LATEST DATES.

London	June 5	London	June 3
Liverpool	June 6	Liverpool	June 1
Paris	June 5	Paris	June 1
Havre	June 5	Havre	June 1
New York	May 28	New York	May 28
Boston	June 1	Boston	April 3
Tampico	June 24	Tampico	May 29
Mobile	June 19	Mobile	May 29

MONEY MARKET

[illegible]	4@6	per cent	prem
[illegible]	1@6	per cent	prem
[illegible]	2@3	per cent	prem
Specie	$5 142@5	per ounce	cash
Spanish Doubloons	$17 50@17 75	each	
Mexican Dollars	$16 25@16 50	each	
United States Treasury Notes	12 @13	per cent	d
United States Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible]	par @ 1	do	
[illegible]	1 @1½	do	
[illegible]	5@10	do	
[illegible] County Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible] Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible] Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible] Carolina Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible] Carolina Bank Notes	par @ 1	do	
[illegible] Banks	4 @15	do	
[illegible] Bank	4@10	do	
Tennessee Bank	5 @ 6½	do	
Arkansas State Bank	nominal	do	
Arkansas Real Estate	do	12 @15	do
Commercial Bank, Natchez	do	par @ 1	do
Agricultural Bank, Natchez	do	25@37½	do
Planters' Bank, Natchez	do	14 @16	do
Commercial Bank, Natchez	do	par @ 1	do
West Feliciana, Woodville	do	5 @ 10	do
Bank of Pontchartrain	do	10@15	do
Commercial Bank, Rodney	do	10@15	do
Commercial Bank at Columbus	do	50@60	do
Grand Gulf Rail Road Company	do	40@50	do
Union Bank of Mississippi	do	50@70	do
Commercial Bank of Vicksburg, n. m	do	70 @—	do
Lake Washington & Deer Creek	do	40 @50	do
Bank of Vicksburg	do	70 @80	do
Warrenton R. R. of Vicksburg	do	70 @80	do
Citizens' Bank of Madison County	do	65 @80	do
Tuscaloosa Rail Road Company	do	35 @50	do
Natchez Rail Road	do	60 @65	do
Pearl Bridge	do	40 @50	do
Pensacola	nominal	60 @75	do
Union Bank, Florida	do	50 @60	do
Live and Trust, Florida	do	50 @60	do
Texas Treasury Notes	22 @30	do	

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1841

Scarcely any change deserving particular notice has occurred in business during the past three days—every branch of trade continues extremely dull, with no chance of any improvement for a couple of months to come.

The weather has been intensely hot, and the river is falling slow, being now 9½ feet below high water mark—The health of the city is good.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 30 instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 111 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 18—Arkansas, 36—Mobile, 70; together, 235 bales, making the total receipts since the 1st of October, 775,784 bales, against 916,997 the season previous. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 1,960 bales—Havre, 125—Boston, 193; together, 2,278 bales; making a reduction in stock of 1,943 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared to this day, a stock of 52,486 bales, against 59,946 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand		2967
Receipts last three days	597	
previously	775,187	775,784
		804,512
Exports last three days	2,278	
previously	749,836	752,114
Stock on hand		52,398

The Cotton market has maintained the same quiet character previously adverted to, and sales since our last do not exceed 500 bales at very irregular prices, but within the range of subjoined quotations.—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Lower and Alabama sipp.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	7½@ 8	Ordinary	7½@ 8
Middling	8½@ 9	Middling	8½@ 9
Middling Fair	10 @10½	Middling Fair	10 @10½
Fair	11 @11½	Fair	11 @11½
Good fair	12 @12½	Good fair	12 @12½
Good fair and fine	12 @13	Good and fine	12 @13

TOBACCO.—There has been some inquiry for this article within the past few days, and some small sales, principally of R. have been effected at prices ranging from 4 to 6 cts. A lot of 300 bales was in treaty for, but not sold at the time of closing our inquiries. Holders continue firm in demanding previous rates.

Arrived since the 30 instant, 285 hhds. as-ared in the same time, for London, 676 hhds. Havre, 704—Mediterranean, 150; together, 1,854 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

On hand, stock on hand		2219
Receipts last three days	238	
previously	48411	48649
		51868
Exports last three days	2074	
previously	39097	41166
Leaves a balance of stock of		10702

SUGAR.—The market has maintained a quiet character since our last review and sales have been chiefly to the trade, but for winter account, our prices ranging as previously quoted from 4½@5½c for extreme qualities. We have further to notice that the finer descriptions are comparatively in better request, and in consequence of their scarcity they command full prices. There is nothing doing in plantations.

MOLASSES.—We have again to report a very quiet business in this article, and no alteration in prices, which we quote at 21@22c ⅌ gallon. We have not heard of any sales on a speculation.

FLOUR.—A better demand has been evinced for this article within the past few days, owing in some measure to the light receipts and to the comparative small purchases made for some time past. The inquiry is not confined to the export trade but likewise to the wants of consumption, and holders have become much firm in their demand. We have quote superfine, $4 12½ at $4 25, the latter being the asking price.

PORK.—The market has undergone a material variation since our last; but we would observe, that a better feeling appears gone ally to exist amongst holders, and most of them are asking for higher rates than they were noticed for now. We adhere to our last quotations, which are the governing prices of the market, viz. Mess, $16 00 Prime, $8 00—P. C., $6 50—Bulk Pork, 4½ at 5c.

BEEF.—The stock of this article is considerably on the decline, but the demand still continues on the most limited scale, being entirely confined to ship stores, and prices therefore remain unaltered. We quote bbls. $12 00 ⅌ brl. half bbls. $6 50@7 00. Prime in bbls. $7 50@8 00 ⅌ brl. Bulk Beef, 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

LARD.—The slight demand which we alluded to in our last has again ceased, and the market is quite dull, although quotations remain unchanged. We note Prime Lard, 7½ at 7¾c. Leaf, 8½c. Ordinary, 6½@6¾c.

BACON.—There is a somewhat better feeling in the market, but the large stock on hand precludes us from the slightest improvement in prices, which are precisely the same as last quoted. We quote Hams, 9@9½c. Sides, 6@6½c. Shoulders, 4½c—Canvassed Hams 7½@8c. Sugar-cured Hams, in barrels, 11c ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY.—The market has acquired much firmness, in consequence of several holders withdrawing their stocks, they being variously limited from 25 to 75c. We quote in bulk rather lower at 20@21c. There is no common in market.

BAGGING AND HALLTROPE.—There has been no inquiry to speak of for the articles within the past few days, and we have to quote nominally the same as last quoted, viz. Kentucky Bagging, 27@30c—Tow do. 26@27c—Scotch, 16@18c—Kentucky, 17½@18c. Kentucky Rope, 11½@12c—Navy do. 8½@10c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in this article, prices Havana is becoming scarce, and holders are firm at 11½@11½c—dates, as descriptions, 10½@10¾—Rio, at 11@11½c ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS.—The market remains in the same inactive state as adverted to and the actual business is exceedingly difficult of attainment, owing to the most limited scale of operations in New Orleans. Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. Nantucket, 40@45 ⅌ ⅌.

OILS.—There remains no change to report, the market is quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote Sperm, 1 at 1½ ⅌ gallon. Fall strained, $1 10@$1 15—Winter strained, $1 15@$1 25. Whale Oil, 45@47c. Linseed Oil, 60@65c. Lard do. 65@70c.

EXCHANGE.—The demand for bills on Europe continues very limited, and the rates have to adhere to the lowest quotations. We quote Sterling 11½@11½ ⅌ cent prem.—France, 5 3-4@5 ⅌ ⅌—New York, 60 days 4½@4¾ ⅌ cent prem.—Sight Checks ¼ ⅌ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling	11½@11¾	Sterling	11½@11¾
Sight	¼ ⅌ c prem	Sight	¼ ⅌ c prem
New York, 30 days	4½@4¾ ⅌ c prem	New York, 30 days	4½@4¾ ⅌ c prem
do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem	do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem
Philadelphia, 30 days	5 @5½ ⅌ c prem	Philadelphia, 30 days	5 @5½ ⅌ c prem
do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem	do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem
Boston, 30 days	¼ ⅌ c prem	Boston, 30 days	¼ ⅌ c prem
do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem	do. sight	¼ ⅌ c prem

FREIGHTS.—We have nothing new to notice in this department, and refer to our quotations.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	⅝ to Liverpool	Flour	2s 6d @3s
do.	Havre	Tobacco	40s
do.	New York	do.	15 per bale
do.	Boston	do.	
Tobacco	Liverpool	Cotton	40s
do.	Havre	do.	40s
do.	New York	do.	40s @ 50s
do.	Boston	do.	50 @60
do.	Philadelphia	do.	50 @60
Tobacco from coast	Havre	do.	50 @60
do.	Liverpool	do.	35 @40
do.	New York	do.	30 @ —
do.	Boston	do.	30 @ 35
do.	Philadelphia	do.	30 @ 35
do.	Baltimore	do.	30 @ 35
do.	Charleston	do.	30 @ 35

☞ Congress of goods per ship BANGOR, Odour, master from Havre is required to attend to the receipt of same at the Levee and all goods not entered within five days from date, will be sent to the Customhouse.

J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine st

☞ Barque MARY (ex) Wilkinson Baltimore, is now discharging at foot of the levee, at building. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

O. BEDFORD & BECK, 84 Customhouse st

☞ COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M Gould is admitted a partner in our business from this date.

FROST & Co.

New Orleans July 1 1841 jy1—1m

☞ Persons having business transactions with us, will please address themselves during our absence from town, to Messrs. Bennet, Hockley & Co., No. 14 Camp street.

MOULANIER & BRAUN

New Orleans, June 21st, 1841 jy1—1m

☞ DEZEUTHE, Dentist, moves with his mother sister and sisters all attendance of the teeth, Office, Tonsor st. No. 10 jy1 1m

HECHLER & STERN

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,

corner of Common and Transportation streets,

☞ Attend to the sale of all descriptions received on Storage, at very reasonable prices jy16

BLASCO & SIMONET,

Commission Merchant,

No. 26 Common street.

HAWDON WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON

Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.

BANK NOTES Bonds for Louisiana, Bills of Exchange, Deposit and stock certificates, checks, drafts, &c. neatly executed, in the same style as at their office in New York, on the usual terms.

Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.

Office corner Royal and Conti st jy1 1m

CHECKS—A few thousand Mexican dollars, for sale by

CANTIN, DARAN & Co.

11 and 13 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE—Bills on England and New York, for sale by

KOHN, DAVIS & Co.

jy6 56 Bienville street

SPANISH DOUBLOONS—200 Spanish Doubloons, 100 Mexican dollars, for sale by

CUCULLY, LAFEYTRE & Co.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia—Drafts at sight and at 60 days sight, for sale by

J. ALBERT,

jy6 30 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—We are drawing on New York

THAYER & CUMMINGS, 30 Gravier street

EXCHANGE on New York at 10, 30, 30 and 60 days sight, for sale by

F. DE LIZARDI & Co.

jy6 52 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on England for sale by

F. DE LIZARDI & Co.

jy2 52 Bienville st

TEXAS TREASURY NOTES, some dollars Treasury Notes for sale by

LOBSON & SYLVESTRE,

jy1 72 Royal street

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by

jy6 ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by

jy6 AUG MOLIER, 56 St Louis st

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS for sale by

jy6 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 8, Carondelet street.

TERMS OF THE BEE, PUBLISHED DAILY, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, $10 PER ANNUM, OR $5 PAID IN ADVANCE FOR THE DAILY.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1841.

One of the most absurd specimens of extravagant sophistry we have seen for some time, is the assertion of the *Intelligencer* that a bank in the District of Columbia, upon Mr. Ewing's plan, would be unconstitutional. We profess not to be enchanted with the project of the Secretary of the Treasury, and would only take it in preference to having no bank at all. But as regards its constitutionality, even to the most rigid constructionists, there cannot seriously be any question. The right of Congress over the Federal District is precisely that claimed by a local legislature over the state which it represents. The Legislature of Louisiana, may charter a bank of fifty millions, if it pleas. Congress may in like manner create a bank in the District of Columbia. The moment the National Legislature decrees that no branches of such corporation shall be introduced into the states without their assent, it deprives the project of the only foundation for an argument against its constitutionality. May not Louisiana grant to any of her fiscal institutions the right to establish branches elsewhere, provided the consent of other states can be obtained? Undoubtedly. Well, the powers of Louisiana are in this respect, exactly the same as those enjoyed by the General Government.

We are of those who entertain no doubts of the constitutionality of a National Bank in the broad, direct, unqualified sense of the term. In our opinion, if there is one question which has been ratified over and over again, which has been decided conclusively in the affirmative, it is the power of congress to charter a National Bank. Still the vast discrepancy of opinion on this subject entitles to some respect the views of those who honestly maintain a different belief. But it is something new to hear a doubt started as to the power of the government to give a bank to the District of Columbia, and to invest such bank with the privilege of placing branches in those states which may be disposed to permit their introduction. The only shadow of an argument we have seen is that employed by the *Enquirer*, which says that Congress cannot do by indirect act what it is forbidden to do directly.—There is no meaning in this. Is Congress prohibited from creating a bank in the Federal District? No one pretends it. Is there any thing in the Constitution that directly or remotely denies to congress the right to vest in such bank the privilege of establishing branches in the states, or that forbids the states to receive such branches? Nothing. With the Richmond *Whig* we hold that the Argument lies in a nutshell. Congress, says that journal, has the power to establish a Bank in the District—so said Van Buren in his letter to Sherrod Williams—and so Ritchie and all the rest have said—It may insert a clause in the charter granting the privilege to establish branches any where, with as much right as it can insert any other clause.

The action on the part of Congress then is *constitutional*.

Any state may permit a bank thus privileged to locate a branch within its limits—The action of the states then is also *constitutional*.

These *two constitutional acts*, it is contended, when conjoined, make an *unconstitutional one*. This is to confound logic.

☞ We are indebted to Cuba for the April number of the Foreign Quarterly Review. It contains some excellent articles. The critical notices of foreign publications are, as usual, very good.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the clerk of the *Madjoonian*, for St Louis papers up to the 29th June.

☞ The steamer *Little Ben* arrived at St. Louis on the 29th June, having on board one hundred soldiers, under command of captain Scott, destined for Prairie du Chien.

THE MOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared dividends to the amount of 150 per cent interest on the capital invested, in ten years.

THE RAVEL FAMILY, well known in this country are performing with great success at the Porte St. Martin, in Paris.

☞ The funeral of General MACOMB was to take place on the 28th June, from his residence at Washington. The cortege was expected to be large and imposing.

HUMILIATING.—The census returns of Illinois establish the fact, that there are 28,769 persons of twenty years old and upwards in that state, out of a population of less than half a million, who can neither read nor write.

DISTRESSING.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristown, N. J., fell on the 25th of June. Five persons were buried beneath the ruins. One Mr. Moore expired soon after being extricated. Several of the others are desperately wounded.

DISEASE AMONG THE FLORIDA TROOPS.—The brig *Saratoga* arrived at New York on the 23d ult., from Tampa Bay, had on board *ninety* invalid soldiers.—The steamer *Neuburn* arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult., from Pilatka, with *sixty* disabled soldiers.

☞ A five act tragedy called *La Mansie*, written by a celebrated dramatic author Breton de Los Herreros, has been recently *twice performed over from beginning*, a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of the stage.

☞ A Mr. ADAMS, mechanic of a philosophical turn of mind, has recently, in Boston, exposed the fallacy and humbuggery of animal magnetism. Prior to this exposition Dr. COLLYER, the magnetizer, had been reaping a golden harvest from the credulity of the people of that city, Dr. COLLYER had better stick to phrenology. This can stand investigation, but animal magnetism is clearly no match for mechanics with "philosophical" minds.

BALLOONING.—Green, the aronaut, still insists that a balloon voyage from America to Europe may be safely accomplished. He thinks that after ascending above the fickle and treacherous winds, which blow in these lower regions, he shall find a steady current of air to bear him onward towards the east or southeast. He thinks three or four days will be ample time for the passage.

Several arrests, says the Mobile *Journal*, have been made, in Benton and Tallapoosa counties, of persons accused of being parties to frauds on the Montgomery Branch. G. W. Griffin, of Tallapoosa, and E. Herndon and Jno. M. Green, both we believe of Benton have been brought to Montgomery for examination before Judge Martin, and bound over for trial, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Bank. The bail required of each was $2000. The Jacksonville, (Benton Co.) Republican says that Griffin, on being arrested, refunded a portion of the money. *Green*, when first taken, contrived to escape and took to the woods. He was discovered there, and re-captured after a short, conflict with one of his pursuers, named C. Samuels in which guns were emptied by both sides ineffectually—and Samuels was wounded by a bowie knife.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—It is ascertained that nearly all the legitimate means of the Frederick County Bank have been returned to that institution, so that the rogue who robbed the bank of $134,000 in its vaults, is likely to reap nothing by that piece of ingenuity.—It is strange that not a word has been heard of the robber of the bank.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LAND OFFICERS.

Registers.

Thomas Scott, Chillicothe, O., vice James S. McGinnis.

Hiram Decker, Vincennes, Ind. vice A. Badolet.

Josiah D. Wetter, Muscatay, Wis. Ter. vice John V. Ingersoll.

James Watson Riley, Lima, O. vice John P. Hellenstein.

Henry Harrison, Dubuque, Iowa, vice Benjamin R. Parvikes.

Garret Ebbs, Springfield, Ill. vice Marvellous Eastham.

William Ross, Burlington, Iowa, vice Ross Lowe.

Parcelete Potter, Milwaukee, Wis. Ter. vice A. B. Morton.

James Scott, Jeffersonville, Ind. vice Moses J. Hurstl.

Receivers.

Daniel G. Garr sey, Dixon, Ill. vice John Dunlap.

Jn. Beard, Charlestonville, Ind. vice Martin Green.

Ralph Guild, Jackson, Mo. vice Felix O. Allen.

Stoddard Judd, Green Bay, Wis. Ter. vice L. S. Pease.

Joseph C. Hawkins, Burlington, Iowa, vice Marshall Van Antwerp.

Lewis Sandford, Mineraly, Wis. Ter. vice Reuben Bergen.

RECORDERS COURT—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Conclusion of the examination of De Putron and his associates—arguments of the District Attorney and Counsel for the defence—Decision and commitment in default of bail—Interesting information of Mr. Sanford, &c.

The testimony in this interesting trial was concluded at the opening of the Court, and concluded by the examination of Messrs. T. Shaw and Burton Leyton. The former deposed that he had long resided in Cincinnati, and was familiar with its inhabitants, but had never known there any family of the name of De Putron. The latter testified that Mr. Abbott had been four or five days in his employ, had obtained seventy-five dollars from him, and had then signified his intention to leave him, stating that he had received letters which imperatively required his absence.

The testimony on both sides being closed, Mr. Smith, on behalf of the United States, opened the case for the prosecution. He commenced by acknowledging his willingness to drop the charge of piracy, as there appeared to be no positive evidence to sustain it. He was, however, prepared to sustain the other charges, and to require a commitment in consequence. The equipment of a vessel for the slave trade is reprobated by the law of the United States and as early as 1794, damages were provided therefor. This act was subsequently modified in 1807, by another, increasing the penalty for such offence to $20,000. Notwithstanding these provisions, the law was so frequently violated under various pretexts, that in 1818 a statute was enforced, the 3d section of which provided that on conviction of the offence of equipping a vessel for the slave trade, the criminal should be punished by fine not excessing $2000, and imprisonment not exceeding 7 years. It was under this statute that the prosecution was conducted.

Mr. Smith proceeded to show that the independence was evidently a tender. Her fitting proved it. The case was one covered by the present law. Nearly all civilized nations had denounced the slave trade as an odious traffic. The Portuguese, Spaniards and Brazils were the only exceptions. Yet such was the frequency with which this atrocious traffic was carried on, that Lord Brougham had stated that in 1837, 100,000 slaves had been imported into Brazil, and no less than 90 slaving vessels had been fitted out in Cuba.

He commented on the character of De Putron.—The early habits and associations of this man prepared him for such a course. He had been, so to speak, nursed in the slave trade. It was the only occupation he knew. He had visited all quarters of the world and has exhibited skill and fertility of resource for such daring enterprises. Had the prisoner been brought up in Cincinnati he would not have possessed the requisite knowledge for the slave trade.—Mr. Smith alluded to the situation of the Independence, the arms and ammunition found on board, the letters, the declaration of the prisoner, &c., as forming a chain of evidence sustaining the presumption of his having fitted that vessel out as a slaver. He spoke of Abbott's having previously borne a good character, and of his having been found there under suspicious circumstances—of his having concealed his name—of his declaring the expedition to be for the purpose of fishing, when there was no fishing tackle on board.—The presumption was further sustained by the appearance of the man Domingos, who enjoyed De Putron's confidence, and was double-ironed to aid him by the results of his experience. Mr Smith dwelt a few moments on the oath taken by De Putron at the Customhouse, as proof of perjury, and then sat down.

Mr. Johnson opened for the defence in an elaborate and able speech. He briefly alluded to the abortive effort to sustain the charge of piracy, which after three days' labor had been dropped. He then proceeded to make a remark as to what he conceived to be the guide of a committing magistrate. His function was not to determine whether there existed a probable cause of guilt. By no means. The main point to be decided was: "Does there exist such testimony as on the ultimate trial will commit?" During this preliminary examination it is greatly desirable that prisoners be tenderly allowed, because it was constantly conducted with reference to an ulterior investigation. This view of the question he enforced at some length and with much ingenuity, quotending that whatever might be the opinion of his honor, he was bound to be guided by the evidence.

Keeping this principle in view, he proceeded to examine the argument laid down. The charge of piracy he would not touch, as it had been virtually abandoned. The testimony relied upon by the prosecution consisted principally of the assertions of the prisoner—and of his conversation with others. A commitment on such ground could not be justified—the introduction of such confession was against all rules of evidence—what would be the impression on any man's mind from the conversation of the prisoner with Tom—why, that he had got hold of a supposed and was stuffing him—such evidence was absolutely ridiculous. Mr. Johnson instanced the evidence of Capt. Taylor, as showing a reference to which he said, that nature is prone in drawing facts from conclusions. Capt. Taylor appeared to be an imaginative individual and was doubtless unconsciously influenced by that faculty. The District Attorney had declared De Putron to be a well educated man. He would ask whether it was probable that an individual knowing the penalties attached to the slave trade—knowing that he was liable to be hung as a pirate if detected in the trade—would be foolhardy enough to engage in it. That it must be remembered that De Putron had stated he was about to embark in the African trade—not the slave trade. If therefore any doubt, or alternative presented themselves to his honor, the prisoner must have the benefit of them. If the prisoner had really admitted that he was going to engage in the slave trade—he, as his counsel, would believe him to be an idiot and would move for his discharge on the ground of lunacy.

He denied the declaration of the prosecution that the confessions of the prisoner all concurred in proving the slave trade—on the contrary never had he heard such various and conflicting statements. The counsel for the prosecution had contended that the prisoner if tried in the "peaceful Park City" would never have been familiar with slavery. Mr. Johnson maintained that he might have been born there and acquainted in early life.

Mr. Johnson commented upon the fact of arms, &c. being found on board the vessel. Public expectation had been herein terribly disappointed. People had really been anticipating a sight of bristling cannon and other formidable instruments of war, instead of ordinary weapons, such as are kept in usual merchant vessels, had alone been displayed. It must be remembered that the purchase of the case of guns had been suggested to De Putron.

It would be well also to bear in mind the fact that the prisoner had proceeded to the Balize to Capt. Taylor, after he had heard of the capture of the vessel and of the escape of Thompson. Was this not a proof of innocence?

Before entering on the charge of Perjury, Mr. Johnson remarked that Abbott and Domingos were accused only of fitting out an expedition for the slave trade—that it was to be presumed they were not cognizant of the intentions of their employer—that after this rule the crew had already been discharged, and he now asked the application of the rule to Abbott and Domingos.

In respect to the charge of Perjury, it seemed that it had been made in the absence of all others, and how had it been sustained? By vague conversations, letters, and documents bearing but slightly on the case, and this was to counterbalance a solemn oath. Such evidence, if deemed valid, would form an era in criminal jurisprudence. He, however, waived all objections and would proceed to the investigation of the charge.

At this stage of proceedings, Recorder BALDWIN interrupted the counsel, by a most timely invitation to the court to partake of a cold collation given by the corporal manager of the Fire Company of Mobile. After the legal combatants, recorder and reporter, had duly fortified themselves by the good cheer which was abundantly provided, Mr. Johnson resumed his argument.

He contended that the charge of perjury must fail, because the oath was not legally administered, that it not taken before a person designated by the act of Congress, it was illegal, and he would be willing to rest his case on this ground. Besides, what proof had been alleged that the oath was false—nothing of a positive nature—nothing save loose memoranda—not bearing on the subject. On these grounds he demanded the discharge of all three on the charge of getting out an expedition for the slave trade, and of De Putron on the charge of perjury, as no evidence of the same existed.

The argument was closed by Mr. Peyton on the part of the United States in a most ingenious and searching speech two hours in length. He examined the evidence minutely and commented upon it with much acuteness. He declared that the prisoner's counsel *seemed* to rely principally upon the doctrine of doubts. Gentlemen had contended they were not bound to shew any thing—they brew into their shells and said "convict us." He dwelt with particular emphasis on the allusion to the African trade, and the arms discovered on board the Independence, which he strenuously maintained, were proofs that the parties were engaged in an illicit undertaking. He referred to Abbott's late course as evidence that though latterly respectably employed, he had degenerated, and had been addicted to evil habits, and was, therefore, fitted for engaging in such a desperate and illegitimate. He alluded to the boasting of the peasant by Domingos, whenever a schooner have in sight.—It could not be supposed he was the quiet, unoffending creature which he had been alleged to be.

He denied the charge of perjury, if it was sustained by facts.—The admission of the prisoner was sufficient evidence of guilt. It was something to contend that it was necessary to put the prisoner under oath to obtain such acknowledgements. A will had been exhibited in court which proved the prisoner to have been born in the Island of Madeira. Thus by his counsel's own admission, the prisoner had been proved guilty of perjury.

Here Mr. Johnson rose and replied aloud. "I never admitted such to be the case."

"You did sir," answered the District Attorney.

"I must positively deny it," rejoined the counsel for the prisoner.

Here we regret to add that personal violence followed, the District Attorney stepping Mr. Johnson in the face. This altercation was immediately checked by the interference of the court and spectators. The Recorder expressed his willingness to continue the case, provided both gentlemen pledged themselves not again to interrupt the proceedings; at the same time reprimanding both parties for a violation of the sanctuary of justice. The gentlemen apologized, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Peyton then resumed and shortly after concluded his remarks declaring he was not disposed to misrepresent the State by a frivolous prosecution, but that the gravity of the circumstances required his interference.

The Recorder summed up the evidence. There was no positive proof of guilt against Abbott and Domingos, whom he discharged after such severe remonstrances and accompanied wholesome advice. As to De Putron, he considered the prisoner entitled to investigate him in the two charges, and committed him for trial before the U. S. District Court. As the court would not be in session till November or December, he bail was fixed at $5000 on the first count and $10,000 on the latter.

[From the Baltimore American.]

REMAINS OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The removal of the remains of General Harrison, from the National Hotel at Washington, took place on Saturday. By a vote of Congress a committee consisting of five Senators and twenty-four Representatives was appointed to attend with the Cincinnati Committee in this solemn duty, and to accompany this body, in its removal, to the boundary line of the District. In address y of its feelings on the occasion, neither House of Congress met on Saturday.

LATER.—The body of President Harrison reached this city at three o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. It was accompanied by his son, John Scott Harrison, and by the committee of the citizens of Cincinnati. A detachment of the Marine Corps at Washington escorted as a guard of honor, and will accompany with the body to its final resting place at North Bend—an appropriate mark of respect on the part of the National Executive. We learn that when the order was addressed to Col. HENDERSON of the Corps, to furnish the detachment and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he considered it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the occasion, and accordingly assumed to himself the melancholy duty of heading the guard of honor.

The arrival in Baltimore of the body and those who accompanied it, was without any previous notice, and but comparatively few of our citizens witnessed its passage from the rail road depot to the City Hotel.—The spectacle of the mortal remains of the gallant hero and tried patriot, borne along in solemn silence, and followed by the little band of mourning friends, clothed in funeral habiliments, was truly in striking contrast with the overjoyed tone of the shouts, and the joyous demonstrations which marked his approach to the self-same spot but a few months before.

A general and deep feeling was prevalent in our community to make some suitable demonstrations on this melancholy occasion—but it was overruled by the wish which was found to be entertained by the relatives, that all public ceremonials should be avoided.

As soon as the arrival of the body was known, Col. HICKMAN tendered to the Committee the services of a military guard, to be present with the body while it remained in the city. The Independent Blues were immediately detailed for that service. On Sunday morning they were relieved by the National Guards, and on Sunday night the Independent Greys continued the service.

The President and Director of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company with becoming liberality have tendered to the committee a special train to convey the remains to Columbia, to leave at 8 o'clock this morning. An invitation was also given to such military companies as choose to accompany the corpse as far as Columbia. The cars have been appropriately decorated with mourning emblems, and the Directors of the Road have resolved to accompany the Committee to Columbia. At Columbia the Committee will embark on the Pennsylvania Canal for Pittsburg.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.—We are indebted to the *Commercial Advertiser* for the subjoined extracts, which is a portion of the evidence given before a late committee of the British House of Commons:

No. 1.—"Eliza Marshall, lives at Leeds—worked at Marshall's factory. Am seventeen years old.—Father dead. Sister and self did what we could to support mother. Have cried many an hour in the factory. Could scarcely get home—sometimes had to be trailed home. I have seen my sister faint from fatigue. My knee is contracted. Worked in great pain and misery. I was straight before. Sister carried me up to my mother's house. The surgeon says it is with long standing at the mill and that the *worrow is quite dried up*, and will never be formed again."

"My sphere has been stunted, I have worked in Marshall's factory. The work produces deformity.—It lames the children. The work that is exacted from the children is all that can possibly be done. It cannot be done without resorting to flogging. It is an offence for any one to speak to another. The water used for spinning is heated to 110 or 120 degrees.—The children are almost continually to plunge their hands and arms into that water. The feet of the rooms and the steam almost incredible; their lines and their clothes are steamed and wet. If they fall sick, they are turned adrift directly—without wages—without provision. If a girl complains of ill-usage, she is discharged immediately, without any redress. The present system is ruining the rising generation. It is middling for children for a paltry consideration."

No. 2—"Samuel Downs. I was ten years old when I began to work at Mr. Marshall's mill at Shrewsbury. We began at five in the morning and worked till eight at night. The engine never stopped, except forty minutes at dinner time. The children were kept awake by a blow or a box. Very considerable severity was used in that mill. I was strapped most severely; till I could not bear to sit upon a chair without having pillows; and I was forced to tie upon my face in bed at one time, and through that I left.—I was strapped on my legs, and then I was put upon a man's back and strapped, and then I was strapped and buckled with two straps to an iron pillar and flogged. That the overlooker took a piece of tow and twisted it in the shape of a cord, and put it in my mouth, and tied it behind my head; he then gagged me. We were then beaten. We were never allowed to sit down. Young women were beaten as well as young men."

No. 4—"The overlooker examined says, he walks round the room with a stick in his hand, and if a child fall drowsy over his work, he touches that child on the shoulder, and conducts it to an iron cistern which is filled with water. He then takes the child (bewildered or not) by the legs, and dips it overhead in the cistern, and sends it to its work. In that dipping condition, the children fall before the remainder of the day. That is the punishment for drowsiness!"

"We have a vast number of cripples. Some are crippled from losing their limbs—many from standing too long. The first begins with a pain in the ankle;—the knee then swells; the overlooker tells them to sit down—but they must not. Then they begin to be weak in the knee—then knock-kneed—after that their feet turn out—they become splay-footed, and their ancles swell as big as my fists. I know many deformed in the way described."

This is a heart-rending revelation of the practical working of the English Factory System.

☞ We publish the subjoined communication at the request of a friend. We will only remark for the information of our readers, that the charge against Mr. Levy is that he was born beyond the limits of the United States, and having never been naturalized, is of course an alien, and therefore, ineligible to a seat in congress. The subject will no doubt undergo proper investigation.

Messrs. Editors:

I would respectfully solicit the favor of having the following article from the "Native American Repeater" published in your columns, and if it can be done consistently with the rules you have adopted for your guide. The sentiments embraced in this article meet a hearty response from my own, and I flatter myself that you and I do not differ much in that point. If, however I err in forming this conclusion, I presume I may nevertheless calculate upon a compliance with the above request, as the article can find no complaint with the principles, which I have adhered to on this occasion, and that so serious a charge is made against one of the most distinguished of our fellow citizens, whether native or adopted.

A Subscriber to the Bee.

THAT ALIEN MEMBER.

We know that Mr. Moore, the delegate to congress from the third district of this state, is decidedly in favor of the repeal of the naturalization laws, and we believe that our other two delegates, Messrs. White and Dawson, concur with him in that sentiment. Wherefore we hope that our representatives in the Louisiana delegation will promptly come forward in defence of the constitution, and insist upon the ejection of Mr. Levy, the alien delegate from Florida, from his usurped seat in the house of representatives of the United States. The delegates from this state are, in our opinion, bound to move first in the matter, because the highest interest of this state is the legislative body which has taken up the subject of the repeal in good earnest. Our delegation can therefore prep the subject here alluded to, knowing that they are thus according the desires of their constituents, while the delegations from other states may, justly perhaps, entertain a doubt of the sentiments of their constituents in this particular case. At all events we hope there are some members—nay, a majority of congress, who will take a decided stand against a precedent so alarming as that presented in the claim of the subject of some foreign despot to a seat on the floor of our congress. The temporary admission of Mr. Levy has justly excited the indignation of our citizens generally, and we cannot for a moment suppose that, in view of their oath to support the constitution, the legal members of congress will suffer him to retain his seat permanently, and thus set at defiance the provisions of that sacred instrument. Precedent should be watched with extreme jealousy, for it has at all times been abused upon by designing men as an excuse for acts, which without its sanction, would never find favor with those who act from patriotic motives.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE ARMY.

The death of Major General Macomb leaves the Army without a chief officer. There will be no hesitation, it is hoped, in the action of the President, and the sooner he decides upon the individual to be placed at the head of the army, the better for all concerned. When General Brown died, much excitement prevailed, in different circles, as to the successor of General Brown. The high propensions of General Gaines and Scott were generally discussed, not so much upon strict military principles, as upon the merits of the two distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Adams violated every rule of military principle, when he promoted General Macomb, who was but a colonel of Engineers, and Major General, by *brevet*, over Gaines and Scott, were both full Brigadier General, and Major General by brevet. It was a most ordinary weapon, such as are kept in usual merchant v