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:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

MR. CLAY.—The administration press, very generally, are seeking to produce the impression that the chances of Mr. Clay's success are not so great as those of Gen. Harrison. Our whig friends are very willing to place any confidence in what the Globe, or any other Locofoco print, chooses to say upon the subject. If it was really the opinion of the friends of Mr. Clay that no chance, it would be the best paper to the world to undercover our party, but the administration press are well aware of the almost universal enthusiasm of the whig party in the great question of Mr. Clay will most assuredly be nominated by the Harrisburg convention, because it is well known that he is now even more the opposition party.

The whig party have not confidence in Gen Harrison: they believe him to be a good, but a weak old man, who had not sufficient influence at the last election to secure the vote of his own state, Louisiana. He was also lost to the whig party, because of the lukewarmness felt for the candidate toasted upon his name now, Gen. Harrison cannot get the state of Louisiana, nor Kentucky, nor Tennessee, nor Maryland, nor New York, nor Massachusetts, whilst Mr. Clay is certain of all those states, besides Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and perhaps Virginia.

Mr. Clay is the favorite of the whig party, and eight tenths of all the opposition party, by, then, should he be jostled or bullied off the track?

There is abundance of truth in the above brief but sound and sensible article, from yesterday's *True American*. It is very evident that the locofoco press are taking sides with the indiscreet adjurors of Gen Harrison, to compel Mr. Clay to withdraw his claims to the presidency. True to the instinct of party and the hints dropped by the *Globe*, nearly every Van Buren paper in the country is striving to force Mr Clay from the track. The locofocos are perfectly cognizant of the fact, that if Gen Harrison be nominated the re-election of Martin Van Buren is rendered nearly indubitable. Mr. Clay they dread, and justly. His splendid talents, his unwavering decience of whig principles, his manly stand against executive usurpation, eminently entitle him to the position in which he has been placed by a vast majority of the whigs, while his unexceptionable hostility to abolition has raised him up hosts of friends in the south, who will strain every nerve to secure his election. Hence it is that the southern administration press are so eager to forestall public opinion, by uniting with the advocates of Old Tippecanoe in creating the impression that Mr Clay will withdraw, in the hope that this illustrious statesman may thus be driven to a policy that would be fatal to the hopes of his party. The locofocos south of the Potomac are well aware that Gen Harrison has not a feather's weight of popularity in this section of the country. His nomination would, as the True American justly observes, be cut by the whigs the votes of Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi and Maryland, to which perhaps add North Carolina. Of all these states, with the exception of Tennessee, which we consider doubtful, Mr Clay is nearly certain; while Ohio and Indiana, which Gen Harrison's influence could not keep, are not likely to adhere to him with more tenacity if he prove to be the choice of the convention.—We do not agree with our contemporary in considering General H. a "weak old man." He has at least as much talent as Martin Van Buren. In fact we do not hold transcendant ability to be a *sine qua non* of the qualifications necessary in the executive. Incorruptible honesty, constitutional knowledge and sound principles, are far more indispensable. These, we have little doubt, Gen. Harrison possesses; but he has not *exquisite* ability. His limited popularity is confined entirely to a few western states, and recent events have even rendered this questionable.

The course pursued towards Mr. Clay by the Harrison press, since the late elections, is deeply censurable. They have engaged in a most unworthy and unjust attempt to compel this distinguished man to surrender his claims to the gratitude of the party to which he has clung through every phase of prosperity and adversity. Urged by a blind and unjudging partiality for General Harrison, they have become insensible to the resplendent merits of Mr. Clay, and would wish to drive into obscurity the statesman who has contained the purity in unbroken union during the darkest period of overwhelming disaster. It were base ingratitude to desert him who never abandoned us; and it were a crime of deeper dye to forsake him now that for the first time a reasonable chance exists of elevating him to a station which he is eminently fitted to honor. In this reprehensible conduct of the Harrison press the friends of Mr. Van Buren willingly unite. Nothing would delight them more than the nomination of Harrison. They would correctly regard it as the certain precursor of a whig defeat. They have helped the friends of Gen'l. H. in their culpable effort to displace Mr. Clay, by propagating malicious slanders and direct fabrications which certain violent and unscrupulous partisans have put forth. They are both doing their best, the one openly and joyfully, the other through subserviction and thoughtlessness, to effect irreparable injury to the cause.

It is time for the friends of Mr. Clay to be on the alert. They must not suffer in silence any slanderous imputations concerning his intentions to pass unrebuked and unrefuted, whether they emanate from pretended friends or undisguised foes. If Mr Clay is before the people as one of the whig candidates for the presidency, and awaits the arbitration of that august assembly, whose decision the whigs have solemnly pledged themselves to respect. Nor can he or ought he to be moved from this position either by the silly falsehoods of the locofocos, or the pusillanimous fearfulness of General Harrison's worshippers. We have every confidence that he will be the choice of a large majority of the convention, and we cannot subscribe to his success in the presidential canvass of 1840—if his friends and the friends of whig principles do their duty.

NECESSITY OF ENFORCING THE ORDINANCES.

A correspondent, who some months since addressed us relative to the practice of negroes carrying fire arms under the pretence of killing game, now writes us again on the same topic. He states that from the Pontchartrain rail road, as far as the barracks, scattering on the woods, there are hundreds of negroes to be seen daily, and particularly on Sunday, with their double barrelled guns, rifles, muskets, &c. His supposition that these negroes are in the habit of communicating with the runaway slaves who are known to infest the swamps in the rear of the city. They, says are taken as a plausible pretext for absenting themselves, and they are believed to supply their comrades with ammunition and provisions.

How far these opinions are just, we cannot determine: but they appear probable enough. There is no doubt whatever that negroes ought to be and indeed are prohibited from carrying fire arms. It is a dangerous license in a slave-holding state to extend an indulgence of this kind to our colored population. We believe there are many honest and faithful fellows among our creole blacks, who would be the last to abuse the privilege. It is known that our creole slaves are proverbially tranquil and well-behaved. Still the system is a dangerous one and should be abolished. The laws on the subject are amply sufficient for the purpose if they be properly enforced. But there's the rub.

The city authorities, either through a culpable lack of nature towards many of the colored population who are peaceable and well-disposed, and really fond of hunting, or a thorough indolence and indispositional ness to the rigid execution of the ordinances, permit the evil to continue uncorrected, and thereby directly encourage a gang of colored scoundrels in the pernicious practice of succoring their comrades who have fled from their masters and by concealing themselves in our impenetrable marshes elude discovery and apprehension. No one is ignorant that the interior of the swamps is frequently a scene of bloodshed and murder. Dead bodies are notoriously found in its recesses. These are doubtless the victims of the heartless miscreants that make the swamp their home. They could neither commit these atrocities nor continue many days in their haunts, if they were not furnished with arms and ammunition. This is an evil of magnitude and should be looked to. We therefore hope that the council of the third municipality will instruct its police officers to compel the colored population to obey the ordinances prohibiting that race from carrying fire arms. Public safety imperiously demands the penal ordinances on the subject be strictly and unexceptionably enforced.

NOTES OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

At the sitting of Monday evening, the council of the first municipality adopted a resolution ordering the creation of a new series of municipal bonds to the amount of $50,000, with a view of substituting this new issue for a similar one of old notes, worn out and rendered unfit for use. If the issue of these notes must continue, it is well that the old and torn bills are to which are now frequently refused to be taken in payment, should be replaced by a fresh issue.

Pierre Edmonds, president of the Union Savings Bank, Richmond, Va., has absconded with a large amount of money, which he obtained from various banks at Richmond. It is supposed he fled away about $30,000. When last heard of he was at Washington, on his way probably to the west. Edmonds is a young man not more than 30 years of age and has a wife and three interesting daughters.

The Conservatives in New York are mustering strength for the coming election. To that small but patriotic body are the whigs of the empire state greatly indebted for the victory of last year. They bid fair to do as well at the coming contest. At a conservative county convention held at Syracuse, which was well attended of sixty delegates present, fifty voted the administration ticket last year. This looks well for the triumph of sound principles in November.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.

On the 3d inst., there were five deaths in Natchez, on the fourth there was four. We have no inquest secret yet to report, says the Courier of the 5th "nothing doing in the way of business. Families more mostly absent, and the face of a lady a rare sight. Such are the times as they are now in Natchez. Both the clerks in the post office were down with the fever."

COUNTERFEIT notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are in circulation at Cincinnati.

CONTI STREET HOTEL.

This well known establishment has recently undergone a thorough process of reparation, and is now prepared to accommodate boarders and lodgers as comfortably as any hotel in the city. Its central situation, the abundance and variety of its fare, (we speak from experience,) and the personal attention bestowed by its proprietors upon the comforts of its inmates, continue to give it unusual claims to general patronage.—New Orleans is celebrated for the number and excellence of her public houses, and those actions better suited to the stranger or resident who desires quiet and good accommodations than the Hotel on Conti street.

Mention of Sir Charles Edwards, cook of the ship *Nanade* from China, was arrested on New York, by the U. S. Marshal, charged with the murder of a shipmate, named James Chrisler, at the time the above vessel was doubling Cape Horn, on her homeward passage.

THE ROMISH POTATO appears to be almost as much the rage as mania multicaulis, in some parts of the country. Accounts are published in the papers of the astonishing yield which has resulted from its cultivation. In Franklin county, Va., Mr. Samuel Ruther. ford planted seven ounces of Rohan potato, this season, which yielded fifty pounds. The U. S. Gazette says that Mr. Wolbert, a farmer, near Philadelphia, planted in his garden two of the Rohans, weighing together three quarters of a pound. They were cut into twenty-four sets, and planted two feet apart. Their yield was as follows —204 potatoes, measuring one bushel and a half peck, and weighing sixty three pounds.

Mr. ALMON, of Cincinnati, has dramatized Dr. Bird's novel of "The Hawks of Hawk's Hollow."—The dramatic version is said to possess strong interest, and to be in the main, skillfully arranged. It has been represented at Louisville.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Oct. 8—up to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Admitted	11
Yellow Fever	7
Deaths	4

INTERMENTS AT POTTERS FIELD

Date.	*Interments.*	*Hospital.*	*Yellow Fever.*
Oct. 7th	10	3	2
" 8th	10	3	1
Total	20	6	3

At the Catholic cemetery Oct. 8.—1 interment of yellow fever. At the American cemetery 1 interment—of yellow fever none.

PROMISSORY symptoms of a most loathsome disease, in comparison with which the leprosy itself might be pronounced a blessing, are said to have shown themselves in one or two of the counties in the middle region of this state. We did hope that Virginia would be the last to experience an attack from so fearful visitation; but that she should originate the disgrace is to us a subject of the deepest humiliation. May heaven, in its mercy, protect her free from its foul contagion. The symptoms to which we allude have been hinted through the up-country papers, and leave us no room to doubt that a plan is maturing in our state to get up a party to support Thomas H. Benton for the presidency, to succeed Mr. Van Buren, should he be elected a second time. *Thomas H. Benton president of the United States!* Who can believe it? And yet there is nothing more probable, if Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected. We have many sound reasons against that contingency, but none of them equal to this: that it will be followed by the succession of Thomas H. Benton.—*Norfolk Herald.*

FIRE AT GRAND GULF.

We learn from the Advertiser that on the night of the 27th Sep ember, a fire broke out in a small unoccupied house, on Front street, near the river, and on the square below Whiteman's Commercial Exchange Coffee House. Besides the small frame house it first broke out in, and nearly the adjoining, belonging to H. P. Levy, it destroyed the store and grocery of Wm. Shippan and the store of C. O. Tichen r, Mr. Shippan estimates his loss at $1000, and Mr. Tichenor upwards of $5000, $2,000 only of which is insured. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. No person, as yet, however, has been indicted upon as the perpetrator.—*Natchez Courier.*

HUNTS OF RAPIDES.—We are sorry to state that the health of this town and the surrounding country generally, is very bad at present, worse, we learn from good authority, than even in 1837. Scarcely a day has passed in the last two weeks, without a death in the town or its vicinity, and not unfrequently three or four events of the kind have taken place in a single street. We are glad that several boats have left the port for the interior. The current is continuing sickly, and the sick on board such boats are generally recovering. Business, owing to the insufficiency of $1 50 cotton, is entirely at a stand, a different state of things to what we have had of late seasons.

Bacon and Pork.—In our country, we understand that no corn is to be had from sale for the present, and the running season will be but of small dimensions. In the meantime, the farmers are selling off their stock. We are also willing to see more than at present is offered. Lard is also in demand, and prices are looking upward. We quote new mess pork at $9 50 a $10; prime $8 50 a $9; prime mess $10 a $10 50; Lard 7 a 8 cts. Bacon sides 7 a 8 cts; shoulders 5 a 6 cts; hams 9 a 10 cts. Sugar is in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good 5 a 6 cts; prime 6 a 7 cts; choice 7 a 8 cts. Molasses 25 a 30 cts. Flour is in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good $5 50 a $6; prime $6 a $6 50; choice $6 50 a $7. Corn is in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good 50 a 60 cts; prime 60 a 70 cts; choice 70 a 75 cts. Oats are in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good 30 a 35 cts; prime 35 a 40 cts; choice 40 a 45 cts. Potatoes are in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good 50 a 60 cts; prime 60 a 70 cts; choice 70 a 75 cts. Onions are in demand, and prices have improved. We quote new crop fair to good $1 a $1 25; prime $1 25 a $1 50; choice $1 50 a $1 75. Cabbages, &c. continue in demand.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Washington	Sept. 25	Paris	Aug. 31
Baltimore	Sept. 25	Paris	Aug. 31
Charleston	Sept. 25	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Savannah	Sept. 25	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Havana	Sept. 26	Havana	Sept. 30
Houston	Sept. 16	Vera Cruz	Sept. 30

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Per steamboat Bishopstate from St. Louis—904 sks corn 2 0 bbl flour 100 do do 30 bbl do do 30 bbl do do R H McGill, 10 do do 6 do do Wm Hall, 2 do do Fagin & Bro, 2 do do Stevens & Allen, 2 do do Bonner & Adams, 2 do do W M Pratt, 1 do do Wright & Eddy.

Per steamboat Gen W Harrison from St Louis 23 bbls flour to E Forstall, 10 do do Bonner Adams & co, 10 do do Wright & Eddy, 5 do do Rogers & Brothers, 20 bbls apples J Lauth, 1 do do Mathis & Garrett, 2 do do Bonner & co, 20 sks corn, 100 sks oats, 100 sks cabbages, &c, on account on board.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Bishopstate from St. Louis—904 sks corn 2 0 bbl flour 100 do do 30 bbl do do 30 bbl do do R H McGill, 10 do do 6 do do Wm Hall, 2 do do Fagin & Bro, 2 do do Stevens & Allen, 2 do do Bonner & Adams, 2 do do W M Pratt, 1 do do Wright & Eddy.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI MARKET, Sept. 24.—General remarks.—Notwithstanding the Monetary difficulties, and the fact (both that have occurred since the last mail), the business of the week has been quite satisfactory. Prices have not varied to any great amount, but the inquiries have been rather more general since our last, with a decided tendency to a decline in prices.

The state of the weather has been very favorable to out door business, being warm and clear. The river is declining slowly, and has only clapped from here to Louisville three inches in four feet of water.

Money.—An enquiry can hardly determine upon the true state of the market. There are no sales on change, nothing in fact in regard to it. In the vicinity of the canal the article has been offered at 1½ @ 2 per cent, but at the regular board of Exchange street, we are told, that several brokers have been offered 3 per cent and refused to do business. The current accommodation and the stock on hand is said to be limited. The Commercial Bank is discounting to the amount of $1 50 for the week, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company $1 50 for the week, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company $1 50 for the week, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company