NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1841.

THE MAIL for the last three or four days has arrived at quite an early hour—a circumstance not less agreeable to the public than to us of the species editorial. The administration, both of the Post Office and Mail department in this city, is really admirable, and leaves nothing to be desired.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

We were about continuing our reflections on the two evident coalition between President TYLER and the locofocos—reflections originally suggested by the remarks of the Richmond *Enquirer*, copied into the Whig, when we met in the latter paper of the 20th instant, with a series of observations on the same subject, which so perfectly correspond with our own views, that we willingly transfer them to our columns in lieu of the usual original article:—

"We promised to continue our remarks on the political connection apparently existing between the Editor of the Enquirer and his 'Excellency the President,' and of the principles laid down by the former for the government of the latter.

"The Editor gravely tells us of what transpired at the interview between the President and Mr. Spencer, immediately preceding his acceptance of office, and that the views and wishes of the latter gave way to the command of the former on the subject of removals from office, but that notwithstanding, the new Secretary was a man who must be watched or he would be found violating his orders.

"Now what is the plain English of all this. A locofoco Editor of the most odious stamp is promptly informed of what passes at an interview between a whig President and a leading whig, every way hateful to the said locofocos, who had been invited into the Cabinet. From whom did he get the information? Not certainly from Mr. Spencer, and as certainly if he got it at all, either directly or indirectly from Mr Tyler. Why was it given? To stave off the anger of the Enquirer and its party at the appointment of this most detested whig, and to enable the President to ride for the present on both sides of the sapling—the whig party is to be cajoled by the appointment of Mr. Spencer, and the locos to be mollified by the confidential communications to their leading Editor!—This is indeed dignified conduct in the President of a great nation, and as wise as dignified, and will doubtless aid him greatly in the great canvass to which he looks forward. In the words of our neighbor, it becomes the whigs to keep their eyes on the game now playing between these experienced tacticians, in the result of which they are so deeply interested.

"Again: Mr. Tyler will not conduct the administration on whig principles. So, at least, the Editor of the Enquirer has been assured by those who ought to possess the confidence of the President. This is, indeed, an avowal that we had hardly expected thus early, although the determination thus to act, under certain contingencies, was formed, we believe, months ago—whether these contingencies will happen we think doubtful, and in that doubt, if we are not greatly mistaken, one of the great contracting parties to this union unites. What a spectacle do we here exhibited—a President, elevated to office by men entertaining a particular set of opinions, abandons in a few months these principles, [illegible] of which he [illegible] his determination to act on those [illegible] his adversaries; and yet, all this, strange [illegible] seem, is true, or the Enquirer has been [illegible] vile slanders on the President, [illegible] by his silence, giving them currency.

[illegible] ever was one man, in all the tide of time, [illegible] a deeper debt of gratitude to a political party than all other men, that man is John Tyler, and that party the Great Whig Party—on whose swelling tide the frail and stranded bark that bore him and his fortunes, was wafted once more to a safe and prosperous harbor.

"From the day that John Tyler suffered himself to be nominated for the Senate by Col. Woolfolk, to the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, he had scarcely one spark of political vitality remaining—in that state of torpor he was taken to the bosom and confidence of the whig party, and warmed again into life. By their votes he reached the second office in the Government, and by the inscrutable act of a wise Providence was in one short month, translated to the first. Can man, in the wildest dreams of his imagination picture forth a stronger case of services rendered, and gratitude justly due, than is here presented!

How have these signal services been repaid?—As the frozen Adder paid his, by attempting to sting to death the very family in whose bosom he had been cherished. Is proof required? If any more had been wanting than we had before seen, his new organ and ally has supplied it. 'If the friends of Henry Clay expect office, they will find themselves confoundedly in the vocative.' In other words, if the whig party expect office—for the friends of Henry Clay and the whig party are identical—they will be sadly disappointed. Over this piece of information too, the Editor evidently chuckles with great glee. He, too singing so lately jeremiads over the dismissal of those who had been for years plundering the public. Proscription was the most damning sin of which the President could be capable; now, however, when according to his own statement, more than one half of the nation are proscribed at one fell swoop, it is all right and proper. Oh consistency thou art a jewel of rare value, thou art entitled to a casket of equal rarity, and we would commend thee to inhabit the body of our brother of the Enquirer.

"In sober sadness and in all truth, we pity the condition to which the President has reduced himself. How much more to be envied would his condition have been, in every respect, if he had pursued the straight forward path of honesty and plain dealing, and have disregarded the charms of the serpents around him, 'charm they never so wisely.'"

"The anti-bank party has carried Ohio, in almost every county, for the legislature."—*Morning Advertiser.*

Will the *Advertiser* inform us what this brief sentence means—or rather what he understands by the "anti bank party?" Does he mean the locofocos?—If so, why this daintiness of phrase? Does he mean the whigs? He cannot seriously term them the anti-bank party. But to what party does the *Advertiser* itself belong? Is it to be classed with what the editor terms the anti bank party? We ask for information. He will oblige us by stating if by the words "anti-bank party" he understands what the whigs call "locofocos," and if he is a member of that party. His position at present is as mysterious as a Virginia abstraction.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health during the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 27; of which 11 were of yellow fever.

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

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	19	10
Catholic,	4	0
St. Patrick's,	2	1
Cypress Grove,	2	0
	27	11

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on yesterday evening:

Admissions 10, of which 2 yellow fever.
Discharges 4 " 1 of yellow fever.
Deaths, 2 both of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining, 306.

☞ Our thanks are due to the clerk of the steamboat Sultana for late Vicksburg papers.

☞ We return our thanks to the Clerk of steamer *George Washington* for Natchez papers up to the 27th instant.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of the new steam boat *Belle of Attakapas* for a copy of the Franklin Banner of the 21st instant.

MURDERERS OF CAPT. J. DE HART.—The negroes Bill, Carlos, Dan, Manuel, Isaac and Harry, belonging to the plantation of the deceased, have been lodged in jail, and on Tuesday, the 26th instant, they were to be put on their trial. Bill has confessed his crime as principal, and Carlos, Dan and Manuel have also confessed themselves concerned in the murder.

☞ The Address of the Whig State Central Committee of New York the Whig Electors of that State, is replete with good sense, and makes a stirring appeal to their patriotism.

☞ The departure of the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER to Austria, as Minister to that Empire, is delayed by serious indisposition.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Our readers will no doubt remember the diabolical attempt made a few weeks ago on the person of Madame Hexeau, the artificial flower manufacturess, in Royal street, by throwing a quantity of boiling water into her face, and the circumstances attending the arrest of one John Millicken, charged with the [illegible] deed. The latter was brought yesterday before his Honor, to undergo a final examination. Madame Hexeau was in attendance assisted by her counsel, Mr. Bodin, and swore upon affidavit setting forth that on the evening of the [illegible] inst., while sitting in her room, she was startled by hearing a noise resembling the breaking of a pane of glass, and that on hastening to the window and lifting the sash in order to ascertain what was the matter, she suddenly received the contents of some vessel containing boiling water on her face, breast and arms, causing severe scalds on those parts of her body. That in the act of looking out of the window and just before the assault aforementioned, she distinctly saw the man whom she recognized at the bar, as being the very individual who had committed the crime.

Mrs. Hexeau was very rigidly cross examined by the Recorder, who dwelt with much emphasis on the improbability that the features of the prisoner could have been so strongly impressed on her recollection as not to admit of some doubt as to his identity, but she persisted most strongly in asserting that he was the man, and was evidently sincere in her declaration.

On the other hand, Millicken adhered strictly to the account he had previously given of himself, never varying for a moment in the slightest particular, so much so as to impress the Recorder very favorably in his behalf. He repeated most positively that he had been in bed at the time, and was only aroused by the screams and noise which followed the perpetration of the deed. His demeanour and language are certainly the very opposite of one culpable of so cruel an act.

Only one witness was examined, viz: Mrs. Barney, who occupies the upper part of the house above Mrs. H's. store. She deposed that prisoner had been engaged by her to saw some wood, and after the job was finished, she was induced on his saying that he was utterly penniless and much weakened by a recent attack of the fever, to take him into her service, and the more readily from her actually being in want of a serving man at the moment.

It must be borne in mind that the crime was committed between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and Millicken's arrest did not take place until 10 o'clock the next morning, so that he had ample time to effect his escape, a circumstance which the court felt inclined to construe in his favor.

The investigation on the part of his Honor was long and arduous, and terminated in remanding the prisoner for trial before the Criminal Court. The bearing of Millicken had, however, excited so favorable an impression on the mind of the Recorder, that he determined not to send him to the Parish Jail, but to keep him confined in the Municipality Prison, a far more comfortable abode, thus rendering himself personally responsible for the prisoner's appearance on his trial—an action which does credit both to his head and [illegible]

ELECTIONS. [illegible]

OHIO.—Nearly [illegible] ed from this [illegible]—infinitely better than [illegible] The last apportionment of [illegible] was made when the locofocos were in power, and was so grossly unfair [illegible] almost to exclude the hope of the whigs [illegible] the legislature. The senatorial districts in particular were so divided, that nothing short of a tremendous popular majority could enable the whigs to elect a majority of the members. The distribution of the representative districts was not quite so unjust, but still afforded every chance of success to the locofocos. In short, to use a term in vogue, Ohio was thoroughly Gerrymandered. As an evidence of the fact, we cite the election in 1840, when the popular vote exhibited nearly twenty thousand whig majority, and yet the locofocos retained possession of the Senate.

The late election was for one half the senate and the entire house of representatives. The members of the former body who held over, were nine whigs and nine locofocos. The returns show that the whigs have elected nine of their candidates, and giving the remaining districts to the opposition, the senate will be equally divided. This is far better than we expected. The returns for the house are not yet complete, but it is believed that the whigs have secured a majority in that body, or that at the worst, it will be a tie.—In the last legislature the whigs had a large majority in the lower house, and the locofocos a considerable preponderance in the senate. We shall publish the returns as soon as they are all in. In the mean while we have only to observe, that a contemporary spoke too fast when it stated that the whigs were routed horse, foot and dragoons in Ohio. The wish perhaps was father to the thought.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Reported returns make the locofoco majority over 22,000. The same party will have a large majority in the house of representatives. The senate is yet doubtful.

VERMONT.—The Montpelier *Watchman* of the 4th instant, gives the official canvass for Senators in that State:

Highest Whig vote,	24,736
Highest Opposition vote,	21,730
Highest Abolition vote,	1,208
Scattering,	140

The Van Buren vote at the Presidential election last November, was 18,035. More now, 3,695. The Whig vote last November was 32,517. Loss now, 7,781.

FROM FLORIDA.

A friend has favored us with the following extracts from a private letter received by the steamer *General Clinch*, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 17th, 1841.

As soon as the *Gaston* arrives I am to go South, and this winter we expect to have quite a variegated campaign after that stubborn dog, *Sam Jones, Esq*—He is represented to be in a sort of mush and mud kind of a country, where he may retreat to land or water as the case should be.

Two companies of the 3d Artillery are ordered to Fort Pierce, from which place we may probably make a pitch towards Okeechobee, while other columns come up through the Everglades and streams, which empty on the western side. It is stated that Sam Jones, *Roi des Seminoles*, has about two thousand people, and two hundred and fifty warriors. This is the story of negroes and Indians who have no correct idea of numbers. It is probable instead of making a land expedition that our regiment may operate in canoes, in that case the route will be more pleasant; at any rate we are all delighted at the chance of doing something. I hope shortly to be in the big swamp where Sam Jones is ensconced. I know the white headed scamp, having seen him frequently at Fort Lauderdale in 1839, and assure you that if he comes within one hundred yards of my rifle, he is *Sam Jones defunct*.

I suppose you have seen many reports in the papers about the 3d Artillery leaving Florida—they are like a thousand similar ones which have constantly been keeping our hope on the stretch for the last three years. I do not believe Col. Worth can now part with the services of the 3d Artillery, for it has been in the territory ever since the war commenced, and our experience in Indian tactics, in bog and bush, is quite extensive. As yet I am ignorant of the intended expeditions in contemplation, or any of the future plans of Col. Worth.—*Savannah Rep.*

HAYTI.—Accounts from Jamaica state that it is probable a revolution will soon take place with a view to overthrow the despotism which exists under President Boyer in Hayti.

A gentleman who has visited the latter island informs us that the government, though nominally a republic, is in reality military and despotic.

There is a senate chosen for six years, we think, by general suffrage. But the people must choose the senators out of a list of double the number, which list is selected by the President, who holds his own office for life.

Notwithstanding this advantage possessed by the President, the senate has shown a somewhat refractory disposition towards him, in which feeling a great majority of the people participate.

President Boyer has become enormously wealthy, by his salary, his trade and his exertions. His chief adviser is Inginac, Secretary of State, who came near being assassinated some three years since. Boyer and Inginac are both mulattos, as are a majority of the public officers, while a majority of the people are blacks. The blacks are the most discontented with the government. When Inginac appears on horseback, in public, he has two black men accompanying him, one on each side, either so as to appear to favor the blacks with his confidence, or so as to deter that class from shooting at him lest they should kill one of their own complexion, instead of the object of their hate.—*Pennsylvania.*

☞ A fellow by the name of COLE, confined in the N. Y. State Prison, made recently a very ingenious attempt to escape, by confining himself in a box, supposed to contain sugar. It was taken away on board the sloop *Fanny*. The sloop sailed, but was unfortunately for him, damaged by a gale of wind, and compelled to return for repairs. In the mean while Cole was missed, and diligent search made for him. In the course of the scrutiny, the box on board the Fanny was opened and the poor devil was found doubled up, and nearly dead from his confined position, want of air, and abstenance from food and drink for eighteen hours.

MR. STEVENSON, our late minister to England, has taken passage in the *Great Western*, which sailed from Bristol on the 23d inst. He will be accompanied by General Hamilton of South Carolina, and Mr. John Heth of Virginia.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD went out a passenger in the Acadia to England.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:

One of your contemporaries bids fair to take all the wind out of the sails of his old editorial brethren, for, like Bennett, of the Herald, he has the faculty of getting intelligence which is in the possession of no one else. Let me give you a sample of the valuable information for which the public is indebted to this gentleman:—

"It is rumored, that if the banks resume, they will be obliged to cut off the small dealers, and all other who offer short paper for discount.

"This is not true. The banks have long since called in all their available short paper, and they have ceased to discount that description of security, with a view to resumption. All the business they do now is chiefly confined to the renewal of long paper, and that of the large borrowers. But the moment they resume, they will be ready to do short paper, of which they will get a plentiful supply, fortified by the very best security, and money finding its way into circulation through these channels, will invigorate trade and commerce, and confidence will once more resume her mild and general sway."

The FACTS embraced in this quotation are not only new to the public generally, but equally so to the directors of at least three-fourths, if not of all the banks in this city.

It has long been the practice, in all the banks, to discount paper under the express condition that it should be paid at maturity, and to decline renewing it if desired to do so. It also has been, and now is, the practice of all the banks to confine their discounts to "available short paper."

GOUGE.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS OF A JURY.—On Saturday last, says the Baltimore *American* of the 19th, a jury was empannelled in the City Court, now in session, and given charge of a case of the State vs. Sophia Wilson, colored girl, indicted for felony. The jury, after having remained in retirement until after one o'clock on Sunday morning, and not being able to agree, sealed a paper, handed it to the bailiff, and then dispersed. This paper upon being opened this morning in court, conveyed the intelligence that the jury had *agreed to disagree*, and asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the case. The court was bound to grant the request, and the jury was accordingly discharged, not being competent, according to law, after such a decision, to hold any further deliberation upon the specific case with which it had been entrusted.

JONES' SAFETY BANK LOCK.—This incomparable lock has been tested by three of the most accomplished burglars in the Massachusetts State Prison. All efforts at penetrating to the interior of the lock were totally unavailing. They were permitted to make what instruments they needed to facilitate their operations, but after expending six days in attempting to throw back the lock, they came to the conclusion that a bank vault secured by such a lock could be opened, *if at all*, only with great difficulty, unless a pattern of the key could be obtained, or an examination could be had of the interior structure.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH SEMINARY.—[illegible] moved their Seminary to No. 280 Royal street, between Main and St. Anne.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Fifth and sixth nights of the St. Charles Arena sports. Miss ROSALINE STICKNEY, the young Female Equestrian, will make her fifth appearance in one of her beautiful scenes.

FRIDAY, 29th October.

The Arena sports will commence with the Grand Cheval Entrée of 12 Tudors, richly caparisoned on their [illegible] steeds.

[illegible]

Mr. G. W. Sergeant in the interesting act of Sailor's Return.

The celebrated horse Champion will go through some of his creditable feats.

Mr. M. Lipman will perform one of his dashing acts.

Mr. Stickney will appear on 1, 2, 3 and 4 horses.

To conclude with the laughable afterpiece of THE CLOWN TURNED DENTIST.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN

BALL ROOM.

At the request of an immense number of his friends, the Manager of the above Room will give a GRAND DRESS BALL

On Saturday Evening, October 30th, 1841.

Leader of the Music, ... Mr. Lehmann.

Admission for Gentlemen, ... $1 00

Ladies .... [illegible]

L. TRIGANT, Manager of the Balls.

WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN BALL ROOM.

The undersigned, Manager of the above named room, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that this establishment will re-open on Monday evening, November 1st, 1841, with a GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL. It is also with the greatest pleasure that he announces to the patrons of the said establishment, that they have succeeded in engaging Mr. H. S. Lehmann, as conductor, of the most splendid Orchestra ever offered to the public. The conveniences of the Ball Room, which already surpassed those of any in the Union, have been augmented by a new building added to it the last summer. To all those advantages, is another not less—the persons who have charge of the Bar, have pledged themselves to furnish it with the very best liquors this city affords. The officers employed, will join their efforts to those of the manager, in leaving nothing undone that may give general satisfaction—by such means he hopes that the public place will be more deserving of patronage. He at the same time takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for past favors. L. TRIGANT, Manager.

DANCING LESSONS.

MR. EUGENE, ex-professor of dancing at Paris which he left last year, has the honor to offer his services to the heads of families in this city. His short and simple method enables him to guarantee to those who may honor him with their confidence, the most prompt and certain success. His residence is No. 81 Royal street.

References—Messrs. N. Bienvenu, of Royal street Chaudron & Lasker, Old Basin.

WANTED—A good hair dresser will find employment on immediate application at No. 100 Chartres street. THORET & CHABBAL.

BORDERES & CO. have removed their office to No. 87 Chartres street, at Messrs. Durand & Usannaz's store.

NOTICE—The public in general is herewith notified not to trade for, or negociate two notes of $250, each and one of $100—drawn to the order of Mr. P. M. Simonds and endorsed by him, but not signed by the drawer. Said notes were in the store of the subscriber, which was burnt on the night before last. T LACROIX.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN, a member of the University of Oxford, England, long occupied in tuition, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a family of respectability, where responsibilities as a tutor might be made available. He would engage to instruct in the Greek and Latin classics, mathematics and the French language. A residence of some time in Paris has qualified him to teach the last named language with the ability of a native of France.—He would also undertake to instruct in the higher branches of English literature in such departments as the Belles-lettres are included in Logic, Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition.

The advertiser would engage to instruct private pupils in either of the departments of education above referred to. Address office of the Bee—V.T.Z.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

[illegible]

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—Agreeably to a Resolution of the Council of Municipality No. One, dated the 4th of October, instant, and by virtue of the provisions contained in the 1st and 2nd sections of the act of the Legislature, approved 3rd April, 1832, entitled "An Act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving of streets and public places in the city of New Orleans, and its suburbs, incorporated and non incorporated, and in the banlieue of the same;" Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Council of the said Municipality, to cause Ursulines street to be straightened, so as to make the said street one hundred feet wide in its whole extent between Claiborne and Broad streets.

New-Orleans, 4th October, 1841.

WM. FRERET, Mayor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. E. TRICOU.—Deverin & Dosset vs. their creditors and the creditors of J. O. Deverin and Jules Dosset. WILL be sold on Monday, November 8th, 1841, at eleven o'clock a. m. precisely, at No. 59, Tchoupitoulas street between Natchez and Poydras, by virtue of an order from the honorable Parish Court, dated September 11th 1841, the articles hereafter described, abandoned by the said insolvents to their creditors, to wit: 1 lot of soap, molasses barrels, 1 iron chest, Bonnes, furniture, &c. Conditions—cash.

BY B. B. SYKES. Bagging and Rope. WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, 51 Magazine street: 136 pieces Kentucky bagging; 3 coils Kentucky rope.

BY WHITMAN & McNAIR. Furniture. WILL be sold on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 156 Canal street: A complete assortment of household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, carpets, two splendid armoires, looking glasses, a superior Piano, beds and bedsteads, kitchen furniture, &c.

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER. Syndic's Sale. WILL be sold on Friday, 29th October, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, dated July 24th, 1841: The negro woman SALLY, aged about 26 years, abandoned by Linder Saulet to his creditors. Conditions—cash. Act of sale before Cuvallier, notary.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS. Syndic's Sale. WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, Magazine street, by virtue of an order from the honorable the District Court in and for the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 19th June, and under the direction of the syndics of the creditors of Thomas Toby and Thomas Toby & Brother, the following slave surrendered by said insolvents to their creditors, viz: Negro man named GEORGE, aged about 34 years, laborer, and addicted to drinking. Title only guaranteed.

TO PLANTERS, COOPERS, WHEELWRIGHTS, &c. THE subscriber has for sale, at his lumber yard, opposite the Parish Court, City of Lafayette, cheap for cash, viz: 30,000 hickory hhd hoops; 20,000 do tierce do; 20,000 do bbl do; 100,000 pipe, hhd and bbl staves; 14,000 feet clapboards; 10,000 cart and dray spokes; 500 pair cart and dray shafts; Axletrees and sundry other kinds of lumber.

L'ABEILLE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE L'ÉTAT ET DU GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL

PAR BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

VENDREDI MATIN, 29 OCTOBRE 1841.

POUR GOUVERNEUR

HENRY JOHNSON.