NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIT, BULLEN & MAGNE,
At No. 56 Chartres street.

POLITICAL OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JURISDICTION.

NEW-ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1839.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THEATRICALS.

The two American theatres—the St Charles and the Camp street—are closed, after a long, arduous and unprofitable season. During the winter, the audiences have been unusually small, and the management proportionably unsuccessful. A series of stars, who following each another in rapid succession, shedding a dubious if not false light around them all the signs of change the town may have had to bestow upon such transcendents. Of the recent productions, there is in fact but one part—and the others being mere feeders of the star. In such pieces no player having a proper respect for himself will appear in the minor characters. The principal parts, written to exemplify a moral, or illustrate any portion of history, but altogether composed to exhibit the powers of a particular individual, be they intellectual, moral, or intellectual, or what not, there is no usage left for a different player to occupy. To such an extent has this practice been carried, that if a stranger of the boarding nights at the drama, to travel about with a manuscript play stuck in their pockets, and which is not allowed to be printed for fear it should be good for nothing, it might be discovered before they make their farewell bow of it. The deleterious effects, therefore, of this system upon the actor, are not confined to the stage, but extend themselves to authors—and even to the audience, who become more fascinated with claptrap, and less and less pleased with the probabilities of the dramatic spirits of the drama.

[From our Special Correspondence.]
New-York, April 26th, 1839.

There are no foreign arrivals bringing later European dates, than those brought by the ship Great Western which are from London of the 23d April. She left at this morning, for Bristol, with [illegible] Sunday.

The past week has been one of more than ordinary activity in every kind of business. The city is filling with merchants from the interior of the state, and the commercial aspect is cheering. The most unwavering confidence, as to the pacific prospect across foreign relations, pervades every class of the community, while its foreign influence is sensibly felt among commercial and those who are considered cautious and sagacious operators.

Cotton continues still at prices heretofore quoted, and shipments to a moderate extent are making daily. The holders are bold; anticipating by the next mail rather an improvement than a falling off in the foreign markets. Tobacco and flour, no movement to speak of. Shipments very limited. The Erie canal is again commenced this day. Through that channel a most favorable quantity of bread stuffs may be anticipated in the next week, and this must have some influence upon the price of the article.

Stocks, generally, at the brokers' boards, and in Wall street, continue stiff at former quotations. The pressure for money is diminishing, and there are those who think it must cease in ten or fifteen days, and that by the middle of May, it will be abundant to any good paper. For the last week there have been no sales of New Orleans Canal and Banking company. To-day two or three small parcels were sold at 50. Commercial Bank, (N. O.) no sales—offered for 10 at 99. Mechanics' Bank, Vicksburg, sales to day as 61, 62½—offered for 10 at 62½. Union Bank, London 81, at this price, the bank of the United States sold to-day, for the Great Western.

On Friday night, the 19th, the long talked of grand torch procession in honor of their recent triumph over the Whigs at the late election. An entire top monopolize the result, that the habitations of the party should be illuminated. The illumination characterized, quite perfectly, the dominant party. Every hole, filthy groggery, or rum hole, in the suburbs of the city, displayed the end of a candle stuck in a black bottle, but I doubt whether a single respectable householder threw out the sign of brotherly affection. The procession was composed of a motley crew, that the citizens were ashamed to exhibit in the face of day. The fiend, the corruption and the perjury during the election, is without a parallel in time or any other country, on a similar occasion.

THE EXAMINER.

GREAT FIRE AT ALBANY.

On the 20th inst. a fire broke out in Albany, in a large stable between Lydius and Hamilton streets, aided by a high wind and dry combustible materials of the buildings, the flames extended with astonishing rapidity, involving in one short hour the whole sides of a block comprised between South, Pearl and Rose, and Lydius and Hamilton streets. It was also arrested without great difficulty. Fifty-[illegible] dwelling houses, &c were destroyed. The wind blew quite so much fury as to carry the fiery ... of the two or three squares distance, by which a house in Herkimer street and the new methodist church lately erected in that street, were consumed. The insurance on the buildings and property destroyed, is estimated at about $30 000 to $35,000; and the total amount of property destroyed is calculated at $100,000. About 60 to 70 families have been deprived of shelter. The governor's house was filled with women and children, rendered homeless by the conflagration.

Boarder Tactics.—The disturbances on the Canada frontier have not been quelled. The steamboat United States, steps the Rochester Sun, was fired at from the Canada shore, when opposite Brockville.—Ogdensburg has been laid in ashes, as we learn from the N. Y. Herald, and the burnings of barns, &c. on the Vermont frontier, have only been repressed by the presence of the authorities on both sides.

FROM MEXICO

The government courier Wommack arrived yesterday from Tampico and Vera Cruz. The former place she left on the 20th of April and the latter on the 16th. The Montezuma brings $60,000 in specie to various commercial houses in this city. "At Tampico all was quiet, though the movements of the centralists were watched with considerable attention. Montemayor, it appeared, was to leave on the 19th with a force of no great numbers, attack and take possession of Tampico. Neither party claims much strength, and from the hasty movements of the centralists it is quite probable that they will want re-inforcements before venturing with their whole force upon the enterprise.

About 8 o'clock, on Friday night last the 26th inst. a dreadful conflagration took place, which was brought to my house, and, lest by some person unknown. I the next morning, I called the alarm, and asked him what property had been saved—he told me that he belonged to Mr. Laundry, up the coast; I then asked him who [illegible] there, and he told me he did not know—I [illegible] made an entry in my memorandum book, as I [illegible] all of my valuable papers. The monument [illegible] all of the above [illegible] ... the property, and the property [illegible] correct.]

The [illegible] that most of the slaves in this manner, and the owners have to pay [illegible] the next day.—I believe that the [illegible] ... matter, the more so, as I am acquainted with Mr Lee himself, he having [illegible] some time from me a short time since, left with me, Mrs. Bullock, and I thought that the present above sight have been sent to me the half, on account of some fault. I left home early on that morning, (Saturday,) on business, and during my absence, my house was entered by the robbers, and the plunder taken away, and on my return I was arrested.

Captain Harper, Fallon, and Bullock gave their evidence. The following is an outline of it. It appears that the police had received information to the effect that a band of negroes, from Mr. Bertay, with a [illegible] ... had been [illegible] by Mr. Hite, Theodore ... the monument, who centered into an [illegible] to procure a slave, and have him sold at Mr. Hite's house, and the negroes have been arrested, and brought before the Recorder to answer this [illegible] charged to be thoroughly [illegible] Mrs. Adams, and Samuel Jean Gentier, and the investigation of the police, took the slave to Mr. Hite's that evening, and the next morning, officers Harper, Fallon, and Labeau, went and search-ed the premises, and there found the slave John, but not [illegible] as they expected she would have been. The prisoners [illegible] to the Recorder's office, [illegible] their complaint, and Mr. Hite was forthwith arrested and bailed over to appear before the Recorder.

Several witnesses were examined on both sides, but without any thing of importance being elicited.

Messrs. J. Randolph, and N. Smith, counsel for the defendant, spoke at some length at the close of the evidence and did not to remove the unfavorable impression against Mr Hite. He was bound over in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge before the criminal court, at the ensuing term.

Financial state of Europe.—The aggregate of debts contracted in the principal states of Europe is upwards of 36 billions of francs, (1 billion 440 million pounds sterling,) viz:

	FRANCS.
Great Britain	21,000,000,000
Holland and Belgium	4,000,000,000
Spain (debt without interest, but in circulation in all parts of Europe	2,000,000,000
France	6,000,000,000
Russia, floating debt excepting [illegible]	1,600,000,000
Holland	1,000,000,000
Prussia	500,000,000
Austria	1,000,000,000
Portugal	1,500,000,000
Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Hanover, Sweden, and Norway.—Piedmont, and the Papal States	250,000,000
Total	36,250,000,000

The existing currency of the principal nations of Europe, is calculated to be about 7 billions 200 millions of francs, viz.

France	3,500,000,000
Great Britain	2,300,000,000
Holland and Belgium	800,000,000
Austria	525,000,000
Italy	500,000,000
Russia	300,000,000
Germany and Switzerland	240,000,000
Portugal	150,000,000
Total	7,556,380,000

It will seem extraordinary that 600 millions of the above millions exported from England to the United States, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Sicily, and the Spanish Main, and 4 to 500 millions specie, should be sent yearly to Russia, India, and the United States. The great amount of the available currency of Europe is therefore 7 billions 800 millions francs ($600 millions of pounds.) What a mass it is necessary to sustain an aggregate of 36 billions of public debt, and 30 billions of banking and notes, canal, railway, and other as well as all the bills of exchange in circulation.—*Figaro paper.*

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By J. Levy, on the square, between Natchez and Poydras street—floor.

By H. Jo Poullingon, at sheds, at the City Exchange, 3d [illegible]—slaves.

By the constable, hour and place—property.

By the bank, at 38 Conti street, between Exchange and Royal street—furniture.

By W. Bullit, Jr. agent at 12 o'clock, m. at the City Exchange, 1st [illegible] street—brig Comet and ship [illegible].

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

COTTON.—The market has again become quiet with a good inquiry, at the quotations which we give the current prices before the recent speculations. Also of [illegible] purchased in the market, and which have been [illegible] ... have been quiet on the [illegible] ... and would [illegible] ... within the last few days. The sales this week amount to about [illegible] ... which comprehend [illegible] ... receiving [illegible] ... at the [illegible] ... we give the [illegible] ... 9½ to 10—10 to 10½—10½ to 11—11 to 11½—11½ to 12—12 to 12½—12½ to 13—13 to 13½—13½ to 14—14 to 14½—14½ to 15—15 to 15½—15½ to 16—16 to 16½—16½ to 17—17 to 17½—17½ to 18—18 to 18½—18½ to 19—19 to 19½—19½ to