...JULY 12 ... June 15
...July 11 ... June 15
...July 14 ... June 15
...July 18 ... June 15
...July 16 ... June 15
...June 21 ... May 25
...July 14 ... May 25

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXPORTS.

NEW-YORK—Per ship W A Turner, Kent—to order.
Per do—Per brig Pilgrim—Lumber—to order.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per schr W A Turner, Kent—to order.
Per do—Per brig Pilgrim—Lumber—to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—1 bbls sugar 2 Bags seed; 145 W C Rojas

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Schooner Water Witch, Atkins, for Vera Cruz
Copeville & Crucille

ARRIVED

Brig Isaac Tigar, Beebe, from the Passes—towed to sea.
Ship Indiana, Tallant, from Sag Harbour and Kahaina—
Schr Mary Ann, Bunker, from Matanzas—
Brig Pilgrim, Allen, from Pensacola—to master.
Steam ship Galveston, Hall, 5 days from Galveston—to master.
Steam ship Savannah, Wade, 36 hours from Galveston—to Bogert & Hawthorn.
Steamboat John Armstrong, Strick, from Lafourche.

### MEMORANDA.

Steam ship Savannah reports ship Troy badly ashore on the Middle Ground—tow boat Phoenix trying to get her off.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared at Mobile, for this port, July 10th, schr Elizabeth, Nesbit—
Arrived at Mobile, from this port, July 11th, schr Dream, Phillips.
Cleared at New York for this port, July 12th, ship Rose, Tucker—
Arrived at Boston from this port July 11 h, ship Isaac Hicks—
Up at New York, for this port, ships Queen Victoria, Thompson; Trenton, Bennett; barque Eliza Thornton, Hunt.

SPOKEN.

9 h July, off Tortugas, ship Plymouth, from Mobile for Liverpool.
July 3d, lat 37, long 37 10, ship Peruvian, hence for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam ship Savannah—Mrs Hare ... Mr. Wm McKee, Messrs Byrne, ... Lockart, R M Randall, Lowdes ... lass—19 steerage.
Per steamboat John ... Mrs Hall ... Miss Jordan L P ... J Landry, J A ... Mr Block ... Mr Hughes, F A Ra... ber ... Mr Chandler ... Mr Wm Wood ... Mr Hall, 3 Lafourche.

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...Packet ... regular and elegant ... passenger steamer ... Mississippi, ... Master, will leave the Levee, foot ... Poydras street, this day, ... Tuesday the 20 Instant, at 4 ... All ... passengers will please be punctual. For ... apply on board, or to BRIGGS, DUNN & ... Agents. jy 22

...Ship CALDER ... master of this ... No. 84, will ... for ... receipts of goods ... from Antigua Merry, ... Barbuda, or ... have ... the law. ... BAILEY & ... jy 20

NOTICE.—The subscribers have removed their office from No. 28 New Levee to No. 50 Commercial street, ... doors above Poydras street.
jy 21 HALL, BEIN & CLAIR.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have removed their office to No. 69 New Levee to No. 50 Commercial street, ... doors above Poydras street.
jy 21 HALL, BEIN & CLAIR.

Brig DARTMOUTH, Sanders master, from Boston, is discharging on the upper side Triangle Building. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. JOHN T. MERRITT, 53 Camp st

The ship CHAOS, Capt. Pattison, is now discharging below the Bank Head. Consignees are requested to attend to their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st
JOHN GREEN & BRO
86 Gravier street

NOTICE.—The steamer PERSIAN, will hereafter ... her trips to Bayou Teche, leaving New Orleans every Wednesday, as usual.
New Orleans, July 18th, 1841 jy 19

SALE WANTED—100 ... Exceptional Cotton ... apply to ... Boat Steamboat Carolina—or to
jy 16 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M Scott is admitted a partner in our house from this date.
FROST & Co.
New Orleans, July 1, 1841

Persons having business ... house will ... please attend ... during our absence from the city, to Messrs. Bonzal, Halsey & Co., No. 15 Camp street.
MOSELEY, ALEXANDER & BRAUN
New Orleans, June 21st, 1841 jy1—1m

DEZAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial palates, and cures all affections of the teeth. Office, Toulouse st. No. 10 jy 14—1

## HECHLER & STIRN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,
corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets,
Merchandize of all descriptions received on Storage, ... and ... forwarded.
jy 16
BLANCO & SNIDER,
Commission Merchant.
No. 25 Commercial place.

RAWSON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON.
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.
BANK NOTES, Bonds, Certificates, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Dividend Sheets, Certificates of Shares, Seals, &c. executed in the most elegant style as at their office in New York, on the most reasonable terms.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.
Office corner Royal street and ... alley.

BANK OF ORLEANS,
July 21st, 1841.
THIS institution is checking at sight on New York and Philadelphia.
jy 22 A C AINSWORTH, Cashier.

EXCHANGE, on PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight payable in New York for sale by
jy 21 J D DENEGRE.

EXCHANGE on New York at 5 per ct. 60 days sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
jy 21 WOOD, WYCH & CO, 11 Bank Place.

EXCHANGE on GOTTENBURG—two bank certificates ... payable, $1000 and $400, for sale by
jy 14 ADAMS, HARTWELL & CO, 36 Poydras st

SPECIE—A few thousand ... dollars, for sale by
jy 15 CANTIN, DARAN & CO.

EXCHANGE on PHILADELPHIA—Drafts at sight and at 60 days, for sale by
jy 19 S ALBERT,
26 St Louis street.

EXCHANGE, on PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight, for sale by
jy 21 J D DENEGRE.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—Sight drafts, for sale by
jy 21 VAN WYCK & CO, 11 Bank Place.

ILLINOIS & KNOXVILLE MONEY, for sale by
jy 21 MERLE, BEVILLE & CO, 36 Common st

EXCHANGE ON LOUISVILLE—For sale by
jy 19 J VAIRIN & Co

EXCHANGE ON BALTIMORE—For sale by
jy 20 J VAIRIN & Co

DRAFTS at sight ... on Boston for sale by
jy 20 CUTLER, LADREE & CO, 28 Old Levee st

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
jy 20 A ST. GEORGES, St Louis st

SPECIE—2000 Mexican dollars for sale by
jy 19 B VALLS, 33 Gravier st.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, for sale by
jy 12 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st

SPECIE—Three th ... dollars in specie for sale by
jy 19 GUNN & DUNN, 64 New Levee.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by
jy 12 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 26 Bienville st

BEANS—200 ... in shipping order, for sale by
jy 17 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, for sale by
jy 16 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

WESTERN MONEY—... bills for sale by
jy 2 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on BALLSTOWN—For sale by
jy 15 J VAIRIN & Co

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS, for sale by
jy 15 J ROBERTS & Co, 3 Magazine st

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
jy 16 CLASON & VLES, 47 Chartres st

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
jy 16 JOHN MERRITT, 41 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—For sale by
jy 20 CHARLES CLEGG, 11 St Charles st

EXCHANGE on New York at 60 days sight, for sale by
jy 20 HUGO C GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on Havana at sight, for sale by
jy 16 RITTER & Co, 84 Toulouse st

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
jy 20 CLASON & VLES, 47 Chartres st

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by
jy 20 A C MOLIER, 46 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
jy 21 BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 26 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on Havana for sale by
jy 21 J N RITTER & Co, 84 Toulouse st

BEANS—800 ... ... for sale by
jy 21 WITHERS, 53 Gravier st

TOBACCO ... for sale by
jy 21 O'HARA GAES, 24 Old Levee

COFFEE, ... in store and for sale by
jy 21 O'HARA GAES, 24 Old Levee.

SAIL CLOTH ... for sale by
jy 21 O'HARA GAES, 24 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by
jy 21 DOAK & CHISURQUART.

HAVANA COFFEE ... for sale by
jy 19 BLANCO & SNIDER, 16 Common st

ROPE, 100 coils of tarred hemp rope, for sale by
jy 13 A GOW, 28 Bienville st

SPERM OIL—Winter strained Sperm oil, for sale by
jy 13 ALEX GOW, 28 Bienville st

LINSEED OIL—A few ... for sale by
jy 13 ALEX GOW, 28 Bienville st

TURPENTINE—Spirits Turpentine for sale by
jy 13 ALEX GOW, 28 Bienville st

FOR SALE—12 ... ... for sale by
jy 16 CHASWICKDIN, 97 Camp st

SPICE—... packages of Jamaica ginger, for sale by
jy 15 WHEELER, 41 Poydras st

MACKEREL—... for sale by
jy 13 A GOW, 28 Bienville st

SUGAR—50 hhds prime and interior sugar, for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

RUM—... hhds old and mixed rum, for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

BRANDY, Port and Cognac wines, for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

RYE COFFEE—10 barrels ... for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

CORN—1000 sacks in ... for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—20 ... in ... for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

GOSHEN BUTTER—20 kegs ... for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

HAMS—... in Fallon dozen ... for sale by
jy 17 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

TANNERS OIL—... bbls in store, and for sale by
jy 17 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 69 Gravier st

HAVANA COFFEE—4 0 bags in store and for sale by
jy 13 BLANCO & SNIDER, 16 Common st

BACON Hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by
jy 18 CHAS BYRNE, 150 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—300 kegs prime leaf Lard, in store and for sale by
jy 20 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Perdido st

SALT—600 sacks ... in store and for sale by
jy 20 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Perdido st

SPECIES—... dollars for sale by
jy 19 B VALLS, 33 Gravier st.

MADEIRA WINE—10 ... for sale by
jy 20 B VALLS, 33 Gravier street

SUGARS—20 hhds ... in store and for sale by
jy 20 B VALLS, 33 Gravier street

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# NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY ... & CO.

OFFICE, No. 31 ... street.

SEMI-WEEKLY ... PUBLISHED DAILY, ... (in advance) ... SEMI-WEEKLY ... (in advance) ... WEEKLY ... (in advance)

Terms for advertising and Public Justice ...

FOR GOVERNOR
## HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1841.

### CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The ... is ... thrown out by "PARTISAN" in his communication to the *Baton Rouge Gazette* and ... quickly adopted by that *disinterested* ... calling themselves "whigs of East and West Baton Rouge," have been immediately acted upon by the locofoco press of this State. The tory journals appear exceedingly anxious to induce the whigs to abandon Henry Johnson, while they feign equal solicitude to take up a third candidate, and run him without distinction of party. The object of this recent move is palpable enough. Some of the locos are dissatisfied with the nomination of ALEXANDER MOUTON. They think he has no strength, that he cannot muster more than a strict party vote—and will be beaten by two or three thousand votes as certainly as the election comes on. On the other hand, Mr. JOHNSON's known popularity makes them tremble for the issue. They hate therefore but one resource: it is to start another candidate (locofoco of course) in the guise of a no party nominee. On him the whole locofoco strength will be concentrated. Connected with this object, is the effort to sow dissention among the whigs and to persuade them that HENRY JOHNSON was not the choice of a fair and full representation of the parishes. If they can draw off a battalion of two from the whig army, and unite the malcontents with their own forces, they hope to be able to shove Mr. MOUTON off the course, to substitute their man of might Mr. PRICE, and to elect him.

Though the contest is yet distant, it is well enough to put the whigs on their guard against this manoeuvre of their adversaries. The administration party know full well that Mr. JOHNSON's nomination was not brought about by intrigue or any undue mode of canvassing or caucussing. The March convention was represented by delegates from three-fourths of the parishes in the State. The more remote sections which did not appoint delegates, specially deputed the most of representing them to their whig representatives and senators in the Legislature. The convention met, and after proper deliberation, Mr. JOHNSON was on the first ballot selected by a nearly unanimous vote. The choice of the majority was subsequently ratified without a dissenting voice. The whig journals throughout the State, acquiesced most cheerfully in the nomination, and HENRY JOHNSON's name is now at the head of the columns of every whig press in Louisiana.

Now that Mr. PRICE has been removed from the office held by him under the federal government, his friends naturally enough are desirous of seeing him fill some important trust in the gift of the State. But popular and worthy as Mr. PRICE is, he cannot hope to beat down the formidable whig majority in Louisiana. Hence it is that his advocates are so solicitous to diminish confidence in HENRY JOHNSON, before risking his nomination. The attempt is made with the usual tact and cunning of locofocoism. It will, however, prove a signal failure. We predict that the locos will run Mr. PRICE, because he is their strongest man. We likewise predict that Mr. PRICE will be badly beaten—not perhaps as overwhelmingly as the present candidate, but by a majority sufficient to show that the whigs of Louisiana, are determined not to sacrifice principles to the popularity of any candidate. We hope, as all events, that Mr. PRICE will be run. The whigs ask nothing more than a fair field and no favor. Give us your most powerful candidate, Messrs. Locofocos, and we will then show you of what stuff the whigs of this state are constituted.

After all, the locos might do a worse thing than run Mr. MOUTON. His friends in the upper part of the state are numerous and influential, and would justly be incensed at his being unceremoniously discarded. However, our opponents may settle their "family quarrels" as they please, but they cannot shake the confidence of the whig party in HENRY JOHNSON.

☞ We call particular attention to our Washington correspondence of the 11th and 12th inst. They will be found deeply interesting.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE STEAMER ATHENIAN.—The steamship *Savannah* brought up yesterday Capt. MCLEAN and the crew of the Ashes steam packet *Athenian*, which was burned to the water's edge on Tuesday evening, at Grand Prairie. She was bound to the Balize, with a full freight of provisions, &c. They had stopped to wood, and had thrown water upon the fires to put them out. This caused the sparks to rise from the chimneys, and some of them fell on the deck, which blazed up immediately. The flames were first discovered from the shore, but too late to save anything. When the Savannah left, there was nothing but the boilers to be seen above water.

QUICK TRIP.—The steam ship *Natchez*, Capt. Switzer, which left this city on the 1st inst., arrived at New York on the morning of the 9th, having made the voyage in 7 days, 18 hours.

THE ARMY WORM.—A heavy rain in the parish of St. Mary has destroyed this insect, so formidable to cotton planters. It had previously committed great ravages.

☞ A subscription paper is circulating in Attakapas, to raise $20,000 in order to purchase a *steam plough*. What is a steam plough?

CHOLERA.—This insect, which furnishes a brilliant and valuable dye, is found in great abundance on the willow trees in the parish of St. Mary, in summer. The editor of the Franklin *Banner* thinks they might be cultivated with profit.

HORRIBLE.—We understand, says the Louisiana *Chronicle*, that a negro boy in Point Coupée, a few days since, killed his master, and when likely to be apprehended, blew out his own brains with a pistol.—The gentleman is represented as being a kind and affectionate master, particularly so towards the monster who deprived him of life.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Jackson (La.) *Herald*, that a few days ago, two young men of that town, named POLLARD and WADE, had a dispute which ended in personal violence. Mr. POLLARD attacked Mr. WADE, and inflicted on him several blows with an umbrella. The quarrel terminated in the death of POLLARD. Upon examination of his person by two physicians, the artery which supplies the arm with blood, was found severed below the collar bone, the bleeding from which was profuse and proved almost instantaneously fatal.

### McLEOD.

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* of the 12th, says: "The decision of the supreme court of the state on the application for the discharge of McLEOD, brought before them on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has to have been made known at Utica this morning, and will be received in this city by the boat to-morrow morning. It will to hand at too late an hour for publication in to-morrow's paper; but we are enabled to state upon authority which admits of no question, that each and every of the three judges have given *written* opinions AGAINST HIS DISCHARGE—so that of necessity, the case must go to a jury."

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.—The New York papers make mention of a highly interesting case of surgery recently performed by Dr. J. W. SCUDDER, of that city. It consisted of the division of the genio-hyoglossus muscle, as a remedy for stammering.—The operation was perfectly successful. It is, we believe, the first case in which stammering was successfully treated by this method.

☞ As the steamer *Persian* was leaving the levee yesterday morning, with four convicts on board for Baton Rouge, one of them, a stout negro fellow, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Mr. FRIM has written an Elsler-atic romance, entitled *La Tocsin*. It is well spoken of by the New York papers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Charles Anthony, Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio.

MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gervais Fontenot, for the western district of Louisiana.

Demos Adams for the district of Ohio.
William B. Blackburn, for the district of Kentucky.
John B. Dade, warden of the penitentiary in the district of Columbia.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edgar Snowden, Reuben Johnston, John W. Maury, George W. P. Custis, and Tench Ringgold, in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

John Wells, Jr., Robt. Gatty, Nathan Lufborough, Wm. W. Stewart, and John D. Clark, in the county of Washington, in said district.

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[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

*Washington, July 11th, 1841.*

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay made some most spirited and eloquent remarks, in reply to certain questions which were made by Mr. Woodbury from his speech in 1816, on the bill to renew the charter of the first Bank of the United States. Several other gentlemen, members of the Whig session (more particularly Mr. Woodbury) have been reading little detached scraps and isolated sentences from that speech, for the purpose of confuting opinions which he now advances upon the bill before the Senate, but more especially with a view to taunt and annoy him with a reproach of inconsistency.

Mr. Clay said, in substance, that the opposition speakers had taken a great fancy to his speech in 1811, which had become the object of their increasing and unqualified praise. He appreciated the compliment thus bestowed upon him, as well as the motives which prompted them; and he would now once for all, for the benefit of the senator from New Hampshire, the country and posterity, state to the Senate that he had changed his views upon the bank question, for reasons which would be found at length in his speech of 1816. He trusted the senator would peruse that speech as well as the one delivered in 1811, and hoped that inasmuch as the first had penetrated his mind so deeply, the last would have an equally salutary influence upon him. He said that between the years of 1811 and 1816, war had ravaged the country, carrying desolation in its track, creating a public debt and prostrating credit, commerce and the currency. That having been convinced by facts notorious and conclusive of the error of his first judgment, he had the boldness to acknowledge it; that notwithstanding he then occupied a position (he was Speaker) which would have excused him from making known his opinions, he did not choose to cover his convictions with mystery, or escape the responsibility of declaring them; he, against the remonstrance of some of his friends, openly and in the *face* of the nation proclaimed them to the world, as Mr. Madison and other members of the Republican party did. He was not even called upon to vote upon the measure, (the Speaker of the House of Representatives does not vote except in case of a tie), and might have screened himself in a mantle of secrecy from any responsibility whatever for the passage of the act. This course he scorned. His opinions belonged to his country, and he would never shrink from avowing them wherever they could serve that country, whether the avowal would injure himself or not. If the senator from New Hampshire could *appreciate* motives like these, he commended his speech of 1816 to his serious consideration. He asked him to divest himself for once in his life of all petty and unworthy cavil, and contemplate with a manly and answer the reasoning of that of 1816 if he could. He observed, that the Senator from New Hampshire had filled his drawer with little scraps and detached parcels of his speech in 1811; and whenever an opportunity presented itself for using one, he would be seen rummaging, with nervous solicitude, the contents of his portfolio to lay hold of the first scrap that came out of it. That his anxiety was that of a man who regarded these scraps as the sole riches of the earth, and he could not have exhibited more impatient extacy in opening the vaults of the treasure, which he left so empty, that, he does in stripping one of these bits of concentrated paper. If any idea of honorable controversy or manly sentiment could be beat into the senator's head, he would perceive by reading his speech of 1816, facts and arguments enough to induce one to take a stand in favor of a United States Bank at that period. They had overruled his first judgment, and he conceived it unbecoming in him to attempt to conceal or shroud his opinions beneath an impenetrable veil of mysterious silence was no part of his nature. He had openly and decidedly avowed them. Mr. Clay regretted that he had been taunted and wrested into making any reply to the Senator from New Hampshire, but that he was glad he had said and written about his speech in 1811, and the Senate had been so frequently, of late, *entertaining* with detached parcels of it, that he had once for all alluded to it. He hoped Senators would read the whole of it when they next resorted to it for argument; and he hoped they would read that of 1816. That he was willing to be judged by the sentiments and arguments contained for the single instance of his political life in which he had changed his opinions upon any measure of great national concern.

I give you this as a glimmer of the blaze. The whole speech occupied three quarters of an hour, and during its delivery every senator and gallery was in statue of silence. Not a sigh was heard, nor a word uttered until he resumed his seat, when the audience breathed once more as if they had just been chanted of the spell of Circe.

There was made in the senate another speech astonishing as that of Mr. Clay's—but for other reasons. Mr. Wright from New York, in some observations upon a trivial amendment to the Bank bill, openly declared that congress had a right to *repeal a charter granted to citizens*, upon the faith of which they had invested their money. This monstrous declaration had been avowed by all in Globe circle days before—but he is such an unmitigated disorganizer and contemptible demagogue that I did not conceive it to be any indication of his party's principles. Mr. Woodbury also hinted at the doctrine just before Mr. Wright disclosed it as the settled policy of the locofocos. You may rely upon it that the locofocos are seriously contemplating the propriety of repudiation, and there is every reason to believe they will make it one of the issues in the next presidential canvass. We have until of fallen upon evil times when such a monstrosity finds any favor with a sensible men of any party; but its open and brazen recognition in the senate by the leaders of a party just elected to power, is enough to make one tremble at the manner in which our institutions have made from the hands of the destroyer. There is no mistake in this. Mr. Wright was perfectly himself, having imbibed about a quart of brandy before he rose to speak; for you must know that small as he is three parts drunk, he is a very feeble man. Has not the constitution miraculously survived the ascendency of a party that rejoices in such leaders as Benton, Wright, Cathoun and Allen? a bully, a drunkard, a traitor and a blackguard! Surely the ingredients of destruction were never more ingeniously compounded than in the corresponding quarette at the head of the opposition. Before both himself would not add a spice of rascality to this conspiracy against all honesty, sobriety, good government or decency. The union would be just as safe under the rule of the mortal vices.

There is a rumor abroad to a day, which I fear is not altogether a rumor, to the effect that the whig party in the senate contains one traitor. It is brushed about that one of their number, and that one but lately the most infatuated and clamorous bank man in congress, has gone over, or will go over to the enemy upon the final vote upon the bank bill. This will of course defeat the measure, and disappoint for a season the hopes of seventeen millions of people. The circumstances under which this desertion will be made exhibit such atrocity in the individual, that I forbear to mention his name until further proof of his apostacy. Now that every thing was progressing so swimmingly to a happy conclusion—in house organdized and transacting business with patriotic expedition; the hope of the people beginning to revive; the party compact, resolute and inspirited, to suspect a traitor where one is fatal to our prospect, has produced a sensation here that you can scarcely imagine. The members of the house are determined to do their duty faithfully, and Mr. Clay in the senate is moving onward with a firm tread and steady gait notwithstanding the ominous reports of the day. If yet hope they may prove unfounded. Should the sequel corroborate them, it will but retard the work of reform for a little while; but it will consign the Janus faced apostate to an infamy that the grave will scarcely hide.

Your state has a true hearted representative in Mr. Barrow. She should cherish him; for when he deserts the cause, no man living can be trusted.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

*Washington, July 12, 1841.*

To speak of the Senate is to applaud Mr. Clay, for day after day he exhibits in that body powers that the most exhuberant fancy could scarcely imagine to belong to one man. His eloquence is perhaps less wonderful than his indomitable spirit; and there is not another man who could sustain himself with such courage and skill amidst the dismay and consternation which have fallen upon the whig party, from the defection of one of their member, of which I gave an intimation in my last letter. To-day he had a tilt with Buchanan, Wright and Calhoun, all of whom put a lance in rest for a most vigorous onslaught, but were severally unhorsed in the combat. He retorted a charge made by Mr. Calhoun that the whig party were for establishing the old federal policy, in a manner too convincing, that the nullifying traitor shrunk from the contest like a beat cur. The only evidence he remarked, of federalism in that house was exhibited by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, in their opposition to the bank bill. Their attacks upon the measure he had anticipated, but the jacobinical manner in which they assailed it, by declaring it would be repealed, by dissuading capitalists not to take stock, by themselves ing to agitate and marshal the country against it even to the point of forcible resistance, was only equalled by the conduct of the federal party, when Timothy Pickering, as their leader, sought to defeat the loan bills to carry on the war, by declaring that the country would not reclaim them, and threatening the same agitation and repudiation now mooned by the opposition. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wright attempted to justify, in advance, a repeal of the charter, which brought them in collision with Mr. Clay. Would to God that the country could have heard his remarks upon the enormity of such a proposition, so revolting to every honest, patriotic and christian feeling. When he had finished, his adversaries remembered two prisoners of war; or rather Mr. Wright looked like a smuggler of brandy taken after having drank his kegs dry to escape detection.

It is pretty generally understood that the bank bill, in its present form will not pass the Senate, owing to the infirm and wavering purpose of Mr. Merrick from Maryland. The reason of his secession has relation to the position of the President. I am in possession of the intentions of the whig party in the Senate, in this emergency, and will at a more convenient season inform you of them. Mr. Merrick gave out upon the clause concerning the branching powers. The bill will not be altered or modified until the vote upon its passage is taken, when it will fall by one vote, unless the loco-focos procure his passage in order to force Mr. Tyler to veto it, (as they think he will certainly do.) The next day a reconciliation will take place, and the bill re-passed with instructions to substitute a section (which has already been agreed upon) for that which gives the mother bank the right to branch at pleasure. This section will contain a direct avowal of the authority of Congress to pass a charter, such as is now proposed; but will provide for the use of that power in a way to avoid certain corruption which was supposed to be in the way of the bill as now constructed. I do wish that the word corrupt could be blotted out of the vocabulary, or confined to the weights of the apothecary shop, where it really belongs, for it makes one sick to hear it mentioned.

The House of Representatives passed the loan bill by 31 majority. The expedition of that branch of Congress, with the public business, merits all praise. They made a good beginning, for which they have amply atoned, and have already passed two of the most important measures of the session. The bills provide for the payment of the loan, or the revenue bill as it is called, will be passed to-day. The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is a bill of itself, that the senate cannot stand still. They will consider other deliberations upon their course in the course of to-day. They would have decided to-night, but the chairman (Mr. Sergeant) of the committee, who has charge of the subject, was too unwell to attend the whig caucus, and declined to accommodate him. I send you the loan bill as it passed the house, and the vote as cast.

A LOBBY MEMBER

## CRIMINAL COURT.

WM. CRIDER was tried yesterday on a charge of larceny and found guilty.

Francisco Garcia, charged with petty larceny, was acquitted.

Man'l Bermudez and Domingo Hernard were fined yesterday at Recorder Bertus' Court, the former to the extent of $50, and the latter $25, for permitting unlawful assemblies of slaves in cabarets.

## FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Savannah*, we have received Texas papers to the 17th inst.

A new weekly paper has been issued at Galveston, called the *National Intelligencer*, edited by J. C. Cooper, Esq.

President LAMAR arrived at Houston a few days ago, and was received with the usual honors. Houston continues remarkably healthy.

The literary prospects of Galveston are improving, as we perceive that Mr. Kneeland has established a depot there similar to that of our indefatigable Curns.

A letter from the Arkansas State Gazette of the 10th inst., published in the Houston Gazette, states that a large body of Kickapoos, Caddos, Cherokees, Shawanoes and Delawares are preparing to make a permanent settlement on the Brazos and Trinity rivers. Much difficulty is anticipated from this movement, as it is supposed that the greater part of these Indians will emigrate from Arkansas into Texas.

THE CONSERVE FEVER prevails to an alarming extent in and around Tallahassee.

Judge Chapman the new president of the board of public works, has commenced his duties with a zeal and ability that promise well for the state. Instead of resting satisfied with the reports of engineers, &c., he goes in person and examines the different improvements. He and Judge Dutton (who is a member of the board,) have lately visited nearly all the bayous west of Lake Pontchartrain.

The mouth of bayou Plaquemine will soon be too low for navigation. The water is falling fast.—*Plaquemine Gaz.*

### AN ACT

Authorizing a loan and appending the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the exigencies of the Government may require, at a rate of interest, payable quarter yearly or semi-annually, not exceeding six per centum per annum, which loan shall not be made reimbursable either at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, after six months notice, given by him, or at a further period not exceeding five years from the first day of January next; and said money so borrowed shall be applied, in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to the payment and redemption of the Treasury notes authorized, with interest due thereon, and to the payment of the public expenses which have been incurred, or which may be authorized by law, which shall be transferable on the books of the treasury.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock to be issued by the Secretary and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided*, That no stock be sold below par.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive *proposals* for taking the said loan, and to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of negotiating the same, and to pay to him or them a reasonable compensation not exceeding one eighth of one per cent. on the amount so negotiated, which sum to be allowed to such agent or agents, and such expense as may be necessary incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the operation of this act, in all not exceeding ... dollars, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the redemption, any stock for the redemption of stock hereby authorized, such purchases to be made at the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all demands on the Treasury, and any surplus in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States be, and is hereby, pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and redemption of said stock.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked the yeas and nays; which ... were ordered, and, being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allard, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bridge, Brockway, Bronson, J. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Crittenden, Cushman, D. D. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Dabney, Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gates, Gentry, Gidding, Gilmer, P. G. Goode, Green, Greig, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, H. Hudson, Hunt, Jas. Irvin, W. W. Irwin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, W. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Lamb, T. F. Marshall, Sherlock J. Mathias, Maxwell, Medill, Mercer, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morton, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Proffit, R. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sollers, Spring, Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Stanwood, Tilden, J. B. Thompson, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wardwell, Webster, Whittlesey, Wick, C. H. Williams, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, Winthrop, A. Young, J. Young—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, Samuel W. Campbell, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, John B. Dawson, Deberry, Doan, Dromgoole, Eastman, Chas. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Gordon, Gordon, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Howard, Hunter, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Kenn, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, J. T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Sayds, Spring, Steenrod, Sumter, Sweeney, Taliaferro, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. L. White, Wise, Wood—93.

The following is the vote on the passage of the land bill in the house of representatives:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Brigg, Brockway, Bronson, J. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Crittenden, D. D. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Clevens, Cushing, Dabney, Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gates, Gentry, Gidding, Gilmer, P. G. Goode, Green, Greig, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, H. Hudson, Hunt, Jas. Irvin, W. W. Irwin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, W. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Lamb, T. F. Marshall, Sherlock J. Mathias, Maxwell, Medill, Mercer, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morton, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Proffit, R. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sollers, Spring, Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Stanwood, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wardwell, Webster, Whittlesey, Wick, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, John Young—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Bidlack, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, Burke, S. E. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, R. D. Davis, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Dog, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Fornance, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Gilmer, Gordon, Graham, Grinnell, Habersham, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Kenn, A. Kennedy, King, Lewis, Litt