LATEST DATES.

[illegible]	June 13	June 3
[illegible]	June 1	June 1
[illegible]	June 24	June 1
[illegible]	June 28	June 1
[illegible]	June 23	May 28
[illegible]	June 27	April 29
[illegible]	June 16	May 28
[illegible]	June 18	May 4

MONEY MARKETS.

[illegible]	5@6	per cent prem
[illegible]	6@6	per cent prem
[illegible]	7@8	per cent prem
[illegible]	$4 12½@5 30	each.
[illegible]	$17 75@17 38	do
[illegible]	$15 25@16 37	do
[illegible]	6@7	per c
United States Treasury Notes,	12	12½
United States Bank Notes,	par	par
Mississippi Bank,	par	par
Louisiana Bank,	par	par
Louisiana State Bank	nominal	30 @33
Louisiana Real Estate	do	par @5
Louisiana Real Notes	do	par @5
Agricultural Bank, Natchez,	do	25 @27
Planters' Bank, Natchez,	do	14 @16
Commercial Bank, Manchester,	do	par @5
West Feliciana, Woodville,	do	5 @10
Bank of Port Gibson,	do	10 @15
Commercial Bank, Rodney,	do	10 @15
Commercial Bank at Columbus,	do	50 @60
Grand Gulf Rail Road Company,	do	40 @50
Union Bank of Mississippi	do	60 @70
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg,	do	70 @80
Lake Washington & Deer Creek,	do	40 @50
Bank of Vicksburg	do	70 @80
Waterworks of Vicksburg,	do	70 @80
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,	do	85 @90
Tombigbee Rail Road Company,	do	85 @90
Natchez Rail Road,	do	40 @50
Port Hudson,	do	50 @60
Pensacola,	nominal	60 @70
Union Bank, Florida,	do	30 @60
Live and Trust, Florida,	do	50 @60
Texas Treasury Notes		28 @30

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1841.

The business of the past three days has again been very seedingly limit-d, in fact, it cannot well be otherwise in the present season of the year. The accounts from the interior in regard to the growing crops, continue to be encouraging.

The weather has been very warm, although occasionally relieved by heavy showers. The river continues to recede, and is now 3 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrivals since the 26th ult. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 12 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 350—Mobile, 350; together, 712 bales; making the total receipts since the last of October, 775,647 bales, against 915,247 the season previous. Cleared on the same time for Liverpool 4,770 bales—Havre, 199—Havana, 117—New York, 451; together, 4,670 bales, making a reduction in stock of 4,042 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 34,139 bales, against 84,153 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand [illegible]		26,716
Receipts since three days	836	
previously	77,179	77,015
		103,731
Exports last three days	4,170	
previously	65,066	69,236
Stock on hand		34,139

Since our review of Tuesday evening last, a few trifling transactions have taken place in cotton, which are barely sufficient to redeem the market from complete stagnation. The sales of the past three days embrace about 1,100 bales, in small lots, which sellers have made some further concessions. There is scarcely any cotton now left on sale, almost all the holders are engaged in shipping the balance of their stocks on owner's account. We notice the arrival to day of about 500 bales cotton from Mobile, which we presume were sent on account of the great scarcity of vessels there.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	3½@ 3¾	Ordinary	3½@ 3
Middling	4@ 4¼	Middling	4@4¼
Middling Fair	4¼@ 4½	Middling Fair	4¼@4½
Fair	4½@ 4¾	Fair	4½@4¾
Good Fair	4¾@ 5	Good Fair	4¾@5
Good Ordinary	3 cents	Good Ordinary	3 cents

TOBACCO. The market has remained in a very quiet state since our last, and the sales do not exceed 100 hds. reported this. There is very little demand evinced by purchasers to operate at present, as most of the orders are executed; but this circumstance has no influence on holders, who continue very firm at our previous quotations of 4@6½ for good and fine for fair running lots.

Arrived since the 26th ult. 857 hds. cleared in the same time, for London, 604 hds.; Liverpool, 1; Havre, 100—Marseilles, 251—Bremen, 150—New York, 1; together, 1,070 hds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO

Stock on hand [illegible]		3,419
Receipts last three days	857	
previously	47,854	48,711
		52,130
Exports last three days	3,070	
previously	46,013	49,083
Stock on hand		3,047

To which a number of hds. of old stock should be added, viz. 1,500 hds. Tennessee, and 1,046 hds. Virginia, making the total stock 5,546.

SUGAR. No material alteration has occurred in the Sugar market since our last, the demand for the article continues to be very confined to the better qualities, which are much sought after, at prices ranging from 6½ to 6¾c as to quality, while the demand for fair to good fair qualities has very little of our knowledge although a few small lots are offering.

MOLASSES.—The business in this article is exceedingly limited, and our quotations remain nominally unchanged, viz. at 22@27c gallon. There is nothing doing on plantation.

FLOUR. We can only note the further, the slightest degree of improvement in the flour market, the demand for the best qualities has been more depressed than at the commencement of the week. The current rate for superfine is now $4 12½ and a large lot could be bought without much difficulty at an average price. There is not much prospect of a favorable movement taking place in the foreign markets continue to be depressed and the accounts they are now represented to be.

PORK.—Since our last there has been one or two forced sales of the article, have hereto, that a material reduction on the ruling prices. We notice a sale of 200 bbls Prime at $8 75, and about the same quantity of Mess at $10 00, taken by a speculator who is now holding it at our last quotations viz. Prime $8 50@9 00 and Mess $10 00@10 50 per bbl. We therefore adhere to our former figures, observing merely that they could be obtained for a large lot. Mess $10 00 in bulk, $8 00@8 50; Prime $6 00@6 50—bulk Pork $7 50@8 00.

BEEF.—There is no change in this article, and although the majority of our holders continue nominal holders at our previous quotations, we have no particular sales to report. We quote Mess, in bbls, $12 00; half bbls, $5 50@6 00; Prime, in bbls, $7 00@8 50.

BACON.—We have no reason to repeat what we have said for many weeks past, the market continues dull in the prominent, and much scarcity is manifested by holders to maintain our prices within the range of our quotations. Hams, sugar-cured, 6@6½—Shoulders, 4½—Canvassed Hams, 6@7—Sugar-cured Hams, in barrels, 6½@7.

LARD.—There is a good inquiry for a strictly prime article, which is scarcely to be met with, the demand for the inferior qualities continues exceedingly limited. We quote them 5@5½ c.

WHISKY.—There is quite a rise in the market, the prices now are 24c gallon, and we hear of sales at that price received. This is partly owing to the large quantity held without a buyer at rates. Common is worth 23c gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The business in these articles is confined to our sales of a few lots, at our quotations. Kentucky Bagging, 9½@10—India, 30@32—Rope, in bale—Manila, 12½@13c. Kentucky Rope, 10@11—Northern do 10@11c.

COFFEE.—We notice a moderate amount of business, principally in Rio, at 11@12c ℔ ℔. There is but a limited inquiry for Havana, which we quote prime green, 11½@12c ℔ ℔ as to quality, and fair at 11c.

LEAD.—The market is exceedingly quiet, and holders are very reluctant to dispose of the article, at our quotations, 4½@5c ℔ ℔.

SALT.—The market is exceedingly quiet, and holders are very reluctant to dispose of the article, at $1 10 @ $1 15—Market strongly at $1 12½ @ $1 20—Wheel Oil, 45 @ 50—Linseed Oil, 70@75 ℔ gallon.

EXCHANGE.—The rates on Domestic and Foreign and Domestic Exchange have undergone but little alteration since our last, and the transactions in Exchange have been quite limited. We quote Sterling, 9@9½ c ℔ ℔—Francs, 5 @ 5 25—New York, 60 days, ¼@½ c ℔ ℔ prem—Sight do ¼@½ c ℔ ℔ prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling	10 @10½	c ℔ ℔ prem.
Paris	4 97½ @ 5 00	
Bordeaux	5 00 @5 02½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Marseilles	5 00 @5 02½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Amsterdam	40 @41	c ℔ ℔ prem
Hamburg	35 @36	c ℔ ℔ prem
Leipsic	14 @15	c ℔ ℔ prem
Frankfort	35 @36	c ℔ ℔ prem
Madrid	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Cadiz	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Barcelona	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Genoa	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Leghorn	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Malta	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Lisbon	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Oporto	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Rio Janeiro	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Bahia	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Buenos Ayres	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Valparaiso	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Calcutta	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Sydney, N. S. W.	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Van Diemen's Land	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem
Manila	1 @1½	c ℔ ℔ prem

FREIGHTS. We have no alteration to notice in this department, since our last quotation.

FREIGHTS

Liverpool	7 16d @7 18d
Havre	1 25
Bordeaux	1 25
Tobacco to Liverpool	1 25 per bale.
do Havre	45c
Cotton to Liverpool	45c 5d @ 50c 5d
do Havre	1 25 @ 1 50
do Bordeaux	1 25 @ 1 50
do Ghent	1 25 @ 1 50
do Barcelona	1 50 @ 1 75
do Genoa	1 50 @ 1 75
do Leghorn	1 50 @ 1 75
do Malta	1 50 @ 1 75
do Lisbon	1 50 @ 1 75
do Oporto	1 50 @ 1 75
do Rio Janeiro	1 50 @ 1 75
do Bahia	1 50 @ 1 75
do Buenos Ayres	1 50 @ 1 75
do Valparaiso	1 50 @ 1 75
do Calcutta	1 50 @ 1 75
do Sydney, N. S. W.	1 50 @ 1 75
do Van Diemen's Land	1 50 @ 1 75
do Manila	1 50 @ 1 75

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

Office No. 81 Chartres street.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1841.

By To Morrow being the anniversary of the Declaration of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, no paper will be issued from this office on Monday.

The Advertisements which were to be published on Monday, appear to-day.

MR. CLAY'S PROJECT.

From the tone of the news-paper press both at Washington and elsewhere, it is evidently feared that Mr. CLAY's bank project will not command the undivided support of the whigs. The locofoco papers intimates very plainly that if passed by Congress, it will encounter opposition from the executive, while the whig journals seek rather to prove why Mr. TYLER should unhesitatingly sign a Bank bill, than to disprove the assertion of their opponents. We are not particularly in the habit of placing much reliance in the declaration of the locofocos. We confess ourselves at a loss to divine why they should be better informed of President TYLER's views, than his political friends. Besides, it is clearly the interest and openly the object of locofocoism to create divisions and dissentions in the whig party. They labor assiduously to create schisms in our ranks and sedulously fan the embers of discord. A knowledge of their motives induces us to receive with much qualification and unconceaded distrust all information gratuitously volunteered by them.

But we admit that the language of the *Intelligencer* and *Madisonian* on this subject is not calculated to dispel anxiety. The dread of the executive veto seems to float before the fancies of these journalists. The hints at compromise and concession, at giving and taking, certainly appear suspicious. We can hardly suppose that the President has unreservedly declared what kind of fiscal agent he would approve and what disapprove. Such a course is too repugnant to our notions of executive dignity, to admit harboring a single instant. But the views of the president may have been communicated to the cabinet and through that body to the Whig leaders in congress, and thus may have arisen those unpleasant rumors of executive recalcitration.

For our part, we believe that whatever may be the opinions entertained by Mr. TYLER on the abstract question of the constitutionality of a National Bank, there can be little serious fear of a veto being applied to a well framed, properly adjusted bank charter. The language of the president in his inaugural was emphatically that of a disciple of the school of MADISON. In speaking of the restoration of a sound currency, he uses these memorable words: "In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measures to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the Great Republican School for advice and instruction to be drawn from their enlarged views of our system of government, and *the light of their glorious example.*" WASHINGTON, MADISON, both fathers of the government, both signers of a bank bill—to what glorious example can Mr. TYLER allude if not to these. Gen. WASHINGTON had no constitutional scruples to combat; Mr. MADISON had, but nobly waived them before the paramount expediency of the measure, and the repeated decisions of the judiciary. It is our deliberate opinion that Mr. TYLER will do the same.

Under all circumstances, and, however prolific mental may be the issue, we are for the passage of Mr. CLAY's bill. This is as yet, the only project that distinctly stands forth as the type of nationality, and vindicates the constitutional power of Congress. To render the question at this important crisis is almost tantamount to giving it up forever. Let the principle at all events be tested; let it be shown whether the representatives of the people—whether a whig majority of forty or fifty are willing or not to recognize the constitutional right of Congress to create a bank—Some stiff necked sticklers there may be; some transcendental politicians who look upon the constitution as an eternal, insoluble metaphysical problem; some sublimated straw splitters who may secede from the party on this question, but there will be left a sufficient number in both houses to secure the passage of the bill. It will be time enough to fall back upon Mr. Ewing's imperfect substitute, when the bill is returned with the President's objections—an event which we cannot anticipate, maugre the insolent boasts of the tories, and the despondency of a few self tormenting whigs. President TYLER must respect the party which elevated him to power; must, as a true republican, pay some deference and regard to the plainly expressed manifestation of the popular will. He will learn ere long, how widely extended is the wish for a National Bank, how infinitely preferable in the opinion of every one qualified to judge, is the scheme of Mr. CLAY to the fiscal project of the Secretary of the Treasury. Public opinion will exercise due weight, among the masses which will influence his decision.

RECORDER'S COURT—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

EXAMINATION OF DE PUTRON AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The court room was thronged at an early hour and the interest manifested in the examination most intense. The names of the parties accused are, B. F. De Putron, Osborne Abbott, Manuel Domingo, John Robeson, M. Mayer, Lewis Berger, John Thompson. The U. S. District Attorney, Mr. PRYTOR, assisted by his associate Mr. SMITH, acted in behalf of the prosecution. The defence was conducted by C. K. JOHNSON and RANDALL HUNT, Esqrs.

The indictment of the state against De Putron charged three counts; 1st, Perjury; 2d, Fitting up the schooner *Independence* for a Piratical Expedition; 3d, Fitting out the same vessel for the slave trade on the Coast of Africa. His companions were indicted on the two latter counts alone. The interest of the trial was principally concentrated in De Putron, his associate Abbott attracted in a minor degree the attention of the court.

Before the examination commenced, Mr. JOHNSON for the prisoners, moved its postponement for a few days, on the ground, that the accused had been the subpœna specified for the first time, and that a witness was absent whose testimony would prove important to their cause.

The District Attorney demurred to the request, asserting that he had ascertained that the prisoners had been prepared to undergo their examination at another tribunal on that very day; that he saw no reason why they should not be prepared before this court equally with another, that at all events he would insist upon the testimony for the state being taken, and that, in the interim, the accused had any important witness in their behalf obtain able within the jurisdiction of the state, the case might then be postponed till such witnesses were produced.

The discussion was prolonged for some time further, after which, the Recorder decided that if in the course of the proceeding it should appear that any material testimony in behalf of the accused existed and was obtainable, the prisoners should have the benefit of a reasonable delay.

The Recorder then read the affidavit of Capt. TAYLOR, the facts embraced in which are familiar to our readers. Capt. TAYLOR was called up as the first witness on the part of the state. In the course of the examination the counsel for the prisoner objected to the interrogatories put by the District Attorney, inasmuch as the accused was charged with three separate offences, and to question the witnesses on them indiscriminately would render him incapable of knowing to what he was testifying. To this the District Attorney replied that the charge of "Conspiracy" ran through the three counts of the indictment, and it was therefore proper that the witness should proceed without interruption in the evidence he was about to give, as his testimony would avail equally in the establishment of either of the charges.

Captain TAYLOR—Examined.—Witness stated he had been employed in the revenue service since 1827, and was experienced in nautical affairs. His board while at the Balize that a vessel was lying at anchor at the Chandeleers under somewhat suspicious circumstances—that he proceeded thither; that on going on board he saw Abbot, who represented the vessel to be bound on a pleasure excursion. The captain not being on board, witness observed he would call again, to look at his papers; that he returned to the Izard, but not being perfectly satisfied got under way next morning, and on approaching the schooner saw a man jump overboard, who cried "Captain Taylor, protect us!"—that a boat was put out and the man rescued; that witness then returned on board the Independence and took the crew into custody, that arms and ammunition to a considerable amount were found on board. The testimony of the witness was little more than a recapitulation of the facts stated in the letters heretofore published. At this stage of proceedings the suspicious articles found on board the schooner were produced in court, and their identity testified to by Capt. Taylor. They consisted of a trunk, containing a flag with a skull and narrow-bones painted in white on a blue ground, an American flag, and a French pennant, a steel cap, a suit of armor, three swords, a large bowie-knife, and several pairs of pistols, together with charts, quadrants, &c.

The witness further stated that De Putron admitted that the Independence was to have been used on the African coast, and that she was a tender to a larger vessel, which was loaded with trinkets for the same trade. De Putron had informed him he was a citizen of the United States.

In the course of the examination of Captain Taylor, sundry papers were produced as having been found in the trunk above specified—one a will, and containing various bequests, another, a memoir of his life. These documents were read, the counsel for the defendants the meanwhile objecting very strongly to the introduction of what the considered an admission from the strict rules of evidence, that although the prisoner was charged with piracy, it was no reason why the acts of his former life should be exposed. After some discussion the Recorder overruled the objections of the prisoner's counsel. The controversy was, however, renewed on the production of a codicil to De Putron's will, but was again over-ruled by the Recorder, his Honor observing that before the tribunal over which he presided, a wider latitude was necessarily given to the examination than could be conferred before such a court.

The cross examination of Capt. Taylor by the prisoner's counsel resulted in but little additional information being obtained.

The District Attorney then proceeded to read part of the defence of the prisoner which appeared in full in the *Picayune*, commenting upon it, and touching on such points as were calculated to throw discredit on the declarations contained therein. In alluding to the assumption by the prisoner of the title of *referee*, the District Attorney was desirous of introducing a correspondence between the prisoner and a lady treating on religious topics. This was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, and by the Recorder. A memorandum found among De Putron's papers was produced, and sundry items were read of cash paid, amongst which was an item of $210 to J. De Putron. Likewise, an memorandum of a vessel *three-corner*—ten months old—$700—also, a bill for 4 kegs of powder by Adams & Whitall. To the sale of the latter Mr. Abraham Harris (a clerk of that firm) testified. A private correspondence from Liverpool, consisting of three letters, was produced by the District Attorney and read, the counsel for the prisoner objecting, and the court deciding that the correspondence might be read. These letters make sundry mysterious allusions to the purchase of a vessel and other suspicious matters.

The evidence of Thompson being next called for, the prisoner's counsel objected to its introduction on the ground that the witness was a convict. After some discussion, the Recorder decided to receive the testimony, observing that if the witness had ever been a convict, the fact could be taken advantage of before another tribunal hereafter.

Thompson—Examined.—Saw De Putron about two months ago at Mobile—met one of his gang on a Sunday evening who informed him he had shipped on a schooner going down to the Chandeleers, and persuaded him to go along—witness went accordingly to De Putron, who asked him if he would ship—he expressed his willingness but said he had no clothes—De Putron promised to furnish him with some—they often went on board a boat and pulled down to the schooner which was distant about three miles down the bay—remained on board that night—the following morning the schooner sailed to an island three miles from the shore where she remained four days—the captain went on shore frequently and some of the crew made their escape carrying arms with them—after this they proceeded to the north of the Chandeleers where they lay about three weeks—while in Mobile two schooners passed them, on which the crew were ordered below, the captain observing that the sight of so many persons might excite suspicion—the Chandeleers the schooner landed frequently and became acquainted with an old man, by whom he was advised to tow his vessel inside the reef—this was accordingly done—witness heard it whispered that the Independence was a tender to another vessel, and whenever a topsail schooner was in sight, the pennant was displayed—witness was not well treated on board, was knocked about a good deal—he expressed his desire to leave them on an occasion when the captain was going on shore—this was the last time he saw De Putron until he met him a prisoner at the Balize. Witness said that when captain Taylor came on board, had he known him he would have given himself up. The day following witness saw the Izard coming apparently towards them. Finding that it approached too nearer after a while, he threw himself overboard and was picked up by them.

Cross examined by the District Attorney.—He had seen arms about 3 weeks after coming on board, they having been brought on deck to be cleaned. Did not know their use—had been threatened too much to—had had a knife drawn on him by the mate—French or Spanish was generally spoken on board, which witness did not understand—Abbott filled the office of steward—it was whispered about deck that a schooner was to come and take them—believed that they anchored in Mobile far from land to prevent the crew escaping—a sentinel was placed at night and the oars locked below—Mr. Abbott and Captain appeared intimate—the captain never said where he was going, but witness thought he was going to fish—his wages were to be $15 per month—had never seen any preparations for fishing.

Cross examined by Mr. Hunt—never had seen a top sail schooner—never knew of any act of piracy having been committed—did not know how long De Putron had been on board before he went away, but thought it might be three weeks.

The Court adjourned at half past three o'clock, and the examination will be continued this day at 10 o'clock.

☞ Tomorrow, 4th July the steamer *Walker* will leave the end of the Pontchartrain railroad at 9 o'clock A. M. on a pleasure excursion to Mandeville, Lewisburgh, &c. and return on the same evening. The fare is *only one dollar.*

☞ The Boston Times states that the next steam ship due at that port is the Britannia; but as it will probably be necessary for her to go into dock on account of the injuries she received at Halifax, her place will in that case be taken by the splendid steam ship Achilles, running between Liverpool and Glasgow.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schr. *Flirt*, from Indian Key arrived at New York on the 22d inst.

KEOKUK is not dead. It appears that this distinguished chieftain was only dead drunk.

SWARTWOUT is said to be living in obscurity and want in London.

ALLEN A. HALL, Esq., Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela, left Nashville on the 12th inst. for Washington City, on his way to South America.

The case of NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE vs the editor and proprietor of the *Evening Post*, for libel, has been sent before a jury.

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND.—There are 78 lines of rail roads completed or began in Great Britain, forming a total line of 2,191 miles. Of these 53 are open, 18 partially open, and 10 commenced.

A Bill has been introduced into the British Parliament, abolishing the privilege of the Peers, and making them liable to be tried and punished for felonies, as other subjects are. It has already passed the House of Lords, and will undoubtedly become a law.

FROM AFRICA.—The British brig *Emily* arrived at New York from Sierra Leone on the 22d June. It was extremely sickly at that place when the *Emily* left on the 11th May. A number of deaths had occurred—among them was Sir JOHN JERMIE, Governor General.

SHIPWRECKS.—The number of wrecks and casualways on our Atlantic seaboard is astonishing. It averages from four to five hundred every year. In January, 1839, there were ninety-one American vessels of all sizes wrecked on the Atlantic coast—making on an average, a case of shipwreck once in every eight hours for a month.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Robert S. Jameson has been appointed by the Governor, speaker of the Legislative Council and Mr. Baldwin, solicitor general.—Two important bills are about to be introduced—one to abolish imprisonment for debt, the other to impose protective duties on foreign produce; that is, produce of the United States. The session bids fair to be stormy and productive of little good.

U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The directors of this institution have given formal notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature, for certain amendments in the charter. The name of the corporation to be changed to that of the "State Bank of Pennsylvania," to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and that its capital be reduced to a sum not exceeding fourteen millions of dollars.

A JUST SENTENCE.—John Conaway, convicted of a most aggravated assault on the person of a lady in Philadelphia, was brought up for sentence on the 19th instant. The judge told him that he regretted the punishment was restricted to twelve years' imprisonment; if there was any crime that deserved capital punishment, it was, in his opinion, the one of which Conaway was convicted. From the circumstances of this case, moreover, the Judge said he should instruct the Attorney General to send up another bill against him unless he made known the name of his accomplice, and be convicted on the second bill, for having aided in another assault on the same person, his sentence would be twenty four years imprisonment. He gave him until Saturday next to think of it.

NATIVE AMERICAN FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Native American Association, held on the 7th June, having selected Bath as the most suitable place for the celebration of our great NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY, and made ample provision for the accommodation of four hundred guests, have adopted the following as the order of proceeding:

The United Guards, members of the Native American Association, and citizens will meet at the American Exchange, Camp street, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 4th; proceed thence at 12 M., to the cars on the Nashville railroad, and thence to Bath, where the declaration of independence will be read by G. W. HARRY, Esq., and an address delivered by C. G. D'ARMAS, Esq., after which dinner will be served at three o'clock.

A train of cars will leave the city every hour during the day, commencing at eight o'clock, A. M.

Tickets can be procured at B. Cosey's Camp street, at the bars of the St Louis Exchange, St Charles Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Verandah, City Hotel, and from the undersigned committee of arrangements.

Price $4 00, including the fare on the railroad going to and returning from Bath.

A D CROSSMAN,
R S BAKER,
JAMES STOCKTON,
E W TELLER,
A H GILLAND,
D F [illegible],
R [illegible],
D [illegible],
J [illegible]

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 24, 1841.

The Senate was engaged yesterday, during the consideration, in debating the bill to extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, so as to place the people within its limits upon a footing with those of the states whose banks had suspended specie payments. The bill had been engrossed for a third reading, the day previous, and inasmuch as it is not an order to amend an engrossed bill, the debate arose upon a motion to recommit it to a committee in order to strike out a clause which prohibited the banks from paying out the notes of non-specie paying corporations. Mr. Benton made one of his serious onslaughts upon banks, currency and corporations. He was effectually answered by your Mr. Barrow, who by the way is earning for himself an enviable reputation and standing in the Senate. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. Clay then moved to take up the bill incorporating the subscribers of the Fiscal Bank of the United States. At the suggestion of one or two members of the opposition, who wished to examine more closely the detail of the bill, he consented to let it remain over till to day. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

The House of Representatives did little yesterday. They adjourned early, in order to give the Committees an opportunity of maturing measures for their consideration. The Committee on Ways and Means will report a loan bill this morning, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury or President to borrow a sum not exceeding $12,000,000, to supply the deficit in the Treasury occasioned by the extravagance and improvidence of the last administration, upon the credit of scrip redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after 1850. Another bill will have to be matured to provide for the payment of the scrip when due; these will consume the time of the House, while the Senate is engaged upon the Bank bill.

During the Executive session, yesterday, the nominations of Judge Morgan for Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and F. D. Newcombe for Surveyor General of Louisiana were confirmed. The Senate did not act on any of the nominations for Post Master.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Hawkinsville, (Ga.) June 22d, 1841.

Friend B.

I have little to tell you, other than of the state of the crops. I have recently travelled from Bob down to Baker county, in this state, and from thence here, and consequently am pretty well *posted up* as to the appearance of the country, &c. Both cotton and corn, and particularly the former, look rather sorry in Bibb and its vicinity, compared to the crops in Lee and Baker, where they do "loom up powerful sharp," I assure you. Cotton there is already timely bolled, and blooms are quite common; and as for the corn to give you an idea of its height, I must look round for a sapling. In Sumpter, Lawrence, Pulaski and their neighborhood the corn looks much better than the cotton, which is suffering "right sharp" from *lice*. A prolonged drought for some seven or eight weeks last past, has borne down mighty hard on vegetation, and not until within a few days have we had any relief. The clouds have been very partial, and though occasionally they showed a little "real, hard, horse-sense," and shipping the uncultivated tracts dropped their moist pleasantries upon a field or two, it has but been a sprinkling to the neglect that they have thrown places where rain was most needed. The showers have been frequent, but they dropped about in spots, and the body of water fallen is utterly inadequate to the wants of the parched earth. Take the state throughout, it is believed the cotton crop will be but little, if any, better than last year's.

The rivers are very low, and little used at present.

Politics are rather quiet, and the whigs are doing nothing. The only stir made is by the union locofocos, who are making strenuous exertions to regain their ascendancy in the legislature, and to re-elect Gov. McDonald. They seem confident of success, particularly in electing their governor, whose "*relief measure*" they will use with some effect. The wire-pullers allow it to be all humbug, but they say "*humbug is the order of the day, and all the no account fool will swallow the "relief measure" right pert, and no questions asked.*" If the Harrison men do not have their eyes skinned, their candidate, Dawson, will be defeated in spite of their teeth.

There have been several "lightning-strikes" in this vicinity recently. A short time ago, during a shower in this place, a young white man by the name of Rawls, was under a large cotton-sled, with four negroes, when a bolt split among them and killed two of the black boys outright. It then took to the hat of Rawls, and run down in a line, following the large muscles, and scorching its way to his feet, whence, after bursting both his shoes, it escaped to a bale of cotton; piercing this to the center as if it were so much cold lead, it glanced off obliquely, and made a rush for the river, where it shivered one of the largest trees I ever saw, and dreadfully singed, though it did not kill, a sport cow which had cowered there for shelter.

Your's, &c L.

☞ The following is the correspondence communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on Tuesday. It was referred to the Committee appointed upon the subject of the death of the late President.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1841.

To the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned were appointed by the citizens and the City Council of Cincinnati, and by many of the surviving soldiers of the late war, to apply to the widow and family of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the late President of the United States, for permission to remove his remains from the City of Washington to the State of Ohio, for interment.—They have made the application directed, and have received permission to perform the sacred trust. They have now the honor of reporting to you their arrival in this city, and of asking your approbation of the measures contemplated, and your co-operation in carrying it into effect.

We are fully aware of the high estimate you placed on the talents and virtues of our lamented friend and fellow-citizen, the late Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose friendship and confidence you possessed many years. We saw the tear fall from your eye and mingle with the tears of the nation when the inscrutable will of Heaven removed him from us.

Knowing these things, we approach you with confidence, well assured that you will justly appreciate our motive for undertaking the mournful duty we have been deputed to perform, and that the same kind feeling which has marked your course through life will prompt you on this occasion to afford your countenance, and, if necessary, your co-operation.

If it meet your approbation, the committee will do themselves the honor of waiting upon you at the President's House, at any hour you may please to designate.

With high respect, we are, your friends and fellow citizens,

J. BURNET,
J. C. WRIGHT,
TH. D. GUNKAL,
CHAS. S. CLARKSON,
EDW. WOODRUFF,
RUFUS HODGES,
L. WHITEMAN,
A. DUDLEY,
I. A. POWELL,
A. McALPIN,
JOHN REEVES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 16th was duly handed me, and I lose no time in responding to the feelings and sentiments which you have expressed for yourselves and those you represent, and which you have correctly ascribed to me in regard to the lamented death of the late President. As a citizen I respected him, as a patriot I honored him, as a friend he was near and dear to me; that the people of Cincinnati should desire to keep watch over his remains by entombing them near their city, is both natural and becoming; that the entire Western country, the home of his public usefulness are to be found, should unite in the same wish, was to have been expected; and that the surviving soldiers of his many battles, led on by him to victory and to glory, should sigh to perform the last melancholy duties to the remains of their old commander, is fully in consonance with the promptings of a noble and generous sympathy. I would not, if I was authorised to do so, oppose myself to their wishes. I might find something to urge on behalf of his native State, in my knowledge of his continued attachment to her through the whole period of his useful life—in the claims of his relatives there, whose desire it would be that the mortal remains of the illustrious son should sleep under the same turf with those of his distinguished father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—in the wish of the citizens of his native county to claim all that is now left of him for whom they so lately cast their almost unanimous suffrage—to say nothing of my own feelings, which are as the blood, as many of him near relatives, and with our names so closely associated in much connected with the late existing political contest—these considerations might present some reasonable ground for opposing your wishes. But the assent which has been given by his respected widow and nearest relatives to the request of the people of Cincinnati admits of no opposition on my part, neither in my individual nor official character.

I shall feel it to be my duty, however, to submit our correspondence to the two houses of Congress now in session, but anticipating no effort from that quarter to interfere with the wishes expressed by yourselves in consonance with those of the widow and nearest relatives of the late President, I readily promise you my co-operation towards enabling you to fulfil the sacred trust which brought you to this city.

I tender to each of you, gentlemen, my cordial salutations. JOHN TYLER.

To J. Burnet, J. C. Wright, and others of the Committee.

A CARD.

☞ The Leflet, subscribers to the Flag about to be presented to the Montgomery Guards, are respectfully informed that the ceremony of presentation will take place in the Pontchartrain Garden, on Sunday next, 4th inst. at 4 o'clock P.M. punctually.

☞ The Staff and Company officers of the Louisiana Regiment of Washington and Native American Rifle Guards, are requested to be present at the presentation of colors to the Montgomery Guards, on Sunday next, 4th inst. at 4 o'clock. Rendezvous in Camp Street, at the St. Louis Hotel, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. promptly.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Suffolk—1749 bales cotton, 24 hhds tobacco.
—Per ship Pocahontas—1011 bales cotton.
London—Per ship Alexis—614 bales cotton, and sundries.
Cowes, &c—Per ship Quebec—[illegible] bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Virginia—190 bales cotton, 100 bbls flour, 1 case, 10 pkgs sundries, 1000 staves, 1000 hoops, 300 bales and sundries.
Havana—Per brig Thomas—117 bales cotton, 100 bbls flour, 200 kegs 20 kegs and 50 bbls pork, 1 keg tutted.
—Per schr Virginia—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] do lard, 20 do pork, &c.
—Per schr Rebb Center—600 bbls flour, 10 kegs 16 bbls lard, 100 do pork, 17 bbls hams.
Pensacola—Per schr Felicia—[illegible] bbls pork, 44 bbls pork, 1000 do flour, 1 do whiskey, &c.
—Per schr Michin—[illegible] do corn, 100 bbls flour, 10 do pork, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Barcelona—Per brig San Boston—Wine, brandy and fruit to order.
Cabiden, (Mex)—Per brig Dispatch—2,000 bbls lime, in O. Bullard & Bank.
S. Augustine—Per schr. Louisiana—Bullard.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Norma from Vicksburg—21 bales cotton Nugent, Hopkins & Co; 14 Prentiss & Hendrickson; 12 Barker, Stanton & co; 6 Wiggin & Davenport; 100 bbls pork C Dunn.

Per steamboat Eagle Home from Natchez—[illegible] bales cotton Peyton, Arnold & co; 6 Lockhart, Fox & Dunn; 12 M Brown & co; 2 J Blanchard; 50 do whiskey Lockhart & Dunn; 100 bbls pork J A Merrill; 1 box 10 Dunbar.

Per steamboat Nashville from Williams' Landing—[illegible] bales cotton Morrison, Pollard & co; 7