NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 31 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, [illegible]

COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]

[illegible] in advance. Public Journals [illegible]

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1842.

1842.

All things must have an end. Old Father Time has laid eighteen hundred and forty-one in the grave with as little remorse as he stopped the breath of Old Grymes of Peaker memory. If the kith and associates of that "good old man"—we mean Grymes—had as little occasion to mourn his demise as the people of the United States have to rejoice over the events of 1841, we opine that Terpsichore cut more capers at his grave than Melpomene shed tears over his bier.

We offer our readers the compliments of the season, and trust that the heir to the goods, chattels and possessions of deceased 1841, will sway the coming twelve month with a milder sceptre.

THE HERMOSA—AMISTAD—CREOLE.

By a reference to our Washington Correspondent's *letter* of the 22d ult., it will be seen that Mr. Barrow presented a memorial from one of the Insurance offices of this city, praying the interference of the General Government in the matter of the slaves liberated by the British authorities at Nassau. These slaves were shipped at Richmond, Virginia, on board of the Hermosa, which vessel was wrecked on the American coast opposite Nassau; the slaves were taken by a British wrecker into Nassau, and, against the remonstrances of the captain, liberated. The owners of the property recovered their value from the Insurance office, whereupon the relief and interference were prayed. The discussion in the Senate upon this subject will doubtless be very animated.

When the outrage, here complained of, was perpetrated in November, 1840, we entered somewhat at length into the refutation of the principles upon which the British government assumed the right to liberate slaves property shipped by citizens of the United States, in vessels owned by them and bound from a port of the Union to another, when such property should be driven within the jurisdiction of their colonial authorities by an act of God, or stress of weather. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the arguments then urged; but inasmuch as a recent and more flagrant infraction of American rights in the case of the *Creole*, of which we gave a detailed account about a month since, has given rise to some confusion of opinion in relation to the resemblance between that case and the circumstances under which the Africans taken in the *Amistad* were liberated, it may not be amiss to revert again to the subject.

The *Morning Advertiser* of yesterday, contends that if the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Amistad* case was correct, the English government was right in liberating the slaves taken in the *Creole*. For fear of mystifying the language of our contemporary, we extract the argument, which is as follows—taking the liberty to italicise that portion of it which we mean to combat. The *Advertiser* says:

"But, says the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Amistad negroes were made slaves contrary to the treaty between Spain and Great Britain. What right had that court to look behind the condition of the Amistad slaves? *If it had—then is the claim of Great Britain to free every slave which sets his foot on British soil, a just one; for Great Britain does nothing more than to look behind the condition of the American negro slave, whose ancestors were reduced to bondage contrary to the laws of nations centuries before, and on this great principle arrive at the same result which the U. S. Supreme Court did.*"

Without undertaking to defend the decision of the Supreme Court—for we think they exercised a very questionable jurisdiction to say the least—we protest against the corollary drawn from that decision, *in toto*.

In the first place, when slavery was introduced into the United States, *the traffic in slaves was not against the laws of nations*. Nor does the British government now contend that it was. At that period every maritime nation in Christendom were engaged in the trade, and it was not therefore deemed contrary to the laws of God. Spain, Portugal, England, France, the Dutch, Danes and Netherlands, all engaged in it; and the trade was as much under the protection of the laws of nations as any other authorised and universal traffic. Up to the period of the emancipation of the negroes held by British subjects in the West Indies, Great Britain paid indemnity for slaves belonging to citizens of the United States, when liberated by her colonial authorities under the circumstances attending the liberation of the slaves taken from the *Hermosa* and *Creole*. This was done in the case of the slaves taken from the *Comet*, stranded on the Bahama keys in 1830, and those taken from the *Encomium* wrecked near the same place in 1834. It is evident from these instances, that the British government within a very short period, set up no such pretension as that the slave trade was against the laws of nations. Indeed the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Aberdeen, in the correspondence recently published between Mr. Stevenson and his department, expressly declares that in case a vessel *bona fide* American property, were actually caught engaged in the slave trade, British cruisers would have no right to interfere with her.

The citizens of the United States have never been able to obtain indemnity from the Government of Great Britain, for the unlawful liberation of slaves taken under like circumstances since her Parliament emancipated the slaves of her West India possessions. This shows that England *acts* upon the principle that a law of Parliament can alter the laws of nations; but she has *never avowed* so monstrous a doctrine. Her pertinacity in wrong is without defence even in her own constitution of the international code. It is the arrogance of imaginary or real strength; the presumption of power.

Great Britain admits then that according to the laws of nations, a nation may engage in slave trade, or in other words, she has no right to interfere with the vessels of other nations so engaged, unless by treaty stipulation a mutual right of search is allowed. True, under one pretence or another her cruisers have annoyed our commerce on the African coast, yet she continually disavows the doctrine of a right to disturb vessels the property of the citizens of the U. States, even when caught in the very fact of slave trade—though that traffic is now denounced as piracy by our own laws. The traffic is now repressed by treaty—stipulations and municipal law. Were it against the laws of nations no such formality would be necessary. It is only unlawful with those nations that have so declared it. From this it is manifest that the institution of slavery has its origin in universal custom and the laws of nations—so admitted on all sides.

But to return to the decision in the *Amistad* case. It was contended that the negroes taken in that vessel never were slaves. They were kidnapped in Africa against the laws of Spain, whose subjects claimed them; but before the vessel arrived at its port of destination they rose, killed the captain, took possession of her and soon afterwards came to anchor off Long Island. The court did not pretend to *liberate* them; it declared that according to the laws and treaties of Spain, whose subjects claimed them, they *never were slaves*. The court expressly declared that "if these negroes were at the time lawfully bought and sold, we see no reason why they may not be justly deemed within the intent of the treaty [between the U. S. and Spain to restore mutually property and when driven into the ports of such nation] to be included under the denomination of merchandize and as such ought to be restored." The decision was predicated of the fact in proof, that the negroes were free persons, unlawfully taken from Africa, by persons who had no right to transport them as slaves. The court gave up a negro named Antonio, to the Spanish Consul who claimed as a slave in behalf of Ferrer's heirs. This boy went from Cuba in the *Amistad* on her voyage to Africa—was a slave and as such delivered up.

Without contending that the court was right in its decision—the cases of the *Amistad* and *Creole* are widely different. Just as much difference as there is between an inhabitant of Africa, acknowledged free and a slave held under the laws of a state acknowledging slavery. We are not prepared to vindicate the court in going behind the treaties and laws of Spain; but in doing so it did not establish the principle that it could set slaves free, who were driven to our coast by stress of weather or rose upon the crew of a vessel, on a voyage from one e port to another of a friendly power, and thus transport themselves to our shores. In assumed the right to enquire into the fact of slavery, and the circumstances justified the proposition that the slaves were free. In this it may have been wrong.

The British government, in our opinion, cannot draw the slightest pretension of the extent from the decision of our courts, from the decision of the Amistad case. We think we confidently shown the interpretation of the international code, insisted upon by the Government.

THE BANKS.

To the exclusion of almost every thing in the shape of editorial matter, we yesterday morning laid before our readers the bill and report of the Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the Banks. This bill is the special order of the day in the House, at 12 o'clock, of each sitting, and we may expect a most interesting debate, during its progress through that body.

Last Tuesday we published the Senate's bill, so that by a comparison between the two documents, the public may form an idea of the views of the Legislature—of its probable action on a subject of such paramount interest to the community.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steam packet *Neptune*, Captain Rollins, we have received Texas papers to the 24th December. The journals contain few notices of importance. The nominations of the new cabinet have not yet been made known. It is rumored that Dr. Anson Jones will be Secretary of State; Col. Hockley Secretary of War; K. L. Anderson, present speaker of the house of representatives, Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Terrel, Attorney General.

The committee in the house of representatives appointed for the purpose of investigating the Santa Fé expedition, have reported that more than $400,000 had been expended during the last year, contrary to law, and the estimate does not include the value of the military stores, &c., furnished the troops engaged in the expedition.

The customs will be collected in specie, and the direct taxes in the liabilities of the government, as heretofore, only whether relative to the direct taxation of lands or as to relieve the citizen from the present oppressive costs and double tax, in case he is unable to pay at the appointed time. Treasury warrants will be received in payment of taxes, to the extent thereof, but not to reduced the expenses of government, that it is thought will revenue from the customs will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the civil departments.

ACAPULCO.—This worthless bandit, with about 16 or 20 ragged followers is yet still on the Mexican coast, and the authorities of Tradero from the Rio Grande, are in the constant habit of visiting while on their way to and from Boxar. He is connected with a party about 50 Texans, who have rendezvoused at Tarcon, to twenty of them are commanded by Mr. Cooper, the remainder stationed in that town. He generally has his headquarters at Tarcon, at the Ranches below that city. These spies give him notice when the parties of traders are to leave either town, and he is thus enabled to attack them at his leisure.

☞ We are indebted to Captain Claiborne, of the steamboat *Red Rover*, for late Nashville papers. The proceedings of the Legislature are not particularly interesting.—From indications it would appear that the banks will be compelled to resume by the first of July next, or wind up.

SIGNOR NICOLI, the celebrated violinist, whose performances in the North have given general delight, has arrived in our city. We understand he propose soon to give a series of musical entertainments.

NEW YEARS' GIFTS.—The Ladies' Fair at the American Exchange will continue this day, when all the articles which have not been disposed of at private sale will be offered at auction to the highest bidder. The catalogue embraces many articles appropriate as New Years' gifts, and those who are desirous of making presents, to accompany and so generally looked for at this season, would do well to attend the sale.

DUBOIS'S PAINTING.—A gas light of novel and extraordinary power is now lighted for the purpose of lighting up this grand and truly magnificent painting. It throws out the actors in the scene, in bold and beautiful relief;—in fact, we were almost startled at first sight, and could readily imagine the figures breathing and full of vivid life and animation. All parties, great and small, young and old, ought to see this picture—we can faithfully assure them that it is an opportunity not to be slighted.

THE MADISONIAN'S pop gun is already silenced by the batteries of the *Independent* and *True Whig*, and the fatuous reasoning of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means instead of the Committee of the whole.

MR. TYLER'S organ is in rather an anxious seat, conducted as it is by a feeble-minded locofoco, and exposed to the scattering commentaries of two papers edited by men of the very first order of talent. We thought the "Hand Organ" would soon change its tune.

☞ The Washington *Independent* states that a rumor prevails of Mr. TYLER'S intended resignation, in consequence of his income being considerably exceeded by his expenses. The *Independent* is, we presume, well informed in regard to the truth of the report, and hints that Mr. TYLER will certainly not resign till the 4th of March, 1843, when the people will compel him.

IMPORTANT ROBBERY.—One of the rooms adjoining the National Gallery at Washington, was entered on the 20th inst, by false keys, and a case containing a gold sand box set with diamonds, a pearl necklace, two large pearls, gold scabbard, was taken off. One thousand dollars is offered for the detection of the thief.

☞ The New York *Tribune* makes the political intelligence in congress as follows:—Senate—29 whigs, 21 locos, 2 vacancies, (in Tennessee.) House—135 whigs, 99 locos, 6 Destructive Tyler men, 4 vacancies—of which three are in Georgia, and will probably be filled by locofocos; and one in Pennsylvania, which will be supplied by a whig.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that an affray took place at a public sale, in Warren county, between a Doctor Brown and John Henderson, Esq., which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. Henderson, we add, acted entirely on the defensive and was justified in putting his assailant to death.

☞ We have received the Annual Treasury Report and the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the Fiscal Agent with the accompanying. We shall notice them both on as early an occasion as possible.

NEW YEAR'S PAMPHLETS.—Our readers will find at the store of Messrs. NORMAN, BEELL & Co., a splendid assortment of annuals, illustrated works, and other and interesting pamphlets for New Year's presents.

THE LOUISIANA AMERICAN comes very irregularly to the office. We like Mr. FOSTER'S paper and hope he will correct the evil complained of.

☞ We are indebted to the attention of our Senator in Congress, Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, for important Public Documents.

THE Hon. J. B. DAWSON is announced in the *Planters' Gazette*, as a candidate for re-election in the Second Congressional District.

THE COLUMBIA steamship had not arrived at Boston on the 30th last. The rumor of her arrival received here on Tuesday was unfounded.

The latest Congressional intelligence will be found in our Washington Correspondent's letters.

The nomination of JOHN C. BENEDICT, as Secretary of War, has been confirmed by the Senate.

FRIGHTFUL EARTHQUEAKE IN CARTAGO.

We mentioned some days ago that a dreadful earthquake had destroyed the town of Cartago, in Costa Rica. An arrival at New York brings confirmation of this melancholy intelligence, and furnishes particulars which prove it to be much more extensive than we had imagined. The entire department, including many small towns and villages is a mass of ruins. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives, and large numbers were in a state of absolute famine for lack of provisions. The number of lives lost, cannot be ascertained at present. At the latest dates the shocks still continued without cessation and no one could tell when they would end. This terrible disaster occurred on the morning of the 3d September, 1841.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 31, 1841.

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

Mr. Morse, by leave, introduced a bill amending the act establishing the Supreme Court. The rules being dispensed with, the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Committee to be printed.

Mr. Swazey presented a petition from the securities of the late sheriff of St. Landry, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The rules being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Boudousquie, the House took up the resolutions relative to the land allotted to public schools by the United States. The first resolution was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Morse. On the second resolution a warm and heated debate arose between Messrs. Thomas, Morse, Boudousquie and Canon, which was terminated by a proposition to strike out the last part of the resolution. The yeas and nays were called for, stood yeas 12, nays 16, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 16, nays 12. The remaining resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported a bill to incorporate the Highland Institute—Messrs. Rogers, Read. Read three times and passed.

The House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 31, 1841.

The Senate met. The honorable Felix Garcia, President.

The Secretary notified the Senate that he was about to repair to the Hotel, in the following Parishes, for the purpose of the Peace on the right bank of the river Mississippi; Act to authorize the Parish Judge of Plaquemines to appoint a clerk, and a resolution granting leave of absence to Sylvan Sale.

Mr. Walker gave notice that he will introduce a bill to amend the election laws of the state.

The orders of the day were taken up, being the following bills from the House of Representatives.

Act to authorize the Police Juries of the Parishes of Assumption and Assumption to contract a loan, and to pledge the faith of those parishes.

Act explanatory of the powers of the General Council of the City of New Orleans.

The bill being read for the first time, the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Hoa) moved that the rules be dispensed with, and it be read for a second time. In making this motion the honorable gentleman stated that the object of the proposed amendment was to grant utility for the city of New Orleans. It was to define more precisely the powers of the General Council, about which there was some conflict between the several municipalities, and to provide for the taxation of transient persons, who availed themselves of the business resources and facilities of the city in the summer. It was intended to protect the citizens of the present and present price while the outsiders should be made to bear the whole weight of these charges. The bill was called for, in a sense of justice and right to be passed.

The bill was then passed reading, and on motion of the same honorable member, the rules were further dispensed with, and it was passed.

Act to appoint clerks and notaries public for the parish of Union. Read for the first time.

Act to amend the 1st titles 646 and 647 of the Code of Practice. Read for the first time.

Mr. Hiriart said his object in introducing this bill was to fix the precise mode of making a new bar, but to reconcile the differences between the Code of Practice and the Civil Code in their dispositions upon the subject of what rights were not liable to seizure. He wished to make both codes agree and be consistent with each other.

The bill was adopted, and on motion, the rules were dispensed with and it was passed.

Act to organize the establishment of a ferry opposite the village of Plaquemines. Passed.

Act to change the boundaries between the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines. Passed.

Act to increase the Police Jury of the parish of Pointe Coupée. Lost, on account of the absence of the senator from that district.

Act to amend the act incorporating the West Baton Rouge Academy. Passed.

Resolution requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation for the survey of public lands in Louisiana.

Mr. Downs thought that this resolution should particularly direct the attention of our delegation in Congress to the importance of our interests in connection with these surveys to be made. There had been tardiness on its part to have these duties performed. Appropriations had been made by Congress, and the same be repeated every year to pay the expenses. The President of the United States should be urged upon the subject. The honorable member (Mr. Downs) concurred in the design intended, but he [illegible] in regard to the resolution. He [illegible] to order, inasmuch as it was not strictly relevant to the business of the House, and ought to be brought into order.

The question being put, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of yeas 12, nays 14. The resolution was not satisfactorily to Congress. It was the Executive's duty to have that done. He does not know what cause of this intermission. The object we had in view could be attained by calling upon the Executive and directing his attention to the fact. It was very important to have these lands in market. Valuable lands are in dispute between citizens of this state, and the resources of the State were kept untie-tied. Private land claims, too, could not be settled, and the State was deprived of valuable materials. Early surveys were recommended by the soundest considerations of policy. They would enable the State to obtain her great; and if a large portion of the land reserved, she could get better lands than individuals were first allowed to take their choice.—He would move as an amendment, that our senators and representatives in Congress should urge upon the President the necessity of causing the public lands to be surveyed without any further delay.

The resolution as amended was passed.

Act to annex a certain portion of territory to the parish of Pointe Coupée.

Dr. Downs moved that this bill be laid on the table. He expected information upon the subject, when he would be prepared to take it up.

A message was received from the Governor informing the Senate that he had approved the Appropriation Bill.

Act to amend the act to establish the Supreme Court. Read the report from the several bills that had been passed.

The Clerk of the House asked the concurrence of the Senate to an act relative to private land claims.

On motion the Senate adjourned till Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 20th, 1841.

IN SENATE.—The Rev. Mr. Tustin for the first time this session preceded the reading of the journal with customary prayer.

The president *pro. tem.* then named the new standing committee—that on printing—Mr. Mangum as chairman. Mr. Mangum begged to be excused from serving on the committee.

The chair could not excuse him—it lay with the Senate. Messrs. Clay and Buchanan thought as Mr. Mangum introduced the resolution for the appointment of the committee he ought not to shrink from its duties.

Mr. Mangum seeing an indisposition to excuse him consented to serve.

Petitions, memorials, and claims innumerable were presented.

Among the memorials were some of public interest such as one from the Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C., presented by Mr. Calhoun in favor of steam vessels of war, and another for extension of post routes. Also a remonstrance against the measures of the extra-session, and prayer for the repeal of the distribution bill.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from merchants of Philadelphia for the amendment of the bankrupt law so as to remove its harshness. He was one of the merchants of Philadelphia at last year's session, the necessity cited.

Several bills of minor interest were introduced by the committees, were read twice and referred. Some were laid on the table, some on the orders of the day and a few taken up and passed. They were chiefly bills of local or private interest.

Mr. Evans from the Committee on Finance reported back the House bill No. 5, (that for the appropriation of mile, per and mileage for members of congress, &c.) without amendment. He moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. King moved to postpone the consideration of the report and amendment to include the officers on the civil list. He wished the bill postponed till he could propose an amendment to the bill.

Some debate ensued. Mr. Evans contending that former appropriation provided for the civil list up to the 1st of July, and Mr. King contending that any conforming provision would be experienced by the officers of the government who would certainly have to wait for the general appropriation bills.

The bill finally was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Huntington, the Senate went into executive session at half past 1 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, an effort was made by Mr. Adams to get a resolution adopted in the order for resolutions—but failed.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, gave notice of a resolution similar to that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mangum.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution.

The reading of the President's Message was then resumed.

The question pending was Mr. Atherton's amendment to relate so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means instead of the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Slade being entitled to the floor spoke at great length against the amendment. He contended that instead of the tariff being a tax on the people it was a bounty to their market in England, it was their policy to favor the manufacturing interest of this country, who must be eventually the chief supplies of cotton.

Mr. Sellers was obtained the floor, but the hour being late he consented to suspend his remarks until to-morrow.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finances; it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Washington, Dec 21, 1841.

IN Senate, Mr. Morehead appeared in his place to-day. Various petitions and memorials were presented some new bills introduced and referred, and several bills were reported back from standing committees.

Mr. Linn, in pursuance of notice given some days since, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the Distribution Act of last session, and the application of the proceeds of public lands to the defence of the country.

The bill was taken up and read a first and second time and the question then being on its reference, Mr. Linn expressed his doubt of the propriety of referring it to the Committee on Public Lands without some expression of the sentiments of the chairman, Mr. Smith of Indiana.

Mr. Smith said his mind had undergone no change since last session.

Mr. Linn then said he would prefer the reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Calhoun suggested a special committee, which according to parliamentary usage, ought to consist of those favorable to the bill.

A long discussion rose on the point of reference, in which Messrs. Linn, Calhoun, Buchanan, King, Barrow, Clayton, Woodbury, Hayne, Evans, Tappan, &c. took part, the question of reference, generally, being yea and nay ed—yeas, 19; nays 25.

At Mr. Linn's request the bill was laid over and made the order of the day for this day three weeks.

The Senate then adjourned at half past three o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Adams made a fruitless attempt was made by Mr. Briggs to introduce a resolution proposing to abolish the franking privilege, and to establish a more equitable system of letter postage.

The consideration of the President's message was then resumed, the question pending being the motion of Mr. Atherton to refer so much of it as relates to the Tariff to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Sellers, who was in the chair when the original motion of Mr. Tillinghast, to refer to the Committee on Manufactures.

Messrs. Rayner and Butler, of S. C., were heard on a reference to the Committee on ways and Means.

The House adjourned without taking the question.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1841.

IN SENATE the principal business of this day consisted in the presentation of petitions and memorials—notices of bills to be introduced, and the introduction, reading and reference of bills, which notice had been heretofore given.

Several bills were reported back from committees and placed on the orders of the day.

The only interesting debate which sprung up was on the presentation, by Mr. Barrow, of a memorial from an Insurance Office in New Orleans, praying the interference of the General Government, under the following circumstances:—A citizen of Virginia intending to remove to Louisiana had embarked 34 slaves at Richmond, Va., on board the U. S. merchant vessel Hermosa, bound for New Orleans. The vessel was wrecked on the American coast, opposite Nassau. A vessel came to the relief of the crew and passengers, and took them to Nassau in the Bahamas. The British authorities claimed the property in the remonstrances of the captain, the 34 slaves were set free, and found of persons in the gaol of British soldiers. The owner of the slaves sued the insurance company, and obtained judgment, and the memorialist prayed for redress and to prevent the recurrence of such instances of wrong with American property by any foreign power.

The debate opened up the whole subject of the delicacy and precariousness of our relations with Great Britain on the vexed question between the country and that of Great Britain in reference to the right of search exercised by the British cruisers on the coast of Africa.

The discussion was maintained with considerable animation by Messrs. Barrow, Calhoun, Preston, Rives, King and others, and was terminated by the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Shortly after the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, notice was given by Mr. Hunter of a bill regulating the intercourse between the U. States and the French colony at Guiana. Notices of several other bills were received.

Mr. Adams, by leave, gave notice a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report certain amendments to the bankrupt law.

Objections were made to a few various quarters, the resolution was not received.

Mr. Hunter, by leave, gave notice that he would offer a resolution for the repeal of the standing rule, which gives the speaker the power to decide which member is entitled to the floor.

It appears that Mr. B. thinks himself aggrieved, and that the speaker has not on various occasions, cited with impartiality.

The speaker reminded the gentleman, that there was no necessity for such a resolution, inasmuch as the rules gave members the right of appealing from any decision of the chair.

The consideration of the President's Message was then resumed; the question pending being the motion of Mr. Atherton, to refer so much thereof as relates to the tariff, to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, took the floor, and made a powerful speech in favor of protecting the interests of the manufactures, as well as any other branch of American industry. In conclusion, Mr. M. complained bitterly of the attacks of the Madisonian.

Mr. Rhett followed, and moved to amend the amendment, by adding "and to discriminate shall be made in favor of any particular branch of American industry.

Mr. Rhett gave the amendment a considerable length.

Mr. Atherton then took the floor, but the hour being late, he gave way to a motion of adjournment.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

New York, Dec 21, 1841.

At the present season of the year there is but little of interest that can be given to a commercial letter. The rivers are partially closed. The transportation lines are with them, merchants are taking an account of stock, and closing up their books. Sugars—the banks, as is usual just before resuming, depress their singular values, by refusing to discounting just as little as they can possibly get along with, and the brokers, at least such of them as have money to do it with, are shaving those who have good paper, which they are obliged to turn into the needle, at the rate of about one per cent per month. Cotton has been on the decline, or two or three weeks passed, but since Friday the sales have been steady, and to a moderate extent, say 600 bales a day. Flour continues dull, and present prices say $4½ $5 11, for common brands Genesee, are with difficulty maintained. Should the foreign news, via Boston expected to-morrow, be as unfavorable as that per last arrivals, the prices of bread stuffs will probably still further decline.

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It appears that Mr. B. thinks himself aggrieved, and that the speaker has not on various occasions, cited with impartiality.

The speaker reminded the gentleman, that there was no necessity for such a resolution, inasmuch as the rules gave members the right of appealing from any decision of the chair.

The consideration of the President's Message was then resumed; the question pending being the motion of Mr. Atherton, to refer so much thereof as relates to the tariff, to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, took the floor, and made a powerful speech in favor of protecting the interests of the manufactures, as well as any other branch of American industry. In conclusion, Mr. M. complained bitterly of the attacks of the Madisonian.

Mr. Rhett followed, and moved to amend the amendment, by adding "and to discriminate shall be made in favor of any particular branch of American industry.

Mr. Rhett gave the amendment a considerable length.

Mr. Atherton then took the floor, but the hour being late, he gave way to a motion of adjournment.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

New York, Dec 21, 1841.

At the present season of the year there is but little of interest that can be given to a commercial letter. The rivers are partially closed. The transportation lines are with them, merchants are taking an account of stock, and closing up their books. Sugars—the banks, as is usual just before resuming, depress their singular values, by refusing to discounting just as little as they can possibly get along with, and the brokers, at least such of them as have money to do it with, are shaving those who have good paper, which they are obliged to turn into the needle, at the rate of about one per cent per month. Cotton has been on the decline, or two or three weeks passed, but since Friday the sales have been steady, and to a moderate extent, say 600 bales a day. Flour continues dull, and present prices say $4½ $5 11, for common brands Genesee, are with difficulty maintained. Should the foreign news, via Boston expected to-morrow, be as unfavorable as that per last arrivals, the prices of bread stuffs will probably still further decline.

Western state stocks have gone down next door to nothing. Indiana 5 sterling dive closed to day at 20; double bands at 34; Illinois sixes at 24; Kentucky sixes at 78 and Ohio sixes at 77.

Sterling, on the 3 months city river, realizable 1830, interest payable in New York, were offered at auction this afternoon. Some were sold and the remainder withdrawn.

The news by the packet in Britain England, the month of September is yet great premium. Bills on New-Orleans 7½ to 8—on Mobile 12½ 13½ discount.

RESIGNATION.—In our paper of Tuesday last, instead of *Mrs. Aiston* read *Mr. Aiston* the death of *Mr. Aiston* was announced.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned, under the firm of Bogert & Hawthorn, was dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either for the purpose of liquidation only.

New Orleans, January 1, 1842.

JAMES L BOGERT.
JOHN N HAWTHORN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in this city, under the firm of Rawthorn & Woods for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business.

New Orleans, January 1, 1842.

JOHN N HAWTHORN,
JOSIN WOODS.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Hettinger—5668 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Edouard—2173 bales cotton, 600 kegs lard, 5 tons log wood, 4414 staves.

Baltimore—Per brig Catherine—446 pigs lead, 92 brls whiskey, 10 do molasses, 476 do pork, 75 brls, 743 kegs lard, 16 casks, 6 bags do bacon.

Key West—Per schr Maria—610 sacks corn, 50 brls flour, 100 kegs lard, 25 brls pork, 27 do sugar and ann iron.

Mobile—Per schr Shiffler—234 sacks corn, 100 fills whiskey, 60 do flour, &c.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Water Witch—98 bales and 96 bags cotton, and sundries.

Charleston—Per brig Lime Rock, 362 brls, 2 hf do pork, 70 brls, 2 half do beef, 43 casks bacon 46 firkins butter, 18 tierces, 22 do molasses, 26 bags cotton seed, 300 fills whiskey, 300 kegs lard.

Apalachicola—Per schr Senate—240 brls whiskey, 75 do molasses, 7 hhds, 1 tierce bacon, 50 hhds sugar, and sundries.

Cedar Keys—Per schr Caline—Government stores.

Mobile—Per schr Oregon—1 brls flour, 100 do molasses, 100 do whiskey, 100 hhds and 30 brls sugar, 25 casks bacon, 50 sacks coffee, 30 kegs lard.

IMPORTS

Belfast, Ireland—Per ship Dunfresh, 1—1194 sacks salt, 1000 bushels potatoes, 10,000 bricks, 40,000 slates, and sundries, to master.

Rio de Janeiro—Per ship Lehigh—8,600 bags coffee, to J A Bert.

Boston—Per ship Charlotte—sand ballast.

Baltimore—Per barque Mary—sand ballast.

Boston—Per schr Nauchee—sand ballast.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Buckeye—81 bales cotton, M White & co. 8 do K Dunbar, 1 roll lead, J Layton & co, 32 bales cotton, Adams & Whitall, 7 Fellkin, Bellocq & Degelos, 18 bills molasses, B C Camp, 60 hhds sugar, Bachelor & Hagan, and sundries.

Natchez—Per steamer Hannibal—9 bales cotton, Bres, Fredlon & co, 5 Taylor, Gardner & co, 17 spiketh, Thompson & co, 96 Keyes & Roberts, 122 Kirkpatrick, Abernathy & Hynes, 6 J Lallande, 46 Buchanan, Hynes & co; total 293 bales—1 piece castings, Blair & Satterfield.

Milliken's Bend—per steamer Sultana—106 bales cotton, Burke Watt & co, 9 Dunean, McCalister & co, 4 Waverly & Forman, 11 Ruff & Newman, 76 R McDowell & co, 39 Payne Harrison & co, 17 H G Heath, 23 J R Conner, 26 Taylor, Gardner & co, 23 J Gordon, Ford & co, 21 Gordon, Ford & Hopper, 32 J H Moore, 4 Ward, Moffett & co, 12 Dick, McLeod & Hill; total 357 bales—and sundries.

Natchez—Per steamer Amazon—3 bales cotton, Bres, Kelly & Cavaughan; 26 hides, D Washburn & co, 72 pigs lead, 32 brls lard, C Deane & co, 61 pins lead, steamer Mary Tempest, 22 brls flour, J Bennett, H Bullen, W Wilkins, Bres, Taylor & Duncan; 44 do pork B Beason; 23 do, 10 do flour 6 do oil, 9 brls lard, J Woodrail; 34 do pork, Harrod & Tempest, 72 do pork, J Shaw & co; 1 do flour, Bres, Taylor & Hackney; 77 sacks corn, Connolly & Elder; and sundries to order on board.

Pittsburg—Per steamer Meteor—1 box glassware, Curtis & Walles, 5 do H Bonnabel, 100 boxes wine bottles, Jarvis & Fairbanks, 1 box log tongues, 1 do packing, I Hibben, 30 kegs nails, Quirk & Becher; 20 do lake clover seed, Fetter & Donald; 3 boxes mdse, 9 do apples, 6 pipes brandy, 3 brls brown sugar, 1 do vinegar, 7 brls cider oil, Dallinar & Eastland; 5 casks furniture, 10 do clothing, 101 brls flour, 66 kegs, 210 brls, shot, C Deane & co; 336 bills pork, 104 do whiskey, J W Zachariah & co; 210 bills flour, B Doughten & co; Connolly & Elder; 28 do whiskey, C C Beckett & co; sundries to owners on board.

Portsmouth—Per steamer Carrier—199 brls pork, 10 do whiskey, 6 do beans, 80 kegs lard, Connolly & Elder; 14 bills flour, 22 bills pork, 12 kegs lard, 10 do; 167 brl. pork, 19 kegs, 1 brl lard, 112 bills flour, 12 bills beans, R Doughten; 24 kegs lard, 1 do butter, 2 brls do, 1 do beef, C. Beckett & co; 33 kegs lard, 10 bills beans, A Prince, 70 brls whiskey, 1 keg lard, Kelly & Cavaughan; 1 box mdse, 1 do, 1 do, 1 do