NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

TWO DAILY PUBLISHED EDITIONS, IN ADVANCE, OF TWENTY PAGES PUBLISHED TWO WEEKLY.

Devoted to Politics, Commerce, and Public Interest generally.

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1840.

[illegible] a budget of old papers was received by yesterday's mail—nothing later from New York.

The communication signed "Tecumseh" shall receive insertion as soon as our crowded columns permit.

☞ We have received the answer of Mr. G. Byrne, to the communication of Mr. Chabert, which will appear in our next.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. W. Cliner and to Senator Morrison for interesting public documents.

Dr. Hennies delivers a lecture on Phrenology this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Planters' Hotel.

☞ We are requested to refer our readers to the advertisement calling a meeting of the Native American Repeal Party this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Charles street Exchange.

Mr. Van Buren is treated the friend of the south General Harrison is denounced by the loco-foco press as a abolitionist. He has never in both cases acted in the truth. Van Buren always was an abolitionist. In 1819 he voted that congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the territories, and instructed the New York senators in congress to vote against the admission of Missouri in 1826, he says that congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia in 1821, he voted to give congress the right of suffrage in 1829 he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida. If this is not abolitionism, we should like to know what is. Against this repeated evidence of Mr. Van Buren's aegro-Abolitionism he utterly declares he, made when fleecing for southern votes, that he thought it inexpedient to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and would veto any bill having such an object. And in a single piece of testimony is quite sufficient with the loco-focos to wash them thoroughly white.

Now for Gen. Harrison! In 1819 he voted with the abolitionists against an amendment to the law authorizing the admission of Missouri into the Union, which amendment prohibited the further introduction of slavery in the new state. He voted with the south against an amendment providing for the emancipation of all children born within the state at the age of 25. He in more, that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in this non-slave-holding state, he equally pursued by the slave-holders in every, and has no sympathy in the principles of the constitution. He holds that the government of the United States cannot without usurpation of power, laid the axe to the root of a solemn compact, do any thing to move slavery without the consent of those who are immediately interested.

Does not the naked statement of the conduct and actions of the two candidates place them in the clearest possible light, and simply refer the whole calumny of General Harrison's unpopulous politics?

Had the Judges of Mr. Van Buren in making Missouri a free state, against her will, and prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Arkansas and Florida, succeeded, would not the inhabitants of the south be in great grief? Those were the most injurious schemes that were ever attempted by the abolitionists against the rights of the south, and were frustrated by the combined efforts of Clay and Harrison. What would be the condition of the slave interest, were the southern states surrounded by aggregates prohibiting slavery? Yet Mr. Van Buren sought to encompass Louisiana by free states. Does this constitute a ground for popularity with Louisianians?

DRAINING.

Mr. Charles Lemoyne chairman of the second ward of the city municipality, has published in a pamphlet form, an address to the council relative to draining of that portion of land situated between Claiborne street, Carondelet canal and bayou St. John.—This publication has the double merit of being brief and perspicuous. He goes directly to the point, and presents the views of its author with conciseness and clearness, combining a cursory statement of the plan proposed, with a variety of important facts and useful information.

Mr. Lemoyne proves that the tract of ground in the question are 10 or 12 inches above the level of the usual high water of bayou St. John, and about three feet, six inches below the level attained by the waters of the same bayou during the hurricane of 1831. As there are two methods of removing the stagnant waters under which are situated a considerable extent of valuable land, the reclamation of which is required, and which is necessary to the health of the growing population. That by the necessity of multiplying public health. These two plans are, draining and filling up.

In order effectually to accomplish the first, the construction of a large drain around the lands, to protect them against the encroachments of the waters of the bayou during storms will be required. Under all circumstances, the soil must be raised at least to a height sufficient to insure a drain over the ordinary high waters of the bayou. An immense reservoir must be prepared to receive the pluvial waters of the inferior part of the land, and the employment of one or two steam machines will be rendered necessary, in order to throw off beyond the dikes the waters accumulated in the reservoir.

It follows therefore that the plan of draining, will call for, 1st—The expense of constructing an inclosed space for the flow of the waters: 2d—The expense of excavating one or more large reservoirs: 3d—The expense of steam machinery.

From the calculations of Mr. Lemoyne, it appears that the "filling up" would require 68,150,000 cubic feet of earth; and the difficulty of carrying this plan into effect is rendered greater by the fact that the alluvial deposits opposite the municipality are insufficient in quantity, and the earth needed must be brought from the other side of the lake. In order therefore to design upon the most faithful and cheap of the two methods, the expenses attendant upon the draining plan as above stated, must be compared with those which would result from the "filling up." It is hence a question of figures, to be determined by a close approximative calculation. We must not, however, lose sight of the important fact, that the "filling up," when once accomplished, will save the necessity of further outlay, that the lands thus reclaimed can immediately be placed under cultivation; and that public salubrity will at once reap a marked advantage from the removal of the stagnant waters.

We agree with Mr. Lemoyne that the question is one of an eminently momentous character and demanding speedy adjustment. Approach as the tracing of the level beyond Claiborne street will differ according as the one or the other plan shall receive the preference of the constituted authorities.

In the meanwhile we recommend Mr. Lemoyne's little pamphlet to the consideration of all who are interested in this important enterprise. It is written both in English and French, and is accompanied by a printed plan or map which places the subject in the clearest light and renders it perfectly intelligible to the most limited comprehension.

Steam Pens.—To those who are in the habit of using the steel pen we can safely recommend the article manufactured by Joseph Gillott in Birmingham, England, and for sale by Mr. Owen his agent in this city. These pens are the best of the kind we have ever employed. They are elastic, cut with extreme care, durable and of all sizes and varieties. As an evidence of the general repute in which they are held, no less than 35 millions have been manufactured and sold within a single year. We have tried them, and believe them superior to any specimen of the steel pens yet offered to the public.

Western Virginia is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm for Harrison. Eastern Virginia will give an unprecedented majority. The whig of the Old Dominion speak confidently of carrying the state for the Old Hero. The Richmond Whig of the 3d says, "Except Clay Jackson's rapid strides to popularity in 1826 and 27, here is nothing in our history like General Harrison's advance on the same. Harrison and Tyler will carry the contest right and left."

The Episcopal church in Wilmington, Delaware, was burnt down on the 27th of January.

CHARLESTON, February, 13, 1840.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Harriet Scott, captain Beynon, has arrived at Liverpool in 23 days. Captain B. is politely favored us with the Belfast Commercial Chronicle of the 28th December, being two days later than any advices from Europe before received.

We find nothing of importance in this paper. The Liverpool and London dates are no later than have been published.

The following is a report of the Belfast grain market:

Belfast, Dec. 27.—The weather continued wet up to Wednesday, when frost set in, which was general over the country. In consequence of the holidays the frost our market to day was thinly supplied with every article of first produce. Farmers' wheat sold at 5s. per cwt. rise. But if the supply had been large prices would have been lower. Foreign wheat in steady demand, and the value of this article firmly supported. Flour in regular demand with no change in price. Barley dull, and barely maintaining our quotations. Malt 32s to 34s per bbl of 36 gallons.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the steamer Southerner, Capt. Budd, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine News to the 8th inst. from which we copy the following:

The Charleston Mercury of the 1st inst. states that the bloodhounds lately received from Cuba have not succeeded to many expeditions, the results of which have been very unsatisfactory. They follow a trail even four hours old with rapidity and accuracy. Some of them are to be employed by the troops in scouring the country between the mouths of the Caloosahatchee and Tampa Bay, Wednesday, &c.

Skirmish.—An attack was made by a party of the Indians on the train from Fizzelle to Fort No. 10, on Friday last. Three soldiers were wounded, and a [illegible] among.

The Military District, of which Fort No. 10 is the adjoining point, is on the western banks of the St. Johns, and its northern boundary commences nearly opposite to Palatka. The distance between Palatka and the Fort is not over twelve, but as each of the boats are entrusted in a boat on the river, the trail has to take the Fort Mellon road, crossing three branches of the St. Johns, which occasions a delay of two days.

☞ We are requested by the gentleman who was [illegible] on board the steamer "George Washington," to state that, to the best of his recollection, there were but two persons engaged in the act.

A Sign.—The Ohio Confederate, formerly a staunch and influential supporter of the administration party, has hoisted the flag of Harrison and Tyler.

The State Sentinel party in Ohio have declared for Harrison and Tyler.

The Richmond Enquirer is exclaiming against our nominations. It is the pride of all strangers, even in the most benighted regions of Virginia.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Jackson, Miss., Feb'y, 12th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—We had a glorious whig meeting in the representative hall at Jackson, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Harrisburg convention, and selecting four electors, pledged to the support of HARRISON and TYLER. The meeting was composed of the whig members of the legislature and other members of the party now in this city, and was very large, respectable and enthusiastic.—Judge Guion, a member of the house from Warren, was called to the chair, and James M. Dunn, esq. was appointed secretary. Upon taking the chair, Judge Guion made a brief but powerful and eloquent address to the meeting. He paid a glowing tribute to the distinguished patriot and statesman HENRY CLAY, who said then that Mr. Clay had been his first choice, but that if Gen'l Harrison he could yield his most ardent support, for, said he, in Gen'l Ha., I recognize the distinguished soldier, patriot and statesman, who has filled many stations of honor and trust, and who has always been found faithful, honest and capable.—Judge Guion's address was enthusiastically and the most rapturous applause followed. Mr. Wright, a member of the house from Wilkinson, offered a series of resolutions approving of the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, and pledging the undivided strength of the whig party of Mississippi to their support, they were unanimously adopted and received with applause.

Judge Bodly, a member of the house from the city of Vicksburg, then rose and addressed the meeting for about one hour, in support of the resolutions, in the course of which he took a rapid survey of the life and service of Gen'l Harrison, and in animated and glowing terms recounted the many and brilliant services performed by the war-worn "Hero of Tippecanoe." Judge B. was frequently interrupted by the applause of the meeting, and when he spoke of Gen'l Harrison's position on slavery, his early and decided stand in defence of southern rights, and declared that Gen. Harrison was the first sacrifice made to the foul demon of abolition, the cheering was immense.

Thaddeus Stated, while nominating Judge Guion's speech, that Mr. Van Buren's original nullifier, but true to his principles, he can never yield his support to an administration which has done every thing in its power to concentrate all power in the federal government, and to locate and trample upon the rights of the states. The resolutions reported under Mr. Warren's resolutions, after some consultation, reported the names of the following gentlemen as candidates for electors of president and vice president, to wit:

Sargent S. P. Prentiss, of Vicksburg;
Thomas J. Wharton, of Jackson;
T. Jones Stewart, of Amite;
Henry Dickinson, of Lowndes.

The ticket is a strong one, perhaps the first one that could be formed, and composed as it is of the most popular and talented men in the state, with S. S. Prentiss at its head, it will be heard from all opposition. Be assured that the Mississippi we will be found true to the good cause, and whether defeat or victory awaits us in the next struggle, we will prove ourselves worthy of the great whig party of the Union. We have in Mississippi sixteen thousand unpolled and true hearted whigs. Never can it be failed, and when the hour of trial comes they will be found rallying around the banner of Harrison and Tyler, fighting in defence of the constitution and the country. The best spirit prevails among the whigs, and I honestly believe that General Harrison will receive as large and a bigger vote, proportionally, than I have for Mr. Clay. You know what have been my preferences, and you know what weight many attach to this opinion, but I assure you it is my sincere opinion, form a Buffer full and free intercourse with the whig members of the legislature and members of the party from every section of the state. The friends of Harrison are overwhelming. Mississippi is evidently down ward, the action of the present hoofless legislature is doing much to open the eyes of the people, and every day is adding to the strength of the friends of freedom and reform. We shall make a noble stand in November, and unless I am most shamefully mistaken, the banner of Harrison will be found waving in triumph over this location bank-ridden state, and Mississippi will take her stand once more in the whig column, side by side with Louisiana.

Yours truly,
W. H. McC.

[PRIVATE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Feb. 5, 1840.

Mr. Norvell of Michigan presented the credentials of Augustus T. Porter elected a senator from that state for six years from the fourth of March last. Mr. Porter then came forward, was qualified and took his seat.

SERIES OF SYMPTOMS.

Mr. Wright of New York, presented a petition from the citizens of Samuel Swartwout, praying for a remuneration of their liabilities. It was referred to the committee on finance.

CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

The resolution opposed by Mr. Preston some days ago calling for information from the treasury department, as to whether the estimates for the current year included any appropriation for the continuance and improvement of the Cumberland road was taken up.

Mr. Young of Illinois offered a substitute for this, calling the president to obtain information, and communicate to the senate whether in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, and in this estimate there is contained, there was included any appropriation for the Cumberland road, and if not, the reason why the omission was intentional, or design of the [illegible] omission.

Mr. Clay of Alabama moved to lay both the resolutions and substitute on the table.

He expressed his surprised that any one should be believed a vote in the negative would be used for the benefit of the road, he would vote against the motion to lay on the table.—By this vote the motion was rejected.

Mr. King of Alabama, moved to strike out the part of the resolution which asks for information as to whether the omission referred to was accidental or designed.

Mr. Webster expressed his concurrence in this amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, said that if these words were stricken out, the resolution would have no force. He was anxious to know whether the omission was intentional or not.

Mr. Webster said he would vote for the inquiry as to the appropriation in almost any shape; but he thought it improper to call on the president for an interpretation of the secretary's meaning, or a comment on the report of a department. If the appropriation was omitted in the estimates, it would be, apparently, and the omission would be intentional of course. At least such should be the presumption.

Mr. Hubbard opposed the resolution in any form. He said it was clear that the secretary did not include any appropriation for this road in the estimate.

Mr. Strange took a similar view. He now denied that the appropriation was omitted. Why, therefore, ask for the information as to this fact. The reason was obvious, estimates were given only of such appropriations as would be necessary to carry on the public service. This was not of that character. Mr. Strange also observed, ingeniously, that the revenue for the current year would fall short of the wants of the government. Mr. Young, of Illinois, said he was not willing to call for information because many friends of the bill wanted it; and he also saw that the chief opposition to the call came from the opponents of the measure.

Mr. Allen made an exceeding violent speech, in the course of which he declared that he would not in vote against the resolution, although he was a friend to the bill; because the object was to gather something high would be projected to the prejudice, and then to charge on the administration the failure of the bill. He was surprised at the gentleman from the Ingham, that there was same coalition between Mr. Preston, a leader of the opposition to this bill, and Mr. Webb, a strong friend, to defeat it for party objects.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, replied to him with great force. Mr. Preston, he said, was the last man in the imputation of coalescing for the purpose of defeating a work to which he was well known to be devoted, and showing that the charge, or insinuation which had been made was unfounded and improper. He was president, who had voted against laying on the table the resolution of Mr. Preston, and equally applicable to Mr. Young and Mr. Robinson. He also asked Mr. Allen directly whether it was true that the administration was in favor of the Cumberland road. It was notorious that in Indiana the administration was felt up indiscriminately as being in favor of it. Let or is it not?

Mr. Allen did not think fit to answer this important question; but, repeating his arbitrary imputations against those who advocated the call for inquiry and connection with the appropriation bill, to enhance his passage, he declared making any application of them to the vice president.

Mr. Young of Illinois rose, and took occasion to allude to the insinuations and charges of Mr. Allen, so far as his own friends were concerned.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi, offered a resolution as substitute, calling on the secretary of war for the information that was sought.

Mr. Preston expressed his approbation of this substitute, because the secretary of war had nothing to communicate on the subject. He said that he did wish to defeat the bill for the Cumberland road; and in presenting this resolution he hoped that if even it would not contribute to that defeat, he would at least ascertain how the administration had stood on the subject of internal improvements. It was known that in the south the executive was bold up as being opposed to such enterprises, and it was equally known that in the south most interested in this work, the president was proclaimed as an excellent Cumberland Road and internal improvement man. He wished to know the truth. If the administration was in favor of the bill, it could be carried. He called then upon the opponents to say what were the sentiments of the executive.

He concluded by expressing his preference for making the call on the president, and to give him an opportunity of answering the question.

Mr. Benton said he believed that it was a most extraordinary proposition; and maintained that if the president should express an opinion on this point, he would be liable to censure. It would be a breach of privilege too, if any member were to stand up and report the opinion of the executive on the subject. He then proceeded to denounce the whole proceeding as a little low game for party purposes. He always looked not every four years for strong partisan movements. But he protested against the proceeding as a breach of the privileges of the body. The president, he maintained, had no right to express an opinion on a bill before the body; nor had any member a right to allude to it.

Mr Merrick made some cogent observations in favor of the inquiry.

Mr. Preston maintained that his resolution was perfectly regular, and conformable to parliamentary law and practice. The president was called upon every day for information. He maintained that it would have been improper to call the president by resolution whether he was or was not in favor of the Cumberland road bill. But he was simply arguing as to matter of fact, in regard to which there was difference of opinion, on whether the inquiry should be propounded to the department of treasury or of war, it was the mere property to send it to the president himself, in whom these executive departments concentrated.

As to his being a little game for party objects, Mr. Preston asked why should not he and his friends have the privilege of playing a little game, while the presidential candidates on the other side were playing their large game. Mr. Preston dwelt on this idea for some time with great pleasantry.

Mr. Tappan moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution—ayes 22, nays 23—again a tie.

The vice president voted in the negative; so the motion was lost.

The substitute of Mr. Young, for Mr. Preston's resolution, was taken up, and then the question being taken on the resolution thus amended, was negatived and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bedinger moved to lay the resolution on the table.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Jones, of Va. moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the bill making appropriation for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1840.

Mr. Dawson of Georgia, asked how it happened that the fund for the payment of the pensioners was exhausted, when it was well known that money sufficient for the purpose during the year, had been appropriated at the last session.

Mr. Jones said that he presumed that the reason was the difficulty of transferring funds from one point to another.

The motion to resolve was carried in the affirmative and the house went into committee, Mr. Lincoln of Mass., in the chair.

Mr. Rice Garland, read a document which showed that 31,000,000 acres have now in Florida been granted to Spanish agents, and principally including pensioners of the administration.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, spoke against the appropriation for making the relations in favor of Spanish agents, thought it inconsistent that the government would soon be obliged to ask for an issue of treasury notes.

At half past four o'clock the committee rose without coming to any decision, and the house adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 17th.

Sitting of Senators Tarb.

Lieut. Gov. Charles, presiding.

Mr. HOA, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill to prevent slaves from being taken away from the state, contrary to the will of their owners—referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Feliciana, presented in the same manner, a bill relative to the Code of Practice.

Mr. DOWNES also introduced a bill to authorise the sale of the property of minors in certain cases.

Mr. BOSSIER presented a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of three members of the senate for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the holding of the high court of impeachment in the manner Judge Felix Bossieth.

Messrs. Bulger, Hoa and Dacros were appointed on said committee.

The following bills were by the house of representatives for the concurrence of the senate were read a first time, viz:

First,—An act to abolish the imprisonment for debt.

On motion of Messrs. Winn and Hoa, the printing of this bill was ordered, and it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Second, An act for the relief of John Constant.

Third, An act providing for the education of indigent children in the town of Jackson, parish of East Feliciana.

Fourth, An act to authorise the construction of a bridge over Bayou Dorcheat, in the parish of Ascension, and for other purposes.

Fifth, An act to change the time of holding the sessions of the District Court in the parish of Claiborne.

Sixth, An act to increase the jurisdiction of the Parish Court in and for the parish of Plaquemines.

Seventh, An act to establish a new parish, under the name of the parish of Rapides.

Eighth, An act for the relief of Benjamin Bryan.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT of Bienville, the rules being dispensed with, this latter bill underwent its second and third readings—was adopted and passed.

Mr. Winn's resolution, granting certain powers to the committee on banks, was read a third time, and passed by its title.

The following bills were adopted at their second readings and passed; viz:

An act to grant additional powers to the police jury of the parish of Point Coupee.

An additional section presented by M. Hirlard, and providing that the parish judges for the parishes of Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge shall not be [illegible] authorized to preside the police juries of their respective parishes, was also adopted and passed.

An act providing for the sale of drawing jurors in the district courts.

An act providing for the advertising of sheriff's sales for the parishes of Washita, Carroll, Catahoula, Caddo and Union.

An act to repeal the 8th section of the act to incorporate the parish of Union, and for other purposes.

The special order of the day called for the bill to regulate the mode of proceeding in cases of eviction.

A debate ensued, whether the time between Monsieur Scott, of Baton Rouge, and Mr. Scott, of Bienville, and Mr. Scott opposed the bill and moved for its rejection, on the ground that it was highly onerous to the inhabitants of Florida. His objections were chiefly based on this circumstance, that between the treaty of 1819 or 1820, large tracts of lands had been granted to individuals by the Spanish government, a part, or nearly the whole of which, were since bought, bona fide, by the present owners. No doubt that this bill would create thousands and thousands of law suits, and indeed all the inhabitants in the villages of Pensacola, Mobile, who had put up valuable buildings on lots purchased in good faith, would be chilled into court, for he believed the village was in complete one of the large grants which have already been and they would sustain a loss, as it was well known that generally such improvements are never compensated. He would make these single remarks, and hoped that some abler gentleman would take up the subject and explain more fully his views.

Mr. HOA spoke in support of the bill, and remarked that in matters of legislation, no consideration ought to be paid to such and such sections of the country, but it was merely to be examined whether the principle of a law were just and equitable for the whole people. It was courage to be found fault with, amend the code of practice and the civil code; but, inasmuch as the section of this latter code relative to evictions did not place on an equal footing the bona fide purchasers and the true owners, the judiciary committee to whom this bill had been referred, thought it their duty to report favorably.

Mr. HOA then observed that, under the article of the civil code above alluded to, all the disadvantage was on the side of the true owner, that the bona fide purchasers had a right to have the improvements paid and sold out for the payment of the improvements made by them; that the sale was made for cash, and it sometimes happened that the owners not having funds enough to pay up the improvements existing on their property, said property was sacrificed, merely for the sake and interest of the purchasers. The effect of the bill was to establish a perfect parity between both the owners and the purchasers in providing that the product of the sales to be made hereafter of such property should be equally divided between them.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Hoa having been called out on private business,

On motion of Mr. Scott of Baton Rouge, the debate was postponed until to-morrow at half past eleven, A. M.

Mr. SCOTT of Feliciana, called for a bill proposing for the appointment of certain notaries; but leave was refused.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the senate sat with closed doors on executive business, and then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ERRATA.

Several typographical errors occurred in the report of the proceedings of the senate, published in the Bee of Saturday last, in the remarks of Mr Scott of Baton Rouge, on the bill for the relief of the judges of Baton Rouge, instead of "insight considerations," he said "wisdight." "The local situation of the colleges," in place of "retirement." Also, speaking of the salaried doctor Lacoy, he said, "secondly his services," and not "recollection."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1840.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for want of a quorum.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Columbus: 1562 bales cotton, 1200 staves, 2 cases silk.

Liverpool—Per ship German: 1903 bales cotton.

Boston—Per ship Bonsmith: 1 bale cotton, 1 bale silk, 1 bale [illegible].

New York—Per ship Chester: 800 bbls flour, 100 bales cotton, 30 tierces sugar, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Swan: 600 sks corn, 600 bushels [illegible], 14 cases brown sugar.

IMPORTS.

Halifax—Per brig Pandora: 800 bbls mackerel, 120 half do herring and 800 dry herring, 1 W. Zoubrie & co.

New York—Per schr Orion: 3,000 specie and sundries, to order.

Boston—Per schr Minerva: silks, preserves, specie and sundries.

Philadelphia—Per schr Fancy: 168 bbls sugar and 60 bbls molasses.

St. Marks—Per schr Rio Grande: 75 bales cotton.

Tampico—Per schr Pacific: 18 bbls honey.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Commodore Perry, Williams: Leathers, 5 bales cotton to P Phelps & co; 156 Tuttle, 2 do to order; 1 Bell, 1 do to Kennedy & co; 1 Bell, 1 do to Kennedy & co; 1 Bell, 1 do to Kennedy & co