NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1841.

TENNESSEE votes on Thursday for a governor and members of the legislature. The opposing candidates for governor are JAMES WILSON, Esq. (whig) and his Excellency JAMES K. POLK, (L. C.) Both are men of high talent and gifted with the attributes of popular oratory—both have canvassed the State thoroughly, and done every thing in their power to array their respective friends in their behalf. Of the result of the contest for governor, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. Mr. POLK's partizans admit he will be beaten. The influence of personal popularity which he once brought to bear with such remarkable effect, has been, in a great measure, neutralized by his factious course during his executive term. His opponent, Mr. JONES, is a gentleman of much worth, of equal ability, a practised debater, who enters the arena fearlessly with the redoubted champion himself, and worsts him in many an encounter. He is the favorite of the whig party, and will poll every vote they have to bestow.

Were this a mere ordinary party struggle, with no other object, it would require little comment. But upon the legislature to be chosen in August depends the election of two United States senators. Hence its paramount importance. The loco-focos are so well aware of it, that their efforts are concentrated upon carrying the legislature. The governor's election is merely a nominal contest. The intrigue, the underhand game, the caballing, are all intended to operate in the choice of members of the legislature, and are employed with untiring zeal by the opposition. In the doubtful counties they will fight the battle with unexampled vigor and ferocity. In these counties they have sought by every imaginable species of trick and manœuvre to sow dissensions among the whigs, and to foment them, if already existing. Nothing can exceed the dexterity with which these practised political gladiators have attempted to play off the whig against each other. We regret to add that in one or two instances they have succeeded. That perfect union and harmony among the whigs, so indispensable to success, does not appear entirely to exist.

So closely divided in politics are the counties in Tennessee, that at the election last November, when HARRISON carried the State by a majority of 12,000, the vote by counties would have given 36 whigs and 31 loco-focos to the house of representatives—only a majority of 5. We can scarcely hope at the best to do more than equal this triumph, and if discord and dissension should enable the loco-focos to carry three members from the whig districts, they will secure a majority of destructives in the house. In the senate we believe the ascendancy of the whigs to be more certain. But unless our friends carry both houses, they cannot elect two whig United States senators.—And if the loco-focos should unfortunately prevail in both houses, JAMES J. POLK and another tory will be sent to the United States senate. The whig majority in that body will be reduced to almost nothing, and the hopes of the country will for a season be blighted. Viewing the contest in this light, we regard the coming election in Tennessee with deep anxiety. We will not despair, however, for we believe the whigs of that State too true to themselves, too intelligent and sagacious to be hoodwinked by their opponents. We hope for a signal triumph, but our hopes are not unmingled with apprehension.

CUBAS has received his assortment of mammoth weeklies. He has besides, the numbers of the *New World*, in quarto, stitched, containing the entire first volume of that most laughable of stories, *Charles O'Malley*. Applicants had better make haste, for his stock is rapidly disappearing.

BANKRUPT BILL.—We congratulate the country upon the passage by the senate of this great measure of humanity. That enlightened body merits the eternal gratitude of the nation for its prompt and decisive action on this momentous subject. We perceive that for once Senator MOUTON of this state obeyed the will of his constituents. In compliance with the unanimous mandate of both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana, he voted for the bill. Among the yeas is likewise found the name of Mr. BARROW, our whig senator.

The following is the vote

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, *Mouton*, Pindle, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, *Walker*, White, *Williams*, Woodbridge and *Young*—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, *Archer*, *Bagard*, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, *Graham*, King, Linn, M'Roberts, Nicholson, Pierce, *Prentiss*, *Rives*, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury and Wright—23.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.—The *Madisonian* says in regard to the report of the President's health, that although slightly indisposed a week since, he is now in as good health as he has been at any time since his arrival at Washington.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says that a man is under arrest in that city, who is believed to be no other than DAWSON, who not long since cheated the Bank of Kentucky, Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and some Eastern banks out of large sums.

A MEETING has been called in New York of all persons in favor of a National Bank with the independent branching power.

The village of Watertown in Massachusetts, has been visited by a large and destructive fire.

MRS. HANNAH KINNEY has written a book vindicating herself from all the suspicions resting upon her.

COL. COOK, of Albemarle, member elect to the Legislature of Virginia, died a few days ago.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of the 24th July says—"The brig Cicero, arrived at this port yesterday, from the San Blas, Capt. Cox, reports that while his brig was lying in the port of Cardi, in the Gulf of San Blas, on the 17th of June, she was taken possession of by four men named Patrick C. Martin, William Wallace, George Hume, and John H. Davidson, one of them having first stabbed Captain Cox, and thrown overboard a seaman named Brown, who was drowned. The other hands were then sent ashore. Martin and the others immediately shipped the cable, and put to sea in the Cicero, having taken on board an Indian as a pilot. After getting to sea and plundering the brig of what money and valuables they could find, they fitted out the long boat and embarked in her, leaving the brig in charge of the Indian, who succeeded in getting her back into Cadi, where Capt. Cox took possession.

CHARLESTON, JULY 28.

FROM ALTAMAHA.—By the schr. *Stephen and Frances*, capt. McKee, we received yesterday, the St. Augustine *Herald*, of the 23d inst.

The Quarantine Law has been put in force at St. Augustine. Dr. S. F. JONES appointed Port Physician.

An exception into the Everglades is to be proposed to all the force which can be spared from the posts and from towns on the coast. Major CHURCH is ordered to take command of the expedition.

There is considerable sickness among the troops at the posts on the coast, but not, however, of a very malignant type.

Private letters from Middle Florida state that the sickness in that section still continues. Gen. GRAHAM's and also Governor REID's families were recovering.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 119,173,111 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,116,983 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor by the purchasers has been $121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 2,826,636 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,569 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories is 735,915,689.—*Madisonian.*

☞ The two suspicious characters noticed in our paper of the 12th, as having landed from the General Pike with a negro in their charge, whom it was supposed they intended to take to Texas to sell as a slave, and thus aid to escape, did not leave for New Orleans, as was conjectured, but made a stand here, and, in attempting to dispose of the negro, fell into the hands of our vigilant police. They (the reputed masters and slave) were arraigned before Judge JAYNES, convicted, and required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their good behavior for one year. Failing to give bail, they have all three been sent to the work-house. The whites give their names as Thompson and Wells, and say they are from the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. The negro has disclosed their whole plan of operations. One of them was to endeavor to sell him in Louisville, and then leave immediately; the other was to remain a few days, give the negro free papers, and then follow his accomplice.—*Louisville Journal.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Collectors.

Wm. H. Allen, New Bedford, Mass.
Thomas H. Bayly, Owego, N. Y.

Surveyors.

Peter Aborn, Fawtucket, N. Y.
Samuel Ashburne, Wheeling, Va.
Dennis M. Williams, Nottingham, Md.

RECORDER'S COURT—MUNICIPALITY.—Col. JAMES was examined yesterday morning before Recorder BRAUN, on the charge of having purchased a slave named Henry, knowing him to be stolen property.

The evidence altogether failed to establish the accusation, it being satisfactorily proved that the prisoner was entirely ignorant of any informality in the acquisition of the slave.

Messrs. W. V. Lewis and Daniels testified to the integrity and good character of the accused, and he was immediately acquitted.

Certain facts however, elicited during the course of Col. JAMES' examination, tended to implicate an individual by the name of G. W. Thomas, now under confinement on the charge of having stolen a gold watch, and he was committed by the recorder to take his trial for stealing the slave Henry.

Chs. Johnson, alais Robert Lilly, alias J. B. Jourdan accused of swindling was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. The prisoner obtained money and goods from several parties under false pretences, by representing himself as the owner of a flat-boat with produce bound hither, to which effect he produced fictitious bills of lading. By this means he succeeded in swindling Messrs. Hazard & Foster of Boston through their agents Messrs. Willard & Ingersoll here out of $500; likewise Mr. Michael Mahor out of $370 and furthermore obtained from Mr. Tarr a quantity of goods.—On each of these accusations he was committed to take his trial before the criminal court and was remanded to prison in default of bail for $3000,—which was required.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. O'CONNOR who died the night previous at her dwelling in Constance, near Robin street.—Verdict—Death from intemperance

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, July 26th, 1841.

The Senate has just passed a General Bankrupt Law. You can scarcely imagine the intense interest which the fate of the bill created in the galleries. There were many anxious minds and palpitating hearts within the hall. As the clerk called the yeas and nays you could have known the vote of each senator by looking upon the countenances of the spectators; and when the vice-president, pro tem., announced the passage of the bill, a thrill passed through the audience as though a messenger from heaven had proclaimed the glad tidings of an universal deliverance from the penalty of Adam's transgression.—In the House of Representatives the fate of the bill is problematical, though it is daily gaining friends, and there are good reasons for hoping its success.—Mr. Tallmadge made an eloquent speech in its favor just before the vote was taken. Had I been sceptical as to the policy of such a law, the exhibition in the Senate Chamber today, would have won me to its favor. There were those present who were moved even to tears by the result. A general jubilee when the captive was set at large, and the bondman liberated could not have produced a more delightful sensation. There were those present who breathed as though a mountain had been rolled from their breasts, and the glowing cheek and diluted eye attested the joy of many who witnessed the proceedings in silent extacy. How may thousands are there whose happiness now hang upon the action of the House of Representatives—to whom this law will be a second declaration of independence—who borne down by a cruel destiny beneath a load of debt, the result of misfortune, would walk forth with a new song in their mouths, and loins girded up for the labors of life, upon this bill becoming the law of the land. The vote stood, Ayes, 28—Nays, 23. It does not embrace the banking corporations of the states.

The Bank Bill was then taken up; before, however, any decisive vote was taken the Senate adjourned. The Whig senators have held several meetings to ascertain if some middle ground might be found upon which all could stand. It is scarcely necessary to venture a prediction as to the result, as it will be known so soon; but there is a better feeling to-day, and more confidence in the passage of the bill. It is understood that the vote will be taken on Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the Revenue Bill has been under discussion in committee of the whole. It will, probably, be passed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

Another Wonder of Niagara Falls.—We have just arrived from the Falls, says the Buffalo Pendy Press, whither we went this morning per cars, to learning that a person was cast away on one of the Three Sisters, islands situated in the rapids, just above the Falls, and that all efforts to rescue him were as yet unavailing. On our arrival, all was excitement, Hundreds here crossing and recrossing to Goat Island, from the head of which he could be observed. The islands lie side by side near the head of Goat Island, and the unfortunate man is on the farthest one, and where no human being was ever known to be before. The first and second is very rarely visited, but third is inaccessible. The day before, a party was on the second preparing ropes to cast over, by which it was hoped a boat might be drawn over by running cords. This was, after much difficulty, performed, and the empty boat was sent over, but from some reason the passage of the poor fellow was not attempted, and the boat returned without him, and so matters stood when we were obliged to leave by the cars.

He had been on the island 36 hours and was discovered by the smoke of his fire. He signifies by signs that he was above when one of his oars broke, and with the other he succeeded in making a landing. We believe Evil has been with him. The distance across the boiling flood is nearly fifty yards, and it is doubtful whether he can ever be brought off. His name is Allen, a brother in-law of Robinson's, and resides at the Falls, and has a family.

When we saw him he appeared restless and uneasy, wandering about constantly, with what seemed a small hatchet in his hand.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have learned that the man has got off by means of a boat made fast to a rope connecting his rocky islet and Goat Island. The boat swept down within a few feet of the precipice.

A SQUAW MESMERED.—For several days past there have been two couples of the Seneca Indians camped about Cincinnati, indulging their appetites for rum with which a large jug supplied them. Kun-un-da-gua, alias Tourney Infant, grew crazy from indulgence in liquor, venting his ill will against Kun-un-da-was alias Sally Baker, his wife, whom he beat with a club about the body several times, and finally put an end to her on Saturday morning, having beaten her on the head the previous evening with a large stone jug. An inquest was held, when the jury returned the verdict of "Came to her death by blows dealt by Tourney Infant." Tourney and his company were taken to the police-office, examined and committed the prisoner fully for trial; the others for a further hearing. The whole gang were more or less intoxicated the previous evening, and though partially sobered at the time of the squaw's death, Tourney evinced not the least regret for what he had done. Said he did not mean to be hung, rather he "shot quick," but would prefer burning to either of the other methods of dying! "Build fire," said he, "and me walk into it!" The remaining squaw was the only one who evinced anything like feeling; tears coursed each other down her cheeks as she set about doing the last offices for the dead, previous to the arrest of the party.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:

Your correspondent "*Circe*" upholds the idea that a reprieve granted by the Governor can avail nothing, unless accepted by the person condemned, and that the slave Hamilton will escape the penalty of the law if he refuses the *reprieve*, unless hung at the time fixed for his execution. You have fallen into the same notion, and look you and "Circe" are wrong.

A reprieve or, as your correspondent calls it, a *respite*, is an order from the Governor *commanding* the Sheriff to delay the execution for a certain time. This reprieve may be *granted* on the petition of the condemned or of his friends or of the public at large, or it may be *ordered* by his Excellency of his own accord. The power of reprieve is vested in him by the constitution, Art. III, Sec. 11, and in the absence of the Senate may be exercised without their approbation, and without check or control from any question. Like any other power vested in him, say the veto power, it can be restricted only in cases expressly pointed out by law, and like a judicial order or warrant, the execution or non-execution of the order of reprieve by no means depends upon the volition of the party to be affected by it, and the Sheriff must obey it at all hazards.

Suppose a person condemned to death were to become insane, or that the public safety required a delay of execution. Must the Governor first wait for a petition from the convict before he can issue the order? Suppose the Sheriff should die or resign on the very day appointed for the execution, and before the hour fixed; is it so that the Governor could not *order* a reprieve for the purpose of gaining time to appoint a new sheriff, and of allowing the latter an opportunity to procure bonds?

The power of pardon is given to the Governor in the same section with that of reprieve, and it is subject to the same restrictions. Suppose the Governor should receive information a few hours previous to the time fixed for the execution of a criminal, satisfying him of his entire innocence, and from some cause or other, perhaps in haste, the latter should refuse to accept the pardon offered him; would the pardon be any the less effective? Would not the condemned be pardoned, freed from the penalty of the law, to all intents and purposes? Most surely, and the Sheriff who should proceed to execution after that would most unquestionably be guilty of manslaughter. It does not depend upon the will of the accused whether the warrant to arrest, or execute, or delay should be enforced, and if he may legally *refuse* to obey an order of respite, he may also refuse to acquiesce in any order of commital to the State Prison. All such orders are directed to the proper officer, commending him to do or abstain from a certain act, and he can in no wise consult the wishes or convenience of the parties affected by them.

COMMON SENSE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In pursuance of a public notice from the Committee of Temperance Society of the First Ward, Temperance Society, a numerous meeting convened at Mr. Clap's Church on Friday evening, the 23d inst., at half seven o'clock.

The anthem being been performed by the choir the meeting was opened with prayer and a truly impressive address was delivered by Mr. Clap, after which the chairman read a full statistical statement of the effects of Intemperance in this city accompanied by appropriate remarks.

Mr. Rawle, Esqr., submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That with pleasure and gratitude we witness the demonstration which is being made throughout our land in favor of the cause of Temperance, and that in a great degree from its instrumentality we may hope to behold the triumph of virtue and public order over vice and infamy.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite in this great movement, and are rejoiced to perceive that a systematic effort has already commenced in our sister city of Lafayette, and in the third and second wards of this municipality, and that we will lend our strength to roll on the car of Temperance throughout this great city and suburbs.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our fellow citizens of the First and Third Municipalities to join with the formation of ward committees contemplated by the resolution passed at the meeting of the New Orleans Temperance Society on the 23d instant, in order that we may all co-operate in the good work.

Mr. Rawle supported his resolutions by an able and argumentative speech, and the vote was unanimously adopted.

G. Schmidt, Esqr., being called on by the Chair, came and forcibly addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he traversed with great propriety and effect to the rapid progress of the Temperance cause which first assumed an organized form thirty years ago in the state of Massachusetts, and now overspreads the civilized world.

The Chair then called on P. S. Warfield, Esq., who in the usual delivered an elegant and impressive address, in which he depicted the baleful consequences of intemperance as exhibited in our own city, and appealed to the meeting by every motive which influences the patriot and the christian to aid in arresting the progress of the deadly evil.

During the performance of an appropriate piece of music by the choir, the pledges were handed round for signature. The Chair then gave notice that a meeting of the citizens of the first ward, first municipality, would be held in Christ Church on Carondelet street, on Monday evening, 23d August, at half past seven o'clock, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev'd Mr. Clapp, and the meeting adjourned.

E. H. BARTON, Chairman.

EDW'D MACPHERSON, Secretary.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 23	London	June
Philadelphia	July 23	Liverpool	June
Washington	July 23	Havre	July
Baltimore	July 23	Bordeaux	July
Charleston	July 23	Genoa	June
Havana	July 23	Palermo	June
Boston	July 23	Vera Cruz	May

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per brig Grand Turk, 124 bbls beef, 1 bbl pork, 1147 bbls flour, 6 packages cotton, 1 case Kentucky goods, 6 packages [illegible]

IMPORTS.

Matanzas—Per schr Leila, 5 cases and 1 box [illegible] and sundries.

Brazos Santiago—Per sloop Thos. Jack, 110 hides, 10 [illegible] Treasurer Galveston.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Baton Rouge, from Vicksburg, 67 bales cotton, 3 almost [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED

Brig Grand Turk, [illegible], for Boston, J. A. Merrill.

ARRIVED

Sch. L. La Ravaca, 4 days from Matanzas—to master, Sch. Caroline, Forest, 8 do Mobile—in ballast—to master.

Sloop Thomas Jack, Watson, 6 days from Galveston—to master.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Walworth, from Vicksburg.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Henor at Boston, July 24, sch. Elizabeth.
Up at New York for the port, July 24th, ships Hornet, Mumford, Trenton, Brewster.

SAILED.

July 4th, lat 7 25, lon 32 [illegible], brig Humming-bird, for Gibraltar.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—Mrs Lafon and family, Mrs Allen, Elmer, Mr Lafon, J Wade, Capt Grimes, Capt Conklin, H W Barnett, C W Pearce, Capt A Trotter, Maj Carson, Robert Butler.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ARNOLD HOLT and JOHN ARROWSMITH, in the firm of Holt & Arrowsmith, at New Orleans, is dissolved, will cease by mutual consent on the 31st instant. George Arnold Holt will prosecute the same business on his own name, and for his own account, after that date.

HOLT & ARROWSMITH.

New Orleans, August 1, 1841.

J. B. ARMITTE vs. C. Florentine, [illegible]

DAMON COURT, No. 19, [illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the Parish Court of the Parish and City of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 4th October, 1841, at 12 o'clock M.,

One hunt lot of ground situated in Faubourg Tremé, the part of the lot of ground designated by No. 4 on the plan of Nicolas Maurigny, and bounded by lot No. 3 on the side street, by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by lot belonging or formerly belonging to L. Lafon, on the other side by lot belonging or formerly belonging to Jean Bourgoin, together with the usual and other buildings thereunto belonging, seized in this suit.

Terms—Cash.

V. ALLAIN,
Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court of the Parish and City of New Orleans.—I hereby certify, that on 26th June, 1841, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Mrs. O. D. Egan (Bridget Hughes) against the heirs and legatees of Thomas Hughes, to wit, 1st, Mrs. O. D. Egan (Bridget Hughes) vs her husband, Owen Egan, and others, and against the heirs