TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Tuesday—Per ship Virginia, Alexander, for Havre of Gulf of Mexico:

IMPORTS

Saturday—Per steamship Kingston, Stubbs, cotton to Fox Brothers, &c.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Kingston—S Brown & co, W Dunn, R W Cook & Mitchell & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Virginia, Alexander, Havre, for Tampico, Coffeyville & Lincoln.

ARRIVED

Steamship Kingston, Stubbs, 48 hours from Galveston, to Fox Brothers.

Steamship Orleans, Bosworth, from the Balize.

IN THE RIVER, BOUND UP

Ship Boston (brig), Arnet, from Texas with cotton.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Regator, Barnes, Theodore Korner, and brig Grand Turc, sailed in company on 8 W Bar.

The ship Albany, arrived at New York 24 inst. from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th June, spoke, July 14 lat 34 lng 70 ss, ship Echo, Woods, from New Orleans for Liverpool. Was requested to report that she left the ship passengers, Mr. Isaac Stanley, of Rodney, Miss., and the mate.

The British ship Sisters, Thompson, from New York for Port au Prince, arrived on the 6th inst. in the harbor of Port au Prince. Vessel and cargo, passenger and crew saved. Consignees of New York advised by this port, ship Trenton, Jones.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Matagorda, Aug 7. Sailed, sch Dolphin, Flinn, for New Orleans.

Galveston, Aug 9, brig Reaper, for Baltimore, discharg. Has lost of Galveston, Aug 9, for Galveston, to sail same day for New Orleans.

SPOKEN AT SEA.

August 4, lat 30 off ship Island, steam ship Savannah, bound for Galveston.

PASSENGERS

Per steamship packet Kingston—S P Weir, lady, child and servant, W C B Wright and 2 children, Miss L Houghton, R M Cook, F D Kean, J C Kehm, Lieut J H Baker, T N W Dunn, W G Thompson, A Finney—26 in 2d.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors,

No. 30, COMMON STREET,

Opposite the City Hotel

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. John M Gould is admitted a partner in our house from the date.

FROST & CO.

New Orleans, July 1 1841. jy1—1m

☞ Persons having business transactions with us, will please address themselves during our absence from the city, to Messrs. Bennett, Hockley & co, No. 15 Camp street.

HOLLANDER & BRAUN

New Orleans, June 21st 1841. jy1—1m

☞ DEFAULTER—Partial, Brewer, Wife, Husband, Mr. Fletcher and attorneys of the Bowie, Other, Tuesday. 114

OSCHLER & STIERN

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,

Corner of Common and Transportation streets.

☞ Will receive all descriptions received on Storage, and will attend to orders promptly. jy14

BLANCO & SIMMONS,

Commission Merchant,

No. 28 Commercial Row.

RAMSON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON.

Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.

BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Stock certificates Checks Bills, &c promptly executed, in the same style as at other Offices in New York on the usual terms.

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

Corner Royal and Canal st. jy10

☞ GERHARDT AUMGEN, a native of Sweden, is located at the sign of the wooden hand, Gravier st. No. 24 Old Levee.

☞ JASON S. WOODRUFF, has removed to Camp street, opposite the Exchange.

☞ Gentlemen, Mr. KOZIN & co have removed their Clothing establishment to Nicolas Bienvenue Buildings. The rights to which they have acquired during the present year, for the sale of a variety of patent medicines, and other valuable goods, will hereafter be transacted at the new stand. jy26-1m

☞ NOTICE. The subscribers have removed their business to Camp, No. 1 Exchange, Nos. 1 & 2 Exchange Alley, Opposite Spots, above Exchange. jy21

HALE, BEIN & CLAIR.

☞ NOTICE—REMOVAL. No. 30 Camp street, Bank of Louisiana Building, where we have temporarily located, until the end of October, when we shall return to our old stand, No. 32 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel. ANDREWS & BRAUN HARDWARE.

30 Columns st.

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,

New Orleans, July 21st, 1841.

A. C. AINSWORTH, Cashier.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA and Baltimore, CHARLES CLOUD, 18 St. Charles st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, in sums to suit purchasers, J. VAIRIN & CO.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA, 60 days sight, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

SPECIE, Dollars, Quarter Dollars in specie for sale by GINN & DUNN, 56 New Levee.

MEXICAN dollars for sale by F. M. CARLETON, 102 Levee st.

EXCHANGE, for sums of $100 and upwards, on Boston, for sale by BOOGER & SAWTHORN, 64 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA, 60 days sight, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

SPECIE, Dollars, Quarter Dollars in specie for sale by J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight, J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight, J. D. DENEGRE.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, Sight drafts, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO. 18 Exchange Alley.

BUSINESS & RENTS, Wanted, for sale by BERLE, BEVILLE & CO. 38 Common st.

DRY GOODS on hand and for sale by CUCULLE LAFORGE & CO. 76 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, for sale by J. A. SCHMIDT, St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, for sale by J. A. MERRITT, 42 Camp street.

CANDLES in small packages, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

SPICES, assorted, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

BRANDY, Cognac and American for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

CORN, Hollen Corn, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

BACON, sides, sides and shoulders, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

CANVASS, Hams, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

BEEF, Mess, in half barrels, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

LARD, in kegs, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

SALT—50 sacks coarse salt, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

SUGAR, Brown loaf and clarified, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

SOAP, 100 boxes assorted, No 1 to 3, for sale by CONVERSE & CO. 35 New Levee.

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY and French Brandy, for sale by B. VALLS, 25 Gravier st.

BITTER ALMONDS, 200 lbs, are for sale by B. VALLS, 25 Gravier st.

SWEET ALMONDS—Jordan, for sale by B. VALLS, 25 Gravier st.

CAPER, DILLY AND PASTE, for sale by B. VALLS, 25 Gravier st.

HOLLAND GIN, in pipes, for sale by B. VALLS, 25 Gravier st.

COGNAC BRANDY, 10 hogsheads, for sale by CHAS DOANE, 98 Poydras st.

BRANDY, French, in wood, for sale by CHAS DOANE, 98 Poydras st.

LARD, Kegs and Tierces, for sale by CHAS DOANE, 98 Poydras st.

CANVASS, Hams, for sale by CHAS DOANE, 98 Poydras st.

HAVANA COFFEE, Prime green, for sale by BLANCO & SIMMONS, 28 Common st.

TOBACCO, 300 lbs twist, for sale by W. TOMKINS, 86 Gravier st.

TOBACCO, 10 boxes Cavendish, for sale by W. TOMKINS, 86 Gravier st.

BEEF, 20 tierces mess, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

BRANDY, 300 bbls Cognac and American, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

CORN, 800 sacks white corn, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

LARD, 400 kegs prime leaf, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

LARD, 300 kegs prime leaf, for sale by J. N. RICHARD & CO. 14 Exchange st.

IRON, Swedes, for sale by P. A. GIRAUD 12 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA SUGAR, for sale by P. A. GIRAUD 12 Tchoupitoulas st.

MOLASSES, in store, for sale by H. SHIELDS, 6 Commercial Place.

MOLASSES, in store, for sale by H. SHIELDS, 6 Commercial Place.

CANVASSED HAMS, Smoked, and Dagged hams, for sale by LAFFITE & CAILLOU No. 76 Old Levee.

LARD, 100 kegs prime leaf, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

WHISKEY, 300 bbls Monongahela, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

BACON, 150 bbls Sides and Shoulders, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

CANVASSED HAMS, 500 lbs superior table, for sale by J. VAIRIN & CO.

SUGAR—80 hhds and 12 bbls in store, for sale by J. CHALARON 81 Bonville st.

CRANBERRIES, in quarter and eighth bbls, for sale by TUFTS & MOBART 20 Customhouse st.

BUTTER, 50 firkins choice prime, receive daily, for sale by J. BRIDGE & Co. 184 Magazine st.

DOMESTIC RICE, 17 tierces, landing and for sale by J. ALBERT, 26 St Louis st.

RICE—A few casks fresh best, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

SAFFRON, 1 case Spanish saffron in store and for sale by J. ROBERT & Co. 3 Magazine st.

SPICES—50 kegs Jamaica ginger, for sale by W. H. FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

CORN—150 sacks in store, and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

BEEF—300 bbls white beans in store, and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT NAGNE & CO.

At No 81 Chartres street.

THE BEE PUBLISHED DAILY, PER ANNUM, in advance, $8

THE WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY. $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice, eternal."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1841.

REPEALING BANK CHARTERS.

We can scarcely believe in the sincerity of the more respectable of the locofoco presses that uphold this disorganizing doctrine. It appears to us that they use the threat of repealing a bank charter in the event of its passage, more with the view of injuring the credit of such an institution and deterring timid speculators from purchasing stock, than with any serious purpose of carrying it into execution, should their party ever regain power. We are loth to think that even locofocism should have descended to such a profundity of degradation, as to unite with the rout and rabble of New York, the social levellers of the Wesner, Owen, Skinner and Ingersoll School, who maintain the repeal of contracts among other ultra radical and anarchical principles. When we perceive such a journal as the Richmond *Enquirer* raising the standard of repeal, we are more than ever inclined to think that it is but a weak invention of the enemy to direct a blow in advance at the forthcoming Fiscal Agent. It is next to impossible that a paper having character, intelligence and influence should carry the base spirit of partisan servility to so deplorable an extreme, as to endorse doctrines of this kind.—Why but a few years since, this atrocious heresy was confined to the lowest slang-whangers of the New York locofocos, maintained alone by such men as Stamm and Mike, and spouted forth at ward meetings to influence the passions of an ignorant populace.—It was not only scouted and denounced by the whigs of the union, and by the south irrespective of parties, but heartily repudiated by many of the staunchest friends of Mr. Van Buren in the north. The instinctive perception of right and wrong, the merest sense of common justice induced every reflecting man to treat it with unmitigated scorn. We repeat that to us it seems incredible that such a doctrine can be sustained in good faith by any decent public print.

But it we are mistaken; if locofocism has deliberately resolved to consider the violation of contracts and the repeal of vested rights a cardinal article of democratic faith, that party have certainly sunk deeper into infamy than we could possibly have anticipated. They have determined to support a doctrine that must hereafter identify them with a set of men who preach principles utterly at variance with the stability of government, the maintenance of good faith and public honor, and the organization of the social system as it now stands. They became the advocates of the most incendiary creed that the wildest *Sans Culottes* ever professed during the horrors of the French Revolution.

What can a party expect that put forth such abominable heresies. The worst foe to locofocism could wish its advocates nothing more mischievous than an adherence to the repeal doctrine. It contains within itself the elements of sure and swift destruction to all who cherish it. If the locofoco party contemplate political suicide, they cannot find a better or prompter method of accomplishing it, than by pursuing their present course. The doctrine will assuredly blast its defenders, and subject them to a hopeless ostracism.—The moral sense of the community is too powerful and too readily shocked, to tolerate for a moment such outrages upon law, custom and the institutions of society as must inevitably flow from the adoption of the repeal principle. Can the locofocos imagine that men who have any thing at stake, to whom government means something more than a series of reckless experiments, will even sanction such views, or grant their suffrages to the faction by which they are advocated?

It is worse than idle to enter into an elaborate disquisition on the rights of property, in order to refute the disorganizing theories of locofocoism. Nearly every human institution is a contract; adopt the principle that contracts mean nothing more than temporary legislation; that they are not binding beyond the moment when their enemies possess power, and there is no safety in any system political or social. Society itself is but a contract; government is a contract; the Union is a contract; the sacred marriage tie is but a contract. Are they all susceptible of being dissolved at the will of either of the parties? No sane man will answer yes. These are nevertheless the legitimate consequences, the foul spawn of the accursed dogmas to which the loose and levelling doctrines of locofocoism have given rise. Heaven preserve the country from ever witnessing their practical illustration!

We do not wonder at the *Courier's*, incredulity when a whig paper speaks of independence. That vermin of political hacks steeped in party servility to the lips, cannot understand how the conductors of a whig journal can give their party a staunch support, without for one instant forfeiting their independence, or ceiling to promote sectional jealousies, all this is naturally enough a problem to locofocoism.

The Courier wants to know why we refused to publish a piece in favor of CHARLES C. CONRAD.—Now whether any particular article concerning Mr. CONRAD was or was not rejected by us is a matter of no moment. The question is, did we refuse the use of our columns to the friends of Mr. CONRAD, or did we support Mr. YOUREE in preference? The remarks of the *Courier* imply that we did both, and we unhesitatingly pronounce them *false*. Let the *Courier* man turn to our files and he will find that the *Bee* was the only whig paper in the city that did admit communications favorable to Mr. CONRAD. "Our paper was enlisted in behalf of neither candidate, because they were both whigs, but our columns were open to their respective friends.

The rest of the *Courier's* article is mere "leather and prunelle"—a farrago of disjointed stuff such as the editor is diurnally wont to inflict upon his readers. We will only notice the assertion that the French and English side of this paper held different language in reply to its article of Monday. If the editor will put on his spectacles, and will turn to the French side of the *Bee*, he will perceive that the replies in both are substantially the same. But it is time to stop *Lorsque le vent pas la chandelle*.

☞ The letters of our Washington Correspondent are ruthlessly assailed by all the small fry among the locofoco prints in this State and Mississippi. Our correspondent touches the locofocos *on the raw*—hence their irritability.

☞ The New-Orleans Commercial correspondent of the Nachitoches *Herald* (signed X) is the most perfect specimen of self-complacent asininity we have come across for some time. He begins by impugning the correctness of every Price-current and Commercial Review in this city; and to demonstrate his superior wisdom, misquotes—in some instances most grossly and absurdly—the prices of nearly every article in the catalogue of trade. We have a lurking suspicion that the letter must have been intended as a hoax upon the *Herald*; for no man with the most ordinary knowledge of mercantile matters, could have seriously strung together such a mass of preposterous stuff, and call it a review of the New-Orleans market. It is not worth while to particularize, but if proof of the correctness of our remarks be needed, we can furnish enough to satisfy any reasonable being.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steam ship *Kingston*, which arrived yesterday evening in forty hours from Galveston, we have received papers to the 7th inst.

Two bales of new cotton were received in Houston, on the 29th ult., from the plantation of Major T. S. Howard, of Washington county. A handsome compliment was paid to the enterprise of Maj. Howard by the merchants of Houston, who presented him with a silver cup, bearing appropriate inscriptions, and it was resolved that premiums of a gold and silver cup should be given for the first new cotton of next years' growth, introduced into the Houston market.

The weather at Galveston continued dry, and had been unusually cool for the season. The papers look out for sickness in consequence.

The barque Marion, from London, arrived at Galveston on the 31st ult. with thirty emigrants.

The Galveston Intelligencer has changed hands, and is now edited by Mr. A. J. Yates.

The Hon. Geo. H. Hood, formerly our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, died at Galveston on the 6th instant, of congestive fever.

The Centinel has been informed on the authority of a gentleman from Bexar, that the Commissioners, Messrs. Van Ness, Seguin and Morris, who were sent to meet Gen. Arista, were pursued from the Presidio at Rio Grande, by a party of 150 Indians and Mexicans, but fortunately reached the interior without being over-taken.

Capt. Hays was in pursuit of a party of Indians, and expected to over-take them. He has a sufficient force to defeat them.

An attempt was made a few days ago to burn the Bolingbroke Hotel at Petersburg, but was discovered in time to prevent its accomplishment.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH.—The Covington *Advocate* says—"In the garden of the Hon. Lyman Briggs in this place, on a piece of ground 71 feet 6 inches long, by 44 feet 5 inches wide, there were raised 436 melons, averaging 16 pounds each. Amongst them there were five weighing as follows:—

One of	464 pounds.
do.	46 do.
do.	45 do.
do.	45 do.
do.	44 do.
Total,	2263

"On the same premises there was a small patch of Paden corn planted, which produced 21 ears to the hill, each containing 3 stalks.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2ND.

In the Senate memorials were presented by Mr. Wright remonstrating against the passage of the revenue bill, and by Mr. Linn, relative to the Oregon Territory.

The bill from the House in relation to duties and drawbacks, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from the citizens of Cumberland county, Va., denouncing a national bank, and agitating the subject of repeal. An incidental debate of some interest ensued on the constitutional question of a United States Bank—Mr. Henderson arguing warmly and vigorously in the affirmative, and Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, and Calhoun taking the negative side. Mr. Archer mingled in the discussion. He said that as the memorial had come from his own State, he ought, perhaps, to say something of it. As the memorialists had, however, chosen another organ, he should say nothing except on one point in the memorial. The people of Virginia, he pledged himself, would never sustain the doctrine of repeal—never. If a bank was chartered, he pledged himself that his State would respect the contract.

The fortification bill was next considered. Mr. Preston offered an amendment for the purpose of surveying the country around New Orleans. Several amendments were made to the bill, and the bill was recommitted with instructions to report on them. After which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Sergeant, chairman of the Select Committee on the subject of the currency, moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole upon the bill to establish a "Fiscal Bank of the United States." The motion was sustained, and the remainder of the sitting consumed in debating the bill, by Messrs. Sergeant and Stuart in favor, and Messrs. McLellan, Saunders and Kennedy in opposition.—After which the House adjourned. The bill will probably be taken out of committee on the 6th.

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* approves of Lynch Law as it is practised at the West. Deacon Hale must have imbibed an extra quantity of the spiritual, when he wrote an article so much at variance with his usual slack professions.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By the recent census it appears that there are two hundred and fifty individuals in North Carolina over one hundred years of age, making an average of nearly four to each county.

Among the passengers on board of the steam ship *Caledonia*, which left Boston for Liverpool, we observe the names of Messrs. N. JARVIS, W. HAZARD and HOLT, of New Orleans.

☞ Several incendiary attempts have been made in Baltimore, and the police are keeping a sharp look out for the scoundrels who perpetrate them.

SIGNOR BOSOUESS, late Prima Donna at the Italian Opera House in Havana, is on a tour through New York and Canada, giving Concerts.

RECORDER'S COURT—21 MUNICIPALITY.

The examination of the charges preferred against Chancey B. Black, for tampering with slaves and creating insubordination amongst the negro population, was entered into yesterday morning before Recorder Baldwin.

Messrs. Micou and Emerson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wm. H. Avery, in half of the prosecution, was sworn, and deposed that toward 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, he saw the prisoner speaking to several of his slaves in St. Charles street; that on approaching he heard language calculated to raise a well founded suspicion as to the intentions of the accused, and immediately questioned him as to his motives for tampering with slaves. Mr. Black replied that he was acting as agent for the Bible Society, and in that capacity was furthering its interests by aiding in the distribution of the scriptures, to which effect he was seeking to obtain the names of those parties, either black or white, who stood in need of the gospel. This was in substance the testimony of Mr. Avery.

Mr. Lowndes, sworn, said that he was a member of the Bible Society, established for the purpose of distributing bibles amongst the free population—the idea of furnishing slaves therewith had never entered into his imagination—that a certain district comprised between Poydras and Delord streets, having been assigned to him for disseminating the scriptures, and finding the duty an arduous one, he had employed Mr. Black, a young man of exemplary habits and likewise teacher in a Sunday school, to act as his assistant. Witness had instructed Mr. Black to ascertain the names of all those who were willing to receive bibles, and that the sole object of his agency was to procure these names, to be reported to him prior to distributing the above documents. Witness had been acquainted with the prisoner for two years past, and knows his sentiments in regard to the institutions of the South, to be utterly at variance with those which the penal accusation would impute to him. To corroborate this assertion, he instanced that Mr. Black was at present acting as agent for an absent slave-holder.

Mr. Mavin, sworn, deposed that he is the President of the Bible Society, of which branches exist in every state of the Union, that its members consist of several of the most respectable citizens, amongst which he named Messrs. L. C. Duncan, Franklin, Goodrich & Co., and corroborated in the main the depositions of Mr. Lowndes in regard to the functions of the institution.

Messrs. Goodrich, Andrews, Wheaton and several other gentlemen bore testimony to their personal knowledge of the prisoner, and to the excellent character which on occasions he had sustained.

Mr. Micou opened for the defence by observing that the conduct of his client had certainly been liable to misapprehension, inasmuch as he had acted with imprudence, but at the same time the evidence had clearly proved that he was altogether guiltless of the accusation. The prisoner's counsel was fully aware of the extreme sensitiveness of the south in relation to any interference with their domestic institutions, but he begged the court to divest itself for the moment of the influence of those peculiar feelings and to weigh with due consideration the testimony which had been offered, and not to send an innocent man before the criminal court, a man who is notoriously of a refined disposition and who is sufficiently punished by the position he is now placed in, and which will serve as a lesson to act more prudently on a future occasion.

The recorder briefly summed up the argument and addressed the prisoner as follows: You have been brought before this court on the charge of creating insubordination among the negroes, and your conduct was well calculated to excite suspicion in the mind of Mr. Avery. But the evidence has shown that you have been guiltless of any such intention, and that you were engaged in the commendable occupation of distributing the scriptures amongst the ignorant part of our free population. Whilst I appreciate the motives by which you have been actuated, I must observe that you must be careful not to trespass on the sacred rights of the south, or do any thing that would put in jeopardy her domestic institutions. It is not my intention to send you before the criminal court, on the contrary I bid God speed you in your praiseworthy exertions.

RECORDER'S COURT,
FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

We mentioned some days ago, the arrest of Adolphus Bryant, on a charge of feloniously abducting two slaves from St. Louis, belonging to his wife, with the intention of disposing of them here, and fraudulently appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

Since then, Mrs. Sarah Bryant, the wife of the accused, has arrived in the city, in search of her husband and property, and a further examination into the circumstances took place yesterday morning before Recorder Brutus. She was accompanied from St. Louis by her husband's brother, named William Bryant, who likewise appeared in court.

Mr. Manning, the counsel for the prisoner, produced a deed purporting to prove the transfer of Mrs. Bryant's property, consisting of five slaves and other moveable effects, to William Bryant, and vesting in the latter the right of control as trustee. The document, however, appears to be imperfect, inasmuch as a subsequent clause confides to Mrs. B. the sole right of disposing of the above property. His honor expressed it as his opinion, that a preconcerted plan had existed between the two brothers to defraud the unfortunate lady out of her slaves, and to this effect proceeded to examine Mr. Bryant, who, on being sworn, stated that she had been left in ignorance of her husband's departure from St. Louis, and that her first intelligence thereof was derived from the disappearance of the slaves. That as soon as she received intimation of the route which her husband had taken, she had concluded to pursue him, in order to recover the property. She believed that Wm. Bryant had conceived with his brother in the matter, for the purpose of partitioning the proceeds of the slaves thus fraudulently obtained. Mrs. B. signed the affidavit embracing the charges set forth, and his honor bound over Adolphus and William Bryant to take their trial before the Criminal Court for slave stealing.

In default of bail to the amount of $3,000 each, they were remanded to prison.

☞ We copy the following dreadful story from the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 2d inst.:

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Sunday morning week, Miss Cecilia Rogers, (who formerly attended John Anderson's tobacco store in Broadway, and was known as "The beautiful Segar Girl,") left her home, 126 Nassau street, for a walk, and at the corner of Theatre Alley she was met and accosted by a young man, apparently an acquaintance, with whom she proceeded toward Barclay-st, as if for an excursion to Hoboken. Nothing further was heard of her that day by her friends; and alarmed by her non-appearance, they advertised for her in Tuesday's papers.—Still nothing was seen or heard of her till Wednesday, when Mr. H. G. Luther and two other gentlemen, who were passing the Sybil's Cave, near Castle Point, Hoboken, in a sail boat, were shocked by the sight of the body of a young female in the water. They brought it ashore, a coroner's inquest was summoned, and it was proved to be the body of Miss Rogers, and it was evident that she had been horribly outraged and murdered! The inquest returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.

We understand that the deceased was a young woman of good character, and was soon to have been married to a worthy young man of this city. It is added that suspicion rests on a young man who has absented himself from the city since the murder was committed.

From the Miners' Journal.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS OWN FATHER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, in the town of Friedensburg, Schuylkill county, by the Coroner, Mr. N. J. Mills, on the body of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Moyer. The following facts were elicited in the inquiry: Mrs. Moyer deposed that her husband is a native of Germany, and a shoemaker by trade. On Wednesday last she left her house for the purpose of picking black berries. She was absent only half an hour. When she returned, she went to the cradle to look after her infant; and, to her astonishment, she found that her child was quite dead. The body was warm and about the head she discovered several marks and bruises. Accused her husband of having committed the deed, which he denied. He afterwards hadel a double barrel pistol, and swore that he would shoot her if she spoke a word of it. Mr. Hallenstein examined the child and stated that its death was caused by violence. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the child died from blows received at the hands of its father. The accused was arrested and is now in jail. Moyer is said to be of very intemperate habits, and not being sober when the fatal deed was done, in a fit of ungovernable passion, and it is thought the little unfortunate was destroyed by its unnatural father.

THE LATE U. S. BANK.—The Van Buren papers, with their usual regard for truth are in the constant habit of asserting that the late Bank of the United States was not created by the Federal party. They presume upon the fact that it has been twenty-three years since the Bank bill was passed, and know that most persons have lost sight of the political character of the Congress that passed it. We have just met with a list of the yeas and nays on its passage, and find that on the Senate bill Republicans voted for the bill, including Gov. Turner, of N. C., Major Barry, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, &c., and 3 Republicans voted against it. Of 41 Federalists, 4 voted for the bill, and 7 against it, including Rufus King, the leader of Federalism. This clearly shows that it was a Republican measure. In the House, on the 1st Republican vote, 74 voted for the bill, including Rufus King, the leader of Federalism. This clearly shows that it was a Republican measure. In the House, on the 1st Republican vote, 74 voted for the bill, and 7 against it