NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1841.

☞ The *Advertiser* publishes the names of 94 members of Congress, all good and true whigs, who, it says, do not unite with the caucus of fifty one in reading President Tyler out of the whig party.

The public may not perhaps be aware that this list is extracted from the columns of that decent, discreet and dignified organ of TYLER, the *New-York Herald*. How much Tyler may be attached to its revelations we leave to those who understand the character of that print and have watched its course throughout the session. We deny the *Herald* draws upon its imagination for its facts, or get them at second hand from the leaky simplicton who signs himself "Robert Tyler, Jun'r, Private and Confidential Secretary to his Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States." It may be observed that of the 94 names figured in the *Herald's* list, fully two thirds were known to have left Washington—many of them long before the adjournment of Congress. This seems to us a very good reason why they could not unite with their friends in drafting the address. There is every probability that those who had adhered steadfastly to their party through all the trials, tribulations and embarrassments of the session, who were deeply and justly incensed at Mr. TYLER's contemptible double dealing would—had they been present—have cordially combined with those who approved the temperate and manly exposition put forth by their political associates. We have no doubt that the *Herald*, with its usual barefaced impudence, has introduced in his catalogue the names of individuals who were present and consented with the authors of the address. Indeed, the editor appears so well convinced of the fact, that he offers his columns to any who may feel disposed to share the responsibility of its promulgation—a gentleman, by order by the way, at no few decent men would be likely to incur the disgrace of figuring in his infamous sheet.

It is scarcely worth while to observe that the list, as it stands, has been swelled by the names of PROFFIT, GILMER, WISE and others, who are not recognized as members of the whig party, having voted against every whig measure, including those sanctioned by the executive. How long is it since the *Advertiser* learned to swear by BENNETT's *Herald*?

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON THE FRONTIER! We learn by ships from Boston and Philadelphia papers, that on the 19th September an individual named James GORDON, a native born citizen of the United States, who had formerly resided at Canada, was forcibly seized, kidnapped and carried into Canada by a party of volunteers in the British service, who stealthily entered the township of Alburgh to secure their prey. Gordon had made himself somewhat notorious during the border difficulties some years ago. He was from Michigan, and was sleeping at the house of his brother-in-law when captured. He defended himself like a lion, and was not taken until he had received several severe wounds in the legs and thighs from bayonets. His face was literally flayed and his clothes torn off. He was wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, carried across the lines, and sent to Montreal in irons. When the affair became known at St. Albans, in Vermont, a meeting of the citizens was held, and a committee appointed to enquire into the particulars of this infamous transaction.

The correspondent of the N. York *American*, writing from Niagara Falls, says that since the removal of the United States army from Buffalo, attempts are being made by the "Patriots" to embroil the two countries in a war. The recent effort to blow up two of the British steamboats, lying at anchor in the Niagara river, is attributed to LEFT, the incendiary. It is thus described:

"The machine consisted of two casks, containing 150 pounds of powder, they were each placed on a fleet one hundred yards apart, (but connected by a rope,) with a time fuse, set and fuse then so inserted, and then towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessel. One only of the casks exploded, but, most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 *yards short of the mark*; otherwise every soul on board, with the vessel, must have been destroyed.

"It was about 3 p. m. There on board at first sight and the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily unscrewed, and the machine was seen floating. A boat and six men was lowered, and whilst proceeding to secure it, *Lord of from Grand Island*, but without injury. And three things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier is now patrolled night and day by the British troops. It is my firm conviction, that unless there is a strong declaration of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo, and strong enough and sufficient to show these parties that the Government of the United States is determined to preserve peace, acts of this character will be done, which much have the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier believes that America will be dragged into a war with Great Britain, by the unauthorized violence and outrages of the border revolutionists. The proclamation of the President will create great excitement and much hostile feeling on the frontier. We trust, however, it will be most rigidly enforced. The extent of the feeling in New York, says the same authority, may be imagined from the fact that the most influential citizens of the State hardly dare to oppose the proceedings of the insurgents, and are at the same time clamorous for war, the moment that *retaliation* from the Canadian side is suggested or menaced. The game now is to strike a blow, this winter, at some point on the Canadian side, which will ensure a prompt and severe retaliation from the Canadian authorities, and thereby involve the two countries in a general war at once.

However anxious we may be for an honorable adjustment of pending difficulties with Great Britain, at whatever cost, we shall most deeply regret a war arising from the lawless acts of insurgent brigands. We hope the President will despatch a force to the scene of difficulties sufficient to overawe the miscreants, and to preserve neutrality at all hazard, until the Mexican question is finally disposed of. Orders should be given to station these troops near the frontier where outbreaks are most expected, and to keep them there until all such attempts are effectually repressed. We have a long catalogue of injuries to settle with Great Britain. Let us not by precipitate and unwarrantable hostilities, voluntarily surrender the position of the offended party in which we now stand, and which, in the event of graver contingencies, will command for us the sympathies of other powers.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 39; of which 16 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries.—

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	24	13
Catholic,	4	0
Protestant,	2	1
St. Patrick's	9	2
	39	16

We regret to perceive that the sickness is again rather on the increase.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on yesterday evening:

Admissions	20,	of which 13 yellow fever.
Discharges	9	5 of yellow fever.
Deaths,	10	7 of yellow fever.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 296.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF AN INFANT SLAVE.—Josephine Bonne, f. w. c., was brought yesterday before Recorder Bertus, charged with having cruelly treated her slave Mary. His honor went into a minute investigation of the circumstances attending this complaint and assisted by Dr. Vallentl, made a personal examination of the child. Her body was most shamefully abused, being covered with severe stripes and holes of clotted blood from head to *toes*, evidently showing a most outrageous cruel treatment on the part of her mistress. The case being thus clearly proved, his honor remanded the prisoner for trial before the criminal court, and fixed the amount of bail at $600.

☞ Thereon, a slave of Mr. Foulon, was arrested by the officers of the First Municipality for having insulted and attack a white man. She was remanded for further examination.

LARCENY.—Geo. Crouny was brought before Recorder Bertus for having stolen a lot of wearing apparel valued at $12—from D. Dubuit. He was remanded for future examination.

☞ It is understood, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the Honorable John McLean has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He still remains, of course, in his present dignified station of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

☞ The Charleston Courier of the 30th September, contains an able article on the Veto power.—The prerogative is discussed in connection with Mr. TYLER's employment of it. From the article we extract the following passage, as a marked illustration of the instability, inconsistency and bad faith exhibited by that functionary:—

"The first concern of Bank Bill, in [illegible] and free discussion in the cabinet, has [illegible] on the highways of both [illegible] and confidentiary, inquiry particularly authoritative [illegible] Congress through the friends [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] Mr Bonnycastle in a private letter [illegible] public) of Wading Chief Tyler, [illegible] and patriotic, like a spotless child, without this every [illegible] country convulsed and insurgent, and yet [illegible] treme regret) "sacred [illegible] of his country and oathe," honor and conscience!" He admits the veto to be "a power which ought to be most [illegible] generally, and I perhaps never, except in a case *sufficiently* involving the public interest, or one in which the [illegible] of the President, being [illegible] his conscientiously [illegible] me [illegible] moral, imperiously requires its exercise." But [illegible] exert it? Was it most cautiously? [illegible] bill, modified according to his own suggestions, and approved in advance by himself or his cabinet advisers, without consultation with his magnanimous [illegible] and [illegible] the prompting of a secret, malign and [illegible] influence, carrying the [illegible] of that cabinet and its counsel? No, no—it cannot be a case "eminently involving the public interest." It was indeed—but it was exerted contrarily in prostration, not eminently in support, of the public interest. It was exerted in denial of that regulation of the disgraced currency, for which the people were clamorous; of that "sound circulating medium," which he told the country he [illegible] Congress, was "as constitutionally necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate reward, and to recreate [illegible] the public prosperity," and [illegible] "currency of real sure value," which he declared, in his regular message to congress, to be "of great importance to all the commercial interests of society." Was it an illustration of the sincerity and laborious research of the constitutional "oath of the President," that it should have been resorted to as the merciless nonsense and hypocritical pretext or cover of an act prompted only by childish pique, and accompanied in its perpetration with a treacherous disclaimer and hostile denunciation of his own measure? Surely, in such case, "the gross moral turpitude," of which he speaks, attaches to the criterion, not the forbearance, of "the negative power entrusted to him by the constitution, chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence."

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FLORIDA, Sept. 25, 1841.

Dear Sir—As the express rider was returning from Fort Russell to Pilatka last night, about nine miles distant from the latter post, three Indians fired on him, wounding his horse severely. The horse ran about a mile when he fell, the Indians in close pursuit. The expressman by showing a brace of pistols, made the remainder come to a halt for a council of war. I suppose the expressman not having much leisure for chat, used shank's mare to the best advantage and got safely into the post without, very tired and very much frightened—as he had good reason to be.

Captain Ker, with a command of Dragoons, was instantly dispatched to the place, but could discover no trace of the varmints beyond what they made while in pursuit.

Yours truly, in haste,

Extract from a private Letter.

FORT KING, (E. F.)
Sept. 23d, 1841—7 o'clock, P. M.

The express from the West is just in. A letter from Tampa says, "about 50 of Hospitalika's people have surrendered, and Col. Worth is in communication with the balance (250)—but little doubt is entertained that he will be successful in his negociations with them." The writer also states that there is reason to apprehend that the yellow fever has made its appearance at Cedar Keys. God grant us a happy release from its miseries. The express route has been changed: the mail will in future go direct from this Fort to Tampa by the old Tampa road.

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A gentleman named Wheeler, teacher of penmanship, occupying a room adjoining Colt's, suspecting foul play, looked through the key hole of Colt's door and saw Colt washing the floor. At a late hour, looking again, he saw him similarly occupied. He noticed his young man to watch until Colt went out. Colt stayed all night in his room and was constantly employed. In the morning Colt went out and called a carman, to whom he delivered a box of sufficient size to hold a man, directed to some one at St. Louis via New Orleans. The young man had not the wit to follow, but reported the circumstances to his employer. The gentleman alluded to, some time afterwards seeing the advertisement of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Adams, made some inquiries and ascertained that Mr. Adams was then executing (or had previously executed) printing for Colt to a considerable amount, and was in the habit of often calling at Colt's rooms. This confirmed his suspicions that foul murder had been done on the Friday night above named—and he communicated the whole circumstances to Mayor Morris. Colt was arrested on Thursday. He denies being in the room on the night in question, and sending away the box, or knowing any thing of it or its contents.

We have since learned more full particulars, and the above statement is some what incorrect.

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On the following morning, a large box was observed by many of the inmates of the granite building, standing in the entry. Some in the upper part of the building thought at first that it was for them, as it was about the length to contain two full sized beds. Observing, however, that it was directed to St. Louis via New Orleans, they saw that it was going from the public premises, and that it had come out of one of the rooms in the building, which knew that Colt had only two rooms. The box was accordingly [illegible] 10 o'clock, and the cartman, the gentleman who heard the noise [illegible] no more than Colt, until he [illegible] Colt's door. Colt [illegible] necessitating it to [illegible] person, a female and Mr. Colt was [illegible] to Mr. Adams. (The [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] of the [illegible] of this gentleman that Mr. Adams was [illegible] the night in question, and [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] of the [illegible] "honor and conscience!" He admits the veto to be "a power which ought to be most [illegible] generally, and I perhaps never, except in a case *sufficiently* involving the public interest, or one in which the [illegible] of the President, being [illegible] his conscientiously [illegible] me [illegible] moral, imperiously requires its exercise." But [illegible] exert it? Was it most cautiously? [illegible] bill, modified according to his own suggestions, and approved in advance by himself or his cabinet advisers, without consultation with his magnanimous [illegible] and [illegible] the prompting of a secret, malign and [illegible] influence, carrying [illegible] of that cabinet and its counsel? No, no—it cannot be a case "eminently involving the public interest." It was indeed—but it was exerted contrarily in prostration, not eminently in support, of the public interest. It was exerted in denial of that regulation of the disgraced currency, for which the people were clamorous; of that "sound circulating medium," which he told the country he [illegible] Congress, was "as constitutionally necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate reward, and to recreate [illegible] the public prosperity," and [illegible] "currency of real sure value," which he declared, in his regular message to congress, to be "of great importance to all the commercial interests of society." Was it an illustration of the sincerity and laborious research of the constitutional "oath of the President," that it should have been resorted to as the merciless nonsense and hypocritical pretext or cover of an act prompted only by childish pique, and accompanied in its perpetration with a treacherous disclaimer and hostile denunciation of his own measure? Surely, in such case, "the gross moral turpitude," of which he speaks, attaches to the criterion, not the forbearance, of "the negative power entrusted to him by the constitution, chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence."

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The wall was also spotted with [illegible] to conceal or obliterate the marks of blood. A portion of the floor of the room has been sawed away by the Sheriff and carried to the Mayor's office. Colt has made a full confession of the murder, but holds the truth, out of a large bid will he had to be [illegible] statement. This statement he probably made to account for the use he had for tools, which he borrowed from some person in the building. He says that the noise and scuffling, he threw the wood out of the window into the street.

In consequence of the discovery of these facts the Mayor sent word for the carman who had carried the box, and whom Mr. Gallery, Sheriff, encountered at Hicks, discovered on Saturday night. He was taken before the Mayor, where he said that Mr Colt had employed and paid him to carry the box from his room on Broadway and Chambers street, to the ship Kalamazoo, lying at the foot of Maiden lane, on the morning of the 18th instant, and that he had delivered it there accordingly.

In consequence of this, the Mayor ordered officers A. M. C. Smith and Waldron on board the vessel, and the hatches which had been closed, to be opened, and on Sunday afternoon, about one o'clock, the box was found and brought on deck. On opening it, the body of Mr. Adams, with his head in a bag, was found thereto, packed round tightly with salt, and an awning wrapped round the whole, and in the box nailed up. It was conveyed to the dead-house in the Park, and the Coroner called to hold the inquest. Justice Taylor, of the Upper Police, (also with the Mayor and officers above named,) have in custody Colt, charged with having cut the author of this horrid murder, discovered the woman kept by Colt, and in her possession, found the watch of Mr. Adams.

Thus this affair of blood is revealed—and the guilty author known, and justice about to be said for.

ROBBING THE PULPIT AND THE PURSE.—The N. Y. Express of Saturday says that as the cars were returning from Goshen to Piermont with the party making the excursion upon the opening of the N. Y. York and Erie rail road, the pockets of the Rev. Dr Vermilyea, and of one of the editors of the Express were cut from their coats and to the other he so ably pick-pocket, who passed himself off as one of the party, but who had not sense enough to know he should get nothing by robbing a person or the press.

GUY FAWKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, Lea & Blanchard through Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co., for a copy of the cheap edition of this historical romance. It will find plenty of readers, as it is distinguished by the copious invention, and variety of incident that belong to most of AINSWORTH's productions. The edition before us is embellished by two handsome wood cuts, representing scenes of wild interest, which occur in the novel.

BERNARD RUDGE.—Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co. have received No 13 of Rudge and sterable fictions. It is the number which described the London mob and excitement on the subject of Popery, and for graphic power is one of the best hitherto published.

THE DRAGOONS.—The last of Cooper's productions stands deservedly high, and bids fair in popularity to rival any of its predecessors. In power and vividness of description, in its insight into the springs of action and human character, in its graphic and prominent individuality of character, in intensity of interest and number of incidents, it is surpassed by few of the romances of the day. It is the last of a series of which the world found LEATHERSTOCKING has been the hero, and in the one before, the early manhood of this singular original and most fascinating being is depicted. He is on his first war path and at the opening of the *story* was only known for his unequalled skill with the rifle, in hunting the tenants of the forest. Among the characters, those of HURRY and of HARRY HOVER are described with uncommon felicity. The latter especially, feeble in intellect, yet instinctively pure, delicate and moral in conduct, is invested with a degree of genuine pathos which Mr. Cooper rarely succeeds in infusing into his compositions. But DRAGOONS overmasters them all in interest. His unsought simplicity, guileless truth, and strong common sense perceptions render him in this, as in all the productions in which he figures, the delight of the reader.

The work may be found at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co's, Camp street.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William Fowle, Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Seth W. Fox, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at New Orleans.

POSTMASTERS.

Littleberry H. Mosby, at Louisville, Ky., in the place of George L. Hodges, resigned.

Ezra Dugger, at Milledgeville, Ga., re-appointed.

☞ *Messrs. Editors* Please announce A. D. Crossman Esq. as a candidate for Alderman of the 1st Ward, in Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Davis, deceased.

MANY VOTERS.

DIED—Last evening of the prevailing epidemic, Capt. A. Gaston, of the steamboat Fanny.

His friends and also those of A. Gaston and Capt. Dix & Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. from No 101 Bourbon street, corner of St. Louis, when further notice.

☞ The Opelousas Gazette is requested to copy the above death.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 15.]

AN ACT to repeal part of the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of an act, approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty, entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," as prescribes the number of cadets necessary to fill the vacancies occasioned by resignation, or other causes, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall, until Congress shall otherwise enact, issue warrants to the Treasurer of the United States, for the payment of knowledge, and of the expenses incidental to the instruction of the cadets, at the Military Academy, at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, for each cadet, and for other purposes, as prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the manner now provided by law.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, June 14, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress.

1—An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

2—An act authorizing a loan and encashing the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

3—An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the army.

4—An act to provide for the civil service of the navy, and for the support of the public vessels, and for the payment of the pensioners of the navy, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

5—An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensioners.

6—An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

7—An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and to provide for surveys thereon.

8—An act to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Commission and Board of Land Commissioners, and for the support of the Office of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

9—An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States and the Mexican Republic."

10—An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the ninth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

11—An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the lands heretofore granted to the States for the purpose of internal improvement.

12—An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

13—An act to provide for placing the remaining statues in Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses thereon and thereto.

14—An act authorizing the transportation of letters and packets to and from Mexico free of postage.

15—An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

16—An act making an appropriation for the purchase of new locomotive and ordnance steamer, and for other purposes.

17—An act making appropriations for certain and relative to diplomatic objects, and for other purposes.

18—An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

19—An act to repeal a part of the 5th section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the joint house now stationed at Rocky Hook and Bartlett's.

A resolution for the distribution of ten hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the Patent Laws, and for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic woolen cloths, lining for the use of the Army, Resolved, &c.

That it is the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the terms of the lease to Alex. Grant, of the Government House, and other public buildings, and to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises