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:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

PROSPECTS OF THE OPPOSITION.

That the opponents of the administration have the power, if united, to succeed in the ensuing presidential contest, can be easily substantiated. That they will unite we have very little doubt. Already there is a spirit of compromise, mutual conciliation and good feeling which prevails in the different branches of the opposition, and argues favorably for the energy and prompt manliness which they will display at the appointed time. To those who question the numerical force of the opposition, we will submit a few statements, for which we are in part indebted to an admirable article on the same subject in the *Eastern Argus Herald*, a conservative journal conducted with signal ability.

The opposition carried the following states at the presidential election in 1836, viz:

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Total,	134

This left Mr. Van Buren 170 votes—total 294—requisite majority 148.

Mr. Van Buren has since gained some of these states. Let us admit that the 9 votes of Indiana the 15 votes of Tennessee, the 21 votes of Ohio and the 3 votes of Delaware now belong to the administration—a total of 48, which subtracted from 134, will leave the opposition 86 votes. We have seen that the vote of Mr. Van Buren in the presidential election was given by the following states, to wit

Van Buren.		Opposition.	
Maine,	10	Massachusetts,	14
New Hampshire,	7	Rhode Island,	4
Pennsylvania,	30	Connecticut,	8
Delaware,	3	Vermont,	7
Virginia,	23	New York,	42
Tennessee,	15	New Jersey,	8
Ohio,	21	Maryland,	10
Indiana,	9	North Carolina,	15
Alabama,	7	South Carolina,	11
Missouri,	4	Georgia,	11
Arkansas,	3	Kentucky,	15
Michigan,	3	Louisiana,	4
		Mississippi,	4
135		Illinois,	5
			159

This is a very liberal estimate. It concedes to the administration Delaware, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, states which we certainly have some reason to consider doubtful. In Delaware, the Van Buren member of congress was elected on a reform ticket, supported, as is well known, by a number of whigs. Tennessee has chosen a Van Buren governor and legislature, and is hence given to the administration, though the whigs have a majority of the congression al delegation. Ohio and Indiana are unquestionably administration now—the Argus justly regards them as such; though their vote at the next election will probably depend in a great measure on the choice of a candidate by the convention. On the other hand, we claim North Carolina, because the popular vote at the late election shows an anti-Van Buren majority of over four thousand. South Carolina we hold to be doubtful: she may vote for Mr. Van Buren, or she may throw away her vote. If she go for the administration, the vote will then be 146 to 148—if she cast her vote on neither candidate, it will stand 135 to 148, leaving, in either case, the majority to the opposition.

The Argus thinks that, should the opposition unite, Delaware, Ohio and Tennessee will vote against the administration, and probably Illinois and Michigan. That paper likewise believes that Louisiana and Mississippi may be carried by Mr. Van Buren. This we think highly improbable. We are nearer the *status* of action, and better qualified to judge of these states; and we have little doubt that they will both go with the opposition, in case Mr. Clay be the nominee of the convention.

It is evident, at all events, that if the opposition unite, they can carry a majority of the electoral votes. This is scarcely doubted by the Van Buren party themselves. They know very well that Gen. Harrison is strong in some states, and Mr. Clay in others. They are perfectly aware that if the vote were simply Van Buren or anti-Van Buren, there would be a heavy majority against the principles of the administration. But they rely upon the feuds and dissensions between the different branches of the opposition, which are too apt to be led away by an inordinate attachment to men, forgetful that persons are only valuable as representatives of the principles entertained by the party. The administration expects to maintain its ascendancy less through the weak ness than the differences of its antagonists. And in this view, it is so far correct, that if these differences are not reconciled, and if the friends of the different candidates fail to unite the administration will most assuredly triumph. But of the latter direful alternative, there is at present little rational ground for apprehension. In the states in which the opposition have suffered defeat, they are rallying and re-organizing. If the tone of the press be allowed to furnish the slightest indications of public sentiment, we should conclude that in Indiana and Tennessee, the whigs are preparing an efficient organization. If this vigor and energy be maintained until November, 1840, the result will scarcely be dubious. But we admit honestly and at once, that upon the action of the whigs must their hopes of success depend. If they do not rally around the candidate of the convention whoever he be, the battle will assuredly be lost. It is better to know exactly how stands the case, and thus be prepared for every emergency. The whigs can triumph at the approaching presidential election. *Will they?*

THE VAN BUREN papers of Pennsylvania have at length condescended to notice the gunpowder plot of Col. McElwee. They speak of it, however, in the same strain of heartless levity with which it has been commented upon elsewhere. They tell it in hour and hurahing, but wisely abstain from endeavoring to prove it such. In fact, neither of the democratic journals in Philadelphia ever put forth one syllable concerning the affair, until the *Pennsylvanian*, goaded by the jeaty severe strictures of the *National Gazette*, attempted to laugh it off. Why do not the locofocos prove this atrocious design to have been a mere pleasantry intended to hoax the credulous whigs. Then they would be enabled to laugh with something like real humor, instead of exhibiting their present hysterical demonstrations of forced hilarity. This, however, they cannot do, and hence they only break silence when they are taunted and shamed into it by the indignant comments of the opposition press. Their attempt to pass the matter off as a joke are truly pitiable.

BAYOU SARA.

The Louisiana Journal of the 27th instant states as a reason why the paper did not appear on its regular day—"Scots of us are sick, and many of our best citizens are dead, and others dying. It is useless to disguise the fact, the town is very sickly, and since our last publication it has become worse. If the Journal should not appear next week, our patrons need not be surprised. We have to attend to the sick, and pay the last tribute to the dead."

☞ There was an unusual number of deaths in Baton Rouge during the week ending on the 28th ult. Many cases of sickness had occurred resembling yellow fever.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.

For the week ending on the 26th September the sexton's report gives nineteen deaths. On the 25th there were seven interments, and on the 26th four.—This is a very considerable number in proportion to the population.

Mr. SEWELL, the late cashier of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank at Cincinnati, who has *Swartzwoutized*, was a violent Van Buren man. He had been a whig, but changed his politics. His dishonesty dates nearly from the epoch of his conversion.

☞ Among the passengers arrived at New York on board the British Queen, we find the names of Mr., Mrs. and Miss Boots, Mr. George Bustis and four Misses Bustis, and P. J. Benoitez of New Orleans.

☞ The town of Newark, N. J., was visited by a violent thunder storm and tornado, on the 18th ult. Large hail stones fell, some of which were two inches in length. The rain poured down in torrents, and it blew with such violence as to unroof houses, demolish chimneys, prostrate trees, and do other damage.

A new penny paper has been started in Philadelphia. It is called "The National Whig." Its politics are indicated by its title.

PAULDING has written to the editor of the Louisville Gazette, in denial of the report that he was to return to the fold. He says he is a soldier of the cross, and does not contemplate abandoning his new profession.

"N. D." has cut thanks, but the subject has grown stale, and is not worth while bestowing it.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, September 24th, 1839.

The Great Western sails in half an hour. She takes out from 6 to 800,000 dollars in specie, on private account, and it is said, a large sum for the United States Bank.

For the details of foreign intelligence, I refer you to the newspapers.

Wall street has been in commotion all the morning. Every description of stocks have fallen to day from 1½ to 3½ per cents, except United States Bank—that has fallen about ¼ per cent. It may now be quoted at 3½ to 4 per cent. The excitement borders on a panic, and many are prophesying a suspension of payment by the banks.

Neither the flour nor cotton markets are sensibly affected by the foreign advices. The only change that I can ascertain to exist is, that *neither* are as firm at former quotations as they were before the arrival of the British Queen.

Domestic exchange—Boston, ½; Philadelphia, ¼ to ½; Baltimore, ¼ to ½; Washington, ½; Charleston S. C., 4 to 4½; Savannah and Augusta, 8 to 10; Nashville, 8 to 10; New Orleans, 4½ to 5; Mobile, 12 to 12½; Natchez, 25 to 30.

REPORTED FOR THE BEE.

COUNCIL OF FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of Monday, September 30th.

The roll being called, 17 members answered to their names.

A message from the mayor was read, in which he vetoed the ordinance for cleansing the streets, on the ground of its imperfection, and suggested several important additions.

On motion of Mr. Buisson, the council persisted in its adoption of the ordinance.

On motion of Mr. Lessepe, that part of the message relating to the ordinance, was referred to the committee by whom it had been submitted, in order that additional provisions might be made, if necessary.

The second part of the message submitted to the council a resolution of the commissioners of the general sinking fund, to refer to the surveyor certain accounts for paving, which could not be collected, on account of their inexactitude.

On motion of Mr. Lessepe, these accounts were referred to Mr. Bourgeret to be examined and corrected.

The third part of the message transmitted to the council a memorial to congress drawn up by Mr. Rosselius, attorney to the municipality, relative to the square on which the New-Orleans customhouse is situated.

On motion of Mr. Buisson this memorial was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Edward Crevon was duly elected commissary of the fifth ward, in place of Mr. St. Vincent, deceased, having obtained 12 out of 17 votes.

The council, in consideration of the long services of Mr. Vincent, granted his widow a pension of $20 per month, for the space of one year.

Mr. Crossman, chairman of the committee on fires, reported in favor of the petition of the Hose Company, No. 7, the sum of $500 in payment of a debt contracted before the annual appropriation of $750 to the different fire companies—Adopted.

A petition of Mr. Guillot, asking for the sum of $100 for his hose company, was referred to the committee on fires.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

After some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Preval, the ordinance respecting the sale of the dyer stands, was referred to a special committee—Messrs. Preval, Crusat and Debey were appointed on this committee.

The committee on health present ed a report and two resolutions which were adopted. The object of these is to prohibit under the penalty of a fine of $50 for each offence, the burial of the dead in the Eagle Cemetery, from interring the body of any person not residing within the limits of the first municipality at the period of his or her decease.

The reading of petitions being called for, the council decided in the manner which will should be referred to a special committee who should report at the next session. Messrs. Buisson, Dupaty and Guinault were appointed on this committee.

On motion, the council adjourned till Monday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

On Monday's paper we gave a summary of the intelligence received by the BRITISH QUEEN, and published in the N. Y. journals of the 20th. Yesterday's mail brought us papers of the 21st, containing full accounts. We subjoin ample details, omitting only what has been already inserted.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

LONDON, August 21st, 1839.

As the British Queen leaves the Thames in the course of to-morrow, and there is very little probability that the letter of Monday morning will arrive in time at Portsmouth on Monday, I send you, under these circumstances, the intelligence from London to the latest time this afternoon.

Since the departure of the Great Western steam ship affairs have generally remained in a dull and very unimproving state. The weather has been not unfavorable for the harvest, and some portion of the crops has been secured in the southern counties; but on the average of the Kingdom, the reports would lead to the conclusion that only a September of very extraordinary heat could repair the effects of a summer of so much cold and rain—and, heretofore, that the real changes now are that the whole produce of this year will not be more than equal to that of 1838—which exhibited a deficiency of about 30 per cent. on all descriptions of grain.

There are, however, very wide differences in the estimates and conjectures from various parts of the three Kingdoms—some describing the appearance of the crops as abundant and excellent in quality, and others as backward and deficient in fullness and weight—the true probability being, that as the summer has been so similar to that of last year, the final result of the harvest will be about the same. In this supposition there is nothing very cheering in the prospects of the Kingdom at large—because, if the deficiency of the harvest of the recent year having been the grand cause of all the monetary mercantile and political embarrassments, it is too probable that the same high price of the necessaries of life and dullness of all manufactures may be expected to continue to prevail for a long period to come.

The prospect of the country may be perhaps estimated by nothing more correctly than the state of the London corn market, which has been without any decline during the last two market days, although the quantity of the English grain given at the high rate of 70s. 10d. per quarter in the Gazette of Friday last, and the duty on foreign wheat within one penny of the amount at which the duty would have been reduced to, per quarter on foreign wheat. These prices are so much too high for the prosperity of the commerce and manufactures of the country, that every thing being fairly taken into consideration, it is too probable that though if severe misery be escaped, at least very little prosperity or activity can be anticipated for the ensuing year.

The money market, which was commencing to exhibit symptoms of improvement at the time of the sailing of the Great Western, has again relapsed into a condition of severe and distrust. The publication of the monthly official return of the amount of the liabilities of the bank of England appeared in the Gazette of the sight of Friday last, and to the surprise of the monetary world, exhibited another large diminution of the bullion, to the amount of no less than £300,000 within the preceding month, for all parties interested immediately before this publication, to feel assured that a large increase in the gold was to be announced, and even the directors themselves must have been under some misapprehension of the state of their affairs, or in fact of governing the rate of interest so as to check and extending their circulation, of which some of their body were assuredly speaking immediately before, they have since been largely contracting their discounts, and money consequently has become so much more difficult to obtain, and the rate of interest higher than at any former time. Indeed, the appearance of the corn market is such that the importations of foreign wheat are expected to be continued for some time to come, and thence the demand for gold may be anticipated with a large and continuing activity trifling amount remaining at the bank. The present prospect is therefore, that the pressure for money will not be diminished, unless upon the slender chance of the harvest being yet so full and abundant as to bring down the value of corn to a rate which would occasion the closing of the ports against a trade in foreign corn.

In American securities there is absolutely a perfect stagnation, and the slight improvement which it was to agreeable to notice at the time of the sailing of the Great Western, has since entirely disappeared. In accepting shares of the bank of the United States there is nothing whatever saleable to any amount, and even these have declined 1½ since the arrival of the mail. It is almost matter of indifference to the Independence packet of the 7th of the recent month.

Some of the bankers here have been proposing petitions to the various state governments, for the establishment of sinking funds for the diminution and redemption of the various European loans. It is thought that the adoption of this principle would give a higher character to the various stocks.

The cotton market at Liverpool, which was very animated at the time of your last accounts by the Great Western, has again become depressed, and according to the accounts received this morning, the business was very dull during yesterday, and the sales only 3000 bales at a reduction of 1 per lb. The entire importation of the week has been 37,802 bales, and the sales 32,840, of which 21,800 were American of various kinds. The stock therefore, is increased by several thousand bales, and the demand is daily increased at the same time, would lead to the supposition of a further decline in the price, in the course of the ensuing week. In London no American cottons have been sold, and the sales of East India has been only to the trifling extent of 600 bales of Surat at 5½d to 6d, and 300 Madras at 5½d per lb.

The other markets are all in a state of stagnation, with the exception of the iron trade, which remains prosperous in Wales—the price of bar iron having been yesterday quoted at £8 per ton lower than the high price of £8 per ton.

The parliament was prorogued by the queen on Wednesday last, and will not meet again until February next. Before the close of the session, a very powerful speech was made by Lord Brougham, in the house of Lords, condemning and ridiculing the administration as consisting of a useless body of men, as proved by a review of the whole progress of the session, in which nothing of the slightest importance had been effected, with the exception of the penny postage bill. The session certainly has been a very unprofductive one, and the whig administration is viewed with indifference and contempt by the nation at large.

Since the prorogation numerous changes in the cabinet have taken place, though there is not any change of note. Mr. Spring Rice—the late chancellor of the exchequer—has retired from office, and been created a peer, by the title of lord Monteagle, in Ireland. To him Mr. Baring succeeds as chancellor of the exchequer—whilst lord John Russell has retired from the secretaryship of the home department and becomes secretary for the colonies—and the marquis of Normandy changes from the colonial office to the home department, vacated by lord John. Lord Howick has resigned entirely, and Mr. Poulette Thompson, the late president of the board of trade, has been appointed governor general of Canada—for which part of the world he is about to embark. Mr. Shiel, the Irish orator, has been appointed to the apparently very unsuitable office of vice president of the board of trade. The Mr. Poulett Thompson, who goes over to the Canadas at this important time, is a man who has for many years been connected with the Board of Trade, but what are his qualifications for the governor generalship of the Canadas, it would be difficult to decide. Like the Earl of Durham, he has the disadvantage of being of an exceedingly sickly constitution, and of an irritable temper of mind—whilst he will not have the self-confidence which the ex. l of Durham derived from his high rank and powerful connexions in the country at home. To improve his health is considered to be the principal reason for which Mr. Poulette Thompson goes out to Canada, and certainly the climate of Canada has a very bracing effect.

Amidst other Babylonish confusions here, Lord Brougham has become the follower of his old cognate Wellington and Peel. A great conservative dinner being given to the Duke of Wellington at Dover last night, Lord Brougham went from London to attend it, and was appointed to propose the health of the Duke, which he did in terms so incredibly servile, as to have caused a considerable amount of laughter in London to-day.

The Queen has gone to Windsor for the autumn, but is not in good health. Political affairs are unsatisfactory. Her reception in public is very formal and cold, and the story of Lady Flora Hastings is again revived by the husbands of Ladies Tavistock and Portman, denying their parts in the affair.

Saturday, 7 p. m.—The markets have all closed very dull this afternoon. Exchequer bills are 5s pr; and Consols ¾ per cent. lower than the opening price.—The interest of money has been 6 and 7 per cent. on the best security. The rain continues to the present hour.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

The queen held a court and privy council at Buckingham palace, on Monday, the 26th of August. The night been. T. S. Rice had an audience of her majesty, and resigned his seat of office as chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. F. Baring, by command of the queen, was sworn as a member of the privy council, and took his seat at the board. Mr. Baring also received the seal of office, and had the honor to kiss hands on being appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. R. Gordon, of the Indian board, is appointed under secretary of the treasury, in the place of Mr. F. Baring.

On the 29th, Lord Howick tendered his resignation to her majesty as secretary at war, and the resignation was accepted.

In consequence of this movement, Mr. C. Wood, a relation of Lord Howick, resigned the office of under secretary of the admiralty.

In the house of commons, on the 27th, new writs were ordered for Tipperary in the room of Mr. Shiel, who has accepted the office of vice president of the board of trade, and for Manchester, in the room of Mr. P. Thomson, who has accepted the office of governor general of Canada.

The Globe of August 20th announces on authority that the Marquis of Normandy will leave the colonial office for the home department, and that Lord John Russell retires from the home office, and will succeed the Marquis of Normandy as colonial secretary. The *Morning Post*, of September 2d, contains a column of very severe remarks upon this interchange of offices.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

Another court and privy council was held on the 28th, at which Richard Lalor Shiel was by command of her queen, sworn by her majesty's most honorable privy council and took his place at the board. Her majesty having been pleased to appoint the right hon. C. P. Thomson, captain general and governor-in-chief of the Canadas, the right honorable gentleman took the usual oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of her majesty's colonies.

The right hon. H. Labouchere, received the appointment of president of the committee of council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. Her majesty was also pleased to appoint the right hon. R. L. Shiel vice president of the board of trade.

The weakmen had reached low water mark on the Surry side of the Thames tunnel.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The passage at arms at Eglinton castle, did not take place on the 29th August, according to appointment, in consequence of a driving rain storm. For the same reason there was no tilting on the 30th. All was rainy, however, and the array of chivalry assembled is gorgeously described.

The report of the Queen's intended marriage was contradicted by the Globe, but re-asserted by the Morning Post, which says, that with the exception of the prorogation of parliament in person by the Queen, the account was strictly correct.

The penny postage will commence, we learn, on the first of January next. It is intended that the stamped envelopes shall be sold at every post office, so that stationers and other shopkeepers may, as well as the public, supply themselves at a minute's notice. No greater risk whatever will occur of the negligence of letter carriers, for these men are timed and their route exactly specified. They are, therefore, manifestly open to detection, if off their post a single minute. A strict surveillance will be maintained.

The new arrangements are brought into operation immediately, and will be made by the treasury, and not by the post office authorities.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Carlist rebellion seems to be drawing to a close. Gen O'Donnell has gained important successes over Cabrera in Valencia. His last exploit was the capture of the Fort of Tales, after a battle with the Carlists which was kept up for 16 hours. He demolished the fortifications, and then returned to Valencia.

GLOBE OFFICE, Monday morning,

September 2—9 o'clock.

The arrival of Saturday's mail from Paris puts us in possession of later intelligence from the seat of war in Spain. General Maroto has entered the Carlists and joined the Queen's army, and it is even reported that Don Carlos is a prisoner in the hands of Espartero.

SURRENDER OF DON CARLOS.

Three o'clock—We can only call the attention of our readers to the rumor which will be found under our city head, dated two o'clock, to the effect that Don Carlos has surrendered to Espartero, and that Maroto has joined his forces to those of his legitimate sovereign, the Queen of Spain.

Another rumor current is that Don Carlos has surrendered to Lord John Hay, and claimed the protection of the British flag.

In either case the war in Spain is necessarily at an end.

It will be seen by the following letter from our Paris correspondent, that there is every probability of the above rumor being well founded.

Paris, Aug. 31.—A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by the government, dated Bayonne, Aug. 30, stating that the conference between the Carlist chiefs had broken up, and that the conclusion being unfavorable to any arrangement between themselves, Maroto had recommenced his march, and made his dispositions for putting himself into correspondence with Espartero.

A cabinet council was held yesterday, immediately after the receipt of the telegraphic despatch, and before 5 o'clock a telegraphic despatch in return was sent off to Bayonne. It is stated, and I believe truly, that Maroto has made overtures to France and England, inviting them to interfere to put an end to the civil war. Despatches were sent off to England last night, which had reference probably to this circumstance.

The government had not, up to 2 o'clock, received any thing new from the east, but the last communications are said to be very satisfactory. It is generally believed that the question of Syria will be partially ceded to the Viceroy, but that good guarantees will be taken against the probability hereafter of any disturbance of the peace between Turkey and Egypt, through the warlike propensities of Ibrahim.

It is rumored on 'Change this afternoon that Don Carlos has expressed a wish to quit Spain, finding his cause hopeless, and to leave the arrangements in the hands of the great powers of Europe. This is not improbable, but no official information of the kind has been received.

A young European, as a Constantinople letter states, has recently carried off the most beautiful of the slaves in the Kingdom of the Sublime Porte. The female fugitive took with her jewels belonging to her mistress, worth a million of francs. They have not been traced, but it found will inevitably be put to death.

A letter from Alexandria, 7th instant, in the *Leipsic Gazette*, asserts, that the Captain Pacha has been appointed Governor of Bennaar by Mehemet Ali, and that he is to be accompanied on going thither by Turkish troops.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

We last week announced that the Five Great Powers had communicated to the Sublime Porte their desire that the Sultan should leave all matters in dispute between him and his vassal, the Pasha of Egypt, to the determination of his allies, the Great Powers, and that the Sultan had given his adhesion to that request. We are now enabled to present to our readers a copy of the diplomatic note which was addressed by the agents of these Powers to the Porte. It is as follows:

"The undersigned have received this morning instructions from their respective governments, in virtue of which they have the honor to inform the Sublime Porte that agreement on the eastern question is insured between the Five Great Powers, and to invite it to suspend any definitive determination without their concurrence, awaiting the result of the interest which these Powers feel for the Porte.

"Ponsonby, British Ambassador,
"Baron de Sturmer, Austrian Internuncio,
"Count de Kergorlay, French Minister,
"Baron Roussin, French Ambassador,
"Boutenieff, Russian Minister,
"Constantinople, July 27th, 1839."

The British squadron reached Tenedos on the 4th of August, and received on board Admiral Stopford, who proceeded on the 6th to Besica Bay. It consisted of nine ships of the line and a frigate. Admiral Lalande, with five ships of the line, continued to occupy the same position on the coast of Troy. Four other English and French ships were expected to reinforce the squadron.

☞ *Messrs. Editors:*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Louis U. GAIENNIE, 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. e2

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Dejoux & Fernandez, at No. 62 Poydras st, at 5 p. m., the stock of a coffee house and grocery.

By J B Blache, on the levee, foot of Girod st, at 4 p. m.—damaged corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Marcuro, Larkin, Havre. F Perret
Brig Portland, Jones, Laguna and Campeachy. Frothingham & co master
Schr Mary Jane, Cure, Pensacola. master

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Havana, Baron, from Louisville
Steamboat Oregonia, Bosworth, from Louisville
Steamboat Agnes, Hutchens, from Louisville
Steamboat John Jay, Mason, from ports of Ohio

PORTSMOUTH PORTS.

Liverpool, Aug 25—arrd, Barcelona, Childs, NOrls.
Entered for loading Sept 1—Old England and North Hampton, NOrls. Emigrant, Mobile, Savannah Cincinnatus, do. New Hampshire, Bennett and Boston, NOrls.
At Bremen 25th, Rachel, Freeman, NOrls.
At Havre 20th, Dorthea d'Orleans, Richardson, New York Sheffield, NOrls.
Entered outwards at London 28th, Astoria, Soule, NOrls and Ceres, Atkins.
The Emperor, Lawrence, bound to New York, was wrecked at Tarfoni, coast of Africa, 12th July—crew saved.
Sailed from Gibraltar 22d, Cincinnatus, Ward, NOrls. From Deal, 25th St James, do.
Off Dover 23d, Shelmer, for NOrls for Bremen.
At Rainer 18th, Margaret, Stevens for St Petersburg.
Bordeaux 21st, sailed Verona, S Orle; at Marseilles 17th, Cincinnatus, Nthr; at Tripoli 19th, Kentucky, Havana.
Gibralter 16th, Wm Tell, Griffin; Herald, Chastean; Recla, Whaling, NOrls.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Havana—Gable and family, capt Wilson, capt Allen, Nock, Davis, Fleming, Campbell and 18 in the deck.
Per steamboat Agnes—James M McCartney, R A Noice, J Murphy, J and A Plather, G Johnson, J Gault, D G Lee, W Barton, Peter W J Randolph, F Duval, F Kaiser, H A Lefever, J Hamilton, A Nuckles, J K Bowling, Heath, Adams, J Lore, W Gill, H H Hudson, P A Conn, D F Farrer, J H Aston.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, October 1, 1839.

Circulation,	$328,107 50
Deposits,	336,246 12
	$664,393 62
Specie,	$449,604 19

e 2-1t WE LEVERICH, Cashier.

☞ The passengers per schooner BORIC, for Tampico, are notified to be on board this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

☞ The subscribers have removed their store to the old stand, at the corner of Conti and Chartres streets, and offer for sale a splendid fall assortment, which they are now opening.

e 2 E LEFEBVRE & BROTHER.

☞ The ship TIMOLEON, Capt. Windsor, from Boston, is now discharging one tier below the railroad. Consignees will please attend to the receive of their goods. o1 GEO GREEN & BRO.

☞ Ship ADELAIDE, captain Yorke, from Philadelphia. This vessel is discharging opposite Hospital street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. e 30

☞ The consignee of a lot of ash plank, landing from ship ADELAIDE, from Philadelphia, will please call and receive the same at the vessel. e30

☞ NOTICE—FRANKLIN & HENDERSON have removed to No. 74 Camp street. e 17-1m

☞ Mr. MARCUS T. VOORHEES, is fully authorized to transact all business for us during our absence from the city.

jy1-3m VAN WYCK & Co.

☞ IF these lines meet the eyes of H. of H. they are to inform him, that whatever his errors may have been, they will only be increased by exposing his relations to the great anxiety which they feel at his sudden removal from New York, and that they will cheerfully receive any communication from him, which will enable them to shew, by their answer, that his fame, which probably induced him to take this hasty step, is unfounded, and that he need not apprehend a return to the city of H. e26-1tr 3d.

☞ INFORMATION is wanted of WILLIAM HALLIDAY, whose parents reside in St Petersburg, Russia. Said Halliday was in New-York in November, 1836, and is supposed to have gone from thence to New-Orleans.

If the said Halliday is living, he is entitled to a legacy, the papers necessary to obtain which are left with the subscribers. Any information respecting the said Halliday, if living, or (if not living) of the time, place and circumstances of his death, will be thankfully received by the subscribers.

SEELEY & GLOVER, Counsellors-at-Law,
e30-5t 48 Wall street, New-York.

SAILLANT,
Wood and Coal Merchant, in Esplanade street,
Fronting the grated door of the Mint. e 30-1m

J. H. ASHBRIDGE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
66 Common street. e 19

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Havre—Per ship Marengo—1309 bales cotton, 11,200 staves, 2780 hoops, 1 bbl gumbo, 1 do potatoes, 1 box mats.
Lagunas—Per brig Portland—10 bbls flour, 6 bbls pimento.
Pensacola—Per schr Mary Jane—hhds sugar, beef, flour, whiskey, coffee, segars, corn, wine, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat John Jay from mouth of Ohio—24 bales cotton, Connor, Gridley & co; 16 do Burke, Watt & co; 16 bbls flour Rooker, Asher & co; 6 bbls beans A & J Donegan.

Per steamboat Havana from Louisville—448 pcs bagging, 300 coils rope, 10 bales twine, to Lapham & Thompson; 10 pcs bagging Ogden & Southgate; 25 do, 21 coils rope, H White & co; 16 bbls apples owners on board.

Per steamboat Agnes from Louisville—62 pcs bagging, 64 coils rope and twine to Sprouls & Buchanan; 100 pcs bagging, 180 coils rope, 5 bales twine, Caldwell & Hickry; 118 pcs bagging A W Baker & co; 21 coils rope, 13 bales twine, Lapham & Thompson; 100 bales cotton W M Beal; 10 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 88 bbls apples M W Coffin & co; 320 do owners on board.

Per steamboat Oregonia from Louisville—16 bales jeans to Kirkman, Dunbar & co; 10 pcs bagging, 42 coils rope, Burke, Watt & co; 92 pcs bagging, 71 coils rope, A H Walker; 40 pcs bagging, 200 coils rope, Peter Wright & co; 100 bbls flour P Stanton & bro; 25 bales cotton M White & co, 40 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 62 Rosser & Asher; 21 Conner, Gridley & co; 8 Lapham & Thompson; 8 Harris, Pleasants & co; 5 Tuie & Hopkins; 71 Lockett, Pears & Dungan; 21 M D Cooper; 67 N J Dick & co; 10 A Handy; 21 D st. Mat on & Bill; 20 Vastinan & co; 34 W M Beal.

We extract from the Merchants' Transcript the following comparative statements:—

STATEMENT OF EXPORTATIONS OF COTTON

From New-Orleans during the last ten years.

Years	England	France.	Other European countries.	Coastwise.	Total.
1830	1,696,[illegible]	93,416	8,130	68,116	1,866,[illegible]
1831	3,321,[illegible]	6,913	6,411	136,848	3,491,[illegible]
1832	2,[illegible]	70,[illegible]	7,178	61,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1833	2,[illegible]	92,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	91,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1834	1,[illegible]	101,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1835	2,[illegible]	141,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	74,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1836	2,[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	20,063	92,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
1837	1,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	86,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1838	1,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	22,[illegible]	104,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1839	3,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	199,[illegible]	3,[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

Exported from New-Orleans during the last ten years.

Years	England	France.	Other European countries	Coastwise	Total
1830	1,792	451	11,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	26,[illegible]
1831	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	31,[illegible]
1832	3,148	576	8,56	15,292	27,[illegible]
1833	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,714	14,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
1834	3,[illegible]	205	6,[illegible]	10,449	21,[illegible]
1835	6,[illegible]	1,460	6,[illegible]	20,341	31,[illegible]
1836	7,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	33,[illegible]
1837	9,104	3,[illegible]	9,624	10,[illegible]	32,[illegible]
1838	9,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	38,[illegible]
1839	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	26,[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

New York	Sept. 8	London	Sept. 7
Boston	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Philadelphia	Sept. 21	Paris	Aug. 12
Washington	Sept. 21	Havre	Aug. 28
Baltimore	Sept. 21	Bordeaux	July 26
Charleston	Sept. 21	Cadiz	Aug. 7
Savannah	Sept. 7	Tampico	Aug. 7
Houston	Sept. 14	Vera Cruz	Aug. 9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Sept. 21.

$220	Corporation Bonds	1 pr.
105	shares United States Bank	104¼
30	do New-Orleans Canal Bank	3
20	do Illinois Bank	79
25	do Vicksburg Bank	53¾
60	do Kentucky Bank	79

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

23 shares United States Bank 104

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The effect of the intelligence received from England yesterday afternoon, has the morning been transferred in very considerable degree to the stock market. Exception of stocks and security too, the continued embarrassments in the English money market being regarded as likely to keep up the pressure of money, which might have otherwise taken place here, at least for the present.

Cotton has been very quiet this morning, and it is thought cotton will have to conform to the decline of the English market, which, it is said, has taken place since the last accounts.

The Great Western leaves this afternoon, and, in addition to a large amount in sterling bills, and various other remittances, taken out, no more can be ascertained, about $300,000 in specie, of which one half is said to be taken from the United States Bank. The rate of exchange on London has closed firm at 109½ @ 9 per cent premium.

PITTSBURGH MARKET, Sept. 19.—There have been but few changes in prices, and indeed the business done since our last report has been trifling, so much so, that we are scarcely equal to all we have gathered for the expenditure of time in examining the market.

Money matters remain as before, tight. The river remains unbroken, and no other than two small boats have been recently high for the smaller steamboats.

Bacon—Hams remain quoted at 7@8c, only a choice article will be taken even at 8c. The only sales reported to us were closed at 7c, the article is dull.

Beef—Is in good request, we quote it at $[illegible]

Hams—10@11c—a sale of twenty casks canvassed was made at 10½c.

Lard in keg at 11@11½c.

Flour is without material change. From wagon, sales have been made during the week at $4 25@4 50, the latter for a very choice brand. From store $4 62½. 75 have been obtained. There is little activity in the article.

Whiskey—Sales of wheat have been made as low as reported last week, but there seems to be no transactions—the bottom offered without finding a seller.

Corn—Sales of 2000 bushels at 38c during the week.

Whiskey—This article has again declined. 170 bbls Ohio sold at 27c, and a little more expensive. Smaller parcels sold at 28@29c—small lot Monongahela sold at 3c.

City rectified has been reduced to 26c.

CINCINNATI MARKET—Office-side of the week ending Friday, Sept. 20: in our market no improvement is apparent. The banks do not discount, and business seems to be carried on entirely on their own credit, or by drafts on them in their emergencies. The scarcity of money is supposed rather than increasing, and in many cases engagements are postponed on account of the inability of the par