NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC 16, 1839.

☞ The Express Mail of Saturday brought nothing of importance: we expected to receive the president's message by that of yesterday, but the mail unfortunately failed beyond Charleston. It is probable we shall to-day receive this important document, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers in an extra form.

CONDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS Dec. 3d, 1839.

	Circulation	Specie
Canal Bank	187,750	72,205
Carrollton Bank	247,998	263,903
Citizens' Bank	61,995	491,261
City Bank	419,915	262,360
Commercial Bank	422,905	418,347
Consolidated Bank	1,021,635	139,797
Exchange Bank	451,990	86,985
Gas Bank	540,635	190,620
Improvement Bank	810,830	130,136
Louisiana Bank	119,718	240,305
Louisiana State Bank	91,955	148,611
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	562,540	307,063
Merchants' Bank	166,521	362,120
Orleans Bank	334,231	211,201
Union Bank	967,110	746,140
Atchafalaya Bank	187,905	67,720
	$8,891,553	$5,762,877
Deduct notes held by different Banks	1,723,914	
Actual circulation	66,567,399	

We are not aware whether it is the intention of the banks, after the resumption of cash payments the second Monday in January, to submit to the public a new, a monthly expose of their condition. For our part, we believe a continuance of the system indispensable, for it is by these statements alone that we are enabled in some measure to arrive at definite conclusions respecting their solvency.

From the period when these institutions determined upon a return to specie payments, they have, so to speak, suspended almost entirely all new operations in order that they might hold themselves amply prepared for the important day, which they voluntarily fixed upon. It is easily understood, that while preparing for cash payments, the banks could not extend their discounts materially, without incurring the risk of not fully accomplishing this momentous duty. This prudent conduct on their part, while it has in some measure crippled commerce, inspires the community with the reasonable hope that the banks may become more generally useful in future.

As we stated in our journal of the 13th ult. the situation of the banks in general is most favorable, but there are some among them, which having employed their resources in embellishing the city with useful and beautiful structures, now find themselves in a very different situation from others. These issues are certainly to our credit, but it must be remembered that edifices like the St. Louis Exchange and St. Charles Hotel cannot be erected without enormous expenditures. Take for instance the circulation of the Improvement Bank, which amounts to $810,830, deduct $119,136 the amount of its specie, the capital invested in the purchase of land, and in the construction of the Exchange, and it will be readily perceived that the circulation has not been employed by favors granted to a privileged few, but that it has been employed in embellishments, by which those monuments which confer honor equally upon him who first conceived the design and upon the bank which pursued it with so much caudidtion.

In order to arrive at a complete union and harmony in the return to specie payments, it is essential that these institutions should come to a mutual understanding—that each bank should contribute its aid in the accomplishment of the long desired object—that the strong should help the feeble, for the period is now at hand when the petty jealousies which have existed between the corporations, their presidents, cashiers and directors, should disappear, and the sole subject of direct and uniform co-operation should be next in mind.

By referring to our statement published the 5th of last month, we perceive that a considerable diminution in the circulation of these institutions has taken place

Circulation the 5th November	$4,792,239
Circulation the 3d December	4,567,399
Diminution to the 3d December	$225,840

If on the one hand the banks have directed their operations so as to effect the diminution above stated they have on the other, been solicitous in augmenting the amount of their specie. By comparing the month of November with that of December, the difference will be easily remarked.

Specie on the 3d December	$5,762,877
Specie on the 5th November	5,626,000
	$136,877

If we were to cast a retrospective glance to the past and refer to the deplorable condition in which the banks were then placed, it would hardly be believed that the very institutions which now offer such satisfactory statements, are the same which some months since, had a circulation of double the amount and comparatively speaking, scarcely a dollar in their vaults. How has this change been effected? Doubtless by arresting that monstrous system of monopoly, which was confined to a limited circle of privileged favorites, whose cry was ever give us more and who or, now constrained to reimburse by force the enormous sums they had obtained. It is thus that the banks have labored: it is thus that they have profited by an impressive lesson, which has not only been of eminent utility to them for some months past, but which will beyond a doubt, prove still more signally serviceable for the future. The banks will learn that their charters were not granted by the legislature for the sole object of enriching their bounty on a favored few, but that their BENEFITS SHOULD BE EQUALLY DISPERSED ALL.

That the conclusion of these institutions is altogether favorable we will now endeavor to demonstrate.

The nominal capital of the sixteen banks of New Orleans is $54,451,000, divided in the following manner, to wit:

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.	$4,000,000
Carrollton Railroad and Banking Co.	3,000,000
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	2,000,000
City Bank of New Orleans	2,000,000
Commercial Bank of New Orleans	3,000,000
Consolidated Association	1,051,000
Exchange and Banking Co.	2,000,000
Gas Light and Banking Co.	2,000,000
Improvement and Banking Co.	2,000,000
Bank of Louisiana	1,000,000
Louisiana State Bank	2,000,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,000,000
Merchants Bank	1,000,000
Bank of Orleans	500,000
Union Bank of Louisiana	7,000,000
Atchafalaya Bank	2,000,000
Total	$54,451,000

Of this nominal capital of $54,451,000 has been paid $19,920,375

They have in specie, $3,987,695
in loans on pledge of bank stock, 1,112,181
On stock of property banks as required by their charters, 8,100,000
On real estate, and bills and notes including capital of branches, 13,516,772
Balances due from foreign banks, 731,776
Domestic bills and bank notes of other states held by the banks, 1,930,940
Balances due by the banks to other states in falling checks and post notes, 646,721
Assets other than specie, 2,345,955
Balance due, 71,262
Capital paid and undivided profits, 6,251,667
$61,637,

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The amount of their income $570,073,167

The following is the amount of their debts.

Balance due to foreign banks	$295,969
Balances due to banks of other states including checks and post notes	50,049,234
Notes to pay, bonds and dividends unpaid	2,849,983
Balances due by them	140,964
Individual deposits	7,253,680
Deposits of public officers	303,551
Circulation	4,567,399
Post notes payable in 11, 42 and 43, bearing interest at 5 per cent	1,706,700
Total	$21,907,172
Value &c. held by the banks	$79,073,167
Debts due by them	21,907,172
Capital paid in	$54,165,995
Undivided profits	6,999,996
Balance in their favor	13,225,619

After this good satisfactory expose of their condition, we may well ask with surprise, if the narrow selfishness of Mr Biddle, was in reality founded upon imperious necessity, or whether the request did not conceal a political ruse.

It seems that we who have never questioned the ability of these institutions to return to a sound currency without the aid of Nicholas Biddle, have not been mistaken, and the test proof of the correctness of our view, is that the banks of New Orleans, without the assistance of the mammoth cotton merchant, will resume specie payments on the second Monday of next month. The principal dread of the banks, that their specie would disappear, and would go to replenish the vaults of the western institutions might be thought to have some foundation, if the majority of these banks had not subsequently resumed specie payments already, or fixed an early a day for resumption as those of New-Orleans.

By the following resolutions of the Natchez banks it will be seen that they have determined to resume before earlier than those in our city. They can hence have no want of our specie for the maintenance of their operations —

"At a meeting of delegates from the Planters' Bank of Mississippi the agricultural Bank of Mississippi, and the Commercial Bank of Natchez, convened at the banking house of the Planters' Bank in Natchez, it was considered highly important to the public interest, that the greatest publicity should be given to their determination to resume specie payments on the first Monday in January next. It was therefore deemed expedient to ask the return of the president of the Mississippi Railroad Company, or to delay their proceedings on account of his absence, and the following resolutions were adopted —

1st Resolved, That the banks represented at this meeting, will resume specie payments on the first Monday in January next, by redeeming with gold, or its equivalent, of their notes as well post-notes, payable on demand as those payable on a day fixed, when presented for payment.

2nd Resolved, That forbearance now due to banks of individuals, arising from collection deposits and drafts, or deposites made since the suspension of specie payments will be paid in the currency in which they were received.

3rd Resolved, That for the accommodation of the public, deposites will be received and paid out in the currency in which they are made.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the presidents of the respective banks, and published in the newspapers of this city.

JAMES C WILKINS,
President of the Planters' Bank.
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
Pres' pro tem. of the Agricultural Bank.
L. R. MARSHALL,
President of the Commercial Bank, Natchez.
Natchez, Dec 6, 1839."

Confiding in the wisdom and discretion of those charged with the administration of our monetary institutions, and relying upon the important and salutary experience derived from the past, we may, in conclusion be permitted to hope that the new year will constitute a new era of commercial prosperity for New-Orleans and Louisiana.

T. W. COLLINS has resigned his situation of deputy clerk of the U. S. Court.

U. A. FOUSSAT, another deputy of D. N. Hennen, Esq. assumed the custody of the archives of the court, and, refusing to surrender the record of a case, has been committed for contempt of court until he shall give up said record to the clerk appointed by Judge Lawrence. Mr. John Winthrop.

THE RACES.

The race on Saturday between Wagner and Sarah Barnes was expected will much interest, but it turned out to be such an unequal contest, as to cause a sincere disappointment to high sporting amateurs, which it had occasioned. The excitement for some days before the race was at its acme and perhaps no similar affair in this country ever excited so far the general and extraordinary betting as this, excepting only the memorable contest between Eclipse and Sir Harry. Sarah Barnes, however is no match for Wagner, under any circumstances, and in this instance he showed that his training had been as much superior to that of his rival, as he is in form figure and mettle. When Wagner was brought out, he appeared as gentle and docile as a sheep—while the grooms flourished their whips at his heels, he stood motionless, merely turning his head to see who it was, and seeming to recognize the negroes as his acquaintance. Unlike other horses, he made no attempts to start before the word and whenever his rider wished to stop him, he did it without an effort. This docility shows high blood and skillful training.

It was plain at first sight that the mare was no match for him. She was not, to say the least in tip-top condition, and neither her shape nor her frame indicate an animal that is capable of running a four mile heat in a first rate manner.

Great expectations were formed that the mare would win the first heat. They started, and she accidentally got the lead—Wagner keeping a pretty uniform distance in the rear throughout the first three rounds—except now and those, when she seemed to hang a little when he would make a sudden bush towards her, merely as it seemed to keep her at the top of her speed. Nothing plainly, that he could have passed her at any moment. This became still more manifest at the beginning of the fourth mile when he darted forward like an arrow, and, in the space of thirty yards, was three lengths ahead, leaving her as if she were at anchor, kept his vantage ground and gained the heat without difficulty.

When they started on the second heat, Wagner was as fresh and strong as he had been at the beginning of the first—he took the lead, kept it with ease through the whole four miles, and it was supposed by many good judges, could have distanced his antagonist, if so disposed.

ARRIVAL OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WOODBURY.

The Woodbury, which was ordered to this station for the purpose of transporting government despatches and private letters, arrived at the Balize on Friday last from Vera Cruz, which she left a few days after the action which took place near that town. The details of this affair given by the officers, are entirely similar to those we have already communicated to our readers. We have received by the Woodbury a file of Vera Cruz papers, to which we are indebted to the polite attention of the American Consul, their dates do not go until the 20th November, and consequently they give no account of the attack of the French Squadron upon the fort. We learn by these papers that General Santa Ana had offered his services to the government, but it was uncertain whether they had been accepted. The paper containing the official intelligence of the capture of the Fort of Tampico by the government troops is unfortunately not included in our file. Nearly every thing in relation to the affairs of this town in which our commerce is so directly and deeply interested, has already been published. We, however, subjoin a few details which are worth the trouble of transcribing.

During the night of the 10th November, Urrea entered the town of Tampico on foot and disguised and assaults in attempting received and acknowledged commander of the place. General Canalizo, after forcing from possession of the exposed and undefended palace, and having invested the town still more closely, sign'd to Montenegro that he had no alternative but to surrender at discretion. The latter replied that he had abandoned the command to Urrea, who at the same time despatched a confidential letter demanding an interview with Canalizo. The proposition was accepted and a spot was designated for the conference inter a line between the posts occupied by the two armies. Urrea, however declined that being unwell he was unable to attend the proposed meeting at the place indicated but that he would be happy to receive Canalizo at Tampico. This sense of dignity of the latter proposing him from consenting to this proposal he insisted upon the interview taking place at the spot originally specified with commissioners to be appointed on both sides. This was in fine agreed to. Urrea departed (where is now) Mora, but the terms of the capitulation have been considered inadmissible the envoys departed without arriving at any definite understanding. In consequence of this, General Canalizo adopted measures for pressing the siege with greater vigor, and leading the plane. He informed the officers of consuls at Tampico that he would permit packets and vessels of war, as well as merchant vessels and their consuls to pass the bar but that under no pretext will a diver would be suffer any passenger to enter the city, although he would grant protection to those who were desirous of leaving Tampico, with a view to quit the country, or to repair to the interior and that letters prepared for the bar. He added that should an attack be made during the day, the display of the national standard from the dwellings of the various consuls would secure their persons and compatriots from any insult, and that if it occurred during the night a lantern placed before each house would be a sufficient guarantee. He likewise assured foreigners of every description, that they would be in no way molested, as long as they refrained from taking up arms against the government

HURRICANE OFF VERA CRUZ

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Breedlove, the collector of the customs, for the following interesting communication.

Collector's Office,
New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1839.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir. You are at liberty to give publicity to the enclosed, received this day by the cutter Woodbury, from Vera Cruz. Your obt. servt.

JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, Col.

COPY.

Consulate of the U. S. of America,
Mazatlan 4th Nov. 1839.

Sir. I have to inform you that one of the most violent hurricanes took place on the 1st instant within a possible distance of the shore, which destroyed the whole of the shipping was lost, and driven on shore.

The following American vessels were wrecked and driven on shore, viz.

Brig Griffin, Boston, totally wrecked, with loss of deck, brig Mary, New York, totally wrecked, with loss of a small mate had stocked, brig Splendid, of New York driven on shore, and loss is unconsidered, and will be sold for account of whom it may concern. Brig Indian, of New York, driven on shore and crew got off safe, will probably be repaired sufficiently here to enable her to proceed to a port for further repairs.

I have forty five disabled American seamen on my hands, one half of the number badly wounded, without clothing or any of the comforts of life. I have at tedly been obliged to furnish clothing from my own wardrobe, not being able to find any ready made in this place.

The want of time prevents me from giving the details of this unfortunate occurrence to the department of state by this post, having been employed both day and night saving the wrecks &c. &c.

I have the honour to be,
Your obt. servt.
JOHN PARROTT.
Wm D. Lewis, Esq.
U. S. consul, Mexico.

ADMIRAL BAUDIN.

This veteran officer is as courteous as he is valiant. The American cutter Woodbury, captain Rudolph, lay within pistol shot of the Nereide, the admiral's flag ship, when the attack commenced on the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, and consequently her officers had a fine view of the action. Captain R. speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and seaman-like management of the French squadron. The admiral treated the officers of the Woodbury, with the greatest politeness, and on their arriving at any definite understanding. In consequence of this, General Canalizo adopted measures for pressing the siege with greater vigor, and leading the plane. He informed the different consuls at Tampico that he would permit packets and vessels of war, as well as merchant vessels and their consuls to pass the bar but that under no pretext will a diver would be suffer any passenger to enter the city, although he would grant protection to those who were desirous of leaving Tampico, with a view to quit the country, or to repair to the interior and that letters prepared for the bar. He added that should an attack be made during the day, the display of the national standard from the dwellings of the various consuls would secure their persons and compatriots from any insult, and that if it occurred during the night a lantern placed before each house would be a sufficient guarantee. He likewise assured foreigners of every description, that they would in no way molested, as long as they refrained from taking up arms against the government

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Mississippi, 1623 bales cotton.
Per ship Dalmatia, 1461 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per ship Niagara, 1726 bales cotton to shipper.
Baltimore—Per brig Sarah, 500 hhds sugar to baker Gelston.
Philadelphia—Per brig Ann, 1000 sheep skins to Gelston.
Charleston—Per schr Gen Wayne, 164 hhds sugar 250 hhds molasses.
New Bedford—Per schr Hope, 10 do molasses.
Portland—Per brig Ann, 1 hhd do sugar.
Portsmouth—Per brig Ann Jane, 27 hhds sugar 10 do molasses.
Boston—Per schr Lucy, 1 hhd sugar 23 hhds molasses.
Newburyport—Per schr Sally, 1 hhd do sugar.
Bangor—Per schr Ann, 1 hhd do sugar.
Belfast—Per schr Ann, 1 hhd do sugar.
Bath—Per schr Franklin, 500 bgs cotton 22 bbls flour 20 hhds molasses 30 bgs barley 1 pipe cognac 1 hhd do sugar 30 bgs barley 1 pipe cognac 1 pipe wine.
Mangorella—Per schr Sarah, 1 hogshead prunes.
Cincinnati—Per brig Barcelona, 18 bbls sugar 71 bbls molasses.
Mobile—Per steamboat Jefferson, 86 bales flour 27 cases rum 77 bbls pork 30 kegs lard 30 bbls molasses 40 boxes raisins 7 cases pickles.
St Louis—Per steamboat Nelson, 14 tcs 6 cases hardware 20 bundles iron 4 do pans 11 do spades.

IMPORTS, T

Marseilles—Per ship Jupiter, Edward Wise, from Marseilles &c.
Boston—Per ship Cleopatra, Ayer, quite.
Portland—Per schr Hope, 1 hhd 1 qr 1 hhd 22 hhds alegada and brandy 182 empty hhds 110 empty bbls 20 do sugar 30 bales India sheeting.
Norfolk—Per ship Mediterranean, 1484 bags and 38 segments of cotton.
Bristol, R I—Per barque Essex, 1000 hgsds cotton 40 tons logwood 20 bags salt 20 bbls vegetables.
Philadelphia—Per brig Gazelle, Ann and Jane.
New York—Per brig Pong, Cape stone and sant mats.
Portsmouth—Per schr Ann, 1 hogshead rum and sugar.
Portland, Me—Per ship Burmah, 170 tons 30 tons 60 do bolts iron.
St Jago de Cuba—Per schr Hiram, 300 hhds sugar 70 tierces do 20 bags coffee and segments.
Philadelphia—Per brig Almeda, 40 hhds molasses 100 cases cigars &c.
Nantucket—Per schr Louisa, 170 bbls oil, 900 barrels pipe staves 1 barrel candles 3 dozen cheese.
Boston—Per schr Junius, 1000 spars, 25 bbls oil bales sarsaparilla.
Grand Island—Per brig Angelo, 300 bushels salt.
Salem—Per brig Morris Knowles, 1 bbl sugar 1 do coffee 25 bbls molasses 1 do spirits turpentine 1 do rum.
Boston—Per brig Columbia, 1 hhd sugar 1 do 1 bbl 1 do 1 bbl 1 do 1 bbl