THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY LEATON, Printer of the State, General Council, and at the Free and Third Municipalities.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION DURING THE WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

LAST DATES

New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Tampico	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	[illegible]	20

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept 14.

30 shares	United States Bank		117½
50	do	do	117½
50	do	do	117½
25	do	do	117½
50	do	do	9 days 117½

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 12.

30 shares	U S Bank		116

Wall Street.—But little business was transacted this morning at the stock exchange. Prices generally had a tendency to decline. United States Bank, however, sustained itself.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.

Cotton.—The transactions in our market for the past 3 days have been moderate. The demand has been fair to good fair, at prices varying from 10½ to 11¼, and some at 12. Sales cheap for shipment to-day reach to 900 bls, including 600 Upland at 9 to 11¼ and 100 bls the latter of prime quality. Prices of the New Orleans 11½ and 12¼ cents, the latter also for prime.

Flour—No further transactions have taken place, but the market is firm at the improvement noticed in our last.

Molasses—The demand continues fair, but the market is very heavy, and we have fully supplied by the late arrivals, per cents a downward inclination. The sales include 160 bbls early crop Cuba at 30 cents for 26 to 30 Boxes, 31 per cent, 36 do Porto Rico, 30, 31 and 36, 34 do good and 36 inferior together at 31 in lots of 1 hhds, English Island, 35; and a few bbls selected Cuba, Steady, all 4 months. The receipts and importations from the West Indies are mostly Sugars—There has been more animation in the market, in sympathy for better variation we, without any sales, sales include 130 hhds fair New Orleans at 6¾; 25 do 6¾, 4 mos; 30 do prime 6¾ cash, 200 hhds and 60 bbls Porto Rico 5 a 5¾ 4 mos 40 do 7 a 7½, cash 40 do Cross 8¾ a 9, 700 bags Brown Cuba, 8¼ a 8¾, including 500 for export, the latter price, 70 boxes and 7 white 11; and 300 bags White Siam the last quotation, 9c, all 4 mos. By auction, 20 hhds Porto Rico, 7¼ a 7¾, and 50 bbls Bastard, 6 cents, both cash.

Tobacco—Sales of 21 hhds Kentucky at 5 a 7¼, 66 do very prime for exportation, supposed about 8 cents cash, receipts terms not transpired, and 15 do good fair to the trade at 7 cents, on time. The stocks of all descriptions continue light and diminishing.

Freights—Cotton to Liverpool is taken at 3/4 a 3/8 for sq. and round bales, with about enough offering to fill the packets to Havre they continue firm, without change in rates.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.

Some of the jobbers are doing a very good business many merchants are here laying in their goods. The difference, however, between cash and credit has never been as great as it is at present. The increased profit to cover risk times, and the difference of Exchanges charged on bills is extraordinary. The consumers at the South and West will have to pay at least twenty per cent higher for goods than they have paid since the last spring.

There is an unusual quantity of cotton now going forward. The improvement in the Liverpool market together with the necessity of placing funds in Europe has caused this movement. So large have been the exports that on the last packet day, bills were excessively dull, and a decline was established in the English market in consequence of the shipments of cotton have improved.

The stock market continues to improve. The condition of affairs in Washington has given considerable confidence to the capitalists.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Upland Cotton throughout the week, principally for the limited transactions of the previous one, and the advanced state of the season. The transactions have been confined to the good fair and choice qualities, at a shade decline; prime, though in demand, has been obtained for several small lots of strictly prime. The inferior kinds have been almost entirely neglected. Quotations for the prime cotton are nearly double that at the corresponding period last year, still there is much inquiry for prime Upland, which continues to be held above our rates, and are consequently kept out of market. The sales of the week amount to about 1100 bales at the following prices: 6 at 7½, 31 at 7¾, 85 at 7¾, 44 at 8, 15 at 8½, 29 at 8¾, 56 at 8¾, 163 at 9, 198 at 9½, 57 at 9¾, 117 at 9½, 37 at 9¾, 67 at 10, 50 at 10¼, 23 at 10½, 60 at 11, and 7 bales of the new crop, of fair quality, at 11½ cents. Our Sea Island Cotton market is still at a stand.

SAVANNAH, Sept 15.

Cotton—Arrived since the 8th inst. 1607 bales Upland and 69 bales Sea Island, and cleared in the same time for New York 1050 bales of Upland, for Baltimore 50 bales, making in all 1105 bales and leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 15th of 2591 bales Upland and 963 bales Sea Island. Our Cotton market has been quiet for the week, and rather lower; prices again submitted to for qualities under fully fair. The sales comprise 286 bales at the following prices, 32 at 7¾, 13 at 8¼, 16 a 9, 14 at 9¼, 108 at 9½, 136 at 9¾, 6 at 10¼, 9 at 10¾.

HAVANA MARKET, September 14.

New Orleans Sour, 16 a 18 50; Northern ditto 18; New Orleans land 18 a 20; prime ditto 24; Baltimore crude 22 a 26; best 8 a 10; codfish 3; sugar hall and half 8 12 a 9 12; white alone 12½ a 13¾; muscovado 7½ a 9; cuba rice 3 a 3½; coffee 11 a 12; Havana 8 a 8½; Sand quality 7 a 8; 3rd quality 5 a 6½; triche 4 a 5; sugars 6 a 20; whitewax 92 a 9 6; yellow wax 7 4 a 7 6.

Exchanges.—On London 18 per cent premium; on Paris 4½ per cent premium; on Spain 9 a 10; on Portugal ditto on New Orleans bills; United States 4 a 5 per cent discount; pillar dollars none; Mexican dollars 3 per cent, scarce; Mexican dollars 3 per cent discount.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 12.

Advertisements are in great demand, and at exhorbitant prices, are unhesitanding which they cannot be expected to advantage, in consequence of the loss of the ships and the high price we have to pay for specie 10 per cent, to pay import duties—Journal of Commerce.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

September 19.

Schr Kosciusco, Burns, Galveston Bay, T. O. Rowland

September 20.

Schr Velasco, Appleton, Galveston Bay, T Toby & Bro.

ARRIVED.

September 20.

Tow boat Little, Riddle, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Princess Victoria, brig Eliz, schrs Hellen and Roman, the Left the Pass on the 18th, brigs schr Oscar, the Balize from Texas, bound to Pensacola (leaky). Brought up schrs Alexander and Marion.

Towboat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes, towed to sea brig Henry and to the exchange at the S W Pass, Horace, her crew being in a state of mutiny. Brought up brigs Adamantine, Lavalette, Hebe and schr Joseph Jubilee, left on the 19th, one ship in the offing.

Ship Jeannette, Levett, New York, 15 days, bound to Nantes.

Barque Duc D'Orleans, Hoodless, 5 days, Havana, master.

Schr Marmion, Dunbar, 20 days fm. Tampico, to D Marston, ballast.

Schr Alexander, Lamb, 20 days fm Matagorda, to master, ballast.

Sloop Juliette, Parsons, 12 days fm Grand Cayman, to H Gale.

Steamboat Glasgow, Littleton, from St Louis, to master.

Pre steamboat Boonslick, Jones, from St Louis, to master.

September 19.

Steamboat Black Hawk, Hard, from Alexandria, to master.

Steamboat Bunkill Hill, Brenham, from Trinity to master.

EXPORTS.

Per brig Velasco for Galveston—Groceries, provisions, &c.

Per brig Kosciusco for Galveston—Groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS

Per barque Duc D'Orleans from Havana—800 bags coffee & sugar.

Per sloop Juliette from Grand Cayman—Turtle and turtle shells.

Per barque Duc D'Orleans—Cucullu, Lapeyre & Co; Fenwick, M de Mirandas and master; and 1876 Spanish doubloons to master on board.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Glasgow from St Louis—318 pigs lead H C Graham; 2763 do J A Myrle & co; 1621 sacks potatoes, 340 sacks corn, 43 bbls onions, 150 do apples, 92 sacks beans, 465 sacks, 191 do corn and sundries to sundry consignees; 100 sacks corn, 5 bbls whisky Lavillebouvre & Walton; 20 bales cotton to Watt & co.

Per steamboat Black Hawk from Alexandria—106 bags cotton, 1 mahogany & Thompson; 4 do Bennett, Fortlage & co; 25 do Burke, Watt & co; Lee & Hardy.

Per steamboat Bunker Hill from Trinity—372 pcs log; 271 coils rope to A Fisk; 220 bbls flour Yergers, Chaffin & co; 160 do A L & J L Addison; 492 & H Wallace; 200 Chamminier & Gerard; 50 do Hafford & Sorgenfrey; 15 bbls oil Layton; 1 box specie M White & co; 8 bales cotton Martin, Pleasants & Co—11 do Slaughter, Peck & co; 100 do Bennet, Farriday & co; 100 bbls sauerkraut, 16 kegs butter, 250 bags oats, 150 bbls flour to owner on board.

Per steamboat Boonslick from St Louis—43 bbls flour 12 kegs butter, 10 bbls oil Bisset; 25 bbls flour and 1 bbl oil Hilton; 10 bbls castor oil S G Blanchard; 69 bbls flour Parks & Hall; 107 do Bogart & Hawthorn; 127 bags corn J Hopkins; 50 bbls flour G Graning & co; 50 kegs shot J A Merle & co; 631 bbls potatoes, 87 bags oats, Grivot & Paige; 95 bbls potatoes, 1 do valisbouvre & Walton; 50 do apples S Bennet; 15 kegs bran to order; 24 bbls tobacco Lee & Hardy & co; 365 bbls flour, 148 do apples, 6 bags oats, 19 bags butter, 6 steers, 75 hogs, chickens, geese, and one grizzly bear, to the owners on board.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Bunker Hill—Messrs Bennett, Evans Dupree, Whitmore and Lady & 3 children, C D Lee, J Godfrey, Burrett, Cowell, Ray, Simpson and Molly.

Per steamboat Black Hawk—5 pass.

Per steamboat Glasgow—W Walden, E Shaila, J Robins, Rosier.

Per barque Duc D'Orleans—Mr & Mrs Columbia, C M Revere, F F Kanouth, H McCulloch—4 bbls steerage.

Per steamboat Boonslick—10 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA.

On the 6th September, brig Stranger arrived at Philadelphia, saw several bales of N Orle cot. on the North ro edge at the Gulf stream.

Ships of New York, 18th, ship Archer, Manton, 14 days, Grey Bess, Hodge, 10 days.

Ship Ann, St Thomas, 19th August, the J Palmer Dunn.

Brig Rose at Philadelphia, September 13, bark Elizabeth, Philadelphia Mr Buckley, a steerage pass. died on the 1st.

The British barque Isle, from Kingston, Jam. bound to London, has arrived below at New York, disabled having one of the fore masts. It is stated that twenty of her crew were washed from her deck, and drowned.

The Mobile pilot boat has set first rate Mon, Horace & Carlo to Mex by the week or month, or he will convoy for any port, such as sailing of Lots by drawing Apply on board the boat, Any orders left at Messrs. W. E. & S. Mackey's office No. 122 old Levee, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

sept 20—6t

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office until the 30th inst. for the repairs of the roofs of the Company's wharf in front of the Place. For particulars, apply to the subscriber, office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

sep 18 P. GREEN, Sec'y.

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NEW ORLEANS
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

Passengers,

Number of passengers arrived in this city during the last two days.

Barque Duc D'Orleans fm Havana	9	passengers.
Steamboat Boonslick from St Louis	30	do
Do Glasgow from do	2	do
Do Black Hawk Alexandria,	16	do
Do Bunker Hill from Trinity	14	do
	63	do

Arrival of Flour,

Amount received in this city since Tuesday morning.

Per steamboat Bunker Hill	1295 barrels.
Do do Boonslick	304 do
	1599

For the last forty eight hours we have experienced one of those capricious changes in the temperature of the air, so common to our climate. The winds blow coldly and the thermometer indicates a fall in the mercury of more than fifteen degrees. Contrary to our expectations, this sudden variation has not exerted that fatal influence upon the sick which we anticipated. A continuation of the present weather for a few days would more effectually exterminate the prevailing epidemic than all the medicaments in the Pharmacopoeas.

We have received by the bark Duke of Orleans, arrived yesterday evening from Havana, in four days, files of papers up to the 16th September inclusive. They contain no news from Spain more recent than that received by the ship Wellington from Liverpool. The Duke of Orleans has brought 1876 Spanish doubloons, about $38,000. Under the commercial head will be found the last advices from the Havana market.

The result of the election in Maine so far as heard from, is as follows:

In Portland a majority in favor of the Whigs, Chs Fox, James Appleton, R. A. Codman, S. R. Lyman, being chosen. In Gorham, Hodsden, the Whig candidate, is likewise elected. In Falmouth Exra J. Buckman, W. Brunswick, David Dunlap, Whigs, Cape Elizabeth, Hiram Staple, Tory. Westbrook, no choice.

Twenty more counties to be heard from. The Whigs have a majority of nearly 500 more to make, the probabilities of which are strongly against them.

A letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post contains the information of a dreadful explosion and loss of life in Louisville, from the collapsing of both flues of a steam saw-mill. The whole of that portion of the building occupied by the engine was blown to atoms, the hot water and steam tearing out the windows of the adjacent house. All the persons engaged in the vicinity of the engine were more or less injured. It is ascertained that 10 or 12 were hurt, several very badly, and three beyond the hope of recovery.

MEXICO.

The papers brought us by the schooner Meridian, arrived yesterday from Tampico, are entirely devoid of interest. A letter received by a respectable merchant of this place, and which he has had the politeness to communicate to our informants, says, that at the departure of the schooner Marmion, two Texian vessels of war were in sight; they had captured the Mexican schooner Correo, of Tabasco. An English frigate, arriving from Vera-Cruz, declared that the commander of the Mexican naval forces had gone out of that port with two brigs and one sloop of war, to give chase to the Texians; but that having forgotten his compass, he had re-entered three days after. He had again put to sea almost immediately, with the intention of destroying the Texian squadron, but after a cruise of four days, had returned without having encountered any thing. We are tempted to consider this information in the light of a *hoax*.

It is with heartfelt sorrow that we announce the death of James M. Bradford, Esqr., senior editor of the Louisiana Journal, and the oldest Editor and Printer in Louisiana. The circumstances under which Mr. Bradford met with his death are of an extremely melancholy nature. In an affray with Mr. John McDermot, a respectable citizen of St. Francisville, he received a wound in the abdomen which terminated in death.

Mr. Bradford was a native of Kentucky, but came to Louisiana at an early age; and it is said first established a journal in New Orleans, printed in the English language. His entire career as editor of a public paper, was marked with a firmness, spirit and consistency, which attracted the esteem of all parties, and his unexpected demise has occasioned universal regret and sympathy.

The stigma of sterility in literature has been often affixed to New Orleans, by northern writers. An examination into the character of our population, and the circumstances which have contributed to augment the number of its inhabitants, while it would not invalidate the truth of the accusation, would in a measure vindicate us from the reproach. New Orleans, for many years, was the resort of individuals actuated solely by commercial views, who, with a hither to enhance the facilities of trade, who did not consider Louisiana as their home, formed no local attachments and hence took very little interest in the literary improvement of her citizens. We could not reasonably expect, in a city thus settled, and in the midst of a mongrel population, united by no the same that of intellect, to establish at once and firmly, fixed principles of intellectual competition, to render New Orleans a mart for taste and letters as well as for commerce. In proportion however as the population becomes less floating and more permanent, so will the taste of our city be more elevated, and the pursuits of her denizens assume a more intellectual aspect. We hail as an auspicious evidence of this consummation, every new periodical devoted to general literature, which makes its appearance among us—The Magnolia, intended for the ladies of the south is the latest of the kind. We have glanced at its contents, original and selected, and feel warranted in strongly recommending it to public patronage. Though is variety and amusement to be found in its pages and its elegant address to the public by its proprietor and editor, affords a pleasing specimen of his powers. That it will be warmly welcomed particularly by the fair beings to whose pleasure and instruction its pages are dedicated, we have little doubt, and we predict for it speedy and unequivocal success.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1837.

LETTER VII.

Dear Sir—It is plain, I think, from the ready assent given yesterday by the senate to the proposition of Mr. Buchanan to lay petitions on the table which have no relation to the special business on which congress has been called to legislate, that an early adjournment is contemplated by a majority of the members of that body. Very little opposition will be offered in the senate to the measures which will be reported and recommended by the committee of finance. The bill to establish a bank-court system applicable to corporation and other bankers is before the committee on the judiciary, of which I believe Mr. Grundy is chairman who will report the bill in a very few days. It will be a bone-breaker to some of the banks. It will prescribe that should any of them refuse to redeem their notes for a certain number of days, they shall be declared bankrupt, their doors closed and their affairs placed in the hands of commissioners for the purpose of winding up and making a dividend. This will be a most salutary law and a most effectual restraint upon the fantastic tricks of bank directors. This law will meet with violent opposition—but it will pass, modified perhaps, (as will be likewise all the other parts of the system of measures relative to the currency) by Mr. Calhoun, who will thus feed his vanity by the display of his ingenuity and the exhibition of his influence over the minds of a considerable portion of both houses. I have been di-appointed in Calhoun's manner of speaking. His printed speeches I always thought in fine spun, too full of metaphysical subtlety—and hence I conceived that his delivery was laboured and affected—but it is quite the reverse. I heard him speak a few minutes yesterday, and his language was plain, unforced and correct—his tones clear, strong and manly—his gestures simple and "suited to the words." I take him, however, to be too cold in his temperament—with too little of the vivida vis animi, to be a transcendant orator, such as we imagine Demosthenes or Chatham to have been.

"Although the Senate may be disposed to adjourn without unnecessary protraction of the session, yet they cannot count upon the members of the house giving up the opportunity of gratifying their favorite propensity to talking. Talk they will till the fit is over, and it would be as vain to think of stopping them when the fever is on them, as to arrest the tide of the Potomack. Perhaps there is no remedy for this disease and like other evils incident to free institutions, it must be left alone till it cures itself. I think it is already going out of fashion, the ability men (and undoubtedly there are many such on both sides of the question) very seldom indulge it such exhibitions—a circumstance which already strikes the reporters of the gallery and consequently will force the talking men out of the mode.

Mr Clay has gone to Philadelphia to attend to John Hare Powel's sale of short-horned cattle—wonder if he will examine the golden horn of the U. S. Bank, which certainly heretofore has been a sort of cornucopia to its advocates, whatever Egyptian plagues it may have poured upon the nation. Clay is a fine looking old gentleman he rises to speak—his manner, though somewhat theatrical, is gentlemanly and impressive. Nature and education never intended him for a statesman. He is an interesting speaker, but cannot make a good one.

The weather is delightfully cool—not a day has passed since my arrival here on which wearing a cloth coat has been disagreeable; every thing in fact is so pleasant that I linger with my business very long in one here till next summer. It is to me a most remarkable circumstance—one which is highly honorable to the character of the people of Washington, that they have no parties or night watch of any kind.

[illegible] Mr Wright from the Committee of Finance reported back the bill to the senate on the subject of the treasury, with some amendments. The amendments are all in favor of the manufacturing and mercantile interests.

I hear that some of the leaders of the anti masonic party of Pennsylvania are here, with a view of holding a national convention of that political sect. For it is a political sect, and after all the making of those people against masonry, their conduct has proved of late they regard political objects dearer to them than the principles which they professed to be so fearfully agitated. Quincy is the present candidate for the presidency, Harrisburg and anti masonry the talk hand in hand.

That Green in his paper, the Advocate, keeps up a lively fire upon the banks, at which he sets in alliance with the known opinions of Mr. Calhoun and his friends. The talents and experience of that gentleman may yet at most important service to his country by creating and perpetuating a sound and safe system of Banking, and his political sins cheerfully forgiven by his fellow citizens never one said never will forget the arts by which he humiliated the union. Perhaps he has repented and is disinterested, as far as possible, to repair the injury he effected by directing the exertions of the superior intellect to the promotion of the tranquility and happiness of our common country.

Messrs P. K. Lawrence and Thos Slidell were yesterday confirmed by the Senate in their nominations, the former as judge of the United States court, the latter as United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana. I presume Capt. Slidell has been here for some days or weeks past. Many of our fellow citizens are enjoying themselves in this delicious climate, and in passing along the principal avenue, I sometimes fancy myself in New Orleans, so many faces are there that are familiar to me.

September 13th, half past one, o'clock.—Yesterday both houses adjourned at an early hour without having transacted any business of moment.

To day Mr. Wright of New York, from the committee of finance, reported in the Senate.

1st, A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue——millions of dollars in treasury notes, of a denomination not less than $100, receivable in payment of all sums due to the government, and bearing interest at not less than six per cent per annum. The bill contains many details relative to penalties for counterfeiting &c. &c. The issue of these tregsury notes is intended, I presume, merely to supply the deficit caused by the failure of the deposite banks to meet the drafts of the government in specie, and in this view of the matter is unexceptionable. I think they will be on a par with specie, and I expect to see security and convenience of remission from place to place, will be superior to all other paper.

2nd, A bill extending the credit on Custom house bonds. It provides that the time of paying all bonds now or hereafter due till the expiration of one year from the first day of October next, shall be extended six months, the collectors taking sufficient securities.

3rd, A bill providing for the collection of the monies due to the government by the deposite banks. This bill leaves it discretionary with the secretary of the treasury to collect those monies in such instalments, and at such periods as the wants of the government may require: the secretary is authorised to bring suits against such banks as may refuse or neglect to pay when called upon, and such banks as choose may pay at periods of two, five and eight months.

Mr. Wright observed that he hoped the committee would be prepared to morrow to make a further and complete report in relation to the important matters before them.

The bill reported on Monday relative to the postponement of the fourth instalment of the surplus fund being before the Senate, Mr. Calhoun moved that it be laid over till tomorrow, when the Senate would be in possession of the full report of the committee of finance, which suggestion was assented to, and the Senate adjourned.

When I left the house of representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams was speaking on his motion of yesterday calling upon the executive to transmit to congress copies of such documents relative to our negociations with Mexico and Texas, as in his opinion may be made public without injury to the national interests. Mr. A. is listened to with deep attention by the members and a dense crowd in the gallery. His object is to oppose all connection between this country and Texas. As a majority of both houses seem determined on acting in relation only to the matters recommended in the President's message, Mr. Adams' motion will probably receive the go-by till next session—or at least should his motion pass and the documents be transmitted, all further action on them will probably be delayed.

Your obedient serv't. P. K. W.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 14, 1837.

LETTER VIII.

Dear Sir—The anti-masonic convention to which I alluded in my last, has proved a miserable failure—The wise ones among these political speculators have found that Harrison is no go. Some of them have confessed as much as this to me. The truth is they are dumb-founded by the message of the president, which fell among the ranks of the opposition like a thirteen inch bomb upon the deck of a gun brig; those of the *crew* who are left with breath in their bodies are petrified with fear and incapable of moving. But the situation of the bank men is most deplorable. "Hope comes not to them that comes to all." Webster, Clay and John Sergeant, are the leaders of this small band. The last has not opened his lips during the session and the other two have expressly declared that they give up the ship. Is not this a most glorious state of things? So true is it that the little knots of bank politicians who daily assemble at the corners in the vicinity of Canal street, and fume and talk big, and threaten insurrection in case the bank of the U. S. should not be re-established—so true is it that these gentlemen have made a sort of mistake in imagining themselves to be the whole nation. Let them come to this place to be enlightened—let them behold the crowd of homespun, sturdy yeomen here assembled from all quarters of the union, who are no more inclined to establish a national bank than they are to repeal the Declaration of Independence. If those Canal street fold would pass two days at Washington, they would find themselves in relation to the government in the situation of a musquito on the back of an elephant.

Mr Van Buren at this moment has more personal popularity than any man in the United States, except General Jackson. The president's manners are so engaging, and so affable, as to win the hearts of all that approach him, and will still he has a kind of dignified firmness of deportment that keeps rude familiarity at a distance. He has no weak side, with all his courtesy, to be assailed by interested and designing intriguers: he has too much sagacity to be duped by the guile of false friends, who would ruin him and the nation together, if thereby they could accomplish their numerous schemes. I have seen and heard enough to convince me that these dirty crawling vermin will not be suffered to bask in the sunshine of Van Buren's favor. His presidential term, I have no doubt, will form a remarkable epoch in the annals of the republic. Should he succeed in consummating his plans for the reformation of the banking system and the circulating medium, he will have accomplished a Herculean task and made himself worthy of the benedictions of his countrymen now and forever.—He is supported by a host of faithful and strong friends who are worthy to stand alongside of him. Senator Wright of New York has as clear a head and as winning a tongue as ever fall to the lot of man: and there is the mighty Barron—(glorious name!) whose pen can be unsafe that has his genius, his perseverance, his knowledge and his eloquence to sustain it.

Webb, the editor of the New York Courier, has been figuring here, as he usually does. Some days ago Mr Gholson of Mississippi in reply to a charge of corruption made by Mr Wise of Virginia against the democratic presses of the country, alluded to Webb's transaction with the United States Bank.—Webb, wrote to Gholson a letter accusing him of seeking protection under his congressional privilege in order to insult the feelings of a gentleman. Gholson in very appropriate and dignified terms replied, that Webb was deceived if he thought that he was inclined to shield himself from responsibility under his privilege, and that he was always ready to give adequate satisfaction to every gentleman who might conceive himself aggrieved by remarks made by him in the house. Gholson could say no more—but it was too much for Webb: Webb sent a distorted account of the affair to the National Intelligencer and took to the rail car before it was published.

2 O'CLOCK.

Mr Wright from the Committee of Finance reported today several bills to the senate on the subjects which have been laid before its viz, a bill which permits importers of foreign merchandize to deposit their goods in the public stores, the duties to be paid in cash on such portions, as may from time to time withdrawn, and providing that should such goods remain in the stores for two years and the duties unpaid, such portion of them as may be adequate to the payment of the duties shall be sold at auction by order of the collector: also a bill for the safe keeping of the public monies. This Bill, if I understand it as it was read by the secretary, continues the present system of keeping the public monies by the collectors, receivers and treasurers of the mints, with some additional provisions for inspection and supervision, the principal one authorizing the secretary of the treasury to appoint from time to time, as he shall deem expedient, special agents to examine the books, accounts and monies of said collectors, receivers and treasurers of mints—also a bill to remit the penalties on the banks in the District of Columbia, for not paying of specie, provided such banks shall within 30 days from the passage of the act, pay their notes under ten dollars, in specie, and all their notes in six months thereafter, and that they shall not receive in deposite the notes of any banks under five dollars. It also prohibits the circulation of notes under that denomination by any individuals or corporation under the penalty of 50 dollars.

Thus the whole system which the committee of finance intends to offer to the senate, has been developed. The fate of the bill is largely and individually, it is impossible at this time to foresee. Mr Rives declared that the committee had omitted one principal recommendation, the repeal of the sub treasury act, and that this, they had not omitted from any motive in which the public could be implicated.

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1st, A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue——millions of dollars in treasury notes, of a denomination not less than $100, receivable in payment of all sums due to the government, and bearing interest at not less than six per cent per annum. The bill contains many details relative to penalties for counterfeiting &c. &c. The issue of these tregsury notes is intended, I presume, merely to supply the deficit caused by the failure of the deposite banks to meet the drafts of the government in specie, and in this view of the matter is unexceptionable. I think they will be on a par with specie, and I expect to see security and convenience of remission from place to place, will be superior to all other paper.

2nd, A bill extending the credit on Custom house bonds. It provides that the time of paying all bonds now or hereafter due till the expiration of one year from the first day of October next, shall be extended six months, the collectors taking sufficient securities.

3rd, A bill providing for the collection of the monies due to the government by the deposite banks. This bill leaves it discretionary with the secretary of the treasury to collect those monies in such instalments, and at such periods as the wants of the government may require: the secretary is authorised to bring suits against such banks as may refuse or neglect to pay when called upon, and such banks as choose may pay at periods of two, five and eight months.

Mr. Wright observed that he hoped the committee would be prepared to morrow to make a further and complete report in relation to the important matters before them.

The bill reported on Monday relative to the postponement of the fourth instalment of the surplus fund being before the Senate, Mr. Calhoun moved that it be laid over till tomorrow, when the Senate would be in possession of the full report of the committee of finance, which suggestion was assented to, and the Senate adjourned.

When I left the house of representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams was speaking on his motion of yesterday calling upon the executive to transmit to congress copies of such documents relative to our negociations with Mexico and Texas, as in his opinion may be made public without injury to the national interests. Mr. A. is listened to with deep attention by the members and a dense crowd in the gallery. His object is to oppose all connection between this country and Texas. As a majority of both houses seem determined on acting in relation only to the matters recommended in the President's message, Mr. Adams' motion will probably receive the go-by till next session—or at least should his motion pass and the documents be transmitted, all further action on them will probably be delayed.

Your obedient serv't. P. K. W.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 14, 1837.

LETTER VIII.

Dear Sir—The anti-masonic convention to which I alluded in my last, has proved a miserable failure—The wise ones among these political speculators have found that Harrison is no go. Some of them have confessed as much as this to me. The truth is they are dumb-founded by the message of the president, which fell among the ranks of the opposition like a thirteen inch bomb upon the deck of a gun brig; those of the *crew* who are left with breath in their bodies are petrified with fear and incapable of moving. But the situation of the bank men is most deplorable. "Hope comes not to them that comes to all." Webster, Clay and John Sergeant, are the leaders of this small band. The last has not opened his lips during the session and the other two have expressly declared that they give up the ship. Is not this a most glorious state of things? So true is it that the little knots of bank politicians who daily assemble at the corners in the vicinity of Canal street, and fume and talk big, and threaten insurrection in case the bank of the U. S. should not be re-established—so true is it that these gentlemen have made a sort of mistake in imagining themselves to be the whole nation. Let them come to this place to be enlightened—let them behold the crowd of homespun, sturdy yeomen here assembled from all quarters of the union, who are no more inclined to establish a national bank than they are to repeal the Declaration of Independence. If those Canal street fold would pass two days at Washington, they would find themselves in relation to the government in the situation of a musquito on the back of an elephant.

Mr Van Buren at this moment has more personal popularity than any man in the United States, except General Jackson. The president's manners are so engaging, and so affable, as to win the hearts of all that approach him, and will still he has a kind of dignified firmness of deportment that keeps rude familiarity at a distance. He has no weak side, with all his courtesy, to be assailed by interested and designing intriguers: he has too much sagacity to be duped by the guile of false friends, who would ruin him and the nation together, if thereby they could accomplish their numerous schemes. I have seen and heard enough to convince me that these dirty crawling vermin will not be suffered to bask in the sunshine of Van Buren's favor. His presidential term, I have no doubt, will form a remarkable epoch in the annals of the republic. Should he succeed in consummating his plans for the reformation of the banking system and the circulating medium, he will have accomplished a Herculean task and made himself worthy of the benedictions of his countrymen now and forever.—He is supported by a host of faithful and strong friends who are worthy to stand alongside of him. Senator Wright of New York has as clear a head and as winning a tongue as ever fall to the lot of man: and there is the mighty Barron—(glorious name!) whose pen can be unsafe that has his genius, his perseverance, his knowledge and his eloquence to sustain it.

Webb, the editor of the New York Courier, has been figuring here, as he usually does. Some days ago Mr Gholson of Mississippi in reply to a charge of corruption made by Mr Wise of Virginia against the democratic presses of the country, alluded to Webb's transaction with the United States Bank.—Webb, wrote to Gholson a letter accusing him of seeking protection under his congressional privilege in order to insult the feelings of a gentleman. Gholson in very appropriate and dignified terms replied, that Webb was deceived if he thought that he was inclined to shield himself from responsibility under his privilege, and that he was always ready to give adequate satisfaction to every gentleman who might conceive himself aggrieved by remarks made by him in the house. Gholson could say no more—but it was too much for Webb: Webb sent a distorted account of the affair to the National Intelligencer and took to the rail car before it was published.

2 O'CLOCK.

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