NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, PRESENTING, in advance, the LATEST NEWS received by the MAIL.

"Truth is uncompromising, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1841.

It is with lively regret that we perceive the probability of Mr Clay's bank bill—so just, so satisfactory, so apurit, so true to the constitution—being opposed by the imperfect project of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is with still deeper sorrow that we observe indications of a possibility of defeat of both these fiscal schemes. Fearful will be the account to be rendered to the country, should the representatives of the people separate without uniting on some project for the collection and disbursement of the public moneys. There are few individuals in the community who are not prepared even to content themselves with Mr. Ewing's plan due to constitutional scruples—dangerous and doubtful as such a precedent will be—rather than have no bank. We still retain the opinion expressed by us some days since—that Congress should in the premises sacrifice expediency to right—that the bank bill of Mr. Clay, which indubitably musters a majority of both branches of the national legislature in its favor, should receive the approbation of Congress. Either the PRESIDENT chooses to assume the responsibility of defeating the action of Congress, it will be time enough after the Executive veto to consult expediency, and to pass a bill framed to obviate the particular objections of the PRESIDENT, rather than one made to promote national prosperity and to square with the just expectations of the people.

This mode of legislation, it appears, will not be accomplished. What is second best should, therefore, be attempted. Let the bill of Mr. Ewing become a law, allowing the Sub-Treasury to remain which requires the assent of the States to the establishment of branches. But scrutinize every section, and impart to the entire bill the spirit and character of Mr. CLAY's project.—Let it be so adjusted, if you will, as to compel Mr. TYLER to give it his sanction; but let it, in all other respects, be such a bill as sagacity, experience, financial knowledge, and a consultation with those who are most familiar with the subject, can make it. If we must have Mr. Ewing's banting, pop up its rickety form and infuse into it, as far as possible, the principles of health.

THE ANNY WOLF, says the St. Martinville *Republican*, is committing great ravages in this vicinity, they have ate up all the grass from the fields they have visited, and it is said they are going their death on the corn and the cane. We understand that they have entirely destroyed the young corn every where they have visited it, and are doing much injury to the cane, by eating off the thin edges of the leaves; it is stated that they are formed something like the catapillar, and their head is of a very hard substance. They die so soon as they receive their full growth, which is about an inch in length; their nature is something similar to that of the silk worm.

We are gratified to add, that since the above was in type we have been visited by a heavy rain, which we understand has completely swept these vermin away—to that bounne, from which we hope they may never return.

FIRES.—Since our last publication, no less than three fires have occurred. The first broke out on Saturday night about 12 o'clock in St. Peter street (1st municipality) in the house of Mr. HOLMES. It was soon extinguished without further damage than the destruction of a part of the occupants' furniture.

The second alarm was given at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire proved to be in Circus street, between Girod and Julia. Five large two story frame houses, three in front and two in the rear, were totally destroyed, by which a large number of poor families were rendered entirely destitute.

The flames had not been subdued when smoke was seen issuing from a house in Lafayette near the junction of that city with the second municipality. The fire originated in a grocery store on the Levee in the block on the side of Jackson street. When the fire men reached the spot, the ravages of the destructive element had already been great, nor were they arrested until nearly the entire block was in ashes. Notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the different companies, the material of the dwellings consumed were so light and susceptible of conflagration, that houses and was necessarily confined to preserving the adjoining block. It was at one time feared that nothing could prevent most disastrous conflagration. We presume that about 15 front houses were destroyed, together with the buildings in the rear, and the progress of the flames was arrested by tearing down the remainder of the block.

We regret to add that the intense heat and unwearied efforts of the firemen occasioned several severe *coups de soleil*. No less than 9 members of No. 13 were taken ill, several of whom were taken to the Hospital.

The citizens of Lafayette exhibited marked kindness and hospitality toward the different fire companies. We were unable to learn whether any insurance had been effected on the property consumed.

☞ The St. Louis of the 3d furnishes us with a long account of the escape of MADISON and WARWICK, two of the negro murderers condemned to be executed on the 9th instant. It seems that about 7 o'clock p. m., no one of the jail keepers was visiting the prisoners, three of the murderers rushed past him into the yard. SEWARD was immediately secured, but MADISON and WARWICK succeeded in escaping. A crowd immediately assembled and pursued the run aways. They were arrested with some difficulty and not without offering considerable resistance. It appears from their own story that they have been three weeks engaged in sawing off their irons—the only instrument used being an old knife hacked in the blade, which is supposed to have been furnished them by some negro who has visited them. It is a very strange affair, and created much discussion in Saint Louis.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH was celebrated with much *eclat* in Mobile. Among the most interesting parts of the celebration, was a military company of lads from Spring Hill College, which formed in the public square and went through the usual military evolutions with much precision. The Declaration of Independence was read by one of these youths, Master *John Harris*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BARQUE OLIVE BY FIRE.—The barque *Olive*, Peterson, from Apalachicola, at New York, was discovered to be on fire, while at anchor in Quarantine, Staten Island. The O had a cargo of cotton. The crew were taken ashore in the Custom House boat, and had no time to save any of their clothing. She is entirely destroyed, the ship being a total loss. Insurance was effected on the cargo.

HORRIBLE.—A little boy in Kennebec, Me., was playing in a mill a few days ago, when his clothes caught in a shaft and he was literally torn to pieces. His father had gone to supper about five minutes previous, and on his returning found his child mangled in the most shocking manner.

SHIPWRECK.—The wreck of the schooner *Belle*, Hewes, of Boston, bound from New York to Mobeira, with a cargo of staves and corn, was discovered on the 24th near the coast of Long Island. From the appearance of the wreck it is feared the crew are all lost.

☞ A writer in the Norfolk *Herald*, under the signature of "LOWNDES," is reviewing Mr. CALHOUN's political course in a series of numbers. The unrivalled ground and lofty tumbler is shewn up in beautiful style.

CHARLESTON was visited by a severe thunder storm on the 1st inst., accompanied by heavy rain. The spire of St. Paul's Church was slightly injured by lightning.

THE ITALIAN TROUPE at Havana, are expected in New York, to fulfil an engagement at the Park Theatre.

☞ A man named TIMOTHY ROBERTSON was killed in a dispute with another in the town of Clinton, La., a few days ago, by a blow from a common ruler.

☞ We call attention to the correspondence of a "LOBBY MEMBER."

CHARLES DE RIEB, formerly editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, died at New York, a week ago.

HYDROPHOBIA has appeared among the canine race at Newark, and many valuable dogs have been bitten.

MULBERRY M. Sibley, of Washington parish, was killed on Saturday, 19th ult., by a man named Robertson. The difficulty arose from a trifling matter, when Robertson struck Sibley with a scythe, severing one of the principal arteries in his leg, and death ensued in half an hour. It is said that Robertson fled from Mississippi for having murdered a man in the fair purchase in that state. He has not yet been arrested.

St. Francisville Chronicle.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Sentence of Doctor Hough.

Wm. Hawkes and C. W. Harrington were sentenced to four years imprisonment, hard labor, for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit notes.

A new Hooper was called, and on the usual question being put to him by the judge, whether he had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him, the prisoner replied, stating that he had a few remarks to make, the substance of which was that he begged the court to take into consideration the evidence on which he had been convicted. He alluded to the sufferings he had undergone, and to his having been charged with the offence a fortnight after its alleged commission, that no cold are existed of any violence having been offered to the child, and under these circumstances he trusted that the court would deal mercifully with him.

Judge CANBOUR commenced by observing that he wished he could take the same view of the case in thinking so lightly of the guilt of the prisoner. But he sat there as the organ of the law, and on him was imposed the solemn and important duty of passing sentence, making use of such discretionary power as was vested in him. Unfortunately he could find nothing to extenuate the crime with which the prisoner had been found guilty, and he would add, that had he been convicted on the first count of the indictment, it would have been equally his duty to have dealt with him according to the utmost rigor of the law. You must be aware, proceeded the judge, that I paid unusual attention to your trial. I calmly considered all the attendant circumstances, wishing to find some exculpatory evidence, which I most confess I have not been able to do, and while I respect the feelings by which your jury was actuated in recommending you to the mercy of the court, I can see no justification in the circumstances which transpired at your trial, to have rendered this modification of the verdict necessary. I was glad when you asked for a delay in pronouncing the sentence of the law; I was anxious myself to reflect calmly on your case, and if possible, to find some mitigation of which you could have had the benefit—but time has not produced that effect. I see no circumstances to justify me in hesitating to pass sentence on you, the nature of which you must readily foresee. To do so is painful. You once or twice occupied a respectable position in society, and was esteemed by your fellow citizens. If you have forfeited that esteem it is your own fault, and the consequences are on your own shoulders. The law must be carried into effect, and as your case is one which admits of no palliation, I must show myself the inflexible judge. I therefore sentence you to two years imprisonment at hard labor, and that at the expiration of the time you find security in the sum of $2 000 for your good behavior for one year.

The prisoner asked the judge to repeat the sentence, which being complied with, he sat down and thrust his hand into his pantaloon pocket. One of the officers of the court hand-cuffed him, and on searching the pocket of the prisoner, a phial of laudanum was found, which was delivered to the sheriff.

ANDRE COATZ, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the parish jail.

RECORDER'S COURT—1st MUNICIPALITY.

A who'e posse of the votaries of Mercury, yclept in vulgar parlance, blacklegs, were brought up before his Honor, on Saturday, charged with violating the laws by keeping banking games at a certain house in St. Louis street. The examination continued during the greater part of the morning, and will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-day.

☞ We are indebted to the *Bluze* for late St. Louis papers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joseph Eve, Charge d'Affaires to Texas.
Isaac Hand Jackson, Charge d'Affaires to Denmark.
Walter Forward, First Comptroller of the Treasury for the Post-office Department of the United States.
Paul Rossignol, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Collectors.

Jeremiah Brooks, at York, Maine, vice Jos. P. Junkins.
Joseph Thompson, at Fairfield, Connecticut, vice Samuel Simons.

Surveyors.

Wm. J. Eileen, at Llewellensburg, Maryland, vice Aloysius Thompson.
Giles R. Hallam, at Stonington, Connecticut, vice Benj. Pomeroy.

Appraiser.

Robert M. Wellman, at New Orleans, La. vice Cyrus Bradley.

REBELLION AMONG THE STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

We learn from the Boston papers that Harvard College is in a state of complete insubordination and disorder. The students refuse to attend at the recitations, or to submit in any way to the authority of the officers. They have put forward, verbally, a "Second Declaration of Independence," and demanded the expulsion of one of the tutors. The officers, of course, refused them this small favor, being more accustomed to expel students than tutors. The burning of a wooden building on the college ground, a few days ago, is supposed to be connected with these troubles. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress a "Fishy Pudding Club."

It appears from the Transcript, that Mr. Charles Wheeler, one of the tutors of Greek, is the obnoxious person, but for what cause we do not know. The students determined to get clear of him by hook or by crook. They demanded his expulsion, which, of course, the Government refused. Mr. Wheeler had since sent in his resignation, but the faculty would not accept it, as it would look like yielding to the menaces of the disaffected. The students of the University have issued a philippic to the people, in which they say that it is not their intention to destroy college property of any kind, or to join in any riotous proceedings. They have taken no means to keep up an excitement, determined that if they fail, they will fail honorably. They hope, they say, the public, however much they may disapprove of their measures, will do them the justice to allow that this is not a riotous proceeding, as unhappily has been the case with former disturbances, and that they stand in the respectful position of young men who rely on the general feeling against the college officer whose removal they request, rather than on any means of outrage or excitement.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM BOSTON JAIL.—A DARING PLOT.—The Boston Post says, on Monday night, William Ferguson, Jr., an indicted burglar, effected a most daring and wonderful escape from the northern jail, in which he was the only prisoner. He was in the second story, or arch. In the evening, he declined handing out his tin pan for water—not an uncommon thing, and it excited no suspicion; but it now appears that he had ripped out the stout wire which surrounded the rim, and formed it into a long pick-lock. Having pushed his hand through the little port hole, though which the food is passed, he reached the padlock outside, and full sixteen inches above the hole, and unlocked it with his simple implement. He then went into the third story, and, by the aid of some bed-ticking stripped there, got up into the attic, where the two chimney flues meet, and discharge their smoke into the common chimney, which lies through the roof. He had to press up a strong iron grating before he could get into the chimney. In getting out at the top, he displaced some bricks, and then ran the fearful hazard of sliding down the steep roof, and dropping feet foremost on the projecting shade of one of the third story windows. Having accomplished this dangerous feat, he rested on the iron stays of the shade, while he fastened his blanket, torn into three pieces, and tied at the ends, to one of the hooks, which having done, he descended to the ground in safety, and afterwards climbed twenty feet of fence, and escaped.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, July 1st, 1841.

The debate in the senate to day went far to retrieve the ancient character of that body for learning and eloquence. Mr. Rives proposed an amendm nt to the Bank Bill of the finance committee, requiring the consent of the states to the establishment of branches within their limits, which he supported in a speech of some two hours duration, of remarkable ability and great eloquence. He commenced his argument by declaring that he had been the advocate of the State Bank deposite system, and he yet held that system to be preferable to either a Bank of the United States or the Sub-Treasury; but that under the circumstances in which he now stood; whilst the former defenders and originators of that system on the one hand were arrayed against it, and the consistent bank party were denouncing it on the other, the question with him was reduced to a choice between the Sub-Treasury and a fiscal agent which did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. After dealing a few well directed blows to Mr. Calhoun for the equivocal support he had volunteered to the deposit system in the commencement of the session—support advanced for the avowed object of defeating the Bank Bill and subsequently destroying the system in order to revive the Sub-Treasury, he went at length into the discussion to prove that Congress had the power to establish a bank within the District of Columbia, and locate branches with the consent of the states, within their limits. He controverted the idea that the power of Congress to incorporate a U. S. Bank within the limits of the states was a settled question and contended that it was de open to debate as when it was first mooted in the National Legislature. On this branch of the subject he was more ingenious than logical—relying less upon the official acts of the government, the State Legislatures and the Judiciary than upon the serious and opinions of distinguished citizens who held similar views with himself. He then opposed the power to incorporate a National Bank and establish branches within the states, not to prove their views so to drive those who differed with them on that point into the opposition of the bill. He thought this middle ground on which all could stand and conscientiously vote for the bank; that it was unwise to assert a power which would endanger the passage of the bill. He then explained that by the friends who he compared with the opposition, he meant those who feared that power should be asserted in a bill that would necessitate the great purpose of a bank without disclaiming it.

Mr. Clay then—"Saw you young Henry with his beaver up." It would be a herculean task to attempt any sketch of his reply to Mr. Rives. It was the sequence from end to end. He commenced by regretting that the Senator of Virginia had found himself in a position that constrained him to offer the amendment before the senate; but deeply as he lamented that circumstance, he would not attempt to shake his cherished scruples upon the constitutional question, though he had a right to entreat the senator not to throw the friends of the bill into confusion by pressing them at this juncture. He argued that it was a question of power or no power; that under existing circumstances, after twelve years arduous struggle for the whig party now to yield to the scruples of the senator from Virginia would be a virtual abandonment of the issue so long debated before the country. They are now in caucus, I learn, deliberating which of the two propositions it will be to their interest to sustain—as to principle, they are more destitute of that commodity now than when in power—supposing such a thing possible.

I yet retain the belief that the President will not refuse his signature to a bank bill otherwise, without the clause requiring the consent of the States to the location of branches. I can only bring my mind to the conclusion that the whig party have won a barren victory after twelve years arduous struggle. In the future if one of the most glorious triumphs ever achieved by the people over usurping rulers are to be "plucked from the lips," and may we add from the end destiny that I prize the most dearly—the liberty, intrate, and the whig party of their vanquished head. I have that written within me which impels me hither things of the administration. I have not sought my self to look it to the grave of Harrison for the results of the late election, nor can I believe the hopes of our party are irretrievably lost.

It can not be disguished that all the enthusiasm set forth by our friends arises out of apprehension of executive interdiction to a bill such as Mr. Clay has proposed. But fortunately the charter had already passed one of the two Houses of Congress. If the bill fail, it will be owing to divisions among the democratic party. Mr. Rives amendment, and those divisions will be the consequence of a too palpable duplicity on the party in respect to Mr. Tyler's views. With the exception of the whig senators, every one voting with Mr. Rives will be obliged to fear of bringing the executive and legislature back to the days of vituperation and collision. This would have the effect of rendering the bill a dead letter. I do not believe we will not lose recorded votes of the amendment prevail for there are those in the senate who regard the power of Congress to create a bank and establish branches wherever the public good may require as too important a principle to be abandoned now, and who think that it is better to pass a bill giving the Secretary the power to receive or reject branches, would he approve the arrangements so adapted to the wants of the people. We perceive we are set by difficulties on either hand. The best course, in my judgment, would be for the Legislature to take a straight-forward direction, and charter such a bank as the government and the community want, and let the executive take the responsibility of vetoing it if he sees fit. Others think that Congress should make the best charter possible under the limitations necessary to secure the executive sanction beyond a doubt. My opinion. I confess is predicated on what I expect upon the conviction, which some do not feel) that the President will not be disposed to trifle with the party who placed him in power. Also, that there should be any question of his good faith or integrity!

To the hour of representatives the debate upon the distribution bill is yet pending. The lords have all the talking to themselves.

I will give you a sample of loco-foco tactics. The hour set apart for resolutions has been consumed in the senate, for the last four or five days, in discussing a resolution of Mr Buchanan's requiring the President to send to us that body a list of all the persons removed from office since the 4th of March last. Mr. B urged the adoption of the resolution in a speech, in which he contended all he desired was information.—Mr. Mangum offered an amendment calling upon the executive, not only for a list of all persons removed since the 4th of March, but also for a list, in parallel columns, of all persons removed between the 4th of March last and the beginning of General Jackson's term of service. He contended that if information was all that Mr. Buchanan wanted, he could not willingly see the gentleman stunted to so short a period, but insisted upon his having more than he asked for. I his did not suit the views of Mr Buchanan. So, instead of debating the proposition to amend, the loco foco have kept the question upon the floor for a week, making most lugubrious speeches against proscription.

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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Common Council—Sitting of June 8, 1841.

ORDINANCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

Three Aldermen, one from each Municipal Council.

Three Physicians, one from each Municipality.

Three Citizens, from general election.

Art. 26. The Board so constituted, shall have the entire sanitary condition of the city under their management and control.

Art. 27. This Board shall elect their own President, whose duty it shall be to call, and preside at meetings, and make reports to the Mayor, on the health of the city; that he send board shall likewise elect their Secretary.

Art. 28. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, to receive reports from the Physicians, and perform the duties of a meteorological diarist, at certain fixed and regular periods.

Art. 29. The Board shall have power to call remedies in its Parish shall, under specially of a sanitary nature, report to the Board, through the Secretary, daily, to enable the Board to act upon the same. Art. 30. Commencing on the 1st of October, 1841, and continue thereafter, quarterly, the Board shall, in the city, report, from the Secretary, the number of deaths, and the number of cases of sickness, and the number of cases of sickness, and the number of cases of sickness