LATEST DATES

New York	Feb 9	Liverpool	Jan 4
Boston	Feb 12	Liverpool	Jan 7
Philadelphia	Feb 14	Paris	Jan 8
Washington	Feb 22	Havre	Jan 9
Baltimore	Feb 21	Bordeaux	Jan 9
Charleston	Feb 23	Mexico	Jan 2
Havana	Feb 29	Tampico	Feb 14
Mobile	Feb 24	Vera Cruz	Jan 14

Commercial.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 20.

WHOLE MARKET.—Week ending February 20, 1841.—We have again to notice a week of gloom and depression—Money has been more in demand, and the difficulties of negotiating securities are increased. The quantity of business paper offering is not abundant, but the banks have discounted very sparingly, and good paper can be bought from 8 to 12 per cent. The disposition on the part of the banks to contract rather than keep up their ordinary discount lines, is the result, so far as we are aware, of not some caution than of actual necessity. The low rate of bills on England precludes any approhension of specie shipments, and the small amount of business engagements maturing or maturing, is evidence that for ordinary business purposes no pressure for money can be experienced for some time to come. We can only attribute the movement to a want of confidence, and the uncertainty which still exists as to the course of action which will be pursued by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The tendency of the stock market has been downward in most of the week, although the fluctuations has not been so great as during the preceding week. The amount of business transacted has been comparatively small, and in most cases merely for the settlement of contracts. In several descriptions the price of stocks is lower than we have ever seen it at any former period.

In state stocks the fall has been great. Illinois sixes redeemable in 1860 have been sold as low as 51, affording the purchaser an interest upon his investment of nearly 12 per cent. per annum for 19 years, in addition to the reimbursement of $100 at the expiration of the time for an investment of $51. The embarrassments of the Western and South western states, the fear that is entertained of a non payment of interest, together with the quantity of hypothecated in Wall street which were sold to the banking association here, occasioned the fall, and it is certainly high time to anticipate some favorable action by our general government which may check a farther decline, and restore some degree of confidence.

The domestic exchanges are daily declining. The demand for money, and indisposition to operate, force sales at lower rates, and furnishes evidence of a general indebtedness to our city, and of a strong disbelief in any resumption for a long period.

We have again to record another considerable decline in stocks. Indeed, it has been ever daily to publish, generally, such low rates as we now do in giving the sales of the morning. United States which left off yesterday at 3, opened this morning at 2½, and closed at 2½, being a decline of 5 per cent. Illinois sixes fell off 3; Delaware and Hudson 1; North American Trust 1; Vicksburg 3; Mohawk Remington Railroad, and Harlem 1; Canton 1.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign.—We have no alteration to note in bills on England. Sterling exchange is held at 9 @ 9½, and Southern 7½ @ 8. On France there is more demand, and bills on Paris are selling at 5f 20c.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20.

COTTON.—The market opened very dull this week and so continued until Wednesday, when prices gave way, and a better demand sprung up.

The sales for the week ending last evening, amounted to about 3000 bales, of which say 2000 were Uplands, at 9 @ 11½, and better in a few instances, and about 1000 bales last night for export to Havre, and which is considered to be equal to the highest rate paid for Upland this season. 600 sales New Orleans at 10 @ 12, and 200 Mobile at 10 @ 11½.

There is no change in the prices this morning.

FLOUR.—The sales of canal flour in fair demand. About 9000 barrels have been disposed of for Liverpool, and about the same quantity for the eastern markets, all at $4 75. The stock of canal flour is fast diminishing, and it is estimated that it does not now amount to over one hundred thousand barrels of all kinds.

COTTON.—The market for this article continues in the same inactive state as noticed in the early period in the week. There has, however, been rather more doing since our last, and holders now evince less disposition to press sales. The transactions reached 1500 bales, and show a decline of ⅛ @ ¼ cent per lb, they include 900 Upland at 9⅞ @ 11½ cents, 300 Mobile 10 @ 11½, and 450 New Orleans 10 @ 12. In addition to the above after the closing of the market yesterday, two parcels Upland, together 914 bales, were purchased for shipment to Havre, principally fine quality, probably the best in market, at 12 cents, and a small lot at 11½, fully establishing the decline noticed above, and making a total for the week of near 3000 bales. The arrivals have been—From New Orleans, 478; South Carolina, 179; North Carolina, 116; Virginia, 81; Philadelphia, 96—total, 3035 bales.

WOOL.—The market for Merino wool continues dull. We notice sales of 100 bales good New Orleans, at 37 cts.

AUGUSTA MARKET.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24th.

COTTON.—The market since our report on Monday evening, has been rather firm without any change in prices, as both holders and buyers seem to be cautious in the determination to await later news from Europe, which is now daily expected. Principal sales, 13 @ 10½, prime and choice, 11 cents.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Elizabeth—2437 bales cotton.
Galveston—Per steam ship New York—40 bbls leaf sugar and sundries.
New York—Per brig Hope—318 hhds sugar, 2 pipes gin.
Per schr Gardiner H Wright—300 hhds sugar, 210 bbls molasses.
Apalachicola—Per schr Pluto—36 hhds sugar, 20 bbls molasses, 65 do whiskey, 50 do flour and sundries.
Mobile—Per schr Marmion—300 bbls flour, 190 do whiskey, 12 do sugar, 100 bbls do, 300 bags coffee, 23 casks bacon.

IMPORTS.

Galveston—Per steam ship Savannah—40 bbls beef, 63 hides, 23 bbls percons, 2 bdls deer skins, to A McCorquodale, J O Rowland, J D Phillips, R Brown.
New York—Per ship Mississippi—Asst mdse to sundry consignees.
Savannah—Per schr Bold Commander—Rice to Stetson & Avery.
Columbia, Texas—Per schr Wm Bryan—360 bales cotton to Bogart & Hawthorn.
Pensacola—Per schr Vampyre—30 m feet lumber to A P Simpson & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—41 hhds sugar, 46 bbls molasses, 1 bale & 1 package, 30 bbls leaf sugar Flower & Pollock; 20 hhds 1 bbl sugar W Bugbee; 11 bales cotton J B Plauche & co, 80 A Rivardo & co, 12 cases moss and sundries P Lefevre, 13 bbls molasses, 3 do pecans, 1 trunk, Braud & Landry, 3 hhds sugar, 9 bales moss 22 hides, owners on board.

Per steamboat Mechanic from Vermillion—112 bales cotton to ploughs C Toledano; 123 bales cotton Follain, Bellocq & Degelos, 30 hhds sugar, 99 bbls whiskey, Rogers & Hallam, 1 hhd sugar Hall & Bien, 3 bbls do to sundries, W S Horace, 1 cow hides and horses W Horsley.

Per steamboat Commodore from Cincinnati—924 bags lard, 76 bbls pork, C Dyer, Britton & Swift, 1 bbl lard Yarrington & Bryan, 26 hhds bacon, 220 bbls whiskey, 1 box, J Lemin & co, 26 hhds bacon Curtis & Buddendeff, 1 bbl Ripley Hanson, Kelly & co; 42 bbls whiskey Steel & Jack ham, 130 do & 2 kills, 15 do eggs J Dappler, 4 do, 35 bbls beans, 2 tierces onions, J B Hodgson, 7 hhds hams, 257 bbls pork, 4 bbls do 50 half do lard, H A Bringier, 1 bbl pork, 100 kegs lard, I Bridge & co, 15 hhds tobacco I A D Perkins, 50 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co, 15 packs deer skins T R Hyde & co.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Opelousas—191 bales cotton J Tolediano, 100 Adams & Whitney, 200 Follain, Bellocq Degelos; 100 hides Rest & co; 20 hhds sugar F Perret; and sundries to sundries.

Per steamboat South land from Nashville—30 pcs bagging, 41 coils rope, Andrews agent, 3 hhds tobacco A Wood, 3 do Moore & Bennett, 5 pkgs Bryan & Bryan; 12 J & D Perkins, 41 bdls Hibbert; 3 P A L Addison & co; 17 S N Cornell, 1 B L Lazarill; 18 Rowe & Crenshaw; 16 Gale & Smith, Logan & co; 63 do, 56 bales cotton, 14 bbls pork, 2 do lard, 1 cotton gin, Lapham & co; 4 hhds tobacco, 62 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co; 9 bbls pork, 3 casks bacon, W Sparrow & co; 66 pcs 26 bdls iron, J Calloway; 8 kettles Nier, Day, Stauffer & co, 7 bales cotton J & R Boyd; 66 do Brander, Williams & co; 5000 shingles owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Steam ship New York, Wright, for Galveston.
Bryan, Austin & co.
Ship Elizabeth, (Br.) Sinclair, for Liverpool.
Kennedy, Durel & co.
Brig Hope, Rivens, for New York. B. & J. P. Whitney
Schooner Pluto, Budge, for Apalachicola.
Rogers & Hallam.
Schooner Gardiner H. Wright. Cutts, for New York.
L. H. Clark.
Schooner Marmion, Smith, for Mobile. master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Swan, Limbert, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Orozimbo, Intrinsse and barque Bevan—brought up ship Mississippi, Chase, Bold Commander and Wm Bryan.
Steam ship Savannah, Wade, from Galveston—to Rogers & Hawthorn.
Ship Mississippi, Hillard, 30 days from New York—to J F Woodruff.
Schr Bold Commander, Wing, 12 days from Savannah—to master.
Schr Wm Bryan, Moss, from Colombia, (Texas)—to Bogart & Hawthorn.
Schr Vampyre, Dorr, for Pensacola—to master.
Steamboat Mechanic, Hornby, from Vermillion.
Steamboat Smithland, Lewis, from Nashville.
Steamboat Commodore, Kilgs, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat J Dupre, King, from Opelousas.
Steamboat John Armstrong, Strock, from Lafourche.

BELOW.

Ship Troy, Fosdinghee, from New York.
Ship Birmingham, Robinson, from Boston.
Barque Cigiten, Barstow, from Trieste—all in tow of tow boat Phoenix.
And two brigs and three schrs in tow of tow boat Huntsville.
A ship, supposed the Monmouth, (new) from Bath, (Me.)
Ship Hannah, Sawyer, from Cedar Keys.
And several other vessels.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Arrived at Charleston from this port, Feb 20th, ship Dalhousie, Ross.
The schr Eagle, 21 days from New Orleans for Savannah, put into North Edisto on the 7th Feb, short of water.
Cleared at Charleston for this port, Feb 8th, schr Joseph Marston, sailed the day before for this port, schr Joseph Gardiner, Williams.
Arrived at Boston from this port, Feb 16th, ship Mentor, Thomas.
New York, Feb 20—Arr, U S revenue cutter Jackson, Baker, from a cruise; brigs Crusader, Norris, Gonsiver, St Domo, Wakefile, Rattoon St Marks, Fa George, Hull, Charleston.
Cld, Dan ship Adelhard, Jorgensen, Cadiz; barques Sir Isaac Newton, (Hom) Wendt, Hamburg; Mary Chilton, Drew, Rio de Janeiro; Cambria, Crosby, Amsterdam; brigs Detroit, Baker, Georgetown, So Ca; Oceana, Creighton, N Orls.
Sailed, barque Ludwig, Norls, brigs Kentuck, Leghorn; Isabella, St Croix; Cooper Hauser, Matanzas; Sun, Monroe, schr Asia, Montego Bay.

SPOKEN.

Feb 11th, off Hole in the Wall, ship Alabama, for New Orleans.
Same day, ship Vandalia, of Duxbury, and brig Andre Boggan, of Portland.
8th Feb, off Q and Key, Barque Z D, from Boston for N Orls
21st Feb, off Portuguese, ship Mary Phillips, from New York for New Orleans.
20th Feb, off Charleston bar, schr George Henry, 14 days hence for Savannah

PASSENGERS

Per steamship Savannah—1st Raught and lady, Mrs Mrs Ogden, Mrs Farrell, Messrs Plummer, Mitchell, A T Cochran, R McCrea, Moses, J G Stephens, 2 do steerage, J Adams, J Black, J Twobig, A Hogan, J Walton, J Wilson, W Grimes, J Fitzpatrick, F Berger, Wilman, J Anderson, A Pollock, A D Powell, J W Cross, T Cubbin, A Webster, A Webb—40.

Per ship Mississippi, Mrs Trudeau, Mrs J Pease, Misstrs A Trudeau, L Chastrinque.

Per schr Wm Bryan—Dr Bigelow, Messrs North and Gresham.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—N Jourdan and lady, Mrs C Perrit, J Davern, McLellan, B Perry, Romain, Adams, J L Turgeau, Rev Mr Mims, Rev Andrew Lewis, A Adams, Perry, J B Meuny, De Angelis, M Bernard, Richard, Brown, Chevalier.

Per steamboat Smithland—J S Dunley, Truman, sheriff, H A Hart, S B Leathman, F Martin, G Walker, G Crossford, Mulling, Browder, Gates, J R Bedford, Roberts, Wil ou, Capt Bennett.

Per steamboat Commodore—Mrs McMahon, Col Benton and lady, Hon Benton, Miss Bray, T Hughes, S B Smith, P Bebout, McDowell, J B Harris, S Archer, M Martin, J Allen, L W de Lache, Glover, Brewer and lady, N Moore, Turner, Winder, J de Lache, S D Dean, Talbot, Rector, Wood.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Hillard, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. J E WOODRUFF, m4 Agent.

☞ The barque HENRY NEWELL, capt. Martin, from Boston, is now discharging at the foot of Spain street, in the 3d municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. m4 ☞ BEDFORD & BECK, 84 Customhouse st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1841.

The administration of the general government falls thickly into the hands of the whig party. It must be confessed that the inauguration at General HARRISON takes place under the most inauspicious circumstances. He comes into power at the gloomiest period of our financial history, without a dollar in the treasury, with a large debt pressing upon the government, and the prospect of a collision with the most powerful nation of the earth. The dynasty erected upon the splendid military abilities of General JACKSON, passes away after twelve years dominion, leaving traces of its existence as terrible as the consequences of a protracted war. The times are out of joint. The affairs of every department of government are involved; the condition of the treasury is hidden in mystery; the army and navy are in a state of dilapidation; the post-office establishment is wofully deranged; indeed the architects of ruin have left the administration in as crippled a state as they have the affairs of the people whose prosperity has been blighted by misrule.

From this day the whigs will be responsible for the conduct of the government. It will take some time to put into operation those wholesome measures which are intended to restore the country to the situation it occupied before the advent of experimentalism. The consequences of maladministration cannot be effaced by the waving of a wand. The incendiary can reduce to ashes in a night the edifice it required years to construct. But we have an abiding faith in the patriotism and capacity of General HARRISON and his cabinet, and we expect soon to see the beginning of that policy which will work the regeneration of our national affairs. The new administration will be attacked; it has been assailed in advance, for not causing a magic return of prosperity, even before the retirement of Mr. VAN BUREN, and whilst the sub-treasury and other laws of ruinous tendency remain upon the statute book. It will be the duty of the people to watch with cautious vigilance the conduct of those who are newly in power; to separate the results of the policy of the past administration from the consequences of measures that may be recommended by the present, in order to arrive at correct conclusions upon the conflicting theories of each party. If General HARRISON's administration shall be signalized by a continuance of the troubles and corruptions that marked the course of the last, power should not remain in his hands; but justice requires that he should have a fair opportunity of testing the policy of his party, before he is accused or they condemned.

Recent events have confirmed the suspicions long since indulged, that the people have been led to entertain erroneous impressions of the situation of their government by the false and deceitful reports of the heads of departments. Nothing has more satisfactorily proved this than the warlike report of the committee on foreign affairs, which committee is comprised of a majority of VAN BUREN men. The messages of the president had given the country to understand that our relations with foreign nations were of the most satisfactory nature; and now Mr. PICKENS, in the confidence of the administration, tells us, that for a long period Great Britain has been heaping contumelies upon us, insulting our flag and plundering our property. All this was known to the administration, who studiously concealed it from the people until the eve of dissolution, when it was promulgated to embarrass those to succeed them. The misrepresentations of the treasury have been equally gross. In fact, it will consume much time to ascertain what is the true state of affairs. To do this, will be the first duty of Gen. HARRISON's cabinet; the next will be to propose measures to reinstate our finances and the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

We would warn the people from lending a greedy ear to the denunciations of the defeated party. They have reduced the country to its present state of distress, and they will raise a hue and cry against every act of the new administration, slander and traduce the functionaries of government last they receive credit for the good they may do. They now charge upon those who have had no power, the consequences their own acts have visited upon every department of industry, and it would hardly be going too far to say, that long after the sub-treasury will have been swept from the statute book and the national prosperity risen like a phœnix from its ashes, they will ascribe the happy influences of wiser councils to that odious and monarchical measure.

All that we ask for the new administration is a fair trial. Let them be judged by the results of the measures they propose, and not by the lingering consequences of those disastrous administrations that have laid their hands upon the pillars of our strength, and reduced to ruins the edifice that wisdom had erected upon the principles of free government.

The following communication was handed to us by a person who has been a staunch supporter of the St CHARLES. It would be well for the management to be wise in the use made of FANNY ELSSLER's engagement. There is such a thing as running a humbug into the ground. The people would have probably acquiesced in double prices for tickets, but to raise the price of admission 100 per cent, and then put up the boxes at auction on the top of that, is more likely to dispel the ELSSLER illusion than fill the coffers of the St. Charles.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MORE HUMBUG.

Since the arrival of the "divine Fanny," the town seems upside down, and the management of the St. Charles is likely to make the good people pay for their excitement pretty severely, unless they become a little rational by the depletion of their pocketts.

The theatre at the customary prices of admission will hold $3,500. At the advanced rates during the engagement of FANNY ELSSLER it will contain $7,000. Yet, the management not content with that, have determined to put up the boxes at auction in the hopes of getting $1 or $5, or more for seats. This is sheer humbug and imposition, and well calculated to render the Temple more unpopular than it now is. Mr. CALDWELL, it seems to me, has the worst possible advisers about him, else the spirit that could undertake a theatre like the St. Charles, would hardly descend to hunter with the excitement of a moment in order to make the uttermost farthing out of it. This does not look like CALDWELL.

But it is not my purpose to interfere with the rights of the manager, but to suggest to the citizens not to bid against each other for tickets. There will be chances enough for all to gratify their curiosity, as "FANNY's" engagement is for a number of nights, and she will appear in pieces more attractive than the Sylphide. The box office is now the scene of more disgusting humbug than any place in the city. The disposers of seats is as consequential as the gentleman usher of some prime minister, and persons applying for tickets are treated as though it was a condescension to talk with them. The officious dignitary talks about committees from the lower part of the city waiting upon him with offers for five dollars a seat, with as much nonchalance as if any body believed him—This is disgusting and ought not to be tolerated by sensible people.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT RANDOLPH.—On Tuesday evening, the steamboat *John Randolph* struck a snag during her passage up the river, a little above Carrollton, and went down shortly after. The *Courier* states that the destruction of property is estimated at $150,000—mostly insured. There were 300 bbls of soyar on board. The boat was insured for $30,000, but cost more. A rumor prevails that a number of persons lost their lives—it does not appear to be confirmed.

We have been informed that at a numerous meeting of the whigs of the parish of Lafourche Interior, held at Thibodeauxville on the 21st ult., the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the said parish in the Whig Convention, which is to assemble on Monday next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, viz. James Porter, A. B. Thibodeaux. Michel A. Bernard, George S. Guion, Charles Aubert, and Silven Folse.

Mr. TABISTRO takes a farewell benefit this evening. He has not met with the encouragement he deserved from the lovers of chaste acting, and we hope he will be repaid on this occasion for the negligence he has heretofore encountered.

Mr. MUNIFIEY, the distinguished and promising son of Kentucky, recently died of consumption.—Whom the gods love die young.

Many of the store keepers in Philadelphia have announced their willingness to take U. S. Bank notes at par in payment for goods.

FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

The celebration of the 4th anniversary of the fire companies of our city takes place to-day. We understand that the occasion will be commemorated with more than usual eclat. Indeed, the energetic, spirited and intrepid members of the fire department, in New Orleans, have augmented so rapidly within the last year, that of themselves, they will be able to display an effective and imposing ceremonial. The procession will form on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, and proceed through the principal streets to Mr. CLAPP's church, where they will be addressed by Col. PRESTON W. FARRAR.

The selection of this gentleman as the orator of the day is highly judicious. To a graceful delivery and fine elocution he unites a vivid fancy, admirable flow of language, and pleasing and persuasive style of eloquence.

We cannot dismiss the subject without a passing tribute to the zeal and ardor of this eminently philanthropic and efficient corps. Their usefulness is as unbounded as their generous exertions and recklessness of danger and fatigue, in the great cause of humanity, are conspicuous. As Louisianians, we feel a special pride in recording their worth. The fire department of New Orleans yields to none—emphatically to none—in every quality that confers useffulness on such a corps. Unrelaxing vigilance, generous rivalry, cool resolution, undaunted bravery, and a perseverance and determination which never shaken, or toil wearies—these are the characteristics of the fire department of this city—these the qualities which enable them to compete with the disciplined companies of other states, and which have elicited the voluntary homage of hundreds who owe to them the preservation of their property and lives.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship *Savannah*, Capt. Wade, arrived last evening from Galveston, bringing dates up to the 27th February, and Houston to the 24th.

From the *Austin Gazette*, Feb. 17, 1841.

Hon James S. Mayfield has been appointed Secretaby of State, *vice* the Hon. G. W. Terrell, who has declined the appointment.

An expedition is about being formed off Galveston, to put into operation the wholesome measures which are intended to restore the country to the situation it occupied before the advent of experimentalism. The consequences of maladministration cannot be effaced by the waving of a wand. The incendiary can reduce to ashes in a night the edifice it required years to construct. But we have an abiding faith in the patriotism and capacity of General HARRISON and his cabinet, and we expect soon to see the beginning of that policy which will work the regeneration of our national affairs. The new administration will be attacked; it has been assailed in advance, for not causing a magic return of prosperity, even before the retirement of Mr. VAN BUREN, and whilst the sub treasury and other laws of ruinous tendency remain upon the statute book. It will be the duty of the people to watch with cautious vigilance the conduct of those who are newly in power; to separate the results of the policy of the past administration from the consequences of measures that may be recommended by the present, in order to arrive at correct conclusions upon the conflicting theories of each party. If General HARRISON's administration shall be signalized by a continuance of the troubles and corruptions that marked the course of the last, power should not remain in his hands; but justice requires that he should have a fair opportunity of testing the policy of his party, before he is accused or they condemned.

Recent events have confirmed the suspicions long since indulged, that the people have been led to entertain erroneous impressions of the situation of their government by the false and deceitful reports of the heads of departments. Nothing has more satisfactorily proved this than the warlike report of the committee on foreign affairs, which committee is comprised of a majority of VAN BUREN men. The messages of the president had given the country to understand that our relations with foreign nations were of the most satisfatory nature; and now Mr. PICKENS, in the confidence of the administration, tells us, that for a long period Great Britain has been heaping contumelies upon us, insulting our flag and plundering our property. All this was known to the administration, who studiously concealed it from the people until the eve of dissolution, when it was promulgated to embarrass those to succeed them. The misrepresentations of the treasury have been equally gross. In fact, it will consume much time to ascertain what is the true state of affairs. To do this, will be the first duty of Gen. HARRISON's cabinet; the next will be to propose measures to reinstate our finances and the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* mentions that the extra session has been agreed upon by the whigs, and has received the sanction of General HARRISON, and will take place on the 17th May.

Hon. ANDREW MILLER (whig) has been elected U. S. senator by the legislature of New Jersey, in place of GARRET D. WALL, locofoco, whose term expires this day.

DICKENS's new novel, *Night and Morning* was published on the 10th ult, at New York, it created an uncommon sensation. We presume our enterprising friends, NORMAN, STEEL & Co., have a large supply on hand.

Mr. BADGER has sent in his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy—so says the Charleston *Courier*. The *Mulisonian*, on the contrary, says he has accepted the office.

☞ At a meeting of the whigs of St Helena, the following gentlemen were selected to attend the convention of the 8th.

J. L. Sheale,	H. Thompson,
W. P. Slocum,	Ira Ingram,
A. Kent,	B. B. Draughn, m4

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, February 19 1841.

The Vice President presented to the senate a letter from the Hon John Tyler, acknowledging the receipt of his letter from the vice president, Col. Johnson, presented to him at Williamsburgh, by a special messenger, communicating officially his notification of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States. Mr. Tyler expressed his deep sense of gratitude for this high mark of confidence from his fellow citizens, and to Col. Johnson, himself he wished much health and happiness.

The letter was read, and ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pennsylvania, asking congress to impose duties on foreign salts. Mr. B said that the late period of the session he did not suppose there would be any action on the subject. It was referred to the commerce committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hubbard of N. Hampshire, designating a day to proceed to the election of a printer to the senate was taken upon consideration, and Mr Hubbard addre and the senate at length in reply to Mr Huntingdon. He contended that the motion was only a proposition to carry out the joint resolution of 1819, on the subject of the public printing, which he argued was compulsory, and that the senate was bound according to law, to go into the election at this session.

Mr. Huntingdon made a few remarks recapitulating his also at length his previous arguments of yesterday. He argued also the important fact, that the resolution, if it were compulsory, would be in conflict with the right of the senate to elect its own officers. The resolution was a joint resolution was, however, only an arrangement or understanding between the two houses. The house of representatives had abandoned it, and there was no obligation of propriety in the senate now adhering to the provision in the present resolutions or other case.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Levett, Bayard, Mangum, &c. and the chair being about to put the question on the postponement, and the ayes and nays being demanded.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and said he had hoped the majority would not have continued to press this proceeding. He was surprised at the course the opposition had taken, as, that because the administration would have the power here for eight or ten days longer, they would force on their opponents an individual member unacceptable to them, in every respect, and whom, if they should act like men, they would not allow to remain in office a day after the political power of the body had changed hands. He rose only to protest against that principle, and to notify the sins and the country that there was but one of his political friends in the body who is not firmly and irrevocably resolved to remove the obnoxious persons who will be appointed under this unwise act.

Mr. Levett replied that he had referred only to notorious, fact that power was uniformly exercised by political majorities in behalf of their friends as long as it was retained. He did expect that a thorough change would be made of all office holders friendly to the present administration, and intimated that Mr. Clay had declared such ought to be the case.

Mr. Clay corrected the misstatement of his remarks. He said he had before what he repeated now, that in his judgment no man ought to be retained in office who is not honest, capable, faithful to the constitution, and who has incurred no popular displeasure. He did not know that principles would be adopted, but such was his opinion.

Mr. Clay again protested against the resolution. It proposed to create an office for a new fourth or sixth clerk. It was not a proposition to fill an existing vacancy; for the office of printer was actually filled. It is a motion to fill a vacancy that will occur not until the 4th of March. The motion is made by a senator whose term expires on the 3d of March; and it will be supported by other senators who are in the same predicament with himself. And, Mr. Clay, he understood, he and his friends would not submit to such a proceeding.

Mr. Norvell said it was perfectly evident from the declaration made to the senate, what would be the order of the day when the whigs came into power. He hoped the opposition would go on to show their inconsistency, and to show throughout to the country the doctrine they had so much condemned, "to the victors belong the spoils."

Mr. Preston followed with a short, but eloquent speech, in which he invoked the hope of the Michigan senator. He hoped the coming administration would not so too that prodigate sentiment of the spoils party. He condemned it more than he ever had. The whigs come in to rebuke and repudiate it.

After some remarks from Messrs Benton and Buchanan, the question was taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 24.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky moved to take up his resolution for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury Act, which was agreed to, ayes 24, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the senate then adjourned.

In the house of representatives, the journal having been read, on motion of Mr. Eastman the rules were then suspended, and on motion, to take up the bill No. 611 to extend for five years the act approved July 7th, 1838, granting half pay and pensions to certain officers, the bill was taken up in committee, Mr. Evans in the chair.

Mr. Eastman supported the bill. He was followed by Messrs Tweed, Johnson of N. C., Monroe, Peck, Pickens, Profit, &c. &c. in one of the most animated debates we have had this session. Finally the bill with some amendment, extending the principles of the bill, was passed on committee.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1841.

The election of printer to the senate was forced upon that body by the federal locofocos to day. Mr. Manguum of N. C. condemned in severe terms the course of the majority, and declared that he for one would not go into the election. This determination had been agreed upon by the whigs, and consequently when the pages proceeded to collect the ballots, the whig senators refused to deposit any. Twenty-seven ballots were cast, of which Blair & Rives received twenty six, and F. P. Blair one. Blair & Rives having received a majority, were declared to be duly elected printers. The appointment will be rescinded on the 4th of March.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Ky for the repeal of the sub-Treasury Bill was called up today.

Mr. Clay made a few remarks, declaring that he had deferred asking a decision till this late period of the session because as the administration party looked on the measure as unimportant, he was willing they should have all the benefit of it, so long as they continued in power; but he thought it ought not to be cont noued over to the next administration. The people had emphatically condemned it, and now called for its repeal. Other questions undoubtedly were involved in the recent contest, but the Sub-Treasury was the prominent objection to Mr. Van Buren's administration, and had led to its overthrow more than all other causes combined.

Mr. Allen of Ohio opposed the resolution, and offered a counter resolution, declaring that the Sub-Treasury ought to be suspended in operation. He complained that the whigs had offered no substitute for the one now they wished to repeal.

Mr. Clay said the condition of the country after the repeal would be exactly the same as it was before the passage of the Sub-Treasury Act. The resolution of 1816, for regulating the treasury department, and prescribing the means in which the public moneys should be kept, would remain in force. As to the financial measures of the coming administration, they would be brought forward after they shall come into power. It would be useless to present them in the present condition of political parties in congress.

Mr. Williams of Maine, made a long apology for his violation of the will of his constituents, as deliberately expressed in the resolutions he presented yesterday, and announced his intention to vote against the repeal.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi, undertook to show too that although the people of that state had voted for Gen Harrison, he was at liberty to vote against repealing the sub treasury.

Mr. Allen then moved to lay on the table the whole subject, and the pending question was put to the vote of repeal, was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas 27, nays 26. So the motion to lay on the table was carried; and the repealing resolution therefore virtually laid off.

The house of representatives has been engaged during the whole day in discussion of the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, spoke at length in general condemnation of the measures of the administration, its waste of money, and its extravagance.

The crowds of visitors were increasing every day. Office seekers are pouring into the city from all quarters. Many of these presents will be disappointed.

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[REPORT]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE. MARCH 1, 1841.

Mr. GARCIA, President.

Mr. Da Ideon made a report concerning the college of Louisiana, which report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hiriart, from the committee to whom has been referred a petition from a certain number of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, concerning the jurisdiction at that place, reported that the committee has been unable to devise any remedy for the present.

Mr. Arnoux moved to take up the bill allowing a certain sum of money for completing the arsenal in Pontchartrain ville.

Mr. Walker said he did not wish to defeat the bill. He would willingly vote for a moderate sum, but thought the proposed appropriation extravagant, particularly in the actual impoverished condition of the treasury at the present time.

Mr Arnoux entered into some explanations, showing the importance of the bill, which he seemed to be of general and local interest. And only one more, he stated, remained in the river to be finished with means of defending the city on the only interested by the Bayou Edmundes. The bill had been reported from the house, where it had been examined by a committee before it passed. It was true the representative of Ascension had voted against the bill but why, he had not any. It was the work proposed to be completed at an outlay of $100 was thought enough for the sum of 25 Natchitoches, where there were 25 pieces of cannon, which cost the government, by no large sum, and which the government is now large demonstrated to be of no value.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Davidson and Armant, the bill was ordered to the table.

Reading was the bill for a bill amending the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road and Banking Company.

Mr Hiriart strongly opposed the adoption of the first section, which was supported by Mr. Walker. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Downs, from the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred a report touching the exchange of certain law books, reported a resolution, which, he said, was recommended by the committee.

Mr. Bonner having asked for an obtained a dispensation of the rule, a resolution was read and passed providing for the exchange of certain law books, and for other purposes.

The senate sat with closed doors.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution for the bill concerning the authorization of legal advertisements in the parishes of Avoyelles. The substitute was read and adopted.

Mr. Bonner moved to take up the resolution from the house, to appoint a joint committee to inquire into and examine the causes which led to the absence of one of the judges of the Supreme court, and to grant permission to the absent judge. The resolution was read and adopted, and Mr. Scott, of Feliciana, appointed one of the committee on the part of the senate.

The senate then took up the bill for allowing a sum of money to the New Orleans Institution of Artisans, and the bill was lost. Mr. Bonner moved a reconsideration, but a motion having been made and a vote taken on the Washington Institution, a debate ensue and the senate adjourned without coming to any decision.

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[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Taylor

Petitions, Memorials, &c. &c.

Mr. Sauvage presented a petition from the citizens of St Landry, praying for the appointment of an auctioneer, and a notary public in the parish of Lafayette Choice. He retired to the delegation from the parish.

Mr Thomas presented a petition from two citizens of the state of Mississippi, praying for certain relief, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

Reports of Standing Committees.

From the committee on claims, Mr. Rotlin reported favorably by resolution in a claim of James Morgan of St. Landry, for $65 90. The resolution was read twice and adopted.

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Mr. Pickot, from the committee appointed to examine the Jefferson College, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed.

The same member from the committee appointed to examine the several Orphan Asylums, reported at length, in favor of the Orphan Asylum of the Third Concession, and for appropriating various amounts to several of these asylums. The bill was read once.

On motion of Mr. Sauvage, the house took up the contingent fund bill of 1840, and referred the same to the committee on the contingent expenses.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the senate disposed with the rule, and took up the bill for the relief of municipality No. 1, as adopted by the senate. The object of the bill is to enable the municipality to bond, sue, and be sued, and be incorporated, as a corporate body.

Mr. Eustis, the rule being dispensed with, introduced a bill in the relief of the widow of A. B. Sickrett, which was read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the house took up the bill which he introduced yesterday, for the relief of the widow and orphans of the late Judge Pitot, which was read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Talbot the house took up the bill, allowing the sum of $100 for the support of Bernard Andreas, an aged blind man.

The speaker laid before the house the resignation of Mr. Wilkinson, of the parish of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Cramomore, the house took up the set of resolutions and memorials in the first judicial district, and adopted the same.

Mr Forstall, the rules being dispensed with, introduced an act supplementary to an act to prevent dueling, &c. &c. in the first of the parishes of Orleans, which was read three times and adopted with an amendment by Mr. Moore.

On motion of Mr. Sauvage, the house took up the act for the relief of Mrs Sarah E. Brown and adopted the same.

On motion of Mr Burke the house went into the election of a stenographer.

Mr. Pichot nominated Mr. Charles Paton

Messrs Farrell and Boudousquie were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot Mr Paton received 30 out of 32 votes and was declared duly elected.

Orders of the Day

Messages from the Senate.

The house was informed of the concurrence of the senate in several bills from the house, some with and some with amendments.

The house had passed an act both relating an auctioneer to sell for cash and earnings. The senate having concurred in the resolution on motion of Mr Walker with the house disagreed.

The concurrence of the house was requested in the following bills and resolutions:

A resolution authorizing the publication of the journal of the convention that formed the constitution.

A resolution authorizing a certain exchange of law books by the secretary of state.

An act relative to roads and levees in the parish of Rapides.

A resolution directing