NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, [illegible] PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1841.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible] 111 hhds tobacco, 133 bales cotton [illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible] J Robert & Co. [illegible] J M Caballero, and lot fruit J Robert & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible] for Philadelphia. [illegible] Whitney.

Schooner Swan, Tr[illegible] for Mobile. [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Brig [illegible] (Dan) Thompson 6 days from Havana, to J Robert & co.

Steamboat Octararo, Bosworth, from the Balize—with [illegible]

Steamboat Platte, Hughes, from St Louis and Alton.

Steamboat Merrimack, Homans, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

Arrived at New York from this port, Aug 15th ship Ohio [illegible]

[illegible]

Cleared at Boston for this port, Aug 14th, ship London [illegible]

[illegible]

MANUEL R. DE LA CALLEJA has removed to [illegible]

AUGELIUS, captain Howes, from Boston, [illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

[illegible] A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU.

[illegible]

ANDREWS & BROTHERS, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, No. 39, Common Street, Opposite the City Hall.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—[illegible] FRONT & Co.

[illegible] LEZAUCHE [illegible]

HECHLER & STERN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE, [illegible]

BLASCO & SIMIDEL, Commission Merchant, No. 26, Common street.

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

BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Deposits, Stock Certificates, Checks, Seals &c. [illegible]

[illegible] ALMGREN, a native of Sweden, [illegible]

JAMES F. WOODRUFF, has removed to [illegible] Camp street.

THEODORE VOIZIN & Co. have removed their store at the corner of Royal and Toulouse streets [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

HALL, BEIN & CLARK.

[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by B. GONING & Co.

[illegible] CLASON & VALES, 47 Chartres st.

[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

BUTTER.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

CHEESE.—Prime Goshen cheese, landing, for sale by N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] J. N. RICUFFE & Co.

SEGARS.—[illegible]

TALLOW CANDLES.—[illegible] WM. H. FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

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

BEANS.—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE.

CANVASSED HAMS.—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

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

SARSAPARILLA.—[illegible] ROBERT & Co.

PORT WINE.—[illegible] B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

PAINTS.—[illegible] B. VALLS.

HOLLAND GIN.—[illegible] B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

ALMONDS.—[illegible] B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—[illegible] BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

HAVANA and Laguayra Coffee, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co., 88 Bienville st.

RUM.—[illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

FLOUR.—[illegible] JOS. LANDIS & Co.

LARD.—[illegible] JOS. LANDIS & Co.

NUTMEGS.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

TANNERS OIL.—[illegible] W. C. TOMPKINS & Co.

[illegible] THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

WINTER OIL.—2000 gallons for sale by THAYER & CUSHING.

[illegible] OIL.—1000 gallons for sale by THAYER & CUSHING.

LARD.—[illegible] BENJ. DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st.

PEPPER.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

IRON.—[illegible] P. A. GIRAUD, 12 [illegible]

BUTTER.—[illegible] P. A. GIRAUD.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by JOHN MINTURN.

DRIED BEEF.—[illegible] J. LANDIS & Co.

FAMILY HAMS.—[illegible] J. LANDIS & Co.

COPPERAS.—[illegible] H. A. NORTHROP & Co., 40 Gravier st.

HATS.—[illegible] FROST & Co.

LOWELL COTTONS.—[illegible] WIGGIN & DAVENPORT.

BEANS.—[illegible] J. A. MERRITT.

KERSEYS.—[illegible] L. A. LEVY, Jr.

LARD.—[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT.

[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER.—[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK.—[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG.

CANVASSED HAMS.—[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st.

LINSEYS AND TWINE.—[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

COTTON.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN.

OIL.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

BRANDY.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—[illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

CANDLES.—1000 boxes New Bedford & Nantucket [illegible] WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

LARD.—[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—A complete assortment of all kinds, including Regalia's and Canones, of choice [illegible], always on hand and for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

The Whigs of Orleans have determined to support for representatives at the ensuing election:

GEORGE MORGAN,
GEORGE K. ROGERS,
J. MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce as candidates at the special election for Representatives on the 31st, Messrs. Geo. K. Rodgers, Geo. Morgan and J. Marcel Ducros.

☞ The following named gentlemen will be supported by the voters of the several municipalities, for representatives to the Legislature at the ensuing election:

First Municipality, G. K. RODGERS.
Second Municipality, T. H. McCALEB.
Third Municipality, J. MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ The following named gentlemen will be supported by a large number of voters of the different municipalities as candidates for the State Legislature:

1st Municipality, S. D. McNEIL,
2d do GEORGE MORGAN,
3d do MARCEL DUCROS.

☞ We are requested to announce Randell Hunt as a candidate to represent the Parish of Orleans.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Our predictions are fulfilled. The Executive has deliberately spurned and set aside the prayers and wishes of the vast majority of the people, by whose fiat he was elevated to power. Loco-focoism and Virginia transcendentalism have wooed and won him. Ex-jungers and abstractionists, the levellers of one political school, and the hair-splitting sophists of another, have tempted and seduced him. He has betrayed the hopes of the whigs, and alienated heart and soul with their political enemies.

The veto message, though looked for as certain, after the portentous significancy of Mr. Tyler's organ, the *Madisonian*, was received in this city with a general burst of indignation. The loco-focos themselves shrunk from any open expression of their exultation. The community were justly and greatly excited at this act of overt political treason, and loud and deep were the imprecations showered upon the man who, elevated to the Presidency by a dispensation now felt to be more afflicting than ever, wilfully and wantonly disregarded the will of those who had given him their earnest, unflinching and cordial support. He has however, done the deed—let him abide the consequence. He has taken the responsibility—we shall see whether the country will sustain him.

We have little heart and but inconsiderable space for an elaborate examination of the veto message. A rapid glance at its positions must suffice for the nonce. As a state paper it is miserably deficient in clearness, cogency and strength. It lacks perspicuity, and is strained and shallow in its reasoning. There is a great parade of manliness about it, and much pains are taken to make a show of political consistency—that ridiculous hobby of the Calhoun school. When we remember how long the bill had been in Mr. Tyler's hands, and what ample time for reflection had been assigned him, we confess ourselves sorely disappointed to this puerile missive. Its positions are so feebly argued, its chain of ratiocination so loose and disjointed, its style so common-place and careless, that we are disposed to believe that the Executive must have remained in a state of unenviable dubiety until Monday morning, and then hastily and ungracefully dashed off a few crude and casual objections.

If we understand aright the grounds of objection to the Fiscal Bank Bill, they are first, the unconstitutionality of a bank of discounts, second the unconstitutionality of the independent branching power.—These views are preceded by a general assertion of his uniform hostility to a National Bank, and by a sweeping declaration that his opinions were known to the people when they elected him Vice President. This latter clause will meet with a prompt denial from every man who read his Henrico letter last October.—That memorable document endorsed the opinions of Gen'l. Harrison, and lead to the irresistible inference that Mr. Tyler, like the illustrious deceased, regarded a bank as constitutional whenever it became necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers already granted. But admitting even that his opinions had undergone no change upon his election as Vice-President, we put the question to every candid man, whether those pregnant sentences in the inaugural in which he stated his determination to be guided by the light of the glorious example of the Fathers of the Constitution, in sanctioning any constitutional project for the collection and disbursement of the public monies, did not impress upon the public mind the conviction that he would sign a Bank Charter. No man can peruse those documents—the Henrico letter and inaugural—and then read the veto, without perceiving the gross duplicity of which the whig party have been made the dupes. If further evidence were needed, we point to the passage in the message at the opening of the session, wherein he throws the whole subject upon the representatives of the people, reminding them that they were just from their constituents, and therefore better qualified than himself to judge of the popular will, and concluding by the assurance of his willingness to concur with them in any measures they might adopt.

In respect to the unconstitutionality of a bank of discounts, Mr. Tyler offers no word of argument. He reasons against the expediency and necessity of the measure, but contents himself with the simple expression of his opinion as regards the constitutional power. Herein he manifests the same contempt for precedent, which Virginia transcendentalism and locofoco radicalism are wont to show. Washington's signature is nothing—Madison's nothing—Jefferson's sanction of the supplementary bill to the first bank empowering the establishment of branches of discount and deposite, is nothing—the repeated decisions of the Judiciary amount to nothing. Mr. John Tyler, following the example of General Jackson, expounds the constitution as he understands it, and therefore vetoes the bill. Taken in connection with the subsequent paragraph, the objections of the Executive to the discount power are oracular and mystical to the last degree. He dismisses this branch of the subject in a few lines, and proceeds to the staple of his argument—if it may be dignified by such a name—viz. his objections to the clause respecting the branching power—in other words, the compromise amendment introduced by Mr. Clay. Now if we read alone the latter part of the message, we would be induced to infer that Mr. Tyler would have signed the bill, if the consent of the States to the location of branches had been provided for. If we consider the part relative to the discount power, we must conclude that he would object to its exercise *in toto*, whether with or without the consent of the States, and that no bill empowering the bank or its branches to loan money could receive his sanction. If we follow him from first to last through this devious and feeble argument, we are puzzled as to his intentions. Few men would undertake to say that the message proves that Tyler would or would not have signed the Bank Bill, with Mr. Rives' amendment. The most plausible deduction is, that he would not.

If this be so, not only are the hopes of the country utterly and irretrievably prostrated during the President's term, but Mr. Tyler himself has been guilty of an act of such black treachery, and deep deception, such signal perfidy and treason, that his name will be hereafter mentioned, only to be coupled with execrations. Mr. Ewing's bill, framed expressly with a view to obviate constitutional scruples, and prepared in accordance with what was considered the known opinions of the executive, *contained this feature of local discounts*. Mr. Rives' amendment to Mr. Clay's bill embodying, as all imagined, the views of the President, *recognized this discount power*. Now, if the deductions fairly inferrible from the Delphic outgivings of the veto are well founded, Mr. Tyler would have vetoed a bill framed avowedly for the purpose of quaring with his peculiar principles. In other words he would not have signed any bank bill, and all hopes even of a compromise must be abandoned.—We are loth to believe what our reason suggests; but the language of the veto denotes a shrewd foregone conclusion. We trust we are mistaken, but if our opinions are correct, Mr. Tyler has created an impassible line of demarcation between himself and the whig party. He has fraternised with locofocoism, falsified all his pledges, and is determined to run for another term. This is the only plausible inference that can be drawn. Time can alone demonstrate its truth.

But our limits admonish us to pause. For the present, we say with the Charleston Courier: "Although appearances are sadly against Mr. Tyler, he may yet come out from the furnace of trial like gold three times refined. Our mind will not be definitely made up about him, until we see clearly the *animus* of his *veto*. If his "intents" be not "wicked" but "charitable" to the whigs—if he intends no breach with them—if he has no selfish aim to accomplish—if, in short, he is not, in defiance of his own committal, in favor of a single term, a candidate for the next Presidency, we can yet believe him honest and respect him even in error. But if he aims at getting from man a prolonged enjoyment of the power that God has placed in his hands, if he has thrown himself into the Presidential market and bids for the *democracy*—if, in spite of his own eloquent denunciation, he makes (to use his own words, in 1834) [illegible] or a Bank, or no Bank a political stepping stone—if his ambition seeks to vault into the presidential chair through its influence"—then, we hesitate not to say, he will prove himself a traitor to his party, and the best interests of his country."

☞ The pamphlet containing that Bank Bill, as it passed both houses of Congress, with the yeas and nays on the bill, and the objections of President Tyler, is completed, and copies may be procured at Curns' Literary Depot. These documents are important for future reference, and should be preserved by every citizen interested in the progress of political events.

D. S. Osborne was arrested by the police of the 1st municipality, for having stolen $150 in Alabama bank notes, from J. N. Bebeocourt, which had been deposited beneath the mattrass of the latter. He was bailed for further examination.

☞ The Report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, comprises 16 deaths, of which 9 are of yellow fever.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening, there were 13 admissions into the Charity Hospital, of which 4 were of yellow fever; 5 deaths occurred from the same disease, and 1 discharge.

☞ The steamer Acadia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. We shall probably receive intelligence by her to-morrow, or on Saturday.

☞ Little has so far transpired to throw any light on the murder of Miss Rodgers, though the affair is still undergoing active investigation. The officers of justice are said to be in pursuit of an individual suspected of having perpetrated this atrocious deed.

The Washington Press treat the veto in different ways. The *Globe*, of course, rejoices over it. The *Intelligencer*, always quiet and generally dignified, bewails the loss of the bill and hopes that Congress will attempt a compromise. The *Madisonian* approves the veto, and bepraises Mr. Tyler. This is precisely what we expected.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Aug. 16, 1841.

The deed has been done, and the whig party have been betrayed whilst the song of triumph was yet in their mouths. President Tyler has this day vetoed the bank bill—and the locofoco party repudiated and overwhelmed by the voice of the people have been virtually restored to power by the fiat of one man. I send you a copy of the veto message that you may draw your own conclusions as to the probability of the passage of any bill which will answer both the country and the executive. At this moment there is little disposition to remodel the measure here. The whigs generally regard the president's course as the result of a preconcerted alliance between him and their enemies. Certainly for the last week or ten days the locofocos have been more in the secrets of the white house than the president's cabinet, much less the mass of the whigs,—it is doubted if the president even showed the veto to the cabinet before sending it to the capitol. In this straight, the whigs intend going on with the other measures before them with what patience they can command; but it was a melancholy spectacle to witness the deep mortification and dejection of those who had fought and won the battle, during the reading of the veto, and the exultation of the party that the people had routed in the open field and driven from their fastnesses. It was just such a scene as might be imagined had Washington betrayed the liberties of his country into the hands of the British the morning after the surrender at Yorktown.

At the conclusion of the reading of the veto, some locofocos in scereat in the galleries began to applaud. One or two persons, with a view to silence the noise, hissed so slightly that it was scarcely audible in the senate chamber. Benton got up, and in a tone of the fiercest blackguardism, denounced those who had made the noise as bank ruffians and bullies, and made a motion to have the sergeant-at-arms sent into the galleries to drag the offenders before the bar of the senate. He said it was an insult to the president, which should meet with the severest rebuke from the senate. His blustering demagogueism created as much merriment over the hall as does a low farce when it succeeds a deep tragedy. Mr. Rives, however, alarmed at the earnest manner of Mr. Benton, lest he should possibly succeed in getting his excellency out of his hand, got up and said that he had heard no hisses, and if such a demonstration of disappointment had taken place, it was so slight that it hardly merited any notice from the senate. Mr. Benton said, in a stentorian voice, "If, to me no ifs, hisses were heard. I heard them with my own ears. I was listening for them. I told my friends that we would have hissing when the veto was read. I came here prepared to hear them," and by the Almighty he would not withdraw his motion till the ruffian was dragged before the senate. Several other senators made some observation on the impropriety of any expression of either censure or applause from spectators in the galleries; but all of them (even Allen) did not think the exhibition, in this instance, sufficiently boisterous to attract attention. Mr. Rives replied to Mr. Benton by refering him to the applause, which was very loud and unequivocal upon the passage of the bank bill in the senate, and desired to be informed why the senator from Missouri had not then interposed in behalf of the dignity of the senate. This burst of indignation in the present instance, was to him somewhat astonishing—and he had no doubt the gentleman would not have heard them had he not come to the senate prepared to hear them. (This was as much as to say that Benton had a part to play, and he would speak his speech, whether he got the cue or not.) The scene was brought to a close by the sergeant-at-arms picking up a drunken fellow in the gallery who had made some noise without knowing exactly what he was doing, and informing Benton that he had got the disorderly fellow in his custody, but that he showed great signs of penitance and was very sorry for what he did. Hereupon several locofoco senators appealed to the urbanity of the humbugger, whose bowels of compassion being much moved, arose and said that his oath was redeemed by the mere arrest of the culprit, and that since he was very contrite and humble, he would not require his body to be brought within the bar of the senate. He repeated that he had come to the senate prepared to hear hisses upon the reading of the veto; that his was not a sudden burst of passion, but a deliberate thing, "done on calculation." Every body knew that he was ranting for effect, but I had scarcely imagined that he would acknowledge his humbuggery before such a crowded senate.

The beauty of the whole affair was the evident struggle between Rives and Benton for the possession of the president. Rives was visibly alarmed at the intense interest exhibited by Benton in behalf of his excellency's feelings as boding a complete union of the locofocos with the chief magistrate. Besides, Benton's declaration that he had come to the senate expecting to hear hisses, and that he had told his friends that such would be the case, showed that Mr. Tyler had been as communicative to the locofoco party as he had to the Virginia politicians. Surprising to say every body seemed to be aware that the veto would be sent in except the whigs. So we may expect a contest between the locos and Rives' faction for his keeping. A beautiful contest it will be. A states rights expunger on one side and a sub-treasury humbugger on the other. "The parties are equal," as Randolph said to a person who had kicked his dog, "and ought to settle the quarrel without the interference of other persons."

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Washington Barrow as chargé to Portugal, and Messrs Pendleton and Baker as chargés to Chili and Naples.

In the house the bankrupt bill was discussed through the day.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections, to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. 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. The people, at different times, have acquiesced in decisions both for and against.—The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unbosomed myself [illegible] and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me.

With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." 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.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in the high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim also to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that in looking to the powers of this government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe keeping and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a state bank or a United States bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of a bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassment had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable everywhere in payment of public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than seven millions of dollars per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing almost conclusively that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal, while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds $350,000,000, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress. *Provided*, In respect to any State which shall, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent or dissent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: *And provided, nevertheless*, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen by this clause, that the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, provided, in respect to any State which shall not, *at the first session of the legislature thereof*, held after the passage of this act, *by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent* to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall thereafter be presumed. The assent or dissent is to be expressed, *unconditionally, at the first session of the legislature, by some formal legislative act*; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be *implied*, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied.

This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may, by formal resolution, declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed; and, yet, in opposition, to their expressed declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice.

The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the *veto* power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust inference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason.

A State in a condition of duress would be *presumed* to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly—Congress wills and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New-York or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things?

In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to; but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further, the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the

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bill asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 16, 1841.

Board of Health—New Orleans, August 25th, 1841.

The Board of Health regret to have to announce to their fellow citizens, that from the monopolizing character, and the extension the epidemic has acquired, it must now be considered an Epidemic Disease. Though mostly confined to the laboring classes and the intemperate, the third mortality has been produced by the [illegible] in all during the [illegible] in which alone it can be effectual. It has been found highly [illegible] to make it of [illegible]; but fatal as it progresses without adequate assistance; for this there is no excuse, for in the city [illegible] is more than with those benign Philanthropic Associations and Charitable Institutions in New Orleans, from whose numerous Officers and Directors, scattered all over the city, relief can be obtained with any hour.

But the Board will not confine itself merely to announce the *existence* of danger, a word of advice to the unacclimated to avoid or resist its influence would seem to be called for by every dictate of duty and humanity.

Every thing that throws the system off its balance, either as to quality or quantity of drink—food—or indulgence of the passions, must be considered as dangerous, in the true acceptation of that term—impairs the integrity and unity of the vital actions, under which the controlling power of the constitution, and imposes the predisposition that every unacclimated person has during the existence of an epidemic, to be too and becomes an *exciting cause of the disease*.

Be temperate in *all things*, let your food be healthy digestion and taken at regular intervals—in the habit of using any class of stimulants, lessen their quantity, by gently [illegible] to abandon them entirely; for danger, it unsettles the system and infuses [illegible]. Avoid currents of air and particularly when heated by perspiration, the dews of night, and midday sun and rains; keep your skin moist by suitable clothing, give cleanliness and vigor to it by a free use of the bath and the flesh brush. With these precautions, influenced by [illegible], with a proper reliance in Divine Providence, the risk is small—the chief danger is already overcome.

But, if, notwithstanding these precautions, chills with or without fever should occur—headache pains in the head—back or limbs, immediately go to bed, put your feet in a hot mustard bath, drink warm teas, and send to those whose business it is to cure the sick. You have gone far enough; it is all farther, lose not an hour; and 99 in 100 can be saved with ease.

F. H. BARTON, M. D. President.

NOTICE.—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL COURT.—[illegible]

PARISH COURT.—[illegible]

V. ALLAIN.

TO RENT.—[illegible] MAUNSEL WHITE & Co.

LONDON EDITIONS.

THE WORKS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

NORMAN, STEEL & Co., 14 Camp st.

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.—[illegible] R. G. HOBBS.

NAILS.—[illegible] MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.

SUGAR.—[illegible] MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.

BUFFALO TONGUES.—[illegible] MERLE, BEYLLE & Co.

FLOUR.—[illegible] W. C. TOMPKINS & Co.

SARATOGA MINERAL WATER.—[illegible] B. VALLS.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—[illegible] MAUNSEL WHITE & Co.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee st.

JAVA COFFEE.—Old government Java [illegible] N. D. CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

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

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co., 134 Magazine st.

BLUE GURRAHS.—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co.

BROWS DRILLS.—[illegible] BRIDGE & Co., 134 Magazine st.

FALL PRINTS.—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co., 134 Magazine st.

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

SWISS MUSLINS.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co.

SUGAR.—[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

CODFISH AND HERRING.—[illegible] H. A. NORTHROP & Co., 40 Gravier st.

MANILLA CORDAGE.—[illegible] H. A. NORTHROP & Co.

SPERM CANDLES.—[illegible] WM. H. FULLER.

TEAS.—[illegible] C. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

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

BRANDY.—[illegible] CHARLES DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

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

ALCOHOL.—[illegible] CHARLES DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL.—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

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

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

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

UMBRELLAS.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 26 Bienville st.

COGNAC BRANDY.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 26 Bienville st.

FLOUR.—[illegible] ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.

BAGGING, ROPE & TWINE.—[illegible] ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.

BLANKETS.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 26 Bienville st.

BALE ROPE.—[illegible] GEO. GREEN & BRO., 66 Gravier st.

PEPPER.—[illegible] G. GREEN & BRO., 66 Gravier st.

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR.—[illegible] B. VALLS, 35 Gravier st.

GIN, RUM, &c.—[illegible] MERLE, BEYLLE & Co., 30 Common st.

BOOK & JOB [illegible]

[illegible] Chartres street, [illegible]

[illegible] Proprietors beg to inform [illegible] and the public generally [illegible]

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

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New-Orleans, June 18, 1841.

MANDEVILLE BALLS.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing the public that he will give a series of Balls at Mandeville, at Pavie's Hotel, commencing on Saturday next 7th instant. One of the best orchestra will execute the latest contre dances, waltzes and gallopades.

H. LERMANN, 150 St Louis st.

N. B.—The price of subscription for the first Balls will be [illegible]

Persons not subscribers will be admitted in paying $1. Subscription lists are now open at Mr Lehmann's residence and at Pavie's Hotel, Mandeville.

A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana,

To the Judge of the Parish of Orleans, and to all whom these presents may concern, greeting:

Whereas, by the resignation of G. Bercu, J. L. Ferriere, and Wm. Delery, representatives of the Parish of Orleans, their seats in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana have become vacant; I therefore issue this writ directing that an election be held in the aforesaid parish at the usual places of holding elections, on Tuesday the thirty first day of August instant, and the two following days to supply the vacancies occasioned as aforesaid and that said election be conducted according to law.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the year of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor:

L. Prince, Secretary of State.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Company, 24th Aug 1841.

A[illegible]

The publication is undertaken [illegible]

By order of the directors.

BEV. CHEW, Cashier.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, August 24th, 1841.

AT a meeting of the members of the above Association, held on last evening, the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

T. N. MORGAN, President,
W. AMERMAN, First Vice President,
J. BOULIGNY, 2d Vice President,
D. J. RICARDO, Secretary,
J. W. ANDREWS, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

First Municipality—W. L. Giles, C. C. Cammack, G. R. Evans, M. J. Wallis.

Second Municipality—W. Leslie, J. P. Breedlove, D. W. Hayes, C. B. Nobles.

Third Municipality—G. W. Dicker, J. Husband, N. Barnett, F. Glynn.

City of Lafayette—B. Dougart, J. Lehde, J. Quick, J. Haynes.

D. J. RICARDO, Secretary.

ELECTION FOR CHURCH WARDENS.

IN obedience to the 5th section of the act of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, [illegible]

ANT. DEBUC, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court. [illegible]

F. LE BLANC, Clerk.

[illegible] $25 REWARD [illegible]

[illegible] AUGUSTE MOLIER, 58 St Louis st.

SALT DEPOT at New Orleans of the CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, prepared by [illegible]

VALETON & Co.

DR WALKER'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL WORKS—Walker on Intermarriage. Walker on Woman. Walker on Beauty. Mrs. Walker on Female Beauty. Just received and for sale by NORMAN, STEEL & Co., 14 Camp street.

SARDINES.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 26 Bienville st.

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

BROWN SHEETINGS.—[illegible] I. BRIDGE & Co., 134 Magazine st.

FLOUR.—[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

NAILS AND SPIKES.—[illegible] WM. H. FULLER, 42 Poydras street.

SOAP AND OILS.—[illegible] WM. H. FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

CHAMPAIGN.—[illegible] BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co., 26 Bienville st.

CUBA.—[illegible] KOHN, DARON & Co., 24 Bienville st.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—[illegible] KOHN, DARON & Co., 24 Bienville st.

SEGARS.—[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee st.

NEATS FOOT OIL.—[illegible] STETSON & AVERY, 30 Gravier st.

GUNNY BAGS.—25 bales gunny, landing ex ship Aurelius, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

OIL.—[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

BROGANS & SHOES.—[illegible] FROST & Co., 8 Customhouse st.

KENTUCKY BAGGING & ROPE.—[illegible] WM. J. HEWES & Co., Natchez street.

INDIA BAGGING.—Just received per ship Aurelius, [illegible] GEO. GREEN & BRO., 66 Gravier st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—[illegible] J. F. WOODRUFF, 46 Camp street.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—[illegible] STETSON & AVERY, 30 Gravier st.

PORK.—[illegible] STETSON & AVERY, 30 Gravier st.

KENTUCKY JEANS.—[illegible] L. A. LEVY, Jr., 25 Customhouse st.

FLOUR.—[illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

BOSTON NAILS.—[illegible] WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

SPICES.—[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

CHEESE.—[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] J. METGE, 100 Royal street.

SUGAR.—[illegible] G. H. MENGRAES, 24 Old Levee.

SEGARS.—[illegible] J. ROBERT & Co., 5 Magazine st.

BAGGING.—Heavy Dundee of 44 inches wide, as well as lighter descriptions, in store and for sale by WM. PERRIN, 65 Customhouse st.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.—On Thursday, [illegible] The splendid fast running [illegible] SAVANNAH, Phillips, master, will be as punctual as to leave on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst. at 4 o'clock, p.m. This vessel is coppered and copper fastened and built expressly for a sea vessel; her accommodations are of a superior order, and carrying only a limited number of passengers, renders this conveyance superior to any other mode of travelling. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

N. B.—Should a sufficient number of passengers offer for Charleston, S. C., the Savannah will stop there to land them.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.—The new and fast running steamer MERRIMACK, J. T. Homans, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, P.M. The Merrimack being one of the lightest boats in the trade, shippers can rely with confidence on their shipments reaching their destination in quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Poydras street, or to CHAS. DOANE, 69 Poydras st.

FOR ST. LOUIS & MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine light draught steamboat PLATTE, R. T. Hughes, master, is now ready to receive freight for the above ports and will leave on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND QUINCY.—The staunch and light draught steamer LITTLE RED, G. M. Cable, master, is now hourly expected and will have prompt despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to HECHLER & STERN, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

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 to make regular trips throughout the season. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Captain STEPHEN HERRIMAN, 250 Old Levee street.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The new and light draught steamboat ORAGE VALLEY, J. M. Young, master, is ready to receive freight for the above and intermediate ports, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. B. SHAW & Co., 64 Poydras st.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The substantial steamboat PAWNEE, is now loading for the above port, and will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA.—The fast sailing brig APALACHICOLA, Captain Lewis Cormier, will sail on Sunday, the 29th inst. For the freight of 2 or 300 [illegible] or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 28 Old Levee.

FOR NEW YORK.—Louisiana and New York line of packets.—The fast sailing packet ship HUNTSVILLE, captain O. R. Mumford, is now ready to receive cargo and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 46 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.—New Orleans and Boston Packet Line.—The A 1 new and splendid packet ship ST. LOUIS, captain Lindsey, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Suzette street, or to JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp street.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE.—The packet barque SOL SALTUS, captain J. W. Gray, having half her cargo engaged, will leave with immediate despatch.—For freight or passage, apply to G. BEDFORD & BRO., 24 Customhouse st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Hand's Line. The packet barque JOSEPHINE, Capt. Coulter, having a part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.—For freight or passage, apply to J. D. DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

FOR MATAMOROS via the river.—The regular packet schr EMBLEM, Putnam, master, will have immediate despatch for the above port.—For freight of 300 barrels, apply to JNO. BELLOW, Jr., Office 144 Old Levee.

FOR HAVANA.—The new and fast sailing schr DOLPHIN, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA.—The fine fast sailing coppered schr LAURA VIRGINIA, Captain G. Fletti, will have despatch as above. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to J. ALEXANDER, 15 Canal street row.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The schooner MERCEDITA, Captain Avery, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight of 300 barrels or passage, apply to [illegible] 91 Esplanade st.

WANTED.—To freight, a vessel, Le Havre, of [illegible] TH. BARBANCEY, 21 Conti st.

FOR MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.—The fine schr HARRIET, Capt. Stroub, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight apply to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The superior fast sailing ship ITALY, Snow, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—The fine fast sailing brig DELIA, [illegible] can take [illegible] barrels on deck and accommodations for passengers. Apply to G. BEDFORD & BRO., 24 Customhouse st.

FOR MATAGORDA via the River.—The well known packet schooner WATCHMAN, [illegible] master, will sail [illegible] For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to W. F. VIGERS & Co.

FOR MOBILE.—The [illegible] vessel will leave the New Basin, foot of Julia street, every Saturday during the season. Apply to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.—The A 1 fast sailing brig LIME ROCK, Capt. Cutler, having three fourths her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or balance of passage, apply to G. BEDFORD & BRO., 24 Customhouse st.

WANTED.—A vessel of 1500 to 2500 barrels to load in a port in the West Indies. Apply to HECHLER & STERN, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing brig SAM HOUSTON, [illegible] apply to ALEX. GOW, 28 Bienville st.

FOR PENSACOLA, ST. JOSEPHS AND APALACHICOLA.—The fast sailing schr W. BRAINWOOD, J. Flinn, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above ports. For balance of freight or passage, apply to HECHLER & STERN, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas sts.

FOR LONDON.—A first class ship will have despatch. For balance of freight [illegible] J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The ship or barque ITALY, Capt. Snow, carries 600 hhds tobacco. For terms apply to J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The new and fast sailing brig MISSISSIPPI, Blanchard, master, is now receiving freight for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Triangle buildings, or to JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st. JOHN ALEXANDER, 18 Canal street row.

FOR NEW YORK.—Commercial Line of Packets.—The fine A 1 fast sailing packet ship LEVANT, Lunt, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet despatch as above. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, opposite Canal street, or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 18 Canal street Row.

FOR BOSTON.—The fine A 1 fast-sailing ship BOLINA, Capt. Minot, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite Jefferson street, or to HECHLER & STERN, corner Common and New Levee sts.

FOR BOSTON.—The superior fast sailing packet barque NIAGARA, O. Brooks, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite Triangle buildings, or to J. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A No. 1 ship CHAOS, capt. Pratt, is now loading near the Orleans Cotton Press and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEO. GREEN & BRO., 66 Gravier st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The splendid fast sailing packet brig CREOLE, Capt. Ensor, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch as above. For balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite beef market, or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st Row.

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

NOTICE.—The subscriber, syndic of the creditors of T. Duplessis, requests all persons having claims against the insolvent, to present their titles without loss of time, in order that a tableau of distribution may be deposited with the court. He also requests the purchasers of property sold on the 9th February, 1839, to settle their accounts as soon as possible.

JOB LE CARPENTIER.

IMPROVEMENT BANK, New Orleans, 20th August, 1841.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Cashier, till the 30th inst. for furnishing 141 mattrasses of black moss [illegible] inches wide. Said mattrasses must be made of thread ticking, with flat stripes, &c. A sample of the stuff may be examined on application to the cashier. The proposition must likewise mention the weight of each mattrass.

By order. L. BERNARD, Cashier.

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 Guns and Pistols of all descriptions, which they will sell at cost, wholesale or retail.

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

COTTON FACTORY.

WHITNEY'S NEGRO COTTONS.—The subscriber would take to the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, that he is now manufacturing in New Orleans, a better article of heavy Lowells than is made in the United States.

Those wishing to try his goods the coming winter, will please address the subscriber by letter, accompanied with a draft or order on their commission merchant in the city; and the goods will be forwarded to their address, free of any charge.

Those wishing to do their own weaving on the plantation can be supplied with warp yarns of the best quality. Lamp wick and batting always on hand.

BENJ. WHITNEY, 478 Tchoupitoulas st, in the rear of the Orleans Cotton Press.

WANTED.—Wanted to hire by the year, five or six female slaves, to work in the above factory; from 16 to 18 years of age.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in this city, under the firm of 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 E. R. Marshall, to whom all persons indebted will please pay, and all having claims will present them.

JAS. M. REYNOLDS,
JNO. B. BYRNE,
E. 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.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership in commission, for carrying on a general business in this city, under the firm of Abraham Davega. Judah B. McFarlane is the partner in commendam.

New Orleans, July 26, 1841.

ABRAHAM DAVEGA,
J. B. McFARLANE.

STEAM ENGINE.—A steam engine of 17 horse power manufactured in Baltimore, for sale by John Holmes, [illegible]

BURKE, WATT & Co.

LOAF SUGAR.—Of first quality from the Boston Sugar Refinery, pulverized, crushed and in loaves, in store and constantly on hand, for sale by H. A. NORTHROP & Co., 40 Gravier st.

PORK.—[illegible] Inspection, for sale by ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

AT AUCTION.

BY [illegible] TASTET, 84 Toulouse street.

Credit Sale.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, 50 cases russett brogans, 40 do kip and Morocco do, 12 do kip boots, 30 bales brown cotton, A[illegible] sundry packages of dry goods and clothing. Terms at sale.

BY JOHN H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

SYNDIC'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued by the honora[ble] the First Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana, dated Saturday the 14th day of June of the current year, will be sold on at the Saint Louis street Exchange, at 12 o'clock, noon, real property, lately in the occupancy of John S. Hurst, [illegible] belonging to the creditors of Cornelius Hurst [illegible] Hurstville [illegible]

Terms, cash.

Act of sale before Edward Barnett, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

New Orleans, 24th August, 1841.

BY L. A. [illegible]

Peremptory Sale.

ON Friday the 27th instant, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street. An invoice of French goods consisting in part of fancy and half mourning prints, shawls, furniture prints, fancy cottonades for pantaloons.

Also—An assortment of English and American goods. Terms at sale.

BY S. GUERAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 28th August, precisely at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—A lot of ground situated in Faubourg Tremé, St. Claude street between Maine and St Philip, measuring (French measure) 34 ft. front on St. Claude street by 123 feet in depth, on which is situated a house bricked between posts, having two apartments, a gallery, two closets, kitchen, cistern, &c.

Terms—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note to the sum of $[illegible], due on the 26 January, 1842, and for the balance, one-half cash and the remainder at one year's credit on notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before [illegible] notary public.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Large Sale of Wines, Brandy, &c.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] between Toulouse and [illegible]

[illegible] different qualities, [illegible] bottles, [illegible]

Terms, which will be at a [illegible] made known at the sale.

BY F. [illegible] DE [illegible]

Succession of Pierre Norbert Fontenusque.

THURSDAY, 26th August, inst. at 12 o'clock, in virtue of an order of sale by the Honorable Court of Probates dated July 29th 1841, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on account of the above mentioned succession, the property hereinafter described, to-wit:

1st. Two arpents of ground [illegible]

[illegible]

6th. PARKER, a negro, aged [illegible] years, sickly.
6th. ASPASIE, a negress, [illegible] sickly.
6th. HENRIETTE, [illegible]
7th. 5 shares in the Improvement Bank.
8th. 5 shares in the Orleans Theatre Insurance Company.

Conditions—Cash.

Act of sale to be passed before Amedee Ducatel, notary, at the expense of purchaser.

J. B. Olivier and als vs G. T. Gleeson, W. S. [illegible] and B. H. Young.

PARISH COURT.—No. [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, will be sold on the [illegible] about opposite the Levee Steam Cotton Press [illegible] Thursday the 26th of August, 1841, at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

[illegible] lathes, [illegible] and sundry [illegible] planks and lumber.

Terms—Cash.

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates.—Succession of Adam Guerin, deceased.—Whereas Manuel [illegible] has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the vacant estate of Adam Guerin, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days from the date of the first publication hereof why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

F. DUCLOT, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates.—Succession of Henry Norbert Fortier, deceased.—Whereas Charles Fortier of this parish has presented to the court of probates of the parish of Jefferson a petition praying for letters of administration to the succession of the late Henry Norbert Fortier, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause within ten days from the date of the first publication hereof why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

F. DUCLOT, Judge.

NOTICE.

Succession of Nicolas Girod.

THE subscribers having been appointed dative testamentary executors of the succession of the late Nicholas Girod, inform all persons having claims against said succession, or being indebted to the same, to present themselves at the office of said dative testamentary executors, situated at the corner of Old Levee and Ursuline streets, in the store of Mr. Girod, in order to have their claims duly recognized and to pay into their hands whatever they may owe to said succession.

Mr. Francois Quetant intending to absent himself from the state has appointed Mr. Aime Gaillet his general and special attorney for every thing relating to the administration of said succession. In his absence all notices, and quality all receipts and acquittances will be signed by A. Michoud and A. Gaillet.

F. QUETANT,
A. MICHOUD,
Dative Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE—REMOVAL.—No. 49 Camp street having been consumed by fire, we have temporarily located our counting room at No. 40 Common street, opposite the City Hotel.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 40 Common st.

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

FINE PROPERTY AT MANDEVILLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A fine property well situated at Mandeville, very agreeable and having every convenience for a large family, at a short distance from the Davis Hotel. For price and conditions apply to

B. BOUNY.

Exchange Passage, between Conti and St. Louis sts.

STRONG LOUISIANA BRICKS FOR SALE.—Contractors and other persons requiring good and strong domestic bricks can apply to the subscriber, who can contract for several hundred thousand. For price and conditions, which will be advantageous, apply to

B. BOUNY.

Exchange Passage, between Conti and St. Louis sts.

FOR SALE.—Several fine slaves, as house servants, male and female cooks, washers and ironers. Apply to No. 49, Exchange Passage, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

FOR SALE by the subscriber—

50 thousand segars, various brands,
40 casks Bordeaux claret,
[illegible] boxes Bordeaux claret,
24 boxes old London market Madeira wine,
150 boxes white Havana sugar,
[illegible] barrels rectified whiskey,
[illegible] packages Cognac brandy,
[illegible] boxes tin plate, Pontpool's brand,
[illegible] baskets sweet oil in large bottles,
15 cases Bordeaux prunes, in glass jars,
150 barrels prime pork.

A. DURAND, 23 Bienville st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1841.

The Subscriber informs his numerous customers, that he has just received by the barque Joseph [illegible], from Philadelphia, a large assortment of genuine fresh garden seeds, direct from one of the most esteemed and experienced growers in the north, and he will also receive by the ship Oxford (daily expected) another large invoice of seeds of this years growth, which will make his full stock of seeds complete.

Market Gardeners, Planters and others will be supplied with the best of articles, all tested by an experienced gardener, and no seeds will be sold but those that will vegetate.

W. DINN, 11 Commerce street, corner Tchoupitoulas st.

MADAME JONC, Milliner, No. 31 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has constantly on hand a large assortment of new and fashionable goods, at very moderate prices.

LOUIS MEH informs his friends and the public, that he has just received per ship St Mary, silver spoons and forks, also, threaded desert spoons and forks, which he will sell singly for children; gold and steel spectacles; gold chains, silver and coral bells for children; silver thimbles; alliance rings; and a new style black enamelled ear rings; together with his former stock, gives a choice assortment which he offers at wholesale or retail, at 81 Chartres street.

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

ALSO.

The three story warehouse adjoining on Camp street—the first floor 80 by 25 feet, and second and third stories 60 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 show warerooms.

Apply at the Gas Bank.

TO RENT.—Possession given 1st November next—Store No. 15 Canal street, now occupied by Messrs Kenen, Davidson & Co. It has a two story warehouse in the rear, and is well adapted, both on account of size and locality, for an extensive business house. Apply to HENDERSON & GAINES, 66 Camp street.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the Levee Cotton Press, since the first instant, a bay HORSE, 4 feet, 5 inches high, with his four feet shod.

New Orleans, Aug 16, 1841.

CORN MEAL.—150 bbls kiln dried corn meal, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by late arrivals a fine assortment of Hungarian and Spanish leeches, for sale from [illegible] to [illegible] cents at the General Entrepot, Gravier street, No. 86 between Condé and Old Levee.

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

The Depot will always be furnished at steady prices.

BACON.—60 casks, consisting of Hams, sides and Shoulders, for sale by ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

Les [illegible] décidé[s] [illegible] élection [illegible]

MESSAGE DU [illegible]

Renvoyant aux [illegible] *une Banque* [illegible]

Au Sénat [illegible]

[illegible]