TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—For ship Bangor—1945 bales cotton.
Flours and a market—For ship Lamartine—90 bbls lodge flour, 30 bales cotton, 24 tons log wood.
St. Pierre—For barque Peyronie—300 bbls tobacco, 40 bbls pork, 91 do beef, 30 kegs lard, 10 do butter.
Havana—For steam ship Natchez—225 bbls 19 half do 1007 kegs and 300 casematers lard, 41 bales cotton, 100 bbls flour, 7 casks spanish oil and 10 do.
Boston—For ship S Aymer—1100 bales cotton, 100 bbls flour, 257 hides.
New York—For ship Virginia Puritan—601 hhds and 646 bbls molasses.
Tampa Bay—[illegible] Mount Morish—Assorted dry goods and provisions.
Mobile—For sloop Marshall—100 bbls flour, 100 do whiskey, 100 do molasses, 100 kegs lard.

IMPORTS.

Boston—For barque Isabella—240 tons ice to J Toorc; 1st consignee J A Merritt.
Baltimore—For barque Mary—1100 sks coffee and assorted cargo.
Charleston—For schr D B Keeler—30 tcs rice F A Merritt; 50 F do Lizardi & co; and mdse to Valentine & Baldwin; J Hid Boston.
For schr Carrington—24 tcs rice C R Kennedy; 20 P A Giraud; Girard; and lot mackerel Thayer & Cushing.
Matamoras—For schr Southerner—56 bales wool R D Bloomen & co; 600 hides D Goldsmith; 3 J A & J Domenigo & co.
Porto Cabello—For ship Gaditano—420 sks coffee to R Gruning & co; 1921 Schmidt & co; 1745 F de Lizardi & co; lot ignum vitæ Schmidt & co; 9 bbl J Fisher.
Matanzas—For brig Rocket—749 sacks coffee A Castillo; 1st do A Fisk.
Port au Prince—For schr Violin—206 sks coffee, 8 tons log wood, J Valrin & co; 16 screons cassia A Duperi.
Sisal—For schr Ann—Lots hides, hammocks, segars, turtle, &c, to S Fernandez.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Vicksburg from Vicksburg—1 9 bales cotton Franklin & Henderson; 17 Taylor, Gardner & co; 24 Lambeth & Thompson; 35 Martin, Pleasants & co; 73 Mallory, Pollard & co; 96 Payne & Harrison; 36 B Keene & co; 40 Bullock, Watt & co; 42 R U Anderson & co; 12 Hilary B Bell; 19 Hayes & Roberts; 19 Ward, Moffett & co; 16 Nugent, Hughes & co; 18 Bullock, Watt & co; 13 S Nicholson; 13 Buckner, Stanton & co; 10 Lockhart & Fearn; 10 Bowie & Cuthbert; 8 Sapkins; 8 Brander, Williams & co; 8 H G Hewitt & co; 7 F Henderson; 4 Ruff & Newman.
Per steamboat Mississippi from Shreveport—95 bales cotton J B Planche & co; 16 S Cobb & co; 13 Brander, Williams & co; 39 T B Lee & co; 100 A Rivardo & co; 9 Lambeth & Thompson; 4 K Ortiz; 3 Tostman & co; 77 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 38 W B Jenkins & co; 44 H H Furman; 9 Turley & Wells; 23 A Ledoux & co; 38 Peyroux, Arcieul & co; 6 sundries.
Per steamer at Hall Columbia from Port Hudson—18 bales cotton J B Schubert; 3 Franklin & Henderson; 7 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 4 J Armes; 2 Lallande, 4 Decker & co; 106 kegs lard J Vairin & co.
Per steamboat Pamela from Opelousas—217 bales cotton Adams & Whitehall; 120 do J McEnery & co; 184 do A Davis; 37 J B Planche & co; 67 Fellows, Bellocq & Degules; 1 Toledano.
Per steamboat Ganges from Tehula—181 bales cotton to Keyes & Roberts; 11 Hainey & Bell; 76 Beckner, Banton & co; 15 Lee, J M & Hart; 11 Dunn, Mallory & co; 18 Ward, Moffett & co; 26 Brander, Williams & co; 32 Bayley, Beck & co; 11 De Beer & Richardson; 14 J B Cox; 30 Armes; 1 do S Wallace; 15 W B Jenkins & co; 18 Carter & Wallace; 48 F de Lizardi & co; 37 Franklin & Henderson; 90 M Bell; 26 Keith & Dameron; 32 F Walker; 41 Payne & Harrison.
Per steamboat Feliciana from Bayou Tunica—56 bales cotton A Ledoux & co; 50 J B Planche & co; 26 Curtis & Wales; 31 A Rivardo & co; 31 G M Lee; 19 F A Harry; 18 M Conner; 18 Peyroux, Arcieul & co; 18 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 9 Franklin & Henderson; 5 Lambeth & Thompson; 7 Armes; 7 Bayoldis, Byrne & co; 4 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 3 Follain, Bellocq & Degules; 1 Flower & Kinley; 24 kegs butter order.
Per steamboat Athamin from Lafourche—14 hhds sugar W Bogert & co; 30 do H Tete; 76 do Pary & co; 43 hhds molasses A Lelouis & co.
Per steamboat Bonaparte from Fort Adams—83 bales cotton J H Leverich & co; 64 J Goodin; 139 J Armes; 60 Ringgold & Ferriday; 85 Reynolds Byrne & co; 6 O M Lee; 12 Hainey & Bell; 25 Nicholson; 49 W Jackson & co; 57 Mallory, Pollard & co; 61 Franklin & Henderson; 4 Du Bose & Richardson; 193 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 24 Curtis & Wales; 11 P A Hardy; 24 Beckner, Banton & co; 9 Kirkwood & co; 34 Lambeth & Thompson; 9 Caldwell & Hickey; 21 M White.
Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Bayou Sara—10 bales cotton A Ledoux & co; 8 do M Kenard; 23 do Lambeth & Thompson; 13 bales moss Leave bros; 70 hhds sugar P A Champomier.
Per steamboat Merrimack from St Louis—141 bbls pork, 4 bbls tobacco, Bryant & Hawthorn; 980 sacks corn, 3 jas lard, 61 coils rope, Connolly & Elder; 1000 pcs iron hoop, 1 box specie C Deane; 24 bales cotton J Decker; 87 Martin, Pleasants & co; 21 Brander, Williams & co; 7 Ward, Moffett & co; 19 M White & co; 19 M Bell; 1 Kirkwood & co; 21 A Ledoux & co; 4 hhds tobacco M Wilson; 1 sundries sundries.
Per steamboat Little Red from St Louis—10 hhds bacon, 1 bale 77,000 lb pork, 92 bbls lard, 11 bales tobacco, Ogden & Hourigate; 100 hides Rogers & Hilman; 80 bbls pork, 30 do 14 kegs lard, 18 hhds hams, Sa Price; 220 kegs lard, H R Shaw & co; 150 bbls flour, &c, D Reilly; 3 hhds tobacco W Brown; 4 do, 27 bales cotton, N A J Dick & co; 40 hhds cotton Lockhart, Fearn & Dunegan; 191 Martin, Pleasants & co; 48 J Deckery; 10 M D Cooper & co; 10 Price, Johnson & co; 8 Andrews & bros.
Per steamboat North Alabama from Yazoo City—337 bales cotton Franklin & Henderson; 345 Ward, Moffett & co; 145 A Fulton & co; 97 F Hooper; 68 Payne & Harrison; 62 N A Mitchell & co; 72 Andrews & bros; 61 Goodin & Lambeth & Thompson; 36 Brander, Williams & co; 48 Frierson, Dale & co; 34 Pinchard, Huntington & co; 34 Bayley, Beck & co; 19 E Ordway; 34 Martin, Watt & co; 20 Martin, Pleasants & co; 48 J Deckery; 10 M D Cooper & co; 8 J Conner & co; 3 Weddon, Pollard & co; 3 Peyroux, Arcieul & co; 3 Curtis & Wailes; 4 Ringgold & Ferriday; 4 Haines & Bell; 3 W B Brown; 6 owner on board; 1 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 140 sks cotton seed Nugent, Hopkins & co.
Per steamboat Orleans from Portsmouth—1 bbls pork, 4 sacks corn, 110 kegs lard, A W McCoy; 1003 do, 100 do Thomas J Vairin & co; 135 bbls flour, 100 do pork 100 bbls corn, 100 kegs lard, S Doug ass; 84 bbls whiskey, Bryant & co; 1 do Adams, Hartwell & co; 214 do flour Hadden & Hall; 700 do J W Zacharie & co; 310 do pork E W Dunn; 303 do lard, J L Adams & co; 70 pcs bagging, R Coils rope; Lavery & Amelung; 4 hhds tobacco Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 4 do R Ruder; 3 do Kelly & Cavanaugh; 2 do A Ruff; 4 do J B Fernham; 7 do Bowie & Cuthbert; 21 do H Hale & Bignott; 13 do R Groning & co; 3 do Brander, Williams & co; 8 do, 7 bales cotton, Price, Johnson & co; 910 owners do J Walker; 14 bales cotton Leake & McMurdo; 10 do M R Redmond, 66 P A Hardy; 36 J Deckery; 17 F Walker; 1 D Rosser & co; 8 M D Cooper & co; 4 to order.

CONSIGNERS.

Per barque Bostonian—P Hall & co; C Dane; H Tete; Connolly & Elder; Hacoe & Motuchson; Rodewald & co; Lantz & co; Bon & co.
Per barque Mary—Lathart, Fears & Donegan; Payne & Harrison; P S Brown; T A Livingston; Lambeth & Thompson; Lindley & Russell; J C Huey; Bedford & Beck; W C Hopkins & co, and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Bangor, Gibon, for Havre, J. A. Merritt.
ship Nimrod, Jones, for Cowes and a market, O. H. Mieangues.
Ship B Aymer, Carver, for Boston, B. & J. F. Whitney.
Steam ship Natchez, Butler, for Havana, S. Nicholson.
Barque Favorite, (Brem.) Arnsen, for Bremen, Schmidt & co.
Brig Pactolus, Ulmer, for New York, G. W. Zand & co.
Schooner Mount Meridah, Peachy, for Tampa Bay, S. & J. F. Whitney.
Sloop Marshall, Collins, for Mobile, G. B. Dieter.

ARRIVED.

Two boat Swan, Limbert, from N E Pass—towed to sea ship Lord Seaton, barque Rott Morris, brig Hope and schr Ida—brought up barques Mary, Bayton, brigs Architect, Gray, and schr Atrevido.
Two boat Shark, Martin, from Poverty Point, with barques Bahia and Bostonian.
Two boat Phœnix, Annable, from the Passes—towed to sea ships Hampden, H Cheel, brigs Bordeaux Packet, Samuel Orr, D Bryant—brought up brigs George, Sharon, Charles Hamilton, Southerner, Maria, Export, Sabina and Pelican.
Barque Reform, Tilyou, from Boston—to master—assorted cargo.
Brigs Mary, Myrick, 21 days from Baltimore—to Bedford & Beck.
Barque Bostonian, Gilchrist, 30 days from Baltimore—to H Harrison.
Barque Bahama, Howes, 26 days from Boston—to J A Morris.
Brig Rover, Curtis, 4 days from Matanzas—to master.
Brig Architect, Gray, 23 days from Baltimore—to Bedford & Beck.
Brig Gorey, (Hum) Cornelisen, from Porto Cabello and Laguira, 50 bbl—to Schmidt & co.
Brig Shamrock, (Br) Fishburn, 30 days from Savannah to Macy Gallaher—to master.
Schr Export, Gardiner, from Vera Cruz Bay—to master—cargo, 61 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, to Lambeth & Thompson.
Schr Emblem, Kenny, from Matamoras, 24 March—to D Goldsmith—cargo, 1700 hides, &c, to D Goldsmith and order.
Schr Maria, Tucker, 4 days from Matagorda—to master—cargo 11 bales cotton A H Wallace & co; lots hides, deer skins, &c, to order.
Schr African, Smith, from Mobile—to master—cargo, lumber to master.
Schr Eliza, Forsyth, from Pensacola—to master—lumber and tobacco, to A P Simpson & co.
Schr Viola, Lane, 15 days from Port au Prince—to master.
Schr Tribune, Allen, 29 days from Charleston—to master.
Schr Sarah, Burrows, from Tampa Bay—in ballast—to master.
Schr Lion, Cliff, from Mobile—in ballast—to master.
Schr Sparta, Drinkwater, 13 days from Savannah la Mar—in ballast—to master.
Schr Amista, (Sp) Rotger, from St Jago de Cuba—cargo, to Fse, to order.
Schr Atrevido, (Mex) Perez, 8 days from Sisal—to S Fernandez.
Schr Mercera, Marble, from Attakapas—cargo sugar and molasses, to order.
Schr Robt Center, Shepherd, from Attakapas—cargo, sugar and molasses, to order.
Schr D B Keeler, Emery, 24 days from Charleston—to master.
Schr Bolina, Miner, from Apalachicola—in ballast—to master.
Schr Sabina, Thompson, from Matamas, Feb 24th—cargo 1100 sks coffee, to A Gruning & co.
Schr Bee Flower, Gaylord, from Matamoras, March 24—to D Goldsmith.
Steamboat Merrimack, Morehouse, from St Louis.
Steamboat Little Red, Rice, from St Louis.
Steamboat Hannibal, Bradish, from Shreveport.
Steamboat Vicksburg, Grove, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Feliciana, Jordan, from Bayou Tunica.
Steamboat Hail Columbia, Northam, from Port Hudson.
Steamboat Pamela, Haygood, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Athamin, Hoey, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Bonaparte, Briggs, from Fort Adams.
Steamboat Ganges, Albertsong, from Tehula.
Steamboat Orleans, Peyton, from Portsmouth.
Steamboat North Alabama, Grice, from Yazoo City.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Kinney, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW.

Ship Monmouth, Maxwell, from Bath, Me.
Brig Uzarde Miller, from Baltimore.
And several schrs

MEMORANDA.

Tow boat Prairie sunk in the bayou; the two brigs afloat in same situation—tow boat Chance alongside rendering assistance. The brig Brilliant, Reynolds, from Rio Janeiro, with 2200 sacks coffee, to W G Hewes & co.
Brig F P Beck aground at head of English Turn.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Hence at New York, Feb 24th, ships Clinton, Ingersoll; Cotton Planter, Doane, Huntsville, Eldridge.

PASSENGERS.

Per barque Mary—Messrs B C Colhoon and W S Stanbury.
Per steamboat Little Red—Rev J de Smet, Mrs Tyler, E Merrifield, J Wilson, M Kimball, T Parks, W H Wood, S D Truer, S Thomas, D Reilly.
Per steamboat Mail Columbia—J R Howard, Seward and daughter, J R Thomas, M Cardwell.
Per steamboat Pamela—Hawkins, Richas, Gibbs, Spencer, Clark.
Per steamboat Bonaparte—Wood, W M Wood, J F Thompson, T Thompson, S Davis, Mendonca, B L Isor, H Connell, J et al, R Griffith, W Tumbrinks.
Per steamboat North Alabama—J H Willis, A B Lucas, J H Blanchard, J D James, W R Adams, Higgins, S H Davis, Hanna and 3 child.
Per steamboat Oronoko—Mrs Baker, McCoy, Ackly, Elinger, Allen, Hill, Gibbs, Bradent, Bibb, Sloss.
Per steamboat Ganges—Maj Phillips, R C Stanley, Oergen, F de Molerc, C Warner, J Smith, P Pleasants.

WHISKEY—300 bbls rectified whiskey in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, m4 30 Old Levee

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1841.

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

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Convention held an informal meeting yesterday, in the gentlemen's parlour of the *St Charles Hotel*, Dr. Brasher was appointed to the chair. After some consultation, they adjourned to meet *this day* at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in order to afford those members of the legislature who are delegates an opportunity of participating in their proceedings. There were a number of delegates present, representing every portion of the state, and their decision will be a fair indication of the wishes of the great mass of the Whig party in Louisiana.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We published in our Saturday's paper, the report of Mr. Downs, the chairman of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of several States upon the "Public Domain." It is amazing that a paper so evidently designed to cast obloquy upon the whigs, should have been suffered to see the light without an accompanying report, exposing its gross falacies and obnoxious party tendencies. The whole scope and design of the committee seems to have been to excite popular distrust of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Ewing, and other prominent whig leaders, and to pass a high sounding eulogy upon Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, and U. S. senators of that kidney. We cannot but admire the tact of the honorable chairman of the committee, in deprecating the mixing up of this import question with party considerations, whilst he makes it the theme of a daming encomium upon the political division of the people to which he himself belongs, any more than we can appreciate the self denial of the whig members of the senate who could submit to its wholesale denunciation without "making a sign."

The report purports to be an analysis of the three measures that have been submitted to Congress in relation to the public lands, viz. Mr. Clay's distribution bill; Mr. Benton's graduation and cession bill, and Mr. Calhoun's cession bill.

Mr. Clay proposes to separate the proceeds from the sale of public lands from other moneys in the Treasury; and, after giving to the States in which the lands sold lie 12½ per cent upon the amount realized, to divide them amongst the States according to federal population. To the abstract justice of this proposition, even Mr. Downs' report has nothing to object. Besides, Mr. Clay's bill is the only one of the three which can be reconciled to the deed of cession of Virginia to the United States, whereby the General Government became possessed of that portion of the public domain north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, in which it is expressly declared that the lands thereby conveyed shall be held as a "*common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said States*, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, *and for no other purpose whatever.*" Has Congress a right to set aside this condition; or will the unqualified bestowal of the lands to the States in which they lie be fulfilling it *bona fide*?

The report affects much repugnance to the "dollars and cents," view in which this question is considered by some of the old states, but incontinently enters into a long calculation to show that Louisiana would be a gainer in those ignoble incentives to human action by Mr. Calhoun's bill of cession. This part of the argument is too curious to be omitted. Here it is.

"Mr. Clay's original distribution bill, gave 12 1-2 per cent of the proceeds of the land in each of the new states to the state in which it was situated before the general distribution to all the states. It is probable that this, the only clause in that bill, favorable to the new states is intended to be omitted in the projects of distribution so advocated by that gentleman and his friends; for we find her in the resolutions of the legislatures of the three states under consideration, nor in the amendment of Mr. Crittenden (the last form of Mr. Clay's distribution bill to the pre-emption bill,) is there any mention made of this 12 1-2 per cent to the new states. Still anticipating for the sake of argument, that this extra part should be given to the new states; what would it amount to as compared with the cession to the states? Both the distribution and the cession contemplate that when either go into operation that the 5 per cent on the sales of the lands now allowed by law to the New States, in which they are situated respectively, and from which Louisiana now does, and long has derived her principal fund for internal improvement, is to be no longer paid. This 5 per cent then taken from the 12 1-2, will leave in truth to the New States an extra part of only 7 1-2 per cent over what they now receive; and if we take into consideration that in consequence of high price that is to be kept upon the lands under this plan, that the sales will be much slower than they are now, or would be under the cession system, we must necessarily come to the conclusion that this 7 1-2 per cent coming in so slowly as it would, ought not to be considered worth more than 5 per cent according to the present mode of selling. The distribution then may be considered as giving the New States an extra part of only 5 per cent on the proceeds of the land situated within them, and this on the 17,000,000 of acres unsold in Louisiana at the present price would give her $1,062,500, which coming in during a period of 100 years would be $10,625 per annum.

The cession on Mr. Calhoun's plan gives in like manner an an extra part to the New States 35 per cent, on the amount of the sales take off 5 per cent for the sum now allowed in the other cases, and considering the consequence of the more rapid sale under this system, combined as it is with the pre-emption and graduation principle and also because it would be under the exclusive direction of the respective States, the remaining 30 per cent would be rather an under than an over estimate for that system. Louisiana then would by that system receive 30 per cent on the sale of the same 17,000,000 of acres, this would give her $6,375 000, and coming in during one hundred years as in the other case, would be $63,750 per annum, or during 50 years which would more probably be the time, would be 127,500 per annum, which considering the earlier period at which it would be paid, would greatly increase the relative amount as compared with other calculations. As a question of finance then, Louisiana as a State is greatly interested in having the principle for the cession of the Public Lands to the New States preferred to that of a distribution to all the States.

Now, allowing to the Hon. Chairman every advantage that could accrue from Mr. Calhoun's bill; even admitting it would hasten the sale of land fifty years, which is difficult of belief, unless the price is lowered, which would materially alter the figures: Admitting even that there is no swamp land nor marsh land, that the whole 17,000,000 of acres are saleable, what does it all amount to? That the difference between $6,375,000, and $1,062,500 which is $5,312,500 payable in annual enstalments in the course of 50 or 100 years as the senator may choose, should induce this state to relinquish her claim upon the public domain.

What is it she sells for this insignificant annuity? Her copartnership interest in 229,711,085 acres now surveyed and owned by the government, which even at the minimum price of 1¼ dollar per acre, would amount to the sum of 287,138,844 dollars, and besides this, to land to which the Indian title is yet to be extinguished, and which will be accomplished gradually as the savage tribes recede and disappear before the tide of civilization which is continually flowing on towards the Pacific, which is estimated at no less 700,000,000 acres! Which Mr. Jefferson (who is orthodox with Mr. Downs) said would constitute a fund sufficient to support the state and general governments through all time. Would not this, to use the language of the report be cutting "open the goose for the golden egg!" Moreover, when we take into consideration, the vast amount of the land in this state which is unfit for cultivation, and at the same time recollect that under Mr. Clay's bill, Louisiana would get her proportion of the proceeds of the 17,000,000 acres besides her 12½ per centum upon the sales, which the report figures down to 5 per cent, it will be seen that it would be selling a birth-right for a mess of pottage to accept the proposition of Mr. Calhoun.

But it was not so much for the purpose of exposing the errors of this prolix document as to object to the infusion of party spleen in a paper treating upon interests so vast that we take up the subject. The unfairness of the report in this respect is obnoxious to the severest censure. For instance the vote in the senate upon Mr. Benton's pre-emption bill is paraded to prove that the whigs were opposed to it. Mr. Calhoun's name was (unfortunately for the committee) found in the negative. But Mr. Calhoun was not there opposed to it. Oh no, the report tells us that *he* voted against pre-emption, because he had a *project* of his own he wished to see adopted. Now was not that the case with Mr. Clay and Crittenden and others? Did not they have a measure, to-wit: distribution, which they preferred to this of Mr. Benton's? Why should a committee in the senate of Louisiana take such an interest in defending Mr. Calhoun's vote, when they omit to defend that of others who stand upon the same ground? But says Mr. Downs' report, Mr. Ewing, who goes into the cabinet is opposed to pre-emption. Would it not have displayed more candor in the honorable chairman, had he added that Gen'l. Harrison who goes into the Presidency is in favor of it? Why travel out of the record to arraign private citizens for being hostile to pre-emption, upon the supposition of their having a seat in the cabinet, when the president himself is claimed even by those who know his favor that branch of Mr. Benton's bill? The committee were abundantly capable of acting any thing good of a whig; they were ordinarian enough in bestowing praise upon locofoco leaders.

But perhaps the suggestion of the report, that "Mr. Clay,—is on all hands conceded to be the power behind the throne, "greater than the throne," induced this silence of the president's opinions. Where did Mr. Downs pick up that idea? Did he get it from the *Globe*, or did he come across it in rummaging the saddlebags of some stump orator in the interest of the defunct administration? It is a beautiful thought to be embodied in a report on the public domain. It is amazing that a few more of the savory fit-bits of electioneering declamation had not found their way into it. A touch of abolition, a fling at the U. S. Bank, together with a spice or two of British whiggery, would have seasoned the whole dish to the most fastidious democratic palate.

There are other objectionable passages in the report, slightly the glorification of locofocoism in view, which we must pass by for the present. It will compare with any publication of the same dimensions, and it is no dwarf, in falsehood, disingenuousness and what would be sophistry had it exhibited enough of logic to entitle it to that reproach.

FANNY ELSSLER.

We predict the increasing popularity of Fanny Elssler to the close of her engagement. We envy not the insensibility of that man who could witness unmoved her exquisite pantomine in *La Sylphide*, to say nothing of her dancing which is the eloquence of action. The dying scene in *La Sylphide* was most touching; and the audience attested its power by dropping a tear over the wings as they fell from the spell-stricken fairy.

The *Cracorienne* is a gem. It extorted the most rapturous applause. The audience affected to undress by the last act of *La Sylphide*, were rejoiced by the gay, coquettish and graphic Polish dance. She was first encored and afterwards summoned by universal acclamation before the curtain. She uttered a few words of thanks and made as many courtesys—the words were appropriate enough but the courtesies were far more persuading. One was precisely the other example. The truth is, dancing is a more intellectual employment than we had supposed. And the difference between Fanny Elssler's and other people's dancing, is the difference between inarticulate sounds and those that have a meaning.

See our Washington correspondent's letter of the 25th ult. for the particulars of judge Barbour's death. Little or no business was done in Congress on the 26th, both houses having adjourned at an early hour to attend the funeral of judge Barbour.

The 22d of February was appropriately selected by the governor of Virginia for the presentation to the following gallant officers, the swords that were awarded to them by resolutions of the legislature. The ceremony took place at the Capitol, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, among whom were Gen. Harrison, Gov. Tyler, and other distinguished persons:

Army.	Navy
R. H. Bell,	C. W. Morgan,
R. Jones	T. A. C. Jones,
George Armistead,	H. F. Page,
T. M. Nelson,	E. A. F. Valette,
And Col. Henderson of the Marines.	

It is now stated that Mr. Curtis will be collector of New York, and that Mr. Reed, at present a member of Congress, will take the collectorship of Boston.—This, we confess, looks like practising one thing and preaching another.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

What does it look like practising! and what preaching! and wherein is the breach!

The Garrick—or at last.—The packet ship Garrick, after being ashore on the coast of New Jersey so long that the hulk of her cabins have actually rotted away, has at last been got off, with comparatively little damage, and brought up to the city. This is a signal encouragement to enterprise, and should encouragement, and of perseverance eventually rewarded.

She was towed up yesterday morning by the steamboats Hercules and Sea, and is now in the Brewer Dock, foot of Pike street.—*Jour. Commerce.*

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, February 25, 1841.

The honorable Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was found dead in his bed this morning at nine o'clock. The cause of his decease is ascribed to a sudden rupture of the heart. He remained in consultation with his colleagues of the bench till ten o'clock last night, and seemed in good health and spirits when he left them and retired to his chamber. As he did not make his appearance at the breakfast table this morning, a servant was sent to call him, who quickly returned with affrighted looks, and told the judges that he was dead! Upon the chief justice and the others going to his chamber, they found him lying upon his side in an easy position, his features perfectly tranquil and his form and face giving no indication of his having passed through any suffering. It seemed to have gone from life to death without struggle.

The Supreme Court met as usual, but the chief justice announced the afflicting event, and then adjourned the court till Monday. This is the first occasion of the death of a judge of the Supreme Court while the court and congress were in session. Judge Livingston died at Washington, but it was during the recess.

A special messenger was instantly despatched to Baltimore for Gov. James Barbour, the brother of the deceased, who is expected to arrive this evening. Judge Catron determined to take no order for the funeral till his wishes are consulted. The melancholy event will be announced to both houses of congress in due season, and they will of course adopt resolutions for attending the funeral, which will take place to-morrow, probably.

Judge Barbour has been distinguished by filling many high offices in his state, and under the general government. He was long a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and afterwards was successively judge of the different courts. Thence he was transferred to congress, where he soon became eminent, and was elected to the speakership of the house of representatives. He presided over the deliberations of the Virginia convention on the last eminent act of his public life in the state, and was appointed by General Jackson to the station he occupied at the time of his decease.

A vacancy has been created in the Supreme Court, and it is understood that Mr. Van Buren intends to fill it by the appointment of one of his own party friends. This will be giving courage on consistency and public sentiment, of which I shall speak more at large hereafter.

The senate has been engaged to day chiefly with private bills. The bill for revising and continuing the corporate existence of the banks of the District of Columbia, was passed. The general appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, which passed the house last night, was taken up and referred to the committee of finance. The executive session, for appointments, began early, and was protracted to a late hour.

In the house the navy appropriation bill was begun. Mr. Bailey moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for the navy, amounting to $8,000,000, and made a strong speech in favor of maintaining in full efficiency this great bulwark of our defence on the ocean. Mr. Wise, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Proffit advocated it also. Mr. Evans made an eloquent speech on the necessity of strengthening our power at sea.

The debate is still going on. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

General Harrison is expected here on Sunday.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, Feb. 25, 1841.

The steamer Britannia has arrived at Boston from Liverpool bringing dates 26 days later. I shall have to refer you to the American of this morning for details. You will perceive that her Majesty of England in her speech has passed us by in silence. Perhaps she considers, that under present circumstances, that "least said is soonest mended." The cotton market it seems has improved very slightly; and an activity taken place in a small degree.—I find the following in a Boston paper which escaped notice last evening:

Dunlap's advertiser of the 4th c ntains no statement of the cotton, but gives the following quotations; Sea Island s ld @ 7 @ 8d; stained 6d @ 7d; Bowed 6ss 6 @ 7; ordinary 5 @ 6d; Mobile 5 @ 6d; New Orleans 5 @ 6d; Texas 5 @ 7½; Bahia 8 @ 9; Egyptian 9 @ 10. These prices compare very favorably with those of the month previous.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton.—At auction on the 24th 417 bales of Rio were offered and 200 sold at 10½ to 11½ when the sale was stopped—the average was about 11½.

Flour—Sales of 1000 bbls. Howard street good common brands have been made at $4 37½—some holders are asking $4 44—the wagon price has declined to $4 25. The market is entirely bare of City Mills flour holders. Holders residing elsewhere are firm.

Grain—About 600 bushels red wheat received by wagon yesterday, sold at 92 cents; prime at 99 @ 92—sales of corn at 45 cents for white and 46 for yellow—Clover seed, strictly prime in limited parcels sells freely at $5 25 per barrel, from wagons $5

Provisions—Sales of 400 Baltimore cured bacon Hams at 10½ cts—Sides same description 8½ cents—New Western, assorted is held at 7½ cents; hams 9 @ 10, sides, 7½ cts—Md. county, assorted, 7½ @ 7¾. The stock of Mess Pork is large—ask no price 6½, with a downward tendency; Prime has fallen since my last—the price unsettled, sales at $12 50 @ 12 75—Prime Mess 50 @ 5—Western No. 1 Lard, in handsome condition, 7 cts. in bbls; in kegs of same description, 8 cts; Western butter 7½ @ 8 cts; Glauze No. 3, 14 to 18 cts and No. 2, 8 to 12.

Whiskey.—Small sales continue to be made at 30½ @ 31 cents per bbls, and 29½ @ 23 for bbls.—the wagon price is 18½ cents.

(REPORT.)

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

March 6, 1841.

Mr. Waggaman, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a resolution postponing the adjournment of the legislature.

Mr. Hoa objected to its being taken into consideration. According to the rule lately established, the consent of two-thirds of the members being required, and the same unanimous, the resolution was not taken up.

Mr. Scott, of Feliciana, from the committee of inquiry into the causes that have led to the absence of one of the judges of the supreme court, made a report which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Hiriart introduced a bill allowing a compensation to the widow of a brave gentleman who died a home hero for life.

Mr. Downs made a report on the affairs of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company.

Mr. Scott, from East Baton Rouge, made a report on a drawing machine, to be put in operation at the mouth of the Mississippi.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolutions relative to the public lands.

Mr. Roa deemed it necessary to make his sentiments known touching resolutions that had been reported by a committee, of which he was a member. In his capacity of a senator of the state of Louisiana, he thought his attention should be devoted to the affairs of the state rather than to those of the union, still he could not remain silent, when the interests of his fellow citizens were so deeply involved. He, and all who have the welfare of Louisiana at heart, must deplore the cession or relinquishment of the vacant lands in this state to the general government. The United States Government had received more money from the sales of the lands, than had been expended in the purchase of the country. The purchase money has been long paid—the debt has been paid. The time has now arrived, when we should regain possession of those lands, which the general government had been allowed to lay hands on, in consequence of an implied relinquishment on our part. The lands now remaining unsold, should be reserved to us. Such a measure was called for by every consideration of justice. As to the resolutions now before the senate he must vote for them, inasmuch as they appeared to favor the interests of Louisiana. Party spirit could not blind him so far as to prevent his seconding all measures which were expedient, and beneficial to the country.

Mr. Downs would refrain from any discussion of the measure which senators were about to decide on. He would simply state, that the committee had been unanimous when the resolutions came before them.

Mr. Waggaman observed that he might say a great deal on this subject but he was not disposed to express his opinions in full. He would yield to no one in his devotion to the interests of Louisiana; and might say equally with the senator from New Orleans—that nothing could induce him to sacrifice those interests. He would nevertheless vote against the resolutions, without hesitating that by so doing he would compromise the interests of the state. The resolutions had been drafted by a gentleman whose talent and ability were not susceptible of the slightest doubt, but he (Mr. Waggaman) did not concur with the opinions expressed by the senator from Washita. The public lands are the property of the United States, and every state in the union has a right to a portion. The purchase money of the state of Louisiana had been paid from the treasury of the federal government, and this government naturally and properly disposed of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. He would abstain from an elaborate examination of the question, which he hoped would be considered one of the highest importance. He knew nothing of the bearings of the question; he might add that he was full of the subject; one day would not suffice to enable him to explain his views on these resolutions. He would vote by observing that he should vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Roa made a few remarks against the report, and then the question having been put, the resolutions were adopted, ayes—10; nays—1.

REPORTED FOR THE BEE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 8th, 1841.

Messrs Lowry and Ernale were excused for attendance.

The rules having been dispensed with, Mr Guion reported a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress to have tested a dredging machine, invented by Dr. J. R. Putnam. The resolution was read twice and adopted.

Mr. Tanner reported on the contingent fund of last year, and stated that it was correct.

Mr. Guion reported, was appointed on the committee of elections, vice Mr. Rosselius resigned.

The committee of elections reported Mr. Conrad as elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. Rosselius.

Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, made a report on the penitentiary, which was laid on the table subject to the call of the house. The committee were unanimously of the opinion it was impossible to submit the report at an earlier period for reasons which he explained to the house, and which were entirely satisfactory. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Pitchel, Mr. B. Jon was appointed special messenger to the senate.

Second Reading.

A resolution authorizing the secretary to exclude certain land locks with E. Johns.

Mr. Watkins with offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of a new seal for the Louisiana depot so may be necessary.

Mr. Ratliff was opposed to both the resolutions. Not satisfied, he moved to lay them on the table. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Morse, from the judiciary committee reported the bill from the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to their respective wards which was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Ratliff was opposed to the postponement of the business before the house till the first Monday in January next. The yeas and nays being called for, stood—yeas 6, Nays 33.

The house then resumed the consideration of the senate, requiring the Board of Public Works to survey certain lakes in the parish of Caddo.

The house concurred in the senate in an act authorizing the issue of five bonds to the Union Bank, in lieu of some that were destroyed.

The house concurred in the senate or Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, recorded from their amendment to the bill from the senate, relative to an appropriation to the Battalion of Artillery at Baton Rouge, which bill was then transmitted in an appropriation for the Arsenal at Bonaldonville.

A resolution from the senate relative to the manner of keeping and distributing of the journals of the two houses, was laid on the table indefinitely.

The set to amend the act relative to the appointment of police jurors in the parish of Rapides, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the house took up the bill relative to the sale of property belonging to minors and passed the same.

On motion, the house took a recess of an hour.

Second Reading.

A bill to amend the act relative to the location of the town of Donaldsonville. Laid indefinitely on the table.

Mr. Swayne was appointed a member of the contingent fund committee, vice Mr. Tanner, excused.

Act to amend the 2214th article of the Civil Code