LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan 1	Lyon	Dec 2
Boston	Dec 31	Lyons	Dec 1
Philadelphia	Jan 1	Paris	Dec 1
Washington	Jan 1	Havre	Dec 1
Baltimore	Jan 1	Gibraltar	Nov 2
Charleston	Jan 8	Mexico	Oct 31
Savannah	Dec 31	Tampico	Nov. 15
Mobile	Jan 3	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Charlestown—87 bales cotton.

New York—Per barque Callao—414 bales cotton, 300 bbls. tongues, 200 bbls bread, 600 do flour, 500 firkins lard, 25 casts soap in boxes.

Kingston (Jam.)—Per brig Susan—293 kegs lard, 193 bbls pork, 1050 lbs flour.

St. Thomas—Per brig Carolina—25 bbls flour.

Pensacola—Per schr Buck Mountain—62 bbls. flour, 50 do corn, 5 do coffee, 2 do whiskey, &c.

IMPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Ormskirk—25 tons pig iron, slate and coals.

Bremen—Per ship Feraz—Assortment.

Newcastle, (Del.)—Per ship Wilmington—3 cases hay—No consignee.

Port de Paix—Per brig Rebus—Per brig Rebus—coffee in consignment, 430 do Schmidt & co; 400 do A Wolff, 311 do order.

Havana—Per steam ship Natchez—131 sacks coffee, 450 do corn, 221 bxs and pkgs, no fruit, 85 boxes 200 hoops 9 bbls, 1 bbl and 150 qr bxs segars, &c.

Per schr Ann Eliza—Per schr Ann Eliza—Wallace & Kinsley; hire on negroes; Gardner & Bridget & Rile—Per brig Rebus—Per brig Rebus—Assortment.

Bristol, R. I.—Per barque Bristol—Assortment of merchandize, principally molasses, no consignee, owners, producer, and purchaser and master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Empire from Red River—139 bales cotton; by Bender, Williams & co 75 do do; 45 do Packer & Smith; 22 do Prentiss & Hall; 20 do Price, Johnson & co; 3 do Hooper, 9 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 1 do Rucker & co; 10 do Miller & co; 2 do Hall & Co; 20 do Peyton, Wilson & co; 11 do Chipp, J P Boyd & co; Wiggin & Davenport, Ash Lodge & Matthews & Curtis; Wilson & Smith; J Pyne; Jones & Lowry & Allen & Co; G H Hughes, J B Shaw & co; Hunt & Haven; 3 rolls rope Packard, Huntington & co; 2 bales cotton Lockhart, Peart & Bowgate; 2 bbls of Cotton; 8 bales cotton Bisso Watt & co; 100 sacks Mr Chambers & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Feraz—Bleckert & Sutherland; H Chipp; P A Hatchy Thayer & Cushing; I Bowen; I Bucks; W C Whitridge & Hagerty; Wm Wright; Wm Prentiss; J Prentiss & co; Thos. Thomas; Young & Tirrell; Davis & Howard; J P Chipp; Bellow & co; Debaun & Eustaval; Frost & co; Reed & Sons; C Peck; Wm Wood & Grant; S Jarvis & co; W Prentiss; Wm Hall; H Chipp; J P Boyd & co; Wiggin & Davenport; Ash Lodge & Matthews & Curtis; Wilson & Smith; J Pyne; Jones & Lowry & Allen & Co; G H Hughes; J B Shaw & co; Hunt & Haven; 3 rolls rope Packard, Huntington & co; 2 bales cotton Lockhart, Peart & Bowgate; 2 bbls of Cotton; 8 bales cotton Bisso Watt & co; 100 sacks Mr Chambers & co.

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Per ship Charlestown—Bleckert & Sutherland; H Chipp; P A Hatchy Thayer & Cushing; I Bowen; I Bucks; W C Whitridge & Hagerty; Wm Wright; Wm Prentiss; J Prentiss & co; Thos. Thomas; Young & Tirrell; Davis & Howard; J P Chipp; Bellow & co; Debaun & Eustaval; Frost & co; Reed & Sons; C Peck; Wm Wood & Grant; S Jarvis & co; W Prentiss; Wm Hall; H Chipp; J P Boyd & co; Wiggin & Davenport; Ash Lodge & Matthews & Curtis; Wilson & Smith; J Pyne; Jones & Lowry & Allen & Co; G H Hughes; J B Shaw & co; Hunt & Haven; 3 rolls rope Packard, Huntington & co; 2 bales cotton Lockhart, Peart & Bowgate; 2 bbls of Cotton; 8 bales cotton Bisso Watt & co; 100 sacks Mr Chambers & co.

Per steamboat Natchez—Dudley & Nelson; P Grey; Bowling & co; Rice & Hennessy; De Blanc & Eustace; S Hartshorn; M Lopez; R Sandidge & co; W C Whitridge; Gaddis & Sorbet; Peters & Kendall; A L Gordon; Cook & Shipley & co; Barret & Lesassier; J Aiken; A Cassidy; Sterling, Wiggin & Davenport; J Robert & co; J M Gallagher; Carruthers, Hughes & Co; W E Nott; Hunt & Haven; A C Spinella & co; J M Augustin; F A Schmidt; H Gordon & co; Hennessy & Raymond; Valle & Mongrue; J L Lavin; Lecesne, M P recht, Bodley & Bonnaz; Pecot & Bonnaz; Pecot & Co; D Vilas agents and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Charleston, Wymar, for Boston; Per do J P Bancroft Barque Calhoun, Haynes, for New York; Per do Clarke & Sturgis, Sabine, for Kingston (Jam.); R Greening & co Brig Susan, Sabine, for Kingston (Jam.); R Greening & co Brig Sarah, Sabine, for Vera Cruz; Per do Smith & Fernandez Schr Mary Ann Brook, Mayo, for Charleston.

Steamboat Rapid, Mann, Rowe, for Pensacola, inside.

ARRIVED.

The steamboat Lioness, Pinniger, from S W Pass having towed in a ship Vicksburg, barque Rose Standish, and schrs Marie, and Commerce brig Zealand; brought up ship Waldron, barque Columbia, brig Rothschild, and brig Gertrude.

The steamboat Roy, Kenney, from the Passes, with the ships Morris Ann, brig Jno L Payson and brig Charles Cotton.

The steamboat Landor, from S W Pass towed in ship Vicksburg; brought up ships Orchilles, Feraz, barque Peter and brig Lydia.

Ship Comet, Marcy, from Liverpool, Nov 28th—to master.

Ship Feraz, Kemp, 2 days from Boston—to master.

Ship Waldron, (new) Bolland, 5 days from Boston—to master.

Ship Charleston, Swift, 3 days from Havana—to N Lee.

Barque Empress, Gushing, 18 days from Bristol, (R I)—to master.

Barque Columbiana, Hood, 17 days from Demerara—Palmer & Hunter & Mills.

Brig Mexican, Sachs, (Bal) Baltimore, 5 days from Kingston (Jam)—to master.

Brig America, Barstow, 20 days from Nassau (N P)—to master.

Brig Rockaway, Franklin, 25 days from St Pierre, (Mart)—to master.

Brig John L Pryor, Bu ney from St Jago de Cuba—Nevis & co.

Brig Pierre Constant, Vitello ge, from Havana—J B Thibodaux & co.

Schr Noble, Lewis, from Port au Prince—to consignee.

Schr Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, from Matanzas—to master.

Schr Le Jeune Mary, Mayo, from Matanzas—to master.

Schr Mobile Packet, Wilson, from Mobile—to master.

Schr Mary Ann, Hall, from Mobile—to master.

Schr Mobile Packet, Wilson, from Mobile—to master.

Schr Experiment, Ayler, from Columbia.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship E & R Simmonds, from Rio de Janeiro—Miln & de Saussure & co and Lord.

Ship —, from Philadelphia—

Steamboat Hero, from Carrollton—

Steamboat Rapid, from Pensacola—

Ship Alabama, Kingsland, from Matanzas—Cooper Lawrason & co.

Ship Tennessee, —

IN THE RIVER Barque Elbine, Mc Fee, from Matanzas—

IN THE OFFING Two ships, names unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jno L Payson, hence, at Matanzas, 28th ult, with Charles Horner & Co, for Boston; and sailed 29th ult. Ship Wheeler, hence, at Boston on 30th Nov. Left that day Ship Hope, at New York, loading for this port.

SPOKEN.

Thursday, 7th inst, ship Kensington, from New York for New Orleans, 30 days out, lat 29 30, lon 73 30.

Ship Rosalie, from New Orleans, for Boston, 7th inst, lat 34 30, lon 73 30.

Ship Ormskirk, from Liverpool for New Orleans, 7th inst, lat 34 30, lon 73 30.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Feraz—Mrs Peyton; P M Pedesclaux; son & children; Mrs R Dart.

Per steamboat Natchez—J H Bigon; Mrs Ashley, Miss Ashley and child; Mrs Dr D P Stockton; Capt K Arnold; W Todd; L Hebert; L Bonnet; P Bonnet; M Ory and child; Mrs Lafaye; E Matthews; A Curtis; W Wentworth; R Fraser; Jno Gardner; J & G H Hughes; Jno Henderson; J B Shaw & co; Hunt & Haven; 2 cards rope Packard, Huntington & co; Mrs Dr Lockhart; Peart & Bowgate; 2 bbls of Cotton; 8 bales cotton Bisso Watt & co; 100 sacks Mr Chambers & co.

Per ship Orpheus—Bleckert & Sutherland; A & J Bendamann & Son; Adler, Weer & co; Kennedy, Bruce & co; Cook & co; Bell Brothers; Cooper & Wm Perry; Bleckert & Sutherland; Wm Prentiss & co; and numerous.

Per steamboat Natchez—Dudley & Nelson; P Grey; Bowling & co; Rice & Hennessy; De Blanc & Eustace; S Hartshorn; M Lopez; R Sandidge & co; W C Whitridge; Gaddis & Sorbet; Peters & Kendall; A L Gordon; Cook & Shipley & co; Barret & Lesassier; J Aiken; A Cassidy; Sterling, Wiggin & Davenport; J Robert & co; J M Gallagher; Carruthers, Hughes & Co; W E Nott; Hunt & Haven; A C Spinella & co; J M Augustin; F A Schmidt; H Gordon & co; Hennessy & Raymond; Valle & Mongrue; J L Lavin; Lecesne, M P recht, Bodley & Bonnaz; Pecot & Bonnaz; Pecot & Co; D Vilas agents and order.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY GILLITT, MAGNE & CO.

As No. 91 Chartres street.

THE PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at the following rates, viz:

DAILY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,) at the following rates, viz:

3 Francs in anticipation. 4 " Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN 11, 1841.

It was amusing to witness the supercensitiveness of the Locofocos in the house of representatives yesterday when Mr. Conrad's resolution relative to the selection of the general government in providing for the protection of the military post at Baton Rouge, came up for consideration. The morbidly susceptible Van Burenites were quite horrified at the idea of an implied censure of the government contained in the first branch of the resolution, and labored desperately to prevent its passage. They did not attempt to prove the government innocent of the charge, or to justify its extraordinary deafness to the claims of Louisiana which had been repeatedly urged by our representatives in congress; but still they trembled lest Mr. Van Buren or his cabinet should receive the slightest censure from the legislature. The efforts of the spokesmen in the house, aided by the very ingenious leader of the party, proved, nevertheless, unsuccessful, and the resolutions as originally drafted, were adopted by a small but decisive majority. Locofocoism, when open or disguised can accomplish nothing in the house of representatives of Louisiana.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the proceedings of the legislature on Tuesday, an error was committed in stating the substance of Mr. Conrad's resolution relative to the military post at Baton Rouge. That resolution expressed the astonishment of the legislature at the indifference manifested by the *general government* to the protection of the depot in question. In the report the word "congress" was substituted for the words "*general government*." The subject properly belongs to the executive, not to the legislative department of the government.

The Rev'd Theodore Clapp, will deliver a sermon on Sunday morning next, in favor of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, which lately met with a severe loss by fire. The pleadings of nature in behalf of the destitute and suffering objects of this charitable design will be powerfully backed by a divine as eminent for his sympathy for the afflicted as for the touching eloquence of his discourses.

We have received from Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co., a copy of a memoir of Mr. and Mrs. Woods, the vocalists. It is very well written and depicts the leading incidents in the lives of the gifted pair with equal force and fidelity. The narrative of the great riot in the Park Theatre two years ago, which terminated in the departure of the Woods from this country, is quite graphic and exceedingly interesting.

FIRE.

About two o'clock, P. M., yesterday, a dense black smoke was seen issuing out of the windows of one of the fifty-story brick tenements in Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets, immediately adjoining the Bee house, and two doors from the residence and printing office of Mr. St. Romes, proprietor of the New Orleans *Courier*. The dwelling in which the fire originated was unoccupied, and it appears absolutely certain to have been the work of design. Before the fire companies reached the spot, the flames burst forth and enveloped the roof and third story, descending to the second, and completely destroying the interior of the building. From thence, the *fire crept* beneath the garret ceiling to the contiguous dwelling, consuming the roof and upper story. The materials of the job office were all saved. The flames, still unextinguished, despite the unyielding and powerful exertions of the different fire companies, made their way along the roof until they reached the residence of Mr. St. Romes, the third story of which was altogether destroyed. Here, at length, the devouring element was staved, and our noble firemen, who had throughout exhibited an intrepidity coolness and resolution worthy the highest praise, had the satisfaction of checking the progress of destruction.

We are informed that Mr. St. Romes was insured; but in what offices we did not ascertain. Had the wind been high, or had the fire broken out at night, the whole of the second square.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Natchez* we are furnished with Havana papers to the 9th instant. The principal item of news is the confirmation of the loss of the British steamer *Argyle*. This vessel left Vera Cruz on the 31 of December, having the *Villaseca*, a Spanish schooner, in tow, bound for Havana. A number of the citizens of Vera Cruz, composing a party of pleasure, had embarked on board the *Argyle*. Shortly after leaving port, the wind from the north blew with such violence as to drive the steamer on a reef. The vessel was totally lost, but all the persons on board except two were saved.

The news from Vera Cruz is to the 8th December and from the city of Mexico to the 1st. The papers give the details of a terrible gale that had visited the southern coast of Mexico on the 23d of November. In Acapulco, 240 houses were destroyed, and at Goyuca, only three houses were left out of 360. A tract of country, 12 leagues in length and seven in width, from Ricalde la Savana, to the Barra de Mila, was entirely devastated. Corn, sugar canes, palm trees, and even vegetables were swept away. The inhabitants were in great fear of famine unless speedy succor was received.

Puerto Principe.—It is stated that Messrs. Estorch and Cap. had arrived at Puerto Principe, with a number of white settlers from Catalonia, destined for the cultivation of the country.

BUENOS AYRES.

We are indebted to the captain of the brig *John L. Peyton*, arrived in this port last night, for the perusal of a file of Rio Janeiro papers up to the 25th November. We find in the *Journo de Commercio*, a correspondence from Montevideo, stated 31st. October which gives the congratulating intelligence of the raising of the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres, brought by the French corvette Ulpe.

The correspondent adds. "As soon as the news were communicated to Admiral Dupotet, a council of the commanders of French vessels in port was convoked on board the frigate Atlante, where they were informed that they were at liberty to proceed to Buenos Ayres.

It is certain that peace has been concluded and the french question settled, but I am unable to inform you of the conditions.

"Some excitement exist here against the french and insults are often offered them daily.

"The ships in our port are preparing to sail for Buenos Ayres, but our government being at war with the latter, they will be compelled to remain here. Measures will be taken to blockade Buenos Ayres as soon as the french fleet will have sailed.

"Those news have entirely paralyzed our commercial transactions. The last sales of flour were made at 16 pr. bl. Exchange on London was at 15."

The U. S. sloop of war Marion, Belt, commander, arrived at Rio from Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25th, and reported having been ashore on the Eng. Bank in the River La Plata, and had to throw her guns overboard to get off.

The U. S. vessels Potomac and Decatur remained at Monte Video, on account of difficulties existing between the authorities of Arragua and the American and English commanders, respecting the embargo placed on all vessels in that port.

The stock of Baltimore flour in Rio had been much decreased by the arrival of several cargoes in November. It was quoted at 15 a 14 milreas. Richmond flour, Hewall's brand, was more scarce, and commanded 16 milreas.

Of coffee very little of first qualities remained in market.

MARYLAND.—According to the recent census the population of Maryland is 467 567. Of these 356,571 are whites. The number of slaves does not exceed 90,000. The population of Baltimore is 102,513.

One of the *on dits* of the Theatrical circles of London, is that Charles Kean and Ellen Tree are soon to be married. An old love affair between the parties was broken off some years ago. They were, at the last accounts, playing Romeo and Juliet together in Liverpool—a most ominous indication.

We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of valuable Properties and Bank Stocks which will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by M. Barnett, Sr. They belong to Mr. Soulé and are situated in the most central part of the city, a description of which will be found in the advertisement inserted in to-day's paper.

Meeting of the 18th January, 1841.

Mr. Garcia, President.

A communication was read from the Atchafalaya Rail road and Banking company, containing a statement of the affairs of said corporation.

On motion of Mr. Davidson the whole was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bonsser, in behalf of the committee on elections, reported a report, stating that upon examination of the certificate handed to the committee, Messrs. F. Fusilier, Lacoste, Davidson, Bonsser and Walker, were duly entitled to their seats. The report moreover stated that no credentials were received from Messrs Arnaud and Waggaman, but that the members of the committee knew the gentlemen were duly and legally elected.

Mr. Draper introduced a resolution, ordering the board of public works to cause to be dredged the Atchafalaya river, at its mouth on the Mississippi, and also the Grand river, at its junction with the Bayou Plaquemine.

The rules being dispensed with, and the resolution being on its second reading,

Mr. Draper pointed out the urgency of the Water ordered to be printed, which were in fact an annoying bridge, of the utmost importance for several districts of the country which lead to other modes of communication with the interior of New Orleans. He hoped the gentleman from Opelousas would remember, besides, that the lands bordering the Atchafalaya were very rich; that they belonged to the general government, and as soon as a fine communication should be established with the Mississippi, they would be largely settled.

Mr. Fox made some remarks which were in accordance with those of his friend from Opelousas; he added which the inhabitants of the country in front on said rivers, had tried their best exertions to open a communication, but they could not succeed in getting it, except with the assistance of the state.

Some of the members having suggested that this resolution might tend to take away the hands and machines of the work from places where great works were now to be erected.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow, so that he may obtain some information on the subject.

Mr. Downs presented a communication from judge ——, relative to the culture of silk, and to the means of introducing that industry into the state.

On motion of the gentleman from Washita, amended by Mr. Dupre, five hundred copies of said communication were ordered to be printed, for the use of members.

The order of the day called up the bill relative to a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution.

The lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hon and Davidson took the floor pro and against the provisions of the bill, and at half-past four o'clock, the bill was finally adopted in its several sections.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, M. The debate will be given in our next number.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 13th, 1841.

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

Mr Conrad's resolution in relation to the military post at Baton Rouge, which we referred to yesterday, was, on a suspension of rules, taken up, and after some explanations by Mr. C., and a slight discussion upon the phraseology, which was objected to on the ground that it contained a solemn censure of the general government, adopted as right, proper and justifiable; Mr. Ratliff moved to strike out the first resolution, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived by a vote of 22 nays to 21 yeas. On the adoption of the first resolution the vote stood, yeas 24, nays 19. Mr. Brand moved to substitute the words "instruct our senators and request our representatives," in lieu of the word "solicit." This motion provoked a brief discussion on the right of instruction. Mr. Guion opposed the doctrine as disorganizing, and not contemplated by the framers of the constitution. Mr. Ratliff considered the second and third resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Several petitions on local matters were presented by Mr. Declouet; and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Guion offered a resolution requiring the engineer of the Board of Public Works to furnish the house with a statement of the works undertaken since the creation of the board; the cost &c. Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

From the committee on internal improvements—a bill to appropriate $5000 for the completion of a levee in St. John's Baptiste.

From the committee on enrollment—the joint resolution relative to a Bankrupt law.

Mr. Declouet, to the rules being dispensed with, presented an act to amend the act of incorpora ion of the association for pressing cotton.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ellis reported in favor of improving Bayou Bodeco.

BILLS AND NOTICES OF BILLS

Mr. Conrad introduced several bills, which were read by their titles, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Bedford gave notice of a bill to regulate auction sales, also one to increase the number of weighers in New Orleans.

Notices were given of the intended introduction of several bills, and a number of bills were presented and read by their titles only.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The speaker laid before the house several communications. One of them from the governor, transmitting resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, touching the District of Columbia. The reading of these documents by the clerk was frequently interrupted by motions to dispense with the further reading of the paper, and to lay the subject to a call of the house, &c. The first communication was a resolution of the legislature of Connecticut, recommending the repeal of the 21st rule. The second was resolutions and an address in the citizens of the District of Columbia, complaining of the abuses of legislation by congress over the district. The third was a communication from the legislature of Virginia, relative to the pending controversy between that state and New York concerning the abduction of the slave of the former, and those who spirited them away. A motion was then made to dispense with the further reading of the document, which was carried.

The resolution for the extension of the right of suffrage being under consideration, Mr. Conrad offered the following substitute:

That universal suffrage in the state of Louisiana is a measure of more doubtful expediency than in any other state in the Union, on account of the heterogeneous and discordant genius characters of a large portion of the population of its capital, on account of the relative numerical strength of its foreign and native population, and on account of the sparseness of the country population and that for the reasons which thus embarrass the subject in the present state of society, the right of suffrage, should be as regulated and modified as not to thunder power in unsuitably dangerous to a description of population which the experience of other states and countries justifies to justify the trust; and so as not to endanger the salutary predominance of the wealth and moral and intellectual interest.

Which the house adjourned.

THE STEAMER CAROLINE.

We some days since gave an account of the proceedings of the judicial authorities of New York, against one Alexander McLeod, alleged to have been one of the assailing party who crossed over from Canada, and captured and burnt the steamer Caroline during the border troubles in 1837, in which assault a number of lives were lost. The following letters between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, will explain the views of the British and United States Governments upon the questions growing out of that affair. It presents a nice point of international law. The positions assumed by Mr. Forsyth are in the main correct.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Dec 13, 1840.

Sir, I am informed by his excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, that a certain Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district of Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston, in the state of New York, and is now confined in the gaol of Utica, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been concerned in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and is now imprisoned in Lockport gaol.

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States for the immediate release of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" was a public outrage committed on her Majesty's territory, subversive of the rights of sovereignty, and in violation of the law of nations, and can only be subject of discussion between the two governments. It cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings against the United States against the individuals concerned, who were found to obey the authorities appointed by their own government.

I may add, that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline," and that a second charge upon which he has been imprisoned, rests only upon the loose and vague assertions of some Canadian outlaws, and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the peace of the neighborhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the state of New York to reside on the frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the "Caroline," is one between the two governments, and does not affect in any way the public act of persons obeying the lawful authorities of her majesty's province. The national government of the United States has thought proper to demand upon this ground the release of Alexander McLeod, and I am instructed to remonstrate against it; and a remonstrance which the president did accordingly address to her majesty's government in full. I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between her majesty's government and the United States legation in London. I feel, therefore, justified in expecting that the president's government will see the justice and necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite for preventing others of her majesty's subjects from being prosecuted or molested in the United States in a similar manner for the future.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State,

Washington, December 26, 1840.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge, and to lay before the president, your letter of the 13th inst., touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which, you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual measures for the release of Mr. McLeod, and to prevent others of the subjects of her majesty, should his assurance of the same.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

A R CLAY.

The following is the reply of Mr. Clay to the friendly address lately presented to him by his friends in New York to accept a public dinner:

Gentlemen: I have received here a copy of the note which, in behalf of the democratic whigs of Apply, you did me the honor to address to me on the 5th inst., inviting me to a public dinner to be given to me in that city. I am deeply and sensibly impressed by the offer of that complimentary, and truly friendly and generous testimonial, which, I am sure, is much, but as the acceptance of it would be incompatible with the private aspect which I desire to be among you, I am compelled to decline it. I should be glad to avail myself of a meeting my fellow citizens in the city of Apply, to express to them my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and confidence which they have been pleased to manifest towards me, and to make some remarks upon the present crisis of our affairs, but I forbear to do so, from the fear that I might be misunderstood, and that I might be supposed to be making a premature canvass for the presidency.

I feel myself under the greatest obligations to the democratic citizens who have been selected to make the invitation, for the kind manner in which they have performed the duty assigned to them, and for the flattering terms in which they have expressed their approbation of my public conduct. I am fully conscious that I have not been able to discharge all my duties, and to fulfil all my promises, and in redeeming all pledges which were implied from my constant course, and from the general tenor of my public conduct, I have not the slightest hesitation in declaring that I have been actuated by no other motive than a sincere desire to promote the best interests of my country, and thus to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number of my fellow citizens. Let me also declare to you, and to every one of the democratic whigs of Apply, that I have not the slightest intention of withdrawing from the political arena, and that I have not the slightest intention of withdrawing from the political arena, and that I have not the slightest intention of withdrawing from the political arena.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Ashland, 13th January, 1841.

Messrs. Gardner, Wilson, Ingraham, &c.

$5 00 REWARD.—Ran away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, a negro man named Jack, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and has a scar on his left cheek, occasioned by a cut. He is a native of Virginia, and has been brought to this city by a speculator. He is supposed to be lurking about the city, as he has a wife living with Mr. Turner, corner of Bourbon and Dumaine streets. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said negro to the subscriber, or secure him in jail so that I get him again. JAMES WILSON, Sen. Carrollton, Jan 11, 1841. jan 11 1w

Notice.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst., a negro man named Jack, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, and has a scar on his left cheek, occasioned by a cut. He is a native of Virginia, and has been brought to this city by a speculator. He is supposed to be lurking about the city, as he has a wife living with Mr. Turner, corner of Bourbon and Dumaine streets. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said negro to the subscriber, or secure him in jail so that I get him again. JAMES WILSON, Sen. Carrollton, Jan 11, 1841. jan 11 1w

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ORPHAN BOY'S ASYLUM.

Fellow-Citizens of New Orleans:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society of the Female Orphan Asylum, held this morning, the undersigned were elected to make an appeal to you in behalf of this institution, which is now made absolutely necessary by the destruction by fire of the Asylum, yesterday morning, and their energies and valuable attention of its inmates. The large and commodious school house, which was the property of the Society, and which afforded valuable library, and the whole of the furniture of one of the dormitories has been destroyed by fire.

The most important of the objects of this institution, which has been sustained for nearly two and a half years without endowment, by the private and voluntary contributions of the members of the Committee at large, is now, and now numbers among its inmates the Destitute Orphans from all parts of the world—from across the ocean, from the interior of the country, as well as from this city. It is in behalf of this institution we have to address you with confidence, because we feel assured that you will be willing to aid in the preservation of an institution which has been established for the purpose of affording a home to the destitute orphan, and which has been conducted with the most rigid economy, and with the most untiring zeal and devotion to the cause of humanity.

We have, therefore, to request that you will contribute to the support of this institution, by such donations as you may feel disposed to bestow upon it, and that you will appoint some person to receive the same, and to whom we may refer those who may call upon us for information.

Mrs. Eliza Hagan, Mrs. Mary Ann Hagan, Mrs. Margaret Hagan, Mrs. Mary Greene, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ingraham