TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors,
have removed to [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No 81 Chartres street.

[illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1841.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE VETO.—We have given up the greater part of our paper to Mr. Clay's masterly argument on the message of the President. Its great length precludes the entire insertion to day, and the balance of the speech will appear to morrow.

We invite the attention of our readers to this wonderful effort of genius, which for eloquence, sound reasoning, and power of argument, has never been excelled on the floor of Congress. The speech is characterised throughout by a tone of forbearance and kindness towards the President, which is touching in the extreme. The pure patriotism of the gifted statesman, and his earnest devotion to the country's good, is recorded in every line.

We perceive that the Mobile *Journal* of the 31 inst. indulges in some strictures on the arrangement adopted by the New Orleans Price Current in the annual statements published on the first of the month. The editor admits that for the purposes of comparison the arrangement will be found a judicious one, but fears that it will be productive of confusion for the next twelve months. Whatever confusion may exist would have been altogether avoided, had the *Journal* and other price currents conformed as readily to the request of the Chamber of Commerce as Messrs. Cook & Levy have done. We perfectly agree with our neighbor that the new plan must have been attended with great trouble and labor, and will continue to be so during the whole of the ensuing season, and must regret that such a "serious objection" to a compliance with the expressed wish of the mercantile community, should exist in our sister city.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments reported to the Board for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon, were 16, of which 9 were of yellow fever.

The total number of interments for the week ending on Saturday at noon, were 161, of which, 104 were of yellow fever. On referring to our files of 1839, we perceive that the sickness is not as extended as it was then. During the week ending on the 8th September, 39, there were 252 burials, of which 189 were yellow fever.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 48 hours commencing on Friday evening at 6 o'clock, and ending yesterday evening at the same time.

Admissions 48, of which 35 yellow fever.
Deaths 23, " 21 do.
Discharges 25, " 9 do.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 363.

☞ The sickness in Lafayette is very severe; the number of interments for the week ending the 31 inst. were 28, of which 18 were of yellow fever. The Lafayette *Advertiser* says that in one square, containing but 17 houses, there have been 11 deaths.

UNITED STATES LOAN. The *National Intelligencer* of the 28th ult., says that the Secretary of the Treasury, has obtained the loan of one million of dollars, lately advertised for in that paper, at 54 per cent. per annum.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The stock of this institution was sold on the 27th ult., at New York, as low as 84, but subsequently rallied to 9½. The notes are selling at 31 per cent. discount. This is pretty much on a par with the banks of Mississippi.

The Senate confirmed, on the 28th ult., the nominations of Mr. JENNIFER as Minister to Austria, and Col. TODD as Minister to Russia, and General WOOL as Brigadier General in place of General SCOTT.

YUCATAN.

By the schooner *Ventura*, Forsantes, master, we have received advices from Merida to the 21st ult. and Campeachy to the 23d.

We perceive by the *Boletin Comercial* of Merida, that the rumor of Santa Anna's preparations to bring back Yucatan and Tabasco under Mexican dominion, was exciting some apprehension, and business in consequence was suffering.

VERA CRUZ.

It appears from a letter published in the *Censor*, that owing to strong representations made to the government, in view of its having accorded to one individual the exclusive right of importing salt from Yucatan, the Minister of Finances has made known that the public were laboring under a mistake, as no such order had been issued. This proves that the Minister is either open to bribery or that he indiscriminately puts his signature to documents, without being familiar with their contents.

An article from the *Cosmopolite* of Mexico, published by the *Siglo*, contains an order of government, prohibiting the importation of the produce of Yucatan and Tabasco into any of the Mexican ports, even in case the produce in question should have been shipped direct from a foreign port.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.—The Danville branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia was entered on the night of the 22d ult, by false keys, and robbed of $94,435. Fortunately, $72,135 of this large amount was cancelled notes and cannot be passed without detection. A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the institution for the apprehension of the robbers.

☞ The Mobile *Journal* of the 31 instant, says—"In the case of A. H. GAZZAM, Esq., committed by the Coroner, for the murder of JOHN H. OWEN, in an affray, on Friday last, at the Customhouse door—a motion was made by counsel, that the accused be liberated on bail. The motion was argued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, before Justices Stringer and Bowes, by Messrs. Chandler and Phillips, counsel for the State in the absence of Solicitor Walker—and Ex Dunn and Lesesne, for the defendant.

The motion was denied yesterday, and the accused remanded to prison.

Advices from Demerara received at New York, mention the failure of the extensive firm of Troughton, Brothers & Co. This event had produced much excitement amongst the planters; the liabilities are stated at £160,000 sterling, and the assets £82,000. They had disposed of Exchange on England, to the extent of £120,000, all of which had been or would be returned protested.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 25th inst. mentions that the effigy of the President was burnt in that city on the evening previous, by a party consisting principally of the most respectable young Virginians in Louisville. The mock execution, it is said, was witnessed by thousands.

A fire broke out in New York on the night of the 26th ult which destroyed the four story brick building No. 11, Courtlandt st. occupied by Joseph Naylor as a metal refinery establishment. The contents of the adjoining building were completely drenched with water.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—Mr. Belmont, agent for the Rothschilds and Mr. Haywood of Charleston, S. C. having had a quarrel at Niblo's, proceeded to settle the matter at Bladensburg, with a brace of pistols.—Mr. B. was shot in the fleshy part of the hip.

The intercourse between Charleston and Savannah has again been cut off by heavy rains. A tremendous freshet had carried away one of the bridges over the Great Swamp, and the mail is now despatched by the Rail Road, until the waters have subsided on the regular route.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of this interesting periodical, and shall notice it in a day or two.

The New York *American* contains some good remarks on the detention of the Great Southern Mail at Baltimore, by which its arrival in New York is delayed from *twelve* to *thirteen* hours. This is a serious loss of time, and ought to be remedied immediately by the Postmaster General.

Mr. CORNELL, the Receiver General at New York, under the late sub-treasury law, paid over on the 25th ult. the public monies to the Merchants' Bank, the new deposite bank.

Eighteen hundred dollars have been subscribed for the relief of the Syracuse sufferers, of which Malcom & Henderson, the owners of the powder subscribed $500, and William Malcolm $300.

NEW YORK CUSTOMHOUSE.—The investigating committee finished their labors on the 25th ult., and were expected to depart for Washington the next day.

What crime has the "Highly Concentrated" been guilty of, as to deserve so signal and unmerited a reproach from the *Repealer* of Saturday last. In furnishing the late election returns, TRUMAN STALLMAN is set down as having received 128 votes. We are at a loss to conceive by what process the simple number of 5 could have been augmented eighty-four fold. Was the writer perhaps under the influence of Sarsaparilla and pills?

DEBATE ON THE VETO.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY,

On the Executive Message containing the President's Objections to the Bank Bill.

IN SENATE UNITED STATES, August 19, 1841.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President, the bill which forms the present subject of our deliberations had passed both Houses of Congress by decisive majorities, and, in conformity with the requirement of the Constitution, was presented to the President of the United States for his consideration. He has returned it to the Senate, in which it originated, according to the direction of the Constitution, with a message announcing his veto of the bill, and containing his objections to its passage.—And the question now to be decided is, shall the bill pass, by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President's objections notwithstanding?

Knowing, sir, but too well that no such majority can be obtained, and that the bill must fall, I would have been rejoiced to have found myself at liberty to abstain from saying one word on this painful occasion. But the President has not allowed me to give a silent vote. I think, with all respect and deference to him, he has not reciprocated the friendly spirit of concession and compromise which animated Congress in the provisions of this bill, and especially in the modification of the sixteenth fundamental condition of the bank. He has commented, I think, with undeserved severity on that part of the bill; he has used, I am sure unintentionally, harsh, if not reproachful language; and he has made the very concession which was prompted as a peace offering, and from friendly considerations the cause of stronger and more decided disapprobation of the bill. Standing in the relation to that bill which I do, and especially to the exceptionable clause, the duty which I owe to the Senate and to the country, and self respect, impose upon me the obligation of at least attempting the vindication of a measure which has met with a fate so unmerited and so unexpected.

On the 4th of April last, the lamented Harrison, the President of the United States, paid the debt of Nature. President Tyler, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the duties of that office, arrived in the city of Washington on the 6th of that month. He found the whole metropolis wrapped in gloom, every heart filled with sorrow and sadness, every eye streaming with tears, and the surrounding hills yet flinging back the echo of the bells which were tolled on that melancholy occasion. On entering the Presidential mansion he contemplated the pale body of his predecessor stretched before him, and clothed in the black habiliments of death. At that solemn moment, I have no doubt that the heart of President Tyler was overflowing with mingled emotions of grief, of patriotism, and of gratitude—above all, of gratitude to that country, by a majority of whose suffrages, bestowed at the preceding November, he then stood the most distinguished, the most elevated, the most honored of all living whigs of the United States.

It was under these circumstances, and in this probable state of mind, that President Tyler, on the 10th day of the same month of April, voluntarily promulgated an address to the people of the United States. That address was in the nature of a coronation oath, which the Chief of the State, in other countries, and under other forms, takes, upon ascending the throne. It referred to the solemn obligations, and the profound sense of duty under which the new president entered upon the high trust which had devolved upon him by the joint acts of the people and of providence, and it stated the principles and delineated the policy by which he would be governed in his exalted station. It was emphatically a whig address from beginning to end—every inch of it was whig, and was patriotic.

In that address the president, in respect to the subject-matter embraced in the present bill, held the following conclusive and emphatic language:

"I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in congress*, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, *so essentially necessary* to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to *industry its just and adequate rewards, and to reëstablish the public prosperity*. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed *as well as its conformity to the constitution*, I shall resort to *the fathers of the great republican school* for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government, and the light of their ever *glorious example*."

To this clause in the address of the president, I believe, but one interpretation was given throughout this whole country, by friend and foe, by whig and democrat, and by the presses of both parties. It was, by every man with whom I conversed on the subject at the time of its appearance, or of whom I have since inquired, construed to mean that the president intended to occupy the Madison ground, and to regard the question of the power to establish a national bank as immovably settled. And I think I may confidently appeal to the senate, and to the country, to sustain the fact, that this was the contemporaneous and unanimous judgment of the public. Reverting back to the period of the promulgation of the address, could any other construction have been given to its language?—What is it? "I shall *promptly give* my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in congress*," shall have certain defined objects in view. He concedes the vital importance of a sound circulating medium to industry and to the public prosperity. He concedes that its origin must be in congress. And, to prevent any inference from the qualification which he prefixes to the measure being interpreted to mean that a United States bank was unconstitutional, he declares that in deciding on the adaptation of the measure to the end proposed, and its *conformity* to the constitution, he will resort to the fathers of the great republican school. And who were they? If the Father of his Country is to be excluded, are Madison, (the father of the constitution,) Jefferson, Monroe, Gerry, Gallatin, and the long list of republicans who acted with them, not to be regarded among those fathers? But president Tyler declares not only that he should appeal to them for advice and instruction, but to the light of their ever glorious EXAMPLE. What example? What other meaning could have been possibly applied to the phrase, than that he intended to refer to what had been *done* during the administration of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe?

Entertaining this opinion of the address, I came to Washington, at the commencement of the session, with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the whigs would be able to carry all their prominent measures, and especially a bank of the United States, by far that one of the greatest immediate importance. I anticipated nothing but cordial co operation between the two departments of government; and I reflected with pleasure that I should find, at the head of the executive branch, a personal and political friend, whom I had long and intimately known, and highly esteemed. It will not be my fault if our amicable relations should unhappily cease in consequence of any difference of opinion between us on this occasion. The president has been always perfectly familiar with my opinion on this bank question.

Upon the opening of the session, but especially on the receipt of the plan of a national bank, as proposed by the secretary of the treasury, fears were excited that the president had been misunderstood in his address, and that he had not waived but adhered to his constitutional scruples. Under these circumstances it was hoped that, by the indulgence of a mutual spirit of compromise and concession, a bank, competent to fulfil the expectations and satisfy the wants of the people, might be established.

Under the influence of that spirit, the Senate and the House agreed, 1st, as to the name of the proposed bank. I confess, sir, that there was something exceedingly *outré* and revolting to my ears in the term "Fiscal Bank;" but I thought, "What is there in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Looking, therefore, rather to the utility of the substantial faculties than to the name of the contemplated institution, we consented to that which was proposed.

2d. As to the place of location of the bank. Although Washington had passed through my mind as among the cities in which it might be expedient to place the bank, it was believed to be the least eligible of some four or five other cities. Nevertheless, we consented to fix it here.

And lastly, in respect to the branching power, there was not probably a solitary vote given in either House of Congress for the bill that did not greatly prefer the unqualified branching power, as asserted in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States, to the 16th fundamental condition, as finally incorporated in this bill. It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that it was not in conformity with the opinion and wish of majorities in Congress, but in a friendly spirit of concession towards the President and his particular friends, that the clause assumed this form. So repugnant was it to some of the best friends of a national bank in the other House, that they finally voted against the bill because it contained that compromise of the branching power.

It is true that, in presenting the compromise to the Senate, I stated, as was the fact, that I did not know whether it would be acceptable to the President or not, that, according to my opinion, each department of the Government should act upon its own responsibility, independently of the other; and that I presented the modification of the branching power because it was necessary to ensure the passage of the bill in the Senate, having ascertained that the vote would stand 26 against it to 25, if the form of that power which had been reported by the committee were persisted in. But I nevertheless did entertain the most confident hopes and expectations, that the bill would receive the sanction of the President; and this motive, although not the immediate one, had great weight in the introduction and adoption of the compromise clause. I know that our friends who would not vote for the bill as reported were actuated, as they avowed, by considerations of union and harmony, growing out of supposed views of the President, and I presumed that he would not fail to feel and appreciate their sacrifices.—But I deeply regret that we were mistaken. Notwithstanding all our concessions, made in a genuine and sincere spirit of conciliation, the sanction of the President could not be obtained, and the bill has been returned by him with his objections.

And I shall now proceed to consider those objections, with as much brevity as possible, but with the most perfect respect, officially and personal, towards the Chief Magistrate.

After stating that the power of Congress to establish a national bank, to operate *per se*, has been a controverted question from the origin of the Government, the President remarks; "Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another."

From this statement of the case it may be inferred that the President considers the weight of authority, pro and con, to be equal and balanced. But if he intended to make such an array of it—if he intended to say that it was an equilibrium—I must respectfully, but most decidedly, dissent from him. I think the conjoint testimony of history, tradition, and the knowledge of living witnesses prove the contrary. How stands the question as to the opinion of Congresses?—The Congress of 1791, the Congress of 1813 '14, the Congress of 1815-'16, the Congress of 1831-'32, and, finally, the present Congress, have all respectively and unequivocally, affirmed the existence of a power in Congress to establish a National Bank to operate *per se*. We behold, then, the concurrent opinion of five different Congresses on one side. And what Congress is there on the opposite side? The Congress of 1811? I was a member of the Senate in that year, when it decided, by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the renewal of the charter of the old Bank of the United States. And I now here, in my place, add to the testimony already before the public, by declaring that it is within my certain knowledge, that that decision of the Senate did not proceed from a disbelief of a majority of the Senate in the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, but from combined considerations of expediency and constitutionality. A majority of the Senate, on the contrary, as I know, entertained no doubt as to the power of Congress. Thus the account, as to Congresses, stands five for and not one, or, at most, not more than one, against the power.

Let us now look into the state of authority derivable from the opinions of Presidents of the United States. President Washington believed in the power of Congress, and approved a bank bill. President J. Adams approved acts to extend branches into other parts of the United States, and to punish counterfeiters of the notes of the bank—acts which were void of all justification whatever upon the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the bank. For how can a branch be extended or punishment be lawfully inflicted upon the counterfeiters of the paper of a corporation which came into existence without any authority, and in violation of the constitution of the land? James Madison, notwithstanding those early scruples which he had entertained, and which he probably still cherished, sanctioned and signed a bill to charter the late Bank of the United States. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Monroe never did entertain any scruples or doubts in regard to the power of Congress. Here, then, are four Presidents of the United States who have directly or collaterally borne official testimony to the existence of the bank power in Congress. And what President is there that ever bore unequivocally opposite testimony—that disapproved a bank charter in the sense intended by President Tyler? General Jackson, although he did apply the veto power to the bill for rechartering the late Bank of the United States in 1832, it is within the perfect recollection of us all, that he not only testified to the utility of a Bank of the United States, but declared that, if he had been applied to by Congress, he could have furnished the plan of such a bank.

Thus, Mr. President, we perceive that, in reviewing the action of the Legislative and Executive department of the Government, there is a vast preponderance of the weight of authority maintaining the existence of the power in Congress. But President Tyler has, I presume unintentionally, wholly omitted to notice the judgment and decisions of the third co ordinate department of the Government upon this controverted question—that department, whose interpretations of the Constitution, within its proper jurisdiction and sphere of action, are binding upon all; and, therefore, may be considered as exercising a controlling power over both the other departments. The Supreme Court of the United States, with its late Chief Justice, the illustrious Marshall, at its head, unanimously decided that Congress possessed this bank power; and this adjudication was sustained and reaffirmed whenever afterwards the question arose before the court.

After recounting the occasions, during his public career, on which he had expressed an opinion against the power of Congress to charter a Bank of the United States, the President proceeds to say: "Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would *justly* subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

Mr. President, I must think and hope I may be allowed to say, with profound deference to the Chief Magistrate, that it appears to me he has viewed with too lively sensibility the personal consequences to himself of his approval of the bill; and that, surrendering himself to a vivid imagination, he has depicted them in much too glowing and exaggerated colors, and that it would have been most happy if he had looked more to the deplorable consequences of a veto upon the hopes, the interests, and the happiness of his country. Does it follow that a magistrate who yields his private judgment to the concurring authority of numerous decisions, repeatedly and deliberately pronounced, after the lapse of long intervals, by all the departments of Government, and by all parties, incurs the dreadful penalties described by the President? Can any man be disgraced and dishonored who yields his private opinion to the judgment of the nation? In this case, the country, (I mean a majority) Congress, and, according to common fame, an unanimous Cabinet, were all united in favor of the bill. Should any man feel himself humbled and degraded in yielding to the conjoint force of such high authority? Does any man, who at one period of his life shall have expressed a particular opinion, and at a subsequent period shall act upon the opposite opinion, expose himself to the terrible consequences which have been portrayed by the President? How is it with the judges, in the case by no means rare, who bow to the authority of repeated precedents, settling a particular question, whilst in his private judgment the law was otherwise? How is it with that numerous class of public men in this country, and with the two great parties that have divided it, who, at different periods have maintained and acted on opposite opinions in respect to this very bank question?

How is it with James Madison, the Father of the Constitution—that great man whose services to his country placed him only second to Washington—whose virtues and purity in private life—whose patriotism, intelligence, and wisdom in public councils stand unsurpassed? He was a member of the National Convention that formed, and of the Virginia Convention that adopted, the Constitution. No man understood it better than he did. He opposed, in 1791 to the establishment of the Bank of the United States upon constitutional grounds; and in 1816 he approved and signed the charter of the late Bank of the United States. It is a part of the secret history connected with the first bank, that James Madison had, at the instance of General Washington, prepared a veto for him in the contingency of his rejection of the bill. Thus stood James Madison when, in 1815, he applied the veto to a bill to charter a bank, on considerations of expediency, but with a clear and express admission of the existence of a constitutional power in Congress to charter one. In 1816, the bill which was then presented to him being free from the objections applicable to that of the previous year, he sanctioned and signed it. Did James Madison surrender "all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations?" Did the pure, the virtuous, the gifted James Madison by his sanction and signature to the charter of the late Bank of the United States, commit a crime which *justly* subjected him "to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men?"

Not only did the President as it respectfully appears to me, state entirely too strong the consequences of his approval of the bill, but to be perfectly correct in treating the question, (as he seems to me to have done,) which he was called upon to decide, as presenting the sole alternative of his direct approval or rejection of the bill? Was the preservation of the consistency and the conscience of the President wholly irreconcileable with the restoration of the blessings of sound currency regular and moderate exchanges and the revival of confidence and business which conservatives believed would be secured by a National Bank! Was there no alternative but to prolong the sufferings of a bleeding country, or to send us this veto. From the administration of the Executive Department of the Government during the last twelve years, has sprung most of the public ills which have afflicted the people. Was it necessary that that source of suffering should continue to operate, in order to preserve the conscience of the president inviolate? Was that the only sad and deplorable alternative? I think Mr. President, there were other alternatives worthy of the serious and patriotic consideration of the president. The bill might have become a law, in virtue of the provision which required its return within ten days. If the president had retained it three days longer, it would have been a law, without his sanction and without his signature. In such a contingency, the president would have remained passive, and would not have been liable to any accusation of having himself violated the constitution. All that could have been justly said would be, that he did not choose to throw himself in the way as an obstacle to the passage of a measure indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, in the judgment of the party which brought him into power, of the Whig Congress which he first met, and, if public fame speaks true, of the cabinet which the lamented Harrison called around him, and which he voluntarily continued. In an analogous case, Thomas McKean, when Governor of Pennsylvania, than whom the United States have produced but few men of equal vigor of mind and firmness of purpose permitted a bill to become a law, although, in his opinion, it was contrary to the Constitution of that State. And I have heard, and, from the creditable nature of the source, I am inclined to believe, although I will not vouch for the fact, that, towards the close of the first Bank of the United States during the second term of Mr. Jefferson, some consideration of the question of the renewal of the charter was entertained, and that he expressed a wish that, if the charter were renewed, it might be effected by the operation of the ten days' provision, and his consistency thus preserved.

If it were possible to disinter the venerated remains of James Madison, reanimate his revolting form, and place him once more in that chair of state, which he so much adorned, what would have been his course, if this bill had been presented to him, even supposing him never to have announced his acquiescence in the settled judgment of the nation? He would have said, that human controversy in regard to a single question should not be perpetual, and ought to have a termination. This, about the power to establish a Bank of the United States, has been long enough continued. The nation, under all the forms of its public action, has often and deliberately decided it. A Bank, and associated financial and currency questions, which had long slept, were revived, and have divided the nation during the last ten years of arduous and bitter struggle; and the party which put down the Bank, and which occasioned all the disorders in our currency and finances, has itself been signally put down, by one of those great moral and political revolutions which a free and patriotic people can but seldom arouse themselves to make. Human infallibility has not been granted by God; and the chances of error are much greater on the side of one man than on that of the majority of a whole people and their successive legislatures during a long period of time. I yield to the irresistible force of authority. I will not put myself in opposition to a measure so imperatively demanded by the public voice, and so essential to elevate my depressed and suffering countrymen.

And why should not President Tyler have suffered the bill to become a law without his signature? Without meaning the slightest possible disrespect to him, (nothing is further from my heart than the exhibition of any such feeling towards that distinguished citizen, long my personal friend), it cannot be forgotten that he came into his present office under peculiar circumstances. The people did not foresee the contingency which has happened. They voted for him as Vice-President. They did not, therefore, scrutinize his opinions with the care which they probably ought to have done, and would have done, if they could have looked into futurity. If the present state of the fact could have been anticipated—if at Harrisburg, or at the polls, it had been foreseen that General Harrison would die in one short month after the commencement of his administration; that Vice-President Tyler would be elevated to the Presidential chair; that a bill, passed by decisive majorities of the first whig congress, chartering a National Bank, would be presented for his sanction; and that he would veto the bill, do I hazard any thing when I express the conviction that he would not have received a solitary vote in the nominating Convention, nor one solitary electoral vote in any State in the Union.

Should I be told that the honor, the firmness, the independence of the Chief Magistrate might have been drawn in question if he had remained passive, and so permitted the bill to become a law? I answer that the office of Chief Magistrate is a sacred and exalted trust, created and conferred for the benefit of the nation, and not for the private advantage of the person who fills it. Can any man's reputation, for firmness, independence and [illegible] be allowed to stand in the balance, when the welfare of a great people is at stake? [illegible] nothing, in my humble judgment, in such a course, incompatible with honor, with firmness, with independence, properly understood. Certainly, I [illegible] think, in reference to a measure like this, recommended by such high sanctions—by five [illegible] Congresses—by the authority of four Presidents—by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court—by the acquiescence and judgment of the people of the United States during long periods of time—by its salutary operation on the interests of the country for a space of forty years, and demanded by the people whose suffrages placed President Tyler in that second office from whence he was translated to the first, that he might have suppressed the promptings of all personal pride of private opinion, if any arose in his bosom, and yielded to the wishes and wants of his country. Nor do I believe that in such a course he would have made the smallest sacrifice, in a just sense, of personal honor, firmness, or independence.

[*Conclusion to morrow.*]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Our letters from Washington having failed to come to hand, we publish below the correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

It will be perceived that the LAND DISTRIBUTION and GENERAL FORTIFICATION Bills have passed the senate by a majority of 6 votes. It will have to go back to the house for its action upon an amendment to suspend the distribution when the duties shall exceed the rate of 20 per cent. There is no doubt of the concurrence of the house in the adoption of this amendment.

Washington, August 27th, 1841.

In the House, yesterday morning, a resolution passed to take the Post Office Bill out of committee at 12 o'clock. The debate was continued some time after, in which Mr. Botts said a few words in reply to the remarks of Mr. Cushing, contending that Mr. C's views were very different from what they were formerly, and that they would soon form a party appended to the "Latest Harrison." He said he would meet Mr Cushing's arguments on the subject of the fortunes and policy of the whig party, when the *second* veto became the subject of discussion.

Mr. Watterson of Tennessee, spoke in vindication of Mr. Tyler, and declared that he always had possessed the confidence of the democracy of Tennessee.

The bill finally passed by a very large majority.

The House then took up and passed the bill to provide for the payment of Messrs Harrison's funeral expenses; and the bill making appropriations for the removal and erection of the Statue of Washington by Greenough. The statue is to be placed in any part that may be judged best by the Secretary of the Navy. It is objected that if it be placed elsewhere than in the centre of the rotunda it will spoil the effect of the dome.

The Senate continued the consideration of the *Land Bill*, the question being on its passage. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. McRoberts, and Mr. Benton, spoke at length, and with great zeal in opposition to the measure. Mr. Rives made a few remarks in support of the bill, advocating it chiefly as the only alternative to a cession of the lands to the states in which they lie.

The bill was passed, yeas 28, nays 23.

The vote was full. No opposition Senator voted for the bill, and no Whig against it, except Mr. Preston.

The Currency Committee of the Senate has not yet prepared to report the bill from the House, establishing the "Fiscal Corporation." It is rumored that some of the Committee object to reporting it at all.

The supplementary Diplomatic Appropriation Bill will be taken up in the House to-day, and just the Senate amendment to the Land Bill, after they are disposed of the House will have nothing to do.

(*Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.*)

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1841.

The revenue bill has been taken up in the senate for discussion. Its passage [illegible] the success of the land bill, and [illegible] danger—the whigs, [illegible] said, to concur in the senate amendment suspending the distribution when the duties exceed the rate of 20 per cent. [illegible] found necessary, at the next session, [illegible] vision of the tariff, to [illegible] 20 per cent., the land bill [illegible]

The amendments reported by Mr. Clay to the revenue bill were considered. The first amendment was, in effect, to impose a duty of 20 per cent on "gold and silver and [illegible] lace and embroidery, [illegible] and other [illegible]" [illegible] a duty of 20 per cent [illegible] as much of the revenue as [illegible] not [illegible] smuggled.

Mr. Clay said the [illegible] were in favor of [illegible] committed that they [illegible] the dealer [illegible] Woodbury [illegible] would apply to silks and [illegible] of the government [illegible] smuggling. Mr. Allen [illegible] bill, and [illegible] and the distribution bill. The amendment [illegible] yeas 41, nays 5.

The senate [illegible] nomination of Mr. Jenifer as Minister to Austria; Mr. Todd as Minister to Russia, and Gen. Wool as Brigadier General, in place of Gen Scott, were severally confirmed.

The House was chiefly engaged in the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents. An effort was made to strike out the appropriation, and to abolish the diplomatic missions at Naples and Sardinia. [illegible]

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., offered a resolution directing the clerk to distribute the seats to members by lot, but it was not received.

A bill passed to a third reading for paving a portion of Pennsylvania Avenue with mineralized wooden blocks, according to the plan of Count De Lisle.

The "Fiscal Corporation" bill has not yet been reported in the senate. Efforts are making to postpone it but it is probable that it will be brought forward and passed.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

It has recently been discovered that the entire substance of the number *ninety-six* can be so highly concentrated as to be comprised in the number *six*. The process whereby this miraculous result has been attained is exceedingly simple; *two small mahogany boxes* and a certain degree of *puffing* being the only agents employed in the operation.

Notwithstanding, however, the simplicity of the process, it is attended with an expense [illegible] only "one pound." In the above named instance the experiment [illegible] is said to have been *tried in the purse* to the extent of one hundred dollars or upwards.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ An article having appeared in the Bulletin of Saturday, the 4th inst., stating that a Temperance Address could not appear promptly "in consequence of the prevailing sickness among the workmen in the press where it had been printed," the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Typographical Association, believing that the article was to create an impression among printers at a distance that there is a demand for workmen, would state that every office is [illegible] a superabundance of hands, and that in no case is there any inducement for Printers to come to this city seeking employment.

By order of the Board.

☞ TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.—[illegible] printers are wanted to work on a printing office at Bayou [illegible]. Apply to J. A. Kelly, No. 1 St. Charles Hotel.

☞ During our absence, Mr. Hews, Attorney at Law, will be our agent.

HECHLER & STEIN.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies as boarders and day scholars, at the residence of their father, R. Havens, Esq., No. 33 Lafayette Place, New York.

Their course of instruction embraces all the usual branches of English education, including biblical literature, also Latin, Greek, Italian, German and other languages, as desired by parents.

Particular attention is given to instruction in French.

For their information may be obtained by communications addressed to themselves, as above, or to their father, at his office, No. 44 Wall street, New York.

They also refer to the following gentlemen:

Chancellor Walworth, Saratoga, New York.
Hon. Ambrose Spencer, Lyons, Wayne co., N. Y.
Henry Huntington, Esq., Rome, Oneida co., N. Y.
Rev. G. Spring, D. D., New York city.
Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix, do do.
Hon. D. B. Tallmadge, do do.
Col. Elisha Jenkins, do do.
Dan'l Lord Jun'r Esq., do do.
Burr Wakeman, Esq., do do.
Messrs. T. D. & F. W. Porter, Principal's of the Washington Institute, city of New York.
Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn, New York.
Lucius C. Duncan, Esq. }
James H. Lawrence, } New Orleans.

LIME.—[illegible] best quality Thomaston stone lime, for sale by O. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse street.

FLOUR.—[illegible] bbls landing from flatboat, and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] bbls rectified, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER.—[illegible] kegs of fresh Western, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

FAMILY HAMS.—[illegible] casks, a very superior article, in store, and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK.—Mess, M. C., P. M., Rumps and Jules, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD.—[illegible] kegs in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA white Sugar, for sale by B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Office, No. 12 [illegible]

T. N. Morgan, Esq., President; [illegible]
W. Emerson, 1st Vice President, No. 109 Tchoupitoulas street.
Virgil Boullemet, 2d Vice President, corner of Craps and Apollo streets.
D. J. Ricardo, Secretary, No. 11 Banks' Arcade.
J. W. Andrews, Treasurer, No 22 Gravier st.

DIRECTORS.

W. L. Cuny, No 24 Old Levee.
C. F. Olney, No 27 Royal street.
J. Winn, No. 15 Gravier street.
P. W. Lyons, No 178 St. Charles street.
J. F. Barlow, No 53 Poydras street.
L. D. W. Hayes, No 21 Gravier street.
G. H. Natler, No 4 New Basin Packet's Buildings.
G. W. Parker, Moreau, near Mandeville street.
E. Howland, corner of Natchez and Gravier.
N. Bennett, corner of Customhouse and Dauphin.
F. Hyman, No. 731 Camp street.
T. F. Leslie, New Exchange, Lafayette.
J. Quirk, No. 93 Camp street.
J. W. Holmes, No. 13 Commerce street.

PHYSICIANS.

The following gentlemen will attend the patients of the Howard Association:

Drs. Luzenberg, J. Jones, Gallinde, Davezac, T. O. Moye, A. Hart, Picton, Ridgely, Graham, Harrison, Huff and Crockett.

CUPPERS.

Cupper for the Association—T. W. Jones, next door to the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets—H. Lucas, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas sts.

DRUGGISTS.—First Municipality.

In the 1st Ward—Messrs. Buckley, Canal street, and A. Peychaud, Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti.

In the 2d Ward—Messrs. Dufpeuch, corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, and Dupuis, Chartres street between St. Louis and Toulouse.

In the 3d Ward—Messrs. Labiche, corner of Royal and St. Anne streets, and Deloche, corner of Dumaine and Bourbon streets.

In the 4th Ward—Messrs. Berel, corner of Royal and Barracks streets, and Fortiers, corner of Dauphine and Hospital.

In the 5th Ward—Messrs. Lauda, corner of Rampart and Hospital streets, and Gourdon, corner of Rampart and St. Philip.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

[illegible]

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Deschelle, corner of Railroad and Levee.

Indigent persons wishing assistance will please apply to the Secretary, at No 12 Banks' Arcade, where immediate relief will be given.

A meeting every evening at 6 o'clock, P. M., until further notice, at the office of J. M. Marks, No. 12 Banks' Arcade.

D. J. RICARDO, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—The State of Louisiana—to all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, WILLIAM S. JOHNSON having purchased [illegible]

[illegible]

Given under my hand and the impress of the seal of said court, Clerk's office, New Orleans, September [illegible], 1841.

LOUIS R. COURTIN, Deputy Clerk.

PARISH COURT.—No. 13,973.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias [illegible]

[illegible]

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUIS R. COURTIN, Dy. Clerk.

TO RENT.—A very convenient and well furnished [illegible]

J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine street.

FRENCH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. [illegible]

[illegible]

CAPTAIN MARRYATT'S NEW NOVELS. [illegible]

[illegible]

MALAN & KANEY.

SPENCERS. [illegible]

W. M. FROST & Co., 10 Old Levee st.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.—By the Packet—Negro cloth, flannels, [illegible] for sale at low prices for cash, by CLASON & VLEE, 47 Chartres st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—[illegible] for sale by BLANCO & SIMIDEL, 28 Common st.

HAVANA SUGARS. White and brown, prime quality, BLANCO & SIMIDEL, 28 Common street.

CERTIFICATE of Deposit on Mobile for $[illegible], for sale by CLASON & VLEE, 47 Chartres st.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.—[illegible] pieces Bagging, [illegible] coils Kentucky and Missouri Rope, small size and [illegible] Twine, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

BACON.—[illegible] casks Cincinnati smoked Sides, [illegible] casks Shoulders, and [illegible] casks Hams, Missouri smoked, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

BEEF AND PORK.—[illegible] bbls mess beef; [illegible] bbls mess, prime and plantation pork, at the inspection, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

COFFEE.—[illegible] bags prime green Rio coffee, also [illegible] bags Havana coffee, in store and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

FLOUR.—[illegible] bbls superfine fresh ground flour, landing from steamer Little Red, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

FLOUR.—[illegible] bbls fresh Flour in fine shipping order, for sale by C. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD.—[illegible] kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by C. BYRNE, 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—[illegible] landing [illegible] for sale by B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS.—[illegible] for sale by B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA.—For sale by J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine st.

SPECIE.—For sale by J. ROBERT & Co. 3 Magazine st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—[illegible] Thomaston stone lime, [illegible] bbls cement, [illegible] bbls plaster of Paris, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by O. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

HATS.—[illegible] cases fur black Russia and Leghorn hats, landing from ship Trenton and for sale by FROST & Co., 5 Customhouse st.

RUSSETT BROGANS.—[illegible] cases best Newark [illegible], landing from ship Trenton and for sale by FROST & Co., 5 Customhouse st.

BROGANS AND SHOES.—[illegible] cases men and women's brogans and shoes, landing from ship Susan Drew and for sale by FROST & Co., 5 Customhouse st.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—[illegible] bales 7-8 and 4-4 landing from ship Susan Drew and for sale by FROST & Co., 5 Customhouse st.

SWISS ABSYNTH.—[illegible] baskets Swiss absynth, of Vernon and Lecoultre, landing from ship Rubicon and for sale by J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—[illegible] ounces sulphate of quinine, landing from ship Rubicon and for sale by J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid for the apprehension of the negress SELINA, who absconded on the 30th ult. [illegible]

[illegible]

LEECHES.—Several thousand fine choice leeches, now landing from ship Rubicon, and for sale by RUSCONI, St. Anne street, opposite the public square.

STOLEN.—On the night of the 1st or 2d September, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of Norcross & Fosdick, and will transact in this city a general commission and forwarding business in continuation of the business of B. A. Norcross & Co.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1841.

HENRY A. NORCROSS,
WILLIAM B. FOSDICK.

CART WHEELS, WAGONS, &c.—Now landing from [illegible] Josephine from Philadelphia—a large assortment of plantation wheels, for oxen and horses; strong plantation wagons for 2 and 4 horses, with and without bodies [illegible]

J. B. DENNISON, [illegible]

ALE.—[illegible] for sale by B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

FOR MOBILE AND THE WATERING PLACES.—The well known steamer [illegible] master, will leave the lake end of the railroad for Mobile and the watering places on Tuesday evening the 7th inst. after the arrival of the 6 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply to GUNN & [illegible], 54 New Levee.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EXCURSION.

FOR MADISONVILLE, Louisburg, and Madisonville.—The fine fast running steamer WALKER, J. B. Rouseval, master, will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road every Saturday and Sunday, for the above places, immediately after the arrival of the 4 o'clock cars.

Returning, will leave Madisonville every Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or at the Rail Road.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE BALIZE and all intermediate landings.—The elegant fast running steam boat OCTARARO, C. Bosworth, master, will leave the foot of St. Louis street for the above and intermediate landings every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m, and continue making regular trips through out the season. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Captain STEPHEN HERRIMAN, 56 Old Levee.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The schooner WATER-WITCH, captain Arnaux, will leave positively on Tuesday 7th inst. For passage only apply to the captain on board, or to A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 46 Old Levee.

FOR MATAMOROS—Via the River Rio Grande.—The light draft fast sailing schr. VEW-TRES, Pulsefer, master, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to J. BELLOW, Jr., office, 106 Old Levee.

FOR TAMPICO.—The schooner VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, H. Pace, will leave in a few days for the above place. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to A. CAPDEVIELLE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York line of packets. The fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, captain O. R. Mumford, has part of her cargo engaged and will have despatch as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 50 Camp st.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The packet barque SOL. SALTUS, Capt. J. W. Gay, having part of her cargo on board, will have all possible despatch. For freight or passage, apply to O. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—The fast sailing schooner LYCURGUS, capt. Lowe, required the bulk of 300 barrels, will sail. For freight of which or passage, apply to O. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

FOR TAMPICO.—The fine fast sailing schr. FARMER'S RETURN, capt. S. Waite, will meet despatch as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Peter's st., or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal street.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine brig LOUIS, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port on Tuesday, 7th inst.—For balance of freight, apply to J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine st.

FOR MOBILE.—The fine schooner JOSEPHINE, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo engaged will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

To sail positively on Saturday, 4th September.

FOR MATAMOROS via the river.—The regular packet schr. SAMUEL, Putnam Rainey, master, will sail as above.—For freight of 300 barrels, apply to JNO. BELLOW, Jr., Office 106 Old Levee.

FOR BOSTON.—The A 1 packet ship CHARLES CARROLL, Rogers, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply on board opposite the Triangular buildings, or to J. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.—Packet Line—The splendid packet ship AURELIUS, Capt. Hunt, is now loading and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Orleans Press, or to JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

NEW ORLEANS SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

THE Relief Committee for the 1st Municipality have, for the convenience of those persons desirous of aiding the operations of the association, placed books at the following drug stores:

Deloche, corner of Dumaine and Bourbon streets, M. Martin, Chartres between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, also one at the office of the Louisiana State Insurance Company, where they are requested to record all cases requiring the assistance of the Samaritans.

WM. B. [illegible], Secretary pro tem.

ELECTION FOR CHURCH WARDENS.

IN obedience to the 3d section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved on the 7th day of March, 1842, notice is hereby given to all Roman Catholics, residing within the parish of St. Louis, of New Orleans, and having the qualifications as required as hereinafter specified, that an election for four Wardens of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, will be holden, on Monday, the 13th day of September instant, in the house next to the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Moni, pastor, and facing St. Anthony's Square. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and be closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

QUALIFICATIONS.

To be a voter or elector, as was required by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Congregation of the Roman Catholics of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, and to regulate the administration of the same," approved 7th March 1842.

[illegible]

ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

THE undersigned, Agents of the owners of cotton presses in New Orleans, have agreed upon the following tariff of charges, which will be made from this date, viz:

[illegible]

New Orleans, September 1st, 1841.

[signed]
Magazine street Press, } FERET BROS.
} J. H. WOOD.
} Per JAS. P. FREERT.
Levee Steam Cotton Press, J. H. LE BEAU.
Orleans Cotton Press, BEMAN & FREELAND.
Louisiana Press, RAINEY & BELL.
Planter's Press, ROBERT ABBOTT.
Union Cotton Press, ALFRED PENN.
Per W. H. PATRICK.

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 neatly fitted up, with new furniture of the most modern style, and no expense has been spared to promote the comfort of his guests. The plan is pre-eminent for convenience to families and persons desirous of accommodations unconnected with regular boarding, may have suits of apartments, and diet furnished them at all times and in any manner agreeable to their taste. The best servants are always in attendance, and the English and foreign languages spoken in the house.

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

In connection with the Hotel is an extensive bathing establishment on Royal street, open at all seasonable hours for the use of the guests.

The location of this Hotel is admirably suited to business or pleasure, being within two minutes walk of Wall street, the public offices and the Battery, the most airy and healthful walk in the city.

The proprietor, gratefully acknowledging the many favors he has heretofore received from his patrons, assures them that he will avoid no pains to accommodate such as may grant him a call, in any style of expense or economy that may be best suited to their wishes. 48 Broadway, New York.

MADAME JONC, Milliner, No 35 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has constantly on hand a large assortment of new and fashionable goods at very moderate prices.

COFFEE-HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, owing to indisposition, his establishment, advantageously 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 undersigned ISAAC ADAMS, 183 Bourbon street.

TO RENT.—The store at the corner of Camp and Natchez streets, containing two rooms, 60 by 25 feet, seven bed rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, &c. with gas and water pipes.

ALSO.

The three story warehouse adjoining, on Camp street,—the first floor 85 by 25 feet, and second and third stories 80 by 25.

The buildings are now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be ready on the 1st September.

The corner store is well located for a dry goods store or any business requiring large showy warerooms.

Apply at the Gas Bank.

TO RENT.

The store in St. Charles street, next the corner of Gravier st., opposite the St. Charles Exchange. Apply to MAUNSEL WHITE & Co.

TO LET.—Store No 43 Canal street, apply to CLARK, DAY, STAUFFER & Co., corner Magazine and Canal st.

TO LET.—The second and third floors of the House No. 97 Camp st. containing two fine counting rooms, and two excellent sleeping apartments, possession given on the 1st November. Inquire of J. H. ASHBRIDGE, on the premises.

TO RENT.—Possession given 1st November next—Store No. 15 Canal street, now occupied by Messrs Kemp, Davidson & Co. It is a two story store house in the rear, and is well adapted, both on account of size and locality, for an extensive business house. Apply to HENDERSON & GAINES, 65 Canal street.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the Lower Cotton Press, since the 1st instant, a bay MULE, [illegible] hands high, with his four feet shod.

New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1841.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the negro boy JUDY, runaway on Monday morning last from the subscriber; he is about [illegible] feet high, stout and wearing blue Kentucky jeans pantaloons and a blue shirt, no hat and no shoes; he speaks English and a little French. Any person harboring said boy will be prosecuted according to law.

IGNASSIO ROSSI.

DETAINED, at the jail of the parish of St. John the Baptiste, the negro named BOB who says that he belongs to Mr. Small Cracker. He appears to be 30 years old; is of stout stature, and dammered.

Likewise, a negro named PRINCE; says he belongs to Mrs. Brooks, on Red River, near Alexandria.

Likewise, the negroes named SAM JOHNSON; says he belongs to Madame [illegible], below Natchez.

Also, the three negroes named JAMES, CHARLES and WILLIAM, who say that they belong to Mr. W. Patrick, at the Lower Cotton Press.

The owners of the above negroes are requested to come and take them away, in conformity with the law.

Parish of St. John the Baptiste, August 20, 1841.

[illegible], Sheriff.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

TUESDAY next, 7th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., on Elysian Fields street, [illegible] Rail Road, between Victory and Moreau sts., will be sold to close consignment:

70 casks Bordeaux wine, [illegible] of divers marks.

Conditions at the sale.

BY JOS. A. BEARD & Co.

Lavaudais property.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, the following real estate, sold for account and risk of former purchasers, viz:

1st. Lot No 8, in square 33, in the faubourg Lavaudais measuring 31 feet 4 inches 4 lines front on Chippewa street, by 100 feet deep. Sold on account and risk of Mr. C. Lynch, who has not complied with terms of sale.

2d. Lots Nos 6 and 7 in square 34, measuring each 40 feet front on Harmony street, by 113 feet 6 inches in depth, and 66 feet 9 inches on the rear line. Sold for account and risk of Mr. J. H. Bransford.

Terms—$[illegible] cash on each lot, the balance in annual instalments of 1, 2 and 3 years credit from day of former adjudication, viz: 20th July, 1841, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee of the estate, and special mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Wm. Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

BY R. P. SYKES.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the Family Grocery Store, situate on the corner of Camp and Julia streets, consisting of a general assortment of liquors and fancy groceries, to be sold in lots. Sale positive, as the present proprietor wishes to commence a different branch of business.

Terms cash.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange in St. Louis street:

A number of lots of ground located in different squares of the faubourg [illegible] and Lafayette property, forming a portion of the [illegible] of former purchasers who have not complied with the terms of sale.

Terms at sale.

Acts to be passed before C. Pollock, Esq., not. pub. at the expense of the purchasers.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

Splendid furniture to close a concern.

WILL be sold at auction (without reserve) on Tuesday, 7th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the Furniture Rooms, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine streets:

A quantity of French and American manufactured furniture, of the very best materials and superior workmanship, comprising superb armoires, bureaus, side-boards, secretaries, dining, centre, pier and breakfast tables, mahogany and other chairs, bedsteads of every fine quality, wash stands, dressing cases, music stools, &c. &c.

ALSO—A splendid dressing bureau with plate glass front, 6 feet by 2 feet.

Terms of sale.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

Succession of Thomas Cushing.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 10th September, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, in virtue of an order of the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish of New Orleans dated 16th June, 1841, the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Cushing, sold for account of John Green and James Ogilvie, who failed to comply with the terms of sale, the same having been adjudicated to them on the 17th October, 1841, viz:

[illegible]

ALSO

[illegible]

Terms cash.

Acts of sale before J. R. Marks, esq. at the expense of the purchasers.

Acts of sale to be completed within 20 days from day of adjudication, or the same will be resold without further notice.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates. Succession of James Burden, deceased—On Saturday, the second day of October next, at noon, by virtue of and in obedience with a decree of the honorable Court of probates in and for the parish of Jefferson, bearing date 28th August, 1841, rendered in the matter of the succession of James Burden, deceased, I, the undersigned, parish judge ex-officio auctioneer, in and for said parish of Jefferson, will offer at public sale, at Bank's Arcade Exchange, Magazine street, in the city of Orleans, the following described property and slaves, all belonging to said succession, to wit:

1. A certain Lot of Ground [illegible]

[illegible]

10. SLAVES.

1. Graciana, a negro woman of 30 years, a first rate house servant, cook, washer, [illegible].
2. Lisbet, a girl of 27 years and her son [illegible].
3. Edmund, griff boy.

Terms and Conditions of the Sale.

[illegible]

F. DUQUE, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates. Succession of Norbert Fortier, deceased—On Wednesday the 6th of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m. by virtue of and in obedience with a decree of the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish of Jefferson, bearing date August 28th, 1841, [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms and conditions of the sale: For all sums of $100 or under, cash, and for all sums above $100 sixty days credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator of the succession.

F. DUQUE, Judge.

$25 REWARD. Will be given to whoever will arrest and deliver to the subscriber at Carrollton, the negro woman JUSTINE, aged about 30 years, very black, about 5 feet 5 inches high, (American measure).

It is believed that she is concealed in the parish of St. Charles. This negress was formerly in this parish, having belonged to Mr. Jacques Manuel.

All persons harboring said negress will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the laws.

F. BONIAT.

NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in this city, under the firm of Messrs. Reynolds, Byrne & Co., and in Natchez, State of Mississippi, under that of Reynolds, Marshall & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The signature of the respective firms will henceforth be used in liquidation only in New Orleans by J. B. Byrne, and in Natchez, by L. R. Marshall, to whom all persons indebted will please pay, and all having claims will present them.

JAS. M. REYNOLDS,
JNO. B. BYRNE,
L. R. MARSHALL.

July 31, 1841.

The subscriber will continue the Commission Business in this city under the firm of J. B. Byrne & Co.

J. B. BYRNE.

New Orleans, July 31, 1841.

LEECHES.

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

N. B.—The poor will be furnished gratis on a note of the doctors known in the neighborhood.

The Depot will always be furnished at steady prices.

WANTED.—A situation as correspondent clerk or book keeper. The advertiser is acclimated, and conversant with the English and French language. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply to letter box No. [illegible], Post office.

WANTED—A good Wet nurse. Any one having one to hire will please leave his address at the office of the Bee.

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE.

LATELY received from ship Shepherd and Berkshire and Elvira, a new supply of selected drugs and medicines suitable for the season, and for sale low.

J. ROSSI.

NOTICE—REMOVAL.—No. [illegible] Camp street having been consumed by fire, we have temporarily located our counting room at No. [illegible] Common street, opposite the City Hotel.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

HARDWARE AT COST.—The subscribers intending to quit business, offer their stock, consisting of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c. AT COST. They have a large assortment of Tools and Pistols of all descriptions, which they sell without cost, wholesale or retail.

ALEXANDER KIRKMAN & Co., corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.

SUGAR.—[illegible] boxes White Havana Sugar, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 65 Gravier st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—[illegible] cases landing from ships Manchester and [illegible], comprising a general assortment, for sale low for cash or approved city paper by A. F. DUNBAR & Co. 18 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] kegs white lead, No. 1, 2, and pure, [illegible] groce paint, in oil; [illegible] kegs putty, [illegible] barrels bleached and whale oil; [illegible] casks [illegible] wine; [illegible] cases Bordeaux [illegible] bales soft shell almonds; [illegible] cases Dutch [illegible] Brazil [illegible] per packet ship Trenton, from New York, for sale by [illegible] D. H. MERRIMAN, 24 Old Levee.

A DRUGGIST who can furnish good recommendations, understanding French and English, may find a lucrative situation, on application at the office of the Bee.

[illegible]