DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON
Britannia,	Jan. 6	Feb. 1
Caledonia,	April 6	Mar. 1
Acadia,	April 20	April 12
Columbia,	April 5	May 31
Britannia,	April 10	April 12
Caledonia,	May 4	June 1
Acadia,	May 19	June 16
Columbia,	June 4	July 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Renown, Watson, Philadelphia, J & J P Whitney
Brig Dumarsch, Chase, Boston, Wiggin & Davenport
Sch Pacific, Smith Baltimore, J B Bailey
Sch Mount Moriah, Pumky, New York, J & J P Whitney

ARRIVED.

Towboat Star, Manton, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Kentucky and Kosciusko
Towboat Panther, Brooks, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Lafayette and Vaillant, and schr Creole—brought up barque Hesper, bright Delaware and Chapman.
Towboat Tiger, Crow, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Oliver and Scotland—brought up ship Nestor.
Towboat Mississippi Williams, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Medora and Ocean—brought up barque Rienzi and ship Kingold.
Towboat Southerner, Wilson, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Caledonia, and barque Sarah—brought up Britain ship Caledonia.
Towboat Prairie, Davis, from the Passes—brought up ship Pennsylvania, and barque Venice
Towboat Tennessean, Biddle, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Rothschild and Wm. Tell—brought up ships Delians and Tippecanoe
Ship Orleans, Sears, 18 days from New York, to A Cohen.
Ship Tippecanoe, Gray, 10 days from Baltimore, to Geo. Bickford & Bock.
Ship Caledonia, (British) Swinford, 42 days from Liverpool, to W Haynes.
Ship Kentucky, Rogers, 16 days from Boston, to Howard & Darling.
Ship Kosciusko, Foster, 22 days from Cadiz, to master.
Ship Nestor, Menos, 20 days from New York, to Benson & Avery.
Ship Pasteur, (French) Hughes, 45 days from Havre, to Kohn, Durden & co.
Barque Venice, Gill, from Havre via Cowes, 14th Dec. to master.
Barque Niagara, Cook, 58 days from Rio de Janeiro to J A Merrill.
Brig Delaware, Horner, 11 days from Philadelphia, to master
Brig Chapman, Thompson, 10 days from Charleston, to S L Levy.
Brig Breeze, (British) Attwood, from Kingston, Ja, in ballast to master.
Schr Currency, Sharp, 16 days from Turks' Island, to master.
Schr Rosigold, Martelle, from Matamoros, to master
Steamer Neoma, Claiborne, from Foot of Red River Raft.
Steamer Lady of Lyons, Fribee, from Randolph and Memphis.
Steamer Clipper, Bossy, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Buckeye, Thompson, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Douglas, Wheelock, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Caspian, Blood, from St. Louis.
Steamer Ambassador, Brunham, from Hickman.
Steamer Patrick Henry, Dorsey, from St Martinsville.
Steamer Lude, Clark, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Gen'l Harrison, Batchelder, from Lafourche.
Steamer Teche, Gordan, from Opelousas.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Chapman, Capt. Thomson, was boarded off Sterrup Keys, by a boat containing four of the crew of the American armed schr Liberty, capt. W. H. Howard, bound from New York to Vera Cruz, which vessel was wrecked on the 19th ult. The names of the seamen who reached the city in the brig Chapman are—J. Cross, E. Clark, J. King and B. Wilson.

Steamer Douglas reports:—The steamer Echo, when on her way down, on Friday, on passing the Ferry Landing at the upper end of Natchitoches, struck a log and immediately headed for the shore, where she sunk in five minutes. She had about 600 bales cotton on board, 400 of which were on deck, and was saved and brought down by the Douglas. When the D. left she had about three feet water on her deck, and operations were making to remove her engine and furniture. The boat will be a total loss. The river is very low and on a stand.

DISASTERS.

The schr Farmer's Return, capt White, from N. Orleans for Matamoros, was lost on the Bar of Boca Del Rio, on the 8th of July. Crew and passengers saved. Cargo partly saved in a damaged state. Vessel, total loss.

FOREIGN PORTS.

From the Private Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange.

At Cadiz from New Orleans, 8th Dec. the Fame.
At Havre from N. Orleans, Dec. 28, the Sea Lion; 30th, the Rochester.
At Bonas from New Orleans, Dec. 31, the Niagara; 19th, the Hercules and Mofford.
No arrivals or departures from Liverpool, from the 1st to 4th Jan.
The Sherwood, (N Orla) was wrecked on the 9th Dec. near Sant Island—crew saved.
At City, Dec. 24, the Michigan, from New Orleans.
Sailed from Havre for New Orleans, Dec. 10, the Antelope; 12th, the Lion; 17th, the Leotia; 19th, the Vandalia; 27th, the Condor.
At Bordeaux from N. Orleans, Dec. 6, the Ohio; 14th, the Charles.
At Marseilles from New Orleans, Dec. 14, the Euphrates; 20th, the Albertine
At Leghorn from New Orleans, Dec. 16, the Calchas; 17, the Alnaspher; 27th, the Germany; 28th, the United States; 29th, the Kalamazoo; 31st, the F. Warren; 1st Jan, the Hope, Berwick and Memphis; 2d, the Hebrus; 3d, the Boston.
Sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans, Dec. 29, the Corsair and the Lucy Washington; 19th, the Oxlodonia; 24th, the Ann; 26th, the Sarah; 27th, the Brutus; 30th, the W Elizabeth; 31st, the Woodstock, Jan. 1st, the E. Keith.
Put Liverpool for the Mississippi, Jan. 3, the Lucinda, Messenger, Fanny and Thomas.
Sailed from Liverpool for Mobile, Dec. 19th, the Shannon and the Britannia; 26th, the Hercules; 31st, the Princess Victoria; Jan 1st, the Adelaide, Robert Kerr and Asia.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Orleans—Mrs Wiswell and child, Mrs Davenport and child, Messrs Taylor, Foulsch, Bradley, and Parr.
Per ship Tippecanoe—Messrs John Gibson, R Caldwell, Haygood, F Wilson, G H Shannon, J M Wilson, J Aertson, S W Blakeney, E de Vallette, Mrs Julia Robbins, Mrs E Shaene, Mrs R J Hill, Mrs Matilda Lebesnier.
Per barque Venice—86 steerage.
Per ship Kentucky—A W Rowan.
Per steamer Patrick Henry—Judge J Baker, W Greathouse, J Provenza, J Mayhall, J Zachariah, J Bailey, J Mason, N B Cook, G J McWhirkle, McCullum, J Vaughn, J E Miller, M H Murry.
Per steamer Lucinda—Jno Fetter and indy, J Furay, J Stucker, Miller, A S Wheeler, E H Mather, S H Armstrong, Patrick, G J Sellard, J S Halsey, J McKenney, A Blanchard, W Graham, E Fertier, J Labauve, Mrs Labauve, Whipple.
Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—Mrs J Landry, P T Landry, F Margerth, Wm Sparks, C Rombin, Mrs Mary Rombin, J Bell, A W Bell, M Gerard, Ribb, R C Nicholls, J Chandler, W H Lore, Dr Blanchard, M Abbagnac, Miss M Phebus, L Phebus, G Lanlin, C Berry, B E Cook, L Chauman, Miss P F Landry, Miss Dickney, and others.
Per steamer Ambassador—N T Williams and lady, Mrs Roberts, Miss Hampton, Miss Wright, J T Neal, W B Spencer, A King, J Stinson, J J Alston, T A Fuller, T Montgomery, J J Glassocock, J J Mason, E Tousey, L Turner, T Ford, S H Wallace, W Wallace, W Fowler, Mrs Mary Ann Mason, A B Logan, D A Pinston, W Hegler, E Abbey, H Verdelet, J Pierce, W White.
Per steamer Rienzi—Mad. Carretta, Miss Curtiada and lady, N Bowman, J Hagan, A B Beaty, Spence, Bliss, Rowland, Davidson, Hammon, Graves, Woolfolk, Fleming, Dr Prichard, Scondo, Father, Williams, Miss Wyatt, Miss Stuart.
Per steamer Neoma—Messrs Z Montfort, French, Mc Leonard, Kennedy, Bullard, H D Brown, A Leary, Platt
Per steamer Lady of Lyons—Capt H Payne, R S Freyre, Boyd, Bonell, Rev. Allen, Crawford, A Cholwell, J Chapman, M Bennett, McCormack, Johnson, Van Camp, Gardner, Potter, J Bin and family.
Per steamer Teche—Messrs J Dupre, J Garland, Sawin, J A Dumortrieu, J E North, E Smith, A L Thompson.

LIST OF VESSELS

Loading, cleared, sailed and up for New-Orleans.

COASTWISE PORTS.

NEW YORK.

Ship Louisville, Hunt, cleared Jan 29
Arkansas, Dunn, to sail Dec 25
Hudson, Page, do
St. Mary, Foster, to sail Feb 1
Huntsville, Munkus, to sail Feb 1
Brig Clarissa, Lane, cleared Jan 1
Angenor, Salmery, cleared Jan 21
Mary Pennell, Oliver, cleared Jan 20

BOSTON.

Brig Cairo, Childs, cleared Jan 14
St. Louis, King, cleared Jan 26
Palmyra, Sampson, cleared Jan 22
Harriet Carroll, Rogers, do
Barque Adelaide, Elkins, Hopkins & co, soon
Salem, Burwell, soon
Schr Hard, Rogers, to sail Jan
Oceana, Creighton, cleared Jan 14

PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Walter, Christianson, to sail soon
Wader, Watts, do
Brig Impulse, Lovett, cleared Jan 12

CHARLESTON.

Ship Southport, Herbert, cleared Jan 10
Brig Lime Rock, False, cleared Jan 22
Georgia, Lambert, soon

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H)

Schr Alwyn, Thayer, cleared Jan 14

NORFOLK

Schr Mary Washington, Powell, sailed Jan 21

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL

Ship Lydia, Hartley, sailed Nov 18
Grace, Pottrell, do
Portsmouth, Spence, sailed Dec 1
Cuba, cleared Dec 14
Grecian, Harland, sailed Dec 20
Lucy Washington, do
Tiber, Crowell, sailed Dec 22
John Bull, Rogers, sailed Dec 24
Robin, Wright, sailed Dec 26
Wm Elizabeth, sailed Dec 30
Woodstock, sailed Jan 1
E Keith, sailed Jan 1
Lucinda, loading Jan 3
Messenger, do do
Fanny, Creswell, do do
Tremont, Hall, do do

ST JOHNS, (N. B)

Ship Princess, Vaughan, cleared Dec 9

HAVRE

Ship Atalanta, Collins, sailed Oct 20
Leonora, Bray, to sail Nov 10
Bashonna, Thomas, to sail Nov 30
Antoinette, Hammond, sailed Dec 13
Lion, sailed Dec 17
Lucia, sailed Dec 17
Vandalia, sailed Dec 27
Condor, sailed Dec 27

BORDEAUX.

Ship Victoria, Saley, sailed Nov 3
Rebecca, Thorn, ready to sail Nov 30

PORTO RICO.

The Sultan, loading Nov 26

PALERMO.

Barque Rangon, Merrill, to sail Dec 16

CONCEPTIONS.

Barque Tide de Bordeaux, Fourcade, to sail Jan 20

HAVANA.

Brig Atlantic, Wheeler, to sail Jan 20

[illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. Manuel Barrett, E Dunbar, John Lane, Jr, Pryor & Co, B Thomas, J Woodbury—consignees per Kentucky, from Boston, will please notice that their goods are landed at the Levee, and discharging alongside, so as to prevent demurrage accruing. Also, the consignees of 5 bales cotton marked J B & Co, per Rienzi, from Boston, will please make entry and take away the same.
HARROD & DARLING,
f4 49 Common street.

☞ The owners of the following goods [illegible] A Gordon, Dick Adams, per ship Tippecanoe, F. Reisner, 1 large sofa, ship Hesper, Messrs F. J. Sauter furniture, and 1 trunk, ship Auburn; and Peter Pelz, 1 hat band, per ship Fairfield, will please call, pay charges and take away the same.
J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

NOTICE.

☞ The Consignees of 65 casks oil per brig Pearl, from Pensacola, are requested to take the same from the Levee or it will be stored at their expense.
f 6 DENEGRE

BUFFALO TONGUES—100 fine buffalo tongues, for sale by
f 3 MILLE, BEVILLE & Co,
41 Old Levee

STARCH—40 barrels Westerford starch in store and for sale by
WM C TOMPKINS & CO, 59 Gravier st

LIME—100 pipes lime, for sale by
f 13 CHAS & SCHUTE

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY EDITION, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 4, 1842.

THE BANK BILL.

EY As it passed the several branches of the Louisiana Legislature, has been printed in pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office and at Curns', Merchants' Exchange.
February 2d.

PUBLIC MEETING!

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

We have been requested to say that a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans will take place at BANKS' ARCADE, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the proper means to be pursued, to liberate our fellow citizens now in *chains* in the city of Mexico, and to assist those citizens of Texas who have been taken prisoners through duplicity and official treachery, and treated with a rigor and cruelty without parallel in the annals of civilized nations.

A gentleman direct from the city of Mexico, will explain to the meeting the actual situation of the captives, as witnessed by himself.

We have every assurance that the public meeting this evening, to take into consideration the condition of our suffering countrymen in Mexico, will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The spirit of the people has been touched, and we trust that many months will not elapse before the fires of liberty will illuminate the palace of the Montezumas.

Every day's delay in pressing the claims of our American captives upon the protection of the Government, but serves to fritter away the national enthusiasm, and dampens the ardor of the people. Perhaps some of those wretched victims of inhuman barbarity have already perished by the hand of the assassin fed by the perfidious authorities of Mexico; and surely the longer the Government is withheld from their succor, the more cruel and vindictive will their oppressors be to them.

It is time for action. Even the foreigners in our streets laugh at us, and predict that the spirit of resistance will exhaust itself in high sounding declamation. We invoke the Federal power to come to the rescue of the American name. It is already getting to be a jest and a bye-word, and unless a stop is put to the overbearing and supercilious conduct of other nations towards our citizens, it will soon become a reproach to all who bear it.

We have heard the meeting objected to as premature; that we ought to await the result of the instructions sent by Mr. WEBSTER to our minister in Mexico. This is an idle notion. We should rather hold meetings to assure the public authorities that the people will sustain them in the most energetic measures; to urge them forward with greater expedition and confidence. And more particularly does it become the citizens of this place to do so, in as much as we are nearest the scene of action and best acquainted with the dispositions of the Mexican people and their treacherous chief. This is the only objection we have heard to the meeting, and that from persons who are now convinced that it is not only *not* premature, but called for by the circumstances of the case.

Yesterday the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, passed a number of spirited resolutions upon this subject. They were introduced by Mr. WADSWORTH. We regret that we have not a copy of them to accompany this article. Old General THOMAS, of Revolutionary memory, supported them in a speech, which partook of the fire that lighted up the Halls of the Continental Congress of '76. He declared that if he were a young man, he would be ready to shoulder his musket and march to the city of Mexico, and those who witnessed the kindling of his eye, as he recounted the insults this Government had sustained through the brutal cruelty of SANTA ANA to American citizens in Mexico, needed no other proof that he was in earnest in what he said. He drew a frightful picture of that blood-thirsty tyrant, and contrasted with powerful effect the misjudged magnanimity of the Texians when he was their prisoner, with the remorseless barbarity with which their clemency is now required.

Will not our citizens, to-night, sustain the Legislature in this noble step? Or will this generation throw upon the remnant of the revolutionary army, the task of defending the liberties they achieved more than half a century ago?

☞ Our Washington Correspondence is uncommonly interesting. It will be seen that Mr. ADAMS is in another of his antic moods. He offered to introduce a petition praying the repeal of the Union, which had, as was to be expected, the effect of exciting an intense feeling in the house. Alas, that the descendant of JOHN ADAMS should have thrown this fire brand in the midst of the representatives of the people. The debate upon the motion produced in the house to censure the vice president for the revolutionary act, will, doubtless, be stormy enough.

☞ AN ABOLITIONIST CATCHUP.—"We have caught," says the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 1st instant, "one of the Cincinnati villains of the Abolition school in the act of carrying off two he and one she negro, and he will get his deserts before we have done with him. His name is L. R. Lawrence alias John Smith. He came here three weeks since as a preacher, and through the vigilance of that most active, indefatigable and valuable citizen, Mr. Porterfield, of the firm of Porterfield & Co, the scoundrel was detected and caught, after a race of two or three squares. One of the men and the women belong to Governor Lynch, and the other man belongs to a Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, who has been in this State for five years. The thief had been saved from the indignation of the people and confined in jail under a penalty of ten thousand dollars. When Mr. Porterfield detected the villain he was on board a boat with the negroes, ready to start for Cincinnati."

STEAMBOAT LOST.—The Natchitoches *Herald* of the 29th ult., says that the steamboat Echo, laden deeply with cotton, from the Raft, struck a snag at that town, and sunk in about seven feet water. The cotton upon her deck was all safely unshipped and put on board the Douglass. Part of the deck is under water, and the cotton in the hold cannot be got out until the deck is taken up. The boat, it is probable, will not be raised for some time.

☞ By an amendment to the bill for incorporating the Consolidated Insurance Company, which passed the house yesterday, it is provided that the sum of $500 shall be paid annually to the Firemen's Charitable Association. Mr. Bedford introduced this amendment.

MR. CLAY addressed the senate on the 30th instant, in favor of the resolutions, introduced some time since by him, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Alexander* for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers.

☞ Our thanks are due to the officers of the steamboat *Chapman* for late St. Louis papers.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1842.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Lowry.

Mr. Wadsworth presented a series of resolutions relative to the conduct of Mexico towards the individuals composing the Santa Fe expedition, and calling upon the general government to employ immediate and decisive measures for the liberation of the American captives, and for obtaining reparation for insults and injury inflicted on the American consul at Santa Fe.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the rules were suspended, and the resolutions read twice. Some slight discussion followed, in which the phraseology of one of the resolutions, after which they were adopted unanimously.

By a message from the senate the house was informed of their concurrence in various bills and resolutions—some with and some without amendments.

Mr. Voorhies, as chairman of the committee of enrollment, reported, and duly enrolled several acts and resolutions.

The concurrence of the house was requested to an act more effectually to prevent the carrying away of slaves. The act elicited some discussion and was strongly opposed by Mr. Bedford, and was ultimately laid on the table subject to call.

The concurrence of the house was also requested in an act for the relief of James C. Kendall. Read once. Also a resolution instructing the board of public works to remove certain obstructions in Little River.

Mr. Bardwell, from the committee on public education, reported in favor of a petition from the trustees of the Mengalier academy, accompanied by a bill which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Talbourne (he having temporarily resigned the chair), the house took up the senate bill for the incorporation of the Consolidated Insurance Company, and adopted the same with amendments.

The bill was then read a second time and passed.

Mr. Chaffe, by leave, introduced a resolution, requiring the Finance Committee to report whether it would not be advantageous for the parishes to pay into the State Treasury a part of the fees of the clerks in certain courts. Adopted.

Mr. Hunt gave notice he would introduce an act to fix the salaries of the clerks of the courts of this state.

Orders of the Day.

The bill to abolish the Board of Public Works was the special order of the day. It was taken and considered section by section till the hour of adjournment.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1842.

The Secretary reported the following bill and resolutions to the House.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of Little River.

An act for the relief of James P. Kendall.

Resolution relative to the 16th section of the school lands.

Act authorizing the State Treasurer to cancel the note of a certain slave.

Mr. Ingram, on behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted the answer and accompanying documents of the City Bank to the questions that had been propounded to it by that committee, relative to the issues of shinplasters, in the report of which, that as a matter of convenience for the country, the bank had authorized the branches to draw on the parent institution, thanks to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums of one and two dollars, which had been emitted as circulation.

On motion of Mr. Downman, the documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. DeClouet the Senate took up the act creating an election precinct in the Parish of St. Martin, and an election precinct in the Parish of Rapides; in which bill the two branches had disagreed, and requested a committee of Conference. On motion of the honorable member, the Senate concurred in the appointment of a committee composed of two members; and the President appointed Messrs. DeClouet and Walker thereon.

Mr Downs introduced a memorial relative to the road from Harrisonburg to Vidalia, which on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hoa presented a petition setting forth a certain claim which he moved be referred to the committee on claims, and he laid on the table the petition of members.

On motion of Mr. Lacoste, the Senate took up the concurrence of the House with amendments in the act relative to justice of the peace in that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and the Senate concurred therein.

Act relative to the incorporation of the town of St. Charles was read the second time.

Mr. Hoa, on behalf of the commitee of enrolment, reported as correctly enrolled the act to revive the charters of the several banks and for other purposes.

Mr. Downs, by leave, introduced a bill relative to vender and vendee, which was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, who stated that there would not be a quorum in the committee of the whole, the Senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened,

Mr. Walker stated that the Senate take up the bill to annex a certain district of country to the parish of Caddo.

Mr. Walker said that this bill was predicated upon the situation of the inhabitants as regarded the parish of Avoyelles of which they at present formed a part. They were at times perfectly isolated. It was impossible to reach other portions of the parish either by land or water. The bill had passed the House without opposition, and the representatives of Avoyelles and Caddo had concurred in its expediency; and he had united with them in opinion. It was a subject peculiarly for the inhabitants themselves to decide, and he presumed there would be no objections urged from any quarter.

The rules were dispensed with and the bill was concurred in.

Act relative to the creation of a notary public in the parish of East Feliciana.

Mr. Scott of Feliciana moved that the rules be dispensed with, and the bill underwent its several readings, and passed.

Act relative to the *Theatre des Varietes* of Donaldsonville—read for the second time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to our friend FOSTER of the *Louisiana American* for an extra of the New York Sun, containing the intelligence by the *Britannia*. Part of the news has been anticipated by the Royal Mail steam packets *Paris* and *Solway*. The *Britannia* arrived at Boston on the evening of the 2d inst., having left Liverpool on the 4th Jan. and anticipating date from that city to the 4th, and from London to the 3d. The news by her is of some importance and interest. Foremost is the intelligence of the appointment of Lord ASHBURTON as a special minister to the United States, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties.

The aspect of financial and commercial affairs is decided by more favorable than was generally anticipated. The money market had improved, and sales had been effected in American descriptions at an advance of ¼ per lb. generally.

SPECIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Times.]

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of her majesty's government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of adjusting all existing difficulties between that country and our own. His lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, has been asked to undertake this service, and has consented to do so, before the President's message had been received, so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results, has been undertaken in a wholly unexpected manner, and without any instructions laid in that document. The step itself, we think, is a wise one, inasmuch as the introduction of new elements of irritation contingent upon further delay, might eventually render an amicable adjustment unattainable, and involve both countries in all the horrors of war.

We do not know that any great expense will be incurred by this mission; but, even if it should, the vast importance of its object, which cannot possibly be overrated, is more than sufficient to terminate how it may, to warrant the expenditure of a much larger sum than it is likely to be called. Nor is it a trifling merit on the part of her majesty's present ministers that they have thus undertaken an enterprise which, by the universal voice of the country, is adopted on the most rational data, with the best possible intentions. Two things, at all events, are clearly demonstrated by the appointment of Lord Ashburton to this first place, that our conservative government, instead of limitating the whigs in prosecuting a series of impolitic political experiments, are actually forcing themselves to the repair of such practical evils as by engendering a want of mercantile confidence, operate injuriously upon British commerce; and secondly, that Sir R. Peel's ministry is intent, by all practical means, upon maintaining the blessings of peace.

Neither need it be supposed that Lord Ashburton's mission necessarily implies any deficiency in the instructions or powers of the American minister at her majesty's court. Those instructions and powers, we have reason to doubt, are of a plenary order; while, from a known discretion and ability of Mr. Everett, we will at least for the present period during which his excellency has been in this country, the presumption is that, for various satisfactory reasons, it has appeared that the interests of both Britain and America would be better be entirely committed to Lord Ashburton and the Washington cabinet. The appointment of a special ambassador from this country, is of itself a piece of high market respect to the United States government, which can hardly fail of being duly appreciated, and of paving the way for an amicable adjustment of the existing Intercourse, less between our special envoy and the leading statesmen of America, dictated by a cordial anxiety to complete an infringible bond of union between the two nations, it has appeared that the interests of both Britain and America would be better be entirely committed to Lord Ashburton and the Washington cabinet. The appointment of a special ambassador from this country, is of itself a piece of high market respect to the United States government, which can hardly fail of being duly appreciated, and of paving the way for an amicable adjustment of the existing Intercourse, less between our special envoy and the leading statesmen of America, dictated by a cordial anxiety to complete an infringible bond of union between the two nations, it has appeared that the interests of both parties confirmed for any not be immediately secured; but, by reasonable compromise, likely to be lost without dishonor on either side, the main points in dispute may be so reduced in importance as to render future surrender or adherence to mere substantial punctilios. The selection of Lord Ashburton for this delicate mission seems to us, upon the whole, the happiest that could be made. His lordship is, by universal acknowledgment, the prince of British merchants.

With immense mercantile interests at stake, over the whole world—with a name which, while peculiarly identified with America, cannot suffer interruption in any quarter without incurring a wound in the heart of his lordship—with his lordship has the advantage of proceeding to the United States, not only with the highest claims upon the consideration of the trading community, but with the full confidence of the public in his capacity as a statesman. Thus, while the independence and integrity of Lord Ashburton place him above all suspicion of yielding to any thing like intrigue, his intimate connexion with American commerce may still further strengthen his hands against sinister suggestions as may obviously tend to interrupt it. The noble lord, moreover, is thoroughly acquainted with the whole question in dispute, and, what is more, as affect the public, as, indeed, the perfectly compatible interests of humanity and trade. That Lord Ashburton's appointment will be a pleasing one to the American government may be fairly inferred from Mr. Everett's concurrence; and we certainly augur from it the most auspicious results. Huzzas can grate but on no one discordantly.

ATMOSPHERICAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 24th ult. a train of freight cars on the Great Western Railway, was suddenly arrested by running against a stone which had fallen upon the rails at the deep cutting called the gullet. A frightful scene occurred.

The engine, tender and eight cars were shivered, eight persons were suddenly killed and fifteen or twenty very seriously, some of them mortally wounded. They were mostly industrious laboring men.

Lord Morpeth, now in this country, has been brought forward as the whig candidate for Parliament from Dublin city, in place of Mr. West, deceased.

The weather had been very boisterous in Great Britain.

Among the passengers in the Britannia is CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. the celebrated author, and his lady.

The Queen Dowager is said to be better.

FRANCE.

The King of the French opened the Session of the Chambers on the 31st ult., with the following speech from the throne:—

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies:

"Since the close of your last session the questions which excited in the East your just solicitude have reached their term. I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, a convention, which consecrates the common intention of the Powers to maintain the peace of Europe, and which has put an end to the war of the Ottoman Empire.

"The great burdens imposed upon the country have already experienced considerable reductions. It would have been my lively wish that a balance should have been immediately re established between the expenditure and revenues of the state. This wish, I hope, will be the result of the plans, that which you will achieve without weakening our military organization, and without deferring the execution of those works which are to increase the prosperity of the country.

"A project of a law will be presented to you for constructing the principal lines of the entire system of railroads, to secure those rapid and easy communications with all parts of our territory, which will prove a source of force and riches to the nation.

"I am endeavoring, at the same time, by negociations prudently conducted, to extend our commercial relations, and to open new markets for the production of our soil, and our arts.

"Such labors honor peace, and render it stable and fruitful at the same time. I have, therefore, to reckon that it will not be disturbed, receiving from all the Powers the most amicable assurances.

"I will further employ measures to prevent any external complication from disturbing the security of our African possessions. Our brave soldiers are pursuing the conquest of Algeria, and forever French, the scene of their noble labors, in which I am happy that my sons have had the honor of participating. Our persevering efforts have been crowned by the constancy of our conquering army, and France will introduce into Algeria her civilization as the consequence of her glory.

"The financial laws and others, having for their object to introduce useful improvements in the public administration, will be presented to you immediately.

"Whatever may be the burdens of our situation, France would support them without difficulty, if fiction did not unceasingly obstruct the course of her powerful activity. I will not dwell upon the intrigues and crimes of the factious; but let us not forget, gentlemen, that it is that which debars one country from the blessings of a free press, which Providence has conferred upon it, and which retards the development of that legal and pacific liberty which France has so dearly achieved, and of which I hope my glory to secure her the possession.

"We shall follow up this task, gentlemen. My government will do its duty. It will maintain every where and constantly the authority of the laws, and cause them to be respected, as it will respect them itself. Your loyal support will aid me. In satisfying the legitimate wishes of the country with regard to its true interest, we shall strengthen by its support, and by our union keep active, the sacred deposit of order and public liberty, which the nation has confided to us. Future generations will reap the fruit of our endeavors, and the gratitude of our country will be our recompence."

The speech of the King excited very little attention in Paris. The aspect of the chamber was very cool—indeed there was not one or two men even who were there on their occlimations. The whole affair of the opening went off in an unusually sombre manner—no feeling displayed on the part of the king, nor that of the deputies.

The whole of the prisons accused of having taken part in the attempt to assassinate the royal duke, as well as those charged with being concerned in the complot in which the attempt is said to have originated, have been found guilty, with the exception of Prisot.

Quesnissac, the principal, Colombier, the owner of the shop, and Just Brazier, are condemned to death—Prisot, who, as has been proved, is sentenced to *deportation* for life, with Augustus Petit and Jarrasse. Bogio and Mellet are sentenced to fifteen years *detention*; Lamoin to five years' *detention*, and Bazin undergoes the same sentence—Bouvet, Considere, Martin, Fourugay, and Prioul are acquitted.

It is understood that the life of Quesnisset will be spared. Speculations differ as to the fate of Colombier and Brazier, some thinking that they cannot be executed if Quesnisset be spared; others aver that they will be guillotined.

A protest against the condemnation of M. Dupoy, editor of the Journal du Peuple, was in progress of signature among his political friends. Eight hundred names were said to have been obtained in a few hours. The leading topic in the Paris papers of the 24th and 25th ult. is of course, the late judgment of the Court of Peers, as to the guilty parties (Dupoy is a certain one). The language is, however, generally moderate. No executions had taken place. The National announces that the sentence of Quesnissac, Colombier, and Just Brazier into deportation, had been officially announced to them.

The conviction of Dupoy is considered as a violent attack upon the freedom of the press.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is of little importance. Madrid journals of the 14th December publish a despatch from the Captain-General of Cuba, announcing that fifty message-men employed in the manufacture in the island had revolted, and that it had been necessary to send a detachment of troops against them to reduce them to submission. They defended themselves obstinately with such arms as they could obtain, and the result was six killed and ten wounded. Order was soon afterwards restored.

The intelligence from Madrid to the 2d, represents that some di Sicilly had occurred between the government and the ex-regent, arising from the manner of presenting his credentials. The former insists that he should present them to Espartero the regent, and the latter being instructed to present them to the Queen.

ALGIERS.

Information had been received that Ben Mezamedi, Abd el Kader's lieutenant, had been completely defeated by the Duke de Nemours, and retiring to the frontier of Morocco with only 300 followers; that the regular battalion had been defeated; that the main body had dispersed and retired to their homes; that all his baggage had been pillaged, and also that the town of Tlemcen, by the Duke de Nemours, had been completely evacuated by Abd-el-Kader's adherents. General Bedeau had sent word from Mascara that Ben Bou Grenaouf and the Beni Zerouet, on the right bank of the Chelif, near its mouth, were in open revolt against the Emir.

Gen. Changarnier had made another sortie from Blidah into the Atlas, and had brought in some prisoners and cattle. All the Kabyles hilly country between Algiers and the Mitidja was perfectly tranquil—native chiefs continued to come over to the French in Algiers, and some had reported that Ben Salem had been again defeated by Ben Dizi, Kaliife of El Mokrani, who is the chief of the Medjana, and allied to the French.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Intelligence had been received at Constantinople, by way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians; the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has occurred since the beginning of the war.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Turkish armament still continued at the Porte.—Jealousy of Greek intrigue is assigned as the cause of these expensive preparations. The Grand Vizier, Rabuff Pasha, had been superseded in his office by Izzet Mehemet Pasha. Accounts from Athens had reached Malta announcing that the King of Greece had declined the mediation of the Three Powers, to whom the Porte had addressed complaints, declaring himself at the head of an independent state.

Energetic measures had been taken by the Turkish authorities to put an end to the calamities with which Syria had been visited. Redshid Pasha, at the head of a strong Ottoman force, had arrived in time to repress all further hostile movements between the Christians and Druses.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1842.

To Editor: The morning hour was consumed in the reception and reference of petitions, memorials and remonstrances, chiefly on the subject of the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The special orders of the day brought up Mr Clay's resolutions to amend the constitution, and,

Mr Clay addressed the senate for about an hour and a half in favor of the resolutions, but principally in reference to the veto power. He maintained that the effect of the veto power, as now exercised, is to enable the executive to usurp the legislative power, forcing the majority in congress to take what they can get instead of what they are required by their constituents to give the country.

Mr. Preston replied to Mr. Clay's arguments maintaining the converse of his doctrines, and contending that the veto power is exercised to this day in the spirit in which it was intended to enable the majority to rule absolutely—checks and balances being provided for the construction of the minority, in the shape of conference, never would have been entered into by the convention, if the framers of the guards against the tyranny, besides, the two branches of congress were composed of representatives, not of the whole people but of sectional interests; whereas the present came directly from the whole people and was intended to be a check upon their proper representative possessing a conservative power for them in the veto. The exercise of that power has always been in accordance with the spirit in which it was intended, and it being re elected with the popular approbation of that exercise, and the only two presidents who could not have been re elected never having resorted to the veto power.

Mr Buchanan wanting to speak on the subject, but the hour being late, moved an adjournment, which was lost by a decided majority, the bill to repeal the bankrupt act, being inconvenient, it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions till Monday next.

And the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the floor was taken by Mr. Adams, who was about to present a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying a dissolution of the Union, when Mr. Gilmer moved that Mr. Adams should be censured for by his house for his conduct.

Pending this motion the house adjourned.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Jan. 26, 1842.

In Senate, the business of the morning hour related chiefly to the reception and reference of petitions, memorials and remonstrances on the subject of the bankrupt law.

Some reports were received from committees and acted upon; bills of a local or private nature were taken up and advanced, and leave was granted for the introduction of several new bills.

Considerable discussion was raised on a resolution offered some days ago, in relation to restricting the practice of withdrawing papers from the files of the senate, which was interrupted by the order of the day.

The special order was the House bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

Mr Berrien addressed the Senate for two hours in opposition to the repeal of the law. He denied that the act was an impracticable one, or that any difficulty would arise in its operation. He maintained its constitutionality and conformity with the intention of the framers of the constitution when they gave Congress the power to enact a uniform system of bankruptcy. He dissented from those who had instructed him to vote for the repeal of the law, and therefore could not comply with their wishes.

At half-o'clock the subject was informally passed over, and the Senate went into recess for session, and shortly after resumed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Fillmore, on leave, reported from the committee of ways and means,