NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. SAYON,

PUBLISHED TO THE STATE AND TO THE WHIG NATIONAL PARTY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1838.

STEAM BOAT GEN. BROWN.

The following are the names of the persons killed by the bursting of the boiler of the Gen. Brown at St. Helena on the 20th instant. The accident was mentioned in yesterday's Bee.

Samuel Clark, master,	Mr. Blackford,
Hosmil Billgrave, mate,	E. Hobbs,
Wilson, 1st Engineer,	Robert Johnson,
Felix Undersized, Pilot,	Jos Ball,
Carpenter,	J. C. Long,
Ray Kimble,	J. N. Ussey,
Eli Johns, 2d Clerk,	J. N. Garthwaite,
D. L. Davis, Natchez,	T. D. Lewis,
E. Libby,	Mr. Conway,
Dr. Mills,	Mr. Freeman killed [and
Dr. Price,	scalded.

Several other persons badly scalded, including 3rd pilot, 3d engineer, and several cabin boy's and stewards.

The Attakapas Gazette says the frost experienced some time since throughout this state has greatly injured the crop of cane. On many of the Attakapas plantations, it has been thought advisable to cut down the whole of the cane, in order to preserve it from further injury. The consequence now will be, an immense falling off in the yield anticipated at the commencement of the grinding season. The sugar made, however, is of an excellent quality.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The commercial convention was filling in Milledgeville on the 15th instant, Mr. J. M. Berrien being the president. A committee of twenty-five members was appointed, to whom was referred the consideration of the objects for which the convention was called.

They made a long and very able report, which is published in the Georgia Journal of the 19th. As might be expected this committee dwells with much earnestness and force on the subject of a direct trade to Europe. To exhibit the importance of such trade the committee have given several facts and calculations which must assuredly have their due weight in impressing their ideas upon the people of Georgia. The foreign exports of Georgia (says the committee) amount to $11,799,561
Exports coastwise, ... 4,060,000

$15,789,561

Direct foreign imports, ... 1,010,320
Coastwise importation of foreign goods, ... 6,000,000
Imports of American manufactures, ... 2,500,000

They estimate the difference of cost on coastwise above direct importations from Europe at 30 per cent. The case thus paid to northern merchants by the consumers of those six millions, amounts to $1,980,000 "We say this sum yearly and every year (says the committee) and it has been thus paying it for a long series of years. Dont any one wonder at the wealth which the northern people have amassed? Look at the splendour of their cities and the magnificence of their public works. Look at New York—

She exports, ...	$19,816,580
She imports, ...	124,253,416

The profits on this vast excess of her importations over her exportations, beyond what is necessary for her own consumption, should legitimately belong to those who constitute the articles so imported."

To remedy the inconveniences and evils of this state of things, the committee recommend that the legislature be requested to grant an increase of banking capital to the city of Savannah. We are utterly averse to extravagance of banking—in its present condition, however, the banking capital of Savannah may be safely increased. The imports into that city amount to $10,000,000, while its banking capital is only $1,500,151, an amount which, as the committee justly observe, is utterly inadequate to her wants.

It is a most extraordinary fact, and it exhibits in a very strong light the dependance of the southern cities upon New York, that most of the sugar, coffee, and other West India productions, imported into them, is brought from New York, although they are situated so many hundred miles nearer to the islands; in as much that the vessels in which they are taken to the great northern emporium are obliged to pass, as it were, by the very doors of the southern consumers.

We heartily wish the most complete and lasting success may crown the efforts of the Georgia convention to free their constituents from the trammels of this northern despotism.—There is a spirit abroad through out the south, which will never rest till the commerce of this section of the Union shall be free from all monopolies and shackles whatever.

It may be interesting to our readers to learn the actual result of the elections for members of congress which have been lately held in a large number of states. The following table presents, we believe, an accurate comparison between the divisions of parties in those states, in the present congress, and in that which will assemble in 1839—40. We have divided the congressional delegation in reference to the vote on the independent treasury as that measure constitutes the prominent object of the present administration, and as it is acknowledged by all that the leading effort of the federalists has been to defeat its passage in the house of representatives.

	Present congress.		*Next congress.*	
	For sub-treasury.	Against.	For sub-treasury.	Against.
Louisiana,	60	2	00	3
Missouri,	3	0	2	00
Illinois,	1	2	1	2
Maine,	4	4	6	2
Vermont,	1	4	2	3
Ohio,	7	12	11	8
South Carolina,	6	3	7	2
Georgia,	6	2	8	00
Pennsylvania,	17	11	17	11
New York,	36	14	19	31
New Jersey,	00	6	00	6
Massachusetts,	1	11	1	11
Michigan,	1	00	1	00
Delaware,	00	1	1	00
Arkansas,	1	00	1	00
	73	79	74	74

In Louisiana at the last session, Ripley, the republican member, was absent.

In Illinois the election of Stewart, whig, over Douglas, democrat, will probably be contested. We have nevertheless given his vote to his party. In Georgia at the last session, one of the members, Jackson, was absent at the time the vote was taken on the independent treasury, so that the vote stood six to two. In the next congress it is conceded by the opposition that five or six of the delegation are in favor of the constitutional treasury, and the democratic papers in Georgia assert that all the members except Habersham, and possibly Dawson, are opposed to a national bank and support the divorce bill. We have however given four nine others to the federalists and five to the democrats on this important question.

In Pennsylvania the election in the third district between Ingersoll and Naylor will be contested; in case Ingersoll's claim is admitted, or in case of his success at a new election, the delegation will stand 18 to 16. That we may avoid all imputation of partiality, we have plotted the third district to the federal list. With regard to New Jersey, we are willing to our statement to abide by the decision of the governor and privy council, who have declared the whig members elected. There is no doubt, however, that this decision will be brought before congress, in which case it may be reversed, or as is more probable, a new election will be ordered.

In Massachusetts in the fourth district, there is no chance—consequently as yet the delegation stands ten and—nine, a gain of seven hundred votes in little more than two months.

The 8th declares that the notes of specie paying banks should be receivable at par in payment of the revenue, the banks issuing the same to be subject to such regulations as shall be ordained by law.

The other set of resolutions asserts that the powers of the government of the United States are limited and enumerated; that nothing these the power of creating a national bank does not exist, and that apart from legitimate necessity, it is not of paramount importance in supplying the fiscal wants of the government and that its tendencies and influences it is dangerous to the rights of the states and liberties of the people: that the deposit bank system has totally failed, and in its consequences produced incalculable mischief to the government and the people; that the government does not possess the power of converting its exchequer into a bank, or of exercising any of the usual functions of a bank; that the plan of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public revenues, which had for its object the gradual but entire and ultimate divorce of the banks as a fiscal agent of the government, is a measure calculated to diminish the vested influence of the government; that the general government has no constitutional power to create a paper currency based merely upon the public credit: that the policy of the present administration of issuing treasury notes, based on no actual deposites, to supply deficits in the revenues, is unconstitutional, inexpedient, repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and, finally, that the patrons of this government should be so re-adjusted and partitioned as to restore the purse from the sword, by making the secretary of the treasury dependant for his appointment and removal, on the senate, and not on the president.

Such are the extreme opinions of the two parties which compose the legislature of Georgia. We see nothing very objectionable in these of either—we see nothing dangerous, under any circumstances, to the tranquillity and welfare of the union; nor do we see any thing in them which coincides with the federal doctrines on finance and national policy. We are persuaded moreover that the advocates of neither of these series of resolutions will ever vote for any but the democratic candidate for the presidency.

Before we quit this subject we will add, that a bill has been introduced into the legislature providing for the assembling of a convention of delegates on the first Monday of May next, to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the number of the members of the general assembly—another bill has been introduced which enacts that all elections by the legislature shall be made viva voce.

UPPER CANADA.

The report of the destruction of the insurgent force at Prescott is confirmed by the latest intelligence. We subjoin ample details.

From the Jeffersonian—Extra.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 18th.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Fairbanks, of this village, for a copy of the following letter received by him this morning. It is believed to be entitled to full confidence, as it is well known that the British troops left Kingston with heavy ordnance for the purpose of reducing the mill and annihilating the patriots there assembled.

The Kingston Chronicle of Thursday morning mentions the departure of the Cobourg and other steamboats, with troops, &c. and also the arrival at that port of the wounded in the battle of Tuesday, and twenty six patriot prisoners, who were immediately confined in fort Henry. The Chronicle admits the British loss to have been severe, from 12 to 20 killed, and 50 wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Johnson, 83 regiment, lieut. Delmage, of the Grenville militia, 1 serj. and 3 women.

The Chronicle adds:

"By a despatch received from col. Turner, dated Cornwall, Nov. 18, 9 P. M. we learn that all is going a brilliantly below—that Beauharnois was taken—all the prisoners released from the rebels—no rebels made prisoners,—and that the country was all in flames. A passenger in the Ogdensburgh, says he stated that some few of the patriots effected their escape on Friday night, but with few exceptions the whole were cut off.

Ogdensburgh, Friday, Nov. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—I hasten to give you the latest news, although such as I have to relate, at present, is indeed melancholy. The patriots have until to-day, firmly held their own; but this day at noon, the Cobourg and five other boats brought down 800 regular British troops and some of the heaviest cannon in the province. These added to one thousand militia were too much for the patriots. They were surrounded by land, and the steamboats kept up a murderous fire from the river.

The patriots fought nobly, but it was of no use—they were driven back and scattered. At sunset they held out a flag of truce, which, though displayed three times, the British did not regard; they had orders to GIVE NO QUARTER AND TAKE NO PRISONERS! At this time two of the hottest accursed by the patriots, are burning, and the British regulars are around the windmill, looking on but not molested. There is no firing now on either side.

From all appearances the patriots are totally routed and annihilated. It is barely possible that a very few have escaped, but probably not one will live to tell the tale.

The excitement here is tremendous the utmost indignation prevails against the traitor officers and leaders. It is a solemn truth that there is but one general officer in the action! Had it not been for such cowardly scoundrels as [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. and several more such, this result would not have taken place. Their lives are almost threatened by several of our most respectable citizens, and they may suffer yet for sending innocent and brave men to the slaughter as they have done.

The battle was most splendid; about 3000 fighting at a time; the number of killed and wounded in this engagement cannot fall much short of 500. You may imagine how true and faithful the patriots of the windmill fought, when I tell you that P—— K—— told a few more went to them last night, at the hand of their foes, to take them off of their posities; they refused to leave, saying that they were content their friends should not desert them, and that here were thousands of men in the county, bound by these oaths to assist them, and that they would hide the result. And now they are all, or nearly all, murdered. Respectfully, &c.

J. M. BOTY.

4 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Joseph Woodruff has this moment arrived from Ogdensburgh, which place he left at noon yesterday. He saw the stars and stripes of the United States, and who supposed himself to be safe and well after sunset. The patriots rushed out of the mill at sunset, with three white flags, but they were all speared as they went out. The mill was then filled with British troops, and the Pole—who escaped, with two others, who had secreted themselves in the lower part of the mill, mingled with the British troops, but the two companions were killed; he himself escaped by wearing the coat of lieut. Johnson, who was killed on Tuesday.

The patriot force in the mill numbered 111 men, besides 11 wounded.

"It is supposed that col. Van Schuler, a Pole, who commanded the patriot force, killed himself.

The notorious Bill Johnson, together with brigadier general J. Ward Berge, of the patriot forces, are in custody of Mr Garrow, U. S marshal. A British government messenger, who arrived in New York on the morning of the 22d from Montreal, brought despatches to go by the Great Western, which announce the capture of eighty patriots at the surrender of the mill, and thirty two previously, making one hundred and twelve in all, and that they had been sent to Montreal with sir George Arthur's order that they should all be tried and hanged.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The president of the United States in the following proclamation expresses himself as he ought to do, in regard of the strictest observance of neutrality between the contending parties in Canada, and we trust he will be seconded in his just and salutary views by every one of his countrymen.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Washington Globe of yesterday contains a Proclamation from the President of the United States, a copy of which will be found below. It has been called forth by the recent renewal of hostilities in the neighboring Provinces of Canada, and its promulgation we trust will be effective in restraining the ardent sympathy" for one of the contending parties might mislead into the commission of acts of an unlawful character. We hold the opinion that, as a people, we have no more to do with the contest in the Canadas than if those Provinces were a thousand miles off; and our sounden duty to our own country and regard to its laws, in the first place, and our obligations to maintain a strict and honorable neutrality towards a nation with whom we are at peace, in the second, solemnly and loudly forbid us from taking a part in the contest, in any way whatever.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation. And whereas information has been received, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the same purpose. And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by Citizens of the United States, in connection with Canadians, and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbors, for the purpose of fleeting their under the flag of a foreign state, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all free men to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honour and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender, against the provisions of the neutrality laws, which it is obligatory to the other nations of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the casuffiion to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this government in any form, on their behalf, but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

VERMONT—Fourth district.—Complete returns of votes for a member of congress in this district, being the second trial, give the following majorities:—

Chittenden,	530 maj.	for John Smith, V. B.
Franklin,	248	"
Lamoile,		
Orleans,	37 maj.	Against Smith.
	766	
	37	

Smith's maj. in the 731

This is a triumph indeed. A gain of seven hundred votes in little more than two months.

☞ Official returns from forty one counties in New York give Seward 8,993 majority and Bradish 14 votes less. The remaining 16 counties will increase Seward's majority to 10,500.

The Washington Globe of the 21st, contradicts the rumour of the change in location of several consuldoores, and adds, "we are authorised to say that this rumour is without the least foundation, and that no such arrangements are, or have been contemplated."

No tidings whatever of the *Liverpool* by the last advices.

☞ The following list denouncing any of the officers of the New York contingence have been removed for interference with the Canadian revolution, and the Star adds that the ordinance has evinced his intention of influencing the next legislature two fold—possible with their public duties, and they must resign if they are determined to proceed in affording countenance to the attacks on the British authorities of Canada.

Montreal.—Returns from 80 counties give CRABT 5397 majority—the remaining nine counties will increase it. There will be an administration majority on joint ballot in the legislature. This is acknowledged by the whig papers.

DELAWARE.—The official statement of the votes gives 4449 majority for the democratic candidate and 4399 to the whig candidate—majority 50 votes. The choice of a United States senator depends upon the manner in which the members of the legislature elected on the reform ticket through the support of the democrats, will vote. The Delaware Gazette says, that they will go with the administration party. It should, however, be observed that the whig papers anticipate the reverse.

OHIO.—The vacancy in the 19th district, occasioned by the resignation of Mr Rhynes, has been filled by the election of Mr Swearingen, democrat, for the remaining term of the present congress.

BLACK HAWK AND TECUMSEH.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American makes some interesting details respecting the military career of the late chief of the Winnebagoes. The author knew Black Hawk personally, and had often conversed with him. The noted warrior commenced his warlike efforts at a very early age, being only fourteen years old when his father, Pawheece, led a war party against the Osages. In the battle that followed, his father was killed, but Black Hawk avenged his death by killing and scalping the Osage who had slain him. His eldest brother fell at the battle of the Thames, in which the celebrated Tecumseh fell. He stated that he was near Tecumseh when he was killed, and his account differs from the usual representation of that affair, which makes out Tecumseh to have been killed by a pistol shot, discharged by Colonel Johnson himself. From the account of Black Hawk, it would appear that upon the first fire of the Americans, Tecumseh was hit. He staggered forward, and stumbled over a fallen tree, letting his rifle drop. As soon as the Indians discovered that Tecumseh was dead, they thought that the Great Spirit was angry, and were immediately put to flight. "That night," observed Black Hawk, "we returned to bury the dead and search for the body of Tecumseh. He was found lying where he had first fallen; a bullet had struck him above the hip, and his skull had been broken by the last end of the gun of some soldier, who had found him perhaps when life was not quite gone. With the exception of these wounds, his body was untouched. Lying near him, however, was a large fine looking Pottawatamie, who had been killed, decked off in his plumes and war paint, whom the Americans, no doubt, had taken for Tecumseh, for he was scalped and every particle of his skin flayed from his body. Tecumseh himself had no ornaments about his body, save a British medal. During the night we buried our dead, and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were within sight of the fires of the American camp."

It must be observed that this statement of Black Hawk conflicts directly with the usual account, which makes Colonel Johnson the immediate author of Tecumseh's death, and which is strongly corroborated by the testimony of various eye-witnesses. We should hesitate before we consent to rob the hero of the Thames of the honor of this gallant achievement solely upon the equivocal evidence of a hostile savage. Colonel Johnson's personal narrative must far outweigh the negative declarations of Black Hawk.

The following anecdote will be found not uninteresting:

In speaking of his defeat, he said it was what he expected; that he did not mind it. But what hurt him more, than any thing else, was our government begrudging him in the eyes of his people, and setting another chief (Keokuck) over him. This degradation he appeared to feel very sensibly; still he continued to possess all his native pride. One instance I had occasion under my observation, I recollect well, in which it was strongly displayed. He happened to be in a small town in Iowa, on the same day in which a party of Sioux, under capt. ——, arrived; and, in carrying a flag in a friend with whom he always put up took of a mess, whenever he stopped at the village. We met with the captain, who had been invited to dine Black Hawk remained also, expecting the usual invitation to stay and eat with them, but when the dinner was ready, the host took him aside and told him, in substance, or rather, the white man's chief, was to dine with him that day, and he must wait till they had finished. The old chief's eye glistened with anger as it answered him, saying, "I understand—I will punish your insolence on the spot" and the manner in which I shook him, (just in this way,) was really a warning to a person sensitively situated.

I left myself at the moment in a beautiful predicament. In the midst of a large company of strange Indians people—an old grey headed man, hanging with an infirmity, that host took him this way—(here the old sergeant suited the action to the word, by seizing the collar of my coat, before the assemblage,) —and says I to him, says I, "you indeed—to me—I will punish your insolence on the spot" and the manner in which I shook him, (just in this way,) was really a warning to a person sensitively situated.

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Here he pushed me to and fro, with his outstanding arm, grips on my collar, as if instead of a patient meek-bowed friend, I was his deadly enemy. Here he let go I found myself in a state of apostacy—shame to insult an old man like him—like the generality cry: "Young puppy!" said an elderly merchant whose good opinion was my heart's desire—what excuse have you for your conduct?

Thus was I made a martyr to my good feelings. I have never recovered from the stigma of that interview. I have been pointed at in the street by persons who have said as I passed, ——"That's the young man that insulted old General ——, at the Exchange!"

We clip the following story of it here from the Portland Courier. It is too good to be lost. We once read a very clever and interesting essay upon *horns*; it then struck us that the author had omitted all mention of a species of this wide-spread and varied genus, which is particularly abhorrent to the conductors of newspapers. We mean that kind of horn who unceremoniously intrudes into the editorial sanctum, deranges newspapers, slips and written copy with the most unfortunate nonchalance, mercilessly inflicts his tedious and vapid nothings upon the wearied ear of the busy caterer for the public, and is equally insensible to every hint short of a direct and absolute leave to be rid of his annoying presence. Editors are habitually a patient race, for "sufferance is the badge of our tribe;" and certainly this importunate specimen of a most disagreeable order of animated creatures, is admirably calculated to keep the divine virtue in wholesome exercise. He who can resist the temptation to rent his anger on a bore of this nature, is triply armed against minor evils.

A SCENE AT THE EXCHANGE.—Talking of a man's making a bore of himself, reminds me of an old friend of mine, who is fond of telling long stories about flights and quarrels that he has had in his day, and who takes his hearer his own opponent for the time so as to give effect to what he was saying. Not long ago I met him on 'Change at a business hour, when all the commercial multitude of the city were together and no could scarcely move for the crowd. The old man fixed his eyes on me: there was a fatal fascination in it; getting off without recognition would have been unpardonable disrespect. In a moment his fingers were in my button hole, and his country oglee glittering with the satisfaction of your true story teller, he has met with an interesting subject. Listened to his every word, and with the utmost apparent satisfaction.

Directly he began to speak of an altercation, which he once had with an officer in the navy. I felt myself falling the extra inches. "Some words," said he, "occured between me and he. Now, you know that he is a much younger man than I am, in fact about your age. Well, he began to use expressions which I did not exactly like. Says I to him, says I, 'What do you mean by that?' 'Why,' says he to me, says he, 'I mean just what I say.' Then I began to warm. There was an impromptu elevation of my personal altitude, which was unaccountable. I did not waste words on him—I just took him this way—(here the old sergeant suited the action to the word, by seizing the collar of my coat, before the assemblage,) —and says I to him, says I, "you indeed—to me—I will punish your insolence on the spot" and the manner in which I shook him, (just in this way,) was really a warning to a person sensitively situated.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per barque Fanny Gold, 1000 bales cotton.
Philadelphia—Per brig Fanny, 19 do. 7 Palmer: 195 hhds sugar, 99 hhds molasses.
Alexandria—Per schr R Tuggle: 137 hhds sugar, 80 tcs and 9 hhds molasses.
Baltimore—Per schr Mary Brandon: 1 hhd sugar, 1 bbl molasses.
Boston—Per schr Gen Gaines: 200 hhds sugar, 200 bbls molasses.

IMPORTS.

Charleston—Per ship Palmetto, from Liverpool: 1000 bags salt, 1 case dry goods, 1 do mdse, 1 do Charles Gerard, Esq, merchant, passing to Charleston.
Philadelphia—Per schr Mary Brandon: 1 bag coffee, 1 bale cotton, 1 box mdse.
Baltimore—Per schr Mary Brandon: 1 bag coffee, 1 box mdse.
Alexandria—Per schr Gen Gaines: 1 bale cotton, 1 box mdse.
Boston—Per schr Gen Gaines: 1 bale cotton, 1 box mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tuscumbia, from above: 100 bales cotton 1 bale do, 1 do, 1 do, 1