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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1841.

A Mr. WILLIAM L. BRENT, sometime member of Congress from the third congressional district of Louisiana, and at present small politician and pettifogger residing near to the District of Columbia, has undertaken to Jesuitish HENRY CLAY by three columns of correspondence and comment in that repository of decencies, the *Globe*. It seems that Mr. BRENT is a disappointed office seeker—he had concentrated his aspirations upon the office of District Attorney to the Federal District Court of Louisiana, and assiduously to enlist in his behalf the kind offices of Mr. CLAY. The latter gentleman after proper deliberation, thought the claims of his successful rival, Mr. FENDALL, better founded, and accordingly gave him a favorable letter. Mr. BRENT nursed his spleen for some weeks in silence, and at length made his appearance in an article of formidable dimensions, in the course of which the self-sound BRENT, after abusing Mr. CLAY in good set terms, undertakes to read him out of the pale of honor. We have not yet heard of any catastrophe following this terrific anathema; nor do we believe that the attempt to expel Mr. CLAY from the congregation of gentlemen has inflicted that distinguished statesman very grievously. Mr. BRENT's tirade, so far as we have observed, seems to call forth unmitigated contempt and to be treated as something exquisitely ridiculous. We imagine that he has, by this time, discovered that the task of traducing Mr. CLAY is up hill work, and that the writer himself will be considered particularly a small potatoe.

There are or two points about Mr. BRENT's communication worthy of notice. In the first place, it is well enough to enquire whether the standing of the individual is such as to elicit unqualified credence in his statements. Personally we know nothing of Mr. BRENT, but upon glancing at the New York *Tribune* a journal the name of whose editor (HORACE GREELY) is a guarantee for its respectability, we find the following passage—"Of course, nothing farther need be said in justification of Mr. CLAY; but we happen to recollect that when General HARRISON came to Washington last February, this Mr. BRENT, with the average delicacy of his sort of office seekers, endeavored to get the General to his house as a guest, but was resisted and over ruled by the citizens of Washington, on account of the *bad personal character* of BRENT." Now, we ask, what degree of confidence can attach to the assertions of an individual stamped with such unenviable notoriety, and even admitting what BRENT avers, viz: that Mr. CLAY did promise his influence, will not the common sense applaud that statesman for subsequently withholding it on discovering that he was about to aid in the elevation of the unworthy.

Another point to be remarked, is the glaring violation of private confidence exhibited by Mr. BRENT—a crime instance which of itself seems to justify Mr. CLAY in refusing his support. What are we to think of the moral rectitude and sense of honor of one man, who to vent his anger against another, infringes the sacred secrecy of confidential intercourse. Yet this has Mr. BRENT done, by openly stating that he has a private letter from General HARRISON, denouncing Mr. CLAY for ingratitude, and inviting the whole world to come and read it. The utter absence of principle displayed in shamelessly abusing the sanctity of private correspondence, and in throwing before the community the harsh expressions of the writer, jaundiced as he was when his mind had been poisoned by heartless misrepresentation, must disgust every right-minded man. Mr. BRENT secretly needs the flat of popular condemnation—he has convicted himself so clearly, that he is left without an appeal even to the mercy of his fellow citizens.

RENCONTRE.—In the parish of St. Mary a few days ago, an affray took place between Mr. G. L. Fuselier and Alcide Pred, each party being accompanied by their friends. In the engagement Mr. Fuselier received a ball on the breech of a pistol which he had about him. Mr. Pred was wounded in the head and [illegible] from Mr. Alfred Pre[illegible] was struck in the hand in parrying a blow aimed at his brother. Mr. Cherie Pred, a cousin of the two former was shot through the right shoulder by Dr. Sarrouse, one of Mr. F's friends. None of the wounds are considered dangerous.

A FIRE broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the ground-floor of the house No. 74 Royal street, occupied as an artificial flower-manufactory by Mr. Herzeau the contents of which were entirely consumed. The prompt attendance of the firemen prevented the extension of the flames, and the building which was saved. Mr. Herzeau is of opinion that the fire was the work of design.

☞ The execution of the slave Hamilton will take place this day between the hours of 10 and 12, near Gentilly, on the second Municipality.

THE CROPS in the vicinity of Natchez has been greatly injured by long drought and intense heat. On the poor land the plant has nearly shed all its frame, blossoms and bolls. The only hope of the planter in the uplands rests on the product of the second growth, and whether there will be a second growth depends entirely on the season. Nothing but early and abundant rains and a late fall will do any good.

☞ The *Louisville Journal* says that the person arrested in that city on suspicion of being the great Bank Robber, was examined before a magistrate, but could not be identified. He was, however, held in custody for another charge. The effects of the Bank robber Costello who shot Wm Dawson, all asserted that the prisoner bore a very strong resemblance to Dawson and some believed him to be the identical robber, but those who saw the man of Dawson were still more confident that the prisoner was not that individual.

PATENT FILTERS.—We are indebted to Mr. WM. G. RICKER No. 38 Oil Levee, for one of EVAN's Patent Coolers and Filterers—a most ingeniously devised article for purifying and cooling water. It is constructed without a particle of wood, by which the unpleasant smell is avoided which lignous decomposition invariably imparts to water. It is warranted to last 2 years, and by management, will be serviceable for four, six or eight years. Every family ought to be provided with one of these filterers. During the summer drought they are invaluable in removing all impurities from river water, while from the porous nature of the material of which they are formed evaporation is continually going on giving a pleasant coolness to fluids which are placed in them.

☞ One of the firemen—a man of color—of the steamer Sun, bound to Yazoo from New Orleans, died on board, a day or two after the departure of the boat. His death was caused by heat and the exposure of his occupation.

☞ LUDICROUS IDEA!!!—A National Bank is unconstitutional, because it will promote the general welfare and restore a sound currency. This is bocofocoism in general. It is immoral, improper and impolitic to pay state debts. This is bocofocoism in Mississippi.

FARMERS, accused of murder, underwent an examination a few days since before a Magistrate in the town of St. Martinsville, and was fully committed for trial together with another man, who, it appeared from the testimony, was in some manner implicated in the affair.

Mr. NEWBERY, of New-York, has a poker which weighs no less than *fourteen hundred and sixty pounds*.

MAD DOGS have appeared in Baltimore and bitten several persons.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL AGAIN.—The late John Randolph, by one of his wills, (the one which was essay[illegible] between the various legatees, claiming under it the will I omit) emancipated all his slaves, upwards of three or four hundred, whose labor is said to be worth $100,000. It is now said that the execution of this will is suspended, because Mr. Beverly Tucker, who is one of a jury to that contest, now comes forward and claims at law, to oversee all wills; and that he is now engaged in endeavoring to effect this object, by a suit of chancery.

CONGRESS—*July 28th.*

We are without a letter from our correspondent to day, and make up our summary from the Washington and Baltimore papers.

In the SENATE, Mr. Preston reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the bill to amend the act for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and Mexico. After slight discussion it was passed unanimously and sent to the House of Representatives.

The Senate then took up the Fortification Bill from the House, and after some debate, the subject was postponed till the 2[illegible].

The bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Florida railroad, Mr. Mallerson [illegible] of Tallahassee, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Washington and Baltimore railroad, Mr. Hamilton [illegible] of Md. in the chair, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Pensacola and Georgia railroad company was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Mobile and Ohio railroad company was passed.

The bill to incorporate the stockholders in the Florida railroad, Mr. Mallerson [illegible] of Tallahassee in the chair,