NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON,

OF CONCORDIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1841.

The Whig of Ouachita have determined to support the following representatives at the ensuing election:

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

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce as candidates at the ensuing election of Members of the Legislature:

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

☞ We are requested to announce RANDALL HUNT as a candidate to represent the Parish of Orleans.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 31st instant, and the two days following, the citizens of New Orleans will be called upon to vote for three Representatives to the Legislature, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of three of our city members. We should suppose that the simple fact that New-Orleans is good for one thousand whig majority, would be sufficient to ensure the election of three staunch and true Republicans. Yet as necessary are union, harmony and activity, against an adversary practised in all the wiles and stratagems of political warfare, that without the exertion of the whigs, a portion of the ticket at least may be endangered.

The regular whig ticket consists of good men and true—men against whom no reproach whatever can be urged; who can not even be said in the stale and miserable slang of their enemies, to be associated with any cliques; against whom no sectional prejudice can be raised; who, if elected, will neither lend themselves to the advancement of any one portion of the city in opposition to another, nor will ever become the instruments of faction. The gentlemen who have been nominated by the general consent of the whigs of the three municipalities, are men of worth and standing—of unspotted integrity and sound principles. Add to this, they are *firm*, unflinching whigs, and will adequately represent a whig constituency. Two of them are native Louisianians, and the third has dwelt so long among us, as to be identified with the interests of his adopted state.

Our opponents, despairing of electing a regular ticket of their own, will endeavor to secure the success of one or more of their political allies by a species of manœuvering with which they are perfectly familiar. They have proposed other candidates, partly whig partly locofoco. The object of this is to fritter the whig vote among several aspirants, while they concentrate their suffrages on a locofoco and elect him by a plurality, for, from this notable device we entreat our friends to be on their guard. We acknowledge that the several whigs, independently of the regular ticket, who have been nominated as candidates, are gentlemen of respectability and moral worth, and they have doubtless sub-stantial claims to the support of their fellow-citizens. But it must be remembered that every vote given to them constitutes a portion of strength abstracted from the regular ticket, and while it by no means ensures the success of the individuals for whom it is given, increases the chance of the opposition candidates. The ticket selected by the whigs has been adopted from a conviction of the popularity of the gentlemen composing it. It is impossible to elect any of those who candidates who are running upon their own hook, but it is quite possible and highly probable that a division of the whig strength on some half dozen candidates, will enable the locofocos to run in one or more of their party.

For these reasons we call upon the whigs to give an undivided support to the ticket which heads the columns of the several whig presses. Not that we prefer the candidates composing it, on the abstract grounds of their merits, to other estimable gentlemen who have permitted the announcement of their names, but from an inherent conviction that the ticket in question alone can be elected. It is the part of true Republicanism to throw no obstacles in the way of the advancement of its principles; and we therefore trust that no whig will be so unreasonable as to suffer his personal preferences to jeopard the success of the entire ticket.

The Mail has failed beyond Columbus, was the melancholy response of disappointed politicians yesterday, to all enquiries respecting the veto. Even all the sceptics must had brought nothing beyond one or two insignificant papers, and the fever of anxiety, approached to and hope to still half raging and unsubdued. Nothing definite is known of Mr. TYLER's intentions or conduct. Whether the veto was sent in on Saturday, whether the bank bill has been signed, whether the President still retains it, so far as we are concerned, altogether *in nubibus*. We know nothing about it, and, what is worse, are likely to continue in ignorance till Wednesday. As the President visited Annapolis on Saturday the 14th, it is more than probable that he suffered the bill to remain quietly locked up in his secretary till his return. If the bill was neither signed nor vetoed on Saturday, even had the mail arrived we should have been no wiser than ever. This day's mail will bring us dates from Washington to Monday morning the 16th. The bill was of course not touched on Sunday, and if the veto was sent to Congress on Monday, it was probably after the departure of the mail. We must, therefore, make up our minds to practise patience until Wednesday, when we shall, *Deo volente*, get Tuesday's mail, and learn something conclusive of the fate of the bill. In the interim, we can go on speculating and wagering, calculating chances, weighing Virginia transcendentalism in one scale and common sense in another, balancing the obligations of the President to the whig party, against the combined influence of early associations, love for flattery, and the blighting effects of the sectional school of politics in which he was nursed. We have, at all events, something to talk about, and by the time the decision of the President is known, we shall all have, doubtless, reasoned ourselves into a very comfortable state of resignation, be the solution of the problem what it may.

We publish to day an excellent article from the *National Intelligencer*, on the subject of the doctrine of repealing bank charters. This is the resuscitated radicalism first promulged by such decent, moral and worthy people as FANNY WRIGHT, OWEN and SKEPTICISM; subsequently sustained by DALLAS and INGERSOLL, and practically illustrated some years since, by a band of face-faced lunatics who committed burglary, in open day, on Baker's flour store, in New York. It is a fearful evidence of the extent to which exclusive partizanship will lead men, to behold Mr. CALHOUN of South Carolina, and Mr. BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, side by side with the agrarians and charter-breakers who uphold this monstrous doctrine, and strenuously arguing in favor of principles which, as late as 1837, were repudiated and scorned by the unlettered mass of the people, or any part of the country, are so far subsidized by party spirit as not to be able to perceive the fatal consequences to which such a measure as the proposed repeal would lead the people! Can any assembly of sober men be found so senseless as to join in the cry of repeal! repeal! designedly to rouse an incendiary spirit, which, when once roused, the sacrifice of their own dearest rights alone will propitiate? Suppose the repeal of all bank charters, and the repeal of all other charters which will naturally and necessarily follow; the annihilation, as a corollary, of the right of property in lands and houses, in slaves and in domestic animals; the abolition of the institution of marriage, and the incidental severance of all of the ties and rights of consanguinity—all which consequences are fairly deducible from this doctrine of REPEAL, and each of which, by exciting though it be, has at one time or other found in our country serious advocates and captivating eloquence to support it—what moral and social desolation can be imagined to equal that which will ensue, as with a universal pall, this now smiling land.

But, thanks to the gracious Providence under whose protection we live, these evils exist in the imagination only. Our altars, our firesides, and our halls of justice, are safe equally from ruffinism, agrarianism and locofocoism run mad. They will be defended by a united yeomanry, who will drive THE REPEALERS like autumn leaves before the whirlwind whenever they *dare* the assault.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARTY.

There is no man upon whom we look with more suspicion, than upon him who professes in his politics to be entirely independent of all party restraints.—There are men infesting every community, who seem to flatter themselves that they live in an upper atmosphere of pure, but independence—and, for the sake merely of maintaining this idea, and showing how unrestrained they are by the commonly received forms of society, they are frequently guilty of saying and doing things that make them appear not only shocked but perfectly contemptible, in the eyes of sober minded and reflecting men. Such are to be found, not only in the walks of politics—but even in the more sacred paths of religion—and as, in religion, when you see one who can find none of the various sects into which that religion is divided, good enough for him to worship with, you generally see a cold, vain and empty hypocrite—he, also, in politics, the man who professes to belong to no party, and who will lend his aid to no party organization, is of no use to the political community in which he lives—cares more for his own interest than for that of the public—and is entirely destitute of the true spirit of patriotism.

Personal independence! What being in this mighty Universe, except its ALMIGHTY CREATOR, can claim to be personally independent! Are we not dependent upon each other, in every relation of life! Husband, wife, father, mother, brother sister, friend—are not all these ties, dearer as they are to us, the ne of mutual dependency? In a business community, like ours, is it not for that we could benefit each other, if we would, the said sole sympathy of the neighbor and his friend? And we would not have it otherwise, if we could. It is a delightful sensation to the consciousness of each other—this mutual confidence and confidence—this mutual reliance, each upon the other, in sickness and in health, in weal or in woe, in life and in death. Barnabas and the social circle in which we live. Personal Independence!—It is that sort of independence which would cut a man down, with his needle in his hand, to make his coat, that he may not be beholden to his tailor—or work the lancet on his knee, to prove his personal independence of the manufacturer of shoes. It is the independence of a *hermit*—of a *misanthrope*—of a *churl*.

No political party ever did, or ever can, long exist, without a thorough and harmonious organization.—This organization must be maintained, by means of a considerate regard, on the part of the members of the party, to the views, the feelings, and the interests of each other. The whig party is formed on this basis. It was united on the principle of conciliation and concession—and by those means, it was carried on to that glorious success which crowned its efforts the last year. The happy results which we have a right to anticipate from that success, are not yet attained—They are upon full to our view. A firm union of the whigs will yet realize those anticipated blessings to the country. Scourge us forth from the midst of us, those persons and those papers that are continually in fulgeing in a grumbling, growling, churlish spirit—They are guard & whig authority by the licentious persons—when those very persons themselves have given up every claim to speak the views of the dominant party. We would counsel—we do not pretend to brave the most arrant locofocoism—we do not, like the Morning Post, "with all its imperfections on its head," and stoutly assert it to be the very best in local forum, we would rather take even that to our political embrace, than one of those self styled *independent whigs*. —*Boston Atlas*

AVALANCHE!—About three weeks since near one of the Ellis cliffs sunk into the river with a tremendous crash. Those cliffs are located about two miles below Natchez on the east bank of the Mississippi river. A gentleman of this city, a friend who witnessed the scene, informs us that the river was in a frightful agitation—the waves ran mountains high for many minutes and dashed over the levees on the Louisiana side, hundreds of fish were thrown out of their element and lodged upon the banks. If these accidents are not common to the highlands on the lower Mississippi, we shall be sadly disappointed for the fate of all Natchez, if her bluff does tumble down as fast as we understood that we have no need of the fact of this side of the river.—*Concordia Intelligencer.*

☞ We are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the extensive package sale of dry goods, by Vincent & Robert, No. 116 Chartres street, this day, at twelve o'clock and to say that the goods have been opened for examination, and the catalogues ready for delivery.

STATE OF LOUISIANA First Judicial District Court.—I hereby certify, that on the ninth day of August 1841, I seized and took into possession, as the property of the late firm of James Darcy and Co. of this city, a negro man named in the weeds and figures following, to wit: Jesse, a negro about thirty years of age, yellow complexion. And I further certify that the said negro was released from my custody on the 14th day of August 1841, by virtue of a writ of replevin issued by the Clerk of this Court, in favor of Thomas Gallagher, executor of the last will and testament of James Darcy, deceased. And I further certify that the said negro was delivered to the said Thomas Gallagher, executor as aforesaid. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official signature, this 16th day of August, 1841.

P. LE BLANC, Deputy Sheriff.

And be it further enacted, That no electors shall be allowed to vote at the election for Wardens unless he can read, in the said quality unless he be a white man, of lawful age, of the age of twenty-one years, and a resident of the parish for the space of one year next preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes assessed on his property for the year next preceding the election, and shall produce a receipt for the same, or the certificate of the collector, that he has paid the same, before he shall be entitled to vote; and no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for Wardens, unless his name shall be registered in the manner hereinafter directed, as the legal voters entitled to vote at such election.

SEC. 18. And be it enacted, That the Directors shall please attend a meeting on Monday, the 23d of August next at 7 o'clock P. M. at the Banking Office in Orleans street, on the Levee.

P. WATERS, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE ARMORY, &c. &c.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan, by John L. Stephens. Illustrated by numerous engravings. 2 vols just received and for sale by NOAHAN, SIBLEY & Co.

CARDS, WAGONS, &c.—The subscribers have on hand 2,000 packs playing cards, 1 wagon and harness, 1 buggy and harness, 1 set of gig harness, 1 saddle, 1 bridle, 1 set of plough gear, 1 set of cart gear, 1 set of wagon gear for 2 horses, 1 set of wagon gear for 4 horses, 1 set of wagon gear for 6 horses, 1 set of wagon gear for 8 horses, 1 set of wagon gear for 10 horses, 1 set of wagon gear for