mr. Bidgway's district. He may have been a member of the legislature.

GOV. VEAZY.—A Maryland paper states that this gentleman has been presented by the grand jury of Cecil county, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The revised constitution requires the governor to reside at Annapolis—if he has obeyed the provisions of this instrument he was not entitled to vote in Cecil county—if he has not resided in Annapolis, but in Cecil, he has violated the constitution.

DROUGHT IN THE NORTHWEST.

Accounts from Calhoun county in Michigan state that there had been no rain in that part of the country from the 11th August to the 10th October, and the consequence was that egue and fever and bilious fever were very prevalent. Since the rain which commenced on the 10th October, the health of the county was restored.

SIGN.—A newspaper published in New Jersey estimates the waste land in Warren county in that state, at 20,000 acres, which might easily be made to produce 100 lbs. of raw silk per acre—amounting at $4 per lb. to $8,000,000.

MRS. HAMILTON, says the Baltimore Transcript, was in the habit of taking opium, and this, it is supposed, may have been partly instrumental in causing her sudden death.

RAPID TRAVELLING.

A gentleman lately made the journey from Charleston, S. C. to Boston in one hour less than four days, having passed from the former place to Baltimore in the steamer Charleston, and thence by railroad and steamer to Boston. This is said to be the shortest passage between those two places ever made.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that a band of swindlers have combined at a place called Felicians, Graves county, Kentucky, for the purpose of banking and issuing notes, as the president, directors and Co of the south western bank of Kentucky. The capital of this new institution is in the clouds; and yet they are throwing their paper over the whole country as Kentucky money, which in general sustains a good reputation. The public and bankers in particular, will do well to look out for this spurious circulation.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.

River, steamboats, business and weather.—We rejoice once more in steamboat navigation. Twenty four is the greatest number of boats that ever was at the landing at one time, until yesterday. Last evening there were forty two, at four o'clock this morning there were forty six, at the landing at the same time. The river, this day, at M. is five feet and a half above extreme low water. Notwithstanding it rains in streams, the wharf is all bustle and business; and boats are going and coming continually. The rain is not regarded. There were twenty three steamboats arrived yesterday from above, and three from below.

PORTRAITS OF LOUIS XVI AND HIS QUEEN.—The hall of the representatives chamber in congress was formerly adorned by a portrait of our ancient ally, Louis XVI. of France, and one of his beautiful but unfortunate queen. These portraits were supposed to have been destroyed or carried off by the British in the last war; but a recent inquiry has elicited the information that they have both been lying in the garret of one of the public buildings in Washington, since the conflagration by the British. They are splendid paintings, and were presented to the American congress by the illustrious original.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MICROSCOPE

A German named Van Eaton, has recently produced improved microscopes, of astonishing and unequaled powers. They are made of diamonds crystallized after being dissolved, and they have enabled him to make great astonishing discoveries in the properties of bodies, some of them having an indirect connexion with the mind, and the wonderful "dreams" of animalcules which form the difference existed of animals, and made distinctly visible by means of this microscope, and some of them are in the same manner ascertained to make part of some entities of our ordinary food. It has often been conjectured by medical men that the virus of many disorders to which the human body is liable, has an animalcular origin, and this supposition has been fully verified by the observations through Van Eaten's microscope. Those substances are found to be composed almost entirely of animalcules; and these seem to be as various in their powers, habits and modes of life as the large animals which inhabit the earth. The animalcules of the varioloid virus differ from those of the small pox virus in size rather than form and habits. A new theory and mode of treatment for diseases is likely to be the result of those important discoveries. Spallanzani long since observed that the animalcules was in the habit of scratching itself and thence inferred that it was bit by some other animal. This most minute animal is now made visible. If the means of destroying the animalcules that constitute the virus of diseases shall be found out, a vast addition is made to the means of prevention and cure of disease. No doubt the means of destroying them in one will be discovered, not only in the human frame but in the food that we eat, from which they originate.

[COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editor,—Reflections on the follies of men, and the causes which have led to the present distressed situation of our city, were strongly aroused in my mind a few days since, when standing a spectator in the Exchange, in St. Louis street, I was accosted by the sheriff of Orleans, thirty-two squares of lots of ground, lying in the swamp in one of our adjoining suburbs, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars,—equal to four dollars a-square of thirty feet, or thirteen cents a-lot: which squares, I was told, had been sold for some thirty or forty thousand dollars about two years since. Various other properties were sold at the same time, it being the estate of an honest man, selling-out, who had become bankrupt (like hundreds of others) in consequence of large purchases of real estate, made at the time when the heads of men were turned with the expectation of making rapid fortunes out of swamp land and other property, which had no other value than that which the excited imaginations of men has given to it; nor, indeed, can acquire any other value for hundreds of years to come. The lessons, Mr. Editor, which the last two years have taught us, will, I hope, never be forgotten; and I trust we shall no more see such madness acted over again as we then witnessed; but that we shall return to the good old basis of industry and economy. Yes that we have cooled down, and reflected on the follies committed in those times of high excitement, which have passed away, we can scarcely realize it, or believe it possible that such things could have taken place. When we look at the sales of several parcels of Mississippi sugars at from 8c to 10,—8c long credit—10c at 18, and a single of New Orleans sugar at 12c—and see the sales of West India sugar and coffee in legal—consequence on the prices of these articles.

Recollect—several small lots of new beaver have been purchased at from 5 to 6 dollars at 14c, being (small wool at 10c), and obtained at 14c.

Lands—very little has been done this week, we hear only of one or two sales of small lots in the suburbs.

Freights—No engagement has taken place coastwise for N. York, for anywhere else Liver rolled bales.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, November 17.—Remarks—Yesterday evening, the river had risen at the head of the falls to 4 feet 6 inches, and has been rising at the rate of 1 foot per hour since, and was rising at the rate of 1 foot in 40 hours. There is no doubt that there will be in the course of a day or two, a depth of water equal to at least five feet, if the late heavy rains are to have any effect, of several of water. The prospect for a good rise is now very good. Several boats will depart for New Orleans today, but they will be slow in descending the Ohio, as the pros has not yet got down sufficiently to allow them to do so.

Bagging and Rope—The large stock continues to increase, and the demand has been very small sales at the rates of last week. There have been no shipments this week of the manufacture.

Bacon—Since our last very little has come in, and there was no disposition manifested to take even the small article. It is now quoted 7 to 7½c. There continue to be a large stock in store, held at 10 cents for middlings, and 11½ for ham, at which prices it will probably be inactive, but opening of navigation will cause the stock to be cleared, and it will probably close the season down until the new arrives.

Cordage—The market is almost bare of opens, price 8 to 8½c; cordage, and sales.

Cheese—There have been some arrivals of cheese from Ohio. The last was offered at the wharf at 6c. Held in store at 10c.

Butter—The stock has deteriorated so much of late this week. Ships and Hamburg are now selling at 14 to 15c, and on the spot at 17c. Present prices will probably be maintained until the receipts of the season.

Cotton—Sales to-day last 100 bales have been sold, and the stock in store is less than 1000 bales. The statement of the sales of 1836 (at—20 and the sales of 1837 at 17c. The sales of 1838 at 12c.

Corn yarns—The stock is at present very light, but a small lot single in a few days. We quote at 13 to 14 for assorted.

Flour—A sale of 1,000 bbls was made during the week at 6 dollars, cash at week. The present rate is 6 to 6½, and 6½ is asked. The stock in the market is now about 2000 bbls, and is also shipped or on the way of being shipped from this port, and from Louisville, and from the falls, high to warrant the shipment of a great deal either from the market or Cincinnati.

Lard—The market has not fairly opened for new but there are been some engagements at 7½c, which may be regarded as the prevailing price.

Pork—As we last little pork has come into market. A few small prime lots have been sold at $10 net of meas at 10, but the market is now bare of pork, and we do not think it will be for some time.

Whiskey—Sales continue to be made at 27 to 28c.

Wheat—Pickered continues in the market of the sales at 82 to 84. Some of the prime wheat has been sold at 85. Sales are in progress on the Cincinnati.

Exchange on London 9 to 10 per cent. Sales have been made at 9 to 9½ per cent. Sales have been made at 9 to 9½ per cent.

Bagging and Money—The banks of Kentucky will continue to issue Notes of 1 dollar and upwards, and of 1 dollar and upwards. Bank of Louisville, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Louisville