...TIES.

...Liverpool—Per ship Potomac—14 hhds tobacco, 1512 bal s cotton *

...For ship Leon Cadmus—1207 bales cotton.

...Havre—For ship Lamyette—1007 bales cotton.

...For ship Governour—1251 bales cotton.

...Vicksburg—Per ship Hyperion—200 bales lace.

...New York—Per ship Auburn—272 hhds tobacco, 220 bls cotton, 30 bbls pork, 28 do molasses, 4 do indigo, 17 hhds do, 1143 pgs lead, 26 bales skins, &c.

...Per ship Orleans—221 hhds tobacco, 181 bls cotton, 66 hhds sugar, 27 bbls do, 30 bbls lard, 150 bls whiskey, 714 bbls pork, 445 kegs lard, 60 bbls molasses, 64 do do, 100 pgs lead, &c.

...Per brig Thetis—200 bbls pork, 100 kegs lard, 40 hhds tobacco, 120 kegs lard, 14 bbls do, 452 do pork & bbls molasses, 14 bbls do, 311 bags cotton, 1200 lbs bacon.

Boston—Per brig Lime Rock—110 bbls molasses, 600 do pork, 270 do lard, 62 hf do, 440 kegs do, 47 hhds do bacon, 10 do sugar.

Charleston—Per brig Caspian—5 hhds tobacco, 106 bbls molasses, 30 pcs bagging and rope, 40 hhds & 10 casks bacon, 35 bbls do, 28 kegs do.

Matamoras—Per schr Southwick—100 bbls flour, 100 do lard, 161 sacks corn, 47 do coffee & sundries.

Mazarras—Per schr Uncle Sol—164 bbls lard, 177 half do, 300 kegs do, 10 hhds bacon, 100 pcs cotton stores

New London—Per schr Mary Jane—Ballast and stores.

———Per schr Ann W Pendleton—Ballast and stores.

———Per sloop Planet—10 bbls molasses.

———Per sloop American Eagle—ballast and stores.

Baltimore—Per schr J Gorham—15,415 pcs bulk pork.

Kingston Ja—Per schr Francis Amy—300 bbls flour.

Mobile—Per schr Farmer's Interest—100 bbls pork, 33 do whiskey, 130 pcs bagging and rope.

———Per schr Octavia—370 bbls whiskey, 700 bbls flour, 50 bbls pork, 15 hhds sugar, 30 do Cuba tobacco, and sundries.

Grand Cayman—Per schr Cayman—132 bbls flour, 20 do pork, 49 do whisky, 3000 feet lumber, &c.

Pensacola—Per schr Pauline—75 bbls whiskey, 142 do flour, 36 do molasses, 9 do sugar, 6 hhds do, 2 do N O.

Pensacola—Per schr Mobile—64 bales hay, 300 bbls corn.

———Per schr David Moss—sundry provisions.

Galveston—Per steamspacket New York—sundry.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Lagrange—330 tons ice, 7 Toms.

———Per ship George—300 tons ice, 7 Toms.

———Per brig Jno R Edwards—250 tons ice, 7 Toms.

Glasgow—Per ship Tuloman—dry salts to A & J Denniston and Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.

Havana—Per brig Copenhagen—coffee, sugar, segars &c

———Per schr Virginia Antoinette—43 box segars, 1 do snuff, 1 case soap, 1 do sundries, &c.

Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—27000 fire bricks to E Bianc.

———Per schr Atlantic—200 qrs lumber to master

Carrington—Per schr Martha Ann—101 bales cotton to J Lanman an Hankey, Payne & co.

Attakapas—Per schr Fancy, 7 hhds sugar to Hall & Bien and Pavey & co.

Marseilles—Per barque Euphrates—wines, brandy &c, to order.

Philadelphia—Per brig Lucretia—ass d molds.

Lagoyra—Per schr Joseph—coffee and lignum vitæ to W C Wardrop & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Zephyr in St Martinsville—53 bls cotton 55 hhds, 24 hhds sugar P J Pavey & co, 13 hhds cotton J P Planche & co.

For steamboat Sun b Western fm Red River—479 bal's cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 17 Smith & Cupit; 218 T Bienvenu; 270 Bramlett, Williams & co; 43 Taylor, Gardner & co; 79 S Cobb & co; 13 J & R Boyd; 6 J B Dunnegan; 70 Medlin, Foland & co; 4 Lockhart, Pearn & Duncan, 27 Hilton Gray & co; 17 Conway; 61 packs pickles and sundries Lambeth & Thompson.

Per steamboat Nashville fm Williams's Landing—7 bales cotton Armant, Lewis & co, 8 Mouton, Duchamp & co; 2 Andrews & bro; 36 Maddux, Pollard & co; 4 Kirkham, Abernathy & Hamm, 10 Yeatman & co., 42 Bayley, Beck & co; 80 Ward, Moffatt & co.

Per steamboat Colorado fm Lobourchie—7 hhds sugar E H Fruchsamer & co; 20 G W Squire, 127 Lambeth & Thompson; 3 A & J De Armond; 2 Hall & Louisiana Steamboat Co; 3 Williams & co; 4 Jourdan, 10 Cledge, 30 J Robinson, 3 bls cotton P J Pavey & co; 12 do moss to order.

Per steamboat Hunter fm Red River—50 bales cotton Adams & Whitsit; 37 A J Dick; 22 H H Bunkley; 8 Barrett & Lepage, 5 do, 1 pk & pelt on Taylor, Gardner & co; 80 Ward, Moffatt & co.

Per steamboat Nautilus from Cincinnati—120 bbls flour Adams & Hartwell, 1924 kegs lard R Groning & co; 200 bbls pork W C Tompkins & co; 300 do D Bridge & co; 37 do Jour Rogart & Hawthorn, 200 do 132 do 50 do Turton & Buddendorf, 100 do Ogden & Southgate; 100 do S Lewis; 17 do pork Mendez & Burton.

Per steamboat Connecticut fm St Louis—43 bbls beans, 40 do pork, 20 do lard, 17 kegs do, 39,363 lbs bulk pork G Crosby; 319 bbls do, 12 bulk bacon, 150 kegs lard H A Bond; 100 bbls do Bridge & co; 50 bbls do lard do; 100 do bacon J H Bransford & co; 156 bbls do Wiggin & Davenport; 43 do A and H Wellington; 3 hhds tobacco J & R Boyd; 2 do Pulliam, J Cox, others; 2 do Hinkins; 16 hhds tobacco Oakey, Payne & co, 11 do, 12 leaves do, 744 bbls flour J R Shaw & co; 15 bbls flour, 173 do pork, do cask ham, 2 do lard, 2 do tobacco, 100 sacks corn, 7 casks hams, 99 bbls pork Taylor & Duncan.

Per steamboat Winchester from Cincinnati—55 bbls whiskey R Bullard, 12 do, 273 do flour Farrell & Bro; 3 do butter, 19 kegs do W Mahin; 80 bbls whiskey Maxwell & Buchanan; 14 do J Landis & co; 20 loaves tobacco Z Whitehall, 3 bbls do whiskey J & R Boyd; 100 bbls flour 387 kegs do Ogden & Southgate; 100 bbls eggs W Sigerson; 21 hhds bacon J S Rhodes; 40 do Mahan & Bro; 100 bbls whiskey, 20 do gin Gilpin & Smith; 3 hhds tobacco J W Ferguson; 30 do A Prieur.

Per steamboat Wm French from Louisville—193 pcs bagging, 141 coil rope Andrews & Bro; 130 do, 10 pcs bagging Burke, Watt & co; 36 hhds tobacco Kelly & Conyngham; 17 do J Norris & co; 114 flour pork, 246 kegs lard, 10 hhds bacon J Johnson; 100 do cotton W Carter.

Per steamboat Alton fm St Louis—20 bbls cassior oil, 140 bbls flour, 6 hhds tobacco, 100 do bacon C Dunne; 83 bbls beef, 41 do pork, 100 do lard, 18 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do Connelly & Elder; 209 sacks corn, 40 bbls lard 1 hhd tobacco J R Shaw & co, 9 do 263 pgs lead Valentine & Buhler, 3 do hides Gilpin & Smith; 4 do do Wm Hall & co; 6 do do Hopkins; 16 do Bowen & Crenshaw, 2 do E W Brunson; 10 do Maddux, Polk & co, 2500 pgs lead Capt Gillespie; 280 do W C Wardrop.

Per steamboat Indiana from Vicksburg—500 bales cotton to sundry consignees.—(Our reporter could find no manifest on board.)

Per steamboat Panola from Opelousas—224 bales cotton C Tolediano; 226 A Dennery, 21 Lambeth & Thompson; 14 Bullard, Bell & Co; 2 Bell & Bro; 10 refuse Pavey & co; 24 do Castin, Daran & co; 136 hides Reed & co.

Per steamboat Ferguson from Bayou Sara—54 bales cotton Graham & Bashner; 43 W White & co; 2 Bell & Bro; 3 Anderson; 28 G M Lee; 20 Smith & Count; 6 Hyde & Goodrich, 6 Oakey & co; 7 Taylor, Gardner & co, 8 Lambeth & Thompson; 3 Hutchins, Bellegy & Duperier, 10 hhds sugar N D Chamberlain & co, 3 do Adams & Whitsit, 94 Clegg; 342 H Leverich.

Per steamboat Ohio from Portsmouth—34 hhds tobacco J H Hutson, 72 Yan Wyck & co; 9 Tate & Hopkins; 17 Lavet & Amelung; 3 do, 75 keg do 1120 kegs lard Ogden & Southgate; 100 bbls pork, 473 do lard Rogart & Hawthorn; 200 bbls whiskey Clymer, Britton & Swift; 134 do J Landis & co; 50 Oakey & co, 300 segs lard, 10 hhds bacon W Sigerson, 7 do Shubert & Edgerton, 3 do Lambeth & Thompson; 8 do, 141 bbls flour, 144 kegs lard Forstall Roman & co; 50 hf bbls beef Adams & Hartwell, 4 hhds bacon, 14 kegs lard to order.

Per steamboat Chocchuma from Bayou de Claire—46 bls cotton to order; 11 Peyroux, Arculi & co; 35 H H Furniss; 18 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hamm; 8 Atkinson & co; 4 C Tolearno; 9 Sollins, Bello & Degroot, 137 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 65 A Rixardes & co; 4 J B Planche & co; 60 Adams & Whitsit; 1 Hilderbrand & Pa; 30 Bullard, Bell & Co.

Per steamboat Teche from Baton Rouge—3 sales cotton Brander, Williams & co, 7 M Caruthers, 4 P A Hardy; 13 Leave bron.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Copenhagen—Cucullu, Lapeyre & co. A Castillo; J H Augustin, Gilpin & Smith, A Castillo, Schmidt & co, J Yorke, G Jorda, H Leonier, J Landis & co; Landais & co; J K Bert & co and order.

Per schr Virginia Antoinette—Martin Duran & co; M Lopez J Albert; Doblanc & Eastland.

☞ The schr VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, from Havana, will commence to discharge this morning, at Magnolia wharf. Consignees are requested to be in readiness with their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
a16 CHAUNCEY & CO.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship NASHVILLE, Dickerson, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.
a16 J E WOODRUFF, 52 Camp st

☞ NOTICE—The consignee of 30 bris pork received per steamer ATALANTA, marked R in a diamond is requested to call and receive the same, 59 Gravier street.
WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

☞ Packet ship OCMULGEE is discharging near the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
STETSON & AVERY, 60 Gravier st

☞ MESSRS. E TOWKER, Saml. Hill, Bill & Cooley, & J. L. Rogers, Jr. Consignees per OCMULGEE, are requested to make themselves known at the ship, as also the consignees of 13 cases marked A S and I case marked L.
a16

☞ DR ZAUCHE, Dentist, restores teeth and stumps plates, and cures all affections of the teeth, Office, Tchoupitoulas st. No 10.
1 14

LEAD—3000 pgs now landing and for sale by
a19 CHAS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st

COFFEE—46 bags prime Rio, now landing, for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

FINE FLOUR—100 bbls received and for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BACON—130 hhds hams, sides and shoulders now landing and for sale by
a19 C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

PORK—Mess, prime and F O for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BEANS—300 bbls and 300 sacks for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BRAN—128 bags for sale on the levee.
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

LARD—60 bbls in store and for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BUTTER—200 kegs Goshen and western for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

SALT—Liverpool coarse and fine for sale by
C DOANE, 69 Poydras st

PALM LEAF HATS—10 cases in store and for sale by
a19 GEO GREEN & BRO, 56 Gravier st

FLOUR—500 bbls Rivers' brand now landing, for sale by
CAS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—200 kegs good quality for sale by
CHS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st

BACON—60 hhds hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by
a19 CHS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st

POLK—Mess and M O pork for sale by
a19 CHS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st

BROWN DOMESTICS—120 bales 4 4 sheetings, for sale by
a19 GEO GREEN & BRO, 56 Gravier st

LARD—1000 kegs choice leaf lard, in store and for sale by
a19 C W TOMPKINS & Co, 39 Gravier st

RICE—30 t s Charleston rice in store and for sale by
a19 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

CIDER—50 bbls champagne cider in store and for sale by
a19 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

LARD for sale by
a19 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

SALMON in qr bbls, a superior article, in store and for sale by
a19 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen just landing and for sale by
a19 CANTIN, DARAN & Co, 11 & 13 St Louis st

HAVANA COFFEE in store and for sale by
a19 BLASCO & NIMIDEL, 26 Common st

HAVANA BROWN SUGARS—A few boxes for sale by
a19 BLASCO & NIMIDEL, 26 Common st

SWEET POTATOES—In prime order for sale by
a19 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

TWINE—50,000 lbs Kentucky, for sale by
a19 C W TOMPKINS & Co, 39 Gravier st

DRIED BEEF—A large dry article, for sale by
a19 J VAIRIN & Co, 17 Commerce st

CANVASSED HAMS—In whole and half bbls, for sale by
a19 J VAIRIN & Co, 17 Commerce st

SALMON—50 bbls in store and for sale by
a19 J VAIRIN & Co, 17 Commerce st

CALCINED PLASTER—In store and for sale by
a19 J VAIRIN & Co, 17 Commerce st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1841.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

The public mind, recovering from the consternation occasioned by the death of Gen. Harrison, is anxiously turned towards the Vice-President upon whom a mysterious providence has cast the weighty duties of the presidential office. Great anxiety is manifested concerning the opinions of President Tyler upon the important question of policy which divided parties in the late election—and particularly in relation to his views upon the constitutionality and expediency of chartering a Bank of the United States. We have before expressed the belief that Mr. Tyler will not in any important particular depart from the line of policy marked out by General Harrison in the formation of his cabinet. Indeed it would be casting a serious imputation upon the political character and personal integrity of the Vice President, to imagine that he would accept the nomination of the great Whig party for a responsible office, and after being elected by them, turn against them when circumstances placed in his hands the means of defeating the very objects, to attain which his election was consummated. If Mr. Tyler differed radically from the Whig party, it could scarcely be doubted that he would have declined a nomination to the Vice-Presidency. Being himself a member of the convention that nominated General Harrison, he would not have consented to run upon the same ticket with him, had there been any important discrepancy of political sentiment between them. Consent to the nomination of a national party, implies identity of principle with that party. It would be imagining President Tyler capable of the most heinous political offence possible to be perpetrated, to suppose for a moment that he consented to accept the Vice-Presidency from the Whig party with the intention of frustrating their policies, and abandoning their principles in the contingency of the President's death.

But independently of the obligations implied in the acceptance of the vice-presidency (with the known possibility of the contingency that has clothed him with executive power) from the whigs, Mr. Tyler *is himself a whig*, and belongs to a school of politicians who regard the veto power with great jealousy, as constituting a monarchical feature of the constitution. There cannot, therefore, be the slightest apprehension of his exercising it as a personal prerogative. Nothing short of the most absolute conviction of the unconstitutionality of a measure can justify the veto, in cases where the bill passed has been fully discussed before the country, and the people have decided upon its expediency. This is the doctrine upon the veto of the school to which Mr. Tyler belongs; and was the principle which induced Mr. Madison to sign the Bank Bill in 1816, notwithstanding he entertained some *doubt* as to its constitutionality. With Mr. Tyler the force of the *Madisonian* rule is more conclusive than with Mr. Madison himself, for Mr. Tyler was elected by a party which acknowledged the constitutional power of congress to charter a bank, and made the *expedi ney* of exercising that power a principal element in the canvass before the people. The expediency of a national bank is therefore a point proved by his own election, and upon the passage of a bill by congress chartering one, its constitutionality cannot be denied without a departure from the principles of Mr. Madison, whose opinions are the republican standard of construction.

Admitting that Mr. Tyler has imbibed the Virginia doctrines in regard to the bank question, (the most unfavorable that can be ascribed to him) the following passage from a letter of Mr. Madison, dated June 25th, 1831, will explain precisely the considerations that would govern him in the event of the passage of a bank charter by Congress. Mr. Madison, alluding to his signing the bill incorporating the late U. S. Bank, after recapitulating the public acts and precedents that had sanctioned the exercise of the power by Congress, says:

"It was in conformity with the view here taken of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the United States, *though on the original question held to be unconstitutional*, received the Executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally establishing a bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution, throughout a period of twenty years, with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ramification of it into a new state, and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as the nation at large; to all of which may be added a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the Executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, *would have been a flagrant case of all the objections derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgement and intention.*"

It will be borne in mind, that Mr. Madison considered the precedent established by the charter of the first Bank of the United States, with the sanction of subsequent legislatures and the concurrent recognition of judicial decisions, as binding on himself. Since then the obligatory authorities have been multiplied by the creation of another bank, with a repetition of the sanctions which accompanied the operations of the first bank, duplicating precedents, and by the passage of a bill rechartering a third bank, accumulating evidences of the "national judgment and intention." Should it be urged that since the expiration of the charter of the last bank, the national legislature at one time may have been opposed to chartering a third bank, furnishing a counter and later precedent to those Mr. Madison relied upon, the following passage from the same letter, will explain what weight such argument is worth:

"Let it, then, be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid judge, which, on the whole, is the most to be relied on for a true and safe construction of a constitution: that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated, as it may be, by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen—themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes."

We might extract from this great father and expounder of the constitution other passages all showing the necessity of regarding the constitutionality of a U. S. Bank as a settled question, but we have already quoted enough to show our readers what would be the course of a disciple of Madison, in case a bill of that nature was submitted for his sanction as chief magistrate of this Union.

But we are not left to conjectures, growing out of the force of reasoning upon especial precedents however conclusive, as to President Tyler's course. In the national convention he was the warm supporter of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, who was known to be more favorable to a U. S. Bank than General Harrison was. In a letter dated Oct. 6th 1840, in reply to a number of queries propounded to him, he adopted the language of General Harrison's Dayton speech upon the bank question. Since the death of the President, he has retained the cabinet, every member of which is in favor of a bank: and he has been known repeatedly of late to express his conviction of the expediency of such an institution. He has declared himself, also, in the most emphatic terms in favor of divesting the executive of the control of the finances, which can only be done by the *pet* bank system which is exploded, or a national bank which he admits to be "expedient" and necessary in a constitutional sense.

We hope the whig party will not doubt the president. Under the circumstances which have made him chief magistrate, Mr. Tyler will require the generous support and confidence of the whole party. If distrust and suspicion sow their seeds amongst us, we will but encourage the locofocos party to renewed vigor and endanger the success of a whig administration.—Judge the president by his acts. Rally around him till he proves unworthy. We entertain no doubts for his principles, his integrity and his fidelity to the cause to which he owes his election. The revilers and slanderers of the lamented Harrison have more to apprehend from President Tyler, than those who exalted him above the heads of his enemies.

The Rev. Mr. Clapp concluded his sermon, yesterday, by a few brief allusions to the late President. The congregation attested the power of his eloquence. A chord was touched in every bosom, and tears flowed from the eyes of each listener, even as the water from the rock when smitten by the wand of the prophet. Could a more suitable orator be selected to the [illegible] and they unanimously [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary, the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, that he regarded them as holding the same relation to him, as they did to the late president. The cabinet will therefore continue as it was organized by General Harrison, and the course of the administration will run as if the dispensation over which the country mourns had not occurred. The first office of the government has only passed from the hands of one whig into those of another: and much sooner we may lament the recent sad and calamitous visitation, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension as to its political consequences. Indeed I cannot well conceive how any reflecting man acquainted with the public life and character of John Tyler, and with the history of the late contest, can entertain any solicitude or misgiving on the subject. He is a true hearted, sound headed republican whig—opposed to the abuses and corruptions and financial experiments of the last administration—and devoted to the great principles of the party that elected the lamented Harrison, and himself to the highest office of the republic. He was a member of the Harrisburg convention and at the dinner given to the members in this city after the nomination had been made, he delivered a most able and eloquent speech, in the course of which he spoke of General Harrison in the highest tones; and expressed a perfect concurrence in his leading principles and opinions on public questions. At a later date, in a letter addressed to some gentlemen in Richmond, he declared his acceptance of sentiment with General Harrison—in his advocacy of public rights—in opposition to the daring assumptions of power under the two last administrations—in resistance to proscription for opinions sake,—in preventing the interference of office holders in elections—in restoring economy in the public expenditures—in establishing and securing the limitation for all future time, the presidential term of office to four years—and in his determination "*To recommend and urge upon congress the adoption of such measures, as will result in committing the custody of the public monies to other hands than the presidents: so as effectually to separate the purse from the sword.*"

Mr. Tyler is entitled to the highest confidence of the American people: and I confidently predict that his administration will prove that he is worthy of the exalted station to which the inscrutable decrees of providence have so unexpectedly called him.

He has taken lodgings for the present at Brown's Hotel.

The body of the late president was closed up in the coffin to-day. Owing to the ravages of the disease it was thought proper not to exhibit his mortal remains to the public eye after yesterday. The members who did not arrive in the city in season for this had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the coffin. The cars from Baltimore and eastern steamboats have brought crowds to the city. In the funeral solemnities to-morrow, the procession will be interested, besides the component parts published in the programme, by the senate and house of delegates of Maryland and several volunteer military companies and numerous associations of citizens.

[illegible] in the city have been [illegible] them hung with [illegible]

[illegible] of mourning.

I have not yet the heart [illegible] which of the bereaved family of the Executive [illegible] many touching incidents, some of which [illegible] in another letter.

The foreign ministers to-day sent letters of condolence to the secretary of state and paid visits of ceremony to the family of the deceased.

[illegible] Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1841.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Dear Sir,—I am requested by Gen. Hamilton to announce to you, *for publication*, the fact of his success in negotiating in France the loan for Texas.

Respectfully yours,

BARNARD E. BEE.

TEXAS LOAN.

In consequence of the last advices from Europe not confirming the announcement, made several days since, that Gen. Hamilton had effected a loan for Texas, the notes of that Republic have greatly fallen in [illegible] and considerable amounts of money have been [illegible] persons who purchased Texas bonds on the [illegible] aforesaid publications.

[illegible] letter, purporting to have been written by [illegible] Hamilton, appeared simultaneously in the [illegible] *Courier & Enquirer*, and perhaps other [illegible]

[illegible], February 14th, 1841.

To the Editors of the New York Herald:

Sir—As [illegible] of loans of the Republic of Texas [illegible] by Excellency, President Lamar, [illegible] of their effecting a negotiation [illegible] Republic, to make a public announcement [illegible], that mysterious holders of the securities of [illegible] may not be the victims of those astute [illegible] secret information, I will thank you to state [illegible], or if this communication should arrive [illegible] gone to press, to [illegible] ship to be immediately [illegible] your office, that I have this day concluded [illegible] a contract with the bank of Messrs. J. [illegible], for the Texas loan.

I forward a duplicate of [illegible] per the Havre Packet of the 11th February, [illegible] enclose the Texas (Extra) Gazette of [illegible] American Minister's letter bag from London.

I remain, respectfully, your [illegible]

J.

The above was republished in the [illegible] city. In confirmation of the statement therein made we received from Col. Bee, the diplomatic agent of Texas at Washington, the subjoined *official* note, which we laid before our readers in conjunction with Gen. Hamilton's letter, as taken from the New York papers.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1841.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that letters have been received, explaining the reasons why the loan had not transpired in Europe. It is somewhat singular that the public have not been made acquainted with the purport of those letters, for it will do Texas no good to allow persons to be duped by official documents into the purchase of her money, and afterwards suffer great losses from doubts as to the authenticity of public acts, when the means of relieving public apprehension are at hand.

Under the circumstances we would advise those holding Texas notes not to part with them at a sacrifice, as we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the public have been the dupes of diplomatic legerdemain. The authenticity of the letter from Col. Bee we can ourselves vouch for. We know him also to be an honorable man, and as soon as he is acquainted with the general distrust, he will himself explain the circumstances of the transaction, if others will not. In the meanwhile we have written to Col. Bee, requesting an accurate and detailed statement of the nature of the loan, &c., the answer to which we shall lay before our readers as soon as it is received. "There are hawks abroad."

☞ Since our last publication an arrival from Texas has brought intelligence to the 13th instant. The papers, however, contain little of interest. There had been another fight with the Indians about fifty miles above Austin, in which eight Indians were killed and 30 horses captured. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Dobson, who was badly wounded.

Connecticut Election.—The election for members of the State Legislature, members of Congress, Governor, &c. took place in Connecticut on the 5th inst. The staunch republicans swept the State—six whig members of Congress were elected; Gov. Ellsworth was re-elected by a large majority, and a large majority of whige were chosen in the two branches of the Legislature.

B. S. Farr, a counsellor at law, in St. Louis, was arrested a few days since, on a requisition of the Governor of New York upon the Executive of Missouri, on a charge of fraud and larceny. He had been tried some months previously in Missouri, on a charge of malpractice, but was acquitted.

Melancholy Casualty.—During a thunder storm a few days since, a sail boat in the Delaware was struck by lightning, and three persons—Mr. Joseph C. Britain, Mr. John Hinchman, and a young man, the son of a tavern keeper on the Jersey shore, were killed.

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[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, April 6, 1841.

The Hon. John Tyler Vice-President of the United States arrived in this city this morning at four o'clock. Mr. Webster, junior discharged his duty as special messenger from the cabinet, with an expedition we would all like to see carried into the transportation of the mails. He arrived at Richmond on Tuesday evening—immediately chartered a steamboat—arrived at Mr. Tyler's residence the next morning by daylight: and very soon after the Vice-President accompanied by his two sons set off for Washington, and by travelling day and night reached here at the hour I have mentioned. He is in good health though somewhat fatigued by the journey. He has very wisely and properly suggested to his personal friends a desire to remain retired and quiet to-day, and to-morrow, and our citizens therefore have refrained from calling to pay their respects.

At eleven o'clock he received the members of the cabinet present in the city (the secretary of the navary [illegible] and they unanimously [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary, the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, that he regarded them as holding the same relation to him, as they did to the late president. The cabinet will therefore continue as it was organized by General Harrison, and the course of the administration will run as if the dispensation over which the country mourns had not occurred. The first office of the government has only passed from the hands of one whig into those of another: and much sooner we may lament the recent sad and calamitous visitation, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension as to its political consequences. Indeed I cannot well conceive how any reflecting man acquainted with the public life and character of John Tyler, and with the history of the late contest, can entertain any solicitude or misgiving on the subject. He is a true hearted, sound headed republican whig—opposed to the abuses and corruptions and financial experiments of the last administration—and devoted to the great principles of the party that elected the lamented Harrison, and himself to the highest office of the republic. He was a member of the Harrisburg convention and at the dinner given to the members in this city after the nomination had been made, he delivered a most able and eloquent speech, in the course of which he spoke of General Harrison in the highest tones; and expressed a perfect concurrence in his leading principles and opinions on public questions. At a later date, in a letter addressed to some gentlemen in Richmond, he declared his acceptance of sentiment with General Harrison—in his advocacy of public rights—in opposition to the daring assumptions of power under the two last administrations—in resistance to proscription for opinions sake,—in preventing the interference of office holders in elections—in restoring economy in the public expenditures—in establishing and securing the limitation for all future time, the presidential term of office to four years—and in his determination "*To recommend and urge upon congress the adoption of such measures, as will result in committing the custody of the public monies to other hands than the presidents: so as effectually to separate the purse from the sword.*"

Mr. Tyler is entitled to the highest confidence of the American people: and I confidently predict that his administration will prove that he is worthy of the exalted station to which the inscrutable decrees of providence have so unexpectedly called him.

He has taken lodgings for the present at Brown's Hotel.

The body of the late president was closed up in the coffin to-day. Owing to the ravages of the disease it was thought proper not to exhibit his mortal remains to the public eye after yesterday. The members who did not arrive in the city in season for this had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the coffin. The cars from Baltimore and eastern steamboats have brought crowds to the city. In the funeral solemnities to-morrow, the procession will be interested, besides the component parts published in the programme, by the senate and house of delegates of Maryland and several volunteer military companies and numerous associations of citizens.

[illegible] in the city have been [illegible] them hung with [illegible]

[illegible] of mourning.

I have not yet the heart [illegible] which of the bereaved family of the Executive [illegible] many touching incidents, some of which [illegible] in another letter.

The foreign ministers to-day sent letters of condolence to the secretary of state and paid visits of ceremony to the family of the deceased.

[illegible] Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1841.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Dear Sir,—I am requested by Gen. Hamilton to announce to you, *for publication*, the fact of his success in negotiating in France the loan for Texas.

Respectfully yours,

BARNARD E. BEE.

TEXAS LOAN.

In consequence of the last advices from Europe not confirming the announcement, made several days since, that Gen. Hamilton had effected a loan for Texas, the notes of that Republic have greatly fallen in [illegible] and considerable amounts of money have been [illegible] persons who purchased Texas bonds on the [illegible] aforesaid publications.

[illegible] letter, purporting to have been written by [illegible] Hamilton, appeared simultaneously in the [illegible] *Courier & Enquirer*, and perhaps other [illegible]

[illegible], February 14th, 1841.

To the Editors of the New York Herald:

Sir—As [illegible] of loans of the Republic of Texas [illegible] by Excellency, President Lamar, [illegible] of their effecting a negotiation [illegible] Republic, to make a public announcement [illegible], that mysterious holders of the securities of [illegible] may not be the victims of those astute [illegible] secret information, I will thank you to state [illegible], or if this communication should arrive [illegible] gone to press, to [illegible] ship to be immediately [illegible] your office, that I have this day concluded [illegible] a contract with the bank of Messrs. J. [illegible], for the Texas loan.

I forward a duplicate of [illegible] per the Havre Packet of the 11th February, [illegible] enclose the Texas (Extra) Gazette of [illegible] American Minister's letter bag from London.

I remain, respectfully, your [illegible]

J.

The above was republished in the [illegible] city. In confirmation of the statement therein made we received from Col. Bee, the diplomatic agent of Texas at Washington, the subjoined *official* note, which we laid before our readers in conjunction with Gen. Hamilton's letter, as taken from the New York papers.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The intelligence as published by this paper was as well authenticated as it could possibly be, and if there is any mistake about the matter, the Texian minister as Washington has been as much deceived as the public.

We have been informed by persons interested in the honor of Texas that letters have been received, explaining the reasons why the loan had not transpired in Europe. It is somewhat singular that the public have not been made acquainted with the purport of those letters, for it will do Texas no good to allow persons to be duped by official documents into the purchase of her money, and afterwards suffer great losses from doubts as to the authenticity of public acts, when the means of relieving public apprehension are at hand.

Under the circumstances we would advise those holding Texas notes not to part with them at a sacrifice, as we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the public have been the dupes of diplomatic legerdemain. The authenticity of the letter from Col. Bee we can ourselves vouch for. We know him also to be an honorable man, and as soon as he is acquainted with the general distrust, he will himself explain the circumstances of the transaction, if others will not. In the meanwhile we have written to Col. Bee, requesting an accurate and detailed statement of the nature of the loan, &c., the answer to which we shall lay before our readers as soon as it is received. "There are hawks abroad."

☞ Since our last publication an arrival from Texas has brought intelligence to the 13th instant. The papers, however, contain little of interest. There had been another fight with the Indians about fifty miles above Austin, in which eight Indians were killed and 30 horses captured. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Dobson, who was badly wounded.

Connecticut Election.—The election for members of the State Legislature, members of Congress, Governor, &c. took place in Connecticut on the 5th inst. The staunch republicans swept the State—six whig members of Congress were elected; Gov. Ellsworth was re-elected by a large majority, and a large majority of whige were chosen in the two branches of the Legislature.

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