NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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"The Bee is compositor and Public Justice editor."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1839.

THE "PROSPECT" NOT YET OVER.

The loco foco organ fumes and fumes at a terrible rate. In the extremity of its ire it appears to have abandoned entirely the faculty of common sense as well as the conventional courtesy of the profession. This constitutional tendency to vituperation meets pity not anger. If the organ of Martin Van Buren forgets both decency and delicacy in its spleen for outpourings that of the whigs neither envies its lavish fness of scurrility, nor shall imitate its example. Good humored satire and keen and polished sarcasm are allowable in political controversy; but when a journalist cannot state an argument without a copious infusion of vituperation and slang, nor reply to an article without indulging in invidious and pointed personalities, it lowers the cause which it seeks to advance, at the same time that it forfeits public respect. Perhaps we ought not to censure the loco foco organ for pursuing a course so well calculated to benefit the whigs.

So the loco focos do not exhibit any audacity in claiming a majority of the people as favorable to their principles and their cause! We are of opinion that such pretensions are the very height of audacity. We should like to know the test of a majority of the people being "favorable to the principles of the administration?" The only standard by which to form an estimate is the popular branch of congress—that body which is composed of members elected directly by the people. Now, so far, the *opponents* of the administration have a majority in this branch; and hence the assertion that a majority of the people are favorable to the principles of the administration is clearly incorrect, and may be termed the height of audacity in those who hazard it.

To which of the principles of the administration are a majority of the people favorable? To the sub-treasury? Why two-thirds of the states have solemnly repudiated the scheme. Pennsylvania, the staunch democratic, key-stone state, will have none of it and Virginia has had her faculty sorely shaken by the agitation of the question. What principle is then that the people are so strongly attached to? Is it the hostility of the administration to the credit system, its attacks through its official organ on the navy, the systematic protection it affords to dishonesty and peculation? *Principles quotha!* The administration has professions enough in all conscience, but principles, which we fancy are something more substantial, it has none. We can tell the people, however, what it has. It has the spoils which its infamous maxim considers as the legitimate property of the victors, and with which it is ever ready to reward the hungry and clamorous partizans who shout aloud in honor of democracy, and drag up voters to the hustings. It has what Mr. Calhoun expressively denominated "the cohesive power of the public plunder." Its *principles!* may be summed up in the declaration of Gen. Brown, an administration candidate for congress in Mississippi, that in the democratic company the members all obeyed the orders of the commander-in-chief, and that if Mr. Van Buren were to-morrow to abandon the sub-treasury, he would deem it his duty to vote against that measure. This is an illustration of those principles in favor of which, say the loco focos, are found a majority of the people.

We conclude by requesting the loco-foco organ for the next time it thinks fit to paraphrase our language, in lieu of of original ideas, to substitute Maine or New Hampshire for Pennsylvania. We can by no means admit that Pennsylvania will vote for the loco-focos, and must have better evidence of her intentions, before we can leave them "this faint and minor star by which they may doubtfully grope their way."

MARYLAND.

The election in this state took place on the 2nd. From the tone of the Baltimore press we infer that the contest throughout the state has been highly animated, and the result is extremely doubtful. Both parties speak with apparent confidence. The *Chronicle* of the 27th ult. considers that with ordinary exertions all the whig candidates will be chosen. The *Republican* of the same date puts forth a similar declaration in regard to the prospects of the locofocos. Maryland has generally been somewhat fluctuating in her attachment to party. Last year an administration governor was elected after a close contest, by 300 majority, yet the legislature was whig in both branches. On the present occasion the locofocos have organized with uncommon spirit. Knowing that the political character of the next congress may possibly be influenced by the result, they determined to enter upon the canvass with more than ordinary vigor. The whigs, too, have not been idle, and we may hence safely anticipate a very large vote, and a particularly close contest. We shall know something of the result by Friday next.

THE FEVER.

We have no great change to record in the sanitary condition of the city during the past week. The number of interments is very nearly the same as for the week ending on the 29th ult., viz. 95, a difference of one in favor of last week. The deaths by yellow fever are 39—a decrease of three only. From this it will be seen that the epidemic still lingers in the city rendering the return of non residents fraught with peril. The diminution of mortality has been less than might have been anticipated, considering the steady abatement manifested for several weeks previous. It seems altogether likely that the fever will not be extinguished save by the advent of really cool weather; this we cannot reasonably look for in less than two or three weeks.

However painful it is to the merchant and trader to behold the period usually marked by the renewal of business, now distinguished by the same stagnation and apathy that have characterized the past summer, the prospect of pecuniary profit and large commercial transactions must yield to the more important considerations involving human life. It is better that business should be retarded and should languish for a while longer, than that the stranger who has safely passed the summer at a distance should risk infection by a premature return. As long as the weekly average of deaths by the fever continues as high as at present, it would be perfect madness to revisit New Orleans. It would probably be a certain means of giving increased virulence to the now declining malady, and of swelling the lists of mortality. That the fever has diminished is undeniable, that it will continue to decline and will ultimately disappear upon the advent of really cold weather is rendered certain by experience. Let then the absent prolong their stay but a few weeks, and they may return without the slightest apprehension of falling victims to an epidemic that will then be extinct.

SPECIE.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been brought down the river by different steamboats, within the last few days. It is all consigned to the assistant teller of the Merchants' bank. The *Wilmington* brought $50,000 yesterday.

SPECIE.—The ship Ohio and barque *B. Mezick* from New Orleans, arrived at Philadelphia, brought about $200,000 in specie, principally for the United States Bank. The ship *Orient* and barque *Josephine*, likewise from New Orleans, brought nearly the same amount for the said institution.

THE PRESIDENT was expected in Philadelphia in the course of last week. The councils had appropriated Independence Hall for his reception, and had made provision for extending to him the customary courtesies. We trust, says the National Gazette, that these courtesies will suggest to Mr. Van Buren the propriety of sinking the shop during his stay at Philadelphia—of speaking and acting as the chief magistrate of the country, and not as the factious leader of a political cabal and the prime patron of partizan office holders.

HENRY CLAY.

The National *Intelligencer* has an able article on the presidency, and expresses its preference for Mr. Clay in the following manner.

Henry Clay, in our opinion, is eminently fitted, by his noble nature, by his dauntless courage and his generous self devotion, by long training in public life, and by many and priceless services rendered to his country, to preside over her domestic councils, and guide the conduct of her foreign relations, in the capacity of chief magistrate of the United States. Mr. Clay ought to be the candidate of the opposition for the presidency, for three reasons, and because such is the opinion of a large proportion of those of his fellow citizens whose political accords with his. This is our deliberate opinion, pronounced without fear, favor, or affection, and we may add, without prejudice of any sort, because for each of the other persons spoken of for the office, we entertain a high respect, and every sentiment of kindness and good-will. We give this utterance to this opinion of ours, now, the more freely, when we see efforts making to detract by injection from the distinguished merit of this great man, and to disparage his claims upon the gratitude of his country, by those at whose hands he has not deserved it.

The Intelligencer concludes by declaring that, despite its preference for Mr. Clay, it will acquiesce in the decision of the Harrisburg convention, whatever may be and willingly and cheerfully gives a hearty support to the candidate.

ELECTION NEWS IN GEORGIA.—The weather, says the Columbus Enquirer, continues dry, and the farmers are progressing rapidly in picking out their cotton. A few bales daily arrive in this city, but a small portion, however, changes hands, the farmers generally being disposed to stay.

Philadelphia seems to be famous for her "gallant gay Lotharios." It likewise appears conspicuous for the number of good citizens, ready and willing to avenge the insulted honor of an innocent female. A young man named *Freeman*, having, a few days since, ventured upon some gross personal liberties with a lady to whom he had pretended to pay honorable court was severely *cowskinned* by the indignant parent and this in spite of a pair of pistols which the young libertine discharged at him in the course of the scuffle. This is the second well merited castigation bestowed upon wretches who fancy women created but for victims of their licentious designs.

MOBILE

An endorsement on the Price Current of the Commercial Chronicle of the 5th inst., states that on the fourth there were seven interments from the epidemic. The disease appears to have diminished little if any.

THE CAMP

Opened last evening to a tolerably numerous audience. The performances went off to general satisfaction, and the performers though few in number, acted creditably and were received with hearty plaudits. Mr. Caldwell has made efforts to relieve our citizens from the tedium and monotony of this stagnant and sickly season. If his company is yet small, it is because he is unwilling to expose strangers to the danger of the epidemic. We hope he will be well patronized.

GERMAN THEATRE.

Our readers are not perhaps aware that there exists a company of German performers in this city, who enact pieces in their native tongue, at a temporary theatre in the third municipality. Last Saturday evening they made their debut to quite a full house. The play was *die Brandschatzung*, and the farce *die Terstenion*. We would say what these titles mean—if we knew. A German friend of ours informs us that the performances were not *quite* as fine as those he had witnessed in his "fatherland." A comic dance was executed by two of the actors, between the play and farce, of this our informant speaks in terms of high encomium.

THE CHARTRES THEATRE is to be rendered quite attractive during the coming season. Miss Sherriff, Van Jenhoff, Kean, and other performers of note, are said to be engaged.

☞ The enormous sum of £373,116, 5s. 2d. has been expended within the last eight years by the British parliament for public printing. This beats our congressional expenditures for the same purpose, all hollow.

WAR STEAM SHIP.—The New York Herald states that the United States "Sea Steamer," now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is entirely in "frame," and presents a model combining the requisites for being advantageously propelled by wind or steam. Her "construction" is to be in all respects that of combining speed, strength and durability, and no pains are spared to accomplish that object. She is to have two powerful engines, on the inclined principle, and purely American.

Her general dimensions are as follows, viz:

	FEET.	IN.
Length of keel,	205	0"
" between perpendiculars,	220	0
Breadth of extreme, including cutwater,	240	0
" outside of planking,	40	0
" outside of guards,	58	0
Depth of hold,	22	0
Draught of water, (load line,)	18	3
Height above load line,	13	9
Measurement in tons	1988	

☞ The last New York *Star* has one of major Noah's most amusing articles on "servants." He knows more about such subjects, and the faults and follies of locofocoism, that of the contagion of yellow fever here in New Orleans.

☞ A beautiful lunar rainbow was visible at New York on the evening of the 26th ultimo. It is a phenomenon but rarely seen.

☞ A maid servant residing with a family in Philadelphia died recently from partaking freely of some oysters that were supposed to be diseased. All who eat of them were rendered extremely ill. With the servant girl medical aid proved fruitless.

It is stated in the Pennsylvanian *Inquirer*, that LUCRAFT, the present editor of the London Quarterly, is about to marry Miss Angela Coutts Burdett, the rich heiress of the Dutchess of St. Albans.

Some weeks since an account was published in the different papers, of a horrid case of murder and piracy committed at Patras, by Greeks: among the victims were said to be a Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of South Carolina, and several others. The Journal of Commerce contradicts this statement on the authority of the annexed quotation from a Constantinople letter—

"Eight months' residence in this city, where centres all the commercial business of the Levant, and the constant intercourse I have with Samiots and merchants from all parts of Greece, especially Patras, not to mention the information obtained regularly by means of Greek journals, which it is thought would not omit reporting *the loss of a Jew* in Greece, much less an important an occurrence, enable me to assure you that the story has no foundation, at all in fact, and I am at a loss to guess what could have been the design of its author in putting it forth."

(From the Hollimore Chronicle.)

PLAIN FACTS.

HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICERS TO A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY.

In my last number I endeavored to show, and did show, that the assertion of the Globe, that "the Van Buren party dismissed office-holders as soon as they were discovered to be defaulters, while the whigs only hugged public defaulters the closer," was an impudent and wilful falsehood. To prove this, I instanced the cases of R. H. Sterling, Jas. T. Pollock, William Linn, and Wiley P. Harris, all of whom had been retained in office for years after it was known to the president and public generally that the charges they were public defaulters to large amounts. I now proceed to show—that other individuals were also retained in office in the same way, notwithstanding the government knew them to be in possession of large sums of the public money which could not be got out of their hands.

We have seen that Harris, receiver of public money at Columbus, Mississippi, was *re-appointed*, I so do fire while a defaulter, and after having been threatened over and over again with prosecution, because he was "one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and because "his family and connections were extremely influential, and all of them were co-operating in the arduous struggle" to sustain the administration right or wrong; and he finally *resigned* a defaulter to the government to the amount of $4[illegible],28. Both office thus vacated by this resignation, the president appointed Mr. G. D. Boyd.

G. D. Boyd went into office in November, 1836. On the 26th December, 1838, the secretary of the treasury has to call upon him to make up his monthly returns which he had neglected to do. On the 25th of May following, the secretary writes another letter to him complaining of his neglect to make proper returns of moneys in his hands. June 10th, the secretary writes again, and says he fears that the cause of his neglect to pay over the public monies in his hands the president had directed the sales of public lands to be temporarily suspended. In reply to this letter Mr. Boyd says, "The truth is—I am in default. I am, however, prepared and sufficiently secure the government against loss, &c." To this, Mr. Woodbury, secretary of the treasury, replies, "I am *happy* to hear of the *frank*, and *honorable* course proposed in your letter!" Mr. Boyd resigned, after being in office about ten or eleven months. The president appointed Mr. Victor M. Garesche to examine into his affairs, who reported that the amount in Boyd's hands was $55,065 51. Mr. Garesche adds—"I" "The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think, in consideration of his frankness, that he has suffered, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor. [Harris] and a *certain looseness in his code of morality*, which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably *follow in the footsteps of the two*. You will not, therefore, be surprised at my commend his being *retained*, in preference to an other appointment." ☞ FOR HE HAS HIS HANDS TIED AND NOW WILL NOT BE DISPOSED TO SPECULATE ANY MORE!

I might follow up this subject by showing the correspondence between the secretary of the treasury, running through several years, with the public defaulters Parish Childress, U. G. Mitchell, Littlebury Hawkins, Mr. Allen, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Jas. Dickson, and others, including John Spencer, against whose removal the secretary was cautioned by Mr. senator Hendricks, because his removal, although a defaulter, "would, to some extent, produce excitement, for he has," said Mr. Hendricks, "many warm and *influential* friends, both at Fort Wayne and Detroit, born county. Therefore," said Mr. H., "better let it be." But if what I have already presented to the people be not sufficient to convince them that the administration has encouraged public defaulters by retaining them in office, knowing them to be such, I neither would they be convinced though one rose from the dead."

I have now done. I have presented "plain facts" of the most startling character, enough to arouse the attention and excite the alarm of any people, indifferent to the preservation of *liberty* and *republican government*. If they do not make an impression upon the people, it will be because the latter have at length become so accustomed to corruption in political, depravity as to have lost all sensibility, and to have fallen into that state of apathy and indifference which prepares them for a quiet and unresisting submission to the yoke of a *single man*, though they may have shame enough yet left to prevent their rulers, should be called *democracy*, instead of its real name, *monarchy*. It matters but little, however, by what name an absolute government is *called*—it is the government of one man still; and, in the language of Mr. Van Buren, "what is the government of one man but a MONARCHY?" Have we now such a government? The so called *democratic party* rules the country, but this party is but the *instrument* of Mr. Van Buren, whose fat it does not disobey.—Mr. Van Buren, then, is the *one* man who rules the country. It is in the power of the people to take their affairs into their own hands, to look into the corruptions of the various public departments, and to ferret out the public robbers. Will they do so? Have they the spirit to do it? We shall see. MADISON.

FROM SMYRNA.

We have received by the Russell, and also by the Hamilton, our regular files of Smyrna papers to July 26th. From the Echode L'Orient of June 29, we learn that Com Porter, the minister of the United States to Constantinople, had arrived at Smyrna on board a merchant vessel. He was about to proceed to the mineral baths to pass some days. The governor had given orders to the authorities of the place to take care that he should be provided with whatever he might be in want of.

According to accounts from Athens, the king and queen of Greece had just returned from a long journey in Roumelia. The king and queen were met on their entry to the city by an immense crowd of the inhabitants, who welcomed their return. The king wore the Greek national costume, and the queen replied to the felicitations which were addressed to her, in the choice expressions of the language of Plato, which she speaks extremely well, and which she pronounces with the purity of a Hellenist born under the beautiful sky of Attica. The town was spontaneously illuminated and the public rejoicings prolonged until morning. This may be almost termed being literally overjoyed for an occurrence which must happen so frequently.

The king had summoned to him, in Athens, the old heroes Condouriotti and Zaina, and it was supposed that they were about to be admitted to the ministry. Mr Schmaltz, the minister of war, was about to return to Munich.

A magazine at Valo was struck with lightning, and blown up. A part of the walls of the citadel were blown up, and a number of the houses of the city were destroyed.

Two distinguished members of the French chamber of deputies, Count Jaubert and M. St. Marc Girardin, were at Constantinople. M. Folts, aid-de-camp of Marshal Soult, was at Smyrna.

There is more jealousy between rival wits than rival beauties, for vanity has no sex. But, in both cases, there must be pretension, or there will be no jealousy. Elizabeth might have been merciful, had Mary neither been beautiful nor a queen; and it is only when we ourselves have been admitted by some, that we begin thoroughly to envy those who are admired by all. But the basis of this passion must be the possibility of competition, for the rich are more envied by those who have nothing; and no monarch ever heard with indifference, that other monarchs were extending their dominions, except Theocrine of Corsica who had none.

Physical courage, which despises all danger, will make a man brave, in one way, and moral courage, which despises all opinion, will make a man brave in another. The former would seem most necessary for the camp, the latter for the council; but to constitute a great man both are necessary. Napoleon accused Murat of a want of the one, and he himself has not been wholly unsuspected of a want of the other.

☞ *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, 3d and 5d municipalities.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL
Oct. 7—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	12
Yellow Fever	8
Deaths	3

MAISON DE SANTE.
Oct. 7—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	3
Discharged	1
Died	0
Remaining in the house	26

Interments At the Catholic cemetery Oct. 7—1 interment—of yellow fever none. At the American cemetery 2 interments—of yellow fever 1.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By R. B. Sykes, at No. 10 Triton walk, near Tivoli circle, at 4, p. m.—valuable furniture.

By T. Mossy & Gardiel, at their auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street, at 10, a. m.—a large assortment of dry goods, &c.

By Guinault & Delassus, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12, m.—The slave William.

BY THE SHERIFF
At the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12, m.—a lot of ground below the city.

At the same time and place,—a wooden frame building, situated at Tivoli circle.

At the same time and place, the slave Mannette.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

20 bbls do rosin, 640 bbls do tar, 100 bbls pork, Havana—Per brig Power—92 bales cotton.
Charleston—Per brig Pavo—32 bbls bacon, 216½ sks corn, 6 bbls pickles, 5 bbls tobacco and cider.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Areatus—ass'd goods.
Philadelphia—Per brig Hercules—ass'd goods.
Newport—Per brig Boy—437 bbls potatoes, 25 do onions, 440 bushels do do, 20 bbls do tar, 3 tcs cotton, 100 bbls fish.
Philadelphia—Per brig Mexican—Coffee—Brun, sugars, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Princess from Paducah—70 bbls flour to Comstock, Hyde & co; 110 J Vance, 62 M McMasson; 1 do, 9 pkgs tobacco, 125 cakes do, Forwright & Bimmerly; 300 pkgs bacon to W Oakey & co; 60 do, 2 bales cotton, 8 bbls flour to Zeb Ayres & Roberts; 22 A Fisher & co; 2 J E Phillips, McKenna & Wright; 100 N J Hick & co; 100 Franklin & Henderson & co; 6 bountain & Bent; 7 J W Zachorie & co; 8 colt to Dudley, Bowers & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Hercules—J Newman; H & W Hopkins; J & W Dwyer; A H Foerstner; Long & Aldrich; E Johns & co; Hart, Talbot & co; H & J Hirsfeld; E A Bridge; Ivory & Limerick; J P Coulon; W McKean; Lockett, Fearn & Dugan; S Adam; J Marks; M White & co; Hendsen & Rogers; C Grant & co; Goodman & Levy; Keys & Roberts; J B Lecesne; Stetson & Avery; Norris & co; Cox & McPherson; Forgason & Reed; J D Bourges & co; J & E T Phillips; W Kerr; R H McGill; Clemens, Collins, Belcher & co; Buck; Wade & co; Bunis & Lessepe; Yeatman & co; Allen, Walker & co; J Mayer & Gerard; Turpin & Watt; Rogers & Hamilton; W Lloyd; Buckner, Stanton & co; Mills, Smith & co; A H Merle & co; J G Bell; A Kirkman & co; W Hibbert; S B Hale; Pirsell & Bell; J D Pickett; Sackett & co; N A Duck & co; Hough, Tate & Hopkins; Godfrey, Minor & co; W Massey; S W Nicols; S Hall; Stevens, Banks & co; T C Power; W S Brown; Pinchard & Taggart; Price, Johnson & co; R Grunsey & co; W Hyde; Arthur & Byrne; Keys & Roberts; Hier & Waterman; N H & J Bryant; Kaufman, Lake & Wakes; Wahr, J W Zachorie & co; Frerson, Hale & co; Kirkman, Abernethy & Hunt; N P Comly & co; J C Wagner & co; B Casey; Bonne & Bassett; Turner, Marshall & co; Lapat & Anselmo; Hennessy, Goodwyn, Stoddard & Dyer; M Shakey & co; Matthews & Lessing.

Per Pavo, Boy—J B Bailey. Per mystico Cedro—Pollin Lapeyre & co.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Sept. 27	London	Sept. 1
Boston	Sept. 21	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Philadelphia	Sept. 28	Paris	Aug. 31
Washington	Sept. 28	Havre	Sept. 1
Baltimore	Sept. 28	Bordeaux	Aug. 26
Charleston	Oct. 1	Mexico	Aug. 12
Savannah	Sept. 25	Tampico	Aug. 7
Houston	Sept. 14	Vera Cruz	Aug. 9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

Stocks are depressed again to-day, and with the exception of United States Bank all the more active shares have declined a further decline, that advanced ½ @ cent on yesterday's prices.

27 shares United States Bank			104
100	do	Vicksburg Bank	31 30 days
50	do	do	31
5	do	Mechanics' Bank	31
2	do	do	30
12	do	do	7 mos 8 D
18	do	Wilmington Railroad	44
10	do	do	Monday 0
100	do	do	7 do 8 D
17	do	do	44
50	do	Girard Bank	78
17	do	Planters' Bank, Mississippi	78
20	do	Moyamensing Bank	41
20	do	Schuylkill Bank	35

Second Board.

6 shares United States Bank			105
50	do	do	Tuesday
100	do	do	105
50	do	do	Monday
			104

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—MONEY AND BUSINESS MATTERS.—Our money market has undergone very little change during the week. The rates are still nominally high. Occasionally for our best paper, a small discount is made, but the rates are nominally as before. We incline to the opinion, however, that the feeling is somewhat better, and that less stringency and pressure prevail. All sorts of rumours have transpired, and have been in circulation upon New York, and the possible consequences of a transfer of the business of the Union. These have been contradicted, and it is affirmed that there is no risk of such drafts being made, that any proceeding would be from time. A large mercantile firm, with a branch in the west and from Mexico. Within a few days 200 drafts have been drawn on the city of the United States Bank, which, if accepted, will be paid. Some of the drafts have been accepted at New York, and the amount of New York notes in the city has been increased from upwards of $100,000. Nevertheless, the money has not been forthcoming, but some of the Middle banks, instead of paying specie, have paid the parties by drafts on their funds in New York. A suspension of specie payments is not necessary, but it seems to be considered on all hands, that no necessity for such an alternative exists. The Philadelphia banks, and institutions being much stronger than any other, and their reputation so much more elevated, any proceeding on their part would be the last resort. Such a suspension, should such a course be rendered necessary by the banks of any other city, would be a calamity, but on the contrary, is looked upon, so far as the community is concerned, as a measure of relief.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 28.—(From the North American.)—There has been more activity in business this week, as the unusually low price of cotton has induced speculating purchasers and those who require cotton for manufacturing to come forward from the country. The supply of all kinds of cotton is very small.

Coal.—The receipts on the Schuylkill has been large, but as the low water fall is already so heavy shipments have been made only to a limited extent. The quotations are nominally as follows:

Cotton.—About 1,000 bags Mobile have changed hands at 12c for fair to good ordinary, and 12½@12¾c for old. A small parcel Lafayette is not yet landed; the last sale made was at 12½c for prime.

Flour and Meal.—Sales in a fair extent have been made at $5 75@5 87½ for common to good common, and $6 for fair to fine for the former, and 6½@6¾ for the latter. Small lots of fancy brands have sold at $6 12½@6 25.

Grain.—Wheat is rather more fresh. Sales have been effected at $1 10@1 20, the market closes dull, with a tendency to weakness. Rye is steady, and some sales have been made at 60c. Corn is rather more inquired for, and some 2,000 bushels of yellow, and 1,000 bushels of white, and 7,000 bushels of mixed have been sold at 72c for the latter, and 73c for the former. Oats are very scarce, and some 2,000 bushels have sold at 34@35c.

Molasses.—The only arrival was 30 hhds Trinidad, which was sold without a quotation, and it is not known. Very little good molasses, and the receipts are very small. Sugar.—Sugars are coming in freely from the West Indies, and are more competing with orders from the British Provinces at very high rates.

Provisions.—Sales in a fair extent of mess pork at $ 5, and prime at $ 4 and 4½, all for cash. About 150 bbls have been sold at $18 for hams, and 17½ cents for shoulders. Lard is dull.

Rice.—The transactions have been to a fair extent this week. The remaining stock of rice is very small. Prime Carolina is quoted at $4 12½@4 25. Lower grades are dull and heavy.

Tobacco.—The sales have been to a fair extent. Ohio, Cows and calves. The supply continues to be heavy, and prices are nominally as before. Hogs—The market has been well supplied, 40 head in during the week, at $6@7 50 ⅌ ℔. Sheep are sufficient for all and there is no market for the present week.

Hay and Straw.—New Timothy at 95c@$1 ⅌ 112 lbs. Tow is dull and lower 50@75c ⅌ ℔. Straw—Rye and oat straw at the same rate as previously reported.

From the Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—In respect to the great staple article of cotton, the week just ended, we might remark that at an early period of the season, the prospects were in short time, very wonderfully a large one, but the almost unprecedented drought which has prevailed for some time past, has materially altered the state of affairs, and accounts from all parts of the country are that there will be a great falling off of the product in comparison with that at very forward.

Although we have again to report a dull market, there is every indication that the season and the health of our city will have been reported, that another fillind water [illegible] will be done.

We have taken an account of cotton and rice, including sales yesterday, and give the following as the result, viz: 2921 bales and 1777 sacks rice, of which 850 bales upland are of new crop, and 8 sacks rice.

Cotton.—A limited business continues to engage dealers in short cotton. Prices remain about the same as last week, a period of ten days, also at 7½ bales, both of the old and new crop, have changed hands, and last week's prices have been confirmed, and this will doubtless continue until the new crop comes in in greater quantity, or there is a complete change in buyers. The sales are 5 bales at 9, 30 at 10, 2 at 11, 5 at 11½, 1 at 11¾, 1 at 12, 192 at 12½, 2 at 12¾, and 10 at 13 cents ⅌ ℔. Several lots are stated have changed hands, of a comparatively small quality, and we have received small samples from 10 to 28 cents. But we have no means of ascertaining the price.

Rice.—The operations in this article continue light, and small in the last few days the sales have been about 60 price at a decline of 1 at 4 at 4½ ⅌ ℔.

Grain.—The receipts at corn since our last have been only about 900 bushels; we quote the article 70@75 as in quality, and 80 for prime. Flour—Receipts have been very small, since our last 3,000 barrels have arrived at New York, and the receipts of New York are 1,000 barrels, and the packers have taken from Lewes, [illegible]. A suspension of specie payments is not necessary, but it seems to be considered on all hands, that no necessity for such an alternative exists. The Philadelphia banks, and institutions being much stronger than any other, and their reputation so much more elevated, any proceeding on their part would be the last resort. Such a suspension, should such a course be rendered necessary by the banks of any other city, would be a calamity, but on the contrary, is looked upon, so far as the community is concerned, as a measure of relief.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 28.—(From the North American.)—There has been more activity in business this week, as the unusually low price of cotton has induced speculating purchasers and those who require cotton for manufacturing to come forward from the country. The supply of all kinds of cotton is very small.

Coal.—The receipts on the Schuylkill has been large, but as the low water fall is already so heavy shipments have been made only to a limited extent. The quotations are nominally as follows:

Cotton.—About 1,000 bags Mobile have changed hands at 12c for fair to good ordinary, and 12½@12¾c for old. A small parcel Lafayette is not yet landed; the last sale made was at 12½c for prime.

Flour and Meal.—Sales in a fair extent have been made at $5 75@5 87½ for common to good common, and $6 for fair to fine for the former, and 6½@6¾ for the latter. Small lots of fancy brands have sold at $6 12½@6 25.

Grain.—Wheat is rather more fresh. Sales have been effected at $1 10@1 20, the market closes dull, with a tendency to weakness. Rye is steady, and some sales have been made at 60c. Corn is rather more inquired for, and some 2,000 bushels of yellow, and 1,000 bushels of white, and 7,000 bushels of mixed have been sold at 72c for the latter, and 73c for the former. Oats are very scarce, and some 2,000 bushels have sold at 34@35c.

Molasses.—The only arrival was 30 hhds Trinidad, which was sold without a quotation, and it is not known. Very little good molasses, and the receipts are very small. Sugar.—Sugars are coming in freely from the West Indies, and are more competing with orders from the British Provinces at very high rates.

Provisions.—Sales in a fair extent of mess pork at $ 5, and prime at $ 4 and 4½, all for cash. About 150 bbls have been sold at $18 for hams, and 17½ cents for shoulders. Lard is dull.

Rice.—The transactions have been to a fair extent this week. The remaining stock of rice is very small. Prime Carolina is quoted at $4 12½@4 25. Lower grades are dull and heavy.

Tobacco.—The sales have been to a fair extent. Ohio, Cows and calves. The supply continues to be heavy, and prices are nominally as before. Hogs—The market has been well supplied, 40 head in during the week, at $6@7 50 ⅌ ℔. Sheep are sufficient for all and there is no market for the present week.

Hay and Straw.—New Timothy at 95c@$1 ⅌ 112 lbs. Tow is dull and lower 50@75c ⅌ ℔. Straw—Rye and oat straw at the same rate as previously reported.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Chester, Vanchs, New York — G & J Whitney
Brig Pomer, (Sp) Smith, Havana — R Grunsey & co
Brig Pavo, Barrow, Charleston — G Bedford

ARRIVED.

Tug boat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—brought up 800 sacks flour and 35 crates earthen ware, the remaining part of the cargo of ship Nonsuch. Left the S W bar 6th inst, at 8 a m—reports the Nonsuch to be aground, her boat lies alongside, but unable to get over until a change of wind—ship Brown also at anchor outside, and two ships in the offing.

Tug boat Forpaugh, Davis, from the Passes—having towed to sea ship Swanton, barque Eleanor and brigs Delight, Currer and Rebecca—returned to the city with ships Areatus and Sparmyaia Cedro. Left N E bar 6th inst, at 8 a m—reports nothing new.

Tow boat Tennessean, Paulding, from the passes—having towed to sea schr Naiad, returned to the city with barque Hercules and brig Boy. Left N E bar 6 inst, at 4 p m—reports nothing in sight in the offing—ship Henry, from Liverpool, (coming up under canvass) lonely anchor at McCall's Fleet—schr Rosalie from Tampa Bay in the river.

Ship Areatus, Chase, 27 days from Boston—to master.

Barque Hercules, Marks, 17 days from Philadelphia—to N P Comly & co.

Brig Boy, Williams, 28 days from Newport via Pensacola—to J H Boyle.

Mystico Cedro, Rosas, from Malaga, Aug 2—to Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

Steamboat Princess, Bradford, from Paducah.

MEMORANDA.

Philadelphia, Sept 27—arr, brigs Kapoleon, from St Jago de Cuba; Revenu, Porto Cabello; Charlotte, ship Monongahela, Liverpool.

Sept 28—arr, brigs Violett, from St Jago de Cuba; Cumberland, do.

The following vessels were up at Philadelphia for this port, on Saturday: ships Manchester; St Lawrence, Chase; Salem, Stowe; Constellation, Hoodstow; barque Josephine, Johnson; the brig Virginia was to have sailed on the 5th Oct, for Galveston, Texas.

Charleston, Oct 1—arr, ships Washington, Liverpool; Jupiter, (Fr) Point Peter; brigs Sampson, (Sw) Stockholm; Mary, Matanzas.

Cleared, brig Chili, Havana.

The brig Catharine, Ross, for this port, was loading at Charleston 1st Oct.

SPOKEN.

1st inst, off Hole in the Wall, Turkish man-of-war Hassan for Galveston from Baltimore—all well.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

☞ The beacon in front of the lighthouse of Charleston harbor indicating the course of the channel of the main ship bar, will be lighted on and after the 1st Nov next.

By order of the collector.

ROBT DAY,
Capt rev cutter Dexter,
Oct 1, 1839 — In charge of buoys and beacons.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Areatus—messrs M Williams, G Gillman, H G Hosmer and 3 in the steerage.

Per brig Boy—Mr Hacher.

Per steamboat Paducah—messrs J A Brand, Field and Dreyhert.

GRAND REAL ESTATE LOTTERY;
SMITH & HAMILTON, Managers.

☞ The above lottery will positively be drawn on the 31st December, 1839. o4

☞ DRAYS—Nos. 1285 and 450 are no ified to return their receipts to the undersigned, for goods hauled from the ship St Louis, otherwise the law will be put in full force against them.

o 4 N F COMLY & co, 97 Camp st.

☞ Schooner SEMINOLE, from Baltimore, will commence discharging, this day, opposite Jefferson street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

☞ 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 LEFEBVRE & BROTHER.

☞ NOTICE—FRANKLIN & HENDERSON have removed to 56 Camp street. o 17-1m

SAILS A 1 ?

Wood and Coal Merchant, in Esplanade street, Fronting the grated door of the Mint. o 23-15d

J. H. ASHBRIDGE,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
65 Common street. o 10

KIDDER & HEAD,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 94 Poydras street. o 26

RICKER & HADLEY,
Agents for Miss. Importing Company,
and general Commission Merchants, No. 86 Camp st.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—A letter containing the signatures in blank of "Harrison, Clegg & co, in liquidation," having been stolen, the public is hereby cautioned not to trade for any checks, notes or endorsements of that firm, without first ascertaining from the undersigned whether the same are in order, as no other will be paid.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the apprehension of the thief, or the delivery of the said letter with its contents to the undersigned.

o8-3t CHARLES CLEGG, 47 Royal st.

NOTICE—The firm of N. F. COMLY & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of July last. N. F. Comly is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

N. F. Comly will continue the business for his own account.

N F COMLY,
D B RISING,
JAS W HARRIS.

LOST—At the fire, in Common street, on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, a double bottomed gold lever watch, made by M. J. Tobias & Co., No. 569 Chapel street London, bearing the maker's name, and returning it to the subscriber, No. 42 Camp street, will be liberally rewarded. EDWARD BARRY.

Jewellers and watchmakers are requested to retain the watch should it be offered for sale o8-3t

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he transacts the brokers' business for the sale and purchase of real estate, such as houses, lots, slaves, &c. Also, horses, mules and carriages, cows, cats, hog, and in general, every kind of provisions.

He may be found