LATEST	DATES		
New-York	April 8	London	March 3
Boston	April 9	Liverpool	March 4
Philadelphia	April 4	Paris	March 1
Washington	April 10	Havre	March 11
Baltimore	April 8	Havana	April 7
Charleston	April 8	Mexico	March 19
Mobile	April 11	Tampico	Feb. 11
Houston	April 19	Vera Cruz	March 6
Galveston	April 19		

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON
Caledonia	April 8	May 11
Britannia	April 19	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	June 1
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Columbia	June 4	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston.—Per ship Shawmut—400 bales cotton, 352 brls flour, 774 brls pork, 64 brls beef and 603 kegs lard, 4100 bushels corn, 2600 bushels wheat, 500 brls rosin, 4000 bushels oats, 2000 bushels shorts, 500 brls and 1 tierce tallow, &c.

Halifax—Per brig Americus—74 brls pork, 4000 bushels corn, 6000 bushels wheat, 500 brls flour.

Grand Cayman—Per British schr Cayman—73 brls pork, 20 kegs lard, 25 brls beef, &c.

New-Orleans—Per schr Report—220 brls flour, 26 brls hams, 84 brls pork, 158 sacks corn.

Mobile—Per schr Charles—740 sacks oats, 500 sacks corn, 65 brls flour, 36 brls pork, 30 kegs lard, 13 brls molasses, 8 kids bacon.

IMPORTS.

Galveston.—Per steamship New York—4 bales cotton, to order; madison to Wm Thomas, 5 do to McMahon, Trotter & Fearnall; 1 chest, 1 trunk, to Robinson.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Yorktown.—Per steamer Alabama—40 bales cotton, to Barbh, Watt & co; 14 Keyes & Roberts, 42 Ruff & Newman; 10 Foster & Lonsdale, 4 Worsley & Forman; 8 do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 16 Nelson & Allen; 8 Franklin & Hendrason, 16 Andrews & Bros; 10 Walton & Kemp, 19 J Royston; 78 B Hibbler, 31 Payne, Harrison & co; 37 W W McClanahan, 8 Keely & Conyngham; 8 Armour, Lide & co; 27 W W Gilbert, 37 H Kelly; 14 do Wm Forman; 4 casks hams, A F Craig; 1 bag sundries, J Wallace; 6 bales do, J Wheeler & co; 1 do W Jackson & co; 1 do J S Woods.

Rowan Bluff and Fort Hudson.—Per steamer Lida—139 bales cotton, Jordan & Sevier; 77 Leave Bros; 28 Andrews & Bros; 16 Sayre, Harrison & co; 18 A Ledoux & co, 19 Pyrons, Aycock & co, 7 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 9 Flowers & Finley, 7 Burke, Watt & co, 4 B Smith; 4 Geary, Payne & Hawkins; 8 do Rivards & co; 3 J V Geurdan; total 328 bale cotton—36 hds sugar, Jonnson & Sprouls; sundry mdse, owners on board.

Vicksburg.—Per steamer Mechanic—9 hhds sugar, Bird, Sons & Clapp; 93 brls molasses, 88 hhds sugar, Lafordt & Squires, 20 hhds do, 2 hhds molasses, owner on board.

Opelousas.—Per steamer Democrat—wood.

St Louis.—Per steamer Alex. Scott—848 brls flour, Connally & Elder; 500 brls do, Field & co; 1035 kegs lard, 1 bale cotton, 100 cords wood, 1 brls tallow, 18 casks bacon, 3028 pcs bacon, 24 brls hams, 16 do pork, 10 do eggs, J R Shaw & co; 10 boxes tobacco stems, 40 brls flour, 8 bale tobacco, W & J Montgomery; 600 pcs lead, 18 hhds tobacco, 20 brls tallow, C Dubuy & co; 40 brls 8 sir, 12 pigs copper, C L Frost; 60 brls flour, 2 small; 943 do pork, 72 casks hams, 773 pcs do do, Smith, Williams & co; 197 brls lard, 11 do oil, 2 do tallow, 40 do soap, 40 do beef, 11 brls tallow, 1 keg do beef, 8 casks bacon, 10 brls pork, 1 do tallow, J Blair; 8 hhds tobacco, G W Williams & co; 141 sacks oats, J Morgan; 44 brls flour, 1 do pork, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 2 sacks, Tyler & Duncan; 6000 do Valentine & Bruderick; 60 do in bag oats, Kuns, Daren & co; sundry mdse, owners on board.

Natchez.—Per steamer President—205 sacks wheat, 109 do oats, 82 brls pork, 108 do wheat, 17 casks bacon, J N Abraham, on board; 60 bags bran, Valentine & Bruderick; 100 do do, J Wood; 27 do and 100 kegs lard, 1350 sacks and 1 bal wheat, J Wear; 8 sacks corn, 50 brls beef and pork, J Good; 9 brls flour, 87 sacks grain, Porter & co; 2 brls flour, R Hallam; 200 pcs lead, Rodgers & co; 1 do do, order; 9 bags lead, 90 do shot, owner on board.

Cincinnati.—Per boat Belle of the West—292 brls whiskey, 18 do alcohol, T Kelly; 6 do do, Ward & co; 1 do do, Ellis; 100 do Gilgore; 94 kegs lard Ferguson & Reed; 118 brls flour, 60 do pork, 60 do whiskey A Dove; 10 half brls whiskey Hall & Buchanan; 10 do Hutchinson; 10 do Thompson & Walker; 4 do lemons, N Phillips; 10 do Hutton & Brake; 1 brl crackers Sanson & Avery; 23 brls eggs O W Canfield; 30 do Vanstrunk Beddock; 10 do J Dater; 2 casks hams, 2 brls beef, 8 do eggs, 76 kegs lard, 30 do butter, 1 half brls do H B Miller, 4 boxes bacon, 600 brls flour C C Sackett & Co; 500 do do Taylor; 10 do J Bates; 34 do H Ellmaker; 60 bale spokes J Bradley; 1 half brl whiskey H B Miller.

Natchitoches.—Per steamer Douglass—296 bales cotton J B Planch & co; 97 do A Severin & co; 123 do Lambeth & Thompson; 16 do Parsons, Arnold & co; 8 do Bennett; 14 do Lesbats; 8 do Barret & Lepage; 1 do C Toledon; 42 to order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Shaw, Lovett, Boston. J A Merritt
Brig America, Pomeroy, Halifax, Hamilton & co
Schr Cayman, Phelan, Grand Cayman, J W Zacharie co
Schr Report, Gardner, New York, J S Bailey
Schr Charles, Phillips, Mobile. C D Lehman

ARRIVED.

Steamship New York, Wright, 38 hours from Galveston, to Hawthorn & Woods.
Tug boat Shark, Clark, from the Passes—brought up bark Orville, Capt Emblem and Byron.
Towboat Paul Jones, Gow, from English Turn—brought up bar Lion.
Brig Barques Orola, 94 days from New Castle, (Maine,) to J Smith.
Schr Byron, 70 hours from Metamoras, to R D Goldsmith.
Schr Emblem, Pennell, 70 hours from Matamoras, to B Dillonnan.
Schr Lion, Cloff, 6 days from Apalachicola, to Rogers & Hallam.
Steamer Belle of the West, Whitten, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Georgian, Wright, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Alex. Scott, Swon, from St Louis.
Steamer Demoine, Miller, from Osnichita.
Steamer Herbert, Smith, from Vermilion.
Steamer Gilmer, Berry, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Primrose, Sanford, from Natchez.
Steamer Lida, Clark, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Ashbourne, Brenham, from Vicksburg.
Steamer President, Eckert, from St Louis.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Lida—Mrs Livingston, Mrs Robertson and son, Mrs Clark and family, Miss Bair, Miss J Irwin, Miss M Irwin, A Nelson, H Hebert, M A Taylor, J M Nelson.
Per steamer Princess—C Mallery and lady, J Kemp, M E Sanders, J M Delacroix, Williams.
Per steamer Ambassador—Mr Smith & lady, J C Parker, B Smith, A W McCallister, C A Wells, C Morris, J Palmer, E B Kendall, H Heppell.
Per steamer Alex. Scott—Miss Kennett, Miss Dabayle, E Breedell, J J Morgan, Holmes, Rice, Doolittle.
Per steamer New York—Mr Jones and family, Mrs Demouse, Mrs Thompson and family, Miss Higgins, Miss Rather, S S Lippscott, J Edmonson, W A Elliott, J W Lawrence, A R Thomas & Baker, Dr Smith, O H Willis, Fraywich, Dupree, J Lottie, J H Phillipon, J May, B L Mann, J E Flanders, M B Smith, V Pallourin, P Russell, Peabody, W Howard, 13 steerage.
Per steamer Free Soil—F A Bussatt and lady, Mrs Riley, J N Abraham, I Lewis, J S L Billiouli, M Levy, Tibbetts, Leonard.
Per steamer Belle of the West—Messrs Ames, Bradbury, Gillies, Taylor, Littenal, Rogers, Fields, Butler, Degnon, Myers, Scott, Johnsetto, Dodge, Arnold, Harsh, Miller, Lee, Atkeson, Lenderaugh, Derry.
Per steamer Dongola—Dr Brada & lady, Mrs Bonner, Capt Little, Neighbont, Pew, Wright, Anderson, Clifford, Moore, Ferris, Arnold, Lecour, Prudehomme, Hopkins, Cole, Fuller.
Per schr Lion—Messrs Thompson, Colgen, Durrelle, Brown, Carson, Mitchcock.

MEMORANDA.

Lost overboard from the bark Orola, on 23d March, Wm. G Parker, a seaman, belonging to Wallerborough, Me.

☞ The fly barque PURSUIT, from Liverpool, is now discharging, signed the Mississippi Cotton Press Company are particularly requested to take out their permits and to attend to the receipt of their goods, which will be made to the customhouse store, to be entered on the five day book. WM PREHN,
a16—2t 56 Customhouse st.

☞ The brig ELIZA, from New York, is now discharging opposite the triangle store. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
L R GALE, 98 Common st.
a14

☞ Mr. JAS ERWIN, consignee of barque BASHAW, from Boston, will please make known his place of residence to the discharging clerk, or his goods will be stored after 10th and expense. HARROD & DARLING,
a13 49 Common st.

☞ The packet barque BASHAW, Captain Howes, from Boston, will commence discharging this day, in the above place, Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.
a10

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of goods marked G. B. M. L. & H. to a diamond, per ship HOPE, from Liverpool, are requested to call at the broker's office and take the same. LEVI H GALE, 98 Common st
a13

☞ The brig VANDALIA, capt Wall from New York, is now discharging at the foot of the Triangular stores.—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
G BEDFORD & BECK,
a10 94 Customhouse st

☞ Messrs. Bouhon to Douglas, G. N. Givens, E Smith, Co., Wm. Schmidt, J F Warren, consignees per brig VANDALIA will please take the hawsers from their residences to the discharging dock at the Triangular Buildings or to
G BEDFORD & BECK, 94 Customhouse st

☞ Neither the consignee or the captain of the French ship ATALANTA will be answerable for the debts that may be contracted by the crew.
F. PERRET.
a11-6t

RICE—In tierces from Charleston, for sale by
a13 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

CIDER—20 cases best Boston cider, for sale by
a13 CHAS. DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

VINEGAR—20 brls best refined cider vinegar, for sale by
a10 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

OIL—Sperm, elephant and tanners' oil, for sale by
a10 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

SOAP—10 boxes mottled family soap, for sale by
a10 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

NUTS—500 boxes best Bordeaux nuts, for sale by
a10 THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

HOLLAND GIN—10 pipes Holland gin, in store and for sale by
a10 A MERIT, 53 Camp st

LINSEED OIL—1 barrel 1 bbl lamp oil for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

SOAP—100 kegs and half box No 1 soap for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

TOBACCO—25 boxes Virginia manufactured, for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

GIN—2 pipes Holland gin for sale by
a10 B VALLS, 36 Gravier st

BRANDY—15 small bbls champagne brandy for sale by
a10 B VALLS, 36 Gravier st

CLARET—20 half pipes and 100 boxes for sale by
a10 B VALLS, 36 Gravier st

RICE—60 tierces Carolina rice for sale by
a10 B VALLS, 36 Gravier st

SUGAR—50 bbs white Havana sugar for sale by
a10 B VALLS, 36 Gravier st

DISTILLATION—For sale by
a10 ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

OIL—Pure whale and ball pressed sperm oil for sale by
a10 WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

SALERATUS—100 boxes saleratus in store and for sale by
a10 C SACKETT & Co, 60 Gravier st

BACON—Hams and bacon in store for sale by
a10 S & J. ROBITAILLE, 76 Camp st

BACON—Prime bacon for sale by
a10 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

LARD—Prime leaf lard, for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

PACKING YARN—100 sacks packing yarn, for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by
a10 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

SPERM OIL—Sperm oil, bleach, winter strained, for sale by
a10 SERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

HAMS AND LARD—Hams for sale very low, by
a10 SERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

CETTONADES—In store fine cettonades for sale by
a11 WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance*. $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY. $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.
(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1842.

TO THE WHIGS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The whigs of New Orleans who desire to unite in the formation of a CLAY CLUB, are requested to assemble in the DINING ROOM of the CONTI STREET HOTEL, on Monday evening next at seven o'clock.

☞ The letter mail came through yesterday, and brought us our Washington correspondence. The paper mail failed beyond Mobile.

FROM TEXAS.

The arrival of the steam packet New-York, has placed us in possession of Texas papers to the 12th inst. inclusive. Their contents are less important than might have been anticipated. All was quiet in the west of the republic and no news had been received from the spies sent out on the Rio Grande.

The schooner *San Bernard*, of the Texian squadron, arrived at Galveston on the 10th. A Mexican schooner, the *Doloritas*, laden with salt, had been captured by commodore Moore. She was taken by the sloop of war *Austin* and schooner *San Antonio*, in sight of the harbor and Castle of Vera Cruz. The Mexicans though provided with a large schooner mounting Paixham guns, witnessed the transaction, without striking a blow for her recovery.

Com. Moore had information of two other vessels, one or both of which he expected to take the day after Lieut. Oliver left the squadron.

Yucatan has complied faithfully with her contract, paying punctually the amount stipulated to the Texan navy.

The people of Galveston are delighted with the "WOLF HUNTERS" from Tennessee.

There have been additional reports of the advance of the Mexicans across the Rio Grande, with 10,000 men, &c. They are discredited.

"THE ALEXANDER SCOTT."—This Monarch of the western waters arrived yesterday on her first trip from St. Louis. The dimensions of the Scott are 216 feet keel; 240 feet deck; 30 feet beam, and 62 feet extreme breadth; 8 feet hold; six 42 inch boilers, 30 feet long; two 25 inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke; water wheel, 28 feet diameter—14 feet bucket. A separate engine to supply the boilers with water, to prevent explosion, with fire plug, pump, hose, &c., in case of fire.

Hull built by W. French, of Louisville.

Engine do. Glover and M'Dougal do.

The Scott was built under the immediate supervision of Capt J. C. Swon, who together with Kenett, White and Co, Simonds and Morrison, and J. and E Walsh, of St. Louis, own her. She is a superb vessel in every respect.

☞ We understand that the tickets at the French theatre for the opera of Belisario, will be sold by auction. Are not times rather too hard for the exaction of more than the regular prices of admission?

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Alexandria Index says: "We understand the Home Squadron will carry the gallant Com. Stewart to Vera Cruz, to treat with Mexico as the United States once treated with the Moors of Barbary, with instructions first to command Santa Anna to free our citizens, pay the money and keep the peace; and second, to give him one hundred broadsides as an ultimatum."

Joel G. Northrup, of Courtland village, N. Y. has invented a new printing press, which, although not constructed on the plan of the power press, it is said gives an impression to both sides of the paper before it is withdrawn. Sixteen sheets (printed on both sides) per minute can be stricken off by this press, yet its cost will not exceed one of those in common use.

The municipal election in St. Louis, terminated in the election of Maguire for Mayor, by a majority of 46 votes. The locofocos have a majority in the board of delegates—in the board of Aldermen the parties are tied.

☞ In consequence of a few failures here, seveni weeks ago, many false rumors have gone abroad in regard to our business men. There been but five failures among the wholesale grocery and commission merchants, and but one among the wholesale drygoods dealers. These failures took place some time ago, and confidence is felt that those who remain will stand firm.—*Louisville Journal.*

JAMES ADAMS, who murdered his wife in January last, died a few days ago in the New York city prison of typhus fever.

☞ There have been 796 applications for Bankruptcy in New York, since the act went into operation.

☞ The *Edward Shippen* leaves for Louisville to-day.

☞ There was nothing of consequence before the Criminal Court yesterday.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Queen of the West* for late Louisville papers.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, April 5th, 1842.

In senate Mr. Morehead reported from the committee on Indian affairs a referred bill for the adjustment of claims under the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaw Indians. It was read a first and second time and made the special order of the day for Monday next. Several other bills were reported from committees and advanced. Mr. Allen's resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury with regard to the effects of the distribution act on the resources of the government, was then taken up, the question pending being on Mr. Rives's amendment, which was carried, shaping the resolution so as to take away its offensive character and reduce it to a simple inquiry—yeas for the amendment 25, nays 18.

Mr. Evans, chairman of the committee on finance, called up the house bill to amend the loan bill of the extra session.

Mr. Evans explained the several provisions of the bill. He stated that the three main points were, first, an additional loan of five millions; next, an extension of the term of the loan to 20 years, or less, as may be agreed upon; and last, authority to the secretary of the treasury to sell the stock on the best terms he can obtain in the market—that is for whatever it will bring. He stated that the debt would be the 12 millions authorised last session, and the additional loan of 5 millions, making in all 17 millions. This new loan of five millions would not be an additional indebtedness, as its object was to absorb the five millions of treasury notes lately issued. In fact, the treasury notes bearing at a discount were forced back upon the treasury in payment of duties long before they became due, and 21 millions of them not yet due had been taken in for customs during the first quarter of the year, causing a deficit of so much ordinary means to meet the ordinary expenses. If, however, congress would not provide an adequate revenue to meet the wants of the government, the necessities of the treasury would oblige it to re-issue those treasury notes instead of allowing them to be absorbed and to make use of the new loan besides, so that the indebtedness at the end of the year would be 21 or 22 millions. A falling off in customs had taken place during the first quarter of the year, equal to 10 per cent of imports, so that the 19 millions of ordinary revenue estimated in the beginning of the year would be but 16 9-10 millions—the customs yielding but 13½ instead of 15 6-10 millions. This would however be met by the contemplated retrenchment of expenditures, which are to be reduced 2½ millions.

He argued at great length in justification of the extension of the term of loan and of the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the stock redeemable in any number of years agreed upon between him and the lender, not exceeding 20 years; also in justification of the discretion given by the bill to the secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock for whatever it will bring in the market. He contended that money being worth more than 6 per cent., Government was as much bound to give its fair price as any one else; and if no other body corporate or personal could obtain it for less, it was no discredit for Government to pay what the money was worth for the loan of it.

Mr. Wright commenced an elaborate reply, but the Senate adjourned before he had concluded.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Black made an ineffectual motion to appoint a Select Committee, for the purpose of reporting on the expediency of authorising the Governor of Georgia to call out the militia in order to protect the inhabitants of the state on the Florida frontier.

Mr. B. stated that the U. S. troops stationed there, committed greater outrages on the inhabitants than the Indians themselves. He will call up the motion again to-morrow.

After the adoption of several resolutions of enquiry, the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

The question pending was on the motion to strike out appropriations for the Branch Mints.

After some debate, the motion was negatived. A motion was then made to strike out the salary of the Governor of Wisconsin, on the ground of misconduct. This motion failed, and at three o'clock the committee rose for want of a quorum.

The House then adjourned.

THE LOAN BILL.

DISTRIBUTION ACT—CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We surrender our columns, to-day, to the admirable speech of Mr. BARROW, upon Mr. LINN's resolution to pledge the public domain for the payment of the contemplated loan. Mr. BARROW reviewed President TYLER's course in relation to the land fund with signal skill and ability. We have considered Mr. TYLER's late message recommending the repeal of the distribution law as the weakest and most disingenuous act of his time-serving and deceitful administration. There was no earthly occasion for mixing up the land question with the loan bill, unless his doing so was a direct overture to the locofoco party. As well might the executive have staked the passage of the loan bill upon the repeal of the bankrupt law, or any other cherished policy.

We invite attention to that portion of Mr. BARROW's speech which relates to the effect of a repeal of the distribution law upon the credit of government bonds for a refusation of the clamor raised against the law by the locofocos, who are now aided by the *Tyler squad* in their assaults upon this wise and just measure. The question before the senate which gave rise to the debate, of which Mr. BARROW's speech is a part, was the following resolution offered by Mr. PRESTON:

"Resolved, That the actual condition of the credit and finances of the country require the most prompt and decisive legislation on the part of congress, and to this end that a loan should be authorized for an amount sufficient for the present exigency, and on terms which will ensure its success."

To which Mr. LINN offered the following amendment:

"1st. To sustain that depreciated and sinking credit by a solemn and inviolable pledge of its immense public domain for its support, and the application of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of any public debt contracted, or to be contracted, in any form whatsoever."

Mr. Barrow desired to say a few words in relation to what had fallen from the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston,] and to make a few observations on the amendment and remarks of the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Linn.] There was but little said by the Senator from South Carolina, in which he did not concur; but as he could not give his sanction to all, he could state the reasons which withheld his entire approbation. He would not say whether the resolution was or was not well timed; but it was impossible for Senators to close their eyes, if they had the disposition to do so—and he was sure none had—to the present unparalleled and alarming financial condition of the country and the Government. In view of this alarming condition, the first consideration is the remedy; and it is not necessary in stating that, to go back, and inquire what party is or is not responsible. He did not therefore rise for that purpose; but chiefly to make a few observations, as he stated before, on some remarks which fell from the Senator from South Carolina. These remarks, he feared, might lead the people of this country into a fatal error, and therefore he conceived they ought to be corrected on the spot. The Senator had charged upon the Whig party to sacrifice its prejudices; and it might be imagined by some that the call extended to whig principles. Now, as far as party prejudices went, he had no objection to yielding them; but he could conceive no possible exigency which could justify the whig party in yielding any one principle on which it had taken its stand. It was the more necessary to be kept in view the distinction between whig prejudices and whig principles, because it is serious charge has been made against the whig party in Congress, that it is making a factious opposition to the Executive, while he is doing all in his power to relieve the country; as if the Executive alone was acting upon whig principles, and the action in Congress upon party prejudices, whereas the reverse is notoriously the fact. It was the daily burden of the organ of the Executive, that the whigs in Congress are actuated by party prejudice, to oppose and thwart his Administration. It was important that every whig in both Houses should meet this false issue; for it was not only daily uttered and reiterated by the Executive organ, but officially endorsed by the President himself.

Mr. Barrow here read a passage from the President's last message to the House of Representatives, on which he commented at considerable length, with a view of showing that it was the Executive which had become prejudiced against, and opposed to, the party that elevated him to power, and that the party which had departed from its principles, or surrendered its measures, which he alone had defeated. He also commented with severity on that part of the message which assigned the President's reason for signing the distribution law of the last extra session, and now recommending its repeal; denying that there was any chance or expectation that there would be a surplus in the Treasury to fill the place of the land fund, more than there is now, and characterizing the excuse for sanctioning the law as inadmissible.—He should, therefore, vote against the repeal of the law, notwithstanding the recommendation of the President. He considered the message to the other House, with that recommendation, ill-timed to say the least; and if parliamentary usage would suffer him to do so, he would add, discourteous, if not insolent.—The vote had been taken on Thursday in the House, on the subject of the repeal of the Distribution law, and in a most decisive manner; yet on Friday the Executive transmitted his message, assigning as the reason for vetoing the repeal, the discovery that there would be no surplus to warrant the abstraction of the land fund from the Treasury, and that there would be no surplus to warrant the abstraction of the land fund from the Treasury, and that there was a necessity for its restoration to recover the lost credit of the Government.

This was an argument repeatedly urged by the Democratic party in Congress, against the passage of the law while in progress, and since, for its repeal; so that it could be no new discovery as now pretended. He never could have expected that any one elevated by the Whig party to the Executive chair, would have resorted to the argument of his opponents, weapons to defeat and destroy Whig measures—that he would give the high sanction of Executive approbation to the statements made by the Democratic party for political capital to be spread abroad before the country—statements that the party to which he owed his elevation had met and refuted a thousand times. He could not be ignorant that the Whig party had shown that a great error prevails in regard to the intrinsic value of public credit. Public credit is like individual credit: it is a matter of reliance on the tested and approved integrity and punctuality of the borrower. If the borrower evinces unbending integrity and scrupulous punctuality, his credit is uninterrupted. So it is with a Government in the condition of becoming or continuing a borrower. Without that integrity and punctuality, the land fund, or any other fund, would not sustain the credit of Government. With them, no land fund would be thought of by the creditor. That fund was so inconsiderable before the year 1834, that no public creditor attached any importance to it as a means of securing him in his claim against the Government. It was the vast amount of the land sales of 1834, '35, and '36—reaching something like $56,000,000 for the three years, that made the land fund, for a time, be considered so important; but who can in strictness contend that the proceeds of the public lands are now of such an amount as to affect the credit of the Government, one way or another? Let gentlemen look at the facts with regard to other countries, and they would see that it is not a vast public domain which sustains Government credit, but public stability and an established character for scrupulous punctuality and integrity. By the latest accounts from the London stock market, he observed that the stock of the Belgium Government was selling at a premium of two and three quarters per cent. the quotations being 103 2-3; and for Dutch stock, £101¼; while Mexican bonds are quoted at only £28½. Now, how did it happen that Belgium and Holland, without one acre of public domain, had a credit above par; and Mexico, with a public domain undisposed of, larger than the whole territory of Belgium and Holland put together, was so sunk in credit as to have its stock offered in the money-market at a depreciation of upwards of 70 per cent? What else could be the reason but that the Governments of Belgium and Holland have an established character for stability, integrity, and punctuality, and the Mexican Government is held under an account of its instability and perhaps for a bad odor on account of its repudiation, or disregard for the reputation not unearned, of its obligations of contract, or the insecurity evinced by violent and sudden changes of Government. Notwithstanding the vast public domain held by the United States during the late war, the Government found it could not obtain money at common interest. At one or two periods, the public credit was 20 per cent. below par, and nothing but depreciated Bank paper was to be had even at that rate. It is not the public domain or the public revenue that restores credit and confidence in the Government, but the firmness, integrity, and punctuality of its character.

Although there was some difficulty in obtaining money now for the Treasury at six per cent., he did not look upon it as an evidence that the credit of the Government was impaired. The fact should be considered that money has become so scarce, that like cotton, it is in demand beyond its ordinary price. The vast amount of