NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

BY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
BY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI WEEKLY, $10

Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1841.

THE FEVER, thank God! has left us for aye. The reports of the Board of Health may show now and then an isolated case of death from this cause; but as an epidemic, or even as a source of danger to the new comers, its terrors have departed. We are all likely to remember the season of 1841, as the most fatal which has for years afflicted our city. There seems but little profit or pleasure in reminiscences of mortality, and yet the mind cannot help recurring to this direful scourge, and reflecting sorrowfully on its victims—among which nearly every citizen can number a friend or a relative. Among the better classes and more valued members of society, its ravages have been this year appalling. It appeared to seek out with a surprising tenacity of virulence, every individual whom a transition for a long series of years had inspired with the confidence of safety. It spared few indeed—and when we state that the deaths did not exceed 10 per cent. of the sick, and that the records of the board of health will exhibit a total of about 1500 fatal cases, an idea may be formed of the immense number attacked.

But the fire has abundoned us, stated with slaughter, and driven from its prey by the propitious action of the elements. Away then with gloomy recollections, and let us rejoice at the return of public health. Business dawns once more upon us; strangers begin to arrive; old friends are flocking in; the streets are refilling, the thorough-fares wear a busy and thronged aspect; the cares, bustle, pleasure of the present, and anticipations of the future, occupy every mind, and the horrors of the past will soon be remembered no more. Forgetfulness is sometimes a beneficent faculty.

We have heard it suggested that the public authorities should recommend to the citizens the observance of some appointed time, as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer. If we have been sorely afflicted, we have still much that should command our gratitude to the giver of all good. We cordially unite in the suggestion, and hope it will be carried into effect.

☞ We mentioned some days since that the Reading Room at the Merchants' Exchange was to be transferred to the upper story as soon as the arrangements were complete. On the 1st inst., the removal took place, and the rooms were thrown open. They occupy the entire second story of that spacious building, and offer ample accommodations for habitual visitors. They consist of two apartments, of which the first and largest is a rendezvous for commercial men, and a place of resort for subscribers desirous of perusing foreign journals or of passing a leisure hour.—It is brilliantly illuminated by gas at night and is well ventilated and lighted during the day. The second apartment is the reading room, where files of paper from every important point in the union are collected and kept in perfect order, subject to the inspection of subscribers. The superiority of these apartments over the former locale is very evident. In size, accommodation and elegance they leave nothing to be desired.

The price of subscription is ten dollars for the season commencing on the 1st November, and we can assure strangers and the mercantile class in general, that the investment of so trifling an amount cannot be made at better interest.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN FORSYTH.—This distinguished individual—to our mind the ablest member of the Van Buren cabinet, died at Washington, on the 23d ult., of bilious fever. His career had been long and brilliant, and he had successively represent ed this state in congress, and the Union as a member of the cabinet, and as secretary of state. As a statesman and well balanced intellect—excellent in general, but great slowness of discrimination.—He was popular in Georgia, and his death will be lamented by many of her sons.

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

Admissions	10,	of which	3 yellow fever.
Discharges	11	"	1 of yellow fever.
Deaths	1	"	1 of yellow fever.
	22		1

Patients remaining, 297.

The report of the Board of Health for the last three days exhibits a total of 23 deaths, and only one yellow fever.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has an interesting letter from a New Orleans correspondent, who, in the moderation of the *Mediterranean*, takes especial pains in endeavoring on Mr. Tyler the extravagance of praise and on the Bank the excess of vituperation. The style of this production smacks wonderfully of that of the Washington organ, and leads us to believe that the authors are one and the same. We, of course, take no further notice of any one who makes the subject of abuse in the columns of the *Herald*.

THE TEXAN LOAN.—Some of the northern papers make mention of the arrival of Gen. Hamilton, in the *Galveston*, with the amount of the loan for Texas, in specie. This intelligence needs confirmation, as several of the most respectable presses say nothing on the subject.

MUNICIPALITY NOTES.—Why is it that the small notes of the New Orleans Municipalities are quoted in the market at 2 per cent. discount? Will the city papers explain? Country people had better keep as little as possible of this money on hand.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

The apprehensions of the *Gazette* are groundless.—The only reason why municipality notes are at a slight discount, is that they are not bankable. A merchant having a note to pay in bank, will consent to lose a trifle for the sake of exchanging some hundred dollars in municipality bonds for bank notes.

A. J. CROSS has laid in a large stock of Pease's Horehound Candy for the coming winter. Ye sneezers, snuffers, coughers, and wheezing cold-takers call on CROSS and obtain a supply of this really efficacious article. *Probatum est.* We've tried it.

☞ We understand from a gentleman lately from Attakapas, that the trial of the negroes accused of the murder of Captain De Hart, had taken place. They were found guilty, and four of them sentenced to be hung.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.—J. L. Buckingham, Esq. editor of the Freeman's Hero, published at Clinton, La. died on the 29th ult., after a short illness. He was a man of ability and an ardent friend of whig principles.

SUGAR.—The planters about Lafourche have commenced making sugar. They have every prospect of a fair crop.

☞ The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, our Senator in Congress, arrived at his residence at Baton Rouge a few days ago.

MR. WEBSTER.—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* denies positively the rumor of Mr. Webster's intended resignation.

☞ Our old friend THORNE, a gentleman and a highly popular actor, arrived in town yesterday—engaged, we understand, at the American.

THE HONORABLE TWENTY-TWO passengers arrived here yesterday from Havre, in the ship *Columbiana.*

AN EDITOR MADE A BARONET.—John Easthope, Esq., the able and accomplished conductor of the London *Morning Chronicle*, (a whig paper) has been created a baronet by Queen Victoria.

THE VIRGINIA Legislature has got the signers of the Congress and Address come to forty. After awhile that worthy journal will boil them down to ten, and we should not be surprised if it discovers in time that nobody wrote it and nobody approves of it.

THE WHIG TICKET in N. Y. city for the Assembly consists of a brush-maker, plane-maker, mason, farmer, glove-maker, hatter, merchant, terpentine distiller, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a lawyer, a gentleman and a general.

We copy the following from the Mailsonian. It puts at rest an infamous falsehood which has been industriously sought to be circulated:—

A statement is in circulation to the effect that, a son of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, received a very large and extravagant sum of money in payment for negotiating a portion of the Public Loan.

In contradicting this charge, we are authorised to state that, the amount of the loan effected by Mr. P. B. Ewing, was half a million of dollars, for which he was paid by the Treasury Department one-twelfth of one per cent. The whole amount received by him therefore, in payment of his services, dwindles down to $416 66. This sum which has been very unjustly magnified into thousands.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Bennet A. Crawford, of New-Orleans, to be Judge of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, in the place of Theodore H. McCaleb, deceased.

Joseph S. Sanchez, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Eastern District of Florida, reappointed.

Thomas Claiborne, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Middle District of Tennessee, in the place of S. B. Marshal, resigned.

Andrew Palmer, to be Deputy Postmaster at Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

John L. Yantis, to be Register at Lexington, Missouri.

William Y. Strong, to be Receiver at Chillicothe, Ohio.

☞ President Tyler has n't committed evil enough already, and now wants to kill off our estimable friend Judge McCaleb. This mode of "beading," or rather beheading a man, though not *per se*, is decidedly unconstitutional; and we wonder Mr. Tyler's conscientious scruples allow him to sanction so cruel a deed. *Seriatim*, Mr. McCaleb is well and hearty, and we trust he may long continue so. He is one of our best citizens, and honors the office which has been conferred upon him.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.
SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Since our last publication, the mails have brought the news by the steam packet COLUMBIA which arrived at Boston on the 21st ult., after a boisterous passage of 15 days. As the papers published yesterday have given the intelligence in full, we presume our readers will be satisfied with a condensed summary.

Politically the news is unimportant. The commercial advices are regarded as favorable. The prices of cotton being fully sustained. In the return of corn averages there had been a regular decline for several weeks and the duty at the last dates had advanced to 10s. 6d. per quarter, and 6s. 5d. per bbl.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings in parliament were of minor interest. Legislation on the corn laws had been postponed to the next session, and parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued on the 7th September. The McLeod affair had almost ceased to produce any excitement, advices from the country having made known the polpability of his acquittal. The English papers contain many comments on the bank vetoes, dissolution of the late cabinet, &c.

Lord Morpeth has arrived on a visit to the United States and make the tour of the principal cities.

The *Britannia* which left Boston on the 18th Sept., arrived in Liverpool on the 1st Oct. after a rough passage.

The corn laws continue a prominent source of popular discontent—petitions were pouring into parliament praying for their repeal, and demonstrating against a prorogation of parliament, until something was done to relieve the distress of the country. Large public meetings have been held on the subject, and many inflamatory speeches were made.

The Queen was near her accouchement. Her health was excellent.

Alderman Pirie, once a poor and friendless lad from the banks of the Tweed, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

A horrid murder had been committed on the person of a Mr. Burden, keeper of the Queen's Hotel in London, by a man named Blakesly, who had married Burden's wife sister. Blakesly's wife had left him and returned to her brother-in-law. She was pursued by her husband, and both herself and Burden were stabbed by him. The first will recover—the latter is dead.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse had resigned his seat for Hereford, in consequence of the failure of the Bath Bank.

Messrs. W. R. & S. Mitchell, old established and highly respectable W. I. merchants and proprietors of vast estates in Jamaica, &c., had failed in consequence, it was said, of the shortness of the crops.

Sir Archibald Trollope, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Trollope, the famous traveller and authoress, had committed suicide.

A great failure, involving £70,000, had occurred at Huddersfield, and thrown a large number of persons out of employment.

The American ship Henry, Capt. Pierce, lately cleared from Liverpool for Ostend, there to be laden with machinery and workmen for the manufacture of cotton, to be conveyed to Vera Cruz, and put into work in Mexico. The machinery was made at the Phoenix Works, in Ghent.

The widow of the late Mr. Tyrone Power has just administered to the effects of her late husband. The personal estate of the deceased is sworn under £5,000.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contains very little news of interest. The seizure of several of the leading journals occupied the attention of the whole metropolitan press. The question of disenfranchisement also was a leading one with the press. No further disturbances are reported either in Paris or elsewhere. The census had commenced in Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordonnance, authorizing the Minister of Finance to raise a portion of the loan of 450 million francs under the bill passed by the Chambers.

The editor of the *National* had been convicted of a libel tending to excite hatred of the authorities, and sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

King Louis Philipe, in reviewing the troops at Compiegne, had a narrow escape from serious danger. His carriage came in contact with a diligence and was much damaged by the shock.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The news from these countries are unimportant. Robbery, murder and arson fill the papers of the former. In Portugal, the Spanish house of Carpas, Garcia & Co., had failed for £120,000. Much of the loss would fall on English cotton house.

SYRIA.—Our private correspondence from Beyrout, (says the London *Courier*,) dated the 2d Sept., states that every thing wears a peaceful appearance in Syria. The Sultan had agreed to the petition of the mountaineers of Lebanon, and reduced the tribute to 3,500 purses (£17,500 sterling) yearly. The Emir Kassim Beshir and the Patriarch of Mount Lebanon are to be independent of the other pachas of Syria, whilst they are to be allowed to appoint ministers to represent them at Constantinople in the same manner as the other pachas of the empire. The Turks are not to interfere with the Christians of Lebanon, except through the Porte.

Extract from the London Correspondent of the New York Sun.

The corn laws, Sir Robert Peel has declared, again and again, he will not touch till the next session of parliament, and in the mean time meetings have been held all over this kingdom to petition her Majesty not to prorogue parliament till the corn laws are discussed—but these petitions, signed by thousands, will do no good, as parliament will be prorogued next Friday!—And how are these suffering millions to get through the approaching winter! Nobody can tell, and the worst state of things is anticipated. If you examine some of the recent speeches in parliament, you will find some thrilling details of the present distress in the manufacturing towns. You will scarcely credit the statements therein made, and yet the Duke of Wellington said, a short time since, that every man could get a living in this country who was disposed to work for it. The truth is, many large mills are closed, and there is no work for the operatives in several of the large towns.

The condition of the principal operatives of this country is so deplorable that large numbers are soliciting aid to enable them to go to the United States while all who have the means are packing up to emigrate.—There is nothing to induce the better class of operators to remain in England. Things are growing worse instead of better, and they are anxious to fly to America with little means that they possess.

The *Manchester Guardian* gives an account of a meeting of the handloom weavers of that town, to take into consideration the question of emigration; and after some discussion as to the condition of the operatives in the manufacturing towns of England, a series of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the distressed handloom weavers of Manchester are desirous to emigrate to the United States; and that they will solicit the gentry of the town and country at large, to raise a fund for this purpose, as the only means by which their condition can be permanently ameliorated.

The operatives in other large manufacturing towns are taking the same steps, and ere long the shores of the United States will be crowded with these poor persons.

NORFOLK, OCT. 22.

The president of the United States arrived here last night in the steamer Georgia, Capt. Coffey, from Baltimore, attended by his son, Mr. John Tyler, jr., his private secretary; Com. Maurice, of the navy, and other gentlemen, and took lodgings at French's Hotel. At an early hour this forenoon, the president and his suite went down in the steamer Poinsett, to Hampton Roads, to visit the U. S. ship Delaware, and may be expected to return this evening. To-morrow, we understand, he will visit the navy yard, the public ships and the dry dock, and in the afternoon, by appointment, receive those public attentions from the civil authorities and volunteer companies of the borough which are due to the chief magistrate of the Union.—*Herald.*

THE DUMBAR CORPON.—We had an opportunity the other day of examining some cotton, put up with iron hoops, in lieu of cordage, by Joseph Bryant, esq. For neatness of form, compactness, and general appearance, they surpass any bales we have ever seen. They are decidedly cheaper, and are now ready for shipment without undergoing any re-packing in New Orleans. They were enveloped, too, in close, substantial looking bagging made, not of Kentucky hemp, but of Mississippi cotton—a cheaper article, more durable and equally able to resist the hook-hooks. We doubt not that both these valuable substitutes for the high priced Kentucky articles will in a year or two come into general use.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Lee County, Georgia, Oct. 16, 1841.

Gentlemen:—

Ignorance, delusion, and error, that precious trio so often hand-in-hand together, are once more all the rage in Georgia. We did hope that the terrible castigation so recently given them by Harrison, had purged the State of them forever and a day, but like all notious weeds, they have grown space, while the gardeners of State-rights, who should have been vigilant to root them out, have slept on their posts in undue confidence of the power of the majority to distinguish good from evil, the wheat from the tares, the tree of truth from the Bohan Upas of political falsehood. The loco-focos (among whom there seems to be a natural organization, founded upon that envy and distrust with which, I am sorry to say, the more ignorant of the mass regard every thing like superiority in their fellow-men, especially if it be that of the mind!) have beaten the State-rights party nearly as badly as we did them last fall. That, however, is saying a little much for them; our majority for Harrison last year was over eight thousand, whereas they beat us now by 2,300 only—bad enough it is, though, in all conscience!

The causes of our defeat are various. In the first place, the people anticipated too much from Harrison and his administration. They expected that the derangement of our fiscal affairs, the embarrassments of the banks, the abuses of political office, and in short, all the perplexing troubles and entanglements into which twelve long years of national mismanagement had involved the whole country, would be made straight and prosperous again by Harrison and his friends in less than three months! These extravagant expectations were mischievously exaggerated by the loco-focos, who took every occasion to say that such thing were promised. Harrison had not been in a week before the opposition press began to demand, taunt, and ridicule the prosperity you promised us!—Month after month, one who had turned from their side only when the heels of his quondo friends were grinding him in the dust, and who had erected, for his magnanimity in turning, that 'better times' which trod upon him with 'perfect rush,' now hung his head at the ridicule, longed to return, like the dog to his vomit and the sow to her wallow in the mire. The premature death of our lamented president was the signal for all such to go over to those of their own kidney, and we had every reason to cordially wish them 'a good riddance;' but this, unfortunately, was not the *only* consequence of that great national bereavement; many who had charged from the side of aggression and disrule, built all their confidence and hopes on the well known valor, integrity and patriotism of Harrison, and when he died they confidence died with him. They should have remembered that those who possessed love enough for his principles, and power enough to exalt him to the head of the nation, had also, in all probability, sufficient moral strength and good faith to carry out, when deprived of him by death, his views of what was necessary to sustain the well known principles of the true principles of the government. It must, however, in palliation of some more recent defections from our ranks, be confessed that the extraordinary conduct of his successor, Mr. Tyler, in regard to a national bank, renders much less unreasonable the loss of confidence in the present administration. To his very eccentric behavior, we may justly ascribe another cause of our defeat.—Strange as it may appear, I am personally acquainted with many Union men in this section of the country, who are strongly in favor of a national bank, though for office, not one they would not vote for State-rights candidates.

Again, Dawson's all success was brought about in a great measure by the lie, industriously circulated through every nook and corner of the State, that he was in favor of unbolted dams on coffee, sugar and other necessaries of life. Many actually believed that if Dawson was elected, *they would never have to pay moresyne and sugar!* One man told me he should vote for 'McDONALD and RELIEF,' because if elected Governor he would take Tyler's place. Upon my expressing some doubt of this, he retorted: *'Dod rot it! yo' think I can't read!'* Dawson has been injured, too, by the general feeling against the State tax, which, though suggested by the loco-foco house of the previous year, was carried into effect by a whig legislature. The rate of taxation was really onerous and objectionable.

Another, and very influential aid to the opposition, was given of the ranker humbuggery that ever people was called with. I allude to the 'Relief' measure proposed by McDonald. Long ago, when it was first started, a conspicuous and restless member of their party told me *in confidence* that it was 'all moonshine,' but, said he, 'it will answer as well as 'hard cider' and 'log cabins,' and the way that we shall slay you with it, will be glorious!' It has been curious—curious that people so doubtful of their 'hard, horse sense,' should suck it down as they have! However, it will work their cure eventually, after all, for they expect as much from McDonald's 'Relief' as they did of 'Harrison's form,' and of the nostrum does not restore the currency to health immediately, they will grow disgusted, and throw another doctor—I mean *governor*—out to seek in their place. Well be O. K. next fall, and I think right well, even out first heat. They are under the weather now, but you know it is always dark just before sunrise *in general.*

Yours respectfully, L.

ARTIST SUICIDED.—The Great Forger.—Yesterday the celebrated Col. Monroe Edwards, with the chaste of John P. Caldwell and Hugh S. Hill who had acquired such a high degree of fame by his stupendous frauds and forgeries, was brought out of the City Prison into the Court of Sessions, for arraignment on the four indictments for forgery which the grand Jury found against him. In anticipation of this event, the Court room was densely crowded with well-dressed citizens and strangers, anxious to see the 'Great Forger' who had circumvented an English Lord, and swindled some of our most respectable and prosperous citizens of more than half a hundred thousand dollars of their money. The prisoner was brought in a cold and hard looking sample of the prisoners box, in which he sat his seat, and looked calmly about him an air of complacent dignity on the crowding spectators. He is a man of about the ordinary stature, not heavily moulded, wears no whiskers or beard, and had the appearance of a well fed, well cared for man. As the charges were severally read to him, he pleaded to each, as impanelled by the Clerk—'Do you demand a trial on this indictment?' He answered emphatically, yet with cool composure, 'I do, sir,' and accompanied the last reply with a smile, that played for a moment on his face, and betokened either an apathy concerning his situation, or a disposition to act his part in the grand drama of guilt to the last possible advantage for the gratification of the multitude his fame had summoned to see him.

At the conclusion of the arraignment he made a slight bow, and returned to prison with as firm and dignified a step as he came out.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out in Dauphin, near the corner of Royal and Dauphin streets, about the 23d ult, which proved very destructive, destroying two large livery stables, several stores, the Columbia Insurance Bank, together with other buildings. The Omnibus Bank has blown up by gunpowder, in order to arrest the devouring element. The books, papers and money of both banks were saved. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

STEAMER JAWESS SUNK.—The Mobile papers state that the steamboat *Jawess*, Capt. Brooks, on her trip from Montgomery, with about 250 bales cotton and 205 sacks corn, struck a snag on the 28th ult. and sunk in 5 or 6 feet water. The hull of the boat is a total loss—most of the cargo will be saved.

ZACHARIAH MOORE, who murdered Mr. Jno Hughes in Mobile about 18 months ago, has been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in February.

MARRIED—On the 30th Oct. by the Rev. T. Clapp, Mr. A. O. Tassey of this city, to Miss A. M. Taylor, of England.

☞ NOTICE—Passages per steamer NASHVILLE, will not hereafter be insured at the following rates:

Etheridge's Insurance Company, by GEORGE BEDFORD President.

Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, by L. MATTHEWS, President.

Merchants Insurance Company, by CHR. BRIGGS Secretary.

Merchants Insurance Company, by JOHN PEMBER Secretary.

☞ Mr. LAKE, Lawyer, has removed his office to the corner of Bienvill and Royal streets, above Merchant's Insurance Company, where he may be found every day, but more particularly from 8 to half past 9 A. M., and from 3 to half past 4 P. M. n3-2t

☞ THE THREADS. Notary has removed his office from No. 33, Camp street, to the corner of Royal and Bienville streets, above the Merchant's Insurance. n3-2t

☞ CARD.—The New Orleans Catholic Association for the Relief of Male Orphans.—The undersigned, treasurer of this society, offers, on the part of the hundred inmates of its Asylum, to the ennobling generosity of the Fire Insurance Company of the Orleans Condemnes, a heartfelt thanks for their distinguishing and acustomed mark of kindness, that contributed, on the present occasion, to fill our orphan's wardrobe, and to clothe and relieve destitute and twelve and a half cents, this sum being the total amount of the collection.

Illustrious Company, since the imposing Mausoleum of this company has been erected, and six times have they thus embraced the opportunity of evincing their liberality.

Let the day of their prosperity be many, and a conscious one (so ennobling) of having been fathers to the fatherless, accompany them to the Throne of Mercy.

n3 J. A. McKAY, Treasurer.

ADOLPHE MAZUREAU, notary public, has removed his office to No 57 Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES.—MRS. RABOTEAU has transferred her residence to No. 164, Royal street, where she is prepared to receive a few families or gentlemen as boarders. n3 1M

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS, newly arrived—Fancy Shelves, show cases and counters, suitable for a fashionable clothing or hat store.

For terms, which are very advantageous, apply to

SY, 131 Chartres street,

n3-3t Between Toulouse and St Louis streets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—Bell, No. 1941—No. 14,945. Dupuy vs. his creditors and the creditors of Dupuy & Gury—The cession of property by the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors and of the creditors of Dupuy & Gury, and it is ordered that said creditors do meet at the office of David L. McCay, esq. notary public, on Saturday, the 13th of November, 1841, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By Order of court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 1st, 1841.

n3-2t in 30d. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

☞ NOTICE.—Fearing that my creditors may be affected by the unfortunate impression made by the publication in the papers, of an advertisement headed "C. Dupuy vs. his creditors and the creditors of Dupuy & Gury," may prevent them from the honor of patronizing the public that I am ready to liquidate all debts, if not for the account of the firm of Dupuy & Gury—a copartnership which was dissolved in January last—and that the private affairs of Mr. Dupuy interest me only as a creditor.

n3-2t A. GURY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, judge—No. 14,183—Jean Solaux vs. Jean Pierre Solaux, October 30th, 1841.—It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of said Jean Solaux be held at the office of Theodore Seghers, Esq Notary Public, on the 4th day of December, 1841.

Extract from the Minutes—Clerk's Office, October 30th, 1841.

H. PITOT,
n3 Deputy Clerk

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Lee County, Georgia, Oct. 16, 1841.

Gentlemen:—

Ignorance, delusion, and error, that precious trio so often hand-in-hand together, are once more all the rage in Georgia. We did hope that the terrible castigation so recently given them by Harrison, had purged the State of them forever and a day, but like all noxious weeds, they have grown space, while the gardeners of State-rights, who should have been vigilant to root them out, have slept on their posts in undue confidence of the power of the majority to distinguish good from evil, the wheat from the tares, the tree of truth from the Bohan Upas of political falsehood. The loco-focos (among whom there seems to be a natural organization, founded upon that envy and distrust with which, I am sorry to say, the more ignorant of the mass regard every thing like superiority in their fellow-men, especially if it be that of the mind!) have beaten the State-rights party nearly as badly as we did them last fall. That, however, is saying a little much for them; our majority for Harrison last year was over eight thousand, whereas they beat us now by 2,300 only—bad enough it is, though, in all conscience!

The causes of our defeat are various. In the first place, the people anticipated too much from Harrison and his administration. They expected that the derangement of our fiscal affairs, the embarrassments of the banks, the abuses of political office, and in short, all the perplexing troubles and entanglements into which twelve long years of national mismanagement had involved the whole country, would be made straight and prosperous again by Harrison and his friends in less than three months! These extravagant expectations were mischievously exaggerated by the loco-focos, who took every occasion to say that such thing were promised. Harrison had not been in a week before the opposition press began to demand, taunt, and ridicule the prosperity you promised us!—Month after month, one who had turned from their side only when the heels of his quondo friends were grinding him in the dust, and who had erected, for his magnanimity in turning, that 'better times' which trod upon him with 'perfect rush,' now hung his head at the ridicule, longed to return, like the dog to his vomit and the sow to her wallow in the mire. The premature death of our lamented president was the signal for all such to go over to those of their own kidney, and we had every reason to cordially wish them 'a good riddance;' but this, unfortunately, was not the *only* consequence of that great national bereavement; many who had charged from the side of aggression and disrule, built all their confidence and hopes on the well known valor, integrity and patriotism of Harrison, and when he died they confidence died with him. They should have remembered that those who possessed love enough for his principles, and power enough to exalt him to the head of the nation, had also, in all probability, sufficient moral strength and good faith to carry out, when deprived of him by death, his views of what was necessary to sustain the well known principles of the true principles of the government. It must, however, in palliation of some more recent defections from our ranks, be confessed that the extraordinary conduct of his successor, Mr. Tyler, in regard to a national bank, renders much less unreasonable the loss of confidence in the present administration. To his very eccentric behavior, we may justly ascribe another cause of our defeat.—Strange as it may appear, I am personally acquainted with many Union men in this section of the country, who are strongly in favor of a national bank, though for office, not one they would not vote for State-rights candidates.

Again, Dawson's all success was brought about in a great measure by the lie, industriously circulated through every nook and corner of the State, that he was in favor of unbolted dams on coffee, sugar and other necessaries of life. Many actually believed that if Dawson was elected, *they would never have to pay moresyne and sugar!* One man told me he should vote for 'McDONALD and RELIEF,' because if elected Governor he would take Tyler's place. Upon my expressing some doubt of this, he retorted: *'Dod rot it! yo' think I can't read!'* Dawson has been injured, too, by the general feeling against the State tax, which, though suggested by the loco-foco house of the previous year, was carried into effect by a whig legislature. The rate of taxation was really onerous and objectionable.

Another, and very influential aid to the opposition, was given of the ranker humbuggery that ever people was called with. I allude to the 'Relief' measure proposed by McDonald. Long ago, when it was first started, a conspicuous and restless member of their party told me *in confidence* that it was 'all moonshine,' but, said he, 'it will answer as well as 'hard cider' and 'log cabins,' and the way that we shall slay you with it, will be glorious!' It has been curious—curious that people so doubtful of their 'hard, horse sense,' should suck it down as they have! However, it will work their cure eventually, after all, for they expect as much from McDonald's 'Relief' as they did of 'Harrison's form,' and of the nostrum does not restore the currency to health immediately, they will grow disgusted, and throw another doctor—I mean *governor*—out to seek in their place. Well be O. K. next fall, and I think right well, even out first heat. They are under the weather now, but you know it is always dark just before sunrise *in general.*

Yours respectfully, L.

ARTIST SUICIDED.—The Great Forger.—Yesterday the celebrated Col. Monroe Edwards, with the chaste of John P. Caldwell and Hugh S. Hill who had acquired such a high degree of fame by his stupendous frauds and forgeries, was brought out of the City Prison into the Court of Sessions, for arraignment on the four indictments for forgery which the grand Jury found against him. In anticipation of this event, the Court room was densely crowded with well-dressed citizens and strangers, anxious to see the 'Great Forger' who had circumvented an English Lord, and swindled some of our most respectable and prosperous citizens of more than half a hundred thousand dollars of their money. The prisoner was brought in a cold and hard looking sample of the prisoners box, in which he sat his seat, and looked calmly about him an air of complacent dignity on the crowding spectators. He is a man of about the ordinary stature, not heavily moulded, wears no whiskers or beard, and had the appearance of a well fed, well cared for man. As the charges were severally read to him, he pleaded to each, as impanelled by the Clerk—'Do you demand a trial on this indictment?' He answered emphatically, yet with cool composure, 'I do, sir,' and accompanied the last reply with a smile, that played for a moment on his face, and betokened either an apathy concerning his situation, or a disposition to act his part in the grand drama of guilt to the last possible advantage for the gratification of the multitude his fame had summoned to see him.

At the conclusion of the arraignment he made a slight bow, and returned to prison with as firm and dignified a step as he came out.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out in Dauphin, near the corner of Royal and Dauphin streets, about the 23d ult, which proved very destructive, destroying two large livery stables, several stores, the Columbia Insurance Bank, together with other buildings. The Omnibus Bank has blown up by gunpowder, in order to arrest the devouring element. The books, papers and money of both banks were saved. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

STEAMER JAWESS SUNK.—The Mobile papers state that the steamboat *Jawess*, Capt. Brooks, on her trip from Montgomery, with about 250 bales cotton and 205 sacks corn, struck a snag on the 28th ult. and sunk in 5 or 6 feet water. The hull of the boat is a total loss—most of the cargo will be saved.

ZACHARIAH MOORE, who murdered Mr. Jno Hughes in Mobile about 18 months ago, has been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in February.

MARRIED—On the 30th Oct. by the Rev. T. Clapp, Mr. A. O. Tassey of this city, to Miss A. M. Taylor, of England.

☞ NOTICE—Passages per steamer NASHVILLE, will not hereafter be insured at the following rates:

Etheridge's Insurance Company, by GEORGE BEDFORD President.

Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, by L. MATTHEWS, President.

Merchants Insurance Company, by CHR. BRIGGS Secretary.

Merchants Insurance Company, by JOHN PEMBER Secretary.

n3-3t

☞ Mr. LAKE, Lawyer, has removed his office to the corner of Bienvill and Royal streets, above Merchant's Insurance Company, where he may be found every day, but more particularly from 8 to half past 9 A. M., and from 3 to half past 4 P. M. n3-2t

☞ THE THREADS. Notary has removed his office from No. 33, Camp street, to the corner of Royal and Bienville streets, above the Merchant's Insurance. n3-2t

☞ CARD.—The New Orleans Catholic Association for the Relief of Male Orphans.—The undersigned, treasurer of this society, offers, on the part of the hundred inmates of its Asylum, to the ennobling generosity of the Fire Insurance Company of the Orleans Condemnes, a heartfelt thanks for their distinguishing and acustomed mark of kindness, that contributed, on the present occasion, to fill our orphan's wardrobe, and to clothe and relieve destitute and twelve and a half cents, this sum being the total amount of the collection.

Illustrious Company, since the imposing Mausoleum of this company has been erected, and six times have they thus embraced the opportunity of evincing their liberality.

Let the day of their prosperity be many, and a conscious one (so ennobling) of having been fathers to the fatherless, accompany them to the Throne of Mercy.

n3 J. A. McKAY, Treasurer.

ADOLPHE MAZUREAU, notary public, has removed his office to No 57 Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES.—MRS. RABOTEAU has transferred her residence to No. 164, Royal street, where she is prepared to receive a few families or gentlemen as boarders. n3 1M

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS, newly arrived—Fancy Shelves, show cases and counters, suitable for a fashionable clothing or hat store.

For terms, which are very advantageous, apply to

SY, 131 Chartres street,

n3-3t Between Toulouse and St Louis streets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—Bell, No. 1941—No. 14,945. Dupuy vs. his creditors and the creditors of Dupuy & Gury—The cession of property by the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors and of the creditors of Dupuy & Gury, and it is ordered that said creditors do meet at the office of David L. McCay, esq. notary public, on Saturday, the 13th of November, 1841, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By Order of court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, November 1st, 1841.

n3-2t in 30d. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

☞ NOTICE—Fearing that my creditors may be affected by the unfortunate impression made by the publication in the papers, of an advertisement headed "C. Dupuy vs. his creditors and the creditors of Dupuy & Gury," may prevent them from the honor of patronizing the public that I am ready to liquidate all debts, if not for the account of the firm of Dupuy & Gury—a copartnership which was dissolved in January last—and that the private affairs of Mr. Dupuy interest me only as a creditor.

n3-2t A. GURY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, judge—No. 14,183—Jean Solaux vs. Jean Pierre Solaux, October 30th, 1841.—It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of said Jean Solaux be held at the office of Theodore Seghers, Esq Notary Public, on the 4th day of December, 1841.

Extract from the Minutes—Clerk's Office, October 30th, 1841.

H. PITOT,
n3 Deputy Clerk

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per barque Hendrick—36 hhds sugar, 100 bales tobacco, 5000 staves, 1000 shingles, 500 kegs, 30 bbls lard, 1746 pkgs bread, 27 bales leather.

Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—23 bbls flour, 20 do pork, and sundries.

Galveston—Per schr Col. Hanson—provisions, &c.

Mobile—Per steamer Norma—300 pcs bagging, 215 coils rope, 50 bbls flour, 20 do molasses, 60 do whiskey.

Havre—Per ship Antoinette—1000 bales cotton, 4,000 staves.

Charleston—Per brig Hope—273 casks bacon, 400 bbls pork, 40 bbls whiskey, 100 do flour, 1 chest mdse, 1 trunk and 2 boxes do, 10 bbls molasses.

Mobile—Per schr Mary Jane—76 bbls and 4 casks bacon, 20 casks sheeting, 20 bbls whiskey, 50 do white beans, 7 bbls sugar, 80 bbls flour, 80 do pork and beef, 1 crate stoneware.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Fairfield—sand mdse.

Havre—Per ship Columbiana—sand mdse.

Baltimore—Per ship Susan E. Howell—9 tons hollow ware, 5 bbls molasses.

Rio Janeiro—Per ship Pulaski, (Dan)—2790 bags coffee, to Bogert & Hyslop.

Boston—Per ship Constantine—sand mdse.

Providence—Per schr Louisiana—sand mdse.

Havana—Per schr Boston Packet—coffee, sugar, &c, to Merle, Bayle & co; and others.

New York—Per ship Mississippi—sand mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

St. Louis—Per steamer Wisconsin—14 bbls castor oil, Rogers & Hallum; 600 do flour, 347 sacks corn, 167 do beans, 92 obs bacon, J H Shaw & co; 6 coils rope, 1 bale bagging, 1 do twine, E Yalle & co; 6 do beans, Fyne Jones & Jackson; 100 pgs lead E Mathews; 25 bbls potatoes, J Buckner; 51 Andrews & Bros; 2 Friesens, Dale & co.

Vicksburg.—Per steamer Wisconsin—427 bbls cotton, Wm Jackson & co; 79 Lilly & Robinson; 66 Payne & Harrison; 64 Smith, Thompson & co; 50 Smith & Cox; 40 Cunningham & Keyes & Roberts; 36 J