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New Orleans, June 1st, 1841.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1841.

The Whigs of Orleans have determined to support for representatives at the ensuing election:

T. H. McCALEB,
GEORGE K. RODGERS,
J. MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce as candidates at the special election for Representatives on the 21st, Messrs G. K. Rodgers, T. H. McCaleb and J. Marcel Ducros.

☞ The following named gentlemen will be supported by the voters of the several municipalities, for representatives to the Legislature at the ensuing election:

For 1st Municipality,..... G. K. RODGERS.
For 2nd Municipality,..... T. H. McCALEB.
For 3rd Municipality,..... J. MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ For the Election of Delegates James H. Caldwell will serve if elected. He will support the general interests of the State, particularly the interests of New Orleans in the effort to report a revised plan of state payment on the part of the local banks, and is in favor of a national fiscal agent.

☞ The following named gentlemen will be supported as a large number of voters of the different municipalities are canvassing for the State Legislature:

1st Municipality,..... S. D. McNEIL.
2d do.....
3d do.....
MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ We are requested to announce that Alvaro J. Lewis and E. A. Cazes will be supported by a large number of voters of the three municipalities, as candidates at the ensuing election for representatives to the Legislature.

☞ Under the head of "COMMERCIAL," our readers will find a review of the three great staples for the past year.

TO THE POLLS.

We entreat the whigs of the three municipalities—and particularly of the second, to be up and doing—It is their intention to suffer the election to go by default! Are they aware that if locofocos are elected to the Legislature, Mr. Morton will resign, an opposition senator be elected in his place, our state misrepresented in the National council, and her resources at the mercy of locofoco legislation? Will the whigs by their inactivity an indolence ensure such a result ARE THE WHIGS WILLING TO BE DEFEATED? If not let them buckle on their armor and VOTE TO A MAN. *To the Polls!*

THE ELECTION.

The following is the state of the vote at the close of the polls yesterday:—

First Municipality,.....	227
Second Municipality,.....	146
Third Municipality,.....	90
Total,	463

This result exhibits most culpable apathy on the part of the whigs more especially in the second municipality. We have not a doubt that a majority of the votes polled yesterday were locofocos, and we firmly believe that if the same indifference continues, the whig ticket will be most ingloriously and signally beaten in a city that can at any time show from 600 to 1000 whig majority.

☞ We are astonished and mortified at the lukewarmness of our friends. We understand that near, if all the votes polled yesterday, were those of the opposition. To the whigs we have only to say, that if they lose the election, it is their own fault. Let them repair the evil inflicted yesterday, by their activity today RALLY.

That there is in Congress a third party which is endeavoring to attach Mr. Tyler exclusively to itself, is satisfactorily established by the conduct of some of the Virginia members during the present session.—Mr Clay was right when he spoke of a "kitchen cabal" which sought to rule the President, and detach him from the tried friend whigs, who, by their votes and exertions contributed to his election. There is such a faction in congress and it has showed its hands too plainly within the last few days to admit of further doubt as to its views and aspirations.

At the head of this clique stands Henry A. Wise, the erratic representative in the Accomac District in Virginia. This is the man who first promulgated the sentiment "*The Union of the whigs for the sake of the Union*" which formed the rallying cry of the opposition in the great battle of 1840, and brought together in harmonious conjunction, every class of politicians hostile to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. During the ascendancy of that dynasty there was not an individual on the floor of congress, more intense, ferocious and bitter in his hatred towards locofocoism its doctrines and its supporters—there was not a member of the House of Representatives more dreaded and detested by the Van Burenites—there was scarcely a name dearer to the whigs than his. The opposition at length triumphed. To whom did they look for a cordial, earnest and unflinching ally with more confidence than to Wise? Wise did they consider, would be foremost among the bold, eloquent and steadiest exponents of whig policy? Wise. Whose fiery declamation and scathing sarcasm were to strike terror to the foes of whiggery, and fill the hearts of republicans with joy and gratulation. Wise.

Where now do we find him? In the ranks of the opposition, inveighing with all the gall and virulence of his nature against every whig measure and traducing his late most prominent and patriotic members of the party—aiding and comforting locofocoism in its desperate straight—opposing every whig doctrine—hand and glove with the radicals and charter breakers. The genius of this man seems to delight in opposition. He has been captivated by being told that the mantle of John Randolph had fallen on his shoulders, and with not a tithe of the transcendant intellect of that great man, he seems alone ambitious of emulating his eccentricity. He has just talent enough to be a noisy and powerful declaimer and recklessness enough to insult and outrage the feelings of the quiet members of congress, whose principles are opposed to his murderous code of honor. He has just influence enough to carry with him some five or six obstructionists from Virginia, who like Maulsby and Gilmer, boast of their treachery, and make a taunt of having voted against every whig measure.

Can such a man imagine himself capable of disrupturing the whig party and placing himself at the head of any faction having more than a corporal's guard of recruits. We regard his attempt as the verdict of fillies, and believe that it will prove utterly impotent and nugatory. Much as Mr. Tyler has lost in the estimation of the whigs by his course in relation to the bank bill, they cannot think so meanly of him as to suppose that he gives any countenance to the schemes of this little knot of traitors. His good sense must guard him from participating in prospects that can only deprive him of his supporters in both branches of Congress, if his integrity does not prompt him to spurn the political treason. But if even John Tyler should lend himself to the nefarious device of this petty cabal, we would have no fears of the result. The mass of the whig party are sound to the core, and are no more to be seduced by the miserable intrigues of a few lawless politicians, than the gallant and patriotic band which represents them in the Halls of National Legislation. Mr. Wise and his clique will in vain labor to sow the seeds of dissention among the whigs. Contempt alone will be the portion.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:

Admissions 28, of which 13 yellow fever.
Deaths 14, " 11 do.
Discharges 8, " 1 do.
Numbers of patients remaining in the hospital, 351.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Interments during the twenty four hours ending yesterday at noon, were twenty-three. Of these fifteen were of yellow fever.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs Editors—

I deem it my duty to contradict the rumor that the illustrious "Concentrated," in the event of his success in the pending election, will be announced by a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on a ticket headed by T. H. Benton for the Presidency. The former gentleman thinks the relative position of the two heads should be reversed inasmuch as the other individual, at an early period of life, exhibited undeniable evidence of his fitness for the Vice presidency, particularly in the matter of the *crucifix*.

JUSTICE.

The *Concordia Intelligencer* says—"Our parish is the wealthiest in the World," and really the statistics it furnishes go to prove the assertion. The parish of Concordia has more than doubled its population since the census of 1830. The land is deeply squalled, and certainly not surpassed by any in the world. The value of its products is estimated as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Annual production of cotton	$2,500,000
Annual value of corn, oats, potatoes, hay, timber, wood, &c. &c. &c.	740,000
Total	$3,240,000

Our friend of the *Concordia Intelligencer* says:—"Louisiana is a delightful country, but very sneaky.—Our office and sleeping room are so near to that they may be said to be inside of a cotton field. Every night we go to sleep we have to contend with snakes and mosquitoes. Consider it if you can! to kill a snake before retiring to sleep. What snakes? Why just enough to let us know that we have been disturbed, or quietly crawling over the table, making rather a rough bed with our newspapers. We have a plan of setting a snake to kill a mosquito."

By the way, this same *Intelligencer* is, beyond all doubt, the best country paper in Louisiana. Its columns teem with humor, spirit and good sense, it must succeed, for talent and industry are but poorly rewarded.

☞ U. S. BANK.—The Pennsylvanian of a late date has an article which infers that the late changes in the management of the U. S. Bank show a disposition to favor Mr. Biddle, and drop the suits against him "It is said by some," says the Pennsylvanian, that the new President, Mr. Robertson, is a friend of Mr. Biddle." The same paper says that the changes in the Bank appear not to have had a favorable influence either on its notes or stock, as both continue to depreciate. The commercial papers generally expressed great confidence in the ability and disposition of Mr. Robertson to conduct the affairs of the Bank in a manner to advance the interests of the stockholders.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The following article from the New York Tribune, shows the insidious policy pursued by the locofocos in regard to this measure:

It is well known that, early in the Session, upon the final test vote, there were about 100 whigs and 20 locofocos votes in favor of the bill, being a clear majority of all the members elected, (243,) and a decided majority of about 20. The friends of the bill felt perfectly safe. They were at length awakened from their dream of security by the unmistakable evidence of the open desertion or secret treachery of its former locofoco friends! It was evident that there was a *secret understanding* among the opposition that this bill be killed, in order to bring the *coalition* to naught and throw odium upon the whig party! When the bill was all ready to be taken out of committee and passed, on Friday week, they were astounded to learn that the axe was ready to descend on the neck of the bill! They were obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the whig opponents of the measure not to take advantage of this treachery, but aid them to get it back into committee! which they carried by *four* majority, against the whole power of locofocoism. But they were still in imminent peril. On Tuesday of this week, Mr. Clifford of Maine, one of the most dexterous and unscrupulous of locofocos in the House, contrived to worm in an amendment to an unrelated measure, by which had been once already rejected, that this law *should not interfere with State Bankrupt laws!* This extraordinary, deadly proposition, making the measure a truly a farce but clearly unconstitutional, for the Constitution authorizes Congress to establish "*uniform* laws of bankruptcy, only—*uniform*, not *diverse*," was carried by 96 to 96 votes—only *Ingersoll Rhett, Bocock* and *Hunter* of the locofoco party voting against it. ☞ *Wood* not voting. The bill being thus destroyed, was next formally knocked in the head, by laying it on the table: Yeas 110, nays 97—only *Plumer, Hoverstil, Sanford, Ward* and *Wood* of the locofocos voting against the motion. [Plumer and Sanford had just voted for Clifford's fatal amendment.] Then the House reconsidered with the yeas and nays, the vote of the locos, who believed that the bills destroyed, carrying with it all the Great Measures of the Extra Session, and breaking up the whig party. All over the country, as fast as the news could be disseminated it was fondly believed, by those who wished it that the administration was shipwrecked.

But their delusion was short-lived. The whigs immediately assembled in Council, and, after a free interchange of opinion, resolved to meet and baffle the artful their unscrupulous adversary. They had hitherto voted, each man for such measures as he individually favored or his District felt an interest in; but they found that this was putting the whole power of legislation into the hands of their thoroughly disciplined opponents. One SPIRIT pervaded them, they now resolved to act as Representatives for the whole Country, and each vote for such measures as that Country required, waiving local interests or prejudices. Thus resolved, they went into the House on next morning. Mr Gamble, of Ga, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Bankrupt bill had been crushed. Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tenn. (Loco) moved to lay this motion also on the table. This was rejected: yeas 92, nays 111; only *Roosevelt* and *Wood* of the locofoco voting nay. The reconsideration was now carried: yeas 106, nays 98; only *Roosevelt* of the locofocos in the affirmative; ☞ *Wood* not voting on this vital question, though he could not have been absent unless by design. The original motion to lay the bill on the table was now negatived: yeas 99, nays 112, *Roosevelt* again the only locofoco in the affirmative; ☞ *Wood* dodged; *Sanford* ditto; *Plumer* and *Ward*, who had yesterday voted *against* laying the bill on the table, now voting exactly contrary. Next Mr. Clifford's destructive amendment was reconsidered: yeas 116, nays 92: ☞ *Not one locofoco in the affirmative*; Roosevelt *dodging*; *Wood voting promptly in the negative*. And now Mr Clifford's amendment was rejected: yeas 90, nays 118 ☞ *Not one locofoco against it*; Wood, Plumer and J. R. Dawson *in favor of it*; Roosevelt ☞ *still skulking the vote*. The bill having now been slightly amended, the question was taken on its final passage, which was carried: yeas 112, nays 106: Roosevelt, Wood and J. R. Dawson *being the only locofocos in the affirmative*, (Roosevelt having suddenly come to life,) and every one of these having plainly indicated by his conduct on preceding propositions his disposition to kill the bill if he could do it safely. *Sanford* dodged; *Plumer* and *Ward* voted plump against the bill, though the latter was pledged to vote for it. But the bill is passed, no thanks to them or their party, and from the 15th of Feb ruary next will be the law of the land. And now we ask every intelligent man to examine this simple record, and judge whether this great measure has not been treated by its locofoco pretended friends with studied hostility and systematic treachery. The open opposition of *Wright, Fairfie*, and the great bulk of the party may be respected while it is condemned; but for 'the hand of Jacob,' which is outstretched in seeming kindness with a dagger in the sleeve, we have no feeling short of detestation.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

David Thompson Swain, but steerer of the whale ship Washington, belonging to this port, was delivered to the U. S marshal yesterday, by the captain of the barque Acasta, just arrived, having been sent home by W. Carroll, Esq., U. S. Consular Agent at St. Helena, on a charge of having violently assaulted and confined Captain Robert Niles Wilbur, master of the Washington.

From the depositions of Captain Wilbur, taken at St Helena, and confirmed by his mate and several of the crew, it appeared that on the 30th of November last, while at sea, they saw whales about an hour before sundown, and the boats were lowered, Captain W. going in one boat, with Swain as the boat steerer. While pulling for the whales, Swain grumbled a great deal about going for whales at such a time of day, and was extremely insolent to Captain W., who, however, took no notice of him at that time, but the whale was killed and they returned on board.

On the 30th of February the boats were again lowered for whales, when Swain, who was steering Capt. W's. boat, again became insolent, and when they reached the whale he threw the harpoon at him but missed him. Capt. W. remonstrated with him mildly, but he was very insolent and mutinous, but Captain W. again suffered this to pass over.

On the 20th February, while again after whales, Swain was more mutinous than ever, and when along side the whale threw both harpoons and then went aft, while Capt. W. went forward in the boat to be ready to land the whale. On hauling in the lines fastened to the harpoons, they both came home, when Capt. W. remonstrated with Swain upon his carelessness, to which he gave some very insolent reply. Words then arose, and Swain used such provoking language, that Capt. W., who was standing on the forward thwart, seized the lance pole, and pushed at him with the wooden end, holding the blade in his hands. Swain caught the pole, and pulling the lance through Capt. W's hands, cut them terribly, and he lost his balance and fell in the bottom of the boat. Swain then jumped upon him and struck him several times in the face, and continued holding him down and striking him, until by great exertion he got up, when Swain sprang aft and begged the man in the boat not to let him (the Captain) hurt him.

He was then sent on board, and upon consultation with his mates, Capt. W. had him handcuffed and put in the storage, giving orders, however, to have him well attended to. A few days after being put in confinement, he was noticed with a pair o pistols which he was cleaning, and on searching, seventeen bullets were found hidden away by him.

Under these circumstances, Capt. W. deemed it imprudent to retain Swain on board, and accordingly when the vessel reached St. Helena, he was delivered to the American Consul there, before whom the above statement was made, under oath, and he was sent home in the Acasta for trial. He is fully committed.—*New York Courier.*

WATER A REMEDY FOR LIGHTNING.—It will probably be remembered by many of our readers, that some two weeks since a paragraph appeared in the Bee, in which it was stated that a free application of water upon the person of an individual struck with lightning, was an efficient remedy for the shock, and had been perfectly successful in restoring to life persons who had been supposed just recovery from the effects of the electric fluid. We yesterday were just in possession of the facts of a case in which that remedy was resorted to, after life had apparently been extinct in the subject at least ten minutes, and upon whom the remedy was most astonishingly successful, though applied under peculiarly unpromising circumstances.

A few days after our publication of the paragraph alluded to, Mrs. B., the wife of a highly respectable resident in Bergen, near the Cornors, was thrown down by a stroke of lightning, apparently dead beyond recovery. She was so considered by her family, and not one of them, nor of the neighbors who were called in, entertained the idea that a spark of life that she had passed forever to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." Preparations were consequently made for laying her out, and paying the last and rites to her lifeless remains. But a few minutes had elapsed after her death, when the husband, who had been absent, returned to the scene of all sorrow and, fortunately, the paragraph in the Sun recommending the application of water occurred to his mind, and though without hope, he proceeded to apply the thing as directed in the paragraph. The immortal lady was placed upon the floor, and water poured upon her person, pulled after pulled, from head to foot; and to the astonishment of all, she soon began to exhibit signs of returning animation. The process was continued, and the restoration soon became perfect, and in an incredible short space of time—She has felt no ill effects from the shock, which recovered from the effects of the shock, which all had supposed had hurried her to the tomb. She lives, however, yet to tell the tale. Unfortunately she was in the house at the time of lightning, while the husband was out of doors, and consequently saw the effect of her shock of lightning.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, August 31, 1841.

The great length of our remarks on the business of the past year, presents to the reader in the preceding to our readers the situation we shall make for the last three days. But the changes however have been of such a character during this period, the Cotton market has been quite inactive, in consequence of the late discouraging advices from Europe and the causal sales that were effected, are at a decline of ½ on previous rates.

COTTON.—The period has now arrived when a retrospective glance at the movements of the Cotton trade during the past season, in conjunction with such remarks with respect to the future, becomes a matter both of interest and importance.

The year closes with a much as result attending the shipments of the bulk of the crop, and seldom has public expectation been so sadly disappointed as in the case of the operations entered into since the commencement of the season. Early in September an impression had gained ground that the crop would fall considerably short of the formidable yield of the year previous, and the opposition with which that immense production had been disposed of in the European markets—a fact true at least, but likewise cautious rates—seemed to point to the reasonableness of some advance in the face of a somewhat judged deficiency in the growth. We accordingly find the market for new cotton opening in September at the for *fair* being an improvement of fully ½ in other rates previously current for old cotton of the same grade; and this price continued to be maintained throughout the month. At that time the political aspect of affairs between France and England, flowing from the not interference of the latter in the settlement of the Eastern Question, became so very threatening, and the more possibility, if not probability, of a rupture between the two powers, paralyzed for a while all transactions in the Liverpool Cotton market; and under the influence of such discouraging advices from that quarter, our own prices rapidly gave way, until further options touched bottom on the 20th of October, that description being then quoted at ⅛ ½ less than at the opening of the month. The extreme depression was however merely temporary, and the sudden removal of the causes which had given rise thereto restored to our market, which continued with occasional deviations of ⅛ until the 15th May, when the price of ordinary cottons reached 9, 9½ and fair, 12c. Various circumstances at this period had combined to produce such a rapid and considerable rise in prices, the most prominent of which was the substantial deficiency of cotton, as shown by the crop, and when to this is added the excitement and speculation in the Liverpool market, consequent on the hostile position of the European powers, growing out of the McLeod question, and the reported disappointment of the Chinese difficulties, it is not to be wondered that operators lost sight of the light of the future and past, and allowed themselves to be carried away with the current of the day. Many of the manufactured goods at a remarkably low point—fished heedlessly into the vortex of speculation, which have unfortunately involved all parties in ruinous losses. At the very moment of when shippers were congratulating themselves on the favorable auspices under which their enterprise was to be crowned with success, the retrograde movement of the Liverpool market commenced, brought about by the pacific turn of our relations with England, and the improbability of any immediate termination of the war in China. The disastrous failure of the United States Bank at the commencement of the year, the Legislation hostile to redit upon rally on all American stocks, and the depressed state of the manufacturing interests, did the already depressed state of trade become worse and worse. On or these circumstances opinions were compelled to purchase from hand to mouth, and notwithstanding the great deficiency in the imports, the stocks of cotton in Liverpool continued to accumulate, and the increase, unto according to the latest advices, they have reached the enormous amount of 1,500,000 bales, and in the United Kingdom, 1,000,000 bales. Such a state of things is truly without parallel in the annals of the cotton trade; no less than seventeen weeks have elapsed since the working of short time was resorted to in self defence by manufacturers, and to all appearance the prospects of an increased consumption are as far removed as ever. A wide spread decline suddenly invaded this prominent branch of the national industry of England, and innumerable failures were daily recorded, carrying with them distress amongst the operative classes, who were thrown out of employment amidst the most discouraging forebodings in regard to the future.

These depressing events were naturally calculated to produce a corresponding depression on this side; we accordingly find ordinary cottons quoted on the 20th of June at 7½ @ 8c, being a decline of ½c. on the ruling prices at the highest point of the season. From that time the movements in our Cotton market have been devoid of interest, and but few purchases of sufficient importance to take hold of the article with such poor prospects of encouragement. The remaining stocks, consisting principally of the ordinary descriptions of North Alabama and Tennessee cottons were shipped on account of holders, who would have done much better had they disposed of them here, even at a considerable reduction on previous prices.

In connection with the foregoing remarks, it is expected that we should offer some opinion as to the extent of the forthcoming crop, which is of prime and importance, inasmuch as on the growth will mainly depend the future course of prices. The subject, as usual, is one involved in extreme doubt, and the issue of the last crop has rendered it even more difficult to speak with any degree of certainty on this head. In general terms the accounts from the various cotton growing sections, are decidedly favorable, and agree in representing the yield as much larger than that of the past season. On the uplands of Louisiana and Mississippi, the plant has suffered considerably from a long drought, but the late rains may have gone far to remedy this evil, affording as they do a fair prospect for a second growth. The rich bottom lands promise an abundant yield, and the complaints from that quarter have been few and far between. From Tennessee and Alabama the advices are very far such, and a greatly increased production is anticipated. The heavy rains on the Atlantic border are reported to have done some damage to the crops in South Carolina and Georgia; but this remark is chiefly applicable to the S. I. island cottons, which have certainly suffered very severely from inundations. Any estimate in figures at this period of the season, may be deemed premature; but public opinion appears to have gradually settled down into the conviction, that the growth will reach 1,900,00 bales. In hazarding this statement, however, the many casualties to which the plant is liable, must be taken into consideration, as either an early frost, heavy rains, or a succession of tempestuous weather, would go far to negative the reasonable of a very large yield.

Thus far the prospects for the future are certainly not of an encouraging nature, and it is easy to foresee that the ensuing season must be one of low prices and small profits. The immense stock held in England cannot be speedily exhausted to admit of any improvement in prices, and the knowledge that abundant crop coming upon the heels of so large a supply, will probably tend to depress the rates still further. In addition to this, the accounts received by the Columbia a few days ago, point to the probability of a deficient grain harvest, an unfortunate circumstance to dwell, and which is sure to react unfavorably on the value of cotton, and to render monetary affairs unsettled.

Now cotton is beginning to arrive in considerable quantities, and then for the other hands ranged from 10 @ 12½, according to quality. Time alone can determine whether or not the market will be maintained.

The total receipts of cotton throughout this port during the past twelve months, amount to 516,276 bales against last, of the same previous, and the stock on hand, including all on shipboard not cleared this day, is 14,000 bales, against 17,000 at the same time last year.

TOBACCO.—The past season has been an extremely dull one for the trade, and the prices realized have not been so satisfactory as those of the previous year. The stock on hand this day is 4,700 hds, against 5,700 hds at the same period last year. The receipts during the past year have been 33,170 hds against 42,767 hds the season previous, and the stock on hand on the 1st of this shipboard not cleared this day, 2,750 hds against 3,000 at the same period last year.

SUGAR.—It is difficult to arrive at the exact production of this article, as very considerable portions of the crop never touch the city, but are either shipped from the sugar plantations to the ports of the Lakes, or used on the plantations and the vicinity. The most reliable estimate of the production and consumption of the whole of which the parish has taken place, is as follows:

The crop of the year	49,000 hhds
The stock on hand at the commencement of the year	30,000
Brought in coastwise from the Lakes	5,000
Shipped from Attakapas to various ports	3,000
Stock remaining on hand	31,000
Total	65,000

This stock has been a most powerful one, the time of last price of sugar (ordinary) well supported, and planters have had no cause for complaint, the operations on the part of their brokers.

The year just closed with the opening of the year, the stock of sugar in the hands received only a limited demand, and the prices ruled very low, whereas in the present year the stock is not equally good. A short time since the prices ruled very low, but from the last mail we learn that a very great change has taken place in the market, and we could now quote fair to good refining at 5 @ 5½c.

RICE.—The receipts during the past year have been 53,000 tierces against 45,000 tierces for the previous year, and the stock on hand on the 1st of October, 1840, was 1,000 tierces against 1,500 tierces last year.

Receipts during the past year	53,170 tierces
Stock on hand	1,000
Total	54,170
Shipped coastwise	3,000
Stock remaining on hand	1,000
Total	4,000

The stock on hand this day is 1,000 tierces against 1,500 tierces last year.

Receipts during the past year	45,000
Shipped coastwise	3,000
Stock remaining on hand	1,000
Total	4,000

The stock on hand this day is 1,000 tierces against 1,500 tierces last year.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Passed in the Philadelphia Congress.

and approved by the President.

Printed and published in the Bee.

Will be ready for delivery at Messrs. Johnson's Lith. Press, at the corner of Magazine and the principal bookstores in the city.

THE BILL WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES NOT EXCEEDING

And Price Current and Prices Current, Printed in pamphlet form.

For sale at Current and the office of the Bee.

NEW ORLEANS SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

Relief Committee for the 1st Municipality have, during the past week, visited those persons desirous of assistance, between Tchoupitoulas and St. Peter streets, and the Levee and the office of the Louisiana State Insurance Company, where they are requested to record all persons in the immediate vicinity of the Samaritans.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of Relief for the Sick and Destitute, will be at the office of J. B. Marks, Esq., No. 12, Banks arcade, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock p. m.

D. J. BRADDY, Secretary.

The Directors will meet this evening at half past 7 o'clock p. m.

THE undersigned are authorized to sell, on time or for cash, a number of four hundred dollars, dated January 7th, 1841, payable one year after date; the said note bearing mortgage and personal security, and endorsed "*Bo. caution*," by Lafayette Turner. The security of the said note is pronounced to be good, and the consideration for which it was given is of a nature to be satisfactory to the purchaser.

WM. ANDRY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be given to whoever will return a large FRANK K. who left the subscriber's residence since Friday morning—he is upwards of 20 years, quite Frenchified, and high, is about 5 or 7 inches high, light complexion and with a little difficulty in consequence of a weakness of the back. He was thus taken by a boy, who it is supposed will be induced to leave Dale's plantation, Mississippi, and sold by him.

A. C. THEMOLET, 11 Conti street.

ELECTION OF CHURCH WARDENS.

Election at the ballot box, in the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, appointed on the 1 th day of August, 1841, notice is hereby given to all Roman Catholics of the parish of St Louis, of New Orleans, and having the qualifications as required, to be entitled, that an election for four Wardens of the Church of St Louis of New Orleans, will take place, on the second Sunday of September next, in the Roman church, situated in Rue Ursulines, and Bourbon street, and in the Square St. Anthony's Square. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

OBSERVATIONS

Art. 1. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be allowed to vote at the election but Whites (none non-white in the said country, unless he be a white man, or a free man of color, who shall have paid a tax or taxes for the year next preceding the year in which the election is held, and who shall have resided in the parish of St Louis, for the space of one year next before the said election, and who shall have paid the tax or taxes aforesaid, at least ten days before the said election, and who shall be able to read and write, and who shall be a Roman Catholic, and who shall be