TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship L'Amitié—1000 bales cotton, 400 bdls hides, from shares for cost; log wood, in do footic.

Per ship Pioneer—1730 bales cotton.

Kingston, (Jam.)—Per brig Georges—1000 bbls corn, 4516 shs corn.

New York—Per steamship Bryan—Asst shares.

Per schr Wm Bryan—622 pcs sawed lumber, 5 hogs. Per ship Mexico—3073 pcs lumber, 75 hogs shot, 250 kegs tobacco, 37 do sugar, 10 do molasses, 5 bbls pork, 20 do tallow, 32 bales cotton, 73 do wool, 50 do moss, &c.

Portland—Per schr Charlemagne—110 bbls corn, 39 bbls flour, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Creole—270 sks corn, 75 bbls whiskey, 50 lb flour, 50 bbl hay.

Per schr Gleaner—600 sks corn, 122 do oats, 450 do bran, 90 bales hay, 30 bbls bacon, 40 do pork, 200 do flour.

IMPORTS.

Hull, Eng.—Per schr Brittania—Let cotton twist, to F de Lizardi & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamb at Persian from Bayou Sara—4 bales cotton Taylor, Gardner & co; 20 bbls sugar A Ledoux & co; 34 hhds sugar A Thibaut; &c.

Per steamboat Echo from Mobile—39 bales cot on Gestman & Davis.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—32 hhds sugar A M Johnson & co, 32 bales mus order, 4 do rice De Vezin & Dussat, 8 bbls molasses order.

Per steamboat Nashville from Williams' Landing—79 hhds cotton Andrews & co, 6 hhds do Pollard & co, 2 Payne & Harrison, 5 W Bogert & co, 5 order.

Per steamb at Marmion from St Louis—40 bbls whiskey, 20 do lard, 4 do Landis & co; not sacks corn Gibson & Dunn, 41 do order, 121 coils rope 55 pcs bagging, 3 Lallanel, 99 pkgs sundry H A Schmidt & co, 2 do Gaff & Bishop, 21 do lard, 13 kegs do, 47 bbls hams, Taylor & Duncan, 8 bbls pork, M S Collins, cattle, fowl &c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship L'Amitié, (Fr.) Oemain, for Havre, Blanchard, Emery & co

Ship Orleans, Jackson, for New York, J F Woodruff

Ship Gossamer, Graham, for Havre, S. & J. F. Whitney

Steam ship Savannah, Wade, for Galveston, Bryan, Austin & co

Brig Cuba, Latham, for New York, J. B. Bailey

Brig Georges, Watts, for Kingston, (Jam) Bryan, Austin & co

Schooner Rio, Corzoso, for Philadelphia, J F Whitney

Schooner Wm Bryan, Moss, for Galveston and Brazos river, Bryan, Austin & co

Schooner Charles, Perry, for Pensacola, J H Ashbridge

Schooner Creole, Bayo, for Mobile, F C Talcahill

Schooner Cincinnati, Bryan, for Mobile, P C Shannon

Schooner Richmond, Pierce, for Mobile, J. H. Ashbridge

Steamboat Cincinnati, Kline, for Cincinnati, master

Steamboat Madison, Whitson, for Cincinnati, master

ARRIVED.

Ship Boat Tennessean, Riddle, from the Passes, towed to sea; ships Henry, Alabama, Others San Jose and Henry, towed up to city Bulletin.

Ship Montauk, Hall, Liverpool, via Matamoras via Fort de Lizardi & co

Steamboat Nashville, Stratton, from Williams' Landing

Steamboat Persian, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Colorado, Strock, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Echo, Little, from Mobile.

Steamboat Marmion, Staley, from St Louis.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared at New York for this port, June 31, ship Auburn, Dorlee.

Cleared at Boston for this port, June 31, brig Sarah Abigail Banks.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liverpool, May 18th—Arrived Indiana, Duncan, Washington, Mathary, Mary, Redpath, Meridian, Williams, Sir Colin Campbell, Comus New Orleans—16th, New Hampshire, Harding, New Orleans; Charles Humbertson, Mobile—18th, Lancashire, Lyon, Mobile; Columbus Cork, New Orleans—14th, Harmony, Jamieson, Mobile; Cambria, Boston, Welch, Mobile—18th, Constitution, Neill, do—19th, Caledonia, Burgess, New Orleans; John Chapman, Dewar; Lucy, Murphy, New Orleans; Mary, Hilven, Mobile—9th, Isaac Allerton, Turvey; Ann Hall, Abendes, Leser, New Orleans—14th, Sphinx, Crocker, Mobile; Sheffield, Albro, New York—5th, Independence Nye and Eolus, New York.

Antwerp—Cleopatra (Russian) for Boston, June 4th; Chaos, for New Orleans with dispatch.

Sailed 19th—Bacina, Cutino, New York; Henry Blake, Smith, do; Eleanor, McPherson, Bombay—14th, Richard Alfred, Bennett, New York—13th, Paris, King, Batavia; Drama Stevens, Wilmington—12th, Mary Ann, Wright, Bridgeport; Manilla, Lehigh, Plummer, Philadelphia; Nightingale, West, do—8th, Ohio, Lyons, New York—7th, North America, Jones, do; Hornet, New York, Toronto, Smith, do; Helen Mar, Campbell, do.

At Havre, May 15th, Laurens, New Orleans; Appollo, do 13th, Gazuela, do; Hortense Malaga—14th, Corona do; Ann, New Orleans; Crescent, Palmer, do—9th, Elizabeth, Pritchard, Mobile.

Sailed, Hanover, Drummond, New Orleans.

Rotterdam, 2d—Arrived Bordeaux Packet, Stephenson, New Orleans.

Cowes, 15th, 13th—Arrived for orders, New Hampshire, New Orleans.

May 13th, off Cork, barque Robert Parker, New Orleans, for Havre (a prize).

[From the Shipping Gazette]

Arrived at Gottenburg 20, America, Stephenson New Orleans, 21, Albertina, Mauritson, New York.

Modena, April 22, sailed, Medora, New Orleans.

Bremen, 4th, sailed Theodore Kormer, Bringenen, New Orleans.

Ar Clyde, 9th, Oglethorpe, Thornhill, New Orleans.

Gibraltar 23d, sailed Bohemia, Nelson, New Orleans.

Ar Antwerp, 3d, Paragon, Curtis, New Orleans and Havre.

Arrived at Hull, 4th, Glasgow, Douglas, New Orleans.

At the Clyde, 1st, Clyde, Theobold, NOrle.

DISASTERS.

The barque Elizabeth, of Newcastle, Davidson, from Falmouth for Miramichi, went ashore near Cape Breton Point, on the night of 12th May, during a heavy gale, and became a total wreck. The captain, first and second mates, steward, carpenter and two seamen, were all unfortunately drowned in attempting to reach the shore. Mrs Davidson, the captain's wife, and the remainder of the crew saved themselves with great difficulty.

The brig Breeze, O'Donnel, from Limerick bound to Quebec, with 10 original passengers, was ashore at Scatterie on the morning of 12th May—vessel a total loss—crew and passengers saved.

Ship Vernal, Morrison, from England bound to Quebec, went ashore on St Peter's, (C B) on the evening of the 14th May. Crew saved and the vessel expected to be got off.

The brig Ida, Robinsonson, from Spain to France, bound to Miramichi, put into Cascumpeque, P E I land, on Friday last, in distress. She had every her mast the day previous, when off Bear Island.

The Texas, Bielke, from Jacmel, arrived at Falmouth, reports that April 7th, in lat 26 long 75, she encountered a heavy gale and put out jolly boat, founder to be an American built vessel, from 400 to 500 tons burthen, lying on the starboard side, buried in to the water's edge; the lower deep beams double knees, apparently new. Nothing could be seen to distinguish what she had been, or what she had been, or what had been her cargo; she appeared to have had them put with the accident, because of being nil clean or barnacles. The wreck was in the track of vessels from Crooked Island Passage, lat 26 1 N, long 74.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

St Petersburg, April 26th, a wreck has been found from the hydrographic department, informing captains of ships that on account of the survey which is to take place during the summer of 1841, at the Gulf of Finland, the Lighthouse Port, and Find and Shistern, near Fredrickshavn, and from Sweaborg to Parkalauda, temporary buoys will be placed, on which has a mark of difference from the usual buoys, above the blue, yellow and other colored flags, a brown with tie tied.

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Per steamboat Colorado—Madam Blanchard, Mascot, Bailey, Mr Keffer, Messrs T Bourg, Williamson, Hudson, Thibaut and Hanna.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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PUBLISHED BY MAGINE & CO.
At their Charles street.

TERMS PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, $10
WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1841.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steam ship *Acadia* arrived at Boston on the 2d instant, having made her trip from Liverpool to Boston in thirteen days and a half. She brings London dates to the evening of the 18th May, and Liverpool to the 19th, both inclusive.

The *Great Western* and *Columbia* had both arrived in safety, the one on the 14th and the other on the 15th May.

The cotton market had again declined ¼d; business was exceedingly dull. For particulars we refer to our commercial head.

The steam ship *President* had not arrived, and all hope was entirely abandoned. The following from the extra *Herald* inspires a faint hope that some of the persons on board may have been saved:

"The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morrison, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. F., in seven days. The Corsair reports that six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived there from St. Pierre, the skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at that Island, which had picked up the captain and sixteen seamen of an American steamer, and had reported that fifty-six others, who had been in the steamer, were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg; the skipper said that he had seen the captain of the steamer at St. Pierre."

Several vessels arriving in Great Britain report having seen a large steamer about the 12th April, going slowly, and apparently much disabled. We think there can no longer be a doubt that she struck an iceberg and foundered.

The months of April and May have been distinguished by a number of appalling disasters at sea.—One of the most horrible statements we have ever read is that of the loss of the ship *William Brown*, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia. The following are the particulars:

HORRID AFFAIRS AT SEA.

The ship *William Brown*, Capt. Harris, of Philadelphia, left Liverpool on the 13th March, having on board a crew of seventeen and 85 steerage passengers, nearly all Irish, with a full cargo on board. Her passage was boisterous, and on the 19th April, in lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 49 39. W. She struck twice against icebergs, by which her larboard bow was stove in. The crew took to their boats, and 33 passengers who could not be taken into the boats, perished when the ship went down at midnight. One of the boats steered towards Newfoundland, the long-boat, which was very heavily laden with 42 persons, steered south. This boat began to leak, and some days after, fearing she would sink, the mate and crew determined to throw over-board sixteen of the passengers. This horrid and revolting resolution was put in force.

There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after them. One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the side of the boat, praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat.

Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea fourteen were men and two women; of the seventeen saved fifteen are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the man not to separate man and wife if it were possible to help it. He fell into the bottom of the boat, and was saved.

A boy of twelve years was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and, favored by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. All the women saved are young, except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfriesshire, who, with her daughters and a servant girl, was saved; her name is Edgar. Her husband and son are settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. A young woman with her infant at the breast succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are amongst the survivors.

One hour after this dreadful massacre, the survivors encountered the ship *Crescent* and were taken on board. The Captain put the crew on board the *Ville de Lyon* bound for Havre, and took the passengers to that port himself, where they arrived on the 10th May.

A strict examination into all the circumstances of the case, appears to have resulted in the belief that this dreadful massacre was occasioned by overwhelming necessity. The London correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* states that the parties have been discharged from custody with the approbation of the consular authorities of the U S. Still we cannot imagine why they did not cast lots in selecting the victims. Surely the mate and crew should not be held guiltless, when such indiscriminating barbarities were perpetrated, without a resort to the usual usages, by which such dreadful alternatives are regulated.

The Havre Journal states that the sailors of the William Brown have been interrogated separately as to the cause and circumstances of the dreadful catastrophe in the long boat of the ship, and that having each given the same account, without any attempts at prevarication, and shown that they were driven to it by sheer necessity, the American Consul has had them set with the accident, because of being nil clean or barnacles. The wreck was in the track of vessels from Crooked Island Passage, lat 26 1 N, long 74.

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The Chamber of Deputies was still proceeding with the discussion on the budget.

A meeting of the Spanish refugees, resident in Paris, was held on the 3d ult. at the house of Mr. Draper, the new Consul for the United States, General Cass (the *American* Minister) in the chair. His excellency, addressed a glowing eulogium on the late General Harrison, upon which a resolution was adopted, which resolved the meeting to send an address of condolence to the widow of the deceased.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The question between these powers is now said to be almost settled. The Oriental dispute between the Sublime Porte and Egypt shall be absolute, the succession being from father to son; 2dly, that the hereditary governor may appoint all his own officers, refraining only from the nomination of pachas; and, 3dly, that he shall pay to the Porte, in lieu of one fourth of the aggregate of his revenues, fixed annual contribution, the exact amount of which is now under discussion.

It may be, however, that the Pacha will not hold himself quite satisfied with these concessions. But three points are here yielded in his favor, and if we remember right there are several others in the hatti-scherif to which he objected.

SPAIN.

The regency question was settled on the 8th of May, the Cortes having on that day, by a vote of 153 to 136, determined on appointing a single regent—They then, by a vote of 179, elected Espartero sole regent. His competitor, Arguelles, had 103 votes.—Queen Christina was at Paris, living in the Palais Royal, but breakfasting and dining every day at the Tuilleries. She empty'ed most of her time in writing.

RUSSIA

The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander and the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt took place on the 28th of April, at St. Petersburgh. On this occasion the Emperor issued three ordinances in favor of Poland—one sparing the lives of all persons under sentence of death, commuting their punishment into perpetual imprisonment; one pardoning imprisonment, fines and corporal punishment, are, with a few exceptions, entirely remitted. The second remits certain arrears of debt to the Treasury; and the third extends pardon, or a remittance of punishment, to a number of political offenders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mdlle Rachel, the celebrated French actress, is playing at London.

The daughter of the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo had eloped from Paris with a Polish Count.—The fugitives were pursued and arrested.

The English Opera House, under Balfe, has been closed, the losses have been considerable.

Mr. Power, it is said, had $30,000 in *specie*, on board the President, the produce of land in Texas which he had sold for the purpose of investing its proceeds in English funds.

The crops throughout Great Britain look very favorable.

DEATH OF A DIRTY YEARS' PRISONER.—A few days ago, there expired at the prison of Ghent, an old man of 80, named Pierre Joseph Tocte, who had been incarcerated 63 years—His offence, committed at the age of 17, was the murder of a young woman, and his sentence (afterwards commuted) to be broken on the wheel. When the Cossacks occupied Ghent in 1814, their Hetman gave Tocte his liberty, but standing alone in the world after 36 years of captivity, without character or resources of any kind, he obtained as a favor to be allowed to return and die in prison.

☞ Under our commercial head important intelligence relative to the Texan loan will be found.

☞ THE CHARLES.—In the steerage hatch of this vessel, among a parcel of rubbish, were found some articles of female wearing apparel, and a very good black coat. There was also the upper portion of a female's dress; the skirt was missing; the inside portion of the right breast was stained with blood, and bears a small rent as if pierced by a poignard. Every additional circumstance appears to corroborate the belief that the helpless and unoffending victims on board this ill fated vessel, have met with a bloody grave.

Capt TAYLOR has written another letter to the collector, informing him that he had explored the coast from Passe à la Loutre to North Chandeliers, without success. He states that the *Isard* and Customhouse boat are anchored in the very spot where the *Independence* lay, and that her private signal is flying at the mast head. The *Merchant* and *Consort* are at the south. Should they start any thing, they must pass in sight and be intercepted. Capt. TAYLOR adds—"I fear the pirate schooner and the murderers of the crew of the *Charles* are all together cleared off from our coast, and they will leave no track of their course, for scuttling and murder will leave no vestige of their track."

W. B. OGDEN, an attorney, was found dead in his bed in Madison street, on Friday morning. The deceased had long been addicted to habits of intemperance, and the verdict of the Coroner was shaped accordingly.

HON. WM. COST JOHNSON has been nominated by the Whig State Convention a candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland.

MURDER FRUSTRATED.—*A Scoundrel Trapped.*—A few days ago, Mr. Cesaire Moutou, a high y respectable inhabitant of the parish of Lafayette, came within an inch of being most inhumanly murdered in his own house, by a white scoundrel who obtained admittance with a huge knife in his hand. But Mr. Moutou seized a loaded shot gun which stood near, and so succeeded in intimidating and securing the villain.

It appears that this individual was among the number of those who were so severely lashed last summer in Lafayette, on suspicion of being connected in the last insurrection. He has since declared that the notorious Jean Louis, who was reported to be dead some time ago, was actually in the yard at the time he was secreted in the outer house, and that it was by his directions that he did so.

Jean Louis is well known to be a daring villain, and was one of the ringleaders in the late insurrection at Lafayette; he belongs to Mr. Cesaire Moutou, and has been a runaway for a long time; he has gently chastised for his wicked and not satisfied until he had killed his master, and after that done, he will willingly give himself up in the hands of the law. The white man is safely locked up until the next November term of the District Court, when, we hope, he will meet with that punishment he so richly deserves.—*Picayune.*

Gen'l J. BATES has been nominated to the senate for Mobile county, and Messrs. Redwood, Hollinger, Macalpin, Prince, Egwin, Dunn and Langdon, are the whig candidates for the Legislature.

The jury in the case of DR. ELDRIDGE have been discharged from an impossibility to find a verdict.

COL. BENTON's friends were to assemble in Philadelphia, on the 3d, for the purpose of forming an association, to elevate the great hamburger to the Presidency.

The *Mobile Journal* of Friday says: "There are sundry rumors in town, of grave discoveries of frauds in obtaining discounts at the Montgomery Branch of the State Bank. We have heard names given, and the amount fraudulently obtained on worthless or fictitious paper, is variously stated at $150,000 to 200,000. We refrain from mentioning any particulars, until we are sure of our accuracy.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—We find in the Washington papers copies of a correspondence between Messrs. FOX and WEBSTER, on the subject of the imprisonment of MCLEOD. Mr. FOX demands the release of MCLEOD in somewhat peremptory terms, and avows the responsibility of the British Government for the burning of the *Caroline*. Mr. WEBSTER admits the principle contended for by Mr. FOX, but argues that MCLEOD can only be liberated upon judicial process made before the court which has cognizance of the case. If it was in the U. S. Court, the President would direct a nolle prosequi to be entered, but the case being in a court in the State of New York, the laws and usages of that State are paramount. Mr. WEBSTER further states that the President had instructed the Attorney General of the United States to proceed to the place of trial, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with all the evidence necessary for his defence.

Mr. WEBSTER, in the course of his reply objects strongly to the application of the terms "American Pirates" to the individuals on board the *Caroline*, and carries the war into Africa, proving conclusively that Great Britain has many times perpetrated what she so vehemently condemns in the case of the *Caroline*.—The question of neutrality is argued with great perspicuity and power; and the national honor and dignity vindicated most triumphantly.

We shall try to lay this interesting correspondence at length before our readers.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 6th, 1841.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE FINANCES, was presented to the two Houses of Congress, yesterday. It is accompanied by several interesting and important documents. The fact connected with it of the greatest importance to the public is that it distinctly and unequivocally recommends a CENTRAL FISCAL AGENT, embracing the general features of a National Bank. The report was not read; but a few sentences were quoted by Mr. Wise in the House, on the above subject, and he introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary for his plan of a fiscal agent, recommended in the report; and also proposing a committee of nine members to take the plan into consideration when it shall be presented. Mr. Underwood offered a substitute for this resolution, declaring it necessary and proper to create a National Bank, and to repeal the Independent Treasury Act. A point of order having arisen, and led to much debate, no decision was taken on either of the resolutions. In the Senate, the report, elicited no debate; but Mr. Clay moved with his customary directness at the great object of the session, by introducing measures to carry it into effect. Mr. Clay moved to instruct the Finance Committee to report at this session, the following measures, viz: 1st, a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury. He moved to instruct the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Wright seconded the motion. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Calhoun, thought the distinguished Mr. Clay, most extraordinary, and denounced the Sub-Treasury as the offspring of the Sub-Treasury. He thought the Committee of Finance should report a *substitute* before the Senate should be called on to vote for the repeal of the present system. Mr. Clay said, the question of repealing, a decidedly obnoxious measure did not necessarily involve the question of substitution. But for his part, he was ready to announce at once the substitute he was in favor of. He desired the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK. Mr. Cuth. on said he always knew there was no alternative but the Sub Treasury or a National Bank. Mr. Clay seized on this acknowledgement with eager energy, and contended that if there was an alternative but a National Bank, then, as the Sub-Treasury had been so emphatically condemned by the people, there was nothing to fall back upon but a National Bank. Here Mr. Rives of Virginia interposed—with an expression of opinion that there were "other alternatives." One was the State Bank system; another was a United States Bank and a third was a "Fiscal Agent" of a different kind from the last National Institution. Mr. Rives was "*non-committal*" throughout. He would commit himself to none of these alternatives. But he committed himself decidedly against the Sub-Treasury system; and would go at once for its repeal. Mr. Calhounes motion to amend the resolution of Mr. Clay, so as to require the Committee of Finance to *report a substitute*, was negatived, ayes 19; nays 27.

The select Committee appointed to consider and report on that part of the President's message which relates to the Revenue, and a Fiscal Agent, consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Clay of Kentucky, (Chairman,) Choate, Wright, Barrin, King, Tallcadage, Bayard, Graham, Huntington.

Mr. Preston has called, by resolution of the Senate, for information as to the causes of the return of the Brandywine from the Mediterranean; and the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Barrow, in presenting a memorial from members of the Bar in New Orleans, praying that the salary of the District Judge may be increased, made some important suggestions on the subject, which will be duly considered by the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate will meet to day, merely for the purpose of appointing some of its officers, Chaplain, &c. The House adjourned over to Saturday, when the standing committees will be announced.

The reports which accompanies the President's message will probably come from the hands of the printer to day. I will send you copies as soon as they can be procured.

CONGRESS.

The Washington Correspondence did not reach us by hand yesterday. We, therefore, extract our notes of the proceedings of Congress from the Correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1841.

The House was not in session yesterday.

In the Senate, Mr Clay, with his accustomed promptness, reported from the Committee on Finance, a bill to repeal the Sub treasury act. It was made the order of the day for Monday next, when it will probably be debated.

On Monday, Mr. Clay is to bring in a resolution limiting the subjects which shall be considered in the Senate at the present session. General business cannot be undertaken without extending the length of the session beyond what has been contemplated, not without defeating the objects of the present call of Congress. The question is, the expediency of taking up the bankrupt law, for the obvious reason that, after occupying much time, it would probably fail, as heretofore.

It is probable that it will be deemed expedient to limit the range of business to the subjects brought forward in the President's message, and in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Ewing's report is much admired for its conciseness and simplicity. Its recommendations are reasonable and feasible. He gives the good reasons why we should expect, by taxes, for the same now due from the government or falling due this year and the next year. The amount of the loan will be about fifteen millions. A revision of the tariff at this season is rendered unnecessary, and it would be almost impracticable within the present summer. All that is necessary to do there is to repeal the duties on certain articles to 20 per cent, and though there will be much opposition to this, yet it will probably pass by a large majority. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the lands and the substitute for the sub-treasury will be the next objects of attention.

Mr. Ewing has not given us his plan for a bank; but he intimates his desire that such a plan may be embraced as will reconcile objections, obviate scruples and command general confidence and assent. I apprehend that it will be difficult to conceive and mature such a plan. I hope, however, Mr. Ewing will be called upon to furnish one, notwithstanding Mr. Underwood's objections to taking legislative suggestions from the department.

DIED.—On Sunday 13th June, Mr. Tom P. Moore aged 23 years. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday the 14th at 5 o'clock, P. M. from his residence in Dauphine street between Bienville and Conti.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 1	London	May 4
Boston	June 2	Liverpool	May 5
Philadelphia	June 3	Havre	May 10
Washington	June 3	Bordeaux	May 12
Baltimore	June 3	Hamburg	May 2
Charleston	June 3	Vera Cruz	April 22
Havana	May 3	Tampico	May 22
Houston	June 3	Vera Cruz	May 1

Commercial.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 13, 1841.

The arrival of the *Acadia* cameo, at 8 ston, furnishes yesterday morning, with advices from Liverpool to the 18th ult. Copious extracts, from various circulars, will be found in to morrow's paper, by which it will be perceived that the great fall in the Cotton trade continues gloomy in the extreme—and that no further symptom of amendment is perceptible, and a further and very general curtailment of the working time of spinners had taken place. In fact, the whole commerce of the country is suffering to an alarming degree ever since the announcement of the Budget, containing the startling proposition of Ministers for a partial repeal of the corn laws, together with a serious reduction on the duties of sugar and timber, all of which are measures well calculated to impeat the future with doubt and uncertainty.

The history of the Cotton trade this year, presents another and remarkable illustration of the fallacy of speculations predicating the result of their shipments solely on a short crop, and the season in this respect can date closely to the unfortunate one of 1839. The very same causes then in operation, are now at work with undiminished force and although the transactions of the past four months, comprising the bulk of the crop, will not be attended with such disastrous consequences as characterized those entered into during the above period, (from the fact of prices having ranged very much lower, yet the loss it will be most severely felt. The worst feature in the news is the improbability of any immediate revival in business. The causes which have thus far reacted so unfavorably on the demand and consumption of Cotton, may yet continue for a considerable time, the opinion being generally prevalent that the low prices of last year, induced a greater extension of manufacturing, both of yarns and goods, than the demand for actual consumption could well run off, and that as a cumulated stock of both is now in the hands of the trade This view of the case is borne out by the small deliveries of the past five months, and we may therefore find that reduced supplies from this and may continue to be counterbalanced by a considerable decrease in the deliveries for consumption, so as to keep the stock in England compparatively heavy, even with a light import, as has thus far been the case.

Our own market, as a matter of course, sympathizes in the gloom so suddenly cast over the Cotton trade, and a spirit of dullness and apathy holds unmitigated sway. The holders of North Alabama and Tennessee cottons, of which our stock is mainly comprised, will in all probability, a w ship, in fact, some of them have commenced doing so from their inability to obtain what they consider a fair offer. We do not believe that a bale of cotton was sold yesterday, and quotations are altogether nominal.

The London correspondence of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 17