NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 12, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.
THRICE GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!
HONOR AND PRAISE TO THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS!

We have never had a more mighty and memorable whig triumph to record than that furnished us by the Express mail, in relation to the recent contest in Connecticut. The whigs have achieved a triumph as overwhelming, unprecedented and glorious as it was unexpected. The state ticket has been carried by a large majority. The entire delegation to congress has been changed—the Connecticut freemen having chosen SIX WHIGS in the place of as many *locofocos*. Fifteen out of twenty-one senators and nearly two-thirds of the 242 odd seats elected to the house of representatives are whigs. Even more has beaten the battering ram of Bankwrath—the expunged expunger, expunger Niles. By nearly *three thousand* votes. We subjoin the details—

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

Whig.		Locofoco.	
Trumbull	over	Toucey	1080
Storrs	over	Ingham	339
Williams	over	Billings	87
Smith	over	Phelps	510
Brockway	over	Cleveland	576
Osborne	do	do	346

Recapitulation of votes for Governor.

	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Phelps.
Hartford county,	3235	4050	415
New Haven,	3981	4101	581
New London,	2475	2053	5
Fairfield,	3670	2495	70
Windham,	2172	2019	13
Litchfield,	3753	3336	77
Middlesex,	1947	1820	0
Tolland,	1629	1498	109
	23,762	19957	965
	19957		
Ellsworth's Majority,	2719		

The most sanguine opponent of the administration after for a single instant, dreamed of so complete, so astounding a victory of intelligence and patriotism over misrule and corruption. To realize fully and appreciate suitably this splendid triumph, we must remember that the congressional election, instead of being conducted by the general ticket system, as heretofore was carried by separate districts. During the period of locofoco ascendancy in the state, a meagre and pitiful majority of a single vote might have changing the political aspect of the entire delegation—but to secure all whigs to congress at the struggle just concluded, required a whig majority in each of the six congressional districts. This the patriots of Connecticut have nobly accomplished. In the language of the Hartford Courant, "to the whigs of the United States we proclaim, in the spirit of gratified exhilaration, that our *victory is complete.*"

Connecticut, then, is ours, and by no substantial a majority, that it will be the task of the whigs if they do not keep her. It will not be deemed inappropriate in this place to add a few reflections. At the close of the electoral campaign of '36, the congressional delegation from the different states in which elections had been held, stood *literally* all whigs to severally Van Buren men. The campaign of 1838 opened with the New Hampshire elections, which, as was anticipated by every one, terminated in the reelection of a Van Buren delegation. The relative strength of the two parties in the 26th congress then stood, 76 whigs, 83 and 75 locofocos. Next followed the contest in the fourth congressional district of Massachusetts, and in Connecticut. In the first, the locofocos if we may credit the statement furnished by a journal of the party, have triumphed; and in the latter the whig wave swept every thing before them. Parties now stand so whig to 76 administration men. Elections are yet to take place in seventeen and important states,—the *Intelligencer* states the relative strength of the opposition and administration in six following—

	Whigs.	Locofocos
Virginia,	8	13
North Carolina,	8	5
Kentucky,	12	1
Tennessee,	8	3
Indiana,	6	1
Maryland,	3	3
R. Island,	2	0
Mississippi,	2	0
Alabama,	2	3
	50	30

Admitting that the pending elections will exhibit no change whatever in the proportion of whigs and locofocos now representing the states alarge majority will have a decided preponderance of members in the next congress. The most cursory examination will establish this assertion.

	Whigs.	Locofocos.
Members already elected,	82	76
Members to be elected,	59	29
	141	105
Whig majority in the 26th congress,	32	

These are not mere conjectures and calculations having no positive basis. They are the sober deductions from facts which have already occurred, and from data which even the administration party itself will acknowledge, are exceedingly well founded. But the prospect, brilliant and gratifying as it must be, will, possibly, may probably, fall short of actual truth. The sights of the tories in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee are most auspicious. In the first of these states our advices assure us on a probable whig gain of several members. The heartless prescription of Mr. Rives by the despotic administration has sown the seeds of victory, in that old republican stronghold; and those who vigilantly con the progress of events, regard them as abundantly significant of whig triumph. The recusancy of the Van Buren senators from North Carolina has had its effect even in that sleepy state, and the triumph of the whigs in the local elections of August last, is but the "single pledge" to their resistless ascendancy in the congressional contest of the present year. In Tennessee we learn that there are strong probabilities of an undivided whig congressional delegation. With vigorous exertion, the whig majority in the 26th congress will therefore be larger than we have estimated it—with moderate efforts, the proportion laid down will be observed—and under no circumstances, can the locofocos obtain a preponderance.

Assuming then, that the whigs will have a majority in the next congress, what may they note accomplish in exposing the frauds and shameful machinations practised by a desperate administration upon a too easy living people. The departments will be thoroughly overhauled; the public accounts will be diligently investigated; and the whole machinery of corruption and official bribery laid bare to the gaze of the nation. We venture to predict, that upon an inspection into the affairs of the post office and other departments they will be found to be as deep in the sink of pollution as that over which the genius of Sleepy Hollow, Levi Woodbury, presides. If ware treason against the virtue and patriotism of the people is supposed to be capable of tamely folding their arms, and beholding with abject submission the enormities of their rulers. They will rise in their power and hurl them from their seats.

With these facts before us, we assert that the whig cause was never in a more prosperous and promising condition. As the hour of trial approaches the omens of victory increase. The wand of the "little magician" has evoked the spirit of '76, and the ministers of evil that were wont to arise at his bidding are baffled by the presiding genius of American liberty. The golden dream, of whig supremacy is becoming a real and substantial thing. The regeneration of the country is at hand. The days of locofocism are number-ed—its last sands are ebbing from the hour glass.

Will not the whigs of Virginia, of Tennessee, of North Carolina *dare* be stimulated by the brilliant prospects of the friends of liberty to greater exertions? Will they allow any man or set of men to corrupt to withdraw them from the good work? To these states the eyes of the nation are turned with unspeakable interest. Let but the whigs do their duty and "All's well." Onward be their watchword, onward and always. Let them not weigh local considerations in the balance against the safety of free principles, but directing all their energies to the annihilation of the infamous dynasty, let them "gird up their loins" for the combat, and the country is redeemed.

Fifteen Congressional Contests or Majorities.—From a slip of the Journal of Commerce of the 3d inst. Wadsworth reason to believe that Pamperter V. B. has been elected by a small majority. This has been the fourth trial for congressmen in that district. The three former having resulted in neither candidate getting a majority of the votes given. At the third trial the vote stood.

Parmenter, (V. B.)	3,478
Brooks, (whig)	3,098
Abolition,	231

The election just closed, resulted as follows—

Parmenter,	4,980
Brooks,	4,432
Abolition,	512
Parmenter's majority,	139

There is some little doubt as to the exact correctness of this statement—but the belief was prevalent at N York on the 3d that Parmenter was elected by the majority as stated.

☞ The steam packet GREAT WESTERN was expected to arrive at New York on the seventh. She will sail from New York, on her return voyage, on the 20th. Eighty passengers are already engaged for her April trip.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The legislature of New Brunswick was prorogued on the 25th ult. Before adjournment, an address to the Queen was prepared, in which her special attention is invited to the long disputed and important question of the "northeastern boundary of the United States," which they represent as involving the future union, welfare and prosperity of her majesty's North American possessions. They call her attention to the invasion of the province by an armed force from the state of Maine; and also, to the value of the territory in question to the American colonies in general, and to New Brunswick in particular.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 4th, 1839.

All eyes are now turned toward Connecticut;—where the election of Governor, representatives in congress, and state senators, took place on Monday last. We will know the result here tonight—but not till after the mail from the south has departed.

The returns brought last night are highly favorable to the whigs. Indeed, after a critical and minute examination, and comparison of former votes in counties not yet heard from, they appear to me to render it certain that Mr. Ellsworth has been elected over that wretched partisan Niles.

For whig representatives in congress have been elected; and it is by no means improbable that we will get the other two. In Hartford county Mr. Trumbull has made a thorough going whig has successful over Mr. Toucey, the whig party has carried Chairman of the Whig committee by about a thousand majority. This man's chief stock in the trade of politics was the "*martyrdom of Tyler.*" The good people of Connecticut have punished his pitiful hypocrisy.

In the district formed by New Haven and Middlesex, Wm. L. Storrs, a whig of eminent talents and second to none in point of character, has been elected. In New London, J. W. Williams; and in Fairfield T. B. Osborne, both whigs.

This is the first gun against the administration for the spring elections. Virginia will follow it up with a whole volley.

There have been rumors of late, of different quarters, respecting changes in the Cabinet. The following paragraph on the subject is transferred from a Baltimore paper to the Globe without a word of comment—

"It is said that Messrs Forsythand Woodbury will be soon sent on foreign missions that Mr. Poinsett will take the place of the former, and Mr. Kendall of the latter; that Mr. Grundy will be appointed postmaster-general, and Mr. Stevenson, present minister to England, will take his place."

The assertion of this inspired official organ of the government, justifies the inference that the reports in circulation have some foundation in probability, or that they have been put forth by some of the "gentlemen" mentioned as *feelers*, in order to ascertain how the friends of the executive would relish the proposed "reform" in the cabinet.

Mr. Ellis (late minister to Mexico,) arrived in this city from Mississippi, a few days since and is now here for the purpose, probably, of receiving instructions from his government on returning his mission to that country.

The Richmond Inquirer, and some other locofoco papers, having manifested a disposition to throw off col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for re-election to the vice-presidency, the colonel has kicked against the attempt most tremendously, and declares that if the party undertake to treat him in this contemptuous manner, he will be even with them—he will again take the stump in Kentucky, and come out for Mr. Clay.

General Scott is spoken of for president by some of the New York papers; but certainly without the consent of the general.

FROM TEXAS.

By a late arrival we have received Houston papers to the 23d inst. inclusive. They, however, contain little that is novel or interesting.

A newspaper is to be issued in Houston, to be called the Evening Star, and to be devoted to commerce, agriculture, &c. It is to be edited by Jno. W. Eldredge, of whose abilities the Telegraph speaks highly.

The Telegraph contains a violent philippic against the government, for authorizing the steam vessel Texas, now running as a packet between New Orleans and Galveston, to charge $90 in specie, or current bank notes at New Orleans; and the congress of Texas having passed a law that these *promissory notes* shall be received as cash, for all dues to the government, the regulations of the Texas is equivalent to a discrimination on the part of government of its own issues.

The Embargo, a new steamboat, had arrived at Galveston from Mobile, and is to be employed as a packet to run between Houston and Galveston.

The Telegraph notices a fraud which has been practised in Philadelphia, in selling certificates of stock of the city of Houston. It states that the Houston company have not authorised any person to sell stock in that city.

Nothing further is said of Indian troubles.

Extract from a private letter in merchant in this city, dated Houston, (Texas,) 7th April, 1839.

"Business has been dull for some weeks, until within a day or two back; there has been considerable trade and I am in hopes it will continue. Texas money is worth about 30 per cent in small amounts—large amounts not to be had on as good terms. The Mexican trade from the interior has extended as far as the Rio Grande. A drove of horses (about 300) came in a few days ago from the Rio Grande, and were disposed of at such a different rate at reduced prices. They were accompanied by about 20 Mexicans, who brought with them a quantity of silver to trade with."

"We do not hear of any disturbance on the frontier. All's quiet."

RECEIPTS.—The boat race last evening resulted in favor of the Noble boat Celeste, shortening by it the Thos. S. Hamblin by about a length and a half.

FIRE AT NEW ROCHELLE.—The steamboat Sampson, of N. Y. discovered a few days since, near Staten island, a sloop bottom upwards. She was found to be a new Rockaway vessel, named the "Fleet she goes and there she goes," which had been capsized by a flaw of wind. Two men were taken from the keel in a very exhausted and nearly dying condition. There were no others aboard at the time the casualty occurred.

TREASURY NOTES.—The aggregate amount outstanding on the 1st April, was 7,500,498 dollars.

THE SIGN LOCUST.—We copy the following article with the wreck of this vessel, from the Baltimore American, of the fourth —

The ship Leila —In consequence of the intelligence which reached here by Monday nightning a steamboat from Norfolk, that this fine ship, with a valuable cargo from Liverpool for the merchants of Baltimore, was ashore in Hampton Roads, the Maryland Relief was immediately hence in the course of that day, and in the afternoon Captain Wm. Gourlay went down in the steamboat Alabama, on behalf of the owners and underwriters. The Leila has a cargo estimated to be worth $300,000 to $350,000, part of which is insured in Baltimore and part in England. By yesterday's mail from Norfolk, we learn that the Leila was living in an easy position, with five lighters around her, and that the Relief was alongside. A sufficient force had been stationed from Norfolk to keep the lighters actively at work, and also to relieve the cargo with all possible speed. There is every reason to believe, we are happy to add, that the most of the goods, which are between decks, will receive little or no injury, and that the general loss will be much less than was at first apprehended.

We learn that the collector of Norfolk has authorised the whole cargo to be taken out and re-shipped for Baltimore.

The Leila is an elegant new ship, owned by Messrs. A. Brown & Sons and Capt. W. Gourlay, and has just made her first voyage.

PRENTICIANA.

The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. Ratliff Boon, the late and only locofoco member of congress from Indiana, has emigrated to Missouri, and taken up his residence at the town of Lousiana, on *Salt river*, with a view of making it a permanent settlement—*Balt. Post.*

It was very silly in Ratliff to be at the trouble and expense of wavelling off that river on his own hook. He had only stand at home and been a candidate for reelection—the whigs would have taken him up that stream without charging him a farthing.

The New York Era insists, that Mr. Azariah Flagg, who has superseded general Van Rensselaer in the Albany postoffice, fought in the late war as well as Gen. Scott. The truth is, Flagg saw but one fight, and then, with half a dozen other cowards, he fled at the first fire. His commander might have taunted after him and exclaimed in a tone of exultation—*one hare is still flying!*

☞ The "Western World," published at Memphis, threatens to despit its subscribers do not pay up. Now a humble subscriber will now a world.

An elegant writer in the New England Farmer begins an article with—"Work is no easter's play." Did he ever hear of the Florida war?

VOTES.

Votes *editors of the Bee.*

I have said that the capital of the property banks, independent of the mortgages afford ample security for the redemption of the bonds, and not withstanding the doubts expressed in the late message, I am fully convinced that the Exchange bank after paying one-fourth of her capital as a bonus to the state for the extension of the rail road, could with the remaining three-quarters, have ample means to redeem the full five millions of bonds at the maturity. No practical man, I presume, is prepared to deny that one quarter of the capital of the Exchange bank is equivalent to 25 per cent on her real cash capital—

This on $3,750,000 would give a receipt of $900,000 per annum, out of which she has to pay $250,000 for the interest on five millions at five per cent. This is the most unfavorable calculation that can possibly be made for the institution, and leaves an annual surplus of $650,000. What is necessary to be done to open this vast source of wealth to the state and which would have been acquired 14 years after which period and for the remain ng 14 years before the bonds were payable, the amount would be vastly more, of course, be much larger. But this is a calculation too unfavorable for the bank, and no one of its friends would object to a reduction of 50 per cent in the case of the Canal bank under our own eyes. This institution has one-fourth of its capital locked up in the Canal, as yet producing no income after the annual expenses and repairs and yet from its first organization the Canal bank, with the exception of a single year, has regularly paid *eight per cent on the full amount of her capital*, and ere the present year closes will have also nearly equal to the omitted dividend. Until recently all this certainly not been an actively managed bank, and has as full portion of country bankers, it must also be borne in mind, that the dividends have been regularly distributed among the stockholders instead of being retained, as would be the case in the state bank, to accumulate at compound interest. If, therefore, the Canal bank under all the grand and trying circumstances of the times through which it has passed, has been able to accomplish this, why could not the Exchange bank, with a much larger proportion of active capital? Although the Union bank has been in operation seven years, it has not yet paid the full amount of its capital on an average more than four years, and yet the profits exclusive of the bonus obtained on the state bonds, and allowing for bad debts, has risen to $4,000,000, equal to $571,000 per annum, or five per cent upon the actual capital, after paying the interest on the bonds, which it appears could not pay more than 2 per cent per annum. This, too with the privileges of banking only 4 per cent, when as the Exchange bank is allowed to charge 6 per cent. The Union bank has, therefore, made its actual capital yield upwards of 10 per cent. Apply this to the paid up capital of the Exchange bank and it will give a receipt of $375,000, leaving a surplus of $125,000 after paying the interest on the bonds, or 100,000, supposing that interest costs her 5½ per cent.

View it therefore in any point I do not see how any doubt can exist of the perfect ability of the Exchange bank to redeem the bonds from the cash capital and the accumulated profits without reference to the mortgages, but when these five millions of mortgages are added, I should suppose the most cautious and incredulous would not have the shadow of a doubt, as to the perfect security which the state would possess. An invasion and conquest of the state, an earthquake or a servile war might, to be sure, destroy even such security but only an event of this kind could do so, though I presume it is hardly within the scope of leg itimate argument to take such contingencies into view.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1839.

	Due others.	Specie.	Liabilities Due others.	Circulation.
Com. Bank of Natchez & Branch at Monticello	$2,214,000	92,000	$1,424	1187-8
" Philadelphia			770	
" Brandon	139,161	7,295	40,000	
" Canton	225,976	1,712	41,977	170,000
W. Feliciana R.R. & Co.	67,000	29,118	46,0	166,736
Miss. R.R. & B. Co.	1,000,000		1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Natchez	1,000,000	7,923	6,000	1,000,000
Bank of Mississippi	1,000,000	6,000	40,000	1,000,000
Planters & Farmers	1,000,000	3,000	1,000	1,000,000
Union Bank of Louisiana	4,000,000	3,961	1,000	1,000,000
Citizens' R.R. & Banking	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Branch at Clinton	1,000,000	383	1,000	1,000,000
Branch at Vicksburg	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Branch at Woodville	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Water Works & Banking	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Com. Bank of Louisiana	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Louisiana	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Atchafalaya Banking Co.	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Agricultural Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Exchange Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Citizens' Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Union Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Canal Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Orleans	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Louisiana	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Mobile	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Commercial Bank	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Alabama	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Augusta	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Georgia	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Darien	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Macon	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Tennessee	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Nashville	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Knoxville	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Kentucky	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Louisville	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Ohio	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Cincinnati	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Indiana	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Illinois	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
Bank of Missouri	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000,000
	1819 917	356 27	1169777	1189-4

LATEST DATES.

New York	April 3	Mexico	Mar 25
Boston	April 2	Liverpool	Mar 3
Philadelphia	April 3	Charleston	Mar 30
Washington	April 4	Havre	Mar 1
Baltimore	April 3	Paris	Feb 28
Charleston	April 3	Amsterdam	Feb 26
Vera Cruz	April 2	Hamburg	April 1
Tampico	April 2	Bremen	April 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Missouri, Lowe, Havre, B Gouging & co
Brig Louisiana, Barnet, New York, B Gouging & co
Brig Alexandre, (Fr) Bernadel, Barcelona, J Labarre & co
Brig Hope, Hall, Philadelphia, J D Hunger & co
Brig Orizaba, Ingalls, Philadelphia, J M Ambridge
Brig Rob Roy, Hodgdon, Boston, J M Ambridge
Brig Ann Parker, Avery, Boston, J M Ambridge
Schr Jane, Avery, Baltimore, J M Ambridge

ARRIVED.

Ship Emporium, Parsons, 18 days from New York—to master.
Brig Cassius, Priestley, from Matanzas—to master.
Schr Eliz. Blowers, from Pensacola—to master.
Steamer Union, Parker, from Galveston, 5th inst—to master.
Steamer Alabama, Gourlay, from Norfolk, 4th inst—to master.
Steamer Louisiana, Bowen, from Galveston—to master.
Steamboat Bolivar, Hart, from Red river—to master.
Steamboat Rapides, Bunce, from Alexandria—to master.

MEMORANDA.

Hebron' Hole, March 31, Cassina, Carroll, NOrleans for Havana. Reported as one put in to Abaco, Coombs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

The steam packet Columbia arrived at Galveston evening of 4th inst.

There are now building at sundries, 1-6, 19 vessels at 4911 tons each, also one large steam ship of 1600 tons—the total number of vessels commencing 1838, and the tonnage 21,000.

PROGRESS.

Sailed 4th, brig Polly, Hallett, hence for Boston
13th ult, schr Aldrich, hence for Barnstable.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Union from New York—E Longworth lady, J H Davis and lady, Miss Hall and servant, Mrs Gallagher, Mrs Gilbertson, Mrs Lyman, Mrs Hall, Mrs Hall and child, Mrs Hall, Mrs Hall and child, Mrs Hall, Mrs Hall and child