NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW ORLEANS

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1839.

NEW YORK—VICTORY.

Thrice has the citizen of Gotham risen to the call of patriotism—thrice have her sturdy yeomanry interposed between the encroachments of despotism and the liberties of the people. In the hour of need she has come to the rescue, and hurled back the tide of corruption, which like a torrent of molten lava was sweeping over the land. The eternal gratitude of the whigs is due to the hardy sons of the empire state, who have thrice stretched forth their toil-hardening arms, snatched from ruin the cause of reform; whose devotion to the constitution has sacrificed at the polls and scathed jealousies upon the altar of public safety, and who have visited the arrogances of power and the ambition of demagogues with a sub-ion, terrible rebuke. The whigs of the union, we say it, owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the resolution and determined zeal of the gallant state—a debt which cannot be discharged by words but must be paid by deeds! marks " DEEDS "

This signal success of the whig party in the president's native state, immediately following an election covering near of months, in which he visited almost every town, village and hamlet, stolen how thoroughly she is imbued WITH the sacred principles of our cause, and how firmly will she defend them. Every engine at the command of the executive was brought to bear upon the elections. Mr. Van Buren himself dreading the moral influence which the election of his own state would have upon the country, exerted every means within, and, almost, outside of legitimate, would suggest, to obtain New York to the use of hostile arms by personal intercourse with the citizens, by party speeches, letters, negotiation and official pa-pants; by concentrating the public money in the metropolis of the state; by endeavoring to identify himself with upon paper ugly by using the public funds to prop up money corporations; but in vain! He is met the city in market and he bought it, but the county was not for sale. And it may be remarked that the corporations of the state which he visited last summer, were most decided in rejecting him did his bowing.

Mr. Van Buren *has been condemned at* the POLLS! The people who know him best have spoken! him. His personal associates, his ancient acquaintances have passed judgment against him. The forty two electoral votes of New York are lost to him for ever; and he goes before the people for re-election to the Presidency, rebuked by, the *yeomanry* of the EMPIRE STATE as unfit for that exalted station.

Pending the recent canvass, the eyes of the whigs throughout the union were directed to New York; besides in states which were supposed to be whig to the core, they were ready to yield the contest without a struggle if she should likewise return to their idols. She has not done so. Gloriously has she vindicated her claim to the confidence of the whigs; valiantly has she battled for the good cause against fearful odds, and triumphantly has she overpowered the locust hosts of office holders and the mercenary legions of the administration.

This brilliant victory has brighten ed the hopes of the party, and placed success within their reach.—Past reverses are counterbalanced, and the elements which we were thrown by the backsliding of Indiana and Tennessee has been succeeded by a bright and glorious day.

New York has discharged her duty—faithfully, nobly discharged it, and she calls upon her sister states to do likewise. She appeals to the whigs by their love of country, by their devotion to the cause of reform, by the hopes of rescuing the government from the control of demagogues and charlatans, to aid her in the coming struggle. What whig will refuse to lend and permit the glory of the contest to be monopolized by New York alone? Who that is a whig will accept the bugaret when a battle is waging in which the existence of his country, for weal or wo, are to be decided? The whigs of the United States called upon New York, and she came forth and conquered—New York now calls upon the whigs of the United States. Will they not obey the summons and conquer likewise?

A REGISTRY LAW.

It is understood that one of the earliest acts of the whig legislature of New York, will be the adoption of an unit for a registry law. The paramount necessity of some such mode of ensuring the purity of the elective franchise, and the reception of legal votes—and of those only—has long been deeply felt and openly acknowledged. Cities are very commonly fountains of corruption, on all that regards the right of suffrage; from the mass of strangers and foreigners that throng the purlieus of a densely inhabited metropolis, it is almost impossible for the election judges and inspectors to obtain an accurate knowledge of all who are legally entitled to vote. The reckless and dishonest, taking advantage of these circumstances to introduce spurious votes, and violate the franchise. In no city has this evil been carried to so deplorable an extent as in New York. The journals of that city assure us that at every warmly contested canvass, throngs of strange faces make their appearance at the polls, and unblushingly and often successfully, attempt to deposit illegal votes. On the late occasion, this was very conspicuous. Fifteen hundred foreigners were naturalized during the three days of the election. Votes, whom nobody knew, came forward and swore their qualifications; with consummate disturbance, and not unfrequently, danger.

It is our fervent hope that the legislature of New York at the coming session, may enact this, or some similar ordinance, by which the electoral franchise may hereafter be conducted with all due fairness, and in our opinion best purity.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The report of the capture of Matamoras by the Texian troops, under the command of Colonel Rose brought to this city on Wednesday evening last, by the Texian prisoner of war *San Antonio*, took the citizens somewhat by surprise. The intelligence, however strange and unexpected, is most probably correct. It derives confirmation from a letter under date of October 30th, published in the *Louisiana Advertiser* of yesterday. This letter was written at San Antonio, and contains the following:

"I am on an express from the army, and shall return to-morrow morning, so I must be back in time for the fight at a small town called Matala, on the Rio Grande, where there are about three or four hundred Centralists, with ten pieces of artillery, which we wish to take and shall then march immediately on to Matamoras

I hold a lieutenant's commission in the Federal army, and only returned to take two Central prisoners on to the army."

From this, it seems likely that the Texian troops were acting in concert with a body of Federalists—The town of Matta, referred to in the above, was, we understand, taken without difficulty, after which the allied armies marched on to Matamoras, and captured it.

DISASTROUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn that the steamboat *Washington*, on her voyage from this port to St. Louis, burst her boilers, at daylight on the morning of the 16th instant, near the mouth of Arkansas river. By this awful accident, the boilers, engine, and upper works were carried away, as far aft as the cook house. Among the sufferers, we find the following names: Andrew Helms, pilot, blown overboard and lost; James Fisk, first engineer, killed; Reed ——, 2d do. mortally wounded; and four others, including one of the cooks, have died. The number of wounded is not precisely known, but it is reported that some twelve or fifteen have received serious injury. The accident occurred about twenty minutes after the hour had sounded, and whilst she was under way.

U. S. BANK.—We learn by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the U. S. Bank post notes made payable in New York, are now regularly redeemed by the U. S. Bank in that city.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Yesterday's mail brought the confirmation of the glorious intelligence from New York. The whig banner floats in triumph in every department of the state BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLA-TURE ARE whig—the whig majority by not less than six and perhaps eight majority on joint ballot in the house of assembly, by not less than eight, probably ten, and possibly twelve. On the senate, in the 31 districts, said two republicans—one from Cayuga & one from Oswego. yet elected). Should we lose our seventy by the Nyanza abolitionists, and both the doubtful genghers from the same cause, the whig majority on joint ballot will still be FOURTEEN.

We subjoin returns of the county votes. As we stated yesterday, the 8th district will cheer of the usual whig majority, in consequence of the want of opposition. The silly locofocos will call this a great gain, Long may they enjoy such gains as I achieve such victories.

MAJORITIES OF VOTES.

	1839. Whig.	V. B.	1836. Whig.	V. B.
Charles ...				
New York ...		1980		852
Kings, ...		50		67
Richmond, ...		56		16
Queens, ...				
Westchester, ...	72	31		59
Rockland, ...		545		647
Putnam, ...		564		433
Dutchess, ...	438		525	
Orange, ...		890		191
Ulsterdays, ...	227		257	
Greene ...				18
Albany, ...	640		500	
Rensselaer, ...	615		543	
Schenectady, ...	89		90	
Columbia, ...	185			67
Montgomery & Hfk		300		355
Cortland, ...	414		280	
Washington, ...	1700		1795	
Saratoga, ...		450		1040
Dutchess, ...	131		333	
Jefferson, ...	300		512	
Oneida, ...	10		866	
Niagara, ...	280		580	
Cayuga, ...	100		64	
Suffolk, ...		1080		1035
Otsego, ...		1230		867
Monroe, ...	1195		1134	
Wayne ...	39			28
Seneca, ...	318		430	
Schoharie, ...		309		180
Cayuga, ...		64	211	
Sullivan, ...	152			103
Chenango, ...	943		316	
Madison, ...	920		1151	
Livingston, ...	1190		1118	
Essex, ...	450		469	
Delaware, ...		940		981
Broome, ...	131		103	
Chemung, ...		130		686
Yates, ...		55	56	
Seneca, ...		140		143
Steuben, ...		908		862
Allegany, ...	350		640	
Erie, ...	2500		2625	
Cayuga, ...		126		261
Chautauque, ...	1300		1900	
Clinton, ...		60		127
Lewis, ...	160		201	
Oswego, ...		50		48
Saratoga, ...	164		304	
Warren, ...	400		389	
Washington, ...		200		277
Franklin, ...	230		381	
Herkimer, ...		1600		1119
	14,854	11,440	17,989	9,765
	11,440		9,765	
	3,414		8,224	

The above includes all the counties in the state, except Genesee, Madison and St. Lawrence. The first will probably give a whig majority of 2500 and the two last a Van Buren majority of 800. The whig majority in the state, we calculate, is over 500.

The above returns do not pretend to perfect accuracy, but it is believed the general result will be about as here stated.

EXCITEMENT.—In the second paragraph, second sentence, of an editorial on the sub-treasury, in yesterday's Bee, through neglect to correct the proof, an error occurred, which makes the sentence nonsensical. It should read thus: "The leaders of the locofocos, with marvelous identity of opinion, denounced the sub-treasury as being anti-*americanism*, as *hostile to the genius and spirit of free government*. They looked upon it as a revolutionary project, more dreadful in tendency and hideous in feature than the monster CREDIT."

☞ A rumor prevailed in Philadelphia that the banks to that city intended to resume specie payments on or before the 1st January next.

☞ The state election in Massachusetts took place on the 11th. The whig candidates have probably succeeded by a diminished majority, in consequence of the affiliation of the locofocos with the opponents of the license law.

COL. RICHARD M JOHNSON, vice-president of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the clerk of the steamboat *Columbia* for a copy of the *Natchez Courier* of the 19th. That paper says: "No further news from the elections, but Mr. North, Brown, Thompson *et al. semper omne*, must be half way to Washington city by this time, we suppose. That is, if they started on the day which their friends set apart for their leaving."

FACILITY OF TRAVELLING.—The *U. S. Gazette* states the following fact as illustrative of the increased facility of communication between Europe and this country, by the introduction into use of steamvessels as packet ships. Capt. T. Hays left Philadelphia just six weeks ago, and returned in the *Great Western*, having, in the intervening time, visited London, and spent fifteen days with his friends in that city.

From the National Intelligencer.

[From our SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New-York, November 11th, 1839.

The election returns are yet, and probably will be for some days to come, in a very imperfect state. It is useless, therefore, to attempt any further precision as to results, than was contained in my former letters. I continue to think it certain that we shall have, in the senate 19 to 13; and in the house 69 to 59; making, on joint ballot, a majority of *sixteen*. It is *possible*, however, that our majority may not exceed *fourteen*; while it is equally *possible* that it may amount to *eighteen*.

I repeat, that in the present emergencies, the banks are partakers in the suffering like individuals. The causes of the revulsion did not originate with them. If the country will do its duty in the day of elections by making extravagant purchases, how can the banks help it? If states will make heavy loans requiring annual payments of interests abroad, the consequences should not be visited upon institutions that had no hand in the matter.

The suspension of specie payments was not a thing of choice to them, but of necessity; not the necessity of insolvency either—but of the times. If a merchant of known ability and means is pressed for ready money, which, by reason of the scarcity of specie, he cannot obtain at the moment—if such a person, with property ample and much beyond his debts, should ask an extension of time, what would be said of his creditors if they should deny it? How unreasonable and unjust would be their conduct! and what person would not accommodate a man of this description if they should force his property to sale, at a sacrifice of three fourths of its value—and receiving at least less than half their claims, should leave him destitute, when, by waiting awhile he would have been able to meet his engagements to the full, paying dollar for dollar to his creditors, and to preserve his own credit to benefit? No one doubts the ability of the banks to meet all their engagements. Nor can their willingness be questioned; for by doing so, their own interests would be promoted—interests which are linked with those of society, whose patron they are, and whose servants they are. But they cannot guard against reverses, which arise from the failure of crops, foreign and domestic, affecting the very foundations of business, and producing evils which it is not in the province of the discount table to cause or cure.

From the National Intelligencer.

Among the passengers arrived at New-York in the *Great Western* is the Baron de Roenne, Minister from Prussia to the United States, who has been on a visit to Europe, and whose return his numerous friends in this country will be happy to hear of. We notice it thus specially, because his return is also (travestied in the New-York list of passengers (copied into our last), that it would be difficult for any one to recognise it for his.

By the following paragraph, taken from one of the late London papers, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the government of Prussia has consented to act as mediator in the matters yet in controversy between the United States and the republic of Mexico:

"Mr. Wheaton, the American minister at Berlin, has brought to a successful termination the negotiations which have been so long pending respecting the mediation between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. The king of Prussia at first hesitated to accept the mediation tendered to him by the two transatlantic republics, on account of the extreme complexity and delicacy of the question in dispute, (especially as growing out of the civil war in Texas); but, some of these disputes having been amicably adjusted between the parties, his majesty has at last consented to name M. Von Roenne, the Prussian Minister in the United States, to decide as arbiter in cases of any difference of opinion which might arise between the members of the mixed commission which is to be named for examining claims of the two governments or their citizens upon each other."

Of the governments of South America, as now organized, the following is a list of presidents.—*Globe.*

Mexico,	General Bustamente.
Guatemala,	This republic is broken up into as many independent states as there were formerly provinces. The confederation is dissolved.
New Granada,	Dr. Marquez.
Venezuela,	General Paez.
Ecuador,	General Flores.
Brazils,	Don Pedro II., Emperor. During his minority the Empire is administered by a Regent.
Buenos Ayres,	General Rosas.
Uruguay,	General Rivera.
Cuba,	General Prieto.
Bolivia,	General Velasco.
Peru,	General Gamarra.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable journal that Colonel CHAS CUVELLIER, yielding to the publicly expressed wishes of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to become a candidate for mayor at the ensuing election.

VOX POPULI.

☞ 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

MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities Mr. WILLIAM TRIBBLE 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.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable paper that Lewis U. Gaines, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, on April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 3d and 5th municipalities

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. B. Bloche at the corner of Bayou and Dauphine streets, at half past 4 p. m.—the stock of a grocery store.

By the same, at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 m.—the slave Octave.

By the same, on the Levee, opposite Hospital street, at half past 4 p. m.—100 casks claret and 10 half pipes brandy.

By P. A. Bedford, at auction store No. 58 Common st, at 4 p. m.—the furniture, &c., saved from steamboat Arrow.

By P. A. Guillot, in Esplanade near Planche street, at 10 a. m.—45 large Mexican mules.

☞ It has come to my knowledge that one of the directors of the Louisiana State Bank, caused to be drawn out of that institution a note signed by me, alleging that my signature had been protested for $10. In this case there is as false as the individual who made it. I request him to his face wherever he comes forward to hear it repeated.

L. LARIBEAU.

☞ NOTICE.—The ship ST. LOUIS, Capt. C King, from Boston, is discharging opposite St. Joseph street, 2d municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

n24 STETSON & AVERY, 68 Gravier st.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship LOUISA, Capt. William Osborn, from New York, is now discharging cargo opposite the vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

22 STETSON & AVERY, 68 Gravier st.

☞ The packet ship LOUISVILLE, Capt. Allen, from New York, is discharging two tiers below the Bourbon street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

n22 W R FOSDICK & Co, 30 Camp st.

☞ The French barque EARNEST, is now discharging her cargo, from Marseilles, opposite the Cotton. The consignees are requested to attend to the reception of their merchandize on the Levee.

n21

☞ The French ship ANDELLE, Germain, master, from Havre, is now discharging at the second tier below the rail road. The consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

n20 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 95 Bienville st.

☞ Mr. Ramara Tie, consignee of one crate of merchandize per ship CONSTELLATION, from Philadelphia, will please call at the office of the undersigned to receive the same. GEO BEDFORD,

n20 23 Bienville st.

☞ Ship MOSLEM, captain McLaren, from New York, is discharging opposite the Cypress cotton press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipts of their goods on the Levee.

n20 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

☞ NOTICE.—Neither the consignees nor the ship will hold themselves responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Austrian brig ORRIZONTE. n20 2 F S MAHORNER, Master

☞ Neither the captain or consignees of the French ship ANDELLE, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. n20

☞ Consignees per ship AUGUSTA, Capt. Green, from Liverpool, now ready to discharge opposite the Brusline street—are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods.

n20 J ROBERTS & Co, 67 Gravier st.

☞ The American ship DENMARK, Frost, master, is discharging opposite post No 16, 2d municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

n18 6t S HEATH & Co,

☞ PAUL PRY LOTTERY OFFICE, *Caldwell's Arcade—Rear of the Theatre.* If you wish to make your fortune in REAL ESTATE or GOLD, just drop in and purchase a

n20

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Cotton—Prices are unchanged—sales of the week are 500 bales of Columbiana—1925 bales cotton, mixed and ordinary, at 10 cents—and 1000 bales upland, at 10½ cents.

Sugar—Prices are firm—sales have been small, 600 hhds, including, to-day, 60 do. at 4½ cents.

Molasses—Sales of 200 hhds Cuba at 23 cents.

Flour—Sales of 1000 bbls Ohio at $5 50 cash.

Corn—Sales of 1000 bags white at 50 cents.

Oats—Sales of 1000 bags at 37½ cents.

Whiskey—Sales of 100 bbls at 23 cents.

Bacon—Sales of 100 hhds at 6½ cents.

Lard—Sales of 100 kegs at 8 cents.

Freights—Per ship Columbiana—1925 bales cotton, mixed and ordinary, at 10 cents; per ship Augusta—1000 bales upland cotton, at 10½ cents; per ship Moslem—1000 bales upland cotton, at 10½ cents.

Exchange—Per ship Columbiana—1925 bales cotton, 2000 sacks corn, 100 bbls whiskey, 100 do flour, 100 do lard, 100 do bacon, 100 do beef, 100 do pork, 100 do oats, 100 do sugar, 100 do molasses, 100 do tobacco, 100 do hams, 100 do shoulders