Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1841.

REMARKS.—With the exception of an active business in cotton we are unable to report any general improvement in trade within the last few days. On the contrary, there reach us of business in most lines is depressed, and this is the case particularly applicable to Western Produce, a quantity of which continues to accumulate, without any corresponding increase in the demand.

The weather is warm fair, although unusually cool for this season. The river continues at the same stage fairly navigable.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 13th inst. or Louisiana, and Mississippi, 2916 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 168—Texas, 210—Florida, 61; together, 4,395 bales, against the total receipts since the 1st of October, 1840, 2,104,000 bales, against 2,000,000 the season previous. Cleared since our last, for Liverpool, 6,10, bales—Havre, 3,21 Barcelona, 470—New-York, 248—Philadelphia, 105—Boston 50—Baltimore, 100; leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board cleared this day, a stock of 61,233 bales, against 67,1 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand last report		35738
Receipts last three days	4,395	
previously	776,247	780,642
		816,380
Exports last three days	10,197	
previously	676,241	686,438
Stock on hand		61,232

The Cotton market opened on Saturday last with some [illegible] of animation, and a sale of 2,500 bales changed hands in the course of the day at previous prices. Yesterday and Monday at an early hour the Eastern mail came to hand, bringing with it later advices from England by the steamship Britannia. The dates from London are to the 30th, and from Liverpool to the 30th ult. The aspect of the Cotton market at the latter place had undergone no material change; prices had rallied somewhat on the arrival of the Hibernia, with advices of the final settlement of the China trade, and, from a feeling of the expected stir of trade in the manufacturing districts, this slight advance could not be retained, and the market had again fallen back to its previous position, and at the last accounts were a very languid appearance.

The following are the accounts have excited a [illegible] influence, and the opening of the China trade [illegible] have imparted buyers with a greater degree of confidence, anticipating as they do that the goods will be therefore [illegible] shortly be developed on the other side.

An estimated demand has sprung up immediately after the receipt of the above intelligence, and 6,000 bales were disposed of yesterday at full prices. The inquiry to-day was [illegible] quite active, and, if satisfied in a large to the extent of [illegible] sales, at prices rather in favor of sellers, and the market [illegible] very firm at the subjoined quotations. The [illegible] continue to be in great request, and from their [illegible] in excess any other, holders have been enabled to obtain a [illegible] advance on the descriptions above mentioned. The [illegible] transacted during the last three days embrace [illegible] bales, which we estimate are more particularly as follows: [illegible] Louisiana and Mississippi, at 4—[illegible] at 10; and 11—225 at 11; —46 at 11—6-0 at —; [illegible] at 6—97 at 10; —70 at 10—40 at 13—40 at 10-5-16; 14, [illegible]—97 at 10; 101 at —; 250—10—215 at 10, —16-10 at [illegible]—186 at 9; 48 at 11; —19 at 10—12 at 10—33 at 10; —[illegible]; —4 at 10; —211 at 9; —40 at 9, —47 at 10—8 9 at 11—[illegible] —40 at 10; —8 at 9—40 at 9—40 at 10—105. N. Orleans and Tennessee at —; 850 do at —; 1191 do at —; [illegible] United Tennessee and Western District, of which 1[illegible] at 10, and 736 at 10; —28: Tennessee 10, and 68 do. at 9.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

T. PACCO.—Tobacco market during the last few days has been characterized by even a greater degree of activity than previously alluded to. This increased wants of consumers is mainly attributable to the fact of the large stock which were locked up in Green and Barton [illegible] being now under way, and which are expected to be ready within the next fortnight. In the meantime, prices are out of the market, and decline opening [illegible] considerable concessions are made on the part of holders. The few sales which we can join have been effected at a decline on previous rates, but in the present unsettled state of the market, we prefer adhering to our previous quotations, which may be considered nominal. The transactions are not last amount to about 200 hhds as follows: [illegible] Selections at 5, 7 and 10—50 hhds at 4, 7 and 9—[illegible] of which, 19 Seconds at 7, —16 Kaiz 6, and 96 [illegible] hhds at 5, 7 and 9; and 11 hhds at 6. The [illegible] stock on sale at the present moment, we can not [illegible]

The last sale of the instant was 100 hhds, cleared in the [illegible] Liverpool 1[illegible] hhds—London, 6—New-York, 14—Boston, 46—Philadelphia, 30; together, 96.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand last report	hhds. 3219	
Receipts last three days	2969	
previously	30631	33600
Exports last three days	961	
previously	29,17	30,078
Stock on hand		3522

SUGAR.—The aspect of the market has not varied materially since our last review, on the whole we cannot report much animation, with not a regular demand has been [illegible] to supply the wants of the trade. We still notice a disposition on the part of buyers to ship to [illegible] as the country from the on our hands to be of a [illegible] nature. The sales during the last three days amount to 450 hhds, as follows: [illegible] Louisiana, at [illegible]. We are unable to report a [illegible] plantation.

RICE.—A few inquiries has existed in the course of the last [illegible], and our last quotation has been well [illegible] say 3½ @ 4 gallon. We have not heard of any [illegible] sales.

LARD.—The market during the last few days was active, and, on the reported stock in store, nearly concentrated in the hands of a few holders, prices advanced for export, but general keeping aloof, although [illegible] to be within that they would purchase on [illegible] at our quotations. Sales have taken place, partially at [illegible] and, last, have been to the extent of 84 30 for [illegible] and —[illegible] our quotations at 8½ @ 9 @ 9½ 30. There have been more than sufficient to cover the extent [illegible]

LIVERPOOL.—We are unable to notice any improvement in the market for this staple. The accounts continue to be of a [illegible] character, remaining nearly in a small lots for plantation [illegible] ship stores. We quote Mess. $11 75 @ 12 00—Prime $9 50—Mess. $10 50—Prime $8 50 @ 9 00—Beef, $4 50 @ $5 00 [illegible]

BACON.—The market continues in the same languid state, and we have to report a slow demand for the article, [illegible] to sell lots for ship stores, at previous prices [illegible] Mess, in barrels, $11 00 @ $12 00—Prime, $7 @ 7½—Cut [illegible] $8 75 @ $9 00—Prime, $7 @ 7½.

WHISKEY.—The market has become very dull, and the [illegible] price now to be obtained for bbls, is 19 cents; [illegible] sales at this rate, but in small quantity. Common continues scarce, and consequently [illegible]

HEMP AND HALE ROPE.—There has been some inquiry within the last few days, principally for [illegible] Rope, which continues in good demand, full prices. We quote Russia, 7½ @ 8—Manila, 7½ @ 8—Kentucky, 6½ @ 7—Kentucky, 6½ @ 7—Northern [illegible]

COFFEE.—A very moderate demand continues to prevail with Havana and Rio, of which the stock is large. We quote Havana, 11 @ 12—Rio, 11 @ 12—Laguayra [illegible]

FLOUR.—The market is very flat at our last quotations, [illegible] Sales of 500 bbls for Nantucket.

CORN.—We notice a limited demand at previous rates. [illegible] $1 10 @ 1 12; White, at [illegible]

WHEAT.—We have but little alteration to notice in the market for Wheat, and sale for Nantucket at [illegible]

PORK.—Mess, in barrels, $11 00 @ $12 00—Prime, $8 50 @ 9 00—Prime Mess, $9 50 @ 10 00—Prime, $7 @ 7½.

WHISKEY.—The market has become very dull, and the price now to be obtained for bbls, is 19 cents; [illegible] sales at this rate, but in small quantity. Common continues scarce, and consequently [illegible]

BACON AND HALE BACON.—There has been some inquiry within the last few days, principally for [illegible] which continues in good demand, full prices. We quote Hams, 6½ @ 7—Shoulders, 5½ @ 6—Kentucky, 6½ @ 7—Northern [illegible]

LARD.—A very moderate demand continues to prevail with Havana and Rio, of which the stock is large. We quote Rio, 11 @ 12—Havana [illegible]

BUTTER.—The market is very flat at our last quotations, [illegible] Sales of 50 bbls for Nantucket.

CORN.—We notice a limited demand at previous rates. [illegible] $1 10 @ 1 12; White, at [illegible]

WHEAT.—We have but little alteration to notice in the market for Wheat, and sale for Nantucket at [illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—No change has occurred in the rates, and [illegible]

FREIGHTS

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

AUGUSTA, MAY 11.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for Cotton during the week, and a considerable quantity changed hands at an advance of 1-16 @ 1-8 on our quotations of last week, which we now give. Prices for fair to middling are now 10 @ 10½ cents. The improvement has extended to the purchases have been principally for [illegible] and a more [illegible] has taken place. We have no [illegible] the amount which has been sold, but we think it must be considerable, as we know of many [illegible] for some time past. We are now receiving Cotton from the country in the interior, and it is [illegible] to be of a fine staple. The sales during the last three days amount to 651 bales, as follows: [illegible] We have no [illegible] to report.

SAVANNAH.—A few inquiries has existed in the course of the last week, and our last quotation has been well [illegible] say 10 @ 10½ gallon. We have not heard of any [illegible] sales.

[illegible]—The market during the last few days was active, and, the reported stock in store nearly concentrated in the hands of a few holders, prices advanced for export, but general keeping aloof, although [illegible] to be within that they would purchase on [illegible] at our quotations. Sales have taken place, partially at [illegible] and, last, have been to the extent of 84 30 for [illegible] and —[illegible] our quotations at 8½ @ 9 @ 9½ 30. There have been more than sufficient to cover the extent [illegible]

[illegible]—We are unable to notice any improvement in the market for this staple. The accounts continue to be of a [illegible] character, remaining nearly in small lots for plantation [illegible] ship stores. We quote Mess. $11 75 @ 12 00—Prime $9 50—Mess. $10 50—Prime $8 50 @ 9 00—Beef, $4 50 @ $5 00 [illegible]

BACON.—The market continues in the same languid state, and we have to report a slow demand for the article, [illegible] to sell lots for ship stores, at previous prices [illegible] Mess, in barrels, $11 00 @ $12 00—Prime $7 @ 7½—Cut [illegible] $8 75 @ $9 00—Prime, $7 @ 7½.

WHISKEY.—The market has become very dull, and the price now to be obtained for bbls, is 19 cents; [illegible] sales at this rate, but in small quantity. Common continues scarce, and consequently [illegible]

HEMP AND HALE ROPE.—There has been some inquiry within the last few days, principally for [illegible] which continues in good demand, full prices. We quote Russia, 7½ @ 8—Manila, 7½ @ 8—Kentucky, 6½ @ 7—Kentucky, 6½ @ 7—Northern [illegible]

COFFEE.—A very moderate demand continues to prevail with Havana and Rio, of which the stock is large. We quote Havana, 11 @ 12—Rio, 11 @ 12—Laguayra [illegible]

FLOUR.—The market is very flat at our last quotations, [illegible] Sales of 500 bbls for Nantucket.

CORN.—We notice a limited demand at previous rates. [illegible] $1 10 @ 1 12; White, at [illegible]

WHEAT.—We have but little alteration to notice in the market for Wheat, and sale for Nantucket at [illegible]

EXCHANGE ON DOORS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, APRIL 17.

[illegible] the 12th with 450 bales of Mobile at 81; [illegible] of Louisiana at 81 @ 87.

[illegible] Brig's at sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. ALBERT 3d St. Louis st.

[illegible] on New York at sight, for sale by BENJ DOUGLASS, 17 Royal st.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON for sale by BOUTIN, GALLT & Co.

EXCHANGE on New York at Baltimore, for sale by CHAS CLEVELAND, 11 St Charles st.

EXCHANGE at sight, on Boston, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 31 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by C. GROWING & Co.

EXCHANGE on New York and on Baltimore, for sale by CHAS CLEVELAND, 11 St. Charles st.

EXCHANGE at 60 days sight, on Boston, for sale by W. GOOIN & DAVENPORT, 36 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BILLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

[illegible] PUBLISHED DAILY, for one month, in advance, $10 [illegible] PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1841

PROSCRIPTION.

The cry of "Proscription" is now the prevailing cant of loco-focoism. Its other humbugs are dead—buried in the tomb of Harrison—defunct beyond a distant hope of resuscitation. Abolition is a harmless cause crow—it does not even impair the unpeasonable irritability of Mr. Ritchie. Federalism has died an unpitied death—the *Globe* and *Enquirer* have perforce abandoned it to dissolution. Their quiver being now exhausted—their arrows blunted and innocuous, that weapon can these stalwart champions of loco-focoism now command? They must oppose Mr. Tyler—that is certain. Whatever may be the nature of his principles, however purely and truly republican may be his measures, a furious and continued onslaught is to be made upon his administration. With this object—none worthy of the energies of desperate and discomfitted partizans—the *Globe*, *Enquirer*, and kindred prints, set up the appalling outcry of "Proscription!" and represent the political guillotine as deluged by the blood of its victims.

Is there proscription! The shameless partizans of loco-focoism know well that there is not. They know full well that the power of removal constitutionally vested in the Executive, has been exercised with a tardiness and moderation that have even displeased the most lukewarm adherents of the whig party. Contrast the application of this power by Mr. Tyler and his immediate predecessor, with the removals made by General Jackson during the early months of his administration. The following, says a well informed contemporary, is but a partial list of the persons removed within that time, ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom were displaced solely on account of their political sentiments:

Fifteen Ministers Plenipotentiary, Chargés d'Affaires, and Secretaries of Legation.

Nine Marshals and fifteen United States Attorneys.

Forty-eight Collectors and Principal Revenue Officers.

Nine Indian Agents and Navy Agents.

Twenty six Receivers and Registers of Land Offices.

Twenty one Consuls for foreign port.

Four hundred and ninety one Postmasters.

Besides these direct removals from office," continues the *Intelligencer*, "there was a host of removals of such persons as held office by secondary appointments, such as clerks, inspectors, &c., in the Customhouse, whom we have no means of numbering. We have a statement before us, however, which may afford the reader some idea of the extent of those removals. In the customhouse at *Boston* alone, out of fifty eight persons employed in different capacities, *forty* were removed! In all, there were removed from office, of all grades of civil officers, within the first year of the Jackson Administration, *more than two thousand men.*"

But what was the doctrine advanced, but a few months since, by the official organs of Mr. Van Buren? Was it not that the only mode of effecting a thorough reform was to sweep from every department of the Government, the opponents of the Administration who might perchance still remain? Did not the *Globe* of June, 1840, say that the public trusts must be filled by a "fresh body of Democrats from the country," and in the event of the re-election of Van Buren, was not this stupendous and overshadowing system of proscription to be more recklessly carried into effect? And yet this *Globe*, seconded by his *Fidus Achates*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, is the foremost to shriek "proscription," and to inveigh ceaselessly against the Executive for dismissing some fifty or sixty brawling satellites of Van Buren, who prostituted their office and neglected their duties during the late canvass, to throw the weight of their influence in the scale of their master, and to browbeat, terrify, wheedle, or suborn their wretched dependents into the surrender of the dearest privilege of freemen—the unbought exercise of the right of suffrage. Can human impudence go farther?

Ought there to be proscription? For opinion's sake, No! But the precept of Jefferson, that any attempt to bring the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections should be deemed just cause of removal, ought and we trust will be the settled policy of the Administration. The *Globe* may howl at having the poisoned chalice presented by even hands which was regarded by the sage of Monticello as a fundamental axiom of a Republican Administration. And under this plainly equitable principle, let us ask how many would be spared? Who and where are those immaculate fellows who, under the iron despotism of the late dynasty, did not earn their bread as the reward of their partizan services? Are there any to be found? If there be, let them in the language of Mr. Clay, "stand as monuments of the liberality and justice of the Administration."

We do not, however, apprehend that President Tyler will be particularly terrified by the menaces of the *Globe*, or softened by the heart-touching jeremiads of the *Enquirer*. The whining lamentations of Mr. Ritchie, may make him smile, and the blustering abuse of Blair may fill him with contempt. We reckon not what further influence these lucubrations may have. Our fears of their effect upon the country are not a whit greater. The present generation has lived long enough to understand the political tactics of both the worthy individuals we have mentioned; and they will find, ere soon—if they have not already discovered the startling fact, that the country is perfectly ready and willing to sustain Mr. Tyler in every republican measure—removing officious intermeddlers in elections included.

Mr. Tacon's concert on Monday evening was extremely well attended and the performances appeared to give general satisfaction. The Waltz-Glee by the German Glee Club was rapturously applauded. Mr. Fauvre-Frazzi's execution of "Casta Diva" on the oboe was very finished, tasteful and expressive.

The Gaines Case was not continued yesterday, to the manifest disappointment of a vast number of spectators whom curiosity had attracted to the District Court, to hear the decision of Judge Buchanan as to his own competency to try the case. The interruption is caused by a serious accident which has befallen the Judge, viz.—he has broken his arm. We believe the case stands adjourned to Monday week.

☞ An attempt at self-destruction was made on Monday by a young man named Quadros. It appears that he was addicted to intemperance, while in this state was in the habit of beating his own mother. A warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested. On being made prisoner he requested to be allowed to go into his room a moment—where he was found with his throat dreadfully cut with a razor. His recovery is doubtful.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in a frame house in Hevia street, opposite the Protestant Cemetery. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, four of which were entirely destroyed.

We understand that an individual has been arrested in the neighborhood of the premises on suspicion of having set fire to the house.

A Ray of Hope.—It is barely possible that the steam ship *President* may not have foundered. This is the conjecture of Capt. Fayrer, who commanded the *President* on her first voyage. He thinks she lost her rudder off Newfoundland, and put into Bermuda.—This is but a doubtful hope, but it affords the only gleam of comfort in the dark mystery which as yet shrouds the fate of this ill-starred vessel.

Immigration.—The New York *Times* says:—"It must be noted that the number of emigrants which arrived at the port of New-York alone in 1840, was *eleven thousand!* Up to May 1, 1840, no less than seven thousand emigrants had arrived at this port.—This year to May 1st, the number is less than four thousand."

Spring at the North.—The spring in New York and the northern states generally has been unusually backward, and great suffering is experienced in the agricultural districts for the want of hay.

Connecticut.—The legislature convened at Hartford a few days ago. C. J. McCurdy, whig, was elected speaker of the House. Samuel C. Selden was chosen President of the Senate pro tem.

Florida Election.—The following are the returns for delegates, so far as received. Ward and Downing are whigs; Levy is a democ.

	Ward.	Downing.	Levy.
Franklin,	91	67	39
Calhoun,	75	8	39
Jackson,	148	4	85
Washington,	4	3	55
Leon,	257	53	254
Gadsden,	191	62	85
Jefferson,	138	2	280
Madison,	100	46	114
Escambia,	147	40	44
Walton,	101	Majority estimated.	

THE LOUISIANA LAW JOURNAL.—The first number of this periodical was laid upon our table, by the enterprising publishers, Messrs. E. Jean's & Co. It is edited by Gustavus Schmidt, esq., Counsellor-at-Law. The work is very neatly got up, printed in large type, and in every respect equal to any of the northern periodicals in its execution.

Of the valedictory the contents we are not able to speak. The topics selected for the opening number seem well selected for general interest. The success of the enterprise will of course depend upon the patronage of the bar, to whom we recommend it. The members generally are invited to make contributions upon questions of domestic or foreign jurisprudence; upon the history of the law, civil or common, upon evidence and other topics of interest to the profession. The plan of the work is a good one, and a more convenient source of information could not be furnished to the student, or a fitter receptacle of the lucubrations of the veteran practitioner.

It is to be issued quarterly, at $6 per annum, payable in advance, and should command the pens and purses of those connected with the bar.

Map and Description of Texas.—We are indebted to Francis Moore, Jr., editor of the Houston *Telegraph*, for a copy of his work descriptive of Texas. It is a valuable compilation, and absolutely necessary to those who contemplate settling in the Young Republic. It contains a geographical sketch of the different countries, with concise statements relative to the soil, climate, productions, population, &c. It is illustrated by a number of spirited engravings, and a very complete map of Texas.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

We are at length enabled to give our readers nearly complete returns from this state.

In the first district Proffit is re-elected by nearly 1,500 majority.

In the second district Thompson (whig) ousts the late locofoco representative Davis, beating him about 1600 votes.

In the third district White (whig) turns out the late Van Buren member Carr. White's majority is 322.

In the fourth district Cravens whig beats Smith (l. f.), the late member, about 500 votes.

In the fifth district the returns are not complete, but it is feared that Kennedy (l. f.) has stepped in between McCarty and Smith, two whig candidates.

In the sixth district David Wallace (whig) beats Pattison (loco) between 1,000 and 1,500 votes.

From the seventh district the returns are but partial, but they indicate the re-election of Lane by a large majority.

The delegation from Indiana will therefore stand. Six whigs, to one locofoco—and the latter is indebted to whig dissentions for his election. Nett whig gain *FOUR*.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

David Agnew, to be Postmaster at Wheeling, Virginia.

The case of McLeod.—The Washington Globe assails the Whig party, and especially the Federal and State Governments, on a charge of truckling to the British, wishing to screen McLeod from justice, &c. &c. This charge is sustained by three specifications; first, the legislative attempt to authorize G. W. Sewall's Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi*; secondly, he is brought to New York under a *habeas corpus*; thirdly, "Mr. Webster himself has found it convenient to go to New York just in the nick of time to give the judge the benefit his counsels."

To these three grounds of complaint, first, "the legislative attempt" was made by Mr. Huffman, and seconded by Mr. O'Sullivan, two of the ablest and most eminent *Locofocos* in the Assembly, while it was resisted and denounced by Whigs; secondly, the *habeas corpus* was granted by a loco-focoo judge; thirdly, Mr. Webster was not there at all! He was long before McLeod was brought here, and had nothing to do with that movement.

Try it again, Abolition!

N. Y. Tribune.

FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Hudson Bay Company's canoes were to leave Lachine (near Montreal) on Monday last. Among the passengers will be Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Company; Mr. Hopkins, Secretary; Lord Mulgrave; the Earl of Caledon; Mr. Van Fresum, connected with the Russian Fur Company, Dr. Rowan, sr. Manson, and some clerks belonging to the establishment. The New York Commercial Advertiser observes, "It is the intention of Sir George to make a tour, accompanied by Mr. Van Fremer, Mr. Hopkins, and Dr. Rowan, which will occupy at least twenty-two months. After arriving at Red River settlement, the party will proceed on horseback across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia river where they will descend in canoes to Fort Van Couver, and go by steam to California, the Sandwich Islands, and Kamschatka; by land to Siberia, and from thence to St. Petersburg. The steamboat in which this party intends to travel belongs to the Hudson Bay Company, and plies between Fort Vancouver, *Astoria, and Oregon*; but the company informed us that it is a small but remarkably comfortable boat; but we doubt very much whether it is large enough to carry a supply of fuel sufficient to go to California, the Sandwich Islands, and Kamschatka."

From the London Herald of April 12.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The attention of those interested in American securities has latterly been anxiously directed to the approaching instalment of the United States Bank for 400,000, which falls due on Thursday, on account of moneys borrowed from various banking firms and capitalists on the deposit of state stocks and bank shares, the repayments of which were to be guaranteed by the Bank. The recent failure of the bank itself to resume specie payments in Philadelphia, and to redeem its current paper circulation and post-notes, with the deplorable exhibit of its general affairs, which up on the face of its own balance-sheet was equal to a declaration of complete insolvency, were quite enough, it might be thought, to satisfy the creditors that so far as the payment of the instalment depended on facilities for raising more money either here or in the United States, there could not be the slightest hope. And so the result has proved.

It is understood now that of the post notes for the 400,000l. cashed in London, but that interest upon the amount at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on interest, and an additional deposit of 250,0 0l. nominal value in Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of Messrs Denison and Co., by way of better security for the ultimate satisfaction of the principal. It will be observed that Messrs Denison and Co. were constituted trustees of the large amount of state stocks originally deposited in guarantee of the loan or advances, post notes originally. The London holders of those notes are understood to have acceded to the terms for holding off their claims, but it is believed that the greater proportion of the notes representing the moneys really advanced are in the holding of bankers and other capitalists in the country, upon whom they were artfully foisted at the time through the instrumentality and strong writing up of the *Bankers' Circular*, which is generally known to be the catchpaw of the Rothschilds of London brokers, who had some state stocks and post notes, not worth keeping, bearing high interest as they were, it was found safer or convenient to hold.

However curious the fact may be, it is not less certain, that the country bankers in general conceived in the city to be more gifted with pockets full of money than brains full of wisdom. How they will be disposed to act upon the occasion of this non-payment of post-notes and advances appears not to be absolutely ascertained, although it is not easy to discover what other course they can pursue than to follow their leadwether the London tribe, by whom cunningly betrayed into the scrape. An evening paper, in alluding to the affair of the United States Bank instalment in its "money article," takes occasion to inform us that Mr. Jaudon, the respected agent of the Bank, had escaped all personal responsibility by taking his departure for the United States in the Great Western, which has just taken her departure. First of all it may be observed, on the authority of Mr. Jaudon's friends, that he has not left the country, but remains still a resident here. And secondly, whatever the condition of the United States Bank, Mr. Jaudon has never shown himself the man to shrink from the performance of duties which must long have been excessively onerous and generally disagreeable, or from any responsibility which may personally attach to him. If personal respectability of character, and personal interest in suiting, could have saved the credit of a principal, the United States Bank, under the agency of Mr. Jaudon, would have escaped its present state of degradation.

From the London Bankers' Circular of April 16.

The instalment of the loan to the United States Bank, which became due yesterday, amounting to 400,000 pounds, was met by a further deposit of state stock of the value of 225,000 dollars, or more than eleven per cent on the sum postponed. The interest on the same has been regularly paid up to the present time. The consent of some hold-rs of the loan scrip—they being abroad or residing at a distance—has not yet been received, but all the principal holders attended the meeting at which this arrangement was concluded and agreed to.

From the Globe of the evening of April 19.

UNITED STATES BANK.

It is said the affair of the United States Bank debentures, which fell due on the 15th instant, and were left unpaid, is now in a fair train of adjustment, many of the claimants having agreed to postpone their advances upon the terms proposed, although a few of them have protested the bonds, and threaten ulterior proceedings. The difficulty has been partly removed by the representatives of the bank agreeing to allow 8 per cent interest instead of 6 per cent for the extension of time; but the dissentients object to this, under the plea that the original contract price for the two years loan was 92 per cent, which, with 6 per cent interest, brought the actual profit to 10 per cent per annum, and therefore they consider themselves entitled to the same per centage for any extension of the loan.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, May 7, 1841.

You will frequently meet in the loco-foco journals such extracts as the following: "Can John Tyler by the *Jeffersonian* doctrines he formerly so ardently professed?" "Will Mr. Tyler suffer himself to be seduced from his ancient faith, and the faith of his fathers?" "What salmon mockery that at the foot of a bill depreciating a bank of fifty or seventy millions should appear the words: "Approved—John Tyler, Acting President." Similar extracts may be taken from the leading loco-foco papers of the Globe, Sun, &c. ago, went still further, and [illegible] that the President was a much better "democrat" than even the Simon Pures of the Great Democratic Jackson Van Buren Party' had themselves been. Now, if there is [illegible] monkeys" any where, it is in the past course of these journalists towards President Tyler,—which is equally distinguished, also, by rank hypocrisy and detestable inconsistency. According to their own declarations, he has heretofore been all that they pretend they could desire him to be—"honest, patriotic, Jeffersonian, democratic to an extent which the Jackson Van Buren leaders never reached;" and now I would ask these worthies one simple question—"Did you ever sustain John Tyler during those times in which he most signalized himself in maintaining the Jeffersonian doctrines?" No, no; they were mute in the days of peril to the country, when he spoke fearlessly, they were mute, or else fawned those who would have crushed their liberties; they were sycophants at the footstool of a resistless power, when he, though occupying a position in which subservience to power would have been rewarded with any thing he might reasonably have desired, like an honorable man and true patriot, like an unflinching whig of the Revolution, received the shock of the wave of a tyrant's and bade it back in triumph and indignation. They who know that his private and public life were alike un-sullied by any breach of faith or even inconsistency of conduct, left him to perish in defence of the constitution, and joined the clamor of the noisy throng, who, to gratify the malice of a man, raised not a of exultation when he was rudely driven from the post of honor in the service of his country. Yet, these men, who allowed themselves to be bought and sold like so many sheep in the market, dare to shout words of *advice* and of anticipated evil in the ears of this patriot, as to subjects in which his conscience and the constitution of the country are involved. Let them first answer, "Why they have not hitherto outstripped him—if they had so high an opinion of his exalted integrity, patriotism, and Jeffersonian democracy?" The whigs supported him, knowing these things, and they will continue to sustain his administration so long as he adheres to the principles on which he has been brought into power.

The Globe has published the death of the head of business and clerks in the executive offices at Washington in 1829, one of the removals made during that year by General Jackson. This is done for the purpose of showing that the opposition to General Jackson had a great preponderance in the different departments. But, unfortunately for the official organ of the overwhelmed venality, it puts down as whigs a great many who were noted as brawlers for Jackson, though they have since conservative cut side, and omits many cases of removal! As it puts the case, however, it shows that within the first six months of Jackson's reign of terror, between forty and fifty clerks were removed on political grounds—and yet it complains of the dismissal of half a dozen clerks of a Democ kidney, who have been engaged notoriously in active partisan electioneering.

President Tyler gave his first official dinner yesterday. There were present all the members of the Cabinet, (except Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, who lived from the city,) the Commander in Chief, the Adjutant General, Commodore Morris and Warrington, General Jesup, two or three members of Congress now in town, the Mayor, and a few distinguished citizens. The editorial corps were well represented too, there being no less than five editors present.—There was no toast except the one of the family, Mr. Robert Tyler and his sister, Miss Cooper and Miss Tyler.

In the evening, another Jeremiade Mr. Hoffman was given by the pupil of a new *Maître de Danse* which was far more splendid than the one I detailed to you a day or two ago. The *belle* of the evening was the Fashionable young queen of dancing, and her partner had was considered by all the best looking and most accomplished gallants.

Mr. Finlay, brother of the late General Finlay, of Cincinnati, is been appointed a minister at Bolivar. This is an appointment which General Harrison had intended to make before his death. The people of Baltimore would have been better pleased if the office had been conferred on Col. Isaac Nourse, the editor of that excellent paper, the Baltimore Patriot.

☞ The anti-rent party [illegible] will petition [illegible] Bridge & Co. No. 134 Maiden street, will be continued and conclude this day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be offered, great rare and [illegible] soap, candle, oil, tobacco, &c. to which the attention of city and country merchants is respectfully invited. [illegible]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

By order of date, of the arrivals ships trade, and between England and North America—and periods when letters are to be received from New-Orleans.

Names of the Steam Ships.	Departure from England.	Arrive at New-York.	When letters must be ready.
Caledonia,	Liverpool, 1 May, noon.	June 1	[illegible]
British Queen,	London, may 16	N York, Jun 1	June
Acadia,	Liverpool, 19 May, Boston, 16	June 1	[illegible]
Great Western,	Bristol, May 20	N York, June 1	[illegible]
Columbia,	Liverpool, June 5	Boston, 1 July	[illegible]
President,	Liverpool, 15 June	N York, 1 July	[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Havre—Per ship Sourlomis—1965 bales cotton and sundries.

Boston—Per ship Rosline—609 hhds tobacco, 11 tierces, [illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Oxonian—1400 bales cotton, [illegible]

Havana—Per ship Hero—[illegible]

—Per ship Ariel—[illegible] do do [illegible]

New York—Per ship Tuscumbia—[illegible] cotton, 1 [illegible] do do [illegible]

Cedar Keys—Per brig Burlington—54 bags sperm, 400 bbls [illegible] and pipes oak, &c.

New London—Per sloop Havana—[illegible] do [illegible]

Mobile—Per schr Farmer—[illegible] do [illegible]

Pensacola—Per schr D Moore—[illegible]

IMPORTS

Havre—Per ship Villa de Bordeaux—[illegible] bbls [illegible]

—[illegible] barrels [illegible]

—Per ship Marengo—Mose.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Emperor from Louisville—[illegible] bbls whiskey, 40 kegs do, 2 do [illegible] Williams & Co, 20 bbls beath, Logan & co, 48 A Prince, 8 do [illegible] Y Peal, 10 do [illegible] Ingle, 2 do [illegible] Ingle, 2 do [illegible] Ingle, 2