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Truth to consequence, and Public Justice certain.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.
WHIG NOMINATION.

For Representative,
RANDELL HUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1841.

The Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston, but brought an abundance of papers of later dates than those last received.

☞ We publish the REVENUE BILL in to-day's paper.

THE ELECTION.

We trust that our counsels are not needed to induce the whigs of New Orleans to unite upon their candidate, RANDELL HUNT, and elect him triumphantly to the legislature. He is the choice of a whig committee to whom the power of selecting a nominee had been duly delegated, and if, for no other reasons, he should be supported by the party. But he has other claims upon the whigs as we shall proceed to show.

There are three candidates in the field. Mr. HENRY D. PEIRCE has been formally nominated by the opposition party. He is, as we well know, a thoroughgoing, unrepentant, unashamed locofoco or democrat. He, of course, relies upon his party for their votes. Mr. PEIRCE is an honorable gentleman and doubtless entitled to the suffrages of the party with which he acts. But he does not expect those of the whigs. That is out of the question.

Next we have Mr. ALFRED J. LEWIS. Of this gentleman's political opinions we are by no means well informed. He has usually been considered an anti-bank whig—though for our part, we can scarcely conceive of whiggery being associated with hostility to a national bank. Latterly it is stated that Mr. LEWIS has privately avowed his determination, in the event of his election, to sustain whig principles in every respect. Mr. LEWIS has, however, not thought proper to reply to certain interrogatories propounded to him from a respectable source, soliciting his opinions on important points of party policy. Mr. HUNT responded to these queries to the satisfaction of every whig. We doubt not Mr. LEWIS is a high-minded gentleman, and what he professes, he will adhere to, but he has appeared unwilling to state what his opinions are, and no true whig can sustain a candidate, especially in these treacherous times, who refuses to make known his sentiments.

Again, Mr. LEWIS' name was before the nominating committee. He was unsuccessful. Ought he not to have withdrawn from the canvas after this result? It would appear so, but his friends have insisted upon running him. At least they should have told us under what flag he sails. Every candidate for offices within the gift of the people is for the time being a public man, and should be prepared to disclose unhesitatingly his opinions wherever called upon. It may be said that the consideration of Mr. LEWIS' claims by the committee is a sufficient guarantee for his whiggery. This may be so, and had that gentleman received the nomination, he would undoubtedly have obtained our humble support. But not having been chosen, he is running, so to speak, on his own hook. Under these circumstances the whigs of Orleans are bound to stand by the regular nomination.

Of Mr. HUNT's claims it is almost superfluous to speak. That his abilities are rare, his information copious, his political principles steadfast, no one will deny. That he has been the subject of a most unmerited persecution and virulent hostility is an evil, donce how much his talents and influence are dreaded. But he has battled manfully with his foes—he has met traduction and hurled it back upon his enemies. He has vindicated his fame from every aspersion—he goes into the contest with clean hands and an open heart. If he is defeated, we shall doubly regret the apathy and error of our friends, and the loss of one who would have proved a powerful advocate of genuine republican principles. But he must succeed, if the whigs do their duty—they have the election in their hands. It is for them to decide.

THE MEETING

Last evening was thronged with the patriotic whigs of our city. Judge CANONGE presided, assisted by two VICE PRESIDENTS from each municipality. The assembly was addressed by Messrs. RANDELL HUNT, ALBERT HOY and O. P. JACKSON, in strains of fervid eloquence and powerful argument. The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously. We shall publish the proceeding at length hereafter. Suffice it for the present to say, that the whigs of Orleans have showed that they are true to their glorious cause, fast bind to their principles and resolved to sustain them. There is no faltering or time serving in this community.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 48 hours ending Monday at noon, was 67; of which 52 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the interments in the following cemeteries—

	Yellow Fever.	
Potter's Field,	56	42
St Patrick's,	2	2
Cypress Grove,	3	3
Protestant,	6	5
	67	52

BOARD OF HEALTH.—In addition to the number of interments above stated, there were seven in the Catholic Cemetery, which are not included in the above, and which swell the entire number to 74.

The omission, we are requested by the Secretary of the Board to say, took place in consequence of an unfortunate accident which occurred on Sunday to the son of Mr. Demourelles, the guardian of the Catholic Cemetery, and which prevented him from attending to the duties of his office with his accustomed fidelity.

INTERMENTS IN THE LAFAYETTE CEMETERY.—On the 27th September.

From New Orleans,	4
" Lafayette,	3
Total,	7
SUNDAY, 26th September, 1841:	
From New Orleans,	7
" Lafayette,	6
Total,	29

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon:

Admissions 19, of which 14 yellow fever.
Discharges 12 " 10 do.
Deaths, 6 " 5 yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 316.

FROM CAMPEACHY.

By the schooner *Laura Virginia*, Capt FILLETTE, we have received Campeachy papers to the 31st ult.—Our readers may remember the correspondence between the commander of the French sloop of war *Sabine*, and the government of Tabasco, relative to the expulsion of the French Consul Mr. ELYS. This correspondence consisted of two letters only; one requiring the government to inform capt Dumanoir why the consul had been driven from Tabasco, and the other stating that Mr. ELYS, having interfered in the party quarrels of the times, had been removed in order to escape the effects of popular exasperations. It is now in our power to complete the correspondence from the files of the *Commercial Bulletin* of Merida.

The commander of the *Sabine*, without approving or in approving the conduct of the government, required how Mr ELYS had been treated on board the vessel in which he had embarked, and whether he would be allowed to return to Tabasco, in the event of his services being required by the French minister.—To these enquiries satisfactory replies were made, and the affair has terminated.

The Fever during the past week has been singularly fatal, as compared with the mortality in 1839, the difference is prodigious. The disease is said by the faculty to have become more mild and manageable.—If so, the number of persons attacked must be extraordinary, as the mortality is presumed not to exceed ten per cent of the cases. However this may be, we have now reasonable grounds for electing that the epidemic must begin to abate its ravages unless fresh arrivals of our non-resident population should furnish new subjects for its desolating power. Against such imprudence we cannot too strongly warn our absent fellow citizens. To return at the present moment is to incur the most imminent danger. "Keep away" should be the warning cry raised by every journal in the city.

☞ We have been assured by a correspondent at Baton Rouge, that that town is perfectly healthy, all rile to the contrary notwithstanding

☞ "If Mr. Tyler has signed the land bill, we will drop him like a hot potatoe," explains one of the locofoco papers. Very well, Messrs. Locofocos. You drop him as a hot potatoe, and we will drop him as a small one.—*Prentice.*

OFFICIAL.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Treasury.
John Mc[illegible], Secretary of War.
P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.
Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney General.
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.
John D. Dory, Governor of Wisconsin.
Robert M. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Brazil.
Isaac Roach, of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.
Samuel W. Carswell, Judge of the United States for the Appalachicola District Florida.
William H. Buckingham, Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida.

ATTORNEYS OF THE U. STATES.
Walker Anderson, for the Southern District of Florida.
Joel Eastman, for the District of New Hampshire.

MARSHALS OF THE U. STATES.
Ebenezer Dorr, for the Western District of Florida.
Joshua Howard, for the District of Michigan.
Thomas H. Duvall, Secretary for Florida.
Thomas L. Thompson, Postmaster at Schenectady, New York.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.
John Lathrop Motley, of Mass., to Russia.
Brantz Mayer, of Maryland, to Mexico.

LAND OFFICE S.
James Wilson, Surveyor of the Public Lands for the Territory of Wisconsin, Iowa.

☞ We shall publish the Address of Whig members of Congress as soon as possible. In the interim we select the following passage, as the motto which every true whig should engrave upon his heart:

"Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "THE WILL OF THE NATION UNCONTROLLED BY THE WILL OF ONE MAN: our PRESIDENTIAL TRIM, A FAMAL GOVERNMENT, AND NO SUB THEASURY, OPEN OR COVERT, IN SUBSTANCE OR IN FACT: NO GOVERNMENT BANK, BUT AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S TREASURE AND ADMINISTERING TO THE PEOPLE'S WANTS."

VERMONT.—There is no doubt of large whig majorities in both branches of the Legislature, though running three candidates for Governor has prevented the election of either. A whig will no doubt be chosen by the Legislature.

MAINE is heard from again—by what majority is not yet ascertained. Great apathy existed among the whigs. Parties will be nearly equally divided in the Legislature.

A LOCO ON BANKS.—W. M. Oliver, cashier of a bank at Penn-Yann, N. Y., is a locofoco member of congress, where he is foremost in his distribes against the banks. The correspondence of his bank, during his absence, has been carried on free of expense to the bank, *under his frank, which must have been furnished by him in fraud* of the law of the United States.

☞ Few and far between are the defenders of the President. The bitter of Mr. EWING has stricken dumb even those who were willing to believe him honest. The *National Gazette* and Baltimore *American*, two of the most dignified and moderate journals in the Union abandon him as unworthy of further confidence. The *Madisonian* his special organ contains a most feeble and impotent effort at his exculpation. We shall notice it hereafter.

MR. CLAY.

The following is Mr. CLAY's response to a letter of invitation on behalf of the whigs of Baltimore. Read it.

MR. CLAY.

The following is Mr. CLAY's letter in response to the letter of invitation on behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore:

WASHINGTON, 14th September, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—In the midst of my preparations for my departure to my home, I have received, by the hands of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to wait upon me, your obliging communication bearing date this day, transmitting a resolution adopted at a public meeting held in Baltimore yesterday by which it is proposed to distinguish my expected visit to that city by signal public demonstrations. I pray you gentlemen, and those who constituted that meeting, to accept my grateful and respectful acknowledgments for this new and gratifying proof of attachment and confidence. I should embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity of visiting your city, at this time; but jaded as I am by the arduous labors of the Session of Congress just closed, and sharing with the companions of my journey, an eager anxiety to terminate it, without delay, I regret that I must pursue a direct route to my home.

If gentlemen, all has not been accomplished at the late Session of Congress that the public interest demanded, more, much more, has been effected than I anticipated at its commencement. If we have been greatly disappointed in the failure of repeated attempts to establish a sound currency, regulate exchanges, and separate the Purse from the Sword, what American citizen, what Whig will, on that account, surrender himself to the sentiments of an ignoble despair? Who will not say that we will persevere, with redoubled courage, until every remaining object of the glorious revolution of November last shall be completely consummated? Shall we be discouraged because one man presumes to set up his individual will against the will of the nation? On the contrary, let us suppersede to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power; this odious but absolute negative of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument, declare that the Veto of the unrestrained and fruitful source of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!

I am, gentlemen, greatly deceived, notwithstanding the astounding developments recently made, if the Whig cause is not stronger than ever it was. [illegible] as it does, upon truth, sound policy, and Reason, [illegible], its votaries must be false and enlightened, [illegible] not gloriously triumph, notwithstanding any temporary [illegible] disappointments.

Accept, gentlemen, assurances [illegible] of the high regard and esteem of Your friend and [illegible] CLAY.

Messrs. ROBERT GILMOR, &c. &c.

NEW YORK, SEPT 14, 1841.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out this morning, about half-past four o'clock, in the third story of the building standing on the southeast corner of Pearl and Cedar street. The premises were variously occupied as follows:—H. S. Tanner, circulating library and map publishing establishment; J. H. Cooke, furniture warehouse; C. C. Marsh, lawyer's office; D. N. Tucker, draper and tailor, M. M. Davidson, commission merchant; Sherman & Smith, copperplate engravers and printers; and by an old woman who kept some of the offices in order.

We could not ascertain with certainty how the fire originated, but understand it commenced in the printing office, and was accidental. Considerable valuable furniture was destroyed, and much damage done to books, *maps*, &c., in the store of Mr. Tanner.—The second, third and fourth stories were burned clean out, and the walls are now standing in a very precarious condition.

☞ The following is the vote in the United States Senate, on the nomination of EDWARD EVERETT:

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Niangum, Merrick, Miller, Mythegal, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Young—19.

☞ We call attention to the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *North American*. "Oh Shame! where is thy blush!"

ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE!

The individual referred to by the National Intelligencer of yesterday, as having warmed himself into the confidence of the President, and who is connected with the New York Herald, has given another evidence of his unworthiness of the partiality which seems to have been conferred upon him. He started from Washington on Thursday, at 12 M., with a manuscript copy of the veto message, in the handwriting of the President's private secretary, which he exhibited to the passengers on board the steamboat from Baltimore; boasting at the time of his familiarity with the President, and his previous knowledge of the contents of the veto message.

These facts reach us from three individuals who were on board the boat at the time, and whose statements are entitled to *confidence*. The explanation of this disgraceful betrayal of *confidence*, as stated to us, is that the impudent fellow was "in his cups." But the President should not extend such confidence to any one, and least and last of all to the one in question. He is an adventurer from abroad, a notorious libeller of our institutions, and his presence in the Executive mansion is a dishonor to the President, and a disgrace to the country, to say nothing of the confidence reposed in him. As the President now understands this matter, we doubt he will save us from farther humiliation.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To one of the candidates for the Legislature;

Sir:—How many bottles and boxes of the "Highly concentrated syrup and Pills," would John Tyler require to *work off* the effects of Thomas Ewing's letter?

How many bottles and boxes aforesaid would it require to purify the character of a President of the U. States, after disseminating the *private* proceedings of his cabinet councils through the columns of such a public journal as the New York Herald?

As early reply will greatly oblige,

ALL PARTIES.

Modern. Editors:

Please announce in your paper, Mr. ALFRED J. LEWIS as the most suitable candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. M. Fuqua, in our Legislature.

MANY OF THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

N. B. Sept. 28, 1841.

Modern. Editors:—Please announce in your valuable journal Doctor Tennant Trenchard, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned in our State Legislature by the resignation of Wm. A. Fuqua, and recommend him to the suffrages of the whigs of the Third Municipality, as a gentleman supported by a large majority of the whigs of [illegible]

[illegible] Jail Boulton st.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public—No. 15.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the purchase of *coupé* carriages and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For the purchase of medals to Russia, Spain, Mexico and Brazil, and for charges of delivery to Foreign Legations, [illegible] Naples, Chili, and Texas, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers to Spain and Brazil, for the residue of the current year, [illegible] thousand dollars.

For the outfits and salaries of ministers to the same places, one thousand [illegible] dollars.

Also, so much as may be necessary to pay for compensation, for the services rendered, and expenses incurred in the execution of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," passed the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the regulations of the marshals of the several districts, and of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the several marshals, and for the payment of all other contingent expenses incurred under the provisions of the said act, the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[Public—No. 16.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain civil salaries of deputy marshals, and other officers in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For the outfits of ministers to Russia, Spain, Mexico and Brazil, and for charges of delivery to Foreign Legations, Naples, Chili, and Texas, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers to Spain and Brazil, for the residue of the current year, [illegible] thousand dollars.

For the outfits and salaries of ministers to the same places, one thousand [illegible] dollars.

Also, so much as may be necessary to pay for compensation, for the services rendered, and expenses incurred in the execution of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," passed the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the regulations of the marshals of the several districts, and of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the several marshals, and for the payment of all other contingent expenses incurred under the provisions of the said act, the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[Public—No. 17.]

AN ACT relating to drawing and drawbacks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on all articles imported into the United States on and after the thirty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and until and including the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, on which there now is a duty of fifty per centum or more ad valorem, or on which are chargeable with a duty of not less than twenty per centum ad valorem, and which are now subject to a drawback of the whole or any part of the duties thereon, on the exportation thereof, the following articles, namely: [illegible] and all articles imported for the purpose of being employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, hemp, or flax, and which shall be exported in the manufactured state, shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation of the same, less one per centum on the amount of such duties: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed unless the quantity of the article exported shall be at least equal to the quantity imported, and for which debenture is claimed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the drawbacks now allowed on exported refined sugars, manufactured from foreign sugars, and on imported rum, distilled from foreign materials, and exported in preparation for the transportation of which shall have been made by law, (after the passage of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two,) shall be allowed and paid only to the extent of the duties paid on the foreign sugars or foreign rum, (allowing such drawbacks,) in the drafts on the importers of molasses or materials out of which the same shall have been manufactured, and shall not in any case exceed the amount so imported duty paid on either of the articles.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to the second day of February next the whole of Florida shall not be subjected, under the provisions of this act, to any existing law, to the payment of any higher duties than the following, namely: on rice, two cents a pound; on white wine in casks, one cent a gallon; and French wines of all descriptions, (except champagne,) in casks, twenty cents a gallon: *Provided*, That no higher duty shall be charged under this act, or any existing law, on the red wines of Austria than are now, or may be, charged on the red wines of Spain, when the said wines are imported in casks.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be added to the list of articles exempt from duty, by the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify the several acts heretofore laid duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the same are hereby exempted from duty, the following articles, namely: [illegible] and all other articles imported for the purpose of being employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, hemp, or flax, and which shall be exported in the manufactured state.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every [illegible] manufactured articles which cannot be identified as the growth, product, or manufacture of the country to which the vessel in which they are imported belongs, or from which they are imported, the same rate of duty as are charged on the like articles when imported in vessels of the United States; and in addition to the duties imposed by the act of the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide for the better collection of the duties on imports, and to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," on all articles imported from the East Indies, or from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, in vessels not entitled to the privileges of vessels of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every ton of the burden of such vessel, the sum of [illegible] dollars and fifty cents, in addition to the duties imposed by the act aforesaid: *Provided*, That the additional duty shall not be charged on any vessel which shall have been actually built in the United States, and which shall have been owned wholly by citizens thereof for the three years next preceding the arrival of such vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on certain State debts," approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported into the United States, and on all articles withdrawn from the public stores for consumption, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and until the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and no longer.

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Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties im