THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

We have been requested by Dr. Dalcour to inform the indigent who may require his medical services, that if they will leave their names and residences at the Ticket Office of the Pontchartrain Rail Road, he will call and see them.

According to the official statement which we have obtained from the Keeper of the Cemetery at Bayou St. John, it will be perceived that the prevailing epidemic has by no means diminished in violence—in the list we published on Saturday last, the number of interments from the 5th to the 10th in the evening, amounted to 424, and that from the 11th to the 17th of September, are no less than 342.

Interments made at the Cemetery at Bayou St. John from the 11th September, 1837, to the 17th inclusive.

Extracted from the Registers.	Hospital.	Var. places.	Corporation.	Total.
The 11th	15	21	10	46
12th	30	37	13	70
13th	25	42	10	80
14th	25	23	6	54
15th	20	25	9	54
16th	12	18	11	41
17th	2	16	2	27
	129	182	61	372
Ditto 10th,	15	16	43	434
	294	592	108	766

Arrival of Flour.

Amount received in this city since Saturday morning

Per steamboat Tarquin,		2 barrels.
Do do	Renown,	500 do
Do do	John Mills,	470 do
Do do	Bonaparte,	1168 do
		2410

Passengers.

Number of passengers arrived in this city during the last three days.

In the steamboat	from New York,	92	passengers.
" Mary Boreland,	Do ,	75	do
" Nestor,	Do	214	do
" Louis,	Do	24	do
Barque Josephine from Philadelphia,		16	do
Barque Cambridge from Boston,		2	do
Steamboat Renown from Cincinnati,		8	do
Do Bonaparte from Louisville		22	do
Schr Sabina from Havana,		6	do
		469	

The fever, instead of growing less, still continues to pursue its frightful career with an unmitigated severity, almost unexampled in the history of this epidemic. Its virulence, even appears to augment, the numbers of victims still increase, the medical men declare that it is less under the control of medical agents than at the first appearance. The constant influx of strangers into, by possessing in all parts of the population, enhances its malignity and gives a wide field for destruction. Under such gloomy circumstances what consolation we profit with, means of safety indeed! To the recently arrives we would address ourselves deprecatory, as they certain mode of avoiding the invasion of the malady. For them there is no safety but in flight. Now is the moment when we should be loud. Every minute of residence among us is replete with peril.

To those who have confidence in the assertion of the first visitation of the fever, we cannot counsel anxiously offer the same advice. With such, we think it full as prudent to remain and brave the distemper, as to fly, and for this reason—the influence of another atmosphere appears to accustom, to the system of those who have been long exposed to the disease, the energies of the epidemic which had perhaps hidden its malformant, and at last taken, while across the Lake, the difficulty not to say impracticability of obtaining adequate assistance from an attack dangerous.

To the unacclimated in general we would say—live in a perfectly—avoid exposure, and above all be skrupulous and strict in your symptoms. Experience and observation have taught physicians that Yellow Fever is generally manageable if vigorously combated at its very inception only, but the practitioner of a very few hours change, at the aspect of the disorder, and unfrequently renders it fatal. Hundreds we have assured have perished from illimited delay.

Among the many valuable citizens we have lost by the prevailing epidemic within a few days is Mr Gerard C Kane—Mr. King was assistant Post Master and had endeared himself to our citizens by his courteous and gentlemanly behaviour. To the editorial corps particularly, he had made himself liable by establishing boxes for them, by which they could procure their papers—an accommodation we never before had been able to obtain. The death, sincerely deplores the loss of a worthy and estimable member

Texas.

We have received Texian papers to the 7th. The Republic is [illegible] and enjoying the benefits of [illegible] We perceive that the [illegible] of secretary of war

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 10 1837.

LETTER VI.

DEAR SIR—Nestor's house sat yesterday, and consequently [illegible] a vacuum in my correspondence.

[illegible] heard with infinite satisfaction that the election of the city of Charleston for municipal officers and state senator, have resulted in the success of the democratic ticket. This may not have been caused by the measures of the president, and yet it is an unquestionable fact that the gentlemen who have been chosen by the people of Charleston, think precisely as the president does in the matters treated of in that inimitable document. I regard this former letter that both houses of congress are decidedly opposed to the establishment of a national bank in any form or shape. I am more and more confirmed in the truth of this assertion. I am thoroughly convinced of it. [illegible] and the [illegible] parties—by men whose sole object is not to go to Washington as to intimate by their arrogance and the force of their intellect the views of Mr. Biddle. They surrender without a struggle—they yield without striking a blow for Rank and Liberty!

When I left New Orleans there were many worthy men in that city—who were seriously upon hearken that the creation of a national bank would be resorted to as the only panacea for the evils of the times. I was not without misgivings myself, but they are dissipated, and I do eschew once more like a freeman. I feel that I shall not die with the yoke of a minor and arbitrary power around my neck. This is a great victory for the American people, and for the cause of freedom throughout the world; for any one who has remarked with a critical eye the conduct and language of the bank power for some four years past, will be convinced that the establishment of a national bank is but a secondary object with them—the bank is only the means by which many of them hope to attain the object—it is not the object itself—the object itself is the formation of a strong aristocratic feature in our government. This opinion may startle some who never look beneath the surface of things. I have long been fixed in it, and more especially than ever since Elect New Orleans. But I say, however, this last hope of the aristocrats—will be overthrown, who would fain be ruled by and to hold their heads above abler and better men, has vanished from before them forever and ever.

Reddie Duff Green's paper, the Merchant of yesterday, and [illegible] the head "*The Message*," a curious article which has caused some astonishment and mystification here. Duff declares in favour of the doctrines of the message in a most unequivocal manner and in right decided language, and claims them as the same with those which were offered by Mr Calhoun in 1831. The truth is that message is impregnable and unassailable on every point—in style, doctrine and arrangement—it is just what it ought to be. As soon as the reading of it was finished on Thursday last, Mr. Calhoun in the lobby (as I am informed by a gentleman present) expressed his approbation of it in warm terms—he said that no other course than that recommended by the president was practicable in the present exigency, and gave it due credit for the ability with which it was composed. But read the article in the Merchant, which is his own rally un-for-lost to express sentiments. Mr. Calhoun and of his friends.—Every man [illegible] of a national bank must succeed that there is not [illegible] for the government to resort to the [illegible] recommended in the message. The revenue cannot be received to deposite it paper money would be worse than the currency now in general use. What then is to be done? You must either organize a system of sub treasuries or leave the public money in the hands of the collectors, who, under another name, will be still sub-treasurers. If the banks resume payment in specie, the situation of things will lead to a mechanism by giving greater facilities to the collection of the revenues in gold and silver. In this way Mr Calhoun is correct, the course recommended in the message is the only one that can possibly [illegible] the present system of financial affairs, and I cannot doubt, will be approved of by a great majority of the people.

Here let me prove to you that I am superior to the influence of my party feelings when truth is in the way. It cannot and might not to be concealed that had the government, when it established the system of sub-treasuries, insisted that they should demand a weekly account from the other banks and payment of the balances in specie, the suspension of payments in cash would not have become necessary and the present crisis would have been avoided. Such a measure of peace I do would have operated as an effectual restraint upon over issues of the banks and would have effected every purpose of the suspension and resumption system which was the cause of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]