Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT, October 14, 1841.

The Cotton market was quite animated yesterday, and considerable change in prices still takes place, principally for the worse, which is said to be having been taken for England. There was but little cotton on the market to-day, and the sales were scarcely 1,000 bales, at previous rates. The Boston steamer is looked for to-morrow, and until she arrives, the business will necessarily be limited.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	5 0	Ordinary	5 0
Mid. ordy	5 4	Middling	5 4
Middling Fair	6 0	Middling Fair	6 0
Fair	6 [illegible]	Fair	6 [illegible]
Good fair	6 [illegible]	Good fair	6 [illegible]
Best and fine	7 [illegible]	Best and fine	7 [illegible]

About 1,500 barrels flour were taken yesterday for export to the West Indies at $[illegible]. To-day sales small, par cels changed hands for shipment at the same price. The stock of superfine in the City is quite small and contingently of 7 quarters old Flour. The greater portion of which will a inspection probably be found sour. Sales from first store continued $6 37½ @ $6 00 [illegible] bbl.

The greater part of the late arrivals of Lever and Sallo-[illegible] Bagging remained unsold, no fine cases sacks have been taken from the Levee at 9½ for coarse, and $1 00 for fine. There tendency of prices is downward.

At auction, yesterday, 50 pieces of Kentucky Bagging slightly damaged, sold from 13½ @ 18½. At private sale the demand for this article continues very languid, and our quotations are cash—d with difficulty. Some parties are offering Kentucky Bagging at 22, we quote 21c @ 24c. India, 22 @ 25c. Scotch 18c @ 22c. German, 12½ @ 16c.

[illegible] of Bordeaux (Olive Oil) were offered yesterday afternoon at public sale and withdrawn. The highest offer was 60 [illegible].

The auction of Malaga fruit and wine was but thinly attended, and after disposing of a few hundred boxes of fruit, the sale was stopped.

There is an abundant supply of Exchange in the market, and prices rather have again declined. For sterling the inquiry is limited, and good signatures are worth 11@1 [illegible] per cent prem. New York sixes bills are plentiful at 1½ cent prem., 10 is asked, 5 at ½ cent prem. Sight, 2 @ 2½ cent prem. France are likewise freely offered at 5.10.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Kingston (Jam.) Per brig Isabella, 1118 bbls flour, [illegible] bbls beef, 300 hdkins lard, 20 kegs [illegible] tobacco.

Per brig Hebe, 400 bbls rum.

Havana, C. Island Lemerance, 211 bales cotton, and two slaves.

Boston. Per ship Guardian, 900 bales cotton, 1 bale hats, 150 lb tobacco, 400 bbls pork, 200 do flour, 3050 sacks corn, 2000 pcs lead, 100 kegs lard, 1000 bbls [illegible].

Sailed since. Per barque Mary, 31 hds, 16 bbls molasses, 124 bbls sugar, 1000 sks 21 bbls wheat, 700 hoops, 20 bbls lime, 100 bbls whiskey.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Via RIVERS. Per Augusta, 45 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & Co, 40 do J Armor, 30 do S Nicholson, 40 do Martin Pleasants & co, 18 do W Jackson & co, 22 do M Lee, 18 do R Dunbar, 10 do Franklin & Henderson, 16 do Payne & Harrison, 10 do Lambeth & Thompson, 10 do Kupp & Roberts, 2 do goods, Page & Byrne & co, 121 pc bagging, etc, due Kirkman & Hanna.

At Lower. Per New Orleans, 10 bbls tobacco A L Adams, W C Dunlap, lead, 20 bbls flour, Wetmore and Butler, 2 bales 15 pc pepper, C Doane, 30 sacks bran Vallier & Sadler, 6 do do, J R Shaw & co, 67 hides, Gaines Calhoun & Smith & co, 90 sacks corn, Wm Nally, 82 do wheat, Jas Jordan, 16 bbls flour, Small, White & Co, 110 do corn, Thomas Cap & Fulton, 17 sks potatoes, J Sutton, 14 cows & calves, J Sullivan & co, 1 bag wool, W Sugerman, 10 bls pork, Bogert & Hawthorn, to bbls potatoes & 50 do turnips, Mathews & co, 10 bbls potatoes, 19 do peaches, W G Porter, 290 sks corn, Jas Bennett, 1 box mds, Tally & Robinson, 10 do cotton, mixed potatoes, lard, &c, owners on board.

Per steamboat Island of Ar. from Yazoo, 61 bales cotton, Lock, M Lean & Hill, Williams & co, 27 Pinkston, Huntington & co, 41 R W Walker, 30 J Donlin, 27 Martin Pleasants & co, 27 Burke, Watt & co, 23 H O Abney & J Jennings, 22 Ward, Moffitt & co, 24 Payne & Harrison, 14 Mc Lemore & co, 11 Lambeth & Thompson, 14 Robinson & Allen, 8 A D Gates, 8 Dubose & Davis, 29 J R Osborne, 18 Pollock & co, 10 pcs bagging, 100 cls rope, Lambeth & Thompson, 25 bl pork, 24 pcs bagging, Maxwell & Hamilton, 100 bbls apples, Smith & Barnes.

Per steamboat Shoal Water, from Louisville, 3 bbls tobacco, 2 do do, 2 pcs bagging, Kupp & Roberts, 2 do do, 2 do rope, Lambeth & Thompson, 227 do, 198 pcs bagging, M White & co, 250 do rope, Buckner, Stanton & co, 50 do do, 20 pcs bagging, Ward, Moffitt & co, 33 do rope, Ferguson & Reed, 51 bbls tobacco, 100 molasses, 1 do A Lyons, 150 do, 2 bbls, 400 bbls apples & owners on board.

Per steamboat Pilot, from Baton Rouge, 3 bales cotton, M L Brackenridge, Lambeth & Thompson, 57 Burke, Watt & co, 1 do A Harris, 92 do Dunn & co, 45 A Rivarde & co, 42 J B Bunch & co, 57 do W Hicks, 96 Dubose & Davis, 25 do Hickman & Sonner, 11 J Armor, 31 M L Lee, 10 Hunter, Hutchinson & co, 11 Orlando, 25 Ringold & Ker, 1 do Mathews & co, 16 J Vance, 18 Payne & Harrison, 12 J Blackburn, 14 O Hill & co, 13 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hill, 11 Kupp, Aycock & co, 11 M Maher, 8 Halsey & Bell, 8 Hopkins & Hawkins, 6 Oakey, Payne & Harrison, 4 J Jones, 6 Burke & Watts, 7 Barnett & Lepage, 4 Bowen Stone, 2 S Yorke, 1 Dawson, 7 P Fulton & co, 1 bbl Boyd Lamberth & Pitman.

Per steamboat Alice from St Louis, 2 kegs specie, 8 bbls whiskey, 100 bbls flour, B Bogert & Hawthorn, 50 sks corn, Mathews & co, 10 do flour, H B Dunbar, 1 box mds, Connolly & Allen, 12 pcs bagging, 2 bales rope, 1 do tobacco, Jenkins & Bonner, 15 bbls tartar, 50 J D Lavalle, 6 barrels, large lots apples, potatoes, fowl, cattle, &c, to assorters.

Per steamboat Colorado from Pittsburgh, 116 bbls molasses, 14 bbls sugar, 10 bales cotton, A Rivarde & co, 12 do Sullivan Bolton & Dreghorn, 1 do, 4 cls rope, Brand & Lanfry, 8 bbls 2 hhds sugar W Bogart & co, 12 bbls molasses Lee, 84 J Thibaut, 16 J H Levinsh & co, 13 do A Cowjay, 10 do 2 hhds sugar R Bragg, 4 bbls 2 kegs sugar E Decaudin, 6 bales moss, 10 bbls eggs, owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED

Ship Vernon, Hewes for Boston, J A Merritt.
Barque Mary Crosby, for Baltimore, J Bulford & Bock.
Brig Tomasina, Cap J B Cole, Havana, Kirby & Hernandez.
Brig Isabella, Outerbridge, for Kingston, Jam., P S Lizardi & co.
Brig Hebe, Hickin, for Kingston, Jam., R Groning & co.

ARRIVED

Steamboat Eliza Lattimore, from St Louis.
Steamboat Colorado, Strock, from Pittsburgh.
Steamboat Shoal Water, Moore, from Louisville.
Steamboat Island of Ar. Wright, from Yazoo.
Steamboat Clipper, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Augusta, Dunston, for Vicksburg.
Steamer New Orleans, Dutton, for St Louis.

PASSENGERS

Per New Orleans, Drown, G A Lathum, R P Archer, J B Branford, J R Craigshead, J Stewart, L Menard, Lalit P Jones, A Clayton, D J Baldwin, J H Bass, Duncan Mom bogaert, and 50 in deck.

Per Augusta, O Freeman 1 lady.

Per steamboat Shoal Water, Mrs Brooks and 2 children, J Wilson, Miss W P Elmore, J Elliott, R Thompson, W J Kerr, J Elliott, W Thompson, A Pettit, A Harper, Work, Lodging, Spring, Post.

Per steamboat Island of Arc. Mrs Schmotti, Miss Decker, S W Gaines, Dalmas Capt O Farrell Walker, W A Hewett, Moore Worth.

Per steamboat Eliza, P Hawks, J R Thomas, J J Provo, J L Morris, Mrs McDonald and family, Mr Moses, Rev A Clarke, Dr Sutton and lady, D W Varey and family, and 40 on deck.

Per steamboat Colorado, Major Graham, Miss A Castillo, Miss Gregory, Miss Matthews Sourdes and lady, W Dunlap and lady, J L Mitchell, T Hutchins, J A Brand, A Robinson Schuylkill Smith, Capt Graham, C Bailey, J Lapage, and 10 deck.

Per steamboat Cupper, Mr Dyke, Miss E Blackie, Bolton, Dry Pock, Vernon, Mengy, J J Dalbouze, Gallaud, R Doles, M Rooker, W B Walker, J Bulcert, J Thibaut.

THAYER & CUSHING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND
Dealers in Cotton, Sugar, Candles, Nails and Cordage,
No. 2 Commercial Row,
New Orleans.

WESTERN PRODUCE AGENCY.—M ROBITAILLE, No. 7 Commercial street, offers his services both to producers and merchants, flattering himself from his long experience in the business, to offer to the public, at all times, the most favorable terms.

Prime to select 1 per cent, for purchasing, 2½ per cent, but no commission will be charged. oct 14

☞ The ship PALESTINE, Captain Richard Brown, from Havre is now moored in the City opposite Fort Jackson, and will be ready to receive cargo on the 20th inst. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods.

oct 14 F FERRET.

☞ For packet ship SAVANNAH, from Baltimore is now discharging at the foot of Josephine street. Second Mate, Mr Jones, is empowered to attend to the receipt of their goods. G GIFFORD & BRICK,

oct 12 24 Customhouse st.

BLANCO & SIMILDE,
Commission Merchant,
No 10 Common street.

REMOVAL.
ANDREWS & BROTHERS
Importers and Jobbers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 50 Camp Street.

☞ BARRETT & LEPAGE AND CHAS DUBOUR have removed to their commodious warehouse No 14 Old Levee between Gravier and Lafayette streets. oct 14

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, Havana and London, R GRONING & Co.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, for sale by JOHN WICK & Co, 31 Bank Place.

FOR SALE—Exchange on Philadelphia, AUGUST MOLLE, No 81 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE—Exchange on London and Paris, for sale by ROUTIN GALLY & Co.

FOR SALE—Exchange on St. Louis, for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co, 99 Poydras st.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co, 99 Poydras st.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, for sale by TRATE & HERNANDEZ, 5 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE—Exchange on Baltimore, for sale by J VAIRIN & co.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, for sale by CLASON & VILES, 47 Chartres st.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York and Boston, for sale by R GRONING & co.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York and Boston, for sale by JOHN WICK & DAVENPORT, 31 Gravier st.

FOR SALE—Exchange on New York, for sale by CLASON & VILES, 47 Chartres st.

MACKEREL AND CODFISH—for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORK—Prime prime M O and other qualities for sale by SIMONS & AVERY, 80 Gravier st.

RICE COFFEE—New crop rice for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

GUNNY BAGS—For sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st.

CHAMPAGNE—72 baskets superior quality, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO 80 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, for sale by R GRONING & Co.

CORN—[illegible] bags white corn, landing and for sale by JOS LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

PORK—Mess M O P O and rump pork for sale by JOS LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

LARD—1000 kegs strictly prime leaf lard, for sale by JOS LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

FLOUR—500 bbls fresh flour for sale by CHAS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—1000 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by CHAS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—300 bbls rectified whiskey, for sale by CHAS BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLATT, MAGINNIS & CO.

At No. 91 Chartres st.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, $10 00
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FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 15. 1841.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES.

Most of the journals which defend Mr. Tyler, impute the anger and denunciation of the whig press to the simple fact that the President has successively vetoed two Bank Bills. This is an erroneous idea altogether. The Executive interdict upon two measures which had been adopted by both branches of Congress, although deeply regretted, would never have elicited such universal discontent and censure, had it been supposed to proceed from the conscientious dictates of a calm and reflecting mind. But it is the circumstances connected with the vetoes; the causes which are known to have operated on the President's mind; the motives that influenced his decision, which have excited such wide spread dissatisfaction, and called forth such unmeasured censure. It is the melancholy conviction wrought reluctantly in the opinion of the whigs, that Mr. Tyler is not of that high and honorable character, they would fain have believed him. The letters of the retiring Secretaries have shed a flood of light on the motives which led to the second exercise of this kingly prerogative, and have revealed to the astonishment and sorrow of the whigs, a littleness of soul, a puerile spite, a childish anger on the part of the Executive, coupled with signal insincerity and violated faith. This it is which has aroused the press and the people to the unexampled expression of their indignation. The loss of forty bank bills, with all the evils and mischief attendant upon the present issue, fluctuating and uncertain condition of the circulation, might have been borne; but that a President who had received our boundless confidence, and been elevated to office by such exertions as a nation can only make at periods of tremendous popular agitation; that he should be convicted of duplicity and dishonor, is a source of intolerable shame and mortification, and a perpetual theme for reproach. It is no subject of marvel that the whigs should find it hard to forgive a functionary who, owing them every thing, betrays their dearest hopes, and adds to the bitterness of disappointment the galling consciousness that the act has arisen from the pettiest, most frivolous and indefensible pretext ever sought to justify misconduct.

There is another phasis in which the acts of the President should be viewed, and which commends itself especially to the party which adopted the genuine republican creed promulgated by the illustrious Harrison. It is the unconceaded belief of a large majority of the whig party, that Mr. Tyler contemplative pressing his claims for a second presidential term.—Now we all know that conspicuous on the whig banner throughout the late contest, was inscribed the motto "ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM." We know that this doctrine constituted a cardinal feature of whig policy; we know too that Mr. Tyler's own well official organ the *Madisonian*, advocated it frequently and ably. We know that up to Gen'l. Harrison's demise, it had been looked upon as a settled axiom of republican faith, and the whigs rejoiced that the old patriot and hero was about to establish a precedent which they trusted, would become binding on his successors.

How happens it we would ask, that since the accession of JOHN TYLER, his particular defenders have quietly given the go-by to this fundamental principle—never discussing it—never even alluding to it.—Does Mr. Tyler intend running a second time? His conduct in regard to the Bank Bills exhibits a pre-conceived design to array on his side the opposition party, while the suspicious silence of his organs, on the one term principle, corroborates the distrust of the people. But it may be asked, is Mr. TYLER committed to the principle? We reply, undoubtedly. In November 1840, he wrote a letter in reply to certain queries, regarding his political opinions, in the course of which he says: "I unhesitatingly declare it my firm conviction that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties of his country" and proceeds to state the grounds of this belief, among which is the following. "Because in his election and by his example, will be established, and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: THE LIMITING FOR ALL FUTURE TIME *the Presidential term of service to a single term of four years.*" If this is not a pledge, in spirit and truth, we should wish to know what would be considered such.

Now it matters not whether the whigs are in favor of HENRY CLAY, Gen'l. SCOTT, Gen'l. CASS or any other aspirant for the succession. These are questions to be settled hereafter. But it is a subject of urgent, paramount importance that the whigs should know where they stand. Is it Mr. TYLER's intention to consummate his unfortunate and culpable errors by an act of perfidy so black, as to prove to him directly and openly a falsifier of a solemn pledge! Is it his determination to run for a second term! These are queries which should be answered, and we ask a reply from those journals which are in his confidence. If Mr. TYLER be, as his organs assert, heart and soul a whig—if he be really disposed to carry out the doctrines of his party, he should hasten to unveil his real intentions, so that doubt and mistrust may cease to associate themselves with his name.—He must perceive that much of the indignation felt by the people for his recent vetoes, springs from a belief hourly gaining ground, that they are baits thrown out to lure a third party to his support, and aid him in sustaining his pretensions for a re-election. He must equally perceive, that nothing but a declaration of his undeviating adhesion to the one term principle, can ever reconcile the whigs to his support, and secure their cordial co-operation during the remainder of his term. This would convince them that misdirected ambition was not his guiding star; that he contemplated no dereliction of faith, no political treachery—and the display of temper and infantile spleen connected with the last veto, might be overlooked and forgotten.

This is a subject on which we have much to say, and we will recur to it on other occasions.

☞ Yesterday was a bright specimen of autumnal weather. Cool but not to chilliness—balmy, serene and delightful to the feelings. O that such weather would but last! The fever would disappear before its salutiferous influence, as darkness vanishes before the light of day.

THE PESTILENCE is slowly but certainly diminishing. A few weeks more and we may be enabled to bid our absentees return in safety. Those who risk a premature return are guilty of wilful imprudence, and can deserve no sympathy should they be stricken by the epidemic. At the rate of declension now observable, we think, that by the 1st of November, the disease will have totally subsided.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 17; of which 12 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries:—

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	16	11
Catholic,	1	1
	17	12

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on yesterday evening:

Admissions 15, of which 12 yellow fever.
Discharges 5 " 2 of yellow fever.
Deaths, 3 all of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining, 306.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge Canonge.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found the following true bills against:

Alexander Huyh for passing counterfeit money; William Leany, for libel; Robert Lilly, alias Chas. Johnson, alias John R. Jourdain, for obtaining goods under false pretences, and forging bills of lading; James Watson, for having in his possession forged notes with intent to pass them; John P. Peterson, alias Phillips, for stealing a slave; and against William Boswell, for burglary.

Arraignments—Edward Rafferty and Mathew Gallagher, charged with larceny, pleaded 'not guilty.' Robert Robins pleaded 'guilty' of the same offence; Elizabeth Jackson, Daniel Jackson, and Antoine Pautz arraigned for larceny, pleaded 'not guilty.' Several other individuals charged with assault and battery, pleaded 'guilty.'

A GOOD SIGN.—A few days ago, on the Eastern Railroad, from Boston to Lynn, a negro man was ejected from the passenger cars, where he had taken his seat among the whites. Three white abolitionists who had undertaken to remonstrate against it, were put out with him.

☞ We are indebted to the clerks of steamers Augusta and New Orleans for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The returns are still too incomplete to enable us to judge of the result. We are inclined to think the election will be very close, with the probabilities in favor of the election of [illegible]. The great energy and activity on the part of the whigs, contrasted with the apathy displayed by the locofocos. The legislature is certainly doubtful—the whigs have gained 8 and lost 12 members. Mr. Cameron's will probably settle the question. The Savannah *Republican* thinks Dawson elected—the Augusta *Sentinel* believes McDonald chosen.

THE GREAT FORGER ARRESTED.—Caldwell, the great forger, has been arrested in Philadelphia, after having been eagerly sought for by the police of half the cities in the Union. He was seized at the boarding-house of Mrs. Phillips, in Front street, on the 3d instant, and brought before Recorder Vaux, who committed him to prison. His trunk, when searched, was found to contain between forty and fifty thousand dollars, eight thousand of which was in gold. On the 4th he was brought before Judge Randall, by writ of habeas corpus, and was remanded back to prison for a further hearing on the 5th. His proper name is said to be Col. Monroe Edwards. He is a native of Kentucky, but has passed most of his time in Louisiana and Mississippi. He has also been in Texas, which, it is believed, he was compelled to leave, in consequence of a certain fraudulent attempt with regard to some slaves. His counsel is George M. Dallas, Esq., and the houses forged upon have engaged William M. Meredith and Joseph R. Hart, Esq.

THE WEATHER—EARLY FROST.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 8th says:—"Quite a sudden change took place in the weather on the first of this month, which rendered woollen clothes in the day, and blankets at night necessary for comfort. The thermometer, two or three nights since, fell from 45 to 48 deg when in exposed situations, and we have heard it mentioned that white frost was observed in the immediate vicinity of the city.

A letter received last evening from Camden, states that a severe frost had been experienced in that place; and the Wilmington (N C) papers state that a white frost was seen there on Tuesday last.

During the past two days, the weather has moderated, and become remarkably pleasant. The thermometer stood at 75 in our office last evening.

IRON STEAMER.—We find in the northern papers a description of the iron steamer, which will start from Bristol for New York, early in the spring. She is 321 feet long, about 60 feet wide and 30 deep; measures about 3,500 tons; will have four engines—total power 1,200 horses; will be propelled by a screw like the Archimedes, by means of a drum and belt, to avoid the buzzing noise of the machinery of the other boats. She will cost £100,000. She is divided into separate water tight departments, and the hull and boiler are nearly completed. The cut water is a continuation of the vessel. The frame is first made into iron, about 8 inches wide, bent at a right angle and then shaped to the model of the vessel, and of course leaves a flauze to strengthen and rivet too. She is what boat builders call clinker built; the iron planks are five eighths inch thick, and the ends are riveted over a piece on the inside so nicely, that it looks like a plank the whole length.

☞ The cities of New York and Philadelphia were visited on the third instant, by a furious storm of wind and rain. The trees on the Battery and Park in the former city suffered severely. Awnings and posts were blown down in all directions. The shipping in the harbor were much injured—several of them having dragged their anchors, and some, it is feared have gone adrift. The damage in Philadelphia was trifling.

The Philadelphia *National Gazette* has become a morning paper in a quarto form, and at reduced prices on the strictly cost principle. Mr. Wm. Fry, the original proprietor, has transferred the establishment to his son: J Reese Fry and Edward P. Fry, by whom it will hereafter be conducted.

Hon. JOHN MURPHY, formerly Governor of Alabama, and Representative in Congress, died at his residence in Clark county (Ala.) on the 21st ult., in the 56th year of his age.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT has returned to his head quarters in Washington city, from his visit to the north.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 4th says nothing about the appointment of the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER as Secretary of War.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Herald* of the 5th:—

WILLIAMSON AGAIN ARRESTED.

This notorious individual, whose name has been frequently before the public in connection with charges of burglary, has been again arrested at Harrisburg at the instance of Mr. Leecure, and is now in Lancaster jail. We learn that several bills of lading were found upon him, of silks and other goods sent to Pittsburg. Also, bills of lading of merchandise shipped at this port for New Orleans. Fortunately, the vessel on board of which the goods for New Orleans were stowed, had not left the river; and packages or boxes were recovered, and some of them will, we understand, be opened this morning before the Mayor. It is hoped that this well-timed discovery and arrest, will throw some light on the late robberies in Philadelphia and neighboring cities.

THE NAVY.

There are now on the Navy List 65 Captains, (Commodore Barron being the oldest,) 91 Commanders, 338 Lieutenants, and about 450 Passed Midshipmen and Midshipmen. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, who dates on board the U. S. ship [illegible], recommends a new organization, as follows:

1 *Admiral*, to command the Navy, and to have the same relation to the Navy Department which the General in Chief (Scott,) has to the War Department.

8 *Vice Admirals*, to command our principal fleets, and to fulfil the higher trusts at home.

16 *Rear Admirals*, to command squadrons, and perform duties in the different home stations, nothing in all 25 flag officers. There are now that many *Commodores* in service.

50 *Commodores*, to command ships of the line, light flotillas, *en second* in fleets, navy yards, &c.

75 *Captains*, their office to be as at present.

100 *Commanders* to command the smaller vessels, and to be *en second* on board ships of the line.

250 *Lieutenants*.

100 *Masters*, to be commissioned officers in the line of promotion, and not merely warranted as at present.

400 *Midshipmen*, and those of them who may be passed for promotion to receive some sort of honorary rank, as the brevet which the Cadets at West Point are honored with on graduation.

Such an arrangement, without any increase of pay, the writer thinks, would be much more useful than the present one, inasmuch as it would increase "that great incentive fidelity—promotion."

Look (he says) at a navy man's life. He enters at fifteen. Be he in luck, he gets a Lieutenancy at five and twenty. There he sticks till fifty. I don't believe there are half a dozen Commanders on the list, who can't tell half a century; & then in 10 years more, perhaps, he is posted. We have only four grades, known in law in our service; and yet necessary, stronger than the law itself, has made nearly a dozen. Besides the "*Senior Captain*" provided for by law, there are Commodores lying in the same port, wearing blue, red and white broad pendants, Captains of the fleet, Captains of ships, Commanders, Lieutenant Commandants, Lieutenant Commoderes—ask Charles Wilkes if he knows that title—Lieutenants, Masters, Master Mates, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Acting Mid-shipmen, Cadet Midshipmen, and the Lord only knows what else. Now, some people seem to think that it is very anti-republican to create admirals. We have had a General, a Lieutenant-General, and Major and Brigadier Generals, *sans a numero*. Whence, therefore, the dislike to Admirals, Vice or Rear? The Commanders of our squadrons have the same duties to perform, the same power, the same responsibility as Nelson, or St Vincent, or Collingwood, Van Tromp, or Dugay, Trouin, ever had; and wherefore should they not have the same rank? Matters is not what you call him? I, for one, would prefer Commodore, as it is now peculiarly an American Naval title; but let it be fixed and permanent. I am Commodore today of a fleet, and the next day I may be only the Captain of a twenty gun ship. It is the transitoriness of the tenure which weakens the effect of the office.

Every one who knows any thing about the service, knows that Preble was recalled from the command, in which he so gloriously signalized his country & himself at Tripoli, because he had not officers enough given him to command the increased force Government wished to employ off that Regency; and so soon as some one reached there senior to him, the broad pennant which had waved triumphantly in face of the enemy was struck, and the gallant Commander in-Chief became Captain Preble again!

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—According to a paragraph in the Boston Daily Advertiser, a question has arisen respecting British Guiana and Venezuela. As long ago as the 12th of January the British Consul informed the Government of Venezuela that Mr. R H. Schomburgh had been deputed by the British Government to run the line between the two countries. In reply, the Venezuelan Government suggested that a treaty respecting the line should be concluded between the two governments, and that after that time it should be run by a joint commission. This proposal was transmitted to Lord Palmerston, and the Venezuelan Government heard no more of the matter till on the 24th of July one of its armed vessels discovered on the coast a block house with the English flag flying. There was also a flag staff which had also been considered, says the Venezuela Gazette, undoubtedly a part of that country. The Government immediately inquired of the English authorities the cause of this step, and despatched urgent instructions to London to its Minister there, respecting the necessity of the proposed treaty. The Government of Guiana, in reply, stated that Mr. Schomburgh had started in May to begin some preliminary observations, but that he was "instructed to act in the most conciliatory manner, if he met with any Venezuelan authorities;" and that, with respect to the *somewhat* mentioned, he had no information beyond vague rumors. The deputation seems hardly to have satisfied the Venezuelan Government, but the line will probably be run before the Government of Guiana receives any more decisive intelligence.—*Baltimore American.*

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.—We acknowledge from Curns, of Exchange Place, copies of Blackwood for August, Bentley's Miscellany, and the Metropolitan Magazine for the same month. Blackwood contains the concluding chapters of "Ten Thousand a Year," and Bentley has a deal of humorous and quaint fiction.

☞ The following article from that able and temperate journal, the Baltimore *American*, says so well what we had thought of saying, that we give it in preference to our own lucubrations.

From the Baltimore American of 4th Oct.

An article in Saturday's Madisonian charges upon the whigs a concerted design to oust great Mr Tyler from the beginning of the extra session. The style in which these accusations are specified is so brief and authoritative that one would almost suppose the writer had persuaded himself of their truth. Here is a summary recapitulation of them:

"Knowing that the president had been opposed to an exclusive national bank, we determined, in secret conclave, to get up an institution of the kind, which he could not sanction with our gross incoherency. The first and second bank bills were framed for the purpose. They were urged through congress and presented to him with the avowed expectation that he would refuse his sanction. This being accomplished, the next object was to denounce him for refusing to approve of what they affected to consider an *essential measure* of the whig party."

"The next act in the drama was, for all the heads of department to resign. Five of them, under this malign influence, threw up their commissions in one day. The next memorable act was, the meeting of a minority of the whig members of congress, who assumed to speak for the majority, and arrogated to themselves the authority to dictate to the whole whig party of the nation."

This goes off flippantly enough; it happens, however, to run in the face of facts in every particular.

If the term "*inexcelly*" belongs to any plausible national bank submitted at extra session, the project from the treasury sanctioned by Mr. Tyler and afterwards repudiated by him, was the very plan to which that term belongs. Any bank requiring the assent of twenty six states before it can operate over the union, and this assent liable to be recalled at the re-unit of state elections may happen to turn, can never be anything but an *inexcelly* machine—it indeed it could be made to act at all.

"*The first and second bank bills were framed for this purpose*"—that is, to compel two veto messages from the president, and thus make occasion to split with him. Now do we know that any sensible man really believe this—but what are the facts? The first bill reported by Mr. Clay was modified after the plans of the national bank previously chartered, and whose operations had been beneficial. It was a plan which the country was familiar with—just what was meant when people talked about a national bank. When it was discovered that the president entertained certain objections against this bill, it was modified with a view to conciliate his approbation, a step which we are not sure was a proper one. It was done in the spirit of the very purpose of compromising difficulties between congress and the executive.

The *second* bill was framed from the suggestions of Mr. Tyler's first veto message. The whigs were anxious to secure the passage of a bank bill of some sort, which they would have been content with, if a useful institution than the one originally reported. It is foolishly absurd, with these facts known to the whole country, to pretend that the whigs had acted the design to involve the president in difficulties—or to force him to the use of the veto. The notion is preposterous, and whoever makes the charge glaringly must expect to be regarded as a very weak man or a very prejudiced one. Let the communications of the retiring secretaries stand as expositions of the facts connected with this affair, and as evidence of the sincere desire of the whigs to meet the president on his own ground, it seems to us, that no possibility room enough found there for any sort of efficient bank.

"*The next act in the drama was, for all the heads of departments to resign*"—This is strange language, especially when one recalls the tenor of the Madisonian's articles before the cabinet resignations. Was not the blind fury, the meaning of those disquisitions about executive unity with which the paper delighted the public? What but the resignation of heads of departments was pointed at when it was maintained in the official organ that secretaries entertaining different views from the president on important acts ought not to remain in his cabinet? If the *acts off-set* the *opinions* they should be referred to, it will be found to contain no ambiguous attacks upon the members of the cabinet, with constantly repeated declarations that they must and should resign. The heads of the departments were resigned, did so because as men of honor and of conscience, they did not feel that it was possible for them to remain longer in their places. The country understands and appreciates their course. On this point the mere presentation can do nothing when it does its worst.

As for the whig minority, it is known very well that the entire body of whigs in congress were fully acquainted with its contents and that they approved of them. If they did not remain to be present at the final meeting, which was a mere act of form, the essential part of the business having been done before their knowledge and assent to the whole body, it was not from any want of agreement with the principles of the manifesto.

But we need not pursue this subject farther. Nothing as facts will bear prejudice over any assertion—so long as the evidence of truth will outweigh unfounded suspicions. We may be sure that the public mind will repudiate the imputations so recklessly uttered in the paragraph we have quoted from the Madisonian.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot*

NEW YORK, Sunday p m.

The steamship Caledonia sailed from Boston yesterday with 32 passengers for Liverpool, and 5 for Halifax.

Since daybreak there has been a very violent storm raging here—wind N N E. We have heard of no damage to the shipping on the coast. The North Carolina, French frigate and brig of war lying in the harbor, stuck in the opinion.

Later news from Texas, can from the report that the trial of Mr McLeod will come on to-morrow. An additional number of city guards have been ordered out to preserve peace and good order during the trial.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 1.

An arrest was made on Saturday of a person that has amusted for some years past in the first society of this city, and supposed to be wealthy; he resided in Chesnut street, and is still to have been editor of a daily paper, a short time since, on the ground of its publishing, as an advertisement, a programme of the performance at the Theatre. His name is Field, and is charged with forging certain papers, as titles to extensive real estate in Vermont, some years since, on the proceeds of which he has been revelling for years.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that a gentleman named Thos. Armstrong, formerly of this city, and recently it is believed, of New-Orleans, cut an end to his existence yesterday morning at Harmon's City Hotel, by shooting himself with a pistol. Mr Armstrong possessed considerable property, and had in his possession a large sum of money at the time of his death. The act appears to have been performed with much deliberation, as the deceased previously prepared his will, and left several memoranda as to the disposition of his effects. He also left a letter to a gentleman of this city, in which he stated that the act which he contemplated committing was long since determined on, but unsigned no reason therefor.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ *Messrs. Editors* Please announce A D Freeman Esq as a candidate for Alderman of the 1st Ward, 1st Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Davis, and oblige

many voters.

WANTED to purchase, on accommodating terms for the cash, a young negro woman, with a good character. Apply at the office of the Bee. oct 15

A GOOD WET NURSE.

A FINE CREOLE NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years old, a good children's nurse, of a mild disposition, to hire as a wet nurse. Apply to Dr. Fodermann. oct 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA Parish Court for the Parish of Orleans. 9th Ward. No. 4297. Francois Dugrot vs his creditors—October 14th, 1841. The creditors of the property by the petitioner is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered by the court that the creditors and petitioner do meet at the office of Dr. Fowlerville, on Monday next, the 18th October, at 10 o'clock, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner and that the petitioner do appear in person and give an account of his property so stayed.

By order of court—Clerk's office, New Orleans, October 14th, 1841.

ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

☞ TO LET. Three dwelling houses with offices on the ground floor, lately occupied on the St Charles street, Lafayette square, immediately, ready to be delivered on the 1st of November. Apply to

A LEDOUX & Co, 77 Canal st.

ROSSI, Druggist, at Lafayette has recently received an assortment of drugs and medicines, such as quinine, sulphate quinine, Jesuits bark, Turkey rhubarb, gum Arabic, &c. Also leeches of the best quality, for sale at the usual price, 25 cts apiece. oct 14

NOW landing from ship Amiterie, and for sale by the subscribers

20 baskets sparkling Champagne wine, warranted of superior quality. HERBAULT BROTHERS.

oct 9 75 Bourbon st.

RAISINS, grapes, figs, olive oil in jars, lemons, red wine and sherry wine, for sale on board of the Spanish brig Amelia, or by J ROBERT & Co.

oct 14 Magazine st.

NO. 1 CASTOR OIL, flavored arrowroot, quinine, &c —40 bbls No 1 white castor oil, 15 do flavored, do ground do, 10 do arrowroot, sulph quinine, &c, for sale by ANDREWS & BROS.

oct 9 20 Common street and 7 Canal street Row.

THE TOKEN and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1842, this splendid annual is now ready for examination.