LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 1	London	Dec 3
Charleston	Jan. 3	Liverpool	Dec 4
Philadelphia	Jan. 3	Paris	Dec 4
Washington	Jan. 3	Havre	Dec 5
Baltimore	Jan. 3	Bremen	Nov 12
Boston	Jan. 3	Mexico	Nov 1
Savannah	Dec 30	Vera Cruz	Nov 1
Mobile	Jan. 1	Tampico	Nov 1
New Orleans	Jan. 1	Havana	Dec 31

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

Britannia	Jan. 4	Pacific	Jan 1
Caledonia	March 4	Caledonia	April 1
Acadia	March 4	Acadia	April 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

New York—Per barque Fading—76 hhds, 554 barrels and 218 half do tobacco.

Liverpool—Per ship Sharon—3617 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Mount Vernon—46 bale cotton, 413 do beef, 400 pkgs lard, 1901 bales cotton, 308 kegs lard, 16 bales sheepskins, 5 bales calfskins, 3 bales cotton.

New York—Per barque Astoria—293 casks, 189 bbls molasses, 100 bbls rum, 1 do bbl apple brandy, 1000 bbls flour.

Philadelphia—Per ship Chester—446 bbls pork, 64 bbls beef, 58 bbls, 38 half do and 693 kegs lard, 1281 pkgs lard, 27 bbls fustic oil, 1256 sacks, 186 bbls wheat, 10 bbls sugar, 10 do and 3 hogsheads molasses, 24 barrels and 253 sacks dried peaches, 41 bags, 4 do cotton.

Havana—Per barque Matan de La Paz—3.6 bales cotton, 1200 staves.

Boston—Per ship Jacob Pennell—1350 bales cotton, 600 pkgs lard, 300 kegs lard, 7 bbls oil, 315 hides.

Boston—Per ship Vilas—300 bales cotton, 2100 bbls pork, 2617 kegs; and 300 bbls lard, 150 do beef, 150 sacks corn, 1 bbl hides, 28 boxes and 2 trunks tobacco.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per Br. ship John Bolton—1650 sacks salt, 100 tons coal, to Holmes & Mill.

Boston—Per ship Barrington—sand mats.

Liverpool—Per ship China—400 sacks and 56 tons salt, iron, hardware, pottery and sundries.

Liverpool—Per Br. ship Charlemagne—Nipper—1040 sacks salt, 100 tons coal and 1 anker.

Turks Island—Per barque Levant—8000 bushels salt

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Star Chariot Napier—R Hutton, Fotterell, Benson & co; S Bryson; R Gamble; W Zimmer; H & W Anderson; J Thurz; J Gaudet; J Gruet & co; J Phillipsy and others.

Per ship Thomas Y Ovington, T Mallord, V David, W Frehn, J Landis & co, order, Cook & co, F de Lusarch & co; Schmidt & co, W Hall, Lapinne & co, J Kennedy & co, J Walker & co, Labadie & Jacquelin, G A Lynne & Bro, W Chase, B Hoover & co, H Perry & co, T Farrell, A Moyer, T B Shands Neff Bros J L Arthur, Magee, Kneen & co; J Ferguson, Bretson & Ayers, Richards & Montgomery; Magelsen & Cromer, W Moore, H & W Anderson, Hendersen & Guinn, A & J Benoanniam & co, Mason & all & Buchanan, Stark, Day, Stancliff & co, W Armstrong, J & P McKelvey; Carroll, Cruzat & co, S G Reynolds & co, H & W Hughes; H Locke & co, W H Fuller, T Leefe.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Clipper—371 bales cotton, to A Ledoux & co; 145 bales, Stewart & Hill; 181 J B Planche & co; 91 A Rivarde & co; 22 Burke, Watt & co; 21 Pyrosan, Arsenal & co; 12 E Dunbar, a P A Morgan; 13 Taylor, Gardner & co; total 1216 bales—and sundries to owners on board and sundries

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Linda—32 bales cotton, to A Ledoux & co; J Lambeth, Thompson & co; 16 Taylor, Gardner & co; 13 M White & co; 42 S Bryson & co; 19 Curtis & Walker; 12 Brown, West & co; 43 Ward, Mather & co; 68 Wren, Hampton & co; 6 Flower & Field, P A Hardy & co; 27 Jenkins & Sumner; 60 M Dubose; 20 A Blanchard; 61 A Richards & co; 36 L Lecarpentier; 15 order; 17 T Tobias, J Gregory on board; total 571 bales—and fifty to sundries

Williams' Landing—Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—71 bales cotton, Thomas & co; 6 Pollard & Strong; 18 Price, Johnson & co; 147 B Smith & co; 137 Keyes & Roberts; 3 Minter, Chisholm & co; 5 Andrews & Bros; 18 P Hooper; 11 Gwynn, Smith & co; 34 Finley, Rock & co; 138 Pickett & co; 6 Hudson & Co; 60 C Buchanan, Stanton & co; 9 Duncan, McAllister & co; 4 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hynes; 174 Pendleton & Hendersen; 42 Fowler, Harrison & Co; 6 Fowler, Medlock & co; 13 Curtis & Walker; 12 R Dowell & co; 4 Martin, Pleasants & co; total 1052 bales.

Attakapas—Per steamer Belle of Attakapas—100 bbls sugar, De Blanc & Berby; 1 do and 27 bels molasses, De Blanc & Kensland; 20 hhds sugar, Hall, Bruce & co; 1 do molasses, Sellers, Belden & Dickson; 26 do Dick, McLean & Hall.

Lafourche—Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—37 bels molasses, 32 hhds sugar; W Bogert & co; 16 do and 120 bels molasses, Martin, Pleasants & co; 46 do Lafourcade & Squires; 30 hhds sugar; 12 bales cotton, Bunch & Landry; 55 do A Rivarde & co; 15 bales molasses, J Anderson; 1 do do, Burke Watt & co; 3 hhds sugar, owner on board, 1 do J Montegut; sundries to sundries.

Red River Bluff—Per steamer Neptune—9 bales cotton, Gaynay, Payne & Hunter; 4 do and 77 hides, 6 bales skins, E Ordway; 21 bales cotton, McMahon, Trotter & Pogenell; 24 Taylor, Gardner & co; 30 owner on board; total 171 bales—and sundries to owners on board

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Linda—32 bales cotton, to A Ledoux & co; J Lambeth, Thompson & co; 16 Taylor, Gardner & co; 13 M White & co; 42 S Bryson & co; 19 Curtis & Walker; 12 Brown, West & co; 43 Ward, Mather & co; 68 Wren, Hampton & co; 6 Flower & Field, P A Hardy & co; 27 Jenkins & Sumner; 60 M Dubose; 20 A Blanchard; 61 A Richards & co; 36 L Lecarpentier; 15 order; 17 T Tobias, J Gregory on board; total 571 bales—and fifty to sundries

Williams' Landing—Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—71 bales cotton, Thomas & co; 6 Pollard & Strong; 18 Price, Johnson & co; 147 B Smith & co; 137 Keyes & Roberts; 3 Minter, Chisholm & co; 5 Andrews & Bros; 18 P Hooper; 11 Gwynn, Smith & co; 34 Finley, Rock & co; 138 Pickett & co; 6 hhds tobacco, P T Reed, and sundries to order

Natchez—Per steamer Cumberland—7 hhds tobacco, to Hills & Sunset; 19 Price, Johnson & co; 8 Moore & Bennett; 12 bales cotton, Andrews & Hagan; 17 Johnson & Hagan; 17 Carthers, 1 do cars, Yeatman & co; 2 hhds tobacco, 47 bales cotton, Bayley, Beck & co; 6 hhds tobacco, 97 brls beef, Gaylomatic, Lagan & co; 75 bales cotton, Magnant & co; 7 bales, 1 hhd tobacco, Bagram & Bryan; 1 A Priest; 1 M D Cooper & co; 14 W Chopinsky & co; 1 steamboat shaft, Mason, Filbert & co; 1 bale cotton, W Sargent; 3 bales cotton, Bayley & co; 3 bales, cotton, Robertson & Allen; sundries to sundries and owners on board.

St Louis—Per steamer Patrick Henry—200 bels flour, 13 boxes tobacco, 16 bags deer skins, 2 bags furs, 1 do 21 Bonnet & co; 10 bags hemp, 10 do wool, 10 bags hides, J P Gaudet; 40 bags cotton, Rogers & Hallett; 1 hhd tobacco, C Boone, 16 bbls tallow, J T B Fatherstonh; 13 bales deerskins, Pendleton & Bro; 24 bbls pork, Taylor & Bonner; 1 hhd beeswax, Bonner & Wagner; 1 do beeswax, Hamilin cogs, 8 Roberts, 2 hhds tobacco Brender, Williams & co, 1 M D Cooper & co; 2 bales 2 do 2 bales deerskins, Ferter & Lonsdale; 2 hhds tobacco, Dick, McLean & Hall, 10 bales cotton, Ledoux & co, 200 sacks bran, 9 do corn.

Pittsburg—Per steamer Ambassador—154 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co, 4 Barnett & Lapage; 69 G Hearst; 42 Fulton, Hermann & co; 4 Work, Mitchell & co; 1 Roberts, 23 Moore, Mitchell & co, S W Henderson; 16 Peach and Montgomery & co; 6 Kirkham, Abernathy & Hunter; 17 Andrews & Bros, 2 Jenkins & Sumner, 7 Pollard & Strong; 1 Price & co, 2 A Ledoux & co, 4 W B Johnston & Speeale; 29 Brender, Williams & co, 4 Garland & Davidson; 17 Martin, Pleasants & co, 1 W S Bennett & co; 11 Jeffry & Robinson; 21 Park, McLean & Hill, 7 Moorand White & co, 154 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 87 Hoopes, 35 Oakley, 47 Jones & Hutchinson; 1 Hutchinson; 1 Hutchinson; sundries to sundries.

Louisville—Per steamer Great Western—16 hhds tobacco Kelly & Cunningham; 3 Bowen & Crenshaw; 16 casks hemp 17 kegs lard, T Fowler; 2 hhds tobacco, 2 do hemp, 10 kegs lard, Ferguson, Benson & co; 34 bels pork and beef, 6 do lard, 100 bags candles, G Buckley, 700 bbls flour, 100 do pork, 100 do lard, 200 kegs lard, 150 kegs lard, 10 kegs bacon, 8 Mentzel, 50 bels whiskey, G A Lewis & Bro; 220 gun bagging, 16 coils rope, T Smith; 9 do per bagging, Carsdale & Weller; 1 coil rope, J B Flint; 100 bbls pork, 250 kegs lard, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 10 do per bagging, 30 coils rope, A Coleman; 46 bels, 71 half do beef, 43 bbls do pork, J J Bell, Jno Bell; 8 bbls do beef, 5 do pork, 5 Burger, 24 bales cotton, 4 hhds tobacco, Brender Williams & co, 40 bales cotton, Fort & Goodwyn; 100 do Armat, Lapp & co; 40 do Bruce & Bruce; 25 do Hughes; 10 J M Bell, 5 Hoover, Nicholson & co, 2 hhds tobacco, Jenkins & Sumner, 4 do 16 bales cotton, Frances, Dale & co, 3 do 1 hhd tobacco John Mc Bonner & Bro; 1 bale cotton, Dupuy, Tate & Nalle, J J Dockery, 3 do 1 hhd tobacco, Bergen & Bryan; 1 do 2 bales cotton, Chalfin & co; 1 do 1 hhd tobacco, Bergen & Bryan; 1 do 2 bales cotton, Chalfin & co; 21 do Hayes & Roberts, 30 Andrews & Bros, 14 do 3 hhds tobacco, H D Cooper & co, 4 do bbl, pork, S B French, 30 bels smoke, owners on board.

The Packet Barque BASHAW, Capt Howell, from Boston, will commence discharging this day at pier 13, Old Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. HARROD & DARLING.

Messrs E Johnson, and Ephraim Wright consign 100 pkgs per barque Bashaw from Boston. Persons to whom these pkgs are addressed are requested to attend to the discharging clerk at their goods will be stored at their expense. Also, the consignees of the following goods per Bashaw, viz: Fries, Johnson & co; 147 B Smith & co, 137 Keyes & Roberts; 3 Minter, Chisholm & co; 5 Andrews & Bros; 18 P Hooper; 11 Gwynn, Smith & co; 34 Finley, Rock & co; 138 Pickett & co; 6 hhds tobacco, P T Reed, and sundries to order.

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HARROD & DARLING, 19 Common st

Ship POTOMAC, Capt. Berry, for Havre, will clear to-day. The letter bags close at 5 p. m.

J. H. HALE, 90 Common st

The superior steamboat MISTAIN, R. S. Brickhouse, master, will leave for Louisville, Cincinnati and all intermediate landings this day, the 13th inst at 10 o'clock, a. m. Freight, precious to which boat passengers will please be on board.

The U. S. Mail Packet BUCKEYE, captain J. B. Thompson, having changed her days and hours of departure will hereafter leave New Orleans for Bayou Sara on Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock P. M. and return from Bayou Sara the following days at same hours.

Theodore M Kennedy *Wm Davidson*
KENNEDY & DAVIDSON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 97 Canal Street,
New Orleans.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.
New Orleans, 13th January, 1842.

THE BANK is drawing on Lon don and Paris.

G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE on New York, at sight, and sixty days for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co.
60 Poydras street

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
O M MIERGEADS, 24 Old Levee

EXCHANGE on New York at sight, for sale by
C DOANE & Co. 60 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on New York at sight, for sale by
WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 58 Magazine st

EXCHANGE on Boston at 60 days sight, for sale by
WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 58 Magazine st

FOR SALE—A first rate cook, (a female). Apply at 113 Orleans street. jl 10 11

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
O H MIERGEADS, 24 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
O H MIERGEADS, 24 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York at 10 days sight, for sale by
J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by
CUCULLU, LAFEYTE, & Co, 98 Old Levee

CREAM OIL CANDLES, for sale by
RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE—600 bags prime green, for sale by
BLANCO & BIMIDEL, 30 Common st

HAVANA SUGAR—60 box white, in store and for sale by
BLANCO & BIMIDEL, 30 Common st

TOY CARDS—76 packs patentee cards, for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN, 73 Magazine st

HAVANA SUGAR—75 boxes white, in store and for sale by
RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE—600 bags prime green, for sale by
RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

PAINTS OILS & TURPENTINE in store and for sale by
ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

Pipe—100 bbls prime rosin and tar, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY

BAGGING & ROPE—Kentucky India and German, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY.

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR—in store for sale by
W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

FANCY BEEVES—[illegible] and cotton for sale by
STETSON & AVERY

FEATHERS—75 bales [illegible] feathers, for sale by
C C SACKETT & Co 36 Poydras st

BUTTER—A few firkins prime Goshen butter, for sale by
W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—120 bbls, in store and for sale by
RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

BEEF—100 bbls and half do prime, for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

PORK—500 bbls M. O. P. and prime, for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BACON—600 smoked hams, for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BAGGING & ROPE—300 gunny sack, in store, for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

LARD—100 kegs, 50 half do, for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

BUTTER—50 kegs western just received and for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

HAMS—Wanted 50 bbls fresh, just received and for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGINE & CO.
At the Bee Office, Carondelet Street.

[illegible] per annum, or [illegible] cents per week.
[illegible] Tuesday morning.

Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice inevitable.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY JOHNSON,
OF CATAHOULA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANY 14, 1842.

MR. CLAY—MR. MANGUM.

We had thought that if the party could tender statesmen, who thus shove the interests of employing a manipulation to rent the administration of the Court, HENRY CLAY was that man. Whatever the had been charged against him, the bitterness of party had hitherto forborne to accuse him of shaking from any responsibility, which his position imposed upon him. He has time and again thrown away the opportunity, rather than evade the dictates of duty; and in pressing on onward, open and magnanimous career, he has squandered popularity enough to make a dozen presidents, rather than conceal himself or his opinions in any emergency of public affairs. How often has he incurred the opposition, not to say enmity, of formidable combinations, by boldly expressing his views, when his silence would have secured their support!

Does any man doubt that if he had voted for Gen. JACKSON for president in 1824, he would long since have attained the chief magistracy of this Union? Has he not brought upon himself the resentment of the nullifiers by opposing their machinations, and sustaining the administration of Gen. JACKSON in putting down that treasonable heresy? Did he not in 1839, excite the alarm of the north against him by his masterly speech in the senate, vindicating their course and denouncing their doctrines—but too soon the eve of a presidential nomination, when the whole south was in favor of his claims? Having the prejudices of the north, when he could not politely have acquired additional popularity in the Slave States?—When he was speaker of the house of representatives, and might have availed himself of the rules of that branch of the national legislature, to conceal his opinions, did he permit any question of importance to pass without unveiling himself to the nation? What danger has been sufficiently threatening to blanch his cheek or curb the noble independence of his nature? Neither mon nor measures, nor combinations of either have ever yet appalled the dauntless courage of HENRY CLAY. In all the shapes and phases of political destiny, he has been for his country first and his country last; nor up to this day of his long and eventful public career, has a motive of personal policy or private interest interfered with his duty as a patriot. Not even the gigantic structure of the JACKSON DEMOCRACY, beneath whose withering shadow the timid crouched and the venal fawned, could impress his bosom with fear or alay the ardor of a soul that glows with the glory of his country.

Yet we have been told that Mr. MANGUM's speech against the Executive Exchequer, was dictated by Mr. CLAY; and some have even gone the length of charging that Mr. CLAY felt some timidity in attacking the administration project till his friends had felt the public pulse for him. Is it not too late in the day for a sober of this character to have any weight against Mr. MANGUM even? and how exceedingly unmeaning is it when directed towards one who grappled OLD HICKORY in his pride of place.

The man who could look on JACKSON's face and live has nothing to apprehend from JOHN TYLER; but he who has hearded the lion in his lair, may disdain to break a lance on a mouse.

But of Mr. MANGUM's speech. It would be difficult for any one to point out, in these portions of it which relate to the Exchequer, doctrines which were not considered orthodox before the Presidential election. He denounces the plan as placing unbounded power in the Executive hands; is that not good whig doctrine? If the Subtreasury, which had nepower to discount bills was a dangerous project, is not this Executive Exchequer project yet more so? which is a Subtreasury expanded into a bank of which the Executive is, in fact, President, Cashier and board of Directors—for he is to have the power of appointing whom he pleases to execute the banking functions of the machine? And shall we whigs now sustain the Exchequer, because it is recommended by a President whom an accidental fatality on their part, and an inscrutable providence clothed with power? What then becomes of the principles upon which the name of the last Presidential canvass was shaked?—Was the outcry against the Sub-Treasury a mere phantom raising to frighten the simple? was the denunciation against Executive power a humbug to alarm the foolish? Very the proposition in any way, to this complexion is monstrous, whenever the whig party proper shall be brought to sustain the Exchequer bill as it came from the White House.

Such of us as do not abandon the doctrines we professed before the election, to follow the will of the whig politics of President TYLER, now flitting over the Sorbonian bog of abstractions, and then plunging into the extreme depths of federalism, are dubbed as *insurrigibles*. This term is used in a sarcastic tenor it really implies, as its author gives us to understand, a firmness of principle that cannot be shaken by every gust of windy denunciation, and a steadiness of integrity that does not relax with the plunacy of the times. To Mr. WISE we are indebted for it; and his estimation of its import may be gathered from his desertion of his own principles upon the bank question at the Extra Session. Principles which he avowed at the very moment of voting against the bank bill. He declared himself a bank man whilst in the act of giving an administration vote against the bank. An incomprehensible whig according to this interpretation, in a whig who votes as he thinks, and one who does not allow the President to think for him. It may be well enough for those who go to the White House to learn the will of their constituents—to assume Mr. MANGUM of getting from Mr. CLAY the opinions of his—But it will go hard with them to induce the people to imbibe impressions of those who hold on to the faith as it was preached in 1840, from fountains that have been troubled by the visitation of mammon. We are incomprehensible whigs, in the sense that we are not to be driven from our principles by official coercion, or seduced from them by the allurements of executive rewards.

CASE OF DE PUTRON.—The trial of this individual for perjury, came up yesterday before the District Court of the United States, Judge MCCALEB presiding. The perjury consisted of De Putron's swearing he was an American citizen, while the District Attorney endeavored to establish, by introducing the affidavit left at the Custom-house, signed D., which was overruled, in consequence of the bond not being signed in full by the person before whom it was taken. Mr. Denforges, however, was admitted to give testimony as to the giving of the bond the Court reserving the decision as to the effect of the oath administered by the gentleman.

Mr Peyton attempted to introduce a memoir of the prisoner, written by himself. This was declared inadmissible, as the document was not signed by De Putron.

A letter of the prisoner, published some time since, in the Picayune, was read, conducing rather to prove that the party had been guilty of perjury than perjury.

A number of letters, written from England, showing that De Putron was not a citizen of the United States, were not permitted to be read, as the portion were not present to be accepted as evidence.

Captain Tagdor's testimony, which was long, and not particularly relevant, closed the evidence, for the time being. The case will be resumed this day.

We quote the following sale to-day, made by one of our leading auctioneers, to show the depression in our Market of Real Estate. The Property was sold by J. A. Beard, Auctioneer, at the following rates.

4 lots of ground in the square bounded by Pacanier, Rose, St. John the Baptist, and Range streets, for the sum of $1814.

7 lots of ground in the square bounded by Prytanieum, Magnolia, Colysseum streets and Prytanieum Walk, sold for $4200.

16 lots of ground in square bounded by Magnolia, Melpomene, Prytanieum and Terpsichore streets, sold for $11100.

21 10th lots, 11 lots 90 days, balance 1, 2, and 3 years credit.

The corner of Magazine and Lafayette street, running back into Foucher street, divided into four good building lots for stores, sold for $14,400—equal to cash.

JOHN VAUGHAN, esq., the venerable Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, died, at Philadelphia, a few days ago. He was ninety years of age at the period of his demise. He had been previously and intimately acquainted with the great men of our revolution—Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others, and was universally known for his benevolence, purity of life and intelligence.

The President has recognized Charles James Bee, as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, for the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, to reside at Boston. He has likewise recognized J. J. Ayr, a consul of the Swiss Confederation for the States of Pennsylvania, and Delaware, to reside in Philadelphia.

A letter from Port Principe and Cuba, to a person in Baltimore, dated Nov. 10th says that the Captain General of Cuba has demanded of Mr. Cerrine all his accounts, including interest, damages, &c. of the negroes of the Amistad; and insists that Mr. Cerrine shall be paid the whole of it. And it appears that the Captain General intends to deduct the amount from $70,000 which the Spanish Government has to pay the United States.

James M. Rosser, one of the parties, sued by the consignees of the United States Bank, has filed an affidavit in which he states substantially, that the question which he is sued was forgotten. The amount is said to amount to $200,000.

THE SOMNAMBULI.

To night at the St. Charles—with Sequins, Maurice, a first-rate chorus and an efficient orchestra. Who will miss this charming opera?

HENRY CLAY has gone to Bayou from New Port.

Official incendiary documents have recently been made in Charleston.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The trial of COLT, for the murder of Adams has been postponed for three weeks.

We are addressed to the Captain of the steamer *Pelican* Short for late St. Louis papers.

NAVY.—The frigate *United States*, Commodore Thos. Ap Catesby Jones, Commander, sailed from Norfolk on the 7th, for her destination, the Pacific.

The returns from Georgia are so yet very small, but they indicate the election of the Democratic candidates to Congress.

The *Baltimore American*, one of the ablest papers of the Union, comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. May its shadow never be less.

A memoir of the life of Sacarvera Lemoine, who died in this city in 1829, in the yellow fever, after having established the first Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, is about to be published by McGeehy, of Washington.

The N. York Courier of the 23d ult., states that Mr. Ward Sterling, U. S. Army paymaster, for the south-west of Lothebird and state, was arrested on Wednesday, by the U. S. marshal, charged with having embezzled from the government funds in his possession, prior to the 17th ult. he owes of dollars one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. He was brought before Judge Betts, and required to give bail in $30,000, which he did in the course of the evening, and was released.

SUICIDE.—The Correspondent of the New York Tribune, special dispatch writes under date of the 10th inst, from Norfolk, as follows:—

The schooner Charlotte Lunette cleared from Charleston on the 15th October for Barcelona, with a load of cotton and lard, &c. On the 17th November she was discovered abandoned off Carter's Key. Above, by a wrecker, so soon as the fact was understood a boat was lowered up, the crew with the papers, which were forwarded to me on the 8th December, and by which I ascertained her name, and the names of the crew. Alexander Ramsay, commander. There was a severe gale on the 20th October in the Gulf.

New York, Dec. 31.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELPHIN.—The U. S. brig Delphin, Lieut. Commander W. M. Kees, arrived this morning from Carthagena 30th November, and from Havana December. She brings two prisoners charged with piracy and robbery on board the brig, Cicero, of Philadelphia. The dates from Carthagena are not so late as before received.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By an arrival at Boston we have Buenos Ayres papers to Oct. 24th. The substance of the news is contained in the following letter, which we copy from the Boston Daily Advertiser. Rio Janeiro, Oct. 7th, 1841. Yesterday, so called, is that of which Governor Rosas, of Buenos Ayres, is the head. The disaffected among the Buenos Ayreans, aided by a force from Montevideo, under Generals Lavalle and La Madrid, are called Unitarians or Centralists. Gen. Oribe was the former President of the Oriental Republic, (of which Montevideo is the capital) and was ousted by Gen. Rivera, the present incumbent, by means of an insurrection.

From one Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, 23d Oct. 1841.

DEAR SIR,—From the political documents recently published, the following is gathered.

Gen. Oribe, commanding a remnant of about 300 infantry, was overcome, taken and executed about the 20th of August last, near the city of Santa Fe, by about 800 men under the command of Benevides, (Centralist) Acha's head was cut off and placed in public for exhibition. San Juan has by this defeat, passed into the hands of the Federalists.

On the 10th ult. General Oribe, with 2300 men at Monte Grande, (northward of the city) was completely routed by a force over General Lavalle, having an army of about 1000 men, in which Lavalle and a few of his followers only, escaped with difficulty in the direction of Bolivia, having lost all his infantry, artillery, a large quantity of war stores, and even his baggage, leaving 600 men dead on the field—many wounded, and a large number taken prisoners, among whom were Colonel Ortiz, a brigadier, and Colonel Lopez, son of Gen. Oribe is represented as incomprehensible; one ensign killed, and three or four officers wounded.

General Pachecho (Federalist) with 1500 troops, of Rosas del Medio, near Mendoza, on the 24th ult. defeated General La Madrid with a considerable force. The battle lasted three hours. Pachecho had 150 killed, 300 wounded. La Madrid fled to the Cordillera, leaving behind him 400 killed, 500 taken prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, 6 flags, his horses and provisions. Among the killed were 6 commanding and 37 subordinate officers. La Madrid, with about 300 followers, it is supposed will perish amidst the snows of the Andes. Mendoza has thus fallen to the victors.

These successes of the Federalists, if as grand as they are represented, will no doubt give them a permanent ascendency in the west and upper provinces.

General Echage, in Entre Rios, has commenced his march upon Buenos Ayres; Dupuy, in Santa Fe, is said to be with the most formidable enemy of General Rosas and of the Federal cause. General Rivera, President of the Banda Oriental, (Montevideo) is represented as mild in opposed, with designs to cross the Uruguay, to divert Echagne or attack him in the rear.

Montevideo, Oct. 8th. Rosas has cut off the port a few days since, but has returned to Montevideo, where he is fitting another vessel, purchased by his Government, to add to his squadron. The American Consul has purchased a vessel, fitted as a man of war, which will sail accordingly to the force of Admiral Brown. Yours &c.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Jan. 4, 1842.

In Senate the morning hour was taken up as usual with the reception of petitions, memorials and reports from committees. Some discussion arose on pension bills recommended from committees in cases heretofore rejected by the commissioners of pensions; and the opposition manifested caused them to be laid over for further consideration. A few engrossed bills were taken up and passed—among them one introduced some days since by Mr. Linn, allowing drawbacks on foreign goods exported in original package, by the western border route to Santa Fe and Mexico.

The motion to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's letter and the accompanying bill for an Exchequer Fiscality to a select committee, coming up in the order of the day, Mr. Bates was entitled to the floor, and he addressed the senate for half an hour, in favor of the reference, and of giving the subject a fair and impartial consideration.

Mr. Barrow next spoke, and for nearly an hour denounced the whole scheme of reforming particularly to the inconsistency of its principles, with the views given in the two veto messages of last session. Heralds upon the whigs to separate themselves from the Tyler administration, and to stand firm upon the old Bank principles.

Mr. Morehead obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for the senate to go into executive session. The senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives an inefectual attempt was made by Mr Hunt to introduce a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to limit the President to a single term of six years.

The resolution of Mr. Adams, proposing the reference of a memorial to a select committee, with instructions to report a resolution for the repeal of the 21st rule, came up next in order.

Mr Merriwether moved to amend by instructing the committee to report in favor of adopting the previous question re-establishing the one hour rule, &c.

Mr. Adams denied that the amendment was in order.

Pending the motion of Mr Wise, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A great number of petitions, having for their object the repeal of the gag rule, were taken up and peremptorily laid on the table.

Mr. Arnold moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution of Mr Hamlin was laid on the table, referring the tariff question to the committee on Ways and Means had been rejected.

On that motion Mr. Adams commenced a reply to the speech of the New Hampshire delegation, but he became so perplexed in Mr Burke that he was totally baffled to order.

Pending the motion to reconsider the question was lost, but the house adjourned in great confusion, without taking the question.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12th, 1842.

The Senate met:

The Secretary reported to the House several bills.

Mr. Hoa on behalf of the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the following bills, viz:

The amendatory act of the Code of Practice. The Senate adjourned.

The question was taken on the amendments and the ayes and noes were taken. Ayes—7 nays—8. So the amendment was lost.

The following amendments were then adopted and rejected, as to the qualifications of the members of the board.

1. That they be citizens of the United States and citizens of Louisiana for four consecutive years.

2. That they hold bank stock in the State.

3. That they be both the stockholders and bankers partners in the mercantile firm.

4. That they be not members of the legislature, and it is prescribed that they swear that they possess all the requisite qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the clause forbidding the members of the board to receive any compensation other than their salaries, was amended, by adding the words "now or hereafter."

Mr. Davidson moved to reduce the per centum to 2 per centum.