NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1841.

A MEETING OF THE WHIGS

of the Parish of Orleans will be held on TUESDAY Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. W. Pichot.

J. H. Leverich,	G. Musson,
Peter Rojas,	Jas. P. Freret,
C. H. Kernion,	G. Burke,
D. Bouligny,	Benj'n Levy,
Fergus Gardere,	L. Matthews,
H. J. Ramsey,	L. Hermann,
Adolphe Layet,	L. E. Forstall,
Wm. Turner,	G. W. Huntington,
J. B. Leefe,	H. H. Wilkinson,
A. Mazureau,	Wm. M. Beal,
Wm. L. Hodge,	Peter Laidlaw,
Christian Roselius,	P. Cenas,
Manuel Cruzat,	Benj'n Casey,
Alexander Philips,	F. L. Tracy.

P. J. Delpit.

☞ See our Washington Correspondent's letter.

THE VETO.

As all anticipated, Mr. Tyler has vetoed another bank bill framed directly in accordance with his expressed views. Of this document little need be said. Unlike its predecessor however, it drops the arrogant and supercilious, and takes refuge in the conciliatory and the wheedling style. We take it for granted the firmness and stedfastness of the whigs in congress have wrought this marvellous change. This second act of treachery to the party to which he owes his elevation cannot be salved over with honied words and protestations of regret and reluctance. They but develope more clearly the hypocrisy of their author. If any thing can be more disgusting than the act itself, it is, the crocodile tears of this political Arnold who would persuade us that he weeps, while betraying his country.

It is unnecessary, at this moment, to examine the veto in detail. As a state paper it bears the impress of intellectual weakness. Its paternity cannot be mistaken. None but John Tyler could have written a document so deficient in power, terseness, comprehensiveness and force. True, its sentences are constructed with a little more attention to grammatical rules, and are not tagged together in so loose and slovenly a manner as was the case with his former veto. The comments of the press have induced him to study Blair and Murray and give us at least a specimen of tolerable English; but its merits extend no further.

The veto is not of such inordinate length as to deter the public from its perusal. It is superfluous therefore to analyze and sum up its contents. Suffice it to say that all hope of a National Bank during the administration of John Tyler must be incontinently abandoned. The fiat hath gone forth—the president by the act of God has made known his unqualified opposition to any fiscal agent which shall directly or indirectly operate as a bank. His hostility is to a National Bank *per se*—at least this is the opinion it suits him now to maintain. In the interim he begs for indulgence—insinuates a hope that the party will not desert him and promises to submit at the regular session a scheme of his own. We are glad the president has exhibited in this respect his ultimate determination. The whigs now know him and having nothing to expect, they will have no longer a motive for an ill timed indulgence. We shall return to the subject.

LOUISIANA LAW JOURNAL.

The second number of this work is now before us. The readers are aware it is edited by Gustavus Schmidt, Esq., one of the most learned jurists in Louisiana. In point of mechanical execution this number of the Law Journal is well worthy commendation. The type with which it is printed is very clear, full and large, and its pages have been very carefully and for the most part accurately corrected.

The contents of the second number are as follows:—"Ordinances, of Don Alexander O'Reily;" "Speech of the Attorney General (C. Roselius) in the case of the state vs. William H. Williams," a production in which the laws and evidence are set forth in a convincing and masterly manner, "Of the necessity of a court of appeals in criminal cases" by E. A. Canon Counsellor at Law, an article which though brief, is full of interest. If Mr. Canon, in his capacity as Legislator will secure the passage of such a law, he will confer a most substantial benefit upon the jurisprudence of Louisiana, and will be richly entitled to the gratitude of her citizens. "The Batture Question." This is a complete and connected history of this much mooted and but lately settled controversy. The subject is explained in a perspicuous and cogent manner; and though the writer (Counsellor Schmidt) maintains a different opinion from that laid down by the august tribunal before which this long litigated question was adjudicated, he grounds it upon arguments which to our mind, appear stable and satisfactory. The remainder of the volume consists of a summary of decisions by the Supreme and Commercial Courts; various law notices, and two letters to the editor from Judge Story and Chancellor Kent. We cannot conclude without urging the claims of the Louisiana Law Journal to the attention not alone of jurists but of enlightened and intelligent citizens throughout the union. It is a work that will greatly enhance the interest and reputation of American juridical literature.

Health of the City.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 45; of which 36 were yellow fever.

The mortality for the week ending on the same day was 292 of which 220 were of yellow fever. During the corresponding week in 1839 there were only 137 deaths, of which 83 were yellow fever cases.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—During the 24 hours ending Saturday evening at 6 o'clock:

Admissions 37, of which 30 yellow fever.

Discharges	13	"	9	do.
Deaths,	12	"	all of yellow fever.	

During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening:—

Admissions 18 all of which were of yellow fever.

Discharges	14	"	8	do.
Deaths	19	"	18	do.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 405.

The Fight in Congress.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th says:—"The disgraceful affair between Messrs. Wise and Stanley has been reported to the House as arranged, through the intention of friends, in a manner *honorable* to both parties. We trust, however, that the House will not rest satisfied with this miserable Pickwickian adjustment of an affair which reaches beyond the parties concerned, and involves the dignity of our National Legislature and our national character. The outrage on Congress, the insult to the nation is unatoned for; and both public justice and the sense of the nation demand some measure of severe and signal retribution.

SUGAR, COTTON.

The House of Representatives have reconsidered the vote by which these articles were made free, and have adopted the original provisions by which a duty of twenty per cent. is levied on them. So our neighbor of the *Courier* has shed all his tears in vain. He had bottled them up for the next time they are needed.

☞ Since Wise of Virginia has proved to be very *un-wise*, and Proffit of Indiana, has become a very *unprofitable* servant, we submit for the consideration of the whig party, the propriety of charging both of these non descripts to *Profit* and *Loss*, and turning them over to the locofocos. It is customary among merchants to dispose thus of merchandise which becomes damaged and worthless on their hands, and we see no objection to regulating the political books in conformity to this established principle.

☞ We understand that Wise, Gilmer and Mallory have squared the circle and discovered a method of ascertaining the exact longitude at any time. At the last account they were busily engaged in working this old problem, so frequently discussed during the dark ages, "how many angels can stand upright on the point of a cambric needle," and are not without hopes of a satisfactory solution.

Northeastern Boundary.—The Bangor Whig of the 30 instant, states that the United States troops left Houlton for the Aroostook and Fish river last Tuesday, with a heavy team of oxen, and all the necessary implements for clearing the roads and erecting suitable barracks.

[illegible] the government which I represent.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. De ARRANGOIZ.

I am directed by His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic to make known that all persons travelling in the departments of Upper or Lower California, without giving notice to the government, or its diplomatic or consular agents for the purpose of obtaining passports, will be subject to be driven from the territories of said departments, without rendering the government liable for any indemnity, inasmuch as they will have failed to comply with the formalities required by the laws of the republic.

☞ The steamboat *Eliza*, which left St. Louis on the 9th, reports having met the steamer *Platte* at the foot of Amego bar on the Mississippi, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ohio; and the steamer *A. M. Phillips* in Dolling's Chute. A great part of the cargoes of these boats will be a total loss, with the exception of part of their engines and furniture.

The navigation of the Upper Mississippi is at present extremely dangerous, the river being very low and abounding with sand-bars, snags, stumps and logs, over which in many instances boats have to pass.

Singular Riot.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th instant says—A Rev. Mr. Burd attempted last Sunday to preach in the North Market. Several persons kicked up a noise, and finally seized the Rev. preacher, and dragged him through the streets, threatning to take him to the Calaboose. The riot is alledged to have been committed by Germans. Two have been arrested. One named Waddingham was yesterday fined fifty dollars, and in default of payment was ordered to the workhouse. Another was on trial yesterday evening.

Counterfeiting on a large scale.—The St. Louis papers mention the arrest of Mr. Zinn, a barkeeper in that city, in whose possession was found about $8,000 in counterfeit paper, consisting chiefly of notes on the following banks, viz.—5's, 3's, 2's, and 1's on the Cincinnati Loan Office; 5's on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company; 3's on the Third Municipality of New-Orleans; 1's on the Cairo Bank. The principal amount was on the Cincinnati Loan Office. He had also $3,000 in counterfeit gold, $5 pieces. They were all badly executed, and might be easily detected by a good judge.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

George W. Smith, Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana.

Charles B. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury.

POSTMASTERS.

John T. Werner, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

William M. Porter, at Carlisle, Pa.

Thomas W. Shepard, at Northampton, Mass.

☞ A current rumor prevails that the office of Secretary of War has been tendered to Balie Peyton, Esq., of this city. We doubt it, and doubt whether Mr. Peyton would accept it.

Another Bank Defaulter.—It is rumored in town, says the Petersburgh *Intelligencer*, that the Cashier of the Cape Fear Bank at Raleigh, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Sept. 9th, 1841.

You will perceive from the veto of the Fiscal Corporation bill, which I herewith send you, that the just expectations of the country in the establishment of a United States Bank have been again doomed to disappointment, and that the encouragement held out in the first veto message that a bank, restricted in its operations to dealing in exchanges, would meet the approbation of the President, was a deceit practiced upon the Congress of the United States, and an incontestible trifling with the hopes of the people. The last veto, in my opinion, puts to flight all prospects of a Bank, other than one which bears so close a resemblance to the Sub-Treasury as to be mistaken for that abomination of locofocoism. This last act of perfidy should, in my humble judgment, banish all confidence in the executive from the bosoms of men. Read the veto, and you will find it a compound of treachery, puerilities, charlatanism, with a touch of bombast, and a spice of circus wit. It possesses the characteristic weaknesses of the former veto, with a most lame and impotent attempt to reconcile the present one with those portions of it which prompted Congress to pass the second bill. It is with the deepest feeling of mortification and sorrow that I have come to the conclusion that the President elected by the whig party is in heart a locofoco, and in practice will prove himself a hypocrite. He is playing a game too deep for his shallow wit, and the result will be the disgrace of himself and the *temporary* postponement of those wholesome measures from which that greatest of all blessings, a well regulated currency, was to flow.

But thank God, amid all the troubles and trials to which we have been exposed, the whigs of the House of Representatives stand firm as the rock of ages, and so long as they maintain their independence and are staunch to the great principles of our party, it is not for President Tyler or his henchmen alone or combined, with the locofocos to retard for a long time, the consummation of the objects of the revolution of November last. As treason lifts its hideous crest in our midst the bonds of brotherhood are drawn yet closer between those whom the seductions of office can not allure from their duty to the country. As difficulties multiply their courage rises to meet them. Should the executive with the obsequious faction who claim, *par excellence*, to be his friends, desert to the enemy, and become part and parcel of the locofoco party, it will neither dismay nor enervate them. They have the heart and the power to withstand even greater reverses. In the discharge of their duty, they have the consolation to know that they serve a people who are alike their superiors as well as the masters of the president, and they look to them for a generous support in defending their rights and interests from the assaults of a ruthless and unprincipled party—aided as that party may be by a renegade executive and the body guard of whig deserters.

When the veto message was read, it was ordered to be spread upon the journals (as prescribed by the Constitution), and made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when some curious revelations will be made in relation to this lapse of Mr. Tyler into the arms of the locofocos, and of their whole course of wooing."

As if to render this day infamously conspicuous above all others, a scene occurred in the House, calculated to disgrace the American congress in the eyes of the world and to weaken the respect of the people for the laws which emanate from the National Legislature. When the Veto was disposed of for the day, the House went into committee of the whole, upon the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The Senate had amended the bill by striking out the appropriation for a Chargé to Naples. Mr. Wise spoke against the amendment. Mr. Stanley also opposed the amendment, but in a playful way, remarked that he could not forego the malicious pleasure of reminding Mr. Wise of his course last winter, when he opposed the mission to Mexico which was acknowledged to be of more importance to us than that to Naples. Mr. Wise explained, when some remarks were bandied about of no especial severity—such as did not awaken any curiosity in the House. After Mr. Stanley had taken his seat, and whilst some other member was speaking, Mr. Wise crossed over to Mr. Stanley's seat, (which is on the opposite side of the house from his own,) and provoked a personal rencontre, which produced a state of things the most disgraceful conceivable. Blows were interchanged, the members crowded all about them, some to quiet, others to foment the strife, so that it was some fifteen minutes before they were separated, and something like order restored—such a din and vociferation prevailing during the time as is witnessed at an election row.

When the Speaker had succeeded in restoring order, Mr. Wise arose, and made an apology to the house for violating order. He said that he had gone to the member from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanley,) for the purpose of remonstrating against the attack made upon him in debate, but that his observations not being taken in the spirit in which they were made, he had scorned the gentleman from persisting in this course. That Mr. Stanley had replied somewhat harshly to this admonition, hot words ensued, Mr. S. addressed him in language which he could not tolerate any where, and he struck him. Upon taking his seat,

Mr. Stanley stated that Mr. Wise had left his own place to *lecture* him (Mr. Stanley) as he always does those who have the audacity to differ from the "*Virginia Gentleman*," on any question. That his manner was insulting. That he (Mr. W.) had warned him (Mr. Stanley) in an austere tone. He said he replied to Mr. Wise that he needed not his lectures nor heeded his warning. That Mr. Wise then remarked that he deserved his *contempt*. Mr. Stanley told him he lied. Mr. Wise struck at him, but he had warded off the blow, and but for the interference of the House, would have given him the chastisement his insolence merited. These were the explanations made to the House.

Mr. Ingersoll (loco) moved to appoint a committee to report upon the facts of the case. Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, offered a resolution to expel Mr. Wise from the House. He said that the committee would prove a humbug (as it no doubt will) that the facts would not be reported during the session, and the dignity of the House required immediate and energetic action. After some confusion, Mr. Ingersoll's resolution was carried, and the affair, so far as concerns the honor of the country, is thus entombed. The locofocos all took Wise's part, though a greater outrage never was committed upon the American Congress, unless by this same man Wise in an attack the most brutal and ferocious made a few days since upon Mr. Nisbet of Georgia, who, besides being a most inoffensive person is a member of the church.

I was myself a witness of the whole transaction.—The conversation I did not hear, as it was between the parties alone, but the attack I saw from beginning to end, and if such things are allowed to pass without censure, the Halls of Congress will degenerate into an arena for the display of feats of pugilism. The Virginia mad-cap has had one rebuff, however which he will do well to profit by. Mr. Stanley in this business was not to blame. He could not have avoided the difficulty, unless by deserting his seat. Mr. Wise deliberately crossed the Hall to provoke a row, and he felt all the better he got the worst of it. I do not know whether the affair will end here or not.

☞ Four prisoners effected their escape from the Parish jail on Sunday night. Two of them [illegible] and Ben Emery [illegible] the roof [illegible] and descended to the ground by means of several sheets and blankets tied together.

Two of the prisoners had just recovered from the yellow fever and Ben Emery was actually down with the yellow fever, having been bled on Saturday.—Being confined in the room set apart as an infirmary they managed to escape more easily, as that portion of the jail is not so strictly guarded.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Eliza*, for late St. Louis papers.

Mr. Curtis, the Collector of New York, has been confirmed by the Senate.

(*Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.*)

Washington, Sept. 11, 1841.

I have no doubt, from all appearances and rumors, that four of the cabinet will send in their resignations to-day, viz: Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Badger, and Crittenden.* Messrs. Webster, and Granger will undoubtedly resign as soon as the condition of the public business, in their department, will allow.

As to the cause of this result, it is almost useless to speak, for, in a few days we shall have the manifesto of those gentlemen. But it may be well to state that, according to the universal opinion here, the president did not desire, though he expected this course on their part. His personal relations towards them all have been and still are of the kindest character—but, in political matters, there has undoubtedly been much of mutual reserve and distrust between him and them.

The House passed a joint resolution, *nem. con.* yesterday, for an adjournment on Monday, at 11 o'clock. The senate has not acted on it. But Mr. Preston moved an amendment to the resolution, declaring that the act of 1789 for the regulation of the Treasury Department, and the resolution of 1816 making further provisions on the subject, do not provide sufficient regulation for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public treasury, and that congress ought not to adjourn until other provisions for the protection of the treasury are made; and further, that it is expedient to provide by law for the deposite of the public funds, in specie paying banks of the states, under such forms and regulations as may best secure their safe custody.

The subject will come up to-day. There will not be a quorum of the House here after to-day, whether the resolution passes or not. Wearied and disgusted, the members are determined to go home.

It is suggested that Congress ought to remain till after the arrival of the next steamer from England, as the news expected by it may be of a belligerent character.

The Fiscal Corporation bill was reconsidered by the House, and the question was taken on its passage, and decided as follows—yeas 103, nays 80. So the bill failed, for want of a vote of two thirds of the whole house. The debate was highly interesting.—Mr. Botts made a violent and bitter attack on the president. He maintained the charge that he was guilty of perfidy, and treachery, and deceit, and brought an array of facts to prove it. He alleged that the same charge was fixed on him in 1827 in Virginia.

Mr. Gilmer replied in vindication of the president.

Mr. Botts spoke of his letter respecting the design to "head" the president, and said his motto was "head him or die."

Mr. Gilmer retorted—"he may die, but you can't head him?"

* The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* of the same date states that the resignations of those gentlemen had been received.

New York, September 10th, 1841.

LETT IN THE STATE PRISON.

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Auburn, September 7, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Alexander Lett, of Canadian notoriety, was this day consigned to a place within the walls of the State Prison. You may remember he was convicted in Oswego a year ago last June, for an attempt to blow up one of the steamboats in Oswego harbor as she was about leaving the wharf, and sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for seven years. On his way here, when within three miles, he jumped from the cars (during the night) and escaped. He has been wandering about in this State and Canada from that time to this.

On Sunday he crossed from Waterloo to Buffalo and was secreted in the steamboat Daniel Webster. These facts were made known to the authorities at Buffalo, and five Constables on Monday came on him so suddenly while he was in the ladies' cabin, that he was not able to seize upon any of his arms, consisting of a seven-shooter, pistols, dirks, &c.; he was immediately lodged in jail, and within two hours was on his way here. He had hopes of escaping on his way, till he arrived within sight of Auburn, when he gave up. He will now "do the State some service" in making silk. He is well calculated to be the leader of a desperate set of men—not over five feet ten, yet every inch a man. A wild and desperate eye, an expansive forehead, but thin face, high cheek bones, with a head covered with fiery red hair, surmounted upon a long neck well supported by a powerful chest and shoulders. He was betrayed by some of his associates.—The large reward offered by the Governor and Sheriff of Oswego was too tempting. Their patriotism gave way at the sight of the glittering bait. The Governor visited the prison this afternoon, and conversed with him as to his design, &c. Yours, &c. M.

We copy the following from the Journal of Commerce:

The McLeod Case and the British Minister.—We have made more particular enquiries relative to the information communicated in our morning edition, that orders from the British government came out by the last steamer (the Britannia) instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alex'r McLeod, or his own passports. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information, is highly respectable, Sir John Harvey, (who came out in the Britannia,) told him that two days before he left London, he was at the Colonial Office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by that steamer. The intelligence comes to us direct, and through such trusty hands, that we do not see how it can well be erroneous.

THE SECOND VETO OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," to return to the House, in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the 'Fiscal Corporation of the United States,'" with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified *veto* with which the Chief Magistrate is invested should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively, yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exercised, and perhaps never, except in a case eminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperatively requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power entrusted by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole People of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries—their mere trustees and servants. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guaranty of our preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the People themselves from (in this case I admit unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone do I regard the Constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution by creating a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "an act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the *public revenue*, by means of a *corporation* to be styled the *Fiscal Corporation of the United States*." In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its powers, functions, and duties are those which pertain to the *collecting, keeping and disbursing of the public revenue*. The means by which these are to be exerted is a *corporation*, to be styled the *Fiscal Corporation of the United States*. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the *fiscal* purposes, meet the *fiscal* wants and exigencies, supply the *fiscal* uses, and exert the *fiscal* agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true that, by its first section, it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia; but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons and bodies, corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union [illegible]

[illegible] under the authority of Congress [illegible] Its National Legislature, as distinguished from [illegible] District of Columbia [illegible] United States Bank heretofore created has had power [illegible] Both were trading privileges conferred [illegible] whole Union. The question of power [illegible] regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia [illegible] invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution, with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State bank. Yet who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look at the details of the bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraint. [illegible]

Second. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils [illegible] [illegible]

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation to the opinions of others. [illegible]

[illegible] the two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session by the performance of an immense mass of labor [illegible] I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction [illegible] my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, September 9, 1841.

[illegible] candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. W. Pichot, Esq., in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, and will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

MARRIED, in Mobile, on the 10th inst., by J. Cimenes, Esq., Mr. Louis M. Parker, of New-Orleans, to Miss Louise A. Gravier, of that city.

DIED—On Sunday morning, of the Yellow Fever, Capt. Jenkins A. Chester, a native of New Haven county, Connecticut, but for many years a resident of New York, and for the last three years a resident of this place, aged 26. ☞ New York and New Haven papers please copy.

DIED, yesterday, at half past seven a.m. Mrs. Marie Desirée Dancy, wife [illegible] [illegible] The funeral will take place from her late residence, Larondelet street, No. 47.

[illegible]

[illegible] JOB [illegible] Office.

A variety of fancy job type having lately been added to the already extensive assortment of the above establishment, the Proprietors beg to solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. They will execute with neatness and despatch, at moderate prices

Ship Bills,	Notarial Blanks,
Steamboat Bills,	Dray Receipts,
Theatre Bills,	Bills of Lading,
Auction Bills,	Cards,
Posters,	Labels,

And every other description of BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New-Orleans, June 18, 1841.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Passed in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and approved by the President, Printed in pamphlet form.

Will be ready for sale at 12 o'clock, At Cenas' Literary Depot, and at this Office.

THE FISCAL BANK BILL

As it passed Congress with the ayes and noes And President Tyler's objection thereto, Printed in pamphlet form.

For sale at Cenas' and at the office of the Bee.

PROCLAMATION.

A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

To the Judge of the Parish of Orleans, and to all whom these presents may concern—Greeting.

Whereas, by the appointment of A. W. Pichot, one of the Representatives of the Parish of Orleans, to the office of Parish Judge, his seat in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana has become vacant: I, therefore, issue this writ directing that an election should in the aforesaid Parish at the usual place of holding elections, on To-day, the twenty eighth day of September instant, and the two following days, to supply the vacancy occasioned as aforesaid, and that said election be conducted according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Orleans, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the year of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-sixth.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor,

LEVI PEIRCE, Secretary of State.

I CERTIFY, that the publication in the Bee of this morning, of the lecture executed upon L. O. Bassinet, by the request of the Improvement Bank, was sent to that Journal by error. Mr. Bassinet has made such arrangements with the Bank, which should make the publication entirely unnecessary.

(Signed) LS. BERNARD, Cashier.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers: The Gift for 1842; The Violet for do.; The Ancient Regime, by James; The Prophet, by Capt. Marryatt; The Sergeant Fletcher, by D. McCarthy; The Secret Foe, by Miss Pickering; Lives of Eminent Men of Italy, by Mrs. Shelley, D. Brewster, James Montgomery, and others; Stephens' Travels in Central America, and other new and interesting works.

E. JOHNS & Co. Stationers' Hall

AMERICAN MEDICAL WORKS—Just received [illegible]

E. JOHNS & Co. Stationers' Hall, corner of St. Charles and Common sts.

DRY GOODS—The subscribers have received by the last arrivals from Europe and the North, an extensive assortment of new and seasonable DRY GOODS, amongst which are the following articles [illegible]

TOOLE & BARRIERE, 40 Chartres street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per ship Rubicon, superior black silk lace, black silks, figured black and white cambrics, and a very general assortment of articles in his line, &c.

L. A. BARBARIN, 49 Chartres st.

LANDING ex ship Ashburton [illegible] ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 70 Camp st.

COFFEE, INDIGO, RICE, &c. [illegible] WOODS & SIMMONS, 48 Magazine st.

LIQUORS [illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st.

SUNDRIES—[illegible] CUCULLU, LACETRE & Co. 52 Old Levee.

CLOTHING [illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.

SEED WHEAT AND BARLEY [illegible] WM DINN, 11 Commerce st. corner Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR [illegible] H. A. NORCROSS & Co. 40 Gravier st.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE [illegible] BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 43 Gravier st.

BEEF AND PORK [illegible] BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 43 Gravier st.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Brandy and Gin, of various grades, in store and for sale by N. CHAMBERLIN, 73 Magazine st.

FLOUR [illegible] CONVERSE & Co. 36 New Levee.

GOSHEN BUTTER [illegible] CONVERSE & Co. 36 New Levee.

SPERM CANDLES [illegible] CONVERSE & Co. 36 New Levee.

WHISKEY [illegible] CONVERSE & Co. 36 New Levee.

[illegible]

HAVANA COFFEE [illegible] BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 36 Common st.

GUERNSEY SHIRTS [illegible] A. LEVY, &c.

[illegible]

FOR MOBILE AND THE WATERING PLACES [illegible] GINN & DUNN, Agents, 24 New Levee.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, FOR MEMPHIS, Helena, Napoleon, Columbia, Lake Washington, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Natchez [illegible] WALTON & COCKAYNE, 28 & 29 New Levee.

FOR NEW YORK—Line of packets—To sail on Wednesday, 22d inst.—The fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. O. E. Mumford [illegible] JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 40 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA—The fine brig LOUISA, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to J. ROBERT & Co. 2 Magazine street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 American ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Thompson, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The schooner VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, capt. R. Place, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 56 Old Levee.

FOR BOSTON—Packet Line—The splendid packet ship ST. LOUIS, Captain Lindsey, having three-fourths of her cargo on board will be despatched positively on Saturday [illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 33 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA—Passage only. The packet brig A No 1 EMPRESARIO [illegible] PELTS & HERNANDEZ, 23 Toulouse st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Union Line—The packet barque JOSEPHINE [illegible] JD BENEGRE, 36 Customhouse st.

FOR MOBILE AND PENSACOLA—The fine schooner HARRIET [illegible] J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND—The new and fast sailing schooner DOLPHIN [illegible] JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The packet barque SOLTAUN [illegible] G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing new schr. FARMER'S RETURN [illegible] JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st.

FOR BOSTON—The A1 packet ship CHARLEMAGNE [illegible] J. A. MERRITT, 33 Camp st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies as boarders and day scholars, at the residence of their father, R. Havens, Esq. No. 23 Lafayette Place, New York. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Office, No. 12 Banks' Arcade.

[illegible]

D. J. RICARDO, Secretary.

[illegible]

LEECHES.

RECEIVED, a new assortment of the very best Leeches, for wholesale and retail, no above the above place, at [illegible]

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the Rubicon from Havre, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungary Leeches, for sale at a [illegible] at the General Depot, No. 26 Burrack street, between Conde and Old Levee. [illegible]

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS—[illegible]

[illegible] MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY COMPANY. Commencing [illegible] J. WEATHERBURN SMITH.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by late arrivals a fine assortment of Hungarian and Spanish leeches, for sale from 6½ to 36 cents at the General Entrepot, Barrack street, No. 26 between Conde and Old Levee. [illegible]

MISS PICKERING'S NEW NOVEL, &c. &c.

THE SECRET FOE, an historical novel, by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of Nan Darrell, The Fright, The Quiet Husband, Who shall be Heir, in 2 vols. [illegible]

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

OLD CABLES AND CANVASS, HALF WORN.—Wanted [illegible] Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

COURT OF PROBATES in and for the parish and city of New Orleans—Succession of William Harvey, [illegible]

LUCRETIA COLLINS, widow Harvey, Administratrix.

New Orleans, Sept. 9th, 1841.

WANTED—A situation as correspondent clerk or book keeper. [illegible]

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE. [illegible]

HARDWARE AT COST—The subscribers intending to quit business [illegible]

ALEXANDER RIGGMAN & Co.

$50 REWARD [illegible]

$50 REWARD [illegible] P. SONIAT.

TO RENT—The front and rear offices on the 2d floor of 67 Camp street, from the 1st November next. For terms, apply to JOHN A. MERRITT, 33 Camp street.

GLOBE HOTEL. [illegible]

COFFEE HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE [illegible] ISAAC ADAMS, 103 Bourbon street.

FOR SALE—A Plantation situated [illegible] EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Broker, 14 Camp street.

MADAME JONG, Milliner, No. 33 Chartres street [illegible]

$10 REWARD—Strayed from the Lower Cotton Press [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS—The Secret Foe, an historical novel, by Miss Pickering [illegible] McKEAN & CASEY, corner Camp and Common sts.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

[illegible]

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

PARISH COURT—[illegible]

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

[illegible] E. DUMOUCHEL, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—District Court, Parish of St. James [illegible]

T. S. BORCHAUD, Clerk.

Clerk's office—Parish of St. James, September, 14, 1841.

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between J. Dufau & Tivolier, [illegible] A. TIVOLLIER.

RECEIVED per ship Rubicon, from Havre, and for sale [illegible] LORENZ & FROSH, 84 Chartres st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, the following goods [illegible] VALETON & Co., corner Royal and Customhouse streets.

SARSAPARILLA [illegible] JARVIS & ANDREWS, 23 Collision street.

SUNDRIES [illegible]

CAPTAIN MARRYATT'S NEW NOVELS. [illegible] McKEAN & CASEY, corner of Camp and Common sts.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL—The Ancient Regime, a Tale by G. P. R. James [illegible] McKEAN & CASEY.

Also, a further supply of Stephens' Travels in Central America, in 2 vols.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

Kingston, Jam. Aug. 29. The brig Rocket, Curtis, of Boston, from New Orleans, in port repairing, having got aground, and had to throw overboard [illegible] bags corn. She is not much damaged and will sail in a few days for New Orleans.

BELOW, COMING UP.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE—Bills on New York and Boston for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 50 Common st.

[illegible] A. DUFOUR & Co. 101 Chartres st.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS SAMARITAN SOCIETY—[illegible]

☞ Should Mr. Martial Thomas be in the city he is requested to call at No. 46 Common street, and receive two letters forwarded for him from New York, and which are said to be of great importance.

[illegible] J. D. BENEGRE, Agent.

DECLER & STEIRN.

BLASCO & SIMIDEL, Commission Merchant, No. 36 Common street.

REMOVAL.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, have removed to No. 70 Camp Street.

☞ FRANCISCO DE ARRANGOIZ, Mexican Consul, [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. John M. Gould is admitted a partner in our house from this date. FROST & Co.

New Orleans, July 1, 1841.

[illegible]

BARRETT & LEFAGE, AND CHAS. DUFOUR [illegible]

[illegible] ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 59 Common st.

DAWSON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.

BANK NOTES, Bonds, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Deposit and stock certificates, Checks, Seals, &c. promptly executed, in the same style as at their offices in New York, and at the usual rates.

Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.

Office corner Royal and Canal st.

CLOTHING—25 cases seasonable clothing, for sale by I. BRIDGE & Co.

SUGAR—Havana white sugar in store and for sale by J. M. CABELLERO, 32 Old Levee.

PLASTERING HAIR—[illegible] G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

BEANS—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

PORK—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

LARD—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

SHOT—200 kegs shot, rec'd and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

ROPE—100 bbls Lafayette [illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 33 Camp st.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 36 Common st.

HAVANA SUGARS—White and brown, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 36 Common st.

LEAD—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

BEEF—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

CANDLES—[illegible] WM. C. TOMPKINS & Co. 59 Gravier st.

SALERATUS—[illegible] WM. C. TOMPKINS & Co.

SOAP—[illegible] WM. C. TOMPKINS & Co. 59 Gravier st.

BLACKFISH OIL—[illegible] W. M. FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

SPERM OIL, CANDLES &c.—A supply constantly on hand and for sale by WALTON & COCKAYNE, 28 and 29 New Levee.

BACON—Hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by CHAS. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—100 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by CHAS. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] CHAS. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—[illegible] CHAS. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

BROWN SHEETINGS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.

FALL AND WINTER STRAINED SPERM OIL [illegible] G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT AND PLASTER OF PARIS—[illegible] G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

LIME AFLOAT—[illegible] G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

OIL—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st.

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st.

RUSSETT BROGANS—[illegible] FROST & Co. 81 Customhouse st.

COTTONADE PANTALOONS—[illegible] FROST & Co. 81 Customhouse st.

CHILDRENS SHOES—A large variety of children's brogans, black and colored, for sale by FROST & Co. 81 Customhouse st.

SEGARS—A complete assortment of all kinds of Havana segars in store, for sale by J. M. CABELLERO, 32 Old Levee.

FLANNELS—A small invoice of English flannels, in store and for sale by WM FREHN, 66 Customhouse st.

KERSEYS—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co.

PRINTS—10 cases [illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.

COFFEE—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras street.

CANVASSED HAMS—A small lot canvassed hams, in store and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL—20 bbls No. 1 cold pressed castor oil, in store and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras street.

ALCOHOL—[illegible] high proof alcohol, on hand and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

HARD BREAD—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

TEAS—10 half chests superior gunpowder and imperial teas on hand and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

WINES—Madeira, Port and Sherry, in casks and quarter casks, for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

[illegible]