NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
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"Truth is mighty and will prevail. Let the truth be told, and the world will know that we are free men."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1839.

☞ Again we are compelled to apologize to our subscribers for presenting them with a paper of smaller size than that on which the Bee is usually printed. We are deeply mortified at these interruptions in the regular arrival of our paper, but the matter has been entirely beyond our control. There is but one mill in the United States in which paper of the dimensions of the Bee is manufactured. Shipments are regularly made to us every two weeks, of some bales more than is consumed in that time. There are now four vessels at sea from New-York with consignments of paper—two of these have been out thirty-eight days. On board of one of them—the *Pantheon*,—a large quantity of paper had been shipped by our agent, two weeks prior to her sailing, in the expectation that she would have had immediate despatch. The delay in her day of sailing, and the extremely long passages during the summer season have occasioned this failure in our supply. It is utterly impossible to procure paper in this city of a larger size than that on which we publish to-day. We shall, therefore, issue the Bee in its present form until we receive a consignment of our large sheet. This will probably be the case in a day or two. In the interim we respectfully solicit the kind indulgence of our subscribers. Had we published the Bee but three times a week, we might have eked out the old supply some weeks longer; but we preferred continuing our daily publication, at the risk of being compelled to print our edition on a smaller sheet.

PROGRESS OF THE CONTEST.

The point to be settled in the important elections which have now taken place in the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Indiana, was not, which party would have the numerical superiority in the popular branch of the next congress, since no impartial observer could for a moment doubt that the whigs would outnumber their opponents, in any event. These elections were regarded with interest, by the whigs, with a view of ascertaining the exact strength of their majority; and by the locofocos with a sort of desperate hope that their result would cut down the whig majority to a meagre and inefficient number. As far as we have heard from the states above mentioned, the returns may have, in some measure, disappointed us, but they leave no cause for questioning in the slightest the proposition that the whigs will have a majority in [illegible]. We will admit all that the locofocos claim of a majority of three in Tennessee [illegible] of two in Indiana, and [illegible] hopeless minority. [illegible] members, before they [illegible]. Where are they to obtain [illegible] Rhode Island, where the whigs are aroused, and will elect their candidates [illegible]. Not in Mississippi, where we have the [illegible] prospect of whig triumph. Not in Maryland, where the whigs are united and confident of redeeming the state. We mention the fact boldly and unconditionally—the whigs will, under all circumstances, have a majority in the next congress.

We anticipated a locofoco gain in the west—that gain may have exceeded our expectations—but did not take us by surprise. The administration, baffled and beaten north and south, routed and overthrown in its ancient strong holds, concentrated, with desperate determination, its dying energies in the west. Its train bands and retainers were instructed to toil unceasingly; its office holders, ex-members of congress, and hired partizans were warned of the danger, and stimulated to preternatural exertions. Every means and appliance of persuasion or corruption was unsparingly used. In Kentucky we perceived a notable example of the direct interference of the government, in one of the congressional districts, when two locofocos were running against one whig. The editor of the *Globe* wrote to the refractory locofoco a letter full of earnest entreaty, supplicating them to heal their differences, and not afford a probability of whig triumph—adding that the administration looked for the election of four Van Buren men in Kentucky, and that he would soon be there in person, and convince them of the necessity of the withdrawal of one of them. His arguments have no doubt proved conclusive, and we will venture the assertion, that either Boyd or Murray has withdrawn from the canvas.

In Tennessee and Indiana the same systematized warfare was pursued. Post masters and registers of public lands went openly into the field. The most shocking and shameless misrepresentation of the persons and principles of the whig candidates was one of the chief weapons of attack. In fact the administration [illegible] place lay in the west, and latterly [illegible] unweared activity to secure it. [illegible] locofocos have only partially succeeded. The whigs have lost ground in Tennessee, and probably in Indiana and Kentucky, but they will still have a majority in the next congress a majority of from ten to fifteen votes—a majority abundantly sufficient for the great object now before the whigs—to search out, scrutinize and explore official corruption and dishonesty. It needs but the exertions of the whigs, still further to open the eyes of the misguided and ignorant who yet cling to the administration from a belief of the purity of its motives. Let the whigs of the next congress but do their duty, and the people will complete at the ballot box, the revolution so happily begun.

☞ We are indebted to Col. NICHOLAS, for a number of valuable congressional documents.

MR. DAUSAC was yesterday elected alderman of the 2d ward of the 1st municipality, vice E. J. Forstall, resigned. The vote stood:

Dausac	27
J Bayon	2

THE MAILS.

A public meeting has been held at Huntsville to take into consideration the present state of the mails between that place and New Orleans. A committee was appointed to address the post master general, and request him to establish a daily line of four horse post coaches from Nashville to Montgomery, to make the trip in three days. We hope the request of the citizens of Huntsville will meet with a favorable hearing. The mails from the west are irregular and uncertain. They are generally ten or twelve days in coming to New Orleans, and then they come all in a heap—six or eight Nashville, Cincinnati and Louisville papers at a time. What is most annoying is that the Boston journals, which ought to be but one day later than those from New York, arrive here by the western route, and are usually twenty days old at least.

☞ Yesterday's mail brought no papers beyond Mobile.

☞ MORE OF THE NEW CROP.—The steamboat Ganges, from Vicksburg, arrived last evening, brought seven bales of the new crop cotton.

HAVANA.

We have received our files of Havana papers to the 2nd instant inclusive. They contain little of interest. Extracts from the prices current will be found under our commercial head.

FIRE IN HAVANA.

A serious fire broke out in Havana on the 27th ult. at the corner of Neptune and Friendship streets. The fire originated through the accidental conflagration of a pipe of brandy. The flames extended with rapidity, and in a short time ten or twelve houses were on fire. The fire companies were quickly on the spot, and after considerable exertion succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Ten houses were consumed, and five or six very much injured. Some of the firemen were wounded by the falling of burning timber, &c. The *Diario de la Habana* pays a warm tribute to the zeal and activity of the late governor general Tacon, by whom fire companies were first established in Havana.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, in Mobile, have reported three cases of yellow fever in that city.

ELECTION RETURNS

ALABAMA.—The Mobile papers of Tuesday, furnish the returns from a portion of the state. For congress in the fifth district the following are the official returns:—

	Dickinson (W.)	Murphy, (V. B.)
Mobile	904	911
Baldwin	153	171
Washington	404	202
Marengo	615	591
Dallas	840	644
Monroe	675	334
Wilcox	286 maj.	—
Clarke	—	385 maj.
	3687	3288
	3288	
	395 majority.	

Dillett elected, a whig gain. This district was represented in the last congress by F. S. Lyon, a conservative democrat.

From the middle district, represented in the 25th congress by Crabb, whig, the following are the returns:—

	Crabb, (w.)	Ellis, (V. B.)
Perry	832	813
Bibb	—	56 maj.
Sumpter	1259	1269
Greene	1104	761
Tuscaloosa	1119	856
	4314	3754

Talladega, Pickens, Jefferson and Shelby to be heard from. Crabb will probably be re-elected.

There is another contested district from which we have as yet received nothing—that represented in the last congress by the honorable David Hubbard, who is opposed by Mr. Ligon, with, we are told, a fair chance of success. In Dixon, H. Lewis and in Chapmans' districts, both locofoco, there was no opposition. They are hence undoubtedly re-elected.—The delegation will probably stand two whigs, three Van Buren men—possibly three whigs to two Van Buren men.

For the legislature, as far as heard from, there is a whig majority of ten or twelve.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By the way of Charleston, we have received returns from several of the congressional districts. Thus far the whigs have lost little and gained little. They have elected Mr. Stanley, while the locofocos have succeeded in re-electing Messrs. Shepard, Bynum and Hawkings. The vote in Bynum's district is as follows:—

	Bynum, (L. F.)	Long, (W.)
Halifax	—	186
Northampton	121	
Bertie	99	
Martin	271	
	491	
	185	
	307 Van Buren majority.	

From the district represented in the last congress by Mr. Sawyer, a recreant whig, we have returns from only two counties, Currituck and Camden; the first gives Sawyer 438 majority; the second gives Raynor, his whig opponent, 341 majority. The whigs are sanguine of success in this district. If they triumph, it will be a whig gain.

TENNESSEE.—The Mobile and Huntsville papers contain returns from 23 counties in Tennessee, for governor. They are as follows:

	Cannon.	Polk.
Davidson	1744	1507
Wilson	1162 majority.	
Williamson	835 "	
Rutherford	—	75 majority.
Sumner	632	1928
Robertson	400 majority.	
Dickson	—	280 majority.
Montgomery	100 majority.	
Bedford	—	500 majority.
Maury	—	981 "
Franklin	—	1091 "
Lincoln	—	1851 "
Giles	—	334 "
Lawrence	121 majority,	
White	609 "	
Hickman	—	838 majority.
Warren	—	1810 "
Wayne	402 majority.	
Smith	1500 "	
Jackson	500 "	
Knox	1610 "	464
Roane	943 "	575
Overton	—	673 majority.
	10,558	12,907

These returns look any thing but favorable for the whig cause, and would seem to indicate the success of the locofocos. The ten counties in the western district, the returns of which we published some days since gave a small majority—about 300—to Cannon. Consequently Polk has a majority in about one-half the state of two thousand votes. Knox is the only county in East Tennessee we have heard from.

For members of congress, as far as heard from, the account stands thus:

Whigs.	Loco-Focos.
John Bell,	H. N. Waterson,
M. Gentry,	Cave Johnson,
Crockett,	Hopkins L. Turney,
Williams,	A. V. Brown.
Campbell.	

Turney and Brown's elections are conceded, though official returns from their districts have not been received. The loco-focos have gained two members—Johnson and Brown. It is probable that McClellan is re-elected. We do not think they have made any other gains. If so, the delegation will stand eight whigs, five Van Buren men.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Mobile papers of the 14th, announce the election of Gen. Crabb, (W.) in the middle district in Alabama, by a majority of over one hundred votes. This secures two sterling whigs in congress from that state.

POLK enters East Tennessee about 2000 votes ahead of Cannon. In regard to the final result, says the Nashville Banner, we have only to say at this time, that "all is not lost that's in danger."

JUDGE HITCHCOCK, one of the successful whig candidates for the legislature in Mobile county, died in Mobile a few days since. The Journal states that his disease was yellow fever, of the most unequivocal kind. His death has cast a heavy gloom over the city, both from the loss of a highly estimable and useful citizen, and from the circumstances of his demise, which are ominous of evil.

LONGEVITY.

A Jamaica paper, in announcing the death of Letitia Cox on Bybrook's plantation, states that this woman was considered for many years, the oldest person on the island. She was, according to the journal, a young woman at the period of the great earthquake of 1692, by which Port Royal was destroyed. Now supposing that she was then only fourteen years of age, she must have been aged upwards of 160 years at the time of her death. This statement appears almost incredible. We believe there are no well authenticated cases of greater longevity, than from 120 to 130 years.

The same paper adds that about eighteen months ago, a negro woman in the same neighborhood, died at the age of one hundred and forty years.

VERY SINGULAR STORY.

The following is related in the Feliciana Republican:—

"Some time since, the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it.

"Late on the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over the night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

"Late in the night, three men, disguised as negroes, came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

"It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

"Telling the lady to be of good heart, he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers, and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so—on her doing which, he (the stranger,) would be ready for the other two.

"With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant, and the stranger's bullet had floored second robber. The third attempted escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife.

"As soon as practicable, the neighbours were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of near neighbors!

"Such is the story, in substance. It came in a letter from a lady for whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error exists in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed."

SINGULAR INCIDENT!—THE TENNESSEE MOTHER.—Some few years ago, a young man left his home in the state of Tennessee, with a horse drover, for the purpose of assisting in driving a lot of horses into the "Georgia market." The Tennessean, meeting with a sale for all his horses, and not wishing to retain one to carry the young man home, advised him to remain in Georgia, and seek employment as a laborer on one of our rail roads, stating that it was a profitable business, by pursuing which he could not fail to make money. Naturally a simpleton, the young man followed the advice of the individual who should have protected him from his home, and sought employment on the Monroe Rail Road. Here he was most unfortunately thrown into bad company, and was induced to forge an order, amounting to about forty dollars, on a store for goods. The forgery discovered, he was indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. His trial took place at the March term of the superior court, in Monroe county, in 1838, since which time he has been confined to hard labor in the penitentiary.

His mother, an old lady of 60 years, residing 450 miles from Milledgeville, hearing of the unfortunate condition in which her son was placed, and knowing the imbecility of his mind, with a mother's affection, determined to proceed at once to this place, and to make his true situation known to the proper authorities. But alas! how was a poor and lonely woman, without money or friends, having no conveyance of her own, to get to Milledgeville? With a resolution truly heroic, this old lady determined to travel on foot, the whole distance, and, accompanied by a sister ten years younger than herself, she actually started, and over mountain, stream and valley, she walked the extraordinary distance of 450 miles, to petition the governor to pardon her unfortunate son. An investigation of the case induced the governor to extend to the unfortunate youth a remission of imprisonment, and we had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the old lady and sister, together with the son, slowly wending their way back to their home in Tennessee. What will not a mother's affections accomplish? The incident, in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," of Jeannie Deen's trip to London, for the purpose of procuring a pardon for her sister, bears no comparison to this proof of filial affection on the part of a mother to an unfortunate son. May they all reach their homes in safety, and may the young man, under the guardianship of his aged mother, be restrained, in future, from the commission of crime! The drover who enticed him from home, and left him to suffer in a land of strangers, knowing his imbecility, should supply his place in the penitentiary. —*Milledgeville Journal.*

THE OHIO.—Ne river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so smooth and peaceful. Its tributaries wind through as many valleys in ten different States. The Tennessee, the first in size, having passed a navigable course through three states, for more than one thousand miles, falls into the Ohio river fifty miles above its mouth; the Cumberland, five hundred and seventy miles—being navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and for keel-boats three hundred miles further; the Wabash, two hundred miles; Green river, two hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the Ohio river—navigable two hundred miles, and two hundred yards wide at its mouth; the Kentucky, five hundred and four miles—navigable one hundred and fifty miles; Great Miami, four hundred and eighty-two miles—navigable sixty-four miles to the Salines, where annually is made from five to seven hundred bushels of salt; the Great Muskingum, nine hundred and fifty miles. These are the principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the Ohio. In its course of more than a thousand miles it washes six states, and with its tributaries has more than five thousand miles of navigable waters—its mean width is six hundred yards, with the exception of its lowest fifty miles, the average width of which is one thousand yards. The average rapidity of its current is three miles an hour. It rises fifty or more feet. At low water [illegible] at Cincinnati is supposed to be one hundred [illegible] feet below the level of lake Erie, and four [illegible] and thirty above the tide water of the Atlantic [illegible] the Ohio.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, [illegible] 16, 1839.

Business still continues on the [illegible] sale in every branch of trade. In the cotton market [illegible] the sale of several small lots of cotton at a declining [illegible] from the prices current before the arrival of the [illegible] eastern;—these sales however are not of sufficient magnitude to establish the market, and we leave out the quotations [illegible] therefore Nothing doing in tobacco. Provisions [illegible] price [illegible] or demand. We note some pretty large [illegible] at the [illegible] Holders are asking more, and the market [illegible] sup.—Whiskey, 4le 24c.

EXPORTS.

Mobile—Per schr Swan, 33 bbls potatoes, 8 bbls flour, 10 tcs pork, 5 hhds sugar, 8 bbls [illegible]

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Auburn—assorted invoice. Bath, Me—Per brig Harrison, 240 tons hay. Malaga—Per brig Salvador—wine, raisins, and [illegible]

Nassau, N P—Per schr Rolla, 15 hds tobacco, [illegible] to J W Zachariе & co.

Tampico—Per schr Creole—240 sks logwood.

Havana—Per schr Creole—240 bags coffee, 92 bbls wine, 4 ice money, sundry lots segars, sweetmeats and fruit.

St Marks, Fla—Per sloop Marshall—1800 [illegible] Coombs.

RECEIPTS FROM [illegible]

Per steamboat Dunn—[illegible] to Perrault, Amy [illegible] David; Noonan, [illegible] Rearsprand and others.

Per steamboat Ohio—[illegible] A Fulton & co; 20 [illegible] Walker & co; 52 Pleasants [illegible] Surgeret, 12 W M Curtis, J Merrill, Jennings & co; 6 Allen, Asher & co; 8 Burke, Watt & co; 4 Nelson, Turpin & Watt; 4 new corn, Lambeth & Thompson; 2 do W Bogart; 1 do J Armour, and—unclaimed N & J Dick; 8 Wright, Ogden & Southgate, R Beck.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Creole—Campbell & Hatch; J Y Laborde, G Jordan; M Lopez, Julio Mora; Lopez & bros; Cucullu, Lapeyre & co; W P Vigers & co; Forstall, Romano & co, J Cuno, A Cambia; Ogden & Southgate; J Monfrac; Godfrey, Lawrie & Smith; M Rivero; M Martinez, J Labiaste; J Armitage; R Grosing & co; and master.

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT—JULY 27.

	$	R	$	R
Oil, whale, ℔ gal	0	62½	0	74
— sperm, ℔ do	18	00	21	0
Hemp ℔ ℔	0	12½	0	0
Boards, Pine, ft	17	00	13	0
— other eastern	20	00	22	0
— Lumber, Pine	21	00	25	0
Shingles, ℔ M	4	00	4	0
Hhd. shooks with headings, ℔ each	2	28	2	0
Sugar-box shooks	0	00	0	0
Ale light, brisk	0	50	3	4
Beans, white, ℔ bbl	0	00	3	0
Beef, No 1 and 2, prime and mess, ℔ brl	11	00	16	0
— jerked, New-York and Boston	10	00	11	0
— smoked, ℔ lb	12	00	13	0
Butter, American, ℔ lb	0	00	0	0
℔ ql	16	00	16	0
Candles, mould	16	00	17	0
— sperm ℔ lb	46	00	47	0
Cheese, American	12	00	16	0
Cider ℔ doz	1	00	2	6
Cod fish, 250 lbs	2	00	2	0
— in bbls, ℔ ql	5	00	5	4
Corn, Indian, shelled, ℔ brl	4	00	5	0
Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, ℔ brl	0	00	0	0
— New-Orleans	16	00	0	0
Hams, Europ ℔ ql	16	00	0	0
Hams, American, eastern, ℔ ql	12	00	16	0
— New-Orleans	12	00	11	0
Iron, 3/4, ℔ ton	0	00	0	0
Lard, American, eastern, ℔ ql	7	00	10	0
— New-Orleans	7	00	11	0
Herrings, smoked, ℔ ℔	0	00	0	0
Lead, American, ℔ lb	0	00	0	0
Molasses, Cuba muscovado, ℔ gal	0	00	0	0
Orchilla, ℔ lb	0	00	0	0
Oil, castor, ℔ gal	0	00	0	0
Pitch, Pine, ℔ brl	2	00	2	0
Pork, clear, eastern	0	00	0	0
— New-Orleans	16	00	0	0
— clear	0	00	0	0
— mess	0	00	0	0
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	0	00	0	0
Porter, Lon brown	3	00	0	0
Potatoes, ℔ brl	4	00	5	0
Rice, ℔ cwt	3	00	7	0
Soap, yellow ℔ lb	10	00	0	0
Tobacco, Kentucky, in bbls, ℔ ℔	5	00	6	0
Chara, cane bottom, ℔ doz	31	00	51	0
Gunpowder, ℔ ℔	0	00	0	0
Tar, Pitch and Rosin, ℔ brl	16	00	16	0
Tallow, American, ℔ lb	0	00	0	0
Tallow, Russia, ℔ ℔	0	00	0	0
Wax, bees, ℔ lb	0	00	0	0
Wine, Malaga, ℔ gal