NEW-ORLEANS PICE.

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Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1839.

☞ We are unable to give the communication of our friend "Junius" a place in to-day's paper. It shall appear to-morrow.

INCENDARIES

It appears to be conclusively established from facts connected with the origin of the late disastrous conflagration at Mobile, that this fire, which has laid in ashes more than one-third the city, was the work of design. The simple fact that it broke out in four different places at once, places the correctness of this opinion beyond a doubt. This awful calamity was the result of a series of atrocious attempts on the part of a gang of incendiaries to destroy the city. It was the 6th fire that had occurred within two weeks, each of which not one could be traced to any other source than incendiarism. What the object of these diabolical efforts may be, is more difficult to ascertain. By some it is believed to be plunder and robbery—by others to the concerted efforts of abolition agents and their misguided and thoughtless tools. This belief appears the more probable, as these extensive calamities are almost exclusively confined to cities in the slaveholding states. Charleston, New Orleans, Natchez and Mobile, are the usual theatres of these attempts. This is to occur, too, about the same period—the beginning of the winter season. In short, nearly every circumstance induces the inference that there is a well-disciplined, skilfully arranged and closely organized band between a band of miscreants, of whom the officers or leaders are located in the various cities of the south-west, to fire the cities above mentioned.—The combustible instruments in this hellish work are not probably negroes—but their instigators and agents, we have little doubt, are white men.

In New Orleans, the general impression is, that two-thirds of the fires which have occurred, have originated in design. That they have proved less destructive than those which desolated Mobile, is only to be attributed to the vigilance and evasions of our fire companies, the usually abundant supply of water, and other favorable circumstances. In Natchez, the public generally do not hesitate to ascribe the frequent fires which have recently broken out, to the efforts of incendiaries. If these conflagrations are not the fruits of fanatician operating on the excitable feelings of our servile population, they are the consequences of the introduction into our community of hordes of blackguards, gamblers, ruffians and cut-throats, whose avowed object is being suppressed by the laws and public opinion where they pretend to trade—but doubtless either through the instigation of the desire to pillage securely amid the general confusion.

Be the motive what it may, and the authors of these diabolical achievements who they may, it becomes necessary as it is clearly proven that these fires originate in design, to adopt efficient measures for the discovery of the wretches who are guilty of this detestable crime. We admit the difficulty of the task. Arson is seldom easily detected. The incendiary executes his horrible project under the shades of night, when all eyes, save those of the drowsy and inattentive watchmen are closed in slumber. The scoundrel watches his opportunity—selects the most convenient spot and the deepest darkness for his attempt. His work is accomplished and he steals away. When the destructive progress of the flames has been arrested, people begin to inquire into the cause, and it then becomes obvious that the calamity must have arisen from design. Even if suspicion rest upon any individual, it is rare indeed that the crime can be clearly traced to his agency. Little more than vague circumstantial evidence can be adduced in proof, and the accused escapes justice by means of new plans and accomplish them in the security of remaining undiscovered.

Still it seems to us that vigilance and determination might effect much. A clear case obtained might lead to ample Evidence. It is the bounden duty of our authorities to leave no means untried to ensnare the miscreants who wantonly perpetrate such atrocious crimes. We would suggest that a meeting of the General Council be called by the mayor, and that that body deliberate upon the course to be pursued for the purpose of protecting our city from attempts which are so frequently productive of the most appalling desolation. A temporary enlargement of our police, or a night patrol composed of citizens, would probably best meet the emergency. But these things will be determined upon by the wisdom and sagacity of the proper authorities whom duty calls. We do hope that something will be done speedily to put a stop to a great and growing evil.

☞ When the express mail was first discontinued, the New York mail was for some time received regularly in nine days. Latterly the dates from New York have been seldom less than ten and frequently eleven days. The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers were usually one day later than those from New York. Now the dates from Philadelphia are invariably the same as from New York. Those from Baltimore and Washington we continue to receive more recent intelligence by a day. We wish these irregularities could be rectified. They are unpleasant, especially to the mercantile community. Loud complaints are made of this improper and inconvenient hour at which the mail arrives and departs. Half past two or three o'clock p. m. is the worst hour for business. The merchants cannot go away to their meals, and are compelled either to remain down and await the opening of the mail, or to hurry to their dwellings in time to receive letters before the close of business. The same remark applies to the publishers of newspapers. The early hour at which the mail leaves prevents those engaged in the press from transmitting to their correspondents any statement of business, the condition of the markets and of other very necessary information. It would be of a nature greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of the public, if the hour of the departure of the mail could be fixed at a later hour, and its arrival rendered certain at an early one.

☞ The Whigs.—Whichever party succeed at the November election will have no cause to reproach their political antagonists with apathy. Though the struggle is not nearly a month off, the excitement and animation of the canvass are remarkable. The candidates in both sides are stump-speaking it at a terrible rate. The newspapers, both whig and loco foco, are actively urging their adherents to increased exertion. There is no lack of forceful prediction on either side. This has been partially the case for several years past, and in proportion as the period of the struggle was nigh, the interest became more intense and animated. We will venture the prophecy that it will be one of the most gallantly, warmly and closely contested elections ever witnessed in the south.

☞ The Whig state convention have nominated Henry Clay, and N. P. Tallmadge of New York, as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, subject to the decision of the national convention.

☞ Judge Ambler, a member of congress elect from Massachusetts died a few weeks since. These are two congressional vacancies in that state.

☞ Horrible murder of a child by her father.—An occurrence of a most distressing character has taken place in Philadelphia. The daughter of Mr. Wood, a young, lovely and amiable girl—became attached to an individual of the name of Peak, a man of bad character and a profligate gambler. The latter doated on his child, steadily refused his consent to the marriage. Peak, however, contrived to obtain interviews with Miss Wood, in one of which he persuaded her to marry him. When it was made known to her father his rage and fury prevailed in an attack of insanity. While in this condition, he shut up and the doors covered with crape. Then with an insolent message demanding his wife.—This insult restored Wood to partial reason. He without purchased a pair of pistols, loaded them, and fondly embraced his daughter with tears, and then blew her brains out. The unhappy man was taken to prison. No doubt appears to be entertained of his insanity. The mother is dying of a broken heart.

☞ Three new conservative papers have been started in different parts of New York: This betokens the times.

☞ The steamboat Swallow arrived last evening in the south of the Ohio river, having left on the 4th inst. at 10, a. m. Reports thirty-two feet water on Cumberland bar. She brings no news of the great horse race in Kentucky—no astonishing event.

☞ A new salt spring has been discovered at Saratoga. It has been sunk to the depth of six feet. The water is highly pungent. The salts are the character of the Cheltenham and Epsom.

DEATH OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

From 10 up to 10 o'clock P. M.

Admitted	20
Yellow Fever	12
Deaths	1

INTERMENTS AT BAYOU CEMETERY.

Interments.	*Hospital.*	*Yellow Fever*
10	5	2
10	3	4
17	8	6
Total, 17	8	6

Interments.—At the Catholic cemetery, Oct. 10, 10 interments. At the Protestant cemetery, 1 interment of yellow fever.

☞ We copy the following heart rending intelligence from yesterday's Mobile *Advertiser*. When will the misfortunes of that ill-started city cease!

Wednesday morning, Oct. 9th, 1839.

STILL ANOTHER TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION!!

The Planters' and Mechants' bank—the Mansion House—the New Hotel—all destroyed!

With the most painful and melancholy feelings we again announce the recurrence of another awful and destructive conflagration in our devoted city. At two o'clock this morning, that long known and justly dreaded fiend, the Mansion House, was discovered to be on fire, and in such an extent that it was impossible to extinguish it. We have only time to say, that from the Mansion House the fire was communicated to the magnificent new hotel, adjoining on the south, which was yet in an unfinished state, and to the Planters' and Merchants' Bank. That new, beautiful and splendid edifice, both of which were destined to ashes. From the new hotel the fire crossed Royal street, and the greater portion of the square west of the new Hotel and Mansion House is already destroyed, and while we write (7 o'clock,) the fire is still raging.

The residence of Mr. Cunningham, adjoining the new hotel on Government street to the south, is also consumed, as well as the vegetable market house, and the fire is still extending downward toward the water. Where it will end, God only knows. Driven by the fire this morning, already, exceeds more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!!—Charles Collins, Esq. the worthy philanthropic and public spirited proprietor of the Mansion House was insured for $67,000, but this sum besides will be very great. We have ascertained no other particulars.—All is horror and confusion—and on every countenance is depicted feelings of the deepest melancholy and gloom.

Within the last few days, property to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars has been destroyed by fire, and hundreds of worthy citizens are left without a dollar, or even a roof to shelter them from the pitiless storm. And this wide spread, all is attributed to the fiendish spirit of incendiarism—a spirit, in truth, which seems to be our doom! At this moment, we write from our window, that the fire is extending from the Planters and Merchants' Bank, down Conti street. Gracious heaven! where will it end, and what are we coming to!

We omitted to mention that the Post Office is destroyed.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

New-York, September 30, 18 9.

This is a cold, stormy day. The rain is falling in torrents, and the weather is exceedingly chilly. Not is the temperature without its effect upon business operations. At the brokers board, there was no activity, and what was done, was badly done. Every description of stocks, where sales were effected have fallen. Saturday (the 28th) was a disastrous day, and yet the prices of this day, were not sustained this morning. Both of the United States has also declined a fraction. It was sold at 34 to 35, and may be quoted at 35.

Exchange on England, nominally, at 9½ to 10¼ at the former quotation the banks draw 9½ only bills for any information extends their sales have been very limited. Few persons are willing to purchase bills having longer to run than 60 days, the demand for money in Great Britain being quite as pressing as in New York. The *British Queen* left on Saturday for Bristol, which signified her capture on the part of the British cruizers. She was delivered up to Gov. Buchanan, U. S. Consul at Liberia, who put a crew on board and ordered her to sea. The mate and part of the crew were formerly in the employ of the Exchange Bank.

Ship Liverpool, (Br.) Dreamfield, from Rio Janeiro, 45 days—to Isaac Bell.

Ship Hesse, Pearce, from Liverpool, 28th Aug—to R. & G. Schuchardt.

Schr Rosario, Taylor, from St Marks—to master.

Steamboat Boreliss, Auslaure, from mouth of Ohio.

Steamboat Arabian, Porter, from St Louis.

Steamboats Boreas, Gaines, and Ben Franklin, from Red River.

Steamboats Tennessee, Pauliing, from the Tom, with ships Henry—left no vessel at the English Bend.

Ship Clinton, (Pr) Desmidieu, from Bordeaux, 43 days—to J Lalande.

Ship Hesse, Pearce, from Liverpool, 28th Aug—to R. & G. Schuchardt.

Schr Rosario, Taylor, from St Marks—to master.

Steamboat Boreliss, Auslaure, from mouth of Ohio

Steamboat Arabian, Porter, from St Louis.

Steamboats Boreas, Gaines, and Ben Franklin, from Red River.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th, 1839.

Passengers per ship Francis Depau, Bordes, from Bordeaux, Sept 5th—

Brother, Lewis & Small: A Green & co; Adams & Harf, jr; H & M J Gayoso; A Richmond & co; R Shubard & co; H H Medill; A Chetwood; A Bonnet; Bonnet & Eddy; J Bidler; Bonnet & Eddy; L Page; J B Field; Prescott & Co; Bonnet & Eddy; Bonnet & Brother; B Spencer & co; Gibbons & co; Smith & Northrop; J A Field & co; Morgan & co; Bridge & Hyde; Peter Lorio; Lawton & Co; Fielding & co; J Chapman & co; J Evans; Hitz & Wagerman; Pierce & Sawyer; this fellow *Phillips*, barkeeper to Avery Todds & Barrister; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Taylor & Merritt; Bonnet & co; S Sachen; H & W Andrews; Bridge, Wash & co; J Hart & co; Hoffman & Hoffman; Lawton & Co; Chapman & Mardy; J Hart & co; J Donahue; Smith & Saunders; A Mayer; Richards & co; H & W Andrews.

Passengers per ship Mary Howland, Wyer, cleared on the same day—

D C Hunt; Schmidt, Werner & co; H O Ames; Prospect, Jones & co; Daniel W Fowler; Bonnet & Harris; N D Chamberlain & co; A F Gaud; Gower & Bonsham; J C Hall & co; H Hughes; Lynch, Lawrence & Small; Priestley & Sons; Small & Sons; Patrick & Co; Bonnet & co; Eliza Ann Bell; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & Co; Tuttle & Barbiere; J B Field & co; S & J P Whitney; Forsyth & Limerick; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & Co; Chapman & Mardy; J Hart & co; J Donahue; Smith & Saunders; A Mayer; Richards & co; H & W Andrews; 6 cabin passengers.

Ship Alabama, Berry, cleared on Saturday last for New Orleans—

Brother, Lewis & Small: Thompson, Stetson & Avery; Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; S & J P Whitney; Bonnet & co; H Hughes; Lynch & co; J S Roberts; P Shannon & bro; J D Bacon; Forsyth & Limerick; Prescott Jones & co; Barker & Lynch; Whittemore & Ashton; Thompson & Co; Bridge, Bailey, Bolmer & co; J A Purcell; Smith & Vanderpool; Gibbons & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & Co; Bonnet & Co; Campbell, Hyde & co; Perkins & Hall; Bonnet & co; A B Mann; Baker & Walker; H E Lee & co; Pickett, Burke & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Wareham & Wood; A Grant & co; J Crosby; J Bennie & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet & co; Bonnet