TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Normandie—697 bales cotton, 4000 staves.
Per ship Belmont—[illegible] cotton, 64 bbls flour.
Per barque Columbia—1000 bbls flour.
Per barque Sarah Marks—3707 bbls flour, 9 s do bran.
Boston—Per ship Mary Prince—[illegible] bales cotton, 237 hogsds. 16 bbls tobacco, 144 do hams, 972 bbls pork loins and lard, 464 bbls pork, 160 do beef, 52 do do pieces, 694 kegs lard, &c.
New York—Per ship Fairfield—42 bbls tobacco, 100 bbls lard, 400 kegs do, 317 bbls pork, 30 do clear pork, 28 kegs hams, 4 bbls sugar, 92 bales furs, 800 do cotton, 10 do moss, &c.
Per ship Sovereign—[illegible] bales cotton, 40 bbls flour, 1000 do sugar, 70 do beans, 1221 bbls beef pork and lard, 2-50 kegs lard.
Philadelphia—Per ship Isaac—[illegible] do sugar.
Savannah—Per ship Tennessee—[illegible] bbls oysters.
Mobile—Per brig Deborah—[illegible] bbls sugar, 1 bbl do, 49 bbls molasses, 47 do hams, 36 do pork, 300 do flour and meal.
Per schr Tracker—43 bbls molasses, 141 do flour, 68 do pork, 30 do whiskey, 374 sacks corn and meal.
Balize—Per schr Davy Crockett—Ballast.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Isaac Allerton—2891 sacks salt, 31 m shingles, 241 bxs tin plates.
Matanzas—Per schr Henry—300 bbls cotton, lots pecans, cotton seed and mats.
Havana—Per schr Pilot—Coffee, &c.—to order.
Pensacola—Per schr Olive—18 m Havana—to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat President—Cincinnati—[illegible] hams, 140 bbls pork, 18 kegs lard, Adams, Nutwell & co; 221 do, 200 bbls pork, W Bigstow; 300 do whiskey Hanna, Kelly & co; 400 kegs lard Brown, Graham & co; 100 do do Adams, Wiggin & Davenport; 244 bbls flour, 60 do whiskey, Ford & Bickham; 26 bales tobacco Hilton; 38 do do Taylor, Stephens & co; 8 Haley & Bell; 18 Ward, Mellett & co.
Per steamboat Gen Harrison from Louisville—30 bbls sugar to order; 36 do, 9 bbls whiskey, O W Brown; 6 bbls sugar Haley & Bell; 143 bbls do, 15 bbls 12 oz molasses, Martin, Phelan & co; 74 bbls do, 8 bbls sugar, W Bagnell & co; 100 bbl whiskey Lambach & Thompson; 50 do H Tate; 8 bbls sugar J H Loverich & co; 8 bales mats owner on board.
Per steamboat Cumberland from Nashville—30 bbls tobacco, 30 bbls pork, Galbraith, Logan & co; 42 bbls tobacco, 25 bbls whiskey, J Anderson; 18 bbls do Hughes; 5 do Lucas Price Johnston & co; 18 do Bowe & Crenshaw; 5 do Hills & Sinnett; 100 bales cotton and sundries to owners on board.
Per steamboat Atlantic from Nashville—207 kegs lard W L Winchester; 675 do, 53 bbls pork, 10 do ale, Clymer, Britton & Swift; 100 bbls flour A Green; 80 do do Bailey Brown; 143 do pork Curtis & Bradford; 100 do tongues Antignac; 432 do, 66 do beef, 81 half do do, Adams, Bates Wells & co; 17 bales tobacco J Fulton & co; 50 hogsds tobacco, Mabard & Iver; 9 bbls hams Stetson & Avery; 18 bales cotton W Bogert & co.
Per steamboat Wm Tennessee from Randolph—468 bales cotton, Price, Johnston & co; 136 bales cotton, 5 bbls to order, Hunter; Williams & co; 18 bbls do, 97 bales cotton, M D Cooper & co; 14 do Yeatman & co; 65 A H Gee; 18 F A Hardy; 74 J A Boyd; 10 Frierson, Dale & co; 20 Ashley; Lake & Walker; 33 J A Tucker; 22 Hill Bell; Lane & Dunnegan; 9 R Lagrange; 4 do 1 bbl pork, 11 S Lane; 10 Hill & Bell; 13 C Tobias; 34 Reyes & Rubio; 4 R Wallace & co; 8 J M Bell; 4 Blair & Satterfield; 16 H H Furman; 34 E Yorke; 2 A Lesser; 1 J Campbell; sundries to order.
Per steamboat Clipper from Bayou Sara—366 bales cotton to A Ledoux & co; 196 J B Plauche & co; 93 A Janesse, 46 A Richards & co; 14 Fenner & Beard; 6 Kennedy & co; 6 Finlay; 20 Fulton, Bolloch & Dugelos; 34 Barrett & Lange; 26 N A Dick & co; 31 Taylor, Gardner & co; 10 Little & Shepherd; 17 G M Lee; 17 M Walsh; 7 Franklin & Henderson; 7 Lambeth & Thompson; 6 Whiting & Slark; 3 Burke, Wax & co; 1 Ringold & Ferriday; 6 Brander, Williams & co.
Per steamboat Livingston from Port Hudson—96 bales cotton J Bonner & co; 91 K Dunbar; 30 Burke, Watt & co; 34 A Ledoux & co; 14 A Bishop; 1 H Mayer; 3 Fenner & Gardiner & co; 14 DuBose & Richardson; 3 Smith & Condit; 44 H White & co; 7g G M Lee; 11 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 11 Brander, Williams & co; 77 Flower & Dunlap; 11 Lowell & Hickey; 34 J Leilande; 3 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 6 H Furman; 21 J Armor; 19 J B Plauche & co; 9 do to order.
Per steamboat J Dupre from Opelousas—270 hides cotton C Odenheimer; 4 do Hamilton; 9 rolls leather Cantin, Duran & co; 9 do J B Montamat & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Isaac Allerton—Gostenhofer & Davis, Tyall & Davies & and order.
Per schr Henry—Bryan, Austin & co; S Andrews, R D Richardson & J M Bell; W Henderson; Messina; Kirkman, Abernethy & Hanna.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Normandie, Spalding, for Liverpool, J. C. Whitney.
Ship Mary Francis, Johnston, for Boston, R. H. Dixey.
Ship Fairfield, Wilson, for New York, F. Laidlaw.
Ship Belmont, (Br.) Armstrong, for Liverpool, Gostenhofer & Davis.
Ship Saratoga, Russell, for New York, A. Cohen.
Barque Columbia, Cromar, for Liverpool, Holmes & Mills.
Barque Sarah Marks, (Br.) Balson, for London, L. H. Gale.
Brig Deborah, Handy, for Mobile, J. B. Bailey.
Schooner Iowa, Calvey, for Philadelphia, S. & J. P. Whitney.
Schooner Yankee, Fales, for Mobile, C. D. Lehman.
Schooner Mary Checkley, Hall, for Mobile, master.
Schooner Two Sons, Andrews, for Havana, J. Clarke.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Claiborne, Davis, from the Passes—towed to ship Cincinnati, Ohio, barque San Andres and Br brig Florentine—brought up ship Isaac Allerton and schr Morrison.
Tow boat Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—towed to ship Lucille, Concordia, and Olive Branch—brought up brig Oswald, schrs Quitaro, Marion, Henry and Henry Clay.
Ship Isaac Allerton, Torrey, from Liverpool, Jan 8th—to Gostenhofer & Davis.
Brig Georgian, Randall, 15 days from Demerara—in ballast—to master.
Schr Calypso, Priestly, 38 days from Chagres, S A—ballast—to master.
Schr Marmion, Smith, from Mobile—in ballast—to master.
Schr Octavia, Churchill, from Apalachicola—in ballast—to master.
Schr Marion, Smith, 15 days from Kingston, Jam—in ballast—to master.
Schr Henry Clay, Patterson, 5 days from Galveston—to H Leech.
Schr Henry, Almy, 10 days from Matagorda—to Bryan, Austin & co.
Schr Pilot, Tisdale, from Havana, Feb 10th—to master.
Schr Olive, Wood, from Pensacola—to master.
Steamboat Clipper, Lamont, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Kinney, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Washington, Hill, from Vicksburgh.
Steamboat Cumberland, Irwin, from Nashville.
Steamboat Atlantic, Pulleriter, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat J Dupre, Dupre, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Livingston, Clarke, from Port Hudson.
Steamboat Gen Harrison, Zachalder, from Lafourche.
Steamboat President, Buncombe, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Pekin, Stokes, from Terrebonne.
Steamboat New Albany, Montgomery, from Yazoo River.
Steamboat Wm. Tennessee, Brooks, from Randolph.

COASTING PORTS.

Hence at Charleston, Feb 15th, brig Pawhattan, Martin.
Hence at Charleston, Feb 16th, ship Ann Lee, Barque Niagara, Grant.
Up at New York for this port, barque Ludwig, Lormond, to sail about the 10th; ship Auburn, Darley, for Galveston, ship Gonzalo, Creighton.
Cleared at New York for this port, Feb 14th, ships Chester, Van Dyke, Benson, Watson; brig Seaman, Beckwith.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Wm Tennessee—Moore, mrs Lafland and child, miss Hemphill, J P Trevant, miss L Trevant, E P Stewart, J H Rose and family, J M Warden, S L Slack, J Walmsley, M W Morgan, Mrs J Morgan, Mrs E Selden.
Per steamboat Cumberland—A J Donaldson, G C Children, M Bangleton, P M Jones, Merrifield and lady, Graves lady and children, A L Cressman, J Colhart, F Martin, J Robertson.
Per steamboat Atlantic—W Byle, J Grant, R M Mentor, W J Johnson, Shepherd, J Wickersham, J Hutchinson, W Kuil, S Wearman, A Lopez, G F Austin, T Jackson.
Per steamboat Robt Fulton—J H Smith and lady, N Ross, J Rivers, H Tennant, J Stephens, J Jones, McCloud, Verdier, C Lallande, Lefebvre, L Dufilho and lady, Dubon, mr Richard and lady, Barrasse, Gaudin, S Hirriart.
Per steamboat J Dupre, Dupre—Mrs Dupre and lady, B F Youmans and lady, A E Mouton lady and child, J Fergusson, J Mabit, J Mabit Chant, J C Clay, J Greig, G Faure and lady, mrs Jacob and family, E J McKay, E Strand, M Hawkins.
Per steamboat Livingston—B Myers, A Kendrick, W Tirrell, L M Boetner, L H Wolf, Goulding, Delong, Hewit, H Bradley, B S Holmes, S H Troth, J W Walker, Trepagnier and lady, J Rost, J Lawson, J L Perry, B A Williams, A H Tuberville, D P Cain, J R Reeves, J Brown, A S Frederick, R W Walker, W H Reddy.
Per steamboat New Albany—Crawford, Rawson, R Hayden, W Hayden, dr Wright, Cotman, S Keel, Shaman.

☞ The packet ship ARCHER, Marston, master, from Philadelphia, is now discharging opposite the levee and of the vegetable market. Consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
f 26 J. D. DENEGRE, Agent, 16 Customhouse st

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship YAZOO, Trask, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.
f 24 JAS E. WOODRIFF, 50 Camp street.

PITCH PINE LEAF FANS—50 cases in store and for sale by
f 22 WM GRANT, 30 Customhouse st

COD FISH—20 drums Codfish, for sale by
f 20 WM GRANT, 30 Customhouse st

COFFEE—Havana prime green, in store and for sale by
f 17 BLASCO & SIMIDEI, 38 Common st

BEANS—300 bbls white beans, for sale by
f 17 ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

RICE—40 tierces rice of excellent quality, for sale by
f 16 ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

DENIMS—10 cases Brown Drill Denims for sale by
f 16 FROST & CO, 8 Customhouse st

BRANDY—40 bbls American brandy, in store and for sale by
f 16 C DOANE, 68 Poydras st

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—For sale by
f 16 CHEVREMONT & CO, 64 Royal street

IRON—80 tons bars and rollirod for sale by
f 16 F A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

SUGARS—150 hhds prime sugar, landing and for sale by
f 16 F A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified whiskey for sale by
f 16 F A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

SALTPETRE—20 kegs saltpetre just received and for sale by
f 16 W C TOPPING & Co, 6 Gravier st

WESTERN HONEY—10 bbls in store and for sale by
f 24 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

PORK—500 bbls prime, at inspection and for sale by
f 23 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LARD—300 kegs and 50 bbls in store and for sale by
f 23 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

WHITE BEANS—300 bbls in store and for sale by
f 23 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

GUNNY BAGS of different sizes for sale by
f 21 GEO GREEN & Bro, 68 Gravier st

HAM—Cincinnati and Kentucky hams, for sale by
f 24 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

INDIGO AND MADDER—15 cerrons and 30 kegs indigo, 1 cask and 44 kegs madder, for sale by
f 24 JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

TEAS—300 boxes and half chests gunpowder and imperial, now landing and for sale by
f 24 C DOANE, 68 Poydras st

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—70 bbls spirits turpentine, in store and for sale by
f 24 JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st.

NEW-ORLEANS BE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
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"True in commerce, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1841.

☞ On our first page will be found the official proceedings of the Legislature.

MR. CALDWELL.

The complimentary benefit of Mr. Caldwell takes place this evening. It would be a reflection upon the liberality not to say justice of the city to intimate a doubt of the St. Charles being crowded from pit to dome. Benefits of this character have been got up upon occasions which, in our opinion, did not demand so special a demonstration of regard; but in this instance, the public are only called upon to do an act of justice too long deferred. We have seen in our day complimentary benefits, at which the cost of admission was raised four-fold, in favor of stars who could only be induced to appear before the public at a tax ruinous to the theatre, and in behalf of old stagers, who perhaps deserved such a compliment from those when they had made it the study of their lives to please. Upon such occasions the beneficiaries reaped rich harvests, often to be spent in other countries. Will the people of New-Orleans withhold from one, who as an artist has had no superior in his line, and who as a man of enterprise has done so much to beautify the city, a testimony of respect which has been so often conferred on those whose deserts were as nothing to those of Mr. Caldwell?

The theatrical career of Mr. Caldwell has been distinguished by more acts of a benevolent character, than that of any man we know of. His establishment has ever been at the command of public charity, and he has responded to the calls made upon him to succor the poor, the orphan, or the afflicted, with a promptitude that showed that charity was one of the elements of his nature. Force of film dictates a beautiful exhibition of benevolence; but we believe no one ever had occasion to urge the argument to obtain the aid of the St. Charles for purposes of charity.

All profession have their ambitions, and a benefit such as is proposed this evening, is the highest triumph an actor aspires to. As a performer Mr. Caldwell might justly claim such an honor. He has been at the head of his profession for a number of years—the first actor of the day in the most difficult and entertaining branch of the art—genteel comedy—one which demands the accomplishments of a gentleman and the application of a student.

But at last, whatever mark of esteem the people of New Orleans show to Mr. Caldwell, is returned with interest. If his benefit should yield him a fortune to-night, it would be spent to-morrow in some enterprise of public concern. His ambition is of that sort that the public reap the fruits of his labors. In fact those who attend the St. Charles to-night will not only gratify a generous and enterprising citizen, but will be subscribing the amount of their entrance money to some improvement or other, upon which it will be certainly expended.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The *True American* yesterday indulged in some remarks respecting the military academy at West Point, which, in our opinion, are calculated to awaken prejudices against an establishment which should be fostered by the American people. The object of this institution is to instruct in the science of war, certain number of our youth annually; who generally join the army for life, or betake themselves to employments for which the instruction of the academy peculiarly qualifies them. The *True American's* strictures apply more to the manner of admitting students into the institution than to its discipline and management. We believe there is no institution of human origin that has not its imperfections, or may not be abused; and that in some instances the candidates for military education have been selected with improper motives, we do not doubt. But this objection should be urged against the mode of admission, and not against an institution which annually turns out a greater number of *practically* educated young men than any other.

We believe it is the usual mode of selecting cadets, is to give the member of congress when his district is entitled to one, the privilege of choosing. There is no law for this course; but custom had almost made it one, before party spirit converted the academy into one of the trophies of victory. We hardly know a better mode of making selections than this, as the member is supposed to know best who ought to be chosen, and is responsible for his act. However, if a mode freer from objection could be devised, it should be done, and the law should establish it.

The objection that a number of military graduates resign soon after they leave West Point, would be of more force, were it not for the fact that more cadets are educated there than the army requires. Nor was it ever desired that the number of graduates should be limited to the demands of the army. The youth who receive military educations, are required to remain in service for a certain period: if a soldier's life is suited to their tempers they stay in it; if not, they resign.—But the instruction bestowed on such as resign is not lost to the country. On the contrary, they are generally engaged in the engineering service of the states or improvement companies; and if in none of these, they form a large class of our citizens capable of taking charge of volunteer companies, in case of necessity. There is now a vast amount of military science in the union, which a war would soon bring into requisition, and in situations serviceable to the country.

In respect to the number of resignations that have taken place since the war in Florida broke out, we opine the *True American* has attributed them to the wrong reason. It is well known that the army became seriously and justly dissatisfied with the course of the administration in organizing the dragoon corps, the topographical corps and the new regiment of infantry. In these corps the government departed from the line of promotion that had been followed from the organization of the army. In many instances citizens were appointed to high offices, and juniors promoted over the heads of their seniors; *In one case, a person who had been dismissed from West Point from incompetency, was promoted above the members of his own class, who had graduated with honor and served in the army for ten years.* Other indignities of a galling nature disgusted a number of officers, who were lead to believe that they were to be sacrificed at the shrine of party and threw up their commissions.—A high sense of honor could not brook the numerous instances of contempt exhibited by the executive. So far from the Florida war driving officers from the army, we know a number of them who would resign now, but that they deem it improper to do so whilst their regiments are in the field—or rather in the mud. The army has endured more with less reward in this thankless service, than any troops we have heard of. They do not complain of the hardships they encounter; but of the spirit with which they are treated by the heads of departments, they do. It was that compelled the gallant Clinch to resign, and many others. The Florida army was experimented upon by the cabal at Washington with as much freedom as if they had been pieces of mechanism. The generals in the field were ordered about by the politicians in the cabinet, as if they were puppets in a toy show, and not commanders in a difficult war. It is impossible to enumerate the many causes the officers had to be discontented with a service, in which the vacancies caused by death in battle were not filled by promoting those who took a part in the conflict. It is more to be wondered at that the army has survived these manifold injuries, than that some of the officers should have resigned.

Graham's Magazine.—We have received from our friend Cuns the February number of this attractive periodical. It is embellished with a beautiful engraving of Nydia, the blind *Bruner* girl, a character familiar to all who have perused that exquisite novel of Bulwer's—"The Last Days of Pompeii." We notice with much pleasure that this elegant plate is the production of an American artist, Mr. Sartain of Philadelphia. The literary contents of this magazine are entirely original and cannot fail to interest such as are fond of light reading. To the ladies in particular we would recommend this work, as conveying a correct report of the Fashions, illustrated with colored plates.

Capt. Mott, of the schr. *Laurel*, arrived in Norfolk on the 11th, with schr. *Tigress* in tow. He fell in with her on the preo ding day, dismasted and abandoned, and half full of water. She had no boat along side, and it is supposed the crew and captain left her and reached the shore. She was probably dismasted by a flaw.

Steamboat Accident—The U. S. steamboat New-hern, Capt. McNulty, struck a snag a few miles below Savannah, some days ago, and was so injured as to be run ashore on the Garden Bank. Part of the cargo is damaged.

THE MISSOURIAN.

We paid a visit a few days since to the skeleton of the gigantic animal to which this name has been attached, as commemorative of the spot where it was found. It is difficult for the imagination to realize the terrific and gigantic proportions of the monster whose fastening is indulgently attempted by these stupendous relics—half skeleton, half skeleton, half crocodile, half fossil—half antediluvian! The largest living specimens of animated nature shrink into Lilliputian dimensions when contrasted with its wonderful bulk. A mammoth, to whose daily food the monsters of the deep must have contributed, and whose insatiable maw could only have been glutted by the depopulation of the country which is infested. The history of this marvelous creature is buried in oblivion, or only preserved in the dim and shapeless fragments of Indian tradition, and yet to the naturalist and man of science its study is a source of profound instruction and information, as its habits, food, mode of existence and the prodigious period when it roamed the prairies of the west, and raised its huge form above the waters of our largest streams, may all be either satisfactorily determined or approximatively deduced from an examination of its bony carcass. As a mere matter of curiosity to the lovers of the marvellous, it is of vast interest, and as a field for the exploration and research of the disciples of Cuvier and Buffon, it presents opportunities for scrutiny, which promise results of the highest character.

Another successful operation for *strabismus* or squinting, was performed by Dr. Bazley, of Baltimore, some days ago, on the eye of a young lady of that city. The operation was perfectly successful, and did not occupy a minute, and was not very painful.

Pennsylvania Banks.—It is said that Gov. Porter will not legalize a further suspension of specie payments, and two thirds of both branches of the legislature cannot be obtained.

Veto.—Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed the bill providing for the payment of the money borrowed of the U. S. Bank and the Harrisburg Bank, by Gov. Ritner, to repair the Huntingdon breach in 1838. The bill was passed by a vote of 81 to 11 in the house. The reason for the veto, assigned by the Governor, is that the money was dishonestly disbursed. He vetoed a similar bill at the last session.

The 22d of February was celebrated in Mobile with much eclat.

Mr. Fox, the British minister, has again been dabbling in business that does not concern him. The following correspondence will explain the ground he has assumed in another matter, in which it behoves this government to repudiate his interference. The British government will set up a claim shortly to appoint judges of our courts, and marshals to carry into effect the laws of parliament, in the territory of the United States.

MR. FOX TO MR. FORSYTH.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1841

Sir,—I am instructed to represent to you that the attention of her Majesty's government has been seriously directed to the case of certain African negroes, found on board the Spanish schr "Amistad," the same persons whose case has been brought before the courts of the United States, and for whom a powerful and humane interest appears to be felt in this country as well as in England.

It is known to her Majesty's government that these negroes were imported into Cuba direct from the coast of Africa, in the vessel called the Teora, in the summer of 1839, and that shortly after their arrival they were purchased as slaves at the Havana by two Spaniards in the name of Ruiz and Montes, who shipped the latter and Montes then placed the negroes on board the schooner, Amistad, intending to convey them to another port in Cuba. It appears that these Spaniards, the negroes, with a view of recovering their liberty, seized possession of the vessel, put the master to death, and ordered the remaining whites to navigate the vessel to the coast of Africa. The whites, however, directed their course towards North America, until they were fallen in with by the United States brig of war Washington, by whom the vessel was finally brought into the port of New London, in Connecticut. The proceedings which have taken place subsequently to the arrival of the negroes in the United States are sufficiently well known to you.

Now, her Majesty's government have to observe, that since the year 1820, it has become unlawful, according to the law of Spain, to import negroes from Africa to Cuba, or into the Spanish dominions, and that as the negroes here referred to have been unlawfully imported into Cuba, and could not by law be imported as slaves, they must in the eye of the law be considered as free persons.

And Great Britain is also bound to assert that the law of Spain which finally prohibited the slave trade throughout the Spanish dominions, from the date of the 30th May, 1820, is the same in the provisions of which law as contained in the King of Spain's Royal Cedula of the 18th December, 1817, by which passed in compliance with a treaty obligation to that effect, by which the crown of Spain had bound itself to the crown of Great Britain, and for which a valuable compensation in return was given by Great Britain to Spain, as may be seen by referring to the 2d, 3d and 4th articles of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Spain on the 23d of September, 1817.

Her Majesty's government, therefore, are moved by special and peculiar reasons to take an interest in the fate of these unfortunate African negroes, who are known to have been illegally and feloniously reduced to slavery by subjects of Spain.

It cannot to be observed that Great Britain and the United States have mutually engaged themselves by the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, to use their best endeavors for the entire abolition of the African slave trade. And there can be no doubt of the British authorities being perfectly justified in the fulfilling of that engagement.

Now, the unfortunate Africans in whose case is the subject of the present representation, have been in the peculiar circumstances into the hands of the authorities of the United States and it may properly depend upon the action of the United States government whether they shall recover the freedom to which they are entitled, or whether they shall be reduced to a state of misery, in violation of known laws and contracts publicly passed, prohibiting the continuance of the African slave trade by Spanish subjects.

It is under these circumstances that Her Majesty's government anxiously hope that the President of the United States will find himself empowered to take such measures in behalf of the aforesaid Africans as shall secure to them the possession of their liberty, to which, without doubt, they are by law entitled.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

MR. FORSYTH TO MR. FOX.

Department of State,
Washington, February 1, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state that you are instructed to represent to me that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been seriously directed to the case of the Spanish ship "Amistad," which you hope that the President of the United States will feel himself empowered to take such measures in behalf as will secure to them the possession of their liberty.

Viewing this communication as an evidence of the benevolent solicitude of Her Majesty's Government under which head I cannot doubt it should be entertained by the Government of the United States—I proceed by the direction of the President, to make, in reply, a few observations suggested by the topics of your letter. The narrative of the circumstances which brought these negroes to our shores, is satisfactorily evidence that Her Majesty's Government is aware that the introduction of slaves into this country, in the wake or directions of the Government of the United States, is forbidden by the laws of the United States. A formal demand having been made by the Spanish Minister for the delivery of the vessel and property, including the negroes on board, the grounds upon which it is based have become the subject of investigation before the judicial tribunals of the country, which have not yet pronounced their final decision thereupon. You must be aware, sir, that the Executive of this country has no power the disposition to control the legal tribunals when acting in their appropriate jurisdiction. With regard to the other considerations presented by you in behalf of the owners of the Amistad, I have to remark that it is understood that the facts upon which they are founded are not admitted by the Minister of the Queen of Spain, but are matter of controversy, and will, great reluctance, excite herself into a tribunal to investigate such questions between two friendly sovereignties. If however, these facts be established they cannot be without their force and effect in the proper time and place. You have doubtless observed, from the correspondence published in a Congressional document, that it is the intention of the Spanish Minister to restore these negroes, should their delivery to his Government be ordered, to the island of Cuba, whence they were first taken, and where they will be placed under the protection of the government of Spain. It is there that questions arising under the Spanish law and treaties with Great Britain, may be appropriately discussed and decided, and where a full opportunity will be present to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to appeal to the treaty stipulations applicable to the same failure.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, February 15, 1841.

The necessity for strengthening the national defences has began to rouse the attention of the people and of congress. Memorials are pouring into both houses on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan presented to-day a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that congress make appropriations for putting the country into a more complete and efficient state of defence,—for the construction of steam vessels of war—steam batteries—fortifications, which will be necessary in case of war, and more particularly called for at this time. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial of the mayor and board of aldermen, and board of common council of the city of Baltimore, praying for an appropriation to commence the construction of a fortification on Lulleee Point yesterday.

The memorial having been read. Mr. Merrick moved its reference to the committee on military affairs, and took the occasion to urge the attention of the committee to the subject. He regretted that while great progress now making in the rest of the world, in the art both of offensive and defensive warfare, and while from these improvements, especially those of naval warfare, we were becoming more and more exposed to the sudden calamities of any sudden rupture between this and any European or other foreign country, our defences were falling into decay, and most especially at that point of our most important city, from which the memorial we see now in an utterly defenceless state.

Mr. Preston made some very impressive remarks on the subject; in the course of which he adverted to the extraordinary improvements that had been made, and yet continue in progress in Great Britain and France. The application of steam to purposes of war—in defence and aggression—the construction of steam batteries, and steam vessels of war—the means of throwing shells, &c. &c.; all these subjects had not only engaged the attention of the British parliament and the Tuileries chamber, but experiments were made every day by practical men; and men of science and of the military and naval profession, were inquiring from the proper quarters for information relating to the effects of these great developments. The memorial was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensions. The clause added by Mr. Thompson of N. C. providing for the payment of half-pay to such of the Indians and removal of the Florida Indians, led to some debate. It was vehemently opposed by Mr. Sevier from Arkansas, as dishonorable to the country to repudiate, especially at such, saying to the Indians that this government, finding itself unable to subjugate by force, were *ready to buy them off*. The same remarks were taken by Mr. Fulton of Arkansas, and by Buchanan of Penn. The provision was, however, lustrously and ably defended by Mr. Preston of S. C. on the ground that the government had the most ample assurance that this small appropriation would be sufficient to terminate the disastrous state of things in Florida. The clause was finally stricken out by a vote of 26 to 25, the question being beyond the boundary of Arkansas, and in that form the bill passed and has become a law.

The house of representatives has been engaged during the whole day in the discussion of the general appropriation bill, with which slow progress is made.

General Harrison visited the Capitol today, and remained some time in both houses of congress.

The dinner given to him at the White House on Saturday was a superb affair. All the cabinet were present, the heads of Departments friends, except Col. Todd, Judge Chambers and Mr. Fairfield, the gentlemen of his staff. There was great good humor in the department and decorum.

[REPORT.]
LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

Friday, February 22, 1841.

Mr. Garcia, President.

Mr. Scott, Chairman of the committee on the subject of appointing special district attorneys for the parishes of East and W. Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, laid before the Senate resolutions were adopted, when on motion of Mr. Downs, a new section enacting that the district attorney should attend to the business of the district and special creditors, was read once more.

Mr. Downs then upon said he was opposed to an innovation like this. He thought it unjust to deprive parties interested of the right of intervening in the appointment of counsel. So far as the interest of the state was concerned, he had no objection to the appointment of a special attorney to defend them in the parishes named in the bill.

Mr. Scott of Feliciana saw nothing objectionable in the new change imposed on the special district attorney. It often happens that parish judges appointed lawyers without talent or experience, and certainly a state officer would inspire more confidence in similar cases.

Mr. Downs pointed out a very serious objection, which was, that according to the laws now in force, an attorney appointed by a judge, could be removed, when, should the bill pass, special district attorney would be left out of seat; he could not be deprived of the functions attributed to him by the new section. Besides, the question was a like one, and he was not prepared to vote upon it. He would therefore move to refer it to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Hoy was not opposed to the proposed innovation; but he was convinced several additional sections would be necessary to ward off the inconveniences of the bill as it then stood. It was a subject requiring more time consideration. He would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Scott preferred that the bill should be sent to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report as soon as possible. Agreed to.

Mr. Downs called the attention of the senate to a resolution adopting a general rule for both houses, by which each house would act on every bill or joint resolution originating in the other, and that the other bills or joint resolutions take precedence of all other business. He said that last session several bills sent by the senate had been entirely neglected by the house. Having adopted the motives for such a slight, he was told that the repeated calls for a dispensation of the rules, caused the preference given to other bills. This he affirmed was an evil that called for some remedy. He would therefore recommend the resolution, as furnishing a remedy for both houses.

Mr. Hoy said he felt it to be his duty to state that each house incontestibly enjoyed the right of making and changing its own regulations, or could suspend them at pleasure.

Mr. Walker would not question either one or the other of the president's assertions, but he was convinced that both houses could mutually bind themselves by one common rule.

Mr. Hoy thought that both houses would adopt rules common to both, but such house could modify what ever related to its own rules of proceedings.

Mr. Downs insisted the resolution would pass. The proposition was not a new one. It agreed with the usages of Congress. It was a mistake to suppose that such house could change or modify such a rule. Not so. Joint resolutions, passed by Congress, by both houses, could not be altered but with the consent of both houses. Any one might call to mind a case in point, where the president of the United States had signed certain bills.

Mr. Davidson put the senate in mind that the constitution secured the rights of the house. Besides, he believed the resolution would have a good effect.

Mr. Davidson called for the adoption of the general election law.

Several bills of a local nature were read by the secretary.

The senate then took up the resolutions concerning the banks.

Reading was had of the amendment proposed by Mr. Sparrow, concerning the examination of the books in which the state holds no interest.

Hereupon a debate arose, which we will give in the report to morrow.

Reports of Standing Committees.

None presented.

Reports of Select Committees.

None presented.

Bills and Notices of Bills.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ratliff introduced a bill to extend the levee law to certain portion of West Feliciana.

Mr. Bedford gave notice of an act to incorporate the Jefferson Fire Company, No. 15 of New Orleans.

Mr. Declouet introduced a bill relative to notaries in the country.

On motion of Mr. Cottman, the house took up the bill for the organization and discipline of the militia. The bill was read section by section, and the execution of its different provisions was continued till the morning hour expired.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill to allow some of the banks to go into liquidation, being under consideration. Mr. Morris spoke at some length in support of the final passage of the bill, and in opposition to the views of Messrs. Winchester and Sampson. The latter gentleman had spoken at length, and was replied to by the remarks of Messrs. Winchester and Burke, who contended for the final passage of the bill, and Mr. Wadsworth, who argued in rejoinder.

On the motion to recommit the bill, the yeas and nays being taken, stood—yeas 13, nays 18. The motion was lost.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays being called for stood—yeas 8, nays 22.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays stood—yeas 21, nays 8.

On motion, the house adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Feb 13	London	Jan 6
Boston	Feb 12	Liverpool	Jan 7
Philadelphia	Feb 13	Havre	Jan 6
Washington	Feb 13	Antwerp	Jan 6
Baltimore	Feb 13	Bordeaux	Jan 2
Charleston	Feb 10	Memel	Jan 2
Mobile	Feb 7	Hamburg	Jan 2
Houston	Feb 21	Cuba	Jan 9

Commercial.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS, FEB. 14.

100 shares United States Bank,	s.	a week	3 pr ct
200 do	do	do	3 pr ct
50 do	do	do	do 3 pr ct
25 do	Vicksburg Bank,		7
$10,217 Drafts on New-York,			1 pr ct prem

After First Board.

10 shares United States Bank,			3 pr ct
100 do	do	do	3 pr ct
25 do	do	do	3 pr ct
25 do	do	do	3 pr ct

After Second Board.

110 shares United States Bank,			3 pr ct
100 do	do	do	3 pr ct
25 do	do	do	3 pr ct
25 do	do	do	3 pr ct

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The sales at the Board to-day were to a moderate extent. The market was in advance obtained on yesterday's prices. The sales of United State Bank shares were at 4¾, and left off at 2¾, an advance of ¼.—Delaware and Hudson, 1¾.—American Trust, 1¾.—Stonington, 2¼.—Harlem, 1.—and Canton, ½. Long Island declined ½.

Exchange.—The sales for the packet to-day were not large. Prime bills on London were held at 9¾ ⅞. Most of the sales were at the former rate. A considerable amount of exchange was offered at 9¾ ⅞ for good bills.

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