NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.
WHIG NOMINATION.
For Representative,
RANDELL HUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1841.

The Mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

THE ELECTION.

The first day passed off quietly, though the excitement on all sides was sufficient to occasion, for the season of the year, a large vote to be received. The following is the statement of the polls:

1st Municipality	241.
2nd ....do	254.
3rd ....do	117.
	615.

In regard to the prospect, we see nothing to discourage the friends of the regular whig nominee, RANDELL HUNT. He has received a heavy whig vote in the 2nd Municipality, and has run tolerably well in the others. Let his friends RALLY to-day and to-morrow, and he will be elected. The contest is, however, very close. Mr. PEIRE, the locofoco candidate, gets nearly the usual party vote. Mr. Lewis (we don't know whether to call him whig or locofoco) is warmly sustained by members of both parties. The result is at present enveloped in mystery, and we believe that the candidate whose friends are most active will succeed.

RALLY WHIGS.

Friends of HUNT, you did well yesterday; but you must do better to-day. Where is the sturdy whig phalanx of the First Ward—the reserve that usually secures our battles. They must turn out to-day and win the field.

ADDRESS OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We publish this morning the address of the whig members of Congress to the People of the United States. We need not bespeak for it the attention of the community. It is a document which nothing but the exigencies of the period could have called forth, and which carries its justification with it. The recent conduct of the executive; his double veto; his paltering, deceptive conduct; his repeated violation of pledges made to the members of the cabinet; his conferences and collusion with the opposition party; his indecent promulgation of official secrets through the columns of an infamous print; all have created the painful conviction that the government is no longer administered by a whig executive, that the party which elected HARRISON to the Presidency is no longer represented by a whig in the person of TYLER.

If there is one doctrine more than another against which the whigs have long, strenuously and undividedly struggled, it is the union of the purse and the sword. This it was that banded together the elements of the opposition during the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, and which ultimately enabled them to overthrow that selfish, oppressive and odious dynasty. Entertaining a rooted hostility to this monarchical principle, the whigs can never tolerate its exercise by his successor. Yet to such a mischievous result have the two vetoes of JOHN TYLER brought the National Legislation. The failure of Congress to enact suitable measures for the separation of the public revenue from the control of the executive, by the interposition of what Mr. CLAY justly terms "this odious but obsolete prerogative of Royalty" has vested once more this despotic power in the hands of the President.—The whig party cannot and will not sanction by their silence an act so lawless, dangerous and anti republican. To the sub-treasury in every form and under every name the whigs are invincibly opposed. It has been found impossible on the one hand to create a National Bank; no one would counsel a recurrence to the exploded and pernicious system of State Banks on the other. What then remains? Human ingenuity has failed to indicate any other alternative than the sub-treasury. This plan in some shape or other, will in all probability, be proposed by Mr. TYLER.—Against it the whig party are united as one man.—Barren indeed would our victory be, if we were compelled to return to the odious and thrice rejected panacea of Van Burenism.

The language of the address is such as becomes independent freemen. It is firm and temperate. The whigs abandon Mr. TYLER more in sorrow than in anger. Weak, unstable, faithless as he has proved, the whigs, true to their principles, express themselves resolved to sustain all his measures which may promote the public interests. Against him no blind and indiscriminating warfare will be waged. He is no longer of us—but if sound principles should pervade any of his recommendations, the whigs will give them a cheerful support. In the eloquent language of a contemporary, "it is right and becoming that no manifestation of petulance, no display of a vindictive temper, nor of any hasty, wayward passion, should mark the determined movement of a great party, solemnly impressed with the belief that the dearest interests of the republic and the cause of freedom itself, rest with no slight weight of responsibility upon the wisdom, the patriotism and the integrity of their course."

With these remarks we submit the whig address to the consideration of our readers. It is a plain statement of facts, from which the deductions flow with irresistible force. Its style is dignified and free from the slightest violence of tone. To every reasonable mind this document must carry conviction.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 44; of which 27 were of yellow fever.

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

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field	33	21
Catholic	7	3
St. Patrick's	2	1
Protestant	2	2
	44	27

The real mortality of the day is reduced to 37, of which 24 were of yellow fever, in consequence of the report of the Catholic Cemetary for the two days ending on the 27th being included in the above details.

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

Admissions 14, of which 10 yellow fever.
Discharges 16 " 12 do.
Deaths, 6 all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 318

LAUDABLE.—The citizens of Mobile, not forgetful of the period when New-Orleans administered to their necessities, in the hour of distress, are now preparing to reciprocate the obligation. On Sunday next, the Catholic Bishop PORTIER, is to preach a sermon in that city, to be followed by a collection for the benefit of the sick and poor in New Orleans.

THE DEERSLAYER, by J. Fenimore Cooper.—The last, and it is said, the best of the productions of this popular novelist, has been received by Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co. The lovers of romance would do well to secure copies in time, as the supply will soon be exhausted. We shall give "*The Deerslayer*" an early notice.

CHARLES O'MALLEY, No. 12.—We are indebted to Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co, for No. 12 of this laughter moving story. It will find plenty of readers without our recommendation.

A RICH JOKE.—Our friends the locos have got out a placard labelled thus, "Peire, Tyler and the Constitution." So the locos avow themselves Tyler men. They are exceedingly magnanimous, for, if we mistake not, Tyler in the pursuance of what he considered a constitutional obligation, removed Mr. Peire from office. Politics like misery, makes strange bed fellows. Who would have thought a few months since, that locofocoism and Tylerism would be so soon identified.

WHIG MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of New Orleans held at the St. Louis Exchange on Monday evening the 27th inst. for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the Vetoes of President Tyler to the Bills passed by both Houses of Congress for the better regulation of the currency of the country.

On motion of Major J. A. Beard, the meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.
Hon. JUDGE CANONGE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Z. Cavelier,	Joshua Baldwin,
W. C. C. Claiborne,	C. G. De Armas,
Glendy Burke,	Peter Rapp.

THEODORE ZACHARIE,
PHENIX N. WOOD, } Secretaries.
GUSTAVE GUERIN,

The President having stated the object of the meeting:

On motion of J. B. Duncan, Esq. a Committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressing the sense of the Whigs of New Orleans relative to the acts of President Tyler in arresting the will of the people expressed through their representatives in Congress by the use of the Veto power upon the bills passed [illegible] ... Legislation [illegible] of the currency and exchanges of the country.

The Committee appointed for this purpose were

G. B. Duncan,	F. [illegible]
Isaac Bridge,	Felix Forstall,
W. Wilde,	Felix Labatut,
John B. Leefe.	

In the absence of the Committee the assembly was addressed by Messrs. Randell Hunt, Albert Hoa, and O. P. Jackson in strains of eloquence setting forth the principles which governed the Whig party in the last Presidential campaign, and resulted in the triumphant victory of elevating Harrison and Tyler to the highest honors in the gift of a free people.

On the return of the committee through their chairman, G. B. Duncan, Esq. the following resolutions were presented for the consideration of the meeting and upon being read were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the people of the United States had, for twelve years, suffered under an administration of their affairs which had paralyzed their industry, destroyed their credit, ruined their currency, and introduced a system of venality and corruption in their public affairs, to the great injury of the prosperity and honor of the country. And,

Whereas, this state of things had been endured until patience became no longer a virtue, and the galling fetters of Iron Rule were at length broken by the united exertions of "uproused millions" of freemen. And,

Whereas, the people of the United States were cheered and stimulated in their exertions by the hope of correcting the manifold abuses and injuries to which they had been subjected; and one of the chief objects in their great struggle was to restore the currency of the nation to a sound basis, in place of the miserable and worthless rags with which the country was, and is yet, inundated. And,

Whereas, the good people of Louisiana had this object particularly in view, and fought the battle throughout under the banner, openly displayed, of a National Bank, and a sound currency, and firmly believed, after the victory had been achieved by the triumphant election of Harrison and Tyler, that they had secured this, among other blessings which the new administration would confer upon the country. And,

Whereas, on the lamented death of the patriot Harrison, the confidence of the people in his constitutional successor remained unabated—free from the least distrust that he would carry out the measures had in contemplation by the whig party, and which confidence was fully confirmed by President's Tyler's address to the people of the United States. And,

Whereas, [we] have been most grievously disappointed in these just expectations, by President Tyler having placed his *veto* on two successive acts passed by Congress for the purpose of restoring the exchanges and currency of the country. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the late political canvass the whigs of Louisiana gave to John Tyler their undivided and warm support for the second office in the government, under an honest conviction that he was a whig in *principles* as well as in *professions*—that they believed him to be identified with the great fundamental doctrines of the whig party; and if they had not so believed they never would have given him their suffrages; that among these cardinal principles no man could doubt that the whig party stood pledged to relieve the sufferings of the community, by regulating the currency of the country, and that the means to accomplish this most desirable purpose was universally understood to be through the medium of a NATIONAL BANK.

Resolved, That as John Tyler accepted the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention, witnessed the efforts of the whig party throughout the country to bring themselves into power, and chiefly upon questions connected with the currency; did himself make personal efforts before the people to bring about the same result; that as he had previously labored to secure the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency—as he identified himself, in his inaugural address, with the Fathers of the Republican School, we did expect, and had a right to expect, that he would have found no difficulty in conforming his official acts to the wishes of a great majority of the American people as expressed through their immediate representatives in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That President Tyler's address to the people of the United States was justly considered as a direct pledge in favor of a NATIONAL BANK; and that even if he has never given a formal pledge to that effect, he has not, from the period of his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, and subsequently through the whole of the canvass for the Presidency, and to the time of his VETO message, ever given any intimation of his hostility to such an institution; leaving the good people of the United States under the firm conviction that there would be no hesitation on his part in sanctioning such a measure when adopted by Congress.

Resolved, That John Tyler, President of the United States, in his late Executive proceedings in exercising the prerogative of the VETO power, has disappointed the just expectations of the country, and under *ordinary* circumstances would have caused us to feel the deepest regret; but under the extraordinary circumstances which brought him into power, as one of the fruits of the greatest moral and political revolutions ever witnessed in America, his course calls for the free expression of *manly and indignant denunciation.*

Resolved, That if this had been a new question suddenly presented to the President, we would have continued to confide, and granted his request for further time; but as he has been in public life for twenty years, during which the questions connected with the currency have been discussed in all their bearings; and as he had the example of the Fathers of the Republican party before him, with the aid of enlightened statesmen about him, shedding a distinct and broad light around his pathway, if he could not understand the subject, we are bound to say that he has neither the head nor the heart befitting him to be the President of a free people.

Resolved, That as it appears there is no probability that any change can possibly take place in the opinions of Mr. Tyler on the subject of a National Bank, but that he is determined to maintain them contrary to the wishes, the expectations and the interests of so large a majority of the nation, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of his adopting the same honorable course as he did when a member of the Senate of the United States, when he differed in opinion from his constituents of Virginia.

Resolved, That this suggestion is made "more in sorrow than in anger," and not from feelings of irritation arising out of his recent proceedings, but with those sentiments of respect which ought always to be felt for the chief magistrate of the Union, and as the safest and most proper course for his own political honor, and the interest of the nation.

Resolved, That in the language of John Tyler,—"WO, WO BETIDE THE MAN WHO SHALL SOW THE SEEDS OF DISCONTENT IN THE WHIG RANKS. BETTER FOR HIM IF HE HAD NEVER BEEN BORN, FOR IF HE CALL UPON THE MOUNTAINS TO HIDE HIM—NAY, IF HE BURY HIMSELF IN THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH, THE INDIGNATION OF MANKIND WILL FIND HIM OUT AND BLAST HIM WITH ITS LIGHTNINGS."

Resolved, That we approve of the policy of the late president of the United States, which induced him to call the extra session of congress, that the verdict of the people might be carried promptly into execution; and we most heartily approve of the great measures introduced for the relief of the country by the whig party.

Resolved, That the cabinet which the late patriot Harrison had called around him as his constitutional advisers, was composed of men who, for patriotism and love of country, broad and expansive views of national policy, possessed of intellectual powers, surpassed by no equal number of men on earth, in whom the country had a just confidence,—and that their course under recent circumstances in voluntarily laying down their power, so soon as they found that that they could be "no longer agreeable to the president, useful to the country, or continue in their places with personal honor," proves that they have been true to their character and country.

Resolved, That the bold, patriotic, and manly course of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in introducing, sustaining and carrying through congress, under the most adverse circumstances, the great measures of the whig party, and especially his course in reference to the currency, meets with our cordial approbation, and adds another to the claims he has upon his countrymen. That as an eloquent advocate of the rights and liberty of man throughout the world—a patriot ever watchful of his country's honor at home and abroad—a statesman, of enlarged and liberal views, ever intent upon the good of his country—with a soul capable of sympathising with his fellow-citizens—and identified with the whig cause in its adversities and in its triumphs—we recognise the man in whom we can repose our confidence and our trust; and we here express our unyielding determination to join our countrymen in awarding to him the highest honor in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That with the objects as expressed in the foregoing resolutions in view, we feel more strongly the sacred obligation to continue an unbroken UNION OF THE WHIGS for the sake of "liberty now and forever, one and inseparable," and to maintain which we will with harmony and cordiality, use all honorable means to increase the whig majority in this state at our annual election in July next.

Resolved, That though our city is at this moment clothed in gloom and the habiliments of mourning by the ravages of a desolating pestilence among us, we have felt it as a paramount duty we owe ourselves and our common country, to thus promptly assemble even under such circumstances, while life is yet spared, to express our opinions upon the foregoing subjects of interest which now absorb public attention.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in French and English in the various Whig papers of the city.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
Sept. 27, 1841.

THEODORE ZACHARIE,
PHENIX N. WOOD, } Secretaries.
GUSTAVE GUERIN,

From the National Intelligencer.
CONGRESSIONAL WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 27th Congress of the United States, held in the City of Washington on the 11th September, 1841.

The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the chair, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig party and whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the Whigs on Monday morning next, the 13th instant, at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were *unanimously* adopted.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee—Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Tallmadge, of New York, and Smith, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Everett, of Vermont, Mason, of Ohio, Kennedy, of Maryland, John C. Clark, of New York, and Rayner, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1841.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address:

Fellow Citizens,—The Extra Session of Congress has at length been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the Presidency was the most significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change in the public policy. The importance of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised them by the Whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly 12 years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practice of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the People. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform—

1st. In the restraint of Executive power and patronage;

2d. In the wholesome regulation of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry, and,

3d. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of these objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self-denial, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the Veto power, which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest, and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the states as a measure recommended not only by a considerate and just tice to the States themselves, but also by wise expedience of the embarrassment produced in the currency, resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances, they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices; by enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventual liquidation of that public debt which the past administration had created by permitting their expenditures to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the whig party had been directed, and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues, founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed upon every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by, with which one party had been identified, and of which its very name was an exponent.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the whig party, throughout the whole extent, should be subject to occasional modifications, dependent upon local influences; and that it was in contemplation that upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of such differences of opinion. It need not be told that, in the system of measures which we have denounced, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our Republic; and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress. This was natural, and to be expected. But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party all such difficulties would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self-denial and concession, which constitutes the living principle of our Union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the date of his inauguration, our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death too soon for the happiness of his country, but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man; nor too soon to convince us how long and how intently our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune. In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions. We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engraved in the most conspicuous acts of our political history, and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we assumed what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant, to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the whig party—the first selection made by General Harrison of a Cabinet, distinguished for its paramount ability, integrity and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged; who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and the the pledge of a co-operation which should enable him to accomplish all that the nation desired. Those hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in his first address to the nation, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the Fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all, and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hands. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past, and little remained to be said beyond the repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or even to justify, protracted discussion; and the majority, therefore, felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the people.

First in urgency amongst the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the notice of Congress, was the repeal of the sub-treasury law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the Debt which the preceding administration had entailed upon the country into a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years.—Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan, but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the schemes of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy; whose scope should include every interest in the nation. It is a trial for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defences suggested the measures of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes; and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measures, so great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measures touching this question, our anxious endeavors to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium by the people—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create an agent which the wants of the country had demonstrated to be, in the most absolute degree, [illegible] of the President, though the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in the circumstances which it was wielded, [illegible] the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it. This subject has acquired a painful interest with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompanied. We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well considered opinions of constitutional scruples as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the apprehension that the President has permitted himself to be beguiled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least, have never contemplated. We have seen from an early period of the session, that the whig party did not enjoy the confidence of the President. With great affection we have observed that his associations in regard to subjects of unity with those who have been least to trust [illegible] in that confidence, those whose principles he [illegible] to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of whig measures. What were represented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth, in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes of his opinion, and the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a fiscal Agent; the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which corresponded with the private opinions of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign in case they would pass it. [illegible] Congress; yet it contained provisions for local discounting, in regard to which the Veto Message affirms his objection to be altogether insuperable. The President [illegible] now declared that the [illegible] was not his measure, and that which sealed the fate of [illegible] Exchange Bank; and, as he was [illegible] after the first Veto, the President [illegible] called upon [illegible] the members of Congress to whom he expressed his opinion, to have reached a favorable issue. It was in view of this opinion, suggested soon after the first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported the second bill. It made provision for a bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adopted, as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specially illustrated by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of the United States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan, when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last Veto has taken the question of a bank down to the basis of the sub-treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the expositions of that message that the country can expect nothing better from the President than [illegible] or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over the whole question. There was no such bank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his Cabinet, [illegible] Government who were seen to have been en[illegible] [illegible] topics [illegible] had [illegible].

[illegible]

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the Sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them, within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that our numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured, to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested.

Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to conduct the duty we owe to our