[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

Mexican Dollars	[illegible] per cent prem
Half Dollars	[illegible] per cent prem
American Gold	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
United States Treasury Notes	[illegible]
United States Bank Notes	[illegible]
Ohio County Bank	[illegible]
North Carolina Bank Notes	[illegible]
South Carolina Bank Notes	[illegible]
Georgia Banks	[illegible]
Alabama Banks	[illegible]
Tennessee Banks	[illegible]
Arkansas State Bank	[illegible]
Arkansas Real Estate	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, Natchez	[illegible]
Agricultural Bank, Natchez	[illegible]
Planters' Bank, Natchez	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, Manchester	[illegible]
Brandon Bank	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, Vicksburg	[illegible]
Bank at Vicksburg	[illegible]
Port Gibson Bank	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]
Mississippi Treasury Notes	[illegible]

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, October 1, 1841.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible] M. A. ROBITAILLE, 27 Common st.
LEMONS.—[illegible]
HAVANA COFFEE.—[illegible]
HAVANA SUGARS.—[illegible] BLANCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.
HAMS.—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE & Co. 40 Poydras st.
LARD.—[illegible] for sale by CHARDOANE & Co. 40 Poydras st.
SHOT.—[illegible] CHAS. DOANE & Co. 40 Poydras st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
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CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
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FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1841.

WHIG VICTORY!

We have the gratification of announcing the election of Mr. Hunt, the regular whig candidate for the Legislature, by a majority of 40 votes over the regular loco-foco candidate, and of 218 over the independent candidate. The following is the vote:

	1st Municipality.	*2nd.*	*3rd.*	*Total.*
Randell Hunt, (whig,)	174	392	39	606
H. D. Peire, (loco-foco)	208	197	66	566
A. J. Lewis, (Ind't)	145	23	220	388

For the information of our distant readers we will state that Mr. Lewis' nomination by his friends deprived the regular whig candidate of fully 200 votes; while large numbers of the creole whigs voted for Mr. Peire, on the ground of his services in the late war and his popularity. Although two whig candidates were in the field, we have elected our man over the most popular candidate the Loco-focos could produce. Under these circumstances, the election of Mr. Hunt is a triumph, and we congratulate the whigs of Orleans that their choice has fallen on a gentleman whose abilities and information amply qualify him for the representative of an intelligent constituency.

☞ It is due to the gentlemen who drafted the resolutions presented at the meeting on Monday evening, to state that the resolution was not printed as written. The difference of two inverted commas makes all the difference imaginable. The resolution as drafted was in the following terms:

"Wo, wo betide the man who shall dare to sow "the seeds of disunion" in the whig ranks; better for "him 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."

ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

Mr. Bell's letter substantiates every line written by Mr. Ewing. We are almost inclined to pity Mr. Tyler and his organs. Lame and wretched are their shifts to escape from the overwhelming influence of these documents. Mr. Bell's letter is a plain, straightforward story. It goes even more into details than the letter of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and offers "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," of the truth of the narrative told by Mr. Ewing.—Read it!

☞ In order to get rid of matter accumulated in the *galley*, we have been compelled to omit a leading article written for to-day's paper. It will appear on Monday.

Dr. Stillman begs us to state that he resigned the candidateship for the Legislature after the 1st day.—The doctor was very magnanimous, but he should have informed his friends. We are told the doctor was so disinterested even to vote for himself, but bestowed his suffrage on another candidate.

Health of the City.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 39; of which 30 were of yellow fever.

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

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	29	24
Catholic,	5	1
St. Patrick's,	2	2
Protestant,	1	1
Cypress Grove,	2	2
	39	30

Report of the Charity Hospital. During the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon:

Admissions 24, of which 20 yellow fever.
Discharged 17 " 12 of yellow fever.
Deaths, 8 " 7 of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 312.

Interments in the Lafayette Cemetery—On the 30th September:

From New Orleans 9
Lafayette 1
10

Ten Thousand a Year.—The sixth and last volume of this very original and interesting romance has been received by Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co.

Cunningham sent us Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for September—a first rate number.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Sultana for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

Louisiana.—Loco-foco majority 334. Whig gain 1554.

The Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from the Second District of Pennsylvania.

Mlle. Therese Elssler, sister of Fanny, arrived in the Columbia, and is to play in connexion with the celebrated danseuse.

The Prince de Joinville third son of his Majesty the King of the French, arrived at New York on the 25th Sept. in the frigate *La Belle Poule.*

The Rev. Mr Van Zandt who was indicted some time ago for seduction, has appeared before the ecclesiastical tribunal at Rochester, but as the principal witness, Miss Murdock, declined appearing until the civil suit is tried, nothing was done.

Gang of Counterfeiters Arrested.—At Philadelphia, a few days ago, a gang of counterfeiters, consisting of five or six persons, was arrested for passing counterfeit notes. Nineteen hundred and eighty-four dollars of counterfeit money was found in their possession. The notes were principally on New York and Pennsylvania banks.

Vermont.—All the townships except 48 have been heard from. The vote stands thus:

Paine, (whig)	19,452
Smilie, (l. f.)	16,477
Hutchinson, (abol.)	2,750

The senate stands 17 whigs, 10 locos. The house, so far, 132 whigs, 83 locos.

A Horrid Murder lately occurred at the Cambridge (Mass.) Alms House. A man named Britton, a pauper, had paid his addresses to a girl named Sarah Stevenson, an inmate of the establishment, and had been refused by her. On the Sabbath while engaged in reading her bible, Britton entered the room, and drawing a huge carving knife from his shirt bosom, advanced upon her. The women about Miss Stevenson tried to prevent the deed, but the miscreant drove them back with his knife, and seizing his victim, threw her on the bed and made a pass at her throat. She averted the blow by receiving it on her hand, which was deeply gashed. A second stroke was successful, the knife entering her right fore shoulder and breast. In the spasmodic agony of the moment she sprang from the bed, advanced towards the door and fell dead on the threshold. The murderer was immediately arrested.

From the Elmira, (N. Y.) Republican.

Four Persons Burnt to Ashes!—We have been furnished with the following details of a late horrible catastrophe. The house of Sylvester, S. H. Brown, on Catch Creek, about 8 miles from this place, was consumed by fire on the 11th inst., at about 11 o'clock at night, and four persons, viz: two sons of Mr. Brown, one aged 7 and the other 5 years—Thomas Scott, aged 50 years, and a daughter of Ezekiel Campbell, aged 11 years, perished in the flames.

The persons burnt, we are informed, slept up stairs; while Mr. Brown and his wife and a babe, who slept below, barely escaped, without saving any thing but their night clothes. Mr. Smith was a stone mason, formerly from Smithville, Chenango co. The fire caught from a stove shanty, joining the house, very probably near the stair case, which prevented a descent of the persons up stairs—we must suppose there was no open window large enough to admit of their jumping through.

TO THE EDITORS.

Washington, September 20, 1841.

Gentlemen:—Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up the Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it which ought to destroy its credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. Therefore, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party. For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish, for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being material, connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that I have, at no time, regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficient of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank Bill, that I resigned my place.—There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course, which many will regard as sufficient of themselves; and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

STATEMENT.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first Veto Message was sent in. I found him reading the Message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passage to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions amongst our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending in his Veto Message. The heat and violence which might have been excited if the Veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection, and as the Message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his message that there should be time for the excitement to wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaus of the Department I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a Committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers—his Cabinet—through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and the Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which, with their co-operation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the State and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—a *bank of discount and deposite*—and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of which he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to the bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States as in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject, if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the execution of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, or dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appeared to have immediate reference to or connexion with the power given in the Constitution over commerce between the States, over the country, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern. The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the United States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief that without it the stock of the bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary. By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange to this country and foreign States, and between the several states of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words "bank of *discount* and *deposite*" in his late Message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would be gained by the use of the terms "bank of discount and deposite" in his message; for, as to the charge of inconsistency, it might, and probably would, be made against him for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, in as much as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their decided approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said, that after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed that it would be made the groundwork or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next or succeeding sessions of Congress, the whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve; and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such [illegible] his Administration lasted. Mr. Webster and others gave him all proper assurances upon this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word Bank to appear in the bill.

The President then enquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing undertook to recapitulate. He understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with [illegible] in the States, with their assent. The President interrupted him [illegible]. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its own notes, to receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their consent, of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign States or Nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited upon him that morning and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress.—He requested that they would [illegible] by what they said to members of Congress, to any intention to dictate to Congress. [illegible] should be a matter of inference [illegible] Veto Message and his general views. [illegible] Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so arranged.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in conferring with gentlemen of Congress; that there was danger that Mr. Ewing's bill would be taken up and reported to the House immediately after the bill sent back to the Senate with the President's objections was disposed of.

As the members of the Cabinet rose to depart, or just before, the President requested Messrs. Webster and Ewing as they had before their attention more particularly to the subject, to furnish him with written arguments upon the points they had been discussing. He wanted them to fortify his own opinion, and to lay up for future reference.

JOHN BELL.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1841.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

To the Washington Madisonian, the particular organ of the President [illegible] task of defending him against the charges in Mr. Ewing's letter. [illegible]

From the Madisonian.

THE LETTERS OF RESIGNATION.

We have copied from the Intelligencer the letters of Messrs. Crittenden and Ewing. [illegible]

[illegible]

There is but one case [illegible] history of the Government, [illegible] has undertaken to assail and vilify the President by means of the publication of the confidential conversations and acts which had passed between him and the President. In the year 1811, Robert Smith, then Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, pursued that course. He issued an elaborate address to the public detailing the causes of difference between himself and Mr. Madison, which had grown up in their official private intercourse; and there is much analogy between some of his grounds of complaint and those of Mr Ewing. The whole country cried out against the gross breach of official decorum, the violation of the sacred confidence, which the highest interests of the Government required to exist in the bosom of the Cabinet. It was seen that if such a mode of attack on the President (no matter what its merits) were tolerated, there would be an end of that free and unrestrained intercourse in the Cabinet, without which the public business could not go on. It was a thing beyond all personal and above all party consideration; it was seen to be an act, not only fatal to the proper conduct of the business of the country, but dishonorable and ungentlemanly to the last degree. Accordingly, the effect of this act of Mr. Smith was that he fell to the ground, dead in public estimation; and passed away from the eyes of men, or remained only like a stranded wreck on the beach, a beacon and a warning to all Cabinet Ministers never to show the personal resentments or purposes [illegible] to betray them into the violation of the sacred confidence of the Cabinet. Mr. Madison taking no notice of Mr. Smith's publication, allowed it and him to sink into deserved obscurity. Regardless of this great lesson, unmindful of the obvious dictates of common honor, Mr Ewing has undertaken to lift the veil from the most confidential proceedings of the Cabinet of which he was late a member.

The whole letter of Mr. Ewing proceeds upon the assumption that the President had deceived him—that he made promises in relation to the bank bill which he refused to perform. Mr. Ewing fails to establish this, his principal assumption. He is obliged to resort to hearsay testimony, and to his own inferences, and these last, especially those he connects with the effect of Mr. Botts letter, were gratuitous. It was unbecoming, to say the least, in Mr Ewing to wander thus out of his own record in search of means to render his hostility more effective than his own effects would warrant. But so far from establishing his assumption, he clearly shows, by the reported conversations of the President, that the President never encouraged his Cabinet to expect that he would approve a bill recognizing the [illegible] feature of local discounts, in any form or disguise. The letter, therefore, is a failure in its chief purpose.

In this conclusion Mr. Ewing adopts language which is plainly intended for other purposes than properly belong to a justification for abandoning his department. It is intended for popular effect, for a claptrap, which, as it is meant for the country, we are content shall be judged by that tribunal.

When the rage of party resentment shall have time to cool, there will be but one sentiment concerning Mr. Ewing's conduct in the country—that of unmitigated reprobation. The Administration will lose nothing by such a resignation—the President will have nothing to fear from such attacks.

We give the editor of the Madisonian credit for his endeavors to defend the Executive of which he is the mouth-piece, and more we cannot say in his favor.—Lame and impotent indeed are all the conclusions of this argument. "Two fatal errors," says the writer, "has Mr. Ewing committed,—First by resigning his office.

"Secondly, by writing and publishing an attack upon the President, divulging the confidential counsels of the Cabinet."

The force of the first of these reasons depends wholly upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statements. If true, he could do nothing less than resign. And are they disputed? Does the Madisonian venture to deny one single assertion of Mr. Ewing? Does it shew that the President did not sanction Mr. Ewing's own first plan of a bank? Does it dispute the testimony adduced that the bill drawn by Mr. Sergeant was from its title to its tail examined and particularly altered to suit the President's expressed wishes? Is a word of these plain averments disproven or contradicted? Not a word. Not a syllable.

The second reason of the Madisonian in favor of the President is, that Mr. Ewing divulged confidential counsels of the Cabinet. This assertion is untrue in its naked form. The President himself first divulged those counsels; or rather, permitted so much of them to leak out and be poured into a filthy vessel, as would suit the purposes of the low conductors and miserable dupes who mixed the ingredients and compounded the charm designed to destroy him. Is it denied that the same individual, who lately was busy day after day with Robinson the murderer, in conversation with him for the purpose of pampering the depraved taste of [illegible] readers was the same individual who consorted with functionaries in the executive mansion, and obtained in manuscript the President's Message to Congress, even before that body had received it?—Is it denied that the same press which is opened always to Madame Restell for announcements of her beastly profession, is the same press which received almost daily announcements of John Tyler's official intentions, at the very period that his own constitutional advisers, his political supporters, and his personal friends were kept in profound ignorance? Are these excuses or negation or even apology?

What then becomes of the charge that Mr. Ewing has betrayed Cabinet secrets? What has become of the case of Robert Smith, cited by The Madisonian who published the causes of the difference between him and Mr. Madison? Never did Mr. Madison open the door of the secret council chamber to an unprincipled editor [illegible]. Never did he, with chameleon facility, show his [illegible] to change color with every light and shadow. We have been slow to believe Mr Tyler less firm and less firm— [illegible] conviction of his weakness is more than the [illegible] is involuntary and irresistible. He has trifled with time, with men, with principle, with his own reputation, with the dignity of his office, with the confidence of his party, with the character of the republic. [illegible] a moral [illegible] would admit [illegible] for his course in order to extenuate [illegible]. Who can blame all the [illegible] who would profit by his defection [illegible].

[illegible]

For sale at Gunn's Literary Depot, Merchants' Exchange, the Bill passed at the extra session of Congress, entitled:

AN ACT RELATING TO DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS,

Printed on a letter sheet for the use of Merchants.

Price $1 50 per dozen.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

THE ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season at the above establishment, are requested to meet in the green room on Monday, the [illegible] October, at 12 o'clock M., to make the necessary arrangements prior to the opening of the theatre.

JAMES H. CALDWELL,
for JNO. JAMES [illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] by the various Banks in the United States, [illegible] Notes of the Bank of America, New York [illegible] fraudulently [illegible] and George Newbould, President:

[illegible]

A [illegible] Bill, [illegible] New Orleans;

or, EDGAR CORLIE, Jr., 46 Broadway, New York.

THE copartnership [illegible] this city, under the style [illegible] Louis Le Beau and [illegible]

P. E. D. LIVAUDAIS,
J. B. CHARBONNET,
LOUIS LE BEAU.

New Orleans, Sept. [illegible] 1841.

[illegible] CHARLES DOANE.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

COASTWISE PORT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

10 SLAVES:

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR ALL THE WATERING PLACES.—The well known steamer ECHO, M. Little, master, will leave the lake end of the rail road for all the watering places, on Saturday evening, the 2d instant, after the arrival of the six o'clock cars. For freight or passage, apply to

GINN & DUNN, Agents, 44 New Levee.

FOR MOBILE.—The new schr. HORNET, Winslow, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to [illegible]

FOR TAMPICO.—The schooner [illegible], will leave for the above port, on Saturday 9th October. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

F. TIO, 53 St. Anne st.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The packet barque MARY, Capt. Myrick, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, [illegible]

G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

WANTED.—A brig to take about 160,000 feet lumber, from Mobile to proceed to Campeachy. Apply to

M. A. ROBITAILLE, 27 Commerce st.

FOR BOSTON.—Regular Packet Line.—The A 1 splendid packet ship AURELIUS, Howes master, is now receiving freight for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to

JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR MATAMORAS.—Via the River.—The well known packet schooner WATCHMAN, Capt. [illegible], having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will clear for the above port on the 5th October [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to

W. P. VIGERS & Co. [illegible]

FOR HAVANA.—To sail positively on Saturday next.—The brig CARIBOU, [illegible] master [illegible]

JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

FOR NEW YORK.—Louisiana and New York line of packets.—The fast sailing packet ship [illegible], Capt. Thomas J. Leavitt, has a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to

J. E. WOODRUFF, 49 Camp st.

FOR MARSEILLES OR CETTE.—The substantial and fast sailing French brig GLORIA, [illegible]

V. C. GIRARD & Co.

FOR TOBASCO.—The schooner BELIZA, [illegible]

F. TIO, 53 St. Anne street.

FOR CADIZ.—The Spanish ship [illegible] HABANERA, [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 American ship QUEEN VICTORIA, [illegible]

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND.—The new and fast sailing schooner DOLPHIN, [illegible]

JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The packet barque SOL SALTUS, Capt. J. W. Gray, having part of her cargo on board, will have all possible despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

G. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

FOR [illegible]—The fine fast sailing new schr. FARMER'S RETURN, Capt. S. Waite, will meet despatch as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Peter st., or to

JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE
AT NEW YORK.

THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies as boarding and day scholars, at the residence of their father, R. Havens Esq., No. 20 Lafayette Place, New York.

The course of instruction embraces all the usual branches of English education, including biblical studies, also Latin, Greek, Italian, German and ornamental branches, if desired by parents.

Particular attention is given to instruction in French.

[illegible]

They also refer to the following gentlemen:

Chancellor Walworth,	Saratoga, New York;
Hon. Ambrose Spencer,	Lyons, Wayne co, N. Y.
Henry Huntington, Esq.	Rome, Oneida co. N. Y.
[illegible] D.D.	New York, &c.
Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix,	do
Hon. D. B. Tallmadge	do
Col. Jacobs Jenkins,	do
Dan'l Lord Jun'r, Esq.	do
[illegible]	do
Messrs. T. D. & T. W. Porter,	Principal of the Washington Institute, city of New York.
Rev. S. H. Cox, D.D.	Brooklyn, New York.
[illegible]	New Orleans

[illegible]

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON-PRESS.
New-Orleans, Sept. 28, 1841.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for Seven Directors for the ensuing year will take place at the Office of the Company, on Monday 4th October next, between the hours of [illegible].

By order of the Board.

D. F. GUEX, Sec'y.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid by the subscriber [illegible] the negro woman TITINE, or CELESTINE, [illegible]

JAMES P. FREREТ.

CHEAP GOODS FOR THE SEASON.—[illegible]

PAUCHON, BROTHERS.

A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER, [illegible]

IMPROVEMENT BANK.
New-Orleans, September 26, 1841.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Cashier of this institution until the [illegible] October next, for the letting out of the St. Louis Ball Room, [illegible]

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

TO RENT.—A handsome new house, situated at the corner of Apollo and Erato streets, [illegible]

F. LEAUTHIER, corner of Camp and Julia sts.

FOR RENT.—Two very convenient and well finished dwelling Houses in Conti street, between Rampart and Burgundy. [illegible]

J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine st.

FOR RENT.—The upper part of store No. [illegible] Bank Place, [illegible]

WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 23 Gravier st.

COFFEE-HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE.—[illegible]

ISAAC ADAMS, 163 Bourbon street.

GLOBE HOTEL.

E. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that the above elegant and extensive establishment, newly erected and purposely adapted to the European plan of accommodation, is now opened for the reception of company. [illegible]

In connection with this Hotel is an extensive Bathing establishment on New street, open at all reasonable hours for the use of his guests.

The location of the Hotel is admirably suited to business or pleasure, being within two minutes walk of Wall street, the public offices and the Battery, the most airy and healthful walk in the city.

[illegible] New York.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the Rubicon from Havre, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungary Leeches, for sale at a [illegible] cents each, at the General Depot, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEELRIGHT WORK.—[illegible]

CHAS BYRNE.

PERRY'S and Gillott's Pens of all kinds, [illegible]

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

ANCIENT REGIME.—by James. Just received [illegible]

NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.

PORT WINE, [illegible]

J. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

HAVANA SEGARS.—[illegible]

BLANCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

HATS.—[illegible]

FROST & Co.

LONDON BROWN STOUT, [illegible]

J. A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

BEANS.—[illegible]

CHAS DOANE & Co. 40 Poydras st.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY [illegible]

WILL be sold this day, at [illegible] 10 o'clock, on the premises, [illegible]

BY B. B. SYKES.

WILL be sold this day, Saturday, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

THIS DAY, Saturday 2d of October, [illegible]

BY [illegible] GARDINER.

ON Tuesday [illegible]

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th October [illegible]

BY [illegible]

BY virtue of an order issued by the honorable the [illegible]

[illegible]

WILL be sold on Saturday, 2d October, [illegible]

Terms cash.

BY [illegible] BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at public auction [illegible]

BY [illegible] & De LABIGNE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 5th October [illegible]

BY F. L. TRICOU.

WILL be sold [illegible] October 9th 1841, [illegible]

BY [illegible] BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold [illegible]

BY F. L. TRICOU.

Elizabeth C. Conn vs. Her Creditors.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 2d of October, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The subscribers, in virtue of an order from the Honorable the Parish Court, [illegible]

New-Orleans, 17th sep. 1841.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—[illegible]

CHARLES CLEGG, [illegible]

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his clients that he has placed his business in the hands of [illegible]

A. WIPHOT, Lawyer.

☞ FREDERIC BUISSON, Lawyer, [illegible]

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE.

LATELY received from ship [illegible]

HOUSES TO RENT.—[illegible]

J. ALBERT, 30 St Louis street.

TO RENT—[illegible]

COOPER'S NEW WORK.—The Deerslayer; or, the First War Path; a tale by the author of "The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, The Pioneers, The Prairie," &c. &c. In two volumes.

[illegible]

McKEAN & CAREY, corner of Camp and Common st.

[illegible]

TO RENT.—[illegible]
NEW BOOKS.—Just received and for sale. Ten Thousand a Year, complete [illegible]
TEN THOUSAND A YEAR—Complete. [illegible] NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st.
TO HOTELS, RESTAURATS, &c.—[illegible] W. K. & R. MURPHY.
TO STEAMBOATS AND COTTON PRESSES.—[illegible] W. P. & R. MURPHY.
SPERM OIL.—[illegible] W. H. FULLER.
SOAP.—[illegible] W. H. FULLER.
SPERM OIL.—[illegible] W. H. FULLER.
TALLOW CANDLES.—[illegible] W. H. FULLER.
WANTED TO HIRE.—[illegible] J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.
FIRE BRICK.—[illegible] J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.
CASTOR OIL.—[illegible] CHAS DOANE & Co.
PORK.—[illegible] LAVET & AMELUNG, 311 Tchoupitoulas st.
HAMS.—[illegible] LAVET & AMELUNG.
SHIRTS.—[illegible] I. A. LEVY, Jr. 30 Customhouse st.
HAVANA SUGARS.—[illegible] BLANCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.
LONDON MUSTARD.—[illegible] JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.
ALCOHOL.—[illegible] CHAS DOANE & Co.
WHITE LEAD.—[illegible] CHAS DOANE & Co.
WINES.—[illegible] CHAS DOANE & Co.
CANVASSED HAMS.—[illegible] CHAS DOANE & Co. 40 Poydras st.

[illegible]