WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1841.

THE LOSS OF THE MAINE ELECTION.

The defeat of the WHIGS at the election in the State of MAINE by many thousand votes is the natural and necessary consequence of the schism between the President and Congress, which, even more at a distance than nearer to the seat of Government, has thrown the politics of the country into a state of temporary bewilderment. The subjoined extract from a Whig paper of the State of Maine will show how the poison worked there. Another sterling Whig paper (the Kennebec Journal) says that the second Veto Message reached Augusta (Maine) on *Sunday* forenoon, the day before the election, and in the afternoon it was carried off in every direction by expresses, and spread through the country, set off with the choicest embellishments, with the story that the Cabinet was about being dissolved, and the whole Whig party was all blown into small fragments. "These vetoes," says the Journal, "had a great effect in discouraging the Whigs, and preventing them from making an effort at the election." The suspension in the Senate of the nomination of Mr. EVERETT to be Minister to London also had its effect, both in MAINE and VERMONT. This, too, was to have been expected. We must be prepared for possible similar results of Locofoco triumphs *at all the Fall Elections*, except in the State of MARYLAND, in whose fidelity to Whig principles we have so much confidence, that we would almost stake our existence that she will stand firm in this day of trial of men's political integrity.

FROM THE PORTLAND EVENING GAZETTE.

We have lost the election not so much because we have not a real majority of the voting power of the State, but because our party was buried in a profound lethargy; the Veto of the President, coming on the very eve of the election, unnerved our friends; they had looked to the establishment of a bank as the consummation of the hopes and triumphs of their party, and they had not time to recover their tone and spirit before they were called upon to give a new manifestation of their principles in the ballot-boxes. They could not

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We received three New Orleans mails yesterday. From the latest papers received by these mails we copy the following particulars concerning the progress of the Yellow Fever in that city:

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 10.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:

Admissions 31, of which 24 yellow fever.
Discharges 6, do 3 do.
Deaths 7, all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital 367.

We regret to see that the yellow fever is on the increase. The number of deaths reported yesterday is larger than on any previous day of the season.

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 25 were of yellow fever.

HEALTH OF LAFAYETTE.—In the Lafayette cemetery there were 35 burials for the week ending on Thursday, of which 26 were yellow fever. Two interments are reported in the Hebrew cemetery, both of the prevailing sickness; which makes a total of 37 deaths; of which 28 were yellow fever.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:

Admissions 36, of which 24 yellow fever.
Discharges 13, do 3 do.
Deaths 13, all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital 389.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

During the recent Session of Congress, I have received numerous invitations from Colleges, Lyceums, and other Literary Associations, some of them in distant parts of the country, to deliver before them Lectures, Addresses, or Discourses on topics suitable to the respective institutions. Grateful for the honor done me by those requests, I have very reluctantly found myself compelled to decline them all, and, in the pressure of public duties, I have been unable even to answer many of the letters of invitation. The precarious state of my health, and engagements indispensable in the short interval between the late and approaching session of Congress, will, it is hoped, serve as an apology to persons who have honored me with letters of this or any other description, and to which it has been impossible for me to return the respectful answers which my inclination and duty would alike have required me to give.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21, 1841.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—During the recent mob at Cincinnati, the boys, it seems were conspicuous in promoting the disturbance. Wherever difficulties existed or confusion prevailed, there bands of youths were seen, ready to lead off and head the affray. Their young voices were heard stimulating and exciting the crowd to commit excesses, and their young hands

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th instant, of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and, for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney General and the Postmaster General being absent,) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session) that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about that result; and Messrs. WEBSTER and EWING were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia; to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the Public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment—to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or, at least, to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended Veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asseverations that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied those omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect; but when that paper came to be read, it

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM I

EDITORS' CORRESPONDE

NEW YORK, SEPT

By way of Boston we are in pos telligence from Europe four days l received by the Great Western. Th ever, is not important. The weathe nued favorable, except on the eveni instant; but the supply of grain, it would lead to no advance in price be quotations. The cotton market ren *quo*, with more of a disposition buyers to recede than to advance i state of trade throughout the mani tricts was exceedingly dull.

The political intelligence presents of affairs. The tone of all the press to the difficulties between this coun was pacific. No one presumed to rupture. The management of the on the part of the Administration all must admit has displayed consu The position in which the Gov United States has placed the Am is such that no effort is made to England, although in England, headed partisans all complain. sense of both Governments wil citement, which might result in

The new Ministry you will s the London papers of the 3d ins the fullest confidence of the Qu was known to have been to her Sir ROBERT PEEL'S reception and every effort was made to a before him, as the head of a ne The news from the Continent i

An overland mail was expect the 4th instant. By way of Hope, Canton news had been the 20th of April. The only i was two circulars addressed to jects, and both dated the 16th E. announces that he had tha his Excellency, Commissione tory communication as to th of his newly arrived colleag arrangement made between th of March, as to the re-est There was an assurance, the