Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 25, 1841.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASS NOTATION.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

RECEIPTS BY INTERIOR

[illegible]

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

SPECIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUE-DAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1841.

THE OBLIGATION OF VOTING.

Among the many and inestimable privileges conferred on the American citizen by that unrivalled effusion of profound wisdom and patriotism, the Constitution of the United States, the right of suffrage holds eminent rank; for it is that peculiar prerogative which, more than all others, invests the possessor with the attributes of true sovereignty. An American would relinquish every other privilege guaranteed to him by the glorious charter of our liberties, rather than forego that of making known his sentiments through the medium of the ballot-box.

It would seem, however, that there are thousands of our fellow citizens who are incapable of appreciating a priceless value of this prerogative. Like the unfaithful servant mentioned in scripture, they bury their precious talent in the earth, instead of applying it to the purpose for which it was bestowed upon them.

The man who is entitled to a vote and does not deposit one in the ballot-box, *at every election*, richly deserves to be disfranchised.

Every man who can lay claim to any share of common sense, is capable of choosing between the candidates nominated for office, and, after making that selection, it is as much his duty to signify his preference through the ballot-box, as it is to shoulder his musket on the approach of an invading foe. If any be so weak as to be incapable of making choice from among the aspirants to their suffrages, they should deposit a blank vote rather than slight the high privilege they enjoy, by failing to vote at all.

Every man professes to be governed by certain political principles, the success of which he deems essential to the welfare of the country; but who can confide in those professions from one who fails to employ the only means whereby those principles can triumph?

The foregoing remarks have been elicited by the result of the recent elections in several States, through which is developed the strange fact, that the whigs have suffered their opponents to defeat them in some instances, and in other instances to reduce the whig majorities to mere shadows of what they were last November.

These returns show that the locofoco vote has not increased, while the whig vote has greatly diminished; it can equitably follow, that the whigs, by neglecting their duty, have placed the destructives again in power. Can men who devoted their time, their energies and their money to the overthrow of the late corrupt administration—that devastating scourge which has for twelve years been laying waste the credit, commerce and industry of the country—reconcile such a desertion of the principles for which they have long laboured, with their duty as whigs, or as patriots?

It is urged by some, as an excuse for this supine, if not the treachery of the President has disheartened those who elevated him to his present position, paralyzing their energies and causing them to abandon their party to its fate. If the whigs were *children*, it might perhaps answer to offer such reasons in palliation of their faithlessness; but since they are men, we are bound to suppose that they are capable of discriminating between the *principles* of their whig and their locofoco candidates for governor or the legislature, without reference to any act of the President. One would suppose that these torpid whigs were anxious to imitate the dereliction of the President to the party, else they would do their duty instead of suffering the opposition to carry the election by default.

Demagogues make free use of the popular words, "the voice of the people," but how often can one assertion the voice of the people? Once in many years (November), and *only once*, have the voters uttered their voice; whether it will ever be heard again seems to be a matter of great uncertainty. No one, for instance, will pretend that the Governor elect of Maryland was chosen by the *voice* of the people. It was the other candidate who was defeated by the *silence* of the people; enough voters of his party having neglected to vote, to have elected him by a large majority than was received by his competitor. We hope these nefarious evidences of the childish indifference of the whig voters will not be repeated in those states which have not yet received the *returns*. We fear, however, that this is a vain hope; and we must confess that we shall be agreeably surprised if the result to Maine, Georgia and Maryland do not prove to be but samples of the result in other states.

The whigs now have the power to perpetuate the ascendancy they gained under their late illustrious leader, the lamented HARRISON, and it is for them to say—*not with their lips, but by their votes*—whether they will perpetuate that ascendancy, or give it back to those from whom they arrested it after a desperate struggle.

Let them banish from their minds the broken faith of their nominal leader, JOHN TYLER, and profit by the example of their political opponents; none of whom permit any circumstance to deter them from the exercise of the elective franchise. This trait in the character of the locofocos claims the applause of all those who have observed the successful results which have attended it; it manifests that perfection of political consistency which generally enables skill to triumph over numbers. Much as we abhor the political heresies which characterise the creed of our locofoco brethren, we can but honor and admire their faithful and persevering attendance at the polls. They are never intoxicated by success, nor disheartened by defeat; no fluctuations in the temperature of the political atmosphere can divert them from the discharge of their duties at the ballot box. Will the whigs ever learn wisdom from their skilful and well disciplined adversaries, or do they think it is the duty of the *majority* to submit to the yoke of the *minority*, rather than take the trouble of voting?

Up whigs, and bear testimony to your just appreciation of the sacred right of suffrage! Teach the President that, unlike him, you are true to the *principles you profess!* Show him that the Bunker Hill declaration was not an idle boast, and that the mighty conventions of 1840 have not yet faded from your memory, although the illustrious Patriot whose inaugurated popularity thus aroused the enthusiasm of a mighty nation, now sleeps among his companions in arms and his fellow laborers in behalf of the glory and happiness of his countrymen!

The ballot box is the quiet though potent avenger of treachery on the part of your public servants; let it echo your sentiments and never again, perverted from its high aim, proclaim in broken accents the will of a mere faction, held together by an insatiable thirst for power, and trampling upon *principle* in its eagerness to grasp the *spoils!*

The Madisonian of the 16th inst. contains a paragraph relative to the "Review of the Extra Session," from the pen of our Washington Correspondent.—The readers of that elaborate article will remember that Mr. Tyler was judged by his acts, that his conduct was strictly examined from the accession to the presidency, to the period when an insulted cabinet threw up their commissions. The letter was written not to please the *Madisonian* or its master, but for the purpose of laying facts and their deductions before the community. We can readily believe that truth is as unpleasant to the sarcastic as it must be to its patron. It is an article in which Mr. Tyler has dealt but scantily, and which the *Madisonian* habitually contains and disregards.

There is an insinuation in the paragraph in question which merits a notice. It is in the following words: "Its author, during the late session, having first obtained authority to publish the laws of the U. S. in a newspaper, was afterwards in daily communion with members from Kentucky." We cannot conceive the heinous sin committed by Mr. Bullit, a Kentuckian in frequenting the society of his countrymen; but we regard the hint of patronage solicited, in the shape of the printing of the laws of the U. S., we have only to say it is *false*. This paper has asked nothing from Mr. Tyler. The printing of the laws was given unasked, and what is more, we accepted it with considerable reluctance, as the paltry sum allowed by the Department renders the execution of the work in this quarter a dead loss. Perhaps the semi-official had better use its influence, and have the high privilege of printing the laws at a loss of ten per cent, transferred to a more ample instrument of the Executive than this journal is likely ever to become.

THE WEATHER is still quite cold, and the frost is of course rapidly subsiding. But deaths from that cause have occured within 48 hours. We indulge strong hopes that before the expiration of the week the epidemic will have ceased to exist. Its decline is already felt in the renewal of commerce, and the impulse which business of all kinds is first receiving.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health during the 24 hours ending, yesterday at noon, was 25; of which 9 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries:—

	Whole No.	Yellow Fever.
Strangers' Tomb	10	6
Protestant	3	2
St. Patrick's	1	1
Cypress Grove	2	0
Catholic	9	0
	25	9

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a three story store on Front Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets, occupied we understand by a clothing store. The building was entirely consumed. The property was owned by Mr. Tutwiler.

DUEL.—We understand that an affair of honor took place yesterday, between two gentlemen of this city, in which one, of the parties was severely wounded.—The weapons were swords.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—The *Sentinel* of the 21st says, "Since our last publication the weather has been cold, but the epidemic still rages. We have had many new cases daily, and several deaths among our most valuable citizens. We understand there were several burials yesterday.

TENNESSEE.—We have dates from Nashville to the 13th instant. The legislature was engaged in business of minor importance, and had not yet elected United States Senators.

GEORGIA.—Full returns give McDonald 4,133 majority. In the legislature the locos have 44 majority on joint ballot.

☞ A number of dead bodies have been picked up off Cape Cod, melancholy evidence of the fury of the late gale.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns from thirty-two counties give Porter a majority of sixteen thousand. It is probable that the remaining counties will increase it to twenty thousand.

The whigs will, it is likely, retain their ascendancy in the Senate. The locofocos will have a majority in the House of Representatives.

We commend this intelligence to the *Madisonian* and kindred journals. They will no doubt, as heretofore, rejoice at whig defeats, and locofoco victories.

NEW JERSEY.—The following are the full returns from this gallant state. The whigs will have 12 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus enabling them to elect their state officers. There was much apathy in New Jersey, but not enough to defeat the whig tickets:

	Whig. Coun. Assem'y.	Whig. Coun. Assem'y.	Dem Coun. Assem'y.	Dem Coun. Assem'y.
Cape May,	1	1	0	0
Morris,	1	4	1	0
Salem,	0	1	1	2
Somerset,	1	3	0	0
Cumberland,	1	2	0	0
Middlesex,	1	4	0	0
Atlantic,	0	0	1	1
Monmouth,	0	0	1	5
Gloucester,	0	2	1	0
Burlington,	1	5	0	0
Hunterdon,	0	0	0	4
Mercer,	1	3	0	0
Warren,	0	0	1	4
Sussex,	0	0	1	3
Essex,	1	7	0	0
Passaic,	0	1	1	1
Hudson,	1	1	0	1
Bergen,	0	0	1	2
	9	35	9	23

BURGLARS COMMITTED.—Williamson, the great burglar, and a confederate of his named Smith, have been committed to prison in Philadelphia, in default of $11,000 bail, to answer certain charges of breaking into and robbing stores.

☞ The choice of boxes at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, was sold at auction for $200, for the first appearance of Fanny Elesler.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the barque Ann Louisa, Captain Clifford, we have Vera Cruz papers to the 14th ins.

The Censor of the 10th contains a spirited communication from General Santa Anna, dated 6th, to the Governor of the Department, in the nature of a manifesto, in which he denounces the acts of President Bustamente, and declares his cordial adhesion to the "plan" of Gen. Paredes and Valencia.

The Censor of the 14th contains a still longer communication from Gen. Santa Anna to Gen. Almonte, (Bustamente's right hand man,) dated Fort Perote, Sept. 9th, complaining particularly of the course of the President in declaring the capital in a state of siege, placing himself personally at the head of the army, and subjecting the civil power to the military. He concludes by saying: "I accuse you and his Excellency Gen. Bustamente, of having violated the Constitution in the matters spoken of; and in consequence thereof, I no longer acknowledge the authority of said General, either as the Head of the Army or as President of the Republic; nor do I acknowledge you as the legitimate organ of the government for communications relative to the ministry of war."

The "plan of Paredes," as it is called, i. e. the revolutionary project broached by that General in the latter part of August, finds many adherents. The dispatchments of Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, &c., are represented to have pronounced in favor of the movement. Gen. Paredes, by the last accounts, was in Guanajuato, at the head of 4,000 men, in connexion with Gen. Canalizo. There were rumors that Tampico had pronounced, but this is doubtful.

The city of Mexico had been the scene of some disturbances—a part of the garrison having revolted—but the Government maintained its position. The extraordinary powers of Bustamente were confirmed, or assumed, in consequence of the revolutionary movements; but the assumption of such powers seems to have increased the opposition to his administration.

A public meeting was held at Vera Cruz, September 11th, at which resolutions were adopted having in view the formation of a Provisional Government for the Republic, in lieu of that of President Bustamente.

The Censor of Sept. 13th states that the Dictator ordered the publication of all the newspapers in the capital to be suspended, except the Boletin, which was issued for his own purposes.

A Matamoras paper informs that the cotton crop in the neighborhood of that city, will amount, the present year, to about a thousand quintals, and will sell, according to current prices, for $24,000.—*New York Express.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner *Creole*, Captain Delaville, from Vera Cruz, we have received news from Mexico to the 9th of October. They are by no means unimportant, but are so incomplete and contradictory that it is difficult to determine how much credit to attach to them.

Extract of a letter dated "Vera Cruz, October 7th.

"For some time past a revolutionary movement has been going forward in Mexico. The general discontent had become so great against Bustamente's administration, that leaders were alone wanting to commence an outbreak, and you know these are not scarce in Mexico. Santa Anna, the hero of San Jacinto and Vera Cruz, placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and marched upon Mexico with the troops which he managed to gather around him, taking care to surround himself with all the ambitious and aspiring characters he could find. In a short time he reached Mexico, and became the competitor of Bustamente for the supreme power.

"What is most remarkable in this outbreak, is the fact that the two parties acted with equal prudence.—Instead of falling upon each other immediately, in order to terminate in a few days this civil war, they encamped opposite each other, and, excepting some slight skirmishes, have in no wise mingled in affray. They were mutually afraid of coming to blows until their entire strength should be marshalled on either side. A wise conclusion, as the result of hostilities would probably determine the political fate of one or the other.

"In the interim, the two factions sought by vague and contradictory promises to engage troops on their respective sides. Santa Anna promised some, that a convention should assemble to amend the Constitution; to others he pledged a revival of the Federation of 1824, with certain modifications; to others again, he promised the suppression of the duty of 15 per cent.—Bustamente was not less lavish in pledges. The repeal of onerous taxes, the independence of the States, in a manner entirely different from that prescribed by the Constitution of 1824. These were a few of his manifold promises.

"But by one of those tricks of which I have already spoken, a dozen different reports are purposely circulated respecting the designs of the leaders. By some, Bustamente is considered as the champion of the old federation; by others he is thought to sustain provincial liberty. This last idea is highly agreeable to a large majority of the population, who will doubtless support Bustamente—if they believe him.

"From all this you will perceive that whichever party triumphs, the people will be small gainers. How can it be otherwise, when they fight for others' interests.

"In spite, however, of the temporising system pursued by the two chiefs, something has been done. On the 2d instant, two important military posts occupied by Bustamente, fell into Santa Anna's hands, and the next day, the former wishing to retaliate, was repulsed with some loss. These affairs are, nevertheless, wholly undecisive, and though the *opinions* incline to wards Santa Anna, it is difficult to divine which of the two will ultimately come *off* victorious.

"It is stated that General Victoria has been appointed to an outlawry in this interesting feud. Appealed to by whom? No one knows."

The following details from yesterday's Courier need in some measure to supplement the foregoing news. It:

"During the night of the 24 of October, the troops under Santa Anna carried by storm two of Bustamente's posts, San Francisco and San Geronimo—the former outside of the village of Amozoc, held by Bustamente. The troops and all its effects, in those posts, immediately afterwards joined the party of Santa Anna.

"On the 25, President Bustamente attacked one of Santa Anna's posts with 1500 infantry and 500 cavalry, but met with a repulse from 500 men of the battalion of Puebla and Lagos.

"With 700 men and 2 pieces of cannon, Gen Francisco Gabindo united from Atoyac, to join to join Bustamente; but having received the federal *ultimatum* on the way, he joined Santa Anna on the 31.

"The head-quarter of Santa Anna, on the 3d, were at the guard-house La Piedad, and he was preparing to extend his lines around Mexico."

Extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, Oct 7, 1841.

"The mail from Mexico has just arrived with information that the negotiations pending between Santa Anna and Bustamente had produced no result. In the meantime, the Federal party had taken advantage of the state of things, to proclaim the system of State governments, in the city of Buenavista, in which, however, Bustamente had not yet assented. General Victoria has been called in as a mediator, and has left Xalapa for Mexico, and it was hoped a compromise would, through him, be effected so as to partly all parties.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23, 1841.

Shortly after my last [illegible] movements, to which it made allusion, were accorded in this capital, by part of the garrison—the battalion of troops here remaining true to the government of Bustamente. Since then the two parties have been standing opposite each other, keeping up a constant but very slow fire of musketry, to the damage in [illegible] of the peaceable inhabitants. The revolutionists have evidently wanting to the reinforcement of Santa Anna's march from the North—from Vera Cruz. We have no doubt the government party will triumph; according to appearances, the present situation bringing to a close at the end of the month. When for the revolution take place, and it is equally to be regretted, we look for a considerable loss, worst in business, and a little trade, as the stock of goods in the country is far from being heavy.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Jamaica for a regular file of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 27th ult. inclusive.

The British ship Race-horse had arrived at Port Royal from Vera Cruz with $250,000 for the Commissariat and Colonial Bills.

Several articles of earthenware had been exported at the Islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Antigua.

In consequence of the blockade of the port of Carthagena, by which several vessels from Jamaica had been turned off, the meeting of British Merchants for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the protection of British interests in New Grenada. It was stated that the Commander of the French Naval Force on the Carthagena station had expressed his intention of affording the protection of his flag to any English or American vessel that should require it at him.

HAVTI.—The Journal of the 17th ult. says: "The information which has reached us from Haytian ports, character to lead to the conclusion that the insurgent effort will be made by the mulattoes in the island, to [illegible] of the despotism under which they now suffer.

Amazon.

NAVY.—The U. S. brig Consort, Lieut. Page, has arrived at Holmes' Hole. The Consort went passed to the whole entry of the late north, east, gale, having first experienced it to the southward of Hatteras Head. The wind blew a hurricane and the barometer fell to 28.96 on Sunday. The sails were swept away, guns thrown overboard, and her sheet anchor cut away, which enabled her to weather the storm.

The frigate Constellation and corvette Boston were spoken on the 1st of August, one day out of Cape Town, bound to the East Indies.—*Bal.*

In compliance with the provisions of the general act at the late session of congress, the president has carried into effect the nominations made by him during the recess of the senate, and which were rejected by the senate at its last session, viz:

Brevet Brigadier General W. K. Armistead, Fire-president.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, topographical engineer, and

Surgeon General T. Lawson—to be here.

We understand that the board will proceed without delay to the execution of the duty assigned to them.—*Madisonian.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE BANKS, RESUMPTION, &c.

Messrs Editors:

The country being disappointed in getting a National Bank, on which we all had relied for the regulation of the currency, it is natural and proper that a resumption of specie payments by the State Banks should now be seriously thought of—if thought about if possible—and I am glad to see that our City Banks have the subject under consideration.

Is it for the interest of the Banks and for the community that they should resume, or continue as they are, under suspension?

I think there is no doubt of the former proposition; their present course is undoubtedly a false one, and both policy and good faith require that resumption should take place sooner or later.

Will it make money more scarce, as some suppose? I believe not—on the contrary, we are all sensible of the impaired confidence not only among capitalists, but among the mass of the community, and, as a consequence, people are not seeking investment in Bank Stocks and other securities, but prefer withdrawing it wherever they can—hence the decline in the value of stocks and other property, the scarcity of money, and of late or less pressure and distress. This state of things has been and is now gradually giving way, and, by the restoring of confidence, will be improved and finally restored, if, meanwhile, no other evil befalls our country, such as a dissolution of the state union; foreign aid to share in capital to extend among us, and the community become easier in their pecuniary affairs—for hereafter, some three or four of the banks, the state and the old city corporation, will have in the next 10 or 12 years to pay the bills now held in Europe, for 12 or 15 millions of dollars, the first instalment of which will be due in one or two of three years from this time—which will not the withdrawal of so much capital from the state to most severely felt. As another set—[illegible] deranged in its mean will take a [illegible] to wards again, but with a wise [illegible] understanding that if any one or more of the weaker banks cannot sustain themselves the other will aid them by discounting approved bills receivable in their Portfolios of such an amount as may be required of to pay their cash liabilities or circulation, and depositors on condition that such Bank or Banks do make no further use of the money so loaned, but let it go this way the circulation, at present belonging exclusively to such Banks as are known to be weak and are looked on with suspicion, would be gradually withdrawn without loss or inconvenience to any one, and its place supplied by the issues of the stronger banks which would be received and circulate with more confidence in all the valley of the Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, &c.—thereby enabling the good and solvent banks to have an extended and permanent circulation in this as well as all the neighboring states, and consequently to grant more facilities than they are now willing to do. Such banks, if any, we may have to go into liquidation after having thus provided for their cash liabilities as above proposed, to make such terms with their debtors, or granting them time or good security, as may be for the mutual interest of the stockholders and them selves

A. B.

CONTINUED PACKAGE SALE

☞ We are requested to invite the attention of the trade and merchants from the interior, to the extensive fresh sale of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, &c. &c. at the warehouse of Messrs. Isaac Badger & Co., 131 Magazine street, by J. Lery, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

TEACHER WANTED.

A Lady is wanted at the female institute, Natchez, Miss. to teach French, Drawing and Banding. A knowledge of Music, though not a requirement, would recommend the person. To a lady who is competent and qualified, a liberal salary will be given. Application post paid, to be addressed to the sub scriber.

THOMAS BROWN, Jr.

[illegible]

A WET NURSE.—[illegible] a good healthy nurse, who has been used to the business. Apply to Madame Lecouque, Exchange Building.

WANTED—A good hair dresser will find employment on immediate application at No. 120 Chartres street.

ROBERT & CHAL BRAL.

BORDERES & CO. have removed their office to No. 87 Chartres street, at Messrs. Durand & Cuzieux's store.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.

THIS Bank is drawing at sight on New York.

O. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

ADOLPHE PLUCHE having returned from France by way of England, informs his friends and the public in general that he will open his stores on the arrival of the ship Tuscalosa from Havre. A complete selection of the finest and most fashionable articles will be found in his establishment.—not forgetting the Ladies.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]