TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Tampa Bay—Perseh, Rust—Cigars 110 cts and 11 boxes clothing 10 do do 1 do do brush, and sundries, and groceries.

Mobile—Perseh, Birch—Whiskey, 88 do brandy 8 do do 1 do do 30 bbls wine, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Jacob Hall, Jr. 1 hogshead sugar, 11 bbls molasses, 8 kegs lard. A Thibaut & Co. 3 bbls sugar. A Morris & Co. 9 do W J Montgomery, 7 jars butter. Capt Ingersoll, 10 do owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schooner Robert Centre, Shepard, for Tampa Bay, D. Marston.

Schooner Harriet Birch, for Mobile, J. H. Ashbridge.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Orleans, Talbot, from the Balize, [illegible] Blanchard, from Plaquemine.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Atlantic, Nickerson, from this port, Sept 16th, off the Balize, [illegible]

New York, Sept 7—Arr, ships [illegible] Baker, Antwerp, [illegible] Thompson, Liverpool, Mary Wade, [illegible] Ariadne, Wade, [illegible] Dove, Lyon, [illegible] Hudson, Cowing, [illegible] Sailed, Ann Eliza, Bunker, [illegible] Hudson, Davis, Turks Island; Brig Havana, Crowell, [illegible] Davis, Turks Island.

Boston—Sailed, Mexican, Hall, [illegible] Levi, North Carolina, Hutchinson, [illegible] Hayes.

CASSIN & CO.

Will receive Merchandise at Merchants' Row, Mrs Dustow, Page, Mrs Allen, Tompkins, Dowdell, Tuttle, Good, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS BACHELOR'S SOCIETY.—The Bachelors of New Orleans are informed that a meeting of the Society will take place at Hunter's Saloon, Company Row, on this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible] Mexican, Texan, and Santa Fe Packet, [illegible] Mexican, Texan, and Santa Fe Packet, [illegible] in New York, and will be ready to receive goods on [illegible] J D DENEGRE, Agent.

[illegible] BISSELL, attorney at Law, [illegible]

HEFLER & STEIRN

GLASS & SIMIDEL,

Commission Merchants, [illegible]

REMOVAL.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, have removed to [illegible] CAMP STREET.

[illegible] DE ARRANGOIZ, Merchant, [illegible] Bourbon and Dauphine [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M Gould [illegible] FROST & CO.

[illegible] LEZALDE, Dentist, Rooms Bank and attend [illegible] cases all affections of the teeth, office, Tuo [illegible]

CHARLES LE CLERC, Dentist, [illegible] Camp street, and [illegible] Dauphine [illegible]

[illegible] Dentist, [illegible] Camp street, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

No. 90, St. Charles street.

TERMS, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $15. SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1841.

THE FEVER—CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

It has been our fortune to reside in New Orleans for the last ten years. During this period we have often witnessed the ravages of the fatal epidemic to which our city is unfortunately subject; but we have rarely, if ever, beheld such frightful desolation as its visitation has this season occasioned. In mortality and malignity, in the suddenness of its attacks and the indiscriminate ruthlessness with which it prostrates all classes of the non-resident population; in the appalling rapidity with which it has extended from hospital into private practice, it has rarely ever been exceeded. The heart is absolutely sickened, and humanity shudders at the scenes of misery and affliction which the awful scourge has this year produced.—The brightest, purest and best have fallen victims to the pestilence. It has stricken down many of our most estimable and beloved citizens. Its fury hath fallen on hundreds whom protracted residence and long exemption had appeared to guarantee from its attacks. Men who had passed four, five, or half a dozen consecutive summers in New Orleans, and had escaped unscathed from the visitations of former epidemics, have now sunk beneath its resistless power. It seems to spare none save natives of Louisiana, and residents who have already passed through its terrible ordeal.

We have taken the trouble to compare the mortality of the present summer with that of 1839 and '37—both years in which the yellow fever raged with uncommon violence. The weekly number of deaths thus far exceedingly nearly a third, that of 1839, and is greater than that of 1837, if we consider the paucity of the non-resident population. At the worst period of the epidemic of 1839, the bills of mortality did not exhibit more than 189 deaths per week. The last weekly statement for this year shows a mortality of 245, and the last for this week will more than probably demonstrate an increase of forty or fifty more. It is moreover universally admitted by medical men, that the fever is far more intractable than usual. The remedial agents which have formerly proved so successful, are inert and ineffacious. So rapid are the symptoms, so violent the derangement of function, and so prone is the disease to effect immediate organic lesion, that unless medicated to be applied almost at the incipiency of an attack, and the means employed be of the most energetic character, the cases are considered nearly hopeless. The awful ravages of the malady may be traced by the most inexperienced that behelds one of the few who have been fortunate enough to escape with life from an attack. It is existence, but scarcely more.—This suffrer seems to have been rescued even while in the grasp of the grim King of Terrors; and he bears his terrible brand in every lineament. The form seems to decrepitude, the eye that has sunk and lost its lustre, the face covered with a wan and unnatural pallor, the members shrunken to the most spider like tenuity, the complete physical and intellectual prostration—all attest the overwhelming shock which the system has received. Many weeks elapse before convalescence is complete, and careful and solicitous must be the nurturing that would cherish and revive the enfeebled energies of the sufferer.

Yet, amid these scenes of death and destruction, the spirit of charity hovers like some benign emanation of divinity, and carries comfort and succor to the unhappy and the afflicted. There is something touching and beautiful in the dauntless zeal with which the votaries of benevolence seek the victims of disease, and provide all that the resources of art can furnish, all that vigilance, care, experience and skill can effect—insensible to fatigue and inspired only by the most ennobling sympathies, the various associations composed of both sexes, penetrate the remote haunts of vice and indigence in the hope of dispensing relief, and mitigating torture. They are deterred neither by the squalid aspect of poverty, nor the repulsive features of the pestilence. Every where they are present, ministering to the wants of the wretched, giving their time their services wherever they are needed. This is real charity—as far above the ostentatious donations which vanity sometimes induces even the selfish to make, as is the humble piety of the truly virtuous superior to the outward devotion of the Pharisee. This is the benevolence of action; the genuine, moving, acting sympathy which embraces all who wear the semblance of humanity within its expanded circle. To the Howard and Samaritan associations, and the Ladies of Providence, does our city owe a debt of gratitude that time cannot cancel. The generous spirits that so oppose these societies have an enduring recompense within their own hearts, infinitely above all the feeble encomiums which it is in our power to bestow.

☞ The weather during the last twenty-four hours has become boisterous and disagreeable. Clouds of dust are flying through the streets, and every thing indicates the advent of an equinoctial gale. These sudden changes are far from favorable to the promotion of health, and we regret to say that the fever is extending its ravages both in private and hospital practice. With the decrease of subjects, however, the sickness must shortly abate, but great fears are entertained lest the arrival of several vessels with full complements of steerage passengers, now momentarily expected, may add fuel to the flames. In such a case, the fearful mortality of the season of 1837 would most probably be equalled.

☞ What a remarkable contrast does the city present in a business point of view to the same period last year! Then we were in the full tide of affairs. Now all is stagnant and motionless. The Levee looks deserted, the stores are vacant, few persons appear in our most frequented thoroughfares. Disease appears to have paralysed our energies.

If the New Orleans commercial correspondent of the Natchitoches *Herald* will furnish a satisfactory certificate from one of more respectable physicians that he was not crack-brained whilst penning his letter dated the 26th ult., we will venture to enter into the lists with him. The probity he so much boasts of, we consider mere fudge, and we strongly suspect that he is trying to drum up consignments by quoting ordinary cotton at 9c., and good ordinary 10½c. If business occupies too much of his attention, he had better drop his correspondence altogether; its continuance can only tend to bring him into ridicule.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 44; of which 38 were yellow fever.

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

Admissions 25, of which 19 yellow fever.
Discharges 11 " 8 do.
Deaths, 18 " all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 388.

MANDEVILLE.—We learn from unquestionable authority that the town of Mandeville was never more healthy than at present, and not a solitary case of yellow fever has occurred there. The rumor that Mdlle. CALLE had been attacked by this disease proves to be at all other unfounded.

Among the visitors to our city during the last week, says the *National Intelligencer*, it has been a gratification to meet with R. H. WILDE and Mr. BAILE PEYTON, both formerly distinguished representatives in congress, the one from Georgia, the other from Tennessee. The former of these gentlemen has lately returned from a lengthened visit to the classic shores of Italy, and the latter is on a summer's excursion from New Orleans, his present place of residence.

☞ The Providence *Journal* says "Distance lends much to one's admiration of any wonderful performances. The papers have copied an account of an express which travelled over the Birmingham and London railroad (112) miles in two hours and fifty-seven minutes, an degree of speed wholly unparalleled. It has been beaten a dozen times on the Providence and Stonington rail road."

THE LAST ABSTRACTION.—On a motion to adjourn the house of representatives a few days ago, Mr. Ingersoll, with much diffidence, ventured to suggest doubts on the constitutionality of adjourning before the arrival of the mail.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THEOD. WM. H. MCCALEB, Judge of the U. S. in the District of Louisiana.

Mr. and Mdme. BAMBINOS are concertizing in Washington.

GREENVILLE MELLEN, the poet, is dead.

THE SCARF PIN, by Elon Pickering.—We are indebted at once to the author, E. Jonas & Co. and to Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & CO. for a copy of this novel. It is an historical romance from the pen of one of the most attractive of the female writers of the day. There is a charm in the productions of Miss Pickering.—They are imbued with a life-like vividness of description, are replete with incident, exhibit strong portraiture of character, and are full of happy natural touches. We have no doubt these volumes are quite as interesting as her other novels—they are all eminently popular.

BARNABY RUDGE, Nos. 11 and 12.—The publishers have sent us the last numbers of Boz's admirable story, through NORMAN, STEEL & CO. They contain some fine illustrations.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, by Sibson.—From the same source we have obtained a pamphlet, embodying in a pictorial form some of the best scenes in this beautiful romance. The picture of Quilp, the hunchback, is most graphic. These illustrations form a suitable ornament for the centre table of a drawing-room, and should accompany every copy of the work.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* says—"We do not always take the jokes, any more than the prescriptions of the editor of the New York *Evening Post*; but the following story, which he applies to supposed dissensions amongst the Whigs—concerning which, by the way, he need not give himself any uneasiness—is a good one in itself:

"A distinguished sporting character of London employed a servant when he had recently brought over from his country in Yorkshire a fine game cock, to carry a number of game cocks to Newmarket. The servant put them all in one bag. When they were turned out upon his arrival at the hotel in Newmarket, they were of course in a terrible state, some dead, others expiring and the others mutilated: some being eyeless and others far out from loss of blood, &c. The servant, upon being taken to task, justified himself upon the ground that he had no reason to apprehend any disorder of the kind, *as they were all engaged to fight on one side.*

BEAUTIES OF A SHINPLASTER CURRENCY.—It is quite a common thing to see the salesswomen in our market houses, during portions of every day, at work with their needles at some ordinary kind of needlework, which, by the way, is a striking evidence of their industry. This class tenantry of our market women is so general, that nothing less than an extraordinary case would attract the attention of a citizen used to passing through our markets.—Such a case was noticed one day last week, which presented to our eyes a market woman plying her needle with more than ordinary speed. Upon a second look, we discovered that she was unceasingly sewing together two parts of a dirty and worn out shinplaster. This woman, no doubt from necessity, was compelled to take the hateful rag, and fearful that it could not be easily transferred to other hands, was compelled, by her own handicraft, to put a better appearance upon it. What a sad commentary this upon the present state of our currency. What a consideration, that a paltry one dollar shinplaster must be almost twice earned by a hard working female, before she can realize the value of it. It is too bad, when even market women have to usurp the privilege of legislators, and commence "tinkering the currency."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Too bad, indeed! What a pity the *Ledger* never thought of tracing the causes which have led to this deplorable condition of the currency. Yet they are written in characters so plain, that he who runs may read. Where were shinplasters and corporation notes suspended banks and violated promises to pay, before the destruction of the last National Bank by the "Greatest and Best?" Who had ever seen such things? They were reserved for the revulsion which the sages and patriots who guarded the constitution predicted would follow a season of bloated and artificial prosperity. The bank vetoes removed the regulating principle of the circulation; the general deposite act and the direct recommendations of the government awakened the spirit of bank making and impelled these institutions to increase inordinately their issues. An inflated currency brought about its own ruin. Then came shinplasters and the whole train of evils which the *Ledger* so feelingly deplores. When they will cease? Never till we have another bank.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

Washington, Sept. 7, 1841.

Mr. Benton moved, in the senate, yesterday, that a document showing the quantities of land surveyed and withdrawn from market, be sent to the president for his information. Mr. B said when the treasury was so much in need of supplies, he could conceive no reason for stopping the land sales, unless the object was to hold them back for distribution. Mr. Clay and Mr. Smith resisted the motion as unprecedented, unnecessary and disrespectful. The delay of the sale was very favorable to the pre-emptioners, for whose interests Mr. Benton had manifested so much anxiety, and it gave them a preference over speculators. The motion was laid on the table.

The revenue bill was taken up, and the motion to exempt salt from duty was debated. Mr. Calhoun opposed it, as the duty on salt was going off fast enough, in reference to the safety of commercial interests. He said this was only a temporary measure. The whole system of revenue from imports must be revised at the next session. Mr. Clay and Mr. Bates contended that the total repeal of the duty would increase the price of the article by diminishing the domestic competition. The amendment was lost. Mr. Walker moved to exempt gunny bags from duty, as they were sometimes useful to planters as a substitute for cotton bagging. This was rejected.

Mr. Buchanan's amendment repealing all laws admitting railroad iron free of duty, and fixing the duty at 20 per cent, was modified so as to provide that the duty should commence after the 3d of March, 1843, and was then agreed to.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, but the senate adjourned without finishing the bill.

The idea was thrown out in the debate by Mr. Clay, that congress could probably adjourn by the close of this week, and the senate having much executive business to attend to, could remain in session some days after the adjournment of the house.

The house will not, however, fix the day of adjournment, until the fate of the fiscal corporation bill is known. The veto message is expected to day or to morrow. The session will probably close next Monday, the 13th.

In the house, the committee on contingent expenses, stationery, &c., reported that the expenses were extravagant and wasteful, and ought to be curtailed; but that they had no time to devise a system.

UNITED STATES BANK.—We gave yesterday most of the particulars relative to the assignment of the assets of the United States Bank. The Philadelphia *National Gazette* says:

"It is dated the 4th instant, and enumerates property of every description. The following stocks, not previously set apart as security for debts here or abroad, are set down in a schedule to the assignment, but are not assigned, being held almost valueless:

Cumberland Valley Railroad, 4000 shares; Franklin Railroad, 3020 shares; Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike, 400 shares; Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 5223 shares; Jobstown and Lagonier Turnpike, 300 shares; Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad, 2000 shares; Warren and Franklin Turnpike, 600 shares; Warren Turnpike, 600 shares; Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike, 300 shares; Rossburg and Berrer Turnpike, 200 shares; Philadelphia Railroad, 30 shares; Union Canal, 134 shares; Erie Salt Company, 25 shares; Williamsport Bridge Company, 300 shares; Monongahela Navigation Company, 1,000 shares.

Many enquiries were made yesterday as to the probable effect of this assignment upon the value of the stock, and of the notes of the institution. On this subject, speculation is useless. Facts must be looked to—and yesterday stock sold at seven and a half dollars per share, and the notes were at 25 per cent discount. We have heard that better than this ought to be expected; but we forbear remarks, as we are not aware that we have any information not generally possessed.

The board of health of Charleston announce that not a case of yellow fever has occurred in that city.

LAKANAL.—It is announced in some of the papers that a work on the United States, by Lakanal, will shortly appear. Lakanal, was a Priest, when the French Revolution began—he left the church and became, in the convention, one of the most adroit of that party, which by their energetic measures, produced the triumphs of the armies in 1813 and 1814. He organized the Institute and the Military College, which as the Politechnic School, became so celebrated under the imperial government. His influence always exercised in favor of men of letters, saved Bernardin de St. Pierre, and many of the most distinguished men of France, from the rage of the revolutionary committee. On the return of the Bourbons, Lakanal's name, together with that of Carnot, Martin, Sylnes, and Lucien Bonaparte, was struck from the list of the members of the institute. During his long exile in the United States, M. Lakanal, resided chiefly near Mobile, where he cultivated a small garden. He was previously appointed President of the College of Orleans, through the recommendation of Mr. Livingston, but resigned that office, as soon as he perceived that his opinions were not in accordance with those of the leading members of the regency.

The revolution which for the third time expelled the elder branch of the Bourbons from Paris, put an end to the banishment of the persecuted patriot—he returned again to his native land and resumed his seat in the institute together with Martin, and others. —*New York Post.*

The state of North Carolina some time ago made an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of draining and reclaiming Swamp lands belonging to the state. We now observe that a body of about 50,000 acres of reclaime land situate in the county of Hyde, will be offered at auction in sections of 160 acres each on the 30th November next. The drainage has been effected by the construction of two canals, each about 42 miles in length, which empty into Pamlico Sound and are navigable by vessels engaged in the coasting trade.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A WET NURSE WANTED—A colored woman without a child, a nurse an infant two months old. [illegible] at No 16 Camp st. 414 ff

THE Subscribers have received by the Balloon, from Havre, to government of Bilk and Beaver Hats, in the latest fashion. Also a quantity of oravats, canes, shoe horns and buckles for shoes. THORET & CHASSAL, 100 Chartres st

MEXICAN DOLLARS—$4,000 Mexican dollars, for sale [illegible] A DUFOUR & Co, 101 Chartres st

L. C. GROSJEAN, successor to J. W. Mudge & Co, has removed his furniture store from 200 of Chartres to 236 Im.

SILK HOSE—3 cases Silk Hose, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 30 Old Levee

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Mississippi city, on the 19th inst., James GOTTSCHALK, Esq., of New-Orleans. The deceased had fled from the pestilence and was buoyant with bright anticipations of continued health and enjoyment, when he was struck by the hand of decree and numbered with the victims of the fell destroyer. The writer of this brief and imperfect tribute to the memory of one whom he loved long and well, feels all the difficulty of adequately portraying the virtues of his deceased friend. When we call to mind the gentleness of his character, the sweetness and amiability of his disposition, his singleness and simplicity of nature that knew no guile, his strong, manly heart, vigorous intellect and warm, fresh, gushing feelings, we are overpowered by emotion, and the pen nearly drops from our nerveless grasp. JAMES GOTTSCHALK was a man in every sense of the word. He was the soul of honor and of truth; full of the finest feelings and purest principles that can give manhood claims to honor and respect—ardent in friendships, liberal and manlike to the last degree, and with an aura of the milk of human kindness in his composition, that his numbers of more devoted friends spite to usually falls to the lot of humanity. Long, long will his memory be given in the hearts that loved him. The only consolation which we may derive from his untimely end is the assurance that his gentle spirit has winged its flight to a world where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Sit tibi terra levis. S. M.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each shall be entitled to by the provisions of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which subsequently to the said date, shall be made within the limits of each of said states respectively, that shall be in the sum so allowed or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall hereafter, be applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road, but that the disbursements for the said road shall remain a charge thereof, chargeable upon the ten per centum fund provided for by compacts with the several states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That after deducting the said ten per centum and what, by the compacts aforesaid, is hereinbefore allowed to the states aforesaid, the residue of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands to be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds of all the expenditures of the year for the following objects, viz: surveying and selling the public lands, the land offices, expenses for surveyors, for public buildings, and for the expenses of the Legislature and Executive offices of the Territories of the United States, and for the salaries and expenses of the officers of the General Land Office, and for the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the five per centum to new states, and the expenses of the Patent Office, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of the Navy, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Secretary of War, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Patents, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Navigation, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Lighthouses, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Customs, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Navigation, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Imports, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Internal Duties, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Stamps, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Sales, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Tonnage, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Spirits, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Tobacco, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Sugar, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Coffee, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Tea, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Wines, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Opium, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Manufactures, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Licenses, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Auctions, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Returns, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Circulation, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Deposits, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Capital, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Dividends, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Profits, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Loans, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Specie, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Stock, and the salaries and expenses of the officers and clerks employed in the offices of the Commissioner of Revenue from Bank Notes