NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1839.

THE MAIL again failed yesterday beyond Charleston. There are five New York mails due this day.

☞ We learn from the Mobile *Journal* of the 25th, that the eastern mail boat grounded in the pass below the city on the 25th. The northern winds had blown the water out of the bay, so that it was at least two feet lower than usual. The water was too rough, to trust the mails, if there were any, in a small boat.—The mails for the east, says the *Journal*, did not go out for the want of a boat; and for the same reason we do not expect none to-day. The mail from New Orleans to Mobile likewise failed on the 25th.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS!

The senate of the United States is deprived of the services of a faithful and valuable member, by the resignation of the Hon. E. K. Fornea. This gentleman has decided that the retention of his office is incompatible with his political sentiments. Certain instructing resolutions have passed the legislature of Tennessee which Mr. Fornea cannot conscientiously obey, and in conformity with the implied pledges of his letter last summer, he resigns. While we regret the loss of an efficient member of the whig party, and deplore the pernicious fruit of the senseless and unconstitutional doctrine of instructing senators, we are not displeased that this gentleman should thus promptly and honorably fulfil his promise. He publicly declared that he would resign in the event of the election of a majority of sub-treasury locofocos to the Tennessee legislature, and he has fairly carried out his pledge. Mr. Fornea's letter of resignation is pronounced a very able document. It was ordered to be placed upon the journals.

The Nashville Whig states that a similar letter of resignation may be expected from Judge White. In a private letter the judge remarks: "The sub-treasury bill, so far as I am advised, does not involve any constitutional question; therefore, if the general assembly deem it proper to instruct their senators to vote for its passage, or consider it wise to express their opinion that it ought to pass, in either of these cases, I should consider myself bound either to give it the support or pay vote or to resign; and I should certainly adopt the latter branch of the alternative. No consideration could induce me knowingly to misrepresent the people of Tennessee; especially on a subject so important, and by my vote, no bill productive of so many ill consequences, as I think this would be, shall ever be passed. Consistently, therefore, with my principles, no course would be left for me but to resign.

Let the locofocos who profess such respect and reverence for the principle of instruction, treasure the remembrance of these lofty examples, and imitate them.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn that the report of the commissioners appointed by General Gilmer, to devise a financial system for the state, has been laid before the legislature, and by them referred to a joint committee of senate and house, to report such bills as may be necessary to carry out its recommendations. If it be true, as is intimated, that the revenue of the state is $80,000, while its expenditures amount to $300,000, we should like to see what kind of a plan the joint committee will frame, by which the finances may be kept free from embarrassment, and the state from debt. Locofoco sagacity will be somewhat at a nonplus, we should think, to better such a condition of things.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 20th says—We are credibly informed to learn, by private information from Milledgeville, that there is but little prospect of any such harsh and ruinous steps being taken against the banks, as the resolutions of Mr. Lewis proposed. Better counsels begin to prevail; and the most spirit of organization which animates a few, will be effectually checked by the more dispassionate judgment of the majority.

The senate has passed a bill repealing last year's act for the encouragement of silk growing.

A CHANGE.

The third senatorial district in New York gave a Van Buren majority in 1838, of upwards of six thousand votes. In 1836 when the entire state fell from the administration, that devoted district returned a locofoco senator by a thousand majority. In 1836 it again elected a member of the same politics. In 1839 the whigs have succeeded for the first time. Gain since the presidential election, about 7,000 votes in a single senatorial district.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

We learn that this splendid establishment will open in a few days with a strong stock company. The manager is determined to make a bold effort to reform the abuses of the stage—a spirited but a hazardous undertaking. The first step to be taken in such an enterprise should be the collection of a stock force of sufficient strength to play the popular dramas well; and effect. The management should always have at command the *material* to render his theatre an attraction, without being necessarily compelled to employ every wandering actor who may set an exorbitant value upon his services, to do the leading business of the stage. This we are told has been done—and an imposing array of names has been published as constituting the regular troops of the St. Charles.

We learn also, that to enable the management to keep a strong company, the engagements with *stars* are not put upon an entirely new footing. It has been the practice, latterly, to give to *stars* an exorbitant nightly salary, without any reference to the receipts of the house. Very frequently the star did not prove an attraction, and the whole amount of the engagement for the period of his or her engagement was insufficient to pay his or her salary alone. The custom of *starring* has grown into such general practice, that every actor whose talents are above mediocrity, deems himself entitled to a larger share of the receipts than the balance of the company together. It was often the case that some performer, who had been puffed into consequence elsewhere, would make an engagement at one of our theatres, and pocket a hundred or more dollars per night, when there were better actors belonging to the company who received a small weekly stipend for their services. This unfair distribution of the proceeds of the house operated disadvantageously in two ways. It made the stock player of some pretence restive, an impatient of permanent employment and forth he started upon a *starring* excursion; whilst at the same time it affected the rest of the corps with an indifference and carelessness in the playing of the minor parts which is the general complaint of all theatre goers.

The system adopted by the St. Charles management, in employing *stars*, is this: the proprietor enters into a kind of copartnership with the star during his engagement, and they divide the *profits* in agreed proportions. By this arrangement the *proprietor* puts into the common fund the theatre and fixtures, worth several hundred thousand dollars, and the star gives his talents and they reap the profits arising out of the joint stock. This arrangement is perfectly fair, for let the abilities of the star be what they may, they will not exceed in value the cost of that magnificent structure. Should the proceeds during the engagement be insufficient to defray the current expenses of the establishment, the star gets nothing; nor should he. If he cannot draw houses, he has no business to be *starring*, but should content himself with stock engagements. It would be hard indeed to make the manager pay for his deficiency. Yet such has been frequently the case. During the last winter, thousands upon thousands were paid to those wandering lights whilst the proprietor lost *money*, from the beginning to the end of the season.

We have been informed that engagements have been made with several prominent performers, upon the terms above mentioned, and they will be here during the winter. A player of acknowledged talent will have no hesitation in accepting the terms proposed by the management; if he is confident of his attractions, he will not falter for fear of failure. This plan, if adhered to, and we sincerely hope it will be will only keep away those false lights which glare without warmth,—those phosphorescent luminaries which shine through the degradation of the stage.

It is generally conceded that the manifest deterioration of modern theatricals, is principally owing to the *starring system*. This custom cannot be suddenly abolished, but by the general adoption of the plan pursued by the St Charles management, it would be an restrained that none but talents of acknowledged brilliancy would continue to pursue it. The community would not be perpetually imposed upon by rantipole players, who chisel the manager and humbug the audience. With such a system, when a name is put up as a star, some assurance would be given of good playing. It is not the case now, for those night in which great players exhibit themselves, are generally the most disagreeable and unsatisfactory of the season.

Nor can this arrangement be attributed to niggardliness or parsimony upon the part of the manager.—The construction of the Camp and St. Charles theatres sufficiently testifies to his professional liberality. No individual in America has done as much for the theatre, and we hope that the citizens of New Orleans will encourage him in this attempt to place theatricals upon the footing of respectability, from which they have been reduced by the prevalence of the starring system.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

We understand that through the exertion of Capt Arabie of the towboat Phenix, the family of Capt Riley keeper of the light house, at the South Point, were preserved from perishing. The dwelling at the light house has been for some time in a critical condition, and during the late gale was washed away—the family taking refuge in the light house. In passing the point, signals of distress were made, when Captain Arabie, at the imminent peril of his life, went to their rescue, and succeeded in taking the family safely through the breakers. Captain Riley was left at the light house, where he now is, destitute of almost every means of living. It was found impossible to take the boat a second time through the surf, and on that account Capt. R. was left. The light it is thought will also fall, if the sea does not soon become calmed. The waves were beating directly against the light-house and undermining it rapidly. The point on which it is built is nearly washed away. This is the most important light at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the event of its being destroyed, much danger will be encountered by both the shipping and tow boats.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)
St Jago de Cuba, 13th Nov. 1839.

We avail ourselves of this direct opportunity to transmit to you a few details of our market.

The new coffee crop will appear early next month, but we do not think any large quantity will be at market, before the latter part of it, as the crop is more backward this year than usual; it will also prove short, and from the generally agitated state of money matters, in the state and elsewhere, and the probable disinclination of speculators to operate largely, we think the demand will be more limited than in former years, and prices may open lower than they did last season.

But sugars are at 3¼ 4¼ for brown, and 5¼@6 for white; stock about 2500 boxes; Muscavadoes 2¾@3. Tobacco is rather calm, though the small quantities in market keep up prices to $11@12 for the light, and $7@8 for the heavy descriptions. Sterling 25 per ct. Bills on New York, par. Freights dull—they will, however, improve as our new crops come forward. Last sales of mess pork $3; bbl $17; hams 9@7. Amer. flour exceedingly dull.

Beef, (mess) $13@16; pork (mess) 9@3; mackerel, (No. 3) 8¾; hams 17c; lard 17; butter 19@20c; candles (tallow) 16@17c—sperm 58c; flour $7 3; rice 4¼ potatoes $2 50; boards, W. P. $24@27; coffee, none in market; sugar, (assorted) 3¼ 5¼ 4¼ 6¼—brown alone, 4¼ white, 6@6¼; Muscovado, 3¾; molasses, (including cask) 22; tobacco, (leaf) 10@14¼.

☞ The *Globe*, in the course of its erratic peregrinations in search of illustrations of the "specie chase," has at last got to Sweden. Its latest disquisition is an essay on the currency of that country. The banking systems of China, Austria, South America, Cuba and Sweden, are certainly excellent examples for the United States.

☞ The following are the notes which are received under the late restricting resolutions of the bank of Missouri. The notes of the City bank of New York; of the City bank of Boston, of the Commercial in Cincinnati; and of the Mineral Point bank, W. T.

NAVAL.

We learn from the Pensacola *Gazette*, that the United States ship *Warren*, W. A. Spencer, esq., commander, sailed from that port on the 12th instant, for a cruize on the north side of Cuba.

The French brig of war *Dunois*, sailed on the 18th for Havana.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

THE following paragraph from the *Colorado (Matagorda) Gazette* of the 2d, would appear to confirm the rumor of the capture of Matamoras by the allied forces of the Texians and federalists:

We understand from a gentleman just from the Rio Grande, that he passed three thousand federalists, and three thousand Texians, encamped near the banks of that river on the 20th inst. They intended marching to Mexico, which place they expected to take, and gain possession of several pieces of artillery which had been taken from the federalists by the centralists, from which they intended marching immediately to Matamoras—three days travel.

LIEUTENANT POOLE.—Col. Gates, in command of the 2d Artillery, in a letter to a friend in Charleston, dated St. Augustine, Nov. 13th, speaking of the decease of that officer, writes thus:

A more intelligent officer, and polished gentleman the army cannot boast of. He was the most prompt, attentive and faithful officer I have, in many years. His devotion to his profession—his attachment to his fellow officers was very strong and remarkable. In short, he was admired and beloved by all who knew him on estimate his worth. I consider his loss sufficient reason, why not long will I remember his valuable services in the 3rd regiment."

EFFECTS OF OPIUM.

The following passage is extracted from a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on the Opium Trade with China," published at Calcutta, with a preface by Archdeacon Dealtry, not long before, and reprinted in that periodical, which informs us that it was written (as they express it on good authority) in China, by a British merchant, who must therefore be considered as an eye witness of the deplorable effects of opium smoking which he describes. The comparison between the effects of ardent spirits and those of opium is peculiarly important.

"The intoxicating property, or rather properties, of opium, differ in their nature from the intoxicating property of alcohol. In some respects the effects of the intoxication are also different. They both agree, however, in this, they both stimulate the nervous system to an unnatural degree, and are only fit for use when such a state of bodily illness already exists as to make a stimulus of the nature subservient to the restoration of other vital functions disordered. They both agree in this, that the pleasurable sense of excitement attending their indulgence is followed by a relaxation of the system, and an undue depression of both the bodily and mental powers when the excitement is over.

They both agree in this, as a consequence, that the slaves they are indulged in, for the sake of this pleasurable sense of excitement, the greater must be the quantity used in order to keep up that same degree of excitement; so that, if once the appetite is formed, constantly increasing indulgence is necessary and almost inevitable, and not only so, but is yielded to, unconscious of this cause. The craving of the appetite is insensibly the man's standard for estimating what he can (as he supposes) safely indulge in. They both agree in this, that they disorder the digestive organs, predispose to most other diseases, and most rurally shorten the term of life. They both agree in this, that they stupify and derange the intellectual powers, so that habitually, for the seasons of depression are quite sufficient to make healthy mental vigor, as those of ultimate excitement are beyond. And over the final stages of mental suffering to which they both lead, one is fain to draw the veil; for to human eyes they are of the most horrible. They both agree in this, that they utterly corrupt the moral sense; give to gross appetite the reins of reason; deprave and brutalize the heart; shut up the avenues to conscience, and make their victims the easy prey to every temptation that presents itself.

There is but one point of difference between the intoxication of ardent spirits and that of opium, deserving of particular attention here—and that is, the effect of time. For a length of time, the use of the former applies to the latter. There is no slavery on earth to name with the bondage into which opium casts its victim. There is scarcely one known instance of escape from it to exile, when once they have fairly entered the net. We need not appeal to the high-wrought narratives of personal experience on this subject, which have of late years come before the public: they rather invite distrust than otherwise, by the exaggeration of their poetical style. But the fact is too notorious to be questioned for one moment, that there is in opium, once indulged in, a fatal fascination, which needs almost superhuman powers of self denial, and also capacity for the endurance of pain, to overcome.

☞ The operation of opium is, on this account, more deadly, by many degrees, than its less tyrannous rival. In other respects, above mentioned, there is generally a more rapid and permanent influence exerted by opium than by ardent spirits—an influence as directly intrinsic, to all human happiness whatever, that, if the Creator ever did before our eyes, we might well doubt the cunning of the arch-fiend, who, to tempt mankind, gave the use of Adam the use of such an instrument of self destruction."

MRS. HEMANS' DESCRIPTION OF PAGANINI

To begin with the appearance of the foreign wonder. It is very different from what the indiscriminating newspaper accounts would lead you to suppose—he is certainly singular looking. Fine dark eyes, and with long, neglected hair; but I saw nothing of that *wild fire* that almost ferocious inspiration of mien, which has been ascribed to him. Indeed, I thought the expression of his countenance rather good natured and mild—*enjoyment*, than of any thing else; and his bearing altogether simple and natural. His first performance consisted of a *Tema*, with variations, from the beautiful Preghiera in "Mosè," here I was rather disappointed, but merely because he did play not above himself in the performance on the single string required the support of other instruments; but he occasionally drew from that string a tone of wailing, heart-piercing tenderness, almost too much to be sustained by any one whose soul can give the full response. It was however, until his second performance, on all the strings, that I could feel the full power of the magic. A very delicate accompaniment on the piano led out in the least interfere with the singleness of effect in this instance. The subject was the Venetian air "Oh! come to me when daylight sets." How shall I give you an idea of all the versatility, the play of soul, embodied in the variations upon that simple air? Imagine a passage of the most fairy like delicacy, more aerial than you would suppose it possible for human touch to produce, suddenly succeeded by an absolute gush of full rich tone—the same words treated with an expression of really comic humor which fairly set me to laugh, however reluctantly. It was as if an old man, the "Ancient Mariner" himself, were to sing an impassioned Italian air, in a snoring voice after Punch, will, or Wild Jim. Another suddenly traverstan for I call them nothing else, the creature would blink all around him, with an air of most delighted *banhomie*, exactly like a witty child, who has just accomplished a piece of successful mischief. The *pizzicato* passages were also wonderful; the indiscriminately rapid notes seemed flung out in sparks of music, with a triumphant glee that fully conveys the strongest impression I ever received, of genius rejoicing over its own bright creations. But I vainly wish that my words could impart to you a full conception of his wizard-like music. I intend hearing him again, and shall then endeavor to describe how he produces his intense effects. His devotion to his profession—his attachment to his fellow officers was very strong and remarkable. In short, he was admired and beloved by all who knew him on estimate his worth. I consider his loss sufficient reason, why not long will I remember his valuable services in the 3rd regiment."

☞ We are requested to state that the package sale of dry goods clothing, boots and brogans that commenced yesterday, at the warehouse of I Bridge & C., No. 134 Magazine street, will be continued this day at 60 o'clock, by R. B. Sykes, auctioneer.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the next ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. o20

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by

n14 MANY VOTERS.

☞ *Messrs. Editors:*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. Garesché, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities.

n26 A CITIZEN.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. A. Beard, at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12, m. —three valuable slaves.

By the same, at same time and place—the hull, spars rigging, &c., of schr Louisiana, as she now lies ashore 80 rods west of the S. W. Pass.

By J. Levy No 17, Common st. at half past 4, p m.—damaged Kentucky bagging.

By the sheriff, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12, m.—the steamboat Mountaineer, her machinery, &c.

DIED, yesterday morning of consumption, Mr. WILLIAM DOBMANN, architect, a native of Germany. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from the corner of St Louis street and Exchange Alley, at half past three o'clock, this evening, 28th instant, without further invitation.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Vessels—Per schr Harriet—lots groceries, liquors, provisions, and sundries.

New York—Per ship Vicksburg—60 bales cotton, 170 hhds sugar, 25 bbls do, 1100 bbls, 330 sks wheat, 20 0 kgs lard, 53 bdls tobacco, &c.

Philadelphia—Per barque Mat Spicer—42 bales cotton, 64 hhds sugar, 30 bgs coffee.

Mobile—Per schr Hebron—40 hhds sugar, 30 do bacon, 100 kegs lard, 10 do coffee, 5 bales mattresses.

St. Marks—Per schr Mc Meeah—20 bbls flour, 14 do whiskey, 10 do pork, 20 sks corn, and lots in cabin of bread, butter, cheese, brandy and raisins.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per barque Mo o Castle—wine, vinegar, brandy, cor bals, preserved fruits and fancy goods.

Havana—Per pilot boat Rob Roy—mdse and fruits, to order.

Bath—Per brig Gleaner—600 bbls potatoes, 2000 do onions, 100 bbls cider, 100 bbls hay, and lots apples, &c. and furniture—to C Bell Ford, C Taylor, passr and others.

Baltimore—Per barque Mary—assorted mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Washington, from Memphis—50 bales cotton A Bruce, Law & Walker; 50 M M Bell; 100 Wm Bell; 100 do Cooper & co; 11 J Dickerson; 5 Gorham, Bale & Co; 57 R Nunn; 50 Alexander & Hunter; 40 do Bertrand, Payne & Bourg; 40 Bertrand, Payne & Bourg; 40 Bertrand, Payne & Bourg; 40