NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Feb. 26th, 1839.

The news from Maine, which you will doubtless have received by slips from the offices of the northern papers, creates a very strong sensation here. A special messenger from governor Fairfield, of Maine, arrived here on Friday evening, the 22d, bearing despatches for the government. They contain only official intelligence of the proceedings of the executive of New Brunswick, and of the governor of Maine, which have since been more fully told in the newspapers.

The president called a cabinet council on Saturday, which remained in session from eleven o'clock till four in the afternoon. Another was held yesterday, and the impression out of doors is, that the administration is not disposed to go all lengths with governor Fairfield. The president will ask for an appropriation sufficient to meet the exigency, and authority to call for volunteers. A special message to this effect will be sent in to-morrow.

The senate, to-day, went into the election of a president *pro. tem.*: the vice-president having, on Saturday last, intimated his intention not to resume the chair during the remainder of the present session. On the first ballot, Mr. King, of Alabama, was elected, having received all the votes given except two. Having been led to the chair by judge White, Mr. King expressed his acknowledgments of the distinguished honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Ruggles from the committee on commerce reported the bill for the better security of passengers in steam vessels.

The senate adopted a resolution for changing the daily hour of meeting to ten o'clock.

The bill to provide for the security and protection of emigrant Indians west of the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, was read a third time, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Calhoun spoke briefly against the measure. The bill was then passed: Ayes 31: Nays 10, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The act to establish a board of commissioners for hearing and examining claims against the United States, was then considered and passed.

The speaker then proceeded to call on the committees for reports.

Mr. Jenifer, chairman of the select committee, to which was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the tobacco trade with foreign nations, made a report of which ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

After a number of reports on private and local matters, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the support of a commercial agent at the republic of Hayti.

The chair decided that such amendment would be out of order, as it conflicted with the letter and spirit of certain rules of the house.

Mr. Slade appealed from this decision, and a long debate ensued; after which the question was put on sustaining the decision of the chair; it was carried in the affirmative without a division.

The house then proceeded with the other appropriations, and are now engaged in discussing an amendment giving supplementary appropriations to collectors and other officers of the customs.

On motion of Mr Robbins, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the disposition and management of the Smithsonian fund.

Mr Calhoun opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. He also expressed his conviction that there was something mean in this whole business. The government ought never have condescended to accept this bequest of an individual;—and if we were to establish an institution of learning with this money, he contended that the inference would be that the government did that when money was given it by a foreigner, which it was too stingy to do by itself.

After some discussion, the bill was, on motion of Mr Hubbard, laid on the table.

The senate spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of private bills.

In the house of representatives, Mr Adams offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to abolish hereditary slavery in the United States, after the 4th July 1842, and provide that all children born after that day, shall be free, and also, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, after the 4th of July, 1845; and that, with the exception of Florida, no state whose constitution tolerates slavery, shall be admitted into the Union.

The house refused to consider the resolution.

Washington, Feb 26th, 1839.

There was no mail to-day, from north or east of New York.

The Liverpool steam ship had not arrived at the last dates from New York, (half-past three o'clock on Sunday, 24th inst.)

The New Brunswick papers are quite as excited on the subject of the boundary as the Maine newspapers.

The house of representatives continued in session till one o'clock this morning, the general appropriation bill pending in committee of the whole. Among the items of appropriation was one which proposed both an *outfit* and salary for a chargé to Holland. Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, whether it was intended to recall the present chargé (Mr. Devereux) and appoint another.

Mr Howard replied that in his opinion there would be a change in the mission.

Mr Stanley then asked the chairman whether certain rumours to the effect that the present chargé is a public defaulter, were well founded.

Mr. Howard, after some hesitation, replied that he was not at liberty to state.

I learn that Mr. Devirac has failed to account to the government for some time, and has been officially informed that he will be recalled.

In the senate to-day, Mr. Bayard rose and said that in compliance with instruction of the legislature of Delaware, he now offered a resolution to rescind the *expunging resolution*. He did not think it worth while to ask for its reconsideration at this time, but he had no doubt that, before very long the senate would be so constituted as to afford a good prospect of its adoption. It proposed not to obliterate or expunge the obnoxious act of the senate; laid on the table, but merely to rescind it.

This resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Williams of Maine presented a petition from citizens residing on the Penobscot in that state, praying that provision should be made for the construction without delay of a fortification on that river for the defence of their rights and interests.

Mr. Davis of Mass. offered a resolution to fix the value of the pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at *four dollars* in computing duties on imports.

The senate, after disposing of a number of private bills, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to explain and limit the powers of the circuit court of the District of Columbia.

The real purpose of this measure is to take away that power of remedying the wrongs of the citizen, which was claimed and exercised by the circuit court of this district, by the writ of *mandamus*, to compel the performance by executive offices, and of ministerial acts.

Mr Prentiss moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report another measure, extending to all the circuit courts of the United States, the power of issuing this remedial writ which was exercised by the circuit court of this District.

Mr Preston moved its indefinite postponement, which was rejected. The motion of Mr Prentiss was also negatived. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and carried in the affirmative, ayes 27, nays 15. This measure is a direct attack on *public liberty*. The citizen has no remedy against the injustice of executive officers, but by the process of impeachment.

The navy appropriation bill was then taken up, and an amendment devoting $330,000 to the sum already appropriated for the improvement of the navy, to the construction of steam vessels of war, was adopted as a second section. The bill thus amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

To-day the house of representatives resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on public lands. Mr Yell, of Arkansas, spoke at some length on the subject, and when he finished, the report was, on motion of Mr Sherrod Williams, laid on the table, where it will probably remain for the remainder of the session.

Mr Cambreleng then made an appeal to the house to go into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill;—which was assented to, and Mr Banks, of Virginia, again took the chair.

The pending question was on the proposition of Mr Ogle of Pennsylvania, to strike out the appropriation for the branch mints, except so much as was necessary to support one superintendent.

An animated discussion arose, which is still going on.

MAINE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

A message was received from the president of the United States, in relation to the Maine border difficulties, accompanied with copies of official despatches from the governor of Maine, the correspondence between that personage and the late governor of New Brunswick, and the correspondence which has taken place between the *secretary of state* and the *British Minister*.

The president's tone is very pacific; and expresses a hope that the negociation now pending between the two governments, will be speedily brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He has recommended to Maine to withdraw her militia force from the territory.

The message was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

THE OHIO.—The Louisville Journal of the 27th says: The river was rising finely last night. A few days will probably give ample water at Flint Island.

Mr. PAPINEAU, the celebrated Canadian agitator, is now, it is said, on his way to France, on business connected with the recent disturbances in Canada.

MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our Washington correspondent's letter, containing every thing new that has transpired in relation to the border difficulties. The ships of yesterday are nearly barren of further information. The only additional item of any importance is, that Halifax papers of the 19th, mention that the 69th regiment was under orders for New Brunswick—the companies in garrison to embark immediately. This destination of the regiment has, most probably, been caused by the late proceedings on the disputed territory, intelligence of which had reached Halifax previous to the 19th.

The schr. CALLAO, capt. Allyn, from this port for Apalachicola, with a cargo of flour, whiskey, sugar, molasses, &c., attempting to run down the river under canvass, came in contact with the tow of the steamer Tiger, on the evening of the 5th inst., and was so much injured that she soon filled. The towboat dropped her vessels, towed the schooner to the bank of the river, lay by her until day light, and rendered her all the assistance in her power, but it is feared the vessel and a portion of the cargo will be lost. Captain Allyn and passengers came to town in the towboat.

The following gentlemen, officers of the U. States army, arrived in town last night from the station at Little Rock, on board the steamboat Little Rock:—Col Whistler and family, Major McIntosh, Captains E. C. Hawkins, Sewall, Moore, Raines, Holmes, Field, J. McKean and J. Arbuckle; Lieutenants Gattin, Whiting, Paul, M. R. Hanson, Baker, Hanson and Sheppard; Major J. Dillard; Assistant Surgeons Mills, Chaplain, Moore and Sutton.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.—We learn from the Savannah Telegraph, that this distinguished traveller, will visit New Orleans towards the latter part of this month, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures upon the history, antiquities, laws and customs of the East. In all the cities of the U. States, which Mr. Buckingham has visited, he has met with the reception due to his great abilities and untiring efforts in the cause of learning and in behalf of the human race. We hope that the city of New Orleans will not be sparing in her attentions to a gentleman of his decided merit.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CITY AFFAIRS.

Facts illustrative of the project of exchanging $1,400,000 state bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest for the same amount of city bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest.

1. Previous to the division of the city into municipalities, 6 per cent city bonds were sold at the north at from $105 to $113. Five per cent bonds were sold at from $90 to 95, and were taken at par by Mr. Jno. Slinturp for paving the streets.

Since the division no five per cents have been issued, neither the first nor third municipalities have been able to sell their bonds; those of the second bearing six per cent interest, have been sold at $80 generally, and with the endorsement of the City Bank have been sold in New York at $85. The highest offer now made in New York for such bonds, endorsed by the City Bank, is $80 for $100.

If a 5 per cent stock redeemable in 30 years is worth par, a 6 per cent stock payable at the same period should be worth

Inasmuch as our 6 per cent stocks are worth only $80,	
The difference in 31 per cent against the credit of the city since the division,	$35
To borrow $1,400,000 at 6 per cent, would require $1,750,000 bonds—loss in 25 years,	$350,000
36 per cent per annum for the use of $80 is 71 per cent interest; loss of interest in 25 years,	$875,000
This annual loss of $35,000 may fairly be compounded, and at a rate of interest that money is worth to our citizens, out of whose pockets it is taken, say 8 per cent, during an average of twelve years and six months, which makes a sum equal to the capital, and without compounding the compound interest at	$875,000
Say,	$875,000
Whole amount saved in 25 years, by borrowing $1,400,000, on 5 per cent bonds at par, instead of selling 6 per cent bonds at	$2,100,000
By the proposed arrangement, this immense sum will be saved to the city and retained in the following proportions:—	
The state will receive $14,000 per annum, difference of interest during 25 years,	$350,000
The money is worth to the people of the state, 8 per cent per annum; at the end of the period it will have been used by them on an average, twelve years and six months. The simple interest on it will be,	350,000
Profit to the state,	$700,000
The city will save the difference between this sum and $2,100,000, say,	$1,400,000
an amount equal to the whole debt.	

The amounts necessary to deposit annually to liquidate the debt in 25 years have been stated as follows:

For the 1st municipality,	$11,000
2d "	17,000
3d "	10,500
The revenue pledged for this object is that arising from the wharfage on ships, steamboats, and other craft, levied in each municipality.	
That revenue this year will be about as follows:	
That of the 1st municipality,	$45,000
" 2d "	55,000
" 3d "	42,000
Total,	$142,000
The whole revenue of the city this year will be about as follows:	
That of the 1st municipality,	$308,000
" 2d "	260,000
" 3d "	68,000
Total,	$645,000

Some idea may be formed of the increasing resources of our city from a knowledge of the fact, that in 1828 the whole revenue of the city was but $236,000

The total amount of the wharfage is was $142,000

In ten years the annual revenue of the three municipalities, if the same rates of taxation are maintained, will probably be more than the $1,400,000 bonds it is proposed to borrow of the state, while at the maturity of the bonds the annual revenue of New-Orleans, will exceed $5,000,000.

In this statement of facts, and opinions predicated on facts and the experience of the past, I have confined myself to those having a bearing on the important question now before the legislature in a fiscal point of view alone; the important influence of that measure on the general prosperity of our city, and on the agricultural interests of the state, is too well understood to require any elucidation from me.

BIENVILLE.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, March 5, 1839.

SENATE.

Acts adopted in the sitting of the 6th March.

Act to grant leave of absence for 6 months to J. Ramos.

Act to grant an indemnity to certain residents of the St. Jacques, for slaves executed.

The original act proposed an appropriation of $600 for each of said slaves, but this appropriation was reduced to $200:

Act relative to the voluntary cession of property.

Act to come to the relief of W. A. Powell.

This act had been rejected at a preceding sitting, but on a motion it was referred to the judiciary committee, by which a substitute was proposed and adopted.

Act granting a divorce to Dominga Casset.

Act relative to the black code.

Act amendatory of the charter of the Nashville and New Orleans railroad company. With a provision limiting the sum payable by the state to the amount of subscription of stockholders.

Act to establish the 9th judicial district of Louisiana and for other objects.

Act to improve the route from Vidalia to Harrisonburgh—with several additional sections.

Act to incorporate the Madison and Carrollton Improvement Company.

Act to improve the mouth of Bayou Lafourche. Several additional sections were appended to this act.

1st. One with an appropriation of $2000 in favor of the Parish of East Feliciana.

2d. An appropriation of $20,000 for a road in the parish of Madison.

3d. An appropriation of 5,000 to remove the bar at the mouth of Bayou Vermillion.

4th. An appropriation of $2000 to clear the entrance of Bayou Ward in the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

5th. An appropriation of $600 to complete the state road leading from Natchitoches to Monroe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pugh presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of Assumption, praying aid in constructing a road in said parish.

Mr. Brashear moved the reprinting of Gen'l Gaines' memorial, which was ordered, which we did not hear.

Mr. Brashear moved the reconsideration of the first section of the Citizens' Bank bill; passed yesterday, for the purpose of making an amendment. The amendment was in form of a proviso, that the $4,000,000 of capital stock appointed to the third congressional district, be divided among three offices, instead of two. Carried.

Mr. Lewis submitted an amendment to the eighth section, authorizing the charge of 8 per cent. on certain kinds of discounts. Adopted.

Mr. O'Connell, from the select committee, to whom were referred certain charges preferred against Felix Bosworth, judge of the parish of Carroll; made a report. It is a long document, and after entering at length in the matter, concludes by expressing as the sense of the committee, that the accused should be impached or removed from office. Ordered to be printed, and laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Kenner, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill to incorporate the Donaldsonville theatre company.

Mr. Lockett introduced a bill for the better security of the rights and privileges of mechanics and house builders in the city of New-Orleans.

Mr C. M. Conrad gave notice, that to-morrow he would introduce a a bill granting leave of absence to George Eustis and P. A. Rost, judges of the supreme court.

On motion of Mr. Rogers the rules were suspended, and the house proceeded to the third reading of the bill to prevent the taking away of slaves. After making some amendments, and inserting an additional section, the bill was passed. Then the house proceeded to the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill creating a new parish out of that part of the county of Orleans lying on the right side of the Mississippi river, to be called the parish of Duverge. The bill was passed by a vote of 31 ayes to 1 nay.

The bill which had been before the house at communication from the governor transmitting the report of the directors of the New Orleans charity hospital. Referred to the committee on finance.

Several bills were read the second time, when the New-Orleans and Nashville railroad bill came up in its order. The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Thomas in the chair, and took the bill up section by section. The first section authorizes the state treasurer to subscribe for 10,250 shares of the capital stock of the company. Mr. Kenner offered a proviso, that the road run on the left bank of the lake Maurepas, through the town of Springfield &c. This gave rise to considerable debate, and Mr. Kenner withdrew his proviso with the intention of having the same afterwards inserted in the form of a section. Then the section passed with but two dissenting votes.

Mr. Kenner afterwards offered the following, which was adopted as the fourth section. That the board of directors employ two competent engineers to run the two proposed routes, viz: one west of lake Maurepas, through the town of Springfield &c, and the other by the foot of lake Maurepas, and that the board of directors upon such survey decide which of the two routes is the most preferable, and report their decision to the legislature at the next session.

While the 5th section was under consideration, a number of members having left the house, and there not being a quorum present, motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, and carried.

LIEUT. JOSIAH STURGIS has been promoted to a captaincy in the revenue service, and appointed to the command of the cutter Hamilton, on the Boston station.

A large ship, stripped to the gunling, with wreckers about her, was seen 20th Feb ashore on one Sisters Key; and on the 19th March, a Portland brig, lumber loaded, was passed ashore north of Gun Key light.

From the Extra Bee, of March 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL
NINE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL

This morning's Express mail brings intelligence of the long expected arrival of the steam ship LIVERPOOL. She arrived at New-York at 7 o'clock, A. M., of the 25th February, having left *Liverpool* at half past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 6th; she has consequently made her passage in eighteen days and a half. By the Liverpool, papers from London to the 5th, and from Liverpool to the 6th February, both inclusive, have been received; the news will be found interesting. We subjoin ample details:

GREAT BRITAIN.

We hasten to lay before our readers the very important at the opening of Parliament. As usual it affords little positive indication of the course intended to be pursued, and is in fact remarkable rather for the thing omitted than for the things introduced. We refer to the subject of the corn-laws, some allusion to which was confidently expected. We are to presume that by the omission we are to understand that Lord Melbourne, the head of the cabinet, is opposed to any new legislation on the subject. Lord John Russell, it is said, will introduce a bill, proposing a fixed duty; and so there seems to be a prospect of that difference in the cabinet, of which we stated our anticipation, several weeks ago.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Royal William arrived out at Liverpool on the 3d of February.

[From the London Standard of the evening of Feb. 5.]

The business of the second session of parliament during the reign of her present Majesty was opened to-day, by a speech from the throne.

The doors of the house of lords were opened at 12 o'clock, for the admission of the peeresses and others who had obtained tickets of admission from the lord great chamberlain to the body of the house and painted gallery; and shortly after that time the equipages of the nobility and gentry began to arrive in rapid succession. No lady was admitted into the body of the house except in full court dress.

The yeomen of the guard, in their splendid uniforms, arrived at the house of lords at 11 o'clock, and took their stations in the lobby leading to the painted chamber.

In St. Margaret's church-yard, Parliament street, and along the line of road through which the royal procession passed, seats and platforms were erected as usual, and considerable interest existed to obtain a view of our youthful sovereign. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received by the assembled crowd, throughout the whole progress from Buckingham palace to the house of lords.

Shortly before two o'clock, a discharge of cannon announced that her Majesty, accompanied by the great officers of state and the household, had left the palace, and was proceeding to the house of lords. The line through which the procession passed was lined with two regiments of the guards.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Queen arrived at the house of lords about two o'clock, which was announced by a discharge of cannon. Shortly afterwards her majesty, attended by the great officers of state, entered the house, and took her seat on the throne. The foreign ambassadors wore the full costumes of the countries they represented.

Her majesty having directed their lordships to be seated,

The lord chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the commons to hear her majesty's speech on the opening of parliament.

In a few minutes the commons appeared at the bar, headed by the speaker. The space below the bar was crowded with members. After silence had been obtained, her majesty in a clear and audible voice read the following most gracious speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I rejoice to meet you again in parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the emperor.

"I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

"I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negociations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

"A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

"Events connected with the same differences have induced the governor-general of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

"The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of our dominions.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections of the people.

"The better enforcement of the law and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of this community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of such measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

"Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the state, I reckon my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and affection for my person, for the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"My lords and gentlemen

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the colonial legislature, and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquility. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The proceedings of the United States upon the occasion of the outrages have been such as to call upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of the province to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of the known great natural resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, but it will be my duty to enforce, upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

The condition of the navy was still discussed with great eagerness in the London papers. A semi-official statement had been published, showing the number of ships, ships of the line, &c, in commission, or in ordinary, which was quickly brought into employment, if necessary, and making out a very favorable case for England, as compared with France and Russia. The particulars of this statement, on the other hand, have been vehemently attacked by the Times and other opposition journals, as being of a very delusive character, intending that "the wooden walls of Old England" are wretchedly inefficient, and that either Russia or France with their large and well-appointed marine, might at any moment sweep the coasts of England without opposition.

A provincial paper says that Sir Robert Peel will support Lord John Russell in his advocacy of a modification of the corn-laws.

Letters received in this city state that the Oxford will sail from Liverpool on the 18th of March.

The city of Bath was thrown into consternation on the 25th of January, by the tidings, which proved too true, that Mrs. Tugwell, the wife of the senior partner of the Bath City Bank, had killed herself and two of her children, in a moment of insanity. She was but 31 years of age, amiable, accomplished, and universally beloved. The details are painfully interesting.

The murderer of Lord Norbury had not yet been discovered. A number of persons had been arrested on suspicion, but they were all discharged.

Mr Staunton, the proprietor of the Dublin Register, has published an address to the readers of that paper, in consequence of a resolution brought forward by Mr O'Connell, at a meeting of the Precursor Society, to withdraw its advertising from the Register. Mr Staunton sets forth the cause of Mr O'Connell's wrath against the Register—the occasion of his furious attack upon the press—which was simply the suppression of a paragraph, sent by Mr O'Connell to the Register by way of puff preliminary to the dinner at which the attack was made, and the substitution therefor of another, more laudatory, but written in rather bolder English. Mr Staunton says further that he was willing to forget the matter, and report the proceedings, but his reporters assured him that if the report was published they should all resign the next morning: and he concluded by declaring that under the circumstances he would not put such a check upon their freedom as the advertising of the Society, or the very existence of the paper.

A letter from Constantinople in the Times of Jan. 29, states that Mr McNeill, the British Ambassador at the court of Persia, had again found it necessary to break off all communication with the government, and leave the capital for the Turkish frontier. The Shah is said to have manifested a spirit of the bitterest hostility to England; and a rupture between the two countries was regarded as inevitable. Many of the British merchants were preparing to leave Persia, in the confident expectation of hostilities. It was reported that the sale of British merchandize had been prohibited.

A memorial has been presented to the Queen in Council, from the chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, praying for the abolishment of the House of Assembly, on the ground that its members are the nominees of the Catholic clergy.

An iron steamboat, 145 feet long and 25 feet wide, was launched at Dumbarton on the 23d January. She is intended for South America, and is fitted up for passengers only, of whom she can carry 1000. When launched she drew only 18 inches water, and with her machinery and cargo is to draw but 3 feet.

The Duchess-Countess of Sutherland died on the 28th of January, in the 74th year of her age. She was countess of Sutherland in her own right, and Duchess by marriage.

On the same day died Sir Wm. Beechey, the artist, aged 86.

It is stated in one of the papers that Mr Serjeant Wilde, being applied to by the Canadian prisoners for his professional assistance, was prohibited from acting for them by the government.

The publisher of the Times has been sentenced to a fine of £300 for the libel on Sir John Conroy.

The government has not on foot an investigation, to ascertain whether the late rise in the price of wheat, &c. has or has not been caused by a deficiency in the crop.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS

The case of the Canadian prisoners was not yet decided. Our readers will remember that it was under discussion in two courts—the court of Queen's bench and the Court of Exchequer—writs of habeas corpus having been granted in each.

In the court of Queen's bench the case was argued on part on the 28th, but on the 30th Mr Hill, counsel for the prisoners, informed the court that proceedings had been taken on in the Exchequer, and while he counsel, the chief justice determined to postpone the further consideration until the decision of that court should be made. The argument in the court of Exchequer was deferred until the next term.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool Feb. 6.

The North America will be a full ship about noon this day, and will shut out about 15 to 20 tons fine goods. At present she has but one cabin passenger.

Extract from a letter from Capt. Rathbone, of the packet ship Oxford, dated

Liverpool, Feb. 6, 1839.

The ship has been thoroughly examined, and not a timber in her has been broken. We shall put an entire new keel into her, and also two or three extra thick streaks of a side, about twenty iron standard knees between decks and cabin, also one or two extra beams at the fore end of her, so that she will be, if possible, stronger than she was before.

We shall probably get the Pennsylvania's fore and main mast. All her spars are now in the pier head, except her main-mast, which I think will be taken out this day.

We have estimates of the probable cost of the repairs, outfits, &c. &c. of the ship, which will be from £3500 to £4000, of which a large portion will come under general average; I therefore think that about three-tenths of the above named sum will fall on the underwriters.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 12 o'clock.—The chief topic of conversation this morning is the Queen's speech, to be delivered this afternoon to both Houses of Parliament.

Consols opened this morning at the quotations they closed at yesterday, 92 1-4 2-8. Money 92 3-8 1-2 for the Account. No speculations of consequence have taken place as yet. Exchequer Bills 66 68; Bank Stock 202 1-2 203.

HALF-PAST ONE.—Consols may be quoted at 92 3-8 for the Account. Money 92 1-4 3-8. Exchequer Bills 66 68.

FRANCE.

The ministry had not been re-organised, and in consequence of the crisis the king had prorogued the chambers and dissolved the chamber of deputies. The new elections were to be held on the 24 of March.

M. Dupin had interviews with the King previous to the prorogation, on the subject of forming a new ministry, but they appear to have resulted in nothing definite.

It is now declared that Count Mole and his colleagues will remain in office, their resignations not having been accepted by the King.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.

The Moniteur promulgates the following royal ordonnance:

"Louis Philippe, King of the French. To all present and to come, greeting:

"Considering article 49 of the Constitutional charter—considering the law of the 19th of April, 1831—on the report of our Minister secretary of state of the department of the interior, We have ordained and do ordain, as follows:

"Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

"Art. 2. The electoral colleges are convoked for the 24 March next, for the purpose of electing each a deputy.

"Art. 3. The two electoral colleges of Corsica are convoked for the same purpose, for 6th March next.

"Art. 4. Our minister secretary of state for the department of the interior, is charged with the execution of the ordonnance.

"At the Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 2, 1839.

(Signed,) LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(Countersigned,) "The Peer of France, Minister of the interior, MONTALIVET.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

No events had yet taken place, resulting from the accession of France to the agreement of the protocolling powers. The news was received in Brussells with considerable excitement, and in the chamber there was talk of war, &c., but France was pushing forward large bodies of troops to the frontier, and the general opinion was that the treaty would be fulfilled, without a cessation of peace.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Owen—For Liverpool, bales cotton, 882 bbls flour, 1866 do pork, 119 half bbls do, 118 kits hams, 1168 kegs lard.

Per brig Pandora—668 bbls pork, 90 half do do. 350 kegs lard, 45 bbls tallow, 73 bbls flour and 8 anchors.

Per ship New-York—For ship Fiorino—1045 bbls flour, 949 do pork, 62 bales cotton.

Per brig Henry—185 bbls 28 ice 190 bbls naphtenes, 70 hhds and 30 bbls tobacco.

Baltimore—Per brig Susan Crane—1-6 kegs 50 half bbls lard, 100 bbls pork, 60 bags corn, 36 bbls flour.

Per ship Ann Parry—1000 bbls flour.

Matanzas—Per schr Mobile—for orders, provisions and molee.

Key West—Per sloop Citizen—Ballast.

Galveston—Per steam packet Columbia—Groceries, provisions and molee.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Douglass—291 hhds sugar, 1166 bags coffee, segars and fruit.

Per brig Normen—331 bags coffee, 16 bales wax, segars, fruit and molee.

Per brig Orleans—779 bags coffee, 118 hhds sugar, segars and fruit.

Velasco—Per schr Sultan—126 bales cotton, 93 hides, 22 deer skins, 2 bbls sugars.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per schr Red River from Natchez, 31 bbls sugar, 40 bbls molasses, 5 bales cotton, to Tolan, Bellows & Degg.

Per steamboat Empress from Louisville—14 coils rope, 90 packages, 100 bbls flour, Stuckey & Whittingham, 149 pcs bagging, 25 coils rope, 5 bales do, Perry, Hall & Co, 50 bbls flour Hankins & Hall, 100 do do, 12 bbls tobacco A H Wallace & co, 25 do Carman & McMahon, 5 boxes bacon W C H Wright & co, 50 bbls flour Wm Wood & co, 50 do do, 50 do do Wm M Bean & Hickey & co, 45 do Segers, Turpin & Watt, 13 Taylor, Burch & co, 50 bbls flour Thompson, Bell & Co, 50 do do, 50 do do Allen Asher & co, 56 J C Hunt, 5 Lyon, Harris & co, 147 do Rogers, Hall & Co, 100 do Hankins & Hall, 100 do Hall & Bonnie, 50 Armour, Lake & Walker, 3 Perrin, Bell & Co, 52 Peyton, Arcuit & co, 66 Bennett, Fitzhugh & co, 200 do Steamboat Memphis, Pinch, from Little Rock.

Per steamboat Sultana from Cincinnati—87 bbls tobacco to Assumus & co, 13 bales cotton, 66 sacks corn, Conner & Bullen, 21 bbls whiskey, 13 do flour, 2 do apples, 2 do lard, 2 do Beck & co, 21 bales cotton, 50 sacks corn, 90 do oats, Lawrence & Chalmers, 6 bales cotton J M Bell, 3 do Ward, Lake & Walker, 2 do Hall & Bonnie, 1 do Wm Wood & co, 1 do J Bonnie, McKeans & Wright; 250 sacks corn, Johnson & Co, 1 bale cotton, 1 do wool, 1 do feathers, 1 do rags, 1 do bacon, Lockett, Foster & Bourgeois, 1 Allen, Asher & co, 12 bbls flour J Dick, 2 bales cotton &c, Forman, Dole & co, 15 bbls flour, 1 do whiskey, 1 do apples, Ben Ahen & Co, Jones & Co, 190 sacks corn to Gaines & Johnson, 38 sacks corn, Simmonds, 10 J Hoover.

Per steamboat Edna Shippen from Louisville—6 bbls flour H B Rowland, 1 bales cotton Whittaker & co, 40 bbls whiskey, 25 do flour, A S Pennington, 1 bale J Armistead & co, Eckel & Co, 1 do Wm Wood & co, 1 do Wm Bean & Co, 1 do Hankins & Hall