NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

WHIG NOMINATION.

For Representative,

RANDELL HUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1841.

The length of Mr Botts' speech excludes the commercial matter.

The Council of the First Municipality at their sitting on Monday evening, appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars, as a loan to the Charity Hospital. This is an example of well timed liberality, and will we trust be followed by a similar demonstration on the part of the Councils of the 2d and 3d Municipalities.

WHIG MEETING.

A large number of Whig voters met last evening at the City Exchange, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to fill up the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the resignation of Mr. A. W. Pichot.

The meeting having been called to order by Major Beard, Martin Blache was called to the Chair—Messrs. Germain Musson, James H. Leverich and John B. Lesne were appointed Vice Presidents, and A. Delassus and Lucien Hermann, Secretaries.

The President having expressed the object of the meeting, Mr. Greer B. Duncan introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

Whereas, the probable election of an United States Senator, the important measures connected with the interests of the city and State, and the peculiar situation and circumstances of the Whig party at this moment, render it of the highest importance that the Whig majority should be maintained in full force in the Legislature; and

Whereas, at the late election to supply vacancies in the city delegation, one of the opposing candidates succeeded in consequence of want of harmony and unity of action in the Whig ranks, and the opposition thus obtained a partial victory in a city where there is an overwhelming Whig majority; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to avoid a similar result at the ensuing election, and to concentrate the Whig vote instead of dividing it among various candidates, that a committee of nine be appointed, three from each Municipality, who shall nominate a suitable candidate; which nomination shall be submitted to the approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, That the candidate thus selected should, in the opinion of this meeting, be entitled to the cordial and unanimous support of the Whig party, and that this meeting pledge themselves to use all honorable exertions to secure his election.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee:

First Municipality—B. Bosseau, M Cruzat, Alexander Phillips.

Second Municipality—Glendy Burke, O. Cross, W. H. Avery.

Third Municipality—G. De Ferriet, G. Mora, F. Gardère.

The committee reported Mr. Randell Hunt as having been selected as the candidate.

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

Admissions 24, of which 20 yellow fever.
Discharges 9 " 6 do.
Deaths 16 " all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 335.

Report of the Cemetery.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 64; of which 42 were of yellow fever.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting which took place spontaneously in [illegible], the twentieth day of September, 1841, [illegible] having been elected President, and L. [illegible], Esq. Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the citizens present at this assembly, and all those who will join them hereafter, should form a Charitable Association for the purpose of assisting and relieving immediately such persons who are affected with the yellow fever, and unable to obtain necessary assistance.

That a subscription shall be opened, and the proceeds thereof employed to establish an Infirmary to receive poor persons who are suffering under the present epidemic.

That to that effect said infirmary shall be established in the house of the late Mr. Girod, situated at the corner of Marais and Champs Elysées streets.

That a committee composed of six members of this Association shall be appointed, and that the administration of said establishment, and of the funds thereof, shall be entrusted to them.

That said committee shall convoke the members of this Association whenever they shall deem it proper, in order to give them all necessary information on the said establishment, and the manner in which the funds thereof have been employed.

That thanks shall be addressed to Messrs. A. Michoud and A. Goullet, for their having so kindly put at the disposal of this Association the house aforesaid.

That these resolutions and proceedings shall be published in French and English in the Bee and the Courier, and that the other newspapers of this city shall be requested to insert them also, in French and English.

On motion, Messrs. Dr Boulé, Sasseret, Berrière, Herbault, Boyer and L. Evina were appointed to compose the said committee, with full power to act as they may deem best for the interest of said establishment.

On motion, E. Herbault was appointed Treasurer of the Association.

On motion the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Sept. 11th, 1841.

The debates in the House of Representatives, yesterday, were prolonged to so late an hour, that I could not give you an account of them before the closing of the mail. The speeches delivered were not equal to the occasion. The prominent members of the house did not engage in it. It was not intended that much deliberation of the Veto should be got through with in one day, and consequently those upon whom was to fall the burden of the discussion, were cut off by the previous question, which sprung late in the evening, when members were fatigued, many absent, and the body of the locofocos voting in favor of it. It is owing to this circumstance that Mr. Marshall, Mr. Adams, and others who intended to do so, did not give their views upon the subject.

Mr. Botts opened the discussion, in a speech of an hour's length, in which he adduced many facts to sustain a charge of perfidy which he made against the President. I need not go over them. The country knows enough already to convince them that they have been grossly betrayed by one in whom they had put their trust. They want no other evidence than the failure of the policy, for which they had struggled for twelve long years, through the treachery of a man whom they elected to carry that policy into effect.

Mr. Gilmer replied to Mr. Botts, in a speech which displayed more bitterness of temper than depth of information. From them the argument fell into the Lands of Profit and such like, who strutted their brief hour and then were still again. I would be doing injustice not to mention in terms of deserved commendation a short speech from Mr. Lane, of Indiana, who addressed the house in a spirit becoming the representative of an abused people. He could not sit quietly and witness the outrages perpetrated upon a deluded country without speaking as his heart dictated. He alluded to a remark of Mr. Gilmer, that had Mr. Tyler given in his adhesion to Henry Clay, he would yet have been regarded as a first-rate whig, notwithstanding the veto, in terms of just reproof. He then passed an encomium upon the great orator of Kentucky, worthy alike the speaker and the object of his praise. "Who," said he, "ever dreamed of comparing John Tyler with Henry Clay? Who ever looked upon them as rivals? As well might you draw a parallel between the barn-door fowl and Jove's messenger, the eagle, bathing his pinion in the summer cloud. The friends of Mr Clay on that floor had no jealousy of Mr. Tyler: the difference between the two men is all that constitutes a statesman, patriot or citizen, forbid any such sentiment.

I might also notice the very sensible speeches made by Mr. Mason, of Ohio, and Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, but I pass to more exciting themes.

The only monument left by the venerable Harrison to the people, has been rudely shaken from its foundation by his unworthy predecessor. The Cabinet, in the selection of which the Old Hero displayed a foresight and discrimination which gave an earnest of a wise, patriotic and beneficent administration, have been driven from their places by as cold and heartless a procedure as ever distinguished the acts of a weak and vindictive despot. The people will scarcely believe that a President, professing such a veneration for the constitution and forms of this free government as Mr. Tyler pretends to, would have sent a veto message, involving such consequences to the happiness of the people, as that of the last bank bill, to Congress, without consulting those to whom the constitution had placed around him to advise and consult with upon occasions of such importance. Yet it is nevertheless true. It was humiliating to see such men as Crittenden, Ewing, Bell and Badger, not one of whom does not possess a thousand fold the capacity of John Tyler, and in an equal ratio the confidence of the country, entering the House of Representatives and asking of the members a copy of the veto message, which should have been submitted to them in council before it was sent to that body. Not one of these distinguished statesmen had a glimpse of that important document before it was transmitted to Congress. The President had not the courtesy to read it to them, and they [illegible] national advisers and responsible for the success of the administration. So [illegible] a slight, was never [illegible] member of any cabinet. [illegible] more manly, more becoming the President of the American people, to have dismissed his Cabinet by the exercise of his high prerogative, (for we here men talking now-a-days of prerogatives,) than thus taunt and sting them into a resignation by indirection and contemptuous insult.— And who, in the name of God! is John Tyler, that he should scandalize a cabinet that, I dare say, enjoyed more of the public confidence than any other since the days of Washington and Madison? It is enough to make one sick at heart to see a man who got upon the Whig ticket by concealing his opinions and attained the presidential chair through a national calamity, betraying first the people who elected him to office, and subsequently effacing the last trace that connected the illustrious Harrison with the party that achieved the revolution of November last. And this consummation has been brought about by means as insidious as they were cruel—by a low intrigue, intensely selfish and unblushingly treacherous. Wise & Rives have accomplished, thus far, their designs; but they, and the little satellites that revolve around these greater stars of evil, are destined to glimmer for a short period only in the ascendant. The people will not sit quiet beneath the Lilliputian rule of such men.

The new Cabinet is as follows:—

Walter Forward, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.
John McLane, of Ohio, " " War.
Judge Upshur, of Va " " Navy.
H. S. Legare, of S. C., Attorney General.

It is supposed by some that one or two of the nominees will not accept. What a falling off from Crittenden, Ewing, Badger and Bell! It is said that Granger will resign to-morrow—query?

You will be surprised to learn that Mr. Webster holds on to office. His friends say that he is in the midst of a negotiation with Mr. Fox, that requires him to stay yet awhile in his present position. How this may be I cannot say. I trust it may be so—for I *do know* that he was the most disagreeable man in the cabinet to the President's faction. If he is induced to remain in office from any persuasion of the President, I predict that when his *seeming* pusillanimity will have aroused the indignation of his own party, the President will *dismiss* him. He will then be the contempt of the other party. Mr. Webster should be advised. The man who can betray the party that elected him to office, will not hold faith with him longer than it suits his interest to do so—that will be for a short time, as the amalgamation of the locos and abstractionists will not be complete whilst he holds a seat in the cabinet. I must now close. Certainly we have had a sufficiency of in-glory for one day.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

P. S.—Since closing my last letter—Granger has resigned his office of Post Master General which it is understood will be tendered to Ch. A. Wickliffe, of Ky. Mr. Wickliffe will owe his appointment, as I remarked in a former letter to his supposed or real hostility to Mr. Clay. The senate has just adjourned without acting upon the nominations of Upshur, Legare, McLane and Forward. The feeling here is intense. What will it be in the country?

I have not seen Ewing or Bell since the resignation. Crittenden, Badger and Granger were at the capitol this evening and in good spirit,—the whigs of congress offered them hearty congratulations upon their high and honorable course.

The whig party throughout the land owe it to themselves and to the country to stand firm to their principles, to remain united until they have dismissed a president foisted upon the nation through an oversight of theirs. Let them vindicate the memory of the departed Harrison by hurling from office the man who put forth his hand in sacrilege and destroyed the only monument of wisdom that time spared him to erect.

Let Kentucky decide between Jno. J. Crittenden, and Chas. A. Wickliffe.—Let the union judge between William Henry Harrison and John Tyler.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Goddess of Liberty* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The President has signed the Revenue Bill.

☞ The Charleston *Patriot* states on the authority of a gentleman from Massachusetts, that Mr. Webster has resigned.

Vermont Elections.—The returns indicate, as we have predicted, a small majority for Paine, (w.) It is possible there may be no choice by the people. The Legislature will be whig by very large majorities.—The votes are terribly scattered. Seventeen towns in Windsor give Paine 2,540—Smilie (l. f.) 1797—Hutchinson, (Abolition,) 445. Scattering, whig 139.—Windham county, so far, gives over 400 majority.

☞ The Advertiser charges that the Whig party is "made up of odds and ends." We admit that, in a contrast between the Whig and Locofoco parties, the odds are all on the side of the former.—*Prentice.*

Ferry Boat at St. Charles sunk.—We learn that the steam ferry boat at St. Charles was found to be in a sinking condition, yesterday morning, when about the middle of the river, crossing this way, and by the application of all possible power, was enabled to reach the shore barely in time for the persons, teams, &c. on board to get safely ashore. Our informant did not know what was the occasion of sinking, but supposed she sprang a leak without any concussion.

The mail crosses at St. Charles daily to and from St. Louis, and, unless the ferry company are otherwise provided, the accident will not only cause serious inconvenience on that account, but on account of travellers who cross there daily in goodly numbers. We hope they may be provided with a flat boat or something better, which will answer for a substitute until they are enabled to get the ferry boat afloat again.—*St. Louis Republican.*

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

August 25, 1841.

It is rumored that England has demanded from the Spanish government a fulfilment of the Treaty of 1828, in relation to the slave trade, and required the government to give up all slaves imported since that time. What the result may be, time will show. I have been informed from an officer in the Navy, that six thousand troops of the line are at Cadiz to embark for Cuba immediately, and that the principal fortifications are to be put in a complete state of defence.—Three regiments will leave this for the south side of the Island immediately. As I have before informed you the daily papers never publish what is doing by the government, it would be useless to refer you to them.

Our correspondent adds in a postscript, that as he was about to close his letter, a vessel had arrived with the intelligence that the Canary Islands had declared themselves "free from Spain."

The Canaries, or Canary Islands, were anciently called "Fortunate Islands;" they are thirteen in number. Canary, one of the principal of these islands is in lat. 28 45, N. and in long. 17 46, W., and they have been under the sovereignty of Spain since 1532.—*Philadelphia Nat. Gaz.*

MR. BOTT'S SPEECH.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day Mr. Bott's triumphant speech of President Tyler's instability and treachery. We bespeak for this effort an attentive perusal. Those whigs who may possibly feel disposed to give Mr. Tyler credit for sincerity and honest intentions, have only to read the statements made by Mr. Botts to discover how grossly they have been deceived. If any man can now believe John Tyler an honest man and true whig, or can resist the impression that he has committed an act of overt political treason, he must be insensible to every thing like the power of argument.—The whigs throughout the union should be thankful for Mr. Botts' masterly exposé. He has "headed Capt. Tyler" in a manner so signal, that all the ingenuity of locofocoism, aided by the good will and hearty cooperation of the corporals guard of renegades, will fail to extricate him from the dilemma. Mr. Tyler's political fame is begrimed so completely; that Wise, Gilmer and Mallory will we fear, find it difficult enough to wash their blackamoor white.

MR. BOTTS' SPEECH ON THE SECOND VETO.

Mr. Botts' said that but for the peculiar position he occupied before the House and before the country, he should let the Veto Message pass without further remark; but his position was such as to present irresistible claims upon him to place himself in his true position, and to answer the challenge of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing) for an argument.

He must first advert to the character of the message. Mr. B. it would be remembered, had predicted that this bill would not receive the sanction of the *President*: yet he was at a loss, and felt a strong curiosity as to what possible ground his refusal would be placed upon. The bill had come back without the President's signature, accompanied by what the President chose to style his objections to the bill, but without one solitary reason which would operate for a single moment on any intelligent mind. Mr. B. said he had examined the bill, and had taken from it the points. As the Constitution limited the President to "objections," he should consider all the points made by him as so many items of constitutional objection to the bill.

The President commenced with expressing his regret that he could not sign the bill. His second point was, that this bill was for a National Bank *per se*.—Mr. B. said he had occasion, once before, to tell the house that he was no lawyer; but when he was at school he had learned a little Latin, and if he did not misunderstand, *per se* meant "by itself." And what National Bank was there which was not a National Bank by itself? What was the distinction between a National Bank and a National Bank *per se*?

3. The third point admits that the veto power ought to be very cautiously used, &c. On this point Mr. B. believed all were agreed; and he was extremely sorry the President had not practiced upon his own theory.

4. The President's next point was that the veto never could be exercised, save when a bill had passed both houses by a constitutional majority. This, Mr. B. thought, was not a very new discovery; he presumed most gentlemen knew that, before the President stated it as one of his objections to the bill.

5. In the fifth point the President came back to the *per se* bill, and objected to its title. The title of the bill formed one of the President's constitutional objections to it; and his particular objection seemed to be that it had the term "*public revenue*" in it; the word "*public*" being put in italics. So it appeared that if it had been for *private revenue*, the objection would have been obviated. Was that the President's meaning? Now Mr. B. did not know if it was so, but reference were made to rumor—he did not speak of that two-legged rumor which sometimes stalk about the capitol, but of rumor with a thousand tongues—but rumor said that this very title was in the President's own hand writing, and that its terms were suggested by himself. The President objected that it should be denominated "a bill for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue;" but what bill, in the name of God, could we have passed on the subject which would not have been entitled to such a title?

6. The next opinion was, that the provisions of the bill did not contradict its title. A very strange objection! First the President objects to the title of the bill; and then that the bill does not contradict its title!

7. His seventh objection was that it provided that congress should not charter another bank within the next twenty years. So he presumed that if congress would only pass half a dozen banks of the same character, it would at once remove this constitutional objection.

8. But the next objection was, that the bill extended the power of discounts. Now let it be borne in mind that the strong objections to the first bank bill had been that it authorized discounts; but the present bill, with an express view to meet and remove the President's objections, had been so drawn as to exclude that power.

These, he presumed, were the constitutional objections of the President to this bill. After stating them thus generally, the President came down to details, and they were not of such a description as recommended them to Mr. B.'s approbation. One of them was, that the bill did not provide for regulating the rates of exchange. Now Mr. B. imagined it would some what trouble the President's ingenuity to frame any bill that would, especially for twenty years to come.—The other was a most remarkable objection, indeed;—after objecting to the bill because it excluded discounts, his last objection was, that the bill did not authorize discounts in the District of Columbia! Would the President's objections to the bill be removed if Congress should pass a bill to charter a second bank?—Mr. B. remembered to have heard the project suggested in Virginia, of having two national banks, one a Northern and the other a Southern bank; and the scheme was, for a time, a great favorite with the sky scrapers in that state. In conclusion, the President begged, prayed, supplicated Congress for a little more time. The President of the United States, a man who had filled all the highest stations in the country, who had been governor of his own state, a senator of the United States, who had, for a short time, filled the office of Vice President, and was now the Chief Magistrate of this Union, wanted further time to consider the subject of a National Bank, after that subject had occupied Congress and the country for these three months past! He asked for more time—more time to consummate his wicked (if he had such) and his mischievous designs with the Opposition party. The President spoke of the peculiarity of his position.—What was its peculiarity? The President had come into power with a larger number of votes than any man since the foundation of the government, save the ever to be lamented chief whose name stood at the head of the ticket. He had come to Congress and told them he was prepared to give the Administration of that man his cordial support; he came backed by a great and triumphant party, with an overwhelming majority, but, inspired by a mad ambition, that same man, within the short space of twenty days, with a view to secure his own re-election, detached himself from his friends and his party, and threw himself into the arms of the opposition, defeating all the obligations under which the whigs had come, &c. to relation to the subject of the currency; to find with the most eager wishes of the nation, advocated for three months; and then—just at the close of the session, he asked their compassion and forgiveness. He found no compassion in Mr. B.'s bosom, nor did he think he merited it from any man who knew what his course had been. But the President said he had signed all the bills sent to him for every other object—why should his hand be employed because he differed from them on this one poor, little, trifling, insignificant question of the currency? True; he did sign the bills—and why? Nothing but the deepest, the most unqualified commendation of himself, both in the legislature and in his opening address had induced him to sign the Land Bill; and it reminded, to speak the truth, in regard to that bill he hesitated long. The message concluded in the most self complacent style, the President was entirely satisfied with himself, and confident that he had followed the footsteps of his "godlike predecessors." Who the godlike predecessors were to whom he alluded, Mr. B. was not, as others, as well advised as some other gentlemen. He knew, indeed, who the two godlike men were whom Mr Tyler had referred to when attacking Gen. Jackson for the removal of the deposites; he then referred to Jefferson and Madison. [Here Mr. B. quoted the language referred to from a speech of Mr. Tyler in the Senate.]—Of these, one (Mr. Madison) had been called to act upon a bill for a National Bank sent him from both Houses of Congress; and had President Tyler followed the illustrious, he glorious example of Mr. Madison on that occasion? No; he had rejected it.

As to the style of this message, God only knew whether the President had written it or not. When Mr. B. read some of the passages in it, he had been ready to suspect that somebody connected with the Herald had a hand in it. Be that as it might, the he would say that if his own boy of sixteen had written him a letter with as much folly in it, he should have taken him from school and sent him to the plough.

Mr. B. said he should proceed to examine the course of the President with as little as possible gentleness, as that was impossible; Mr B. said he had [illegible] Gen. Jackson [illegible] it was sometimes policy to [illegible] and Mr. B. did not know but this would be a fit time for such a course. But he should treat the matter with all moderation and calmness, for, although he felt the excitement as to this man's conduct, he had watched its progress as one friend watched the lingering death bed of another, until the excitement had passed away; but his indignation was only increased.

Mr. B. said he would now lay down a proposition which could not be denied; and that was, that the great and all-absorbing question which had divided the two great parties in this country for years past was the currency question. This lay at the foundation of every other. Mr. B. was not going to be so ridiculous as to say that that was the only issue made before the people in all portions of the country during the late election. The questions discussed were various. This of a Bank was one; but it was not the only one. The Sub-Treasury was another; neither was that the only one. The distribution bill was one but not the only one. The House case was one, but it was not the only one. The whigs had not deemed it proper, it was not good policy, to drive from them those who were ready to join their ranks on other questions because they did not agree with them about a bank; but it evinced gross ignorance to affirm that this was not the great and most important of all the questions. The Whig party had then sent delegates to Harrisburg, and Mr. Tyler went there as one. A confidential friend of his in the Senate (Mr. Rives) had said, for Mr. B. had heard him, that the nomination at Harrisburg turned on the question of "Bank or no Bank;" and but for Mr. Clay's known committal to a Bank of the United States, he would have been nominated; but that as Harrison was not so committed, he obtained the nomination. Did the Senator, in that Bank, express the sentiment of his friend, the President? Mr. B. presumed he did. And if he did, in what a wonderful light the President stood. After he got to Harrisburg, he recommended Mr. Clay; and, if rumor might be trusted, he wept and cried over the result. Yet, he could think that the anti-bank man had been superseded by the anti-bank man! Now every body knows that during the interval between Gen. Jackson's veto of the bank bill and the Convention at Harrisburg thousands and tens of thousands of men had changed their opinion in reference to a National Bank, from the results of experience which had passed under their eyes. Mr. B. admitted, in its broadest sense, that from Mr. Tyler's first entrance on public life to the date of his appointment to the Harrisburg Convention, every sentiment of his mind had been hostile to a bank; but when he went there, had not the Public reason to believe that his sentiments had undergone a change? Certainly they had. But, further than that, Mr B. said he knew such to be the fact. He had travelled with him on board a steamboat, and heard him more than twenty times declare that his opinion had changed to this extent, that a National Bank was necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that we could not go on without it.

Mr. Wise here rose and said: "Will my colleague"—[Here his voice was lost to the Reporter, amidst cries of "No! no! Go on! go on! Don't yield the floor! Go on! Order!"]

Mr. Botts said he had stated precisely what Mr Tyler had said, and he was prepared to prove that Mr T. had gone to Harrisburg under the influence of these sentiments; nor had he changed them until within about twenty days from the time he came to Congress. He had been addressed by a committee appointed in the county of Henrico, Virginia, as to his sentiments in relation to a bank; and in his reply Mr. T. had tried to be as much of a noncommittal as he could, but he told the committee that he agreed with the sentiments of General Harrison in his Dayton speech. Now the newspapers, when referring to the Dayton speech, were too much in the habit of quoting only one portion of it. Mr. B. would read the passage which was usually omitted, and which went fully for a bank as a matter of necessity. (Mr. B. here quoted from the speech.) These were the sentiments endorsed and adopted by Mr. Tyler in relation to a bank. And what did that same speech say as to the exercise of the veto power? (Mr. B. here quoted a strong passage against the propriety of setting aside the will of the People, &c.) How, alas! had the President practised on these sentiments of the Dayton speech? He had twice exercised the veto power on bills substantially his own. He would take the liberty to tell his colleague (Mr. Wise) that twice during the election the President publicly employed the same language. He was invited to attend a Whig Convention in Ohio. He accepted the invitation and travelled all the way up from the flat bone country in Virginia into the State of Ohio for the purpose of attending. When in the Convention, he was treated with marked respect. On his way he stopped at Wheeling; and what was the language of a paper published on the spot? [Here Mr. B. quoted from a paper which described the speech of Mr. Tyler, in which he had shaken an empty purse at the people, ridiculed the hard money humbug and declared that he preferred good United States Bank bills to gold and silver. Mr. B. also quoted another account of a speech at Grave Creek, Marshall county, and stated that a private letter, fully confirming the account, had been written to a distinguished member of that House who was ready to produce it.]

Let not gentlemen roll up the whites of their eyes at the accusation of perfidy. He could tell gentlemen who happened not to be familiar with President Tyler's past history, that this was not the first time that perfidy and treachery had been charged against that gentleman, and proved upon him. In 1827, he had been Governor of Virginia. John Randolph was then a candidate for the Senate. Mr. T. deprecated all opposition to his election, and declared himself ready to throw himself into the breach sword in hand. Yet then, as now, he had listened to the Opposition party, and by means of their votes had defeated his friend.—Mr. R. was, to be sure, in a position to reap the benefit of the treason, and so could not say much in the way of complaint; but it had certainly been far from raising his opinion of John Tyler. He had in his hand a letter which exposed the history of the whole transaction. A large dinner was given to General Floyd and Mr. Giles, to which Mr. Tyler had not been invited, and Thomas Ritchie had then spoken of him in the following language.—[Here Mr. B. quoted from the Richmond Enquirer.]

A political change ensued, and, before six years were out, Mr. Tyler was an excellent Whig, and as such elected. A similar charge of treachery had again been preferred against him three years ago. Mr. B. had then been in the Legislature, and had defended him against the accusation, because he could not bring himself to believe that he was guilty. But Mr. Tyler's recent conduct had very much shaken his confidence on that subject. He did not, however, pretend even now to say that the charge had been well founded. It rested on very similar ground to the present case. Mr. Tyler had been asked whether he would accept a nomination from the party opposed to him, to which it was said he had replied by expressing his willingness to accept the nomination of any party that would give it to him. That fact had been utterly to prostrate him in Virginia, inasmuch that he could not get from the people of that State the appointment of constable. The confirmation of this was found in the fact, that when, in the Harrisburg Convention, he had been accidentally nominated, and his nomination was the result of accident alone, not one of the Virginia delegation there present was willing to endorse the nomination. They could not go back to the people of Virginia, and tell them that they had supported such a man; so they excused themselves on the ground that it would be indelicate to vote for one of their own colleagues. Indelicate! Did the delegates from Kentucky deem it indelicate to support the nomination of Mr. Clay? Did those from Ohio esteem it indelicate to support General Harrison? No such thing.—The truth was, the Virginia delegation thought it indelicate to vote against Mr. Tyler, and rather did not vote at all.

There was a very remarkable speech made by Mr. Tyler in 1834, many parts of which were most admirably suited to the times; so much so, that had not Mr. B. had a speech of his own to make, he might almost have been content to read Mr. Tyler's as the best commentary on the present state of things. (Here Mr. B. quoted from the speech several very forcible passages, in one of which Mr. T. denounced with much warmth the idea of a President having evil advisers, who urged him to oppose the legislative will, and strongly urged the propriety of resisting such advice, and yielding to the will of the people.) Such was Mr. T.'s language in Congress—what the latter was voting the bank bill.

Under the state of circumstances [illegible] that what was the President [illegible] the currency [illegible] the direction of Congress [illegible] which of the three modes they would adopt, by which alone the object could be effected. Now, the President at that time had determined not to sign any bill for a bank, why did he hold Congress here on for ten, twelve, sixteen weeks, deliberating on that measure at the expense of five thousand dollars a day. The Senate had called upon his own Secretary for a plan, and a *project* was accordingly submitted, but the Senate not adopting it, inserted in another the compromise clause, which expressed emanated from the President; [illegible] that very clause was made a pretext for the veto, [illegible]. They then took up this which, suited him, but [illegible] weeks after it had been the constant subject of the President's conversation, he declared he had never read the bill. He was then asked what bill he would sign; and [illegible] was the bill, but his consideration [illegible] had not time to look into the subject.

Under these circumstances another bill was prepared for the purpose of sending the president. Yet that was the [illegible] "Head [illegible]" was Mr. B.'s maxim. He was afraid, however, before he should have time to succeed in that, the president would have had to tread. He [illegible] the most probably [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] so. Mr. B. [illegible] he should [illegible] passed [illegible] he [illegible] and friends [illegible] letters [illegible] private. The [illegible] Ohio [illegible] portion of them [illegible] them about the president [illegible] he may now be surrounded and [illegible] party. He said to the whig portion of the Ohio delegation that he would sign Mr. Ewing's bill. He had told Mr. B. personally that he would, and added that he should sign it with pleasure, observing at the same time that it was not precisely such a bill as met his views. If he had had his own opinion, he would prefer it with such and such provisions, which provisions were in strictly the [illegible] which [illegible] he had vetoed, with whose concurrence. He said that he did not object to a capital of twelve millions, but thought that fifteen millions would be sufficient. In support of which [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] the sentiments of Mr. [illegible]. The president had [illegible] drawn a distinction between foreign and domestic bills of exchange [illegible] over the spirit of address [illegible] bank [illegible] that restriction [illegible] Mr. B. had [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] July about [illegible] Richmond [illegible] Tyler was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] And [illegible]

How had Mr. Botts become [illegible] John Tyler [illegible] Mr. B. [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] the [illegible] When the whigs [illegible] he was going out Washington what would [illegible] in other parts of the country. Was there reason [illegible] any admonition from Whig [illegible] at all by President Tyler?

Now, did any body talk of John Tyler for the Presidency succession? Yes; and who? Did the whigs? No. Did the locofocos? Yes. Now was it credible that that party would take John Tyler as their candidate without a change of opinion? They formerly opposed and ridiculed him. There must then have been a change somewhere; in the locofocos? Had not changed. What was the natural inference? In the plain, the obvious, the palpable inference? It was Mr. Tyler had changed.

But this was no betrayal—no treachery—not at all! And why? Because it was a difference of opinion on only one point. On one point! Why, Arnold and [illegible] differed from their [illegible] on only one point, and that was, whether they should fight for or against their country. And was there any free difference here? The question there was shall I fight for America or for the British. The question here, shall I remain with the whig party, or go over to the locofocos? Mr. B. here, alluding to the short remnant of the hour which was left him, said he must omit much that he prepared. He would say but a word on the one term system, and on that point he would quote a toast given by Mr. Tyler in 1834 at a public dinner in [illegible]. [Here Mr. B. quoted a toast, commencing with the words "Pledges, Presidents and traveling [illegible]," and denouncing in the strongest terms the mischievous effects of a second term.] After this refusing to take expression in the President's Inaugural Address. Mr. B. said he wished to correct some [illegible] letter, which had been sent, [illegible] a grossly been asserted, but to one of the most respectable men in the country. It had been said that at the same time Mr. B. had written that letter he had addressed another to the President in terms of the warmest affection and friendship. It was due to himself to say that this assertion, come from whence it might, was an absolute falsehood. He [illegible] its [illegible]. He would say it was a mistake.—Six days before the veto was received, he had written a letter to the President, and he did not know why [illegible] that letter had been read [illegible] he would now read a copy of it openly to the House and to the country. [Mr. B. here read the letter at length, and had just concluded it when his hour expired.]

[illegible]—On [illegible] morning, at [illegible] o'clock, of the prevailing [illegible] Mr. Wm. Paine, [illegible] St. [illegible]. His friends and acquaintances, and those of John [illegible] and H. F. Richardson, are invited to attend his funeral this morning, at [illegible] o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Bienville street, without further notice.

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Mobile—Per schr [illegible] Aug—12 bbls pork.

IMPORTS.

Marseilles—Per ship Euphrates—Wine, oil, empty bottles, pickles, corks and [illegible].
Curacoa—Per brig [illegible]—4,000 bushels salt—to S & J P Whitney.
New York—Per ship Ocmulgee—Assorted mdze.
Boston—Per ship London—Assorted mdze.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Goddess of Liberty from St. Louis—[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible] Norris, for Mobile, [illegible] J. Wheeler.

ARRIVED.

[illegible] Wailes, from the Passes—went [illegible] Ocmulgee and barque [illegible]
[illegible] Passes—went down [illegible]
[illegible] Ocmulgee [illegible] from New York—to J E [illegible]
[illegible] from Boston—to L H [illegible]
[illegible] from Marseilles—[illegible]
[illegible] from Curacoa—to S & J P [illegible]
Steamboat Goddess of Liberty, Watson, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMER GODDESS OF LIBERTY—FOR SAINT LOUIS. The new splendid and fast running steamer GODDESS OF LIBERTY, J. C. Watson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board foot of Poydras street, or to

CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

FOR ST. LOUIS, QUINCY AND WARSAW.—The new substantial and light draught steamer SARAH BLODEN, J. B. Boggs, master, is now receiving freight, and will leave for the above ports, on Wednesday, the [illegible] inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage having cabin accommodations, apply on board foot of Poydras st. or to JOHN E SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC—FOR MEMPHIS, Helena, Mouth White River, Napoleon, Columbia, Lake Washington, Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.—The splendid steamer, Capt. F. Mason, is now ready to receive freight, and will positively leave as above on Wednesday evening [illegible] p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, at the [illegible] wharf, or to WALTON & COCAAYNE, 28 & 30 New Levee.

FOR BOSTON.—The A 1 packet ship CHARLES CARROLL, Rogers, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, [illegible] will be despatched on Wednesday [illegible]. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Press, or to J A MERRITT, 83 [illegible].

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York line of packets—To sail on Wednesday [illegible]—The fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, [illegible]. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Vegetable Market, or to JAMES E WOODRUFF, [illegible].

FOR HAVANA—The [illegible] brig LOUISA [illegible] [illegible] ROBERT & Co. [illegible] May [illegible] street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 American ship QUEEN VICTORIA, [illegible] having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply [illegible] MAGILL [illegible].

FOR VERA CRUZ—The [illegible] VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, [illegible] A CARREY, [illegible]

FOR HAVANA—[illegible] PRATS & HERNANDEZ, [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA—[illegible] barque JOSEPHINE, [illegible] J DENEGRE, [illegible]

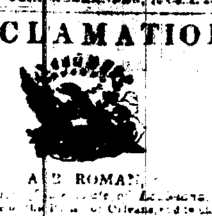
FOR MOBILE AND PENSACOLA—The schooner HARRIET, [illegible]

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

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The packet barque SALTUS, [illegible] O BELDEN & LECK, [illegible] Customhouse st.

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

PROCLAMATION.



A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[illegible]

A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor:

[illegible] Secretary of State.

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE.

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

Chancellor Walworth, Saratoga, New York.
Hon. Ambrose Spencer, Lyons, Wayne co. N. Y.
Henry Huntington, Esq. Rome, Oneida co. N. Y.
[illegible] New York City.
Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix, do.
Hon. D. B. Tallmadge, do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] Brooklyn, New York.
Rev. [illegible] D.D.
[illegible] New Orleans.

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] JNO. BARLOW, [illegible]

[illegible] REWARD—[illegible] CHARLES [illegible] MURPHY, [illegible]

PARISIAN BAZAAR [illegible] BROTHERS, [illegible]

RECEIVED by the [illegible] J. E. VALMONT, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED, [illegible]

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the [illegible] from Havre, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungarian leeches, for sale at [illegible] the General Depot, No. [illegible] Barrack street, between [illegible] Levee.

N. B.—The [illegible]

The depot will [illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

LEECHES.

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

N. B.—The poor will be furnished gratis on account of the doctors known in this establishment.

The Depot will always be furnished at [illegible].

GLOBE HOTEL.

F. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that the above elegant and extensive establishment, newly erected and purposely adapted to the European plan of accommodation, is now opened for the reception of company. The rooms have been newly fitted up, with new furniture of the most modern style, and no expense has been spared to promote the comfort of the guests. [illegible]

To this establishment there is a Restaurant, where the best provisions of the market will be served up, entirely in approved and fashionable style of French and English cookery. The choicest wines at reasonable prices.

In connection with the Hotel is an extensive [illegible] establishment on New street, open at all seasonable hours for the use of its guests.

The location of the Hotel is admirably suited to business or pleasure, being within two minutes walk of Wall street, the public offices and the Battery, [illegible].

The proprietor, gratefully acknowledging the many favors he has heretofore received from his patrons, assures them that he will use no pains to accommodate such as may grant him a call in any style of expense or economy that may best suited to [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, New York.

COFFEE-HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, owing to his [illegible] situated at the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets. For terms and other information relative to the sale, which will be advantageous, apply to the under-signed.

ISAAC ADAMS, 148 Bourbon street.

FOR SALE.—A Plantation situate 4 miles above Carrollton, measuring 4 arpents front on the Mississippi, running 80 miles in depth to the lake. Apply to EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Broker, 14 Camp street.

BROGANS—100 cases stout extra size russett brogans for sale by WM FROST & Co, 98 Old Levee.

GUERNSEY SHIRTS—[illegible] cases heavy Guernsey shirts suitable for plantation use, received per ship Arkansas, and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st.

SILK HKFS—[illegible] cases, comprising a general assortment of printed Pongee hkfs, landing per ship Arkansas, and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st.

SEWING SILKS—[illegible] cases, assorted colors, Italian sewing silks, entitled to drawback, in store and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr, 30 Customhouse st.

YORK DENIMS—[illegible] cases blue York denims, just received and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse street.

SHIRT BUTTONS—[illegible] cases pearl, a very superior article, [illegible] per ship Arkansas, and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st.

BLACK SILK HKFS—[illegible] cases fine black Levantine [illegible] entitled to debenture, in store and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st.

S[illegible]—[illegible] landing per ship London, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

VARNISH—[illegible] copal varnish, suitable for coaches, [illegible] for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

PORK—50 bbls mess, prime, and plantation pork, at the [illegible] for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

CANDLES—[illegible] boxes New Bedford sperm candles, landing from ship [illegible] for sale by WM. TOMPKINS & Co. 40 Gravier st.

HATS—[illegible] men's and boy's black silk and Russia [illegible] landing from ship Ocmulgee, and for sale by FRIGHT & Co. 8 Customhouse st.

SOAP—[illegible] boxes, Blake's, Gould's, Jackson's, Brock's, Meacham's brands, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

DRY GOODS—[illegible] bales and brown sheetings and drills, landing from ship London and Ocmulgee, for sale by W. C. TOMPKINS & Co. 40 Gravier st.

SPERM OIL—[illegible] gallons fall and winter strained [illegible] for sale by WM H FULLER, 41 Poydras st.

CANDLES—71 boxes tallow candles, assorted sizes, for sale low, to close consignments, by WM H FULLER, 41 Poydras st.

[illegible] boxes choice brands, for sale low to close consignments, by WM H FULLER, 41 Poydras st.

EARTHEN WARE—[illegible] earthen jars, for sale low [illegible] WM H FULLER, 41 Poydras st.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Port and Claret, in wood and in glass, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

HAVANA SUGAR—250 boxes white and yellow, for sale by CANTIS, DARAN & Co, 11 and 13 St Louis.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS—100 for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

ALMONDS—bitter and sweet, in boxes of [illegible] lb, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

HAVANA white sugar, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

HAVANA PROANS—[illegible], for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

HOLLAND GIN—[illegible] pipes and [illegible] jugs, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

SHOVELS—[illegible], for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

PAINTS—White, black and green, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

SARATOGA WATER—6 boxes, 2 dozen each, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

CLOVES and Nutmegs, in quantities to suit, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

MANNA, for sale by B VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

PEPPER—[illegible] bags black pepper, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

BASKETS—[illegible] baskets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

NAILS—1620 casks nails and spikes, for sale by WM H FULLER, 41 Poydras st.

BAGGING—37 bales heavy bagging, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio, for sale by G GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

BAGGING, rope, twine and Baltimore fire bricks, for sale by M WHITE & Co.

HAMS—[illegible] bbls [illegible] hams, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BEANS—[illegible] bbls white beans, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BEEF—[illegible] bbls mess beef, at the inspection, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

INDIA BAGGING—[illegible] inches wide and very heavy, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—[illegible] pieces heavy Kentucky bagging; [illegible] coils Missouri and Kentucky rope; [illegible] twine, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BEEF AND PORK—100 bbls mess beef, [illegible] bbls, mess, prime and plantation pork, at the inspection, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

HAVANA SUGARS—[illegible] boxes white and brown, prime quality, for sale by BLASCO & [illegible], 20 Common st.

SPICES—Cassia, nutmegs, ground and race ginger, pepper, ground and grains, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 73 Magazine st.

COFFEE—A small invoice of prime green Cuba, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 73 Magazine st.

BACON SIDES—[illegible] bbls prime Bacon sides, for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 48 Gravier st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—[illegible] kegs choice Goshen butter, for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 48 Gravier st.

THE subscriber [illegible] for sale, landing from [illegible] Marseilles:

[illegible] J. H. MASSY, [illegible]

F. LEAUTHIER has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen [illegible] of St. Mary [illegible] on [illegible] a very choice assortment of [illegible] muslin and jaconet [illegible] embroidered [illegible] Collars and pelerines with capes, [illegible] and garnished. Embroideries of all kinds. English and French silk stockings; cotton do; ribbons of all kinds, tortoise shell and ivory combs, perfumery, &c. &c. The whole at very reasonable rates.

F. LEAUTHIER.

On hand at his store, corner Camp and Julia streets, a large assortment of lace, [illegible]

TO RENT—A handsome new house, situated at the corner of Apollo and Erato streets, suitable for two families, having separate yards and kitchens—1st, on the ground floor, 2 apartments, kitchen, yard, dependencies; 2d, the first story, consisting of [illegible] apartments, closets, kitchens, yards and garden [illegible]. Apply to F. LEAUTHIER, corner of Camp and Julia sts.

BACON—10 casks hams; [illegible] casks canvassed hams; [illegible] casks sides [illegible] smoked; for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ANTONIO FERNANDEZ.

THIS DAY, Wednesday [illegible] at half past 4 o'clock, [illegible] will be sold the [illegible]

Terms, cash.

[illegible]

WILL be sold on Thursday, [illegible] at the St. Louis Exchange, 100 [illegible] Light Bone Pork.

Terms cash.

[illegible]

WILL be sold on Friday, [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, on the [illegible] damaged on board [illegible] for account of whom it may concern.

Terms, cash.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON Friday next, [illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible] at the store corner of Conti and St Louis streets [illegible]

[illegible]

ON [illegible] between Julia and St Joseph [illegible] household and kitchen furniture, comprising bureaus, sofas, armoirs, wash-stands, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, [illegible] with all the ordinary [illegible]

[illegible] notes [illegible]

BY ANTONIO FERNANDEZ.

ON Thursday, [illegible] at 10 o'clock, [illegible] without reserve [illegible] at the store [illegible] between Bourbon and Royal, [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible]

[illegible]

IN virtue of an order from the Honorable the Probate Court [illegible] dated [illegible] September, 1841, will be sold on [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Exchange [illegible] between St Louis and [illegible] streets [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] at [illegible] Exchange [illegible] in virtue of an order from [illegible] Louisiana, [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] Orleans [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible] on Saturday, the 2d of October, [illegible] in virtue of an order from the honorable the Court, [illegible] 1841, and of the request of [illegible] Richard [illegible] Ellis [illegible]

[illegible]

OLD CABLES AND CANVASS, HALF WORN.—Wanted 2,000 lbs old [illegible] cables, and 200 yards canvas, half worn. Apply to [illegible] FOLVERINI, Corner Royal and Dumaine.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] book keeper. [illegible] English and French language. [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

LAFAYETTE [illegible]

LATELY received from ship [illegible] and [illegible] fresh drugs and medicines [illegible]

J ROSS.

HARDWARE AT COST.—The [illegible] intending to quit business, offer the [illegible] HARDWARE, CUTLERY, [illegible] Guns and Pistols [illegible] ALEXANDER KIRKMAN & Co. corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.

TO RENT—The front and rear office on the first floor of 37 Conti street, [illegible] For terms apply to JOHN A. MERRITT, [illegible] Conti street.

WOOLEN HOSE—[illegible] dozen heavy [illegible] received per ship Arkansas, and for sale by L A LEVY, Jr, 30 Customhouse st.