LATEST DATES			
New-York	Jan 7	Charleston	Dec 8
Boston	Jan 4	Mobile	Dec 7
New-Orleans	Jan 9	Louisville	Dec 1
Washington	Jan 8	Florida	Dec 2
Baltimore	Jan 8	Mississippi	Nov. 27
Charleston	Jan 4	Missouri	Oct 25
Savannah	Jan 7	Tuscaloosa	Nov. 17
Norfolk	Jan 13	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

Commercial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Extract of letters received by the Margaret, at Charleston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DECEMBER 7.

"The sales in Cotton on Friday ult. were 6,000 bales, full prices. Saturday, 5th, 4,000 bales, market very steady offering. To-day, 7th, 3,000 bales, more inquiry and prices fully supported, and yesterday more than 6 cents for fair "fair" Mobile.

"We are surprised to see Cotton so low with yarn, being so much beyond a thing that could be made for this market. Cotton continues low here, and we may expect no improvement until we get relieved by the market the prices further down of the Continent, since when the cotton trade have been very dull and the sales have been 15,000 bales, at holders are selling."

"Dec. 6.—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 7,000 bales; market steady; many of the holders do not show their stock freely."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DECEMBER 7.

"We have to-day, by the Burgundy, New-York letters to the 19th ult., and the advices they bring seemed to have changed up our holders of Cotton, and give more courage to buyers, yet

"P. M.—There has been to-day very little doing in Cotton, and no change in prices."

"Dec. 6. Little has been done in our Cotton market within these two days, the total sales being only 1,000 bales—say 700 New-Orleans, at 6 3-16 d.; the Middle at 6d, and 200 Upland and Florida, at 6 1-16 d. The market standing the limited demand, and the abundance of ordinary United States Cottons offered for sale, there is no change in prices to notice."

"P. M. Business matters remain satisfactory in every respect. Discounts, 4 @ 4½ per annum. Public securities are falling off, owing to the hostile character of the intelligence received yesterday from Egypt."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Auburn, do ships pork, 2436 bbls Regs lard, 478 bales cotton, 74 hhds sugar, 11 do tobacco, 14 bbls molasses, 645 bs flour, 70 half bbls do. &c.

Balize Honduras—Per schr. Wm. A. Turner—250 bbls flour, 50 do pork, 40 do beef, 40 do sugar and candy &c.

Havana—Per schr Hero—256 pgs food, 24 casks oil, 100 ⅛ kegs & 2 casks cheese, 100 bbls 3d Regs lard, 600 bbls flour.

Mobile—Per schr Mary B Barr—183 bbls whiskey, 11 bbls Beer, 18 d beef, 68 bbls sugar, 40 sacks corn, &c.

IMPORTS

Bremen—Per ship Auburn, Bailey, from Liverpool, 1,000 bales Cotton sold on the 6th inst. at 6 3-16 d. for Middling Orleans, and 600 do.

New York—Per ship Nashville, master.

Havana—Per ship Burgundy, master, 1,000 boxes sugar, 50 Mahogany, 50 do logs, 25 do lumber, 24 m laths, 100 pipes brandy and 10 do wine.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per str. Hero, from Harrison from Lafourche—24 bbls molasses, 7 do sugar, 1 do Mol. and 5 Regs lard, 1 Regs tobacco, 1 do tobacco & trust, 4 do.

Per steamboat John Argustus from Lafourche—3 hhds sugar to G W Squires; 14 bbls molasses Bible & Sterfield, 30 do P J Bury & co; 32 do W Bergart & co; 60 do Cavelier, J F Bagnelle; 1 do Sowle; 1 do Sowle & Cutler; 1 do Bernard & Landry; 4 barrels do Fredhomme; 6 do A Rivault & co.

Per steamboat Rang 72 from Bayou Sara—36 bales cotton to A Ledoux & co; 22 do Mills, order; 4 do T Flower; 1 do Finley, 4 do Mills & W Hall; 3 K Dunbar; 20 Curtis & Wailes; 3 do order; 1 do Carter; 4 trunks W & J Duck & co; 1 box A Peyton d.

Per steamboat Robert Fulton from Bayou Sara—25 bales cotton to Carpenter; 20 Hall & Bacon; 10 Forgeson, Arcenal & co; 26 A Ledoux & co; 4 Baker & co; 18 Bennett & co; 13 Follain, Spilogue & Degeiss; 6 Goodrich & Bentz; 16 Brown & Landry, 6 owned on board, 1st furniture A Everal & co.

Per steamboat Artisan from Lafourche—200 bbls molasses, 25 bales cotton, W Bergart & co; 1 bbl furniture owner on board.

Per steamboat John Randolph from Natchez—100 bbls molasses to A L Addison & co; 14 do Mosby & co; 14 do Mosby & co; order, Chaman & co; 2 do J D Freeman & co; 9 do order; 16 bales cotton, 13 bags ginseng, Yeatman & co; 37 bbls tobacco 18 bags ginseng, 125 bbls flour, 125 bbls pork, 125 bbls lard, Guibeath, Logan & co; 24 hhds molasses, 25 bbls pork, 8 half do lard, fifth & Sandoz; 9 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls lard, 1 half bbl do, W Gray; 18 bbls to order Mosby & Crossbaw; 22 do Tate & Hopkins; 40 bbls pork, 8 do hams, 3 do bags, 81 half do lard, W Bergeron; 261 bbls pork, 424 bags lard, Adams & W Hall; 4 bbls pork, 25 do lard, Ward & W H Bell; 4 bags shoes Smith & Condit; 1 hot horse, 1 do, owner on board.

Per steamboat Star of Moor: lead from Fort Smith—14 bales cotton to Ward Moffatt & co; 118 do Burke, Watt & co; 35 do, 17 bales patrion, owners on board; 10 bales pecans W R Johnston.

Per steamboat Augusta from Vicksburg—100 bales cotton to N J Dick & co; 42 H O Ames & co; 27 R McDowell & co; 3 do Marbre, Walsh & co; 13 Halley & Bell; 3 Brewer & Roberts; 3 W Henderson; 6 H Keane & co; 36 Payne & Harrison; 30 Lambeth & Thom son; 13 Curtis & Wailes; 6 Franklin & Henderson.

Per str st out Livingston from Port Hudson—87 bales cotton J Bagner & co; 81 P A Hardy; 61 A Ledoux & co; 1 Taylor, Bardwell & co; 1 Taylor & Bell; 1 Brewer & Roberts; 3 J R Conner 20 Andrews & bro; 11 Reynolds, Kyrne & co; 12 M D Cooper & co; 17 K Dunbar; 13 H H Thomas; 10 Adams & Wheatley; 3 Smith Condit; 10 Lambeth & Thompson; 4 M White & co; 18 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 7 Dd Bone & Richardson; 8 J Lallande; 6 A Fulton & co; 2 Caldwell & Hickey; 7 G W Lee.

Per steamboat Caddo from Red River—3 bales cotton to Black & Butterfield; 42 T B Lee; 10 Ogden & Southgate; 2 E Ordway; 112 S S Cobb & co; 71 Pride, Johnston & co; 1 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 27 Lambeth & Thompson; 3 Kirkman Abernethy & Hanna; 3 Adams & Whitfill; 49 A Bliss; 1 do order; 4 do J Fleischer & co; 2 F Hildebrand & co; 100 Perrous, Arcenal & co; 18 Carriere, Darnes & co; 42 Keyes & Roberts; 114 C Toledano; 13 to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship America—Kellogs bros; Blaffer & Wellington; J W Fernandez; Villanjlie & Buddecke; J S Lindner; J A Fairman; Schmidt & co; Bunstien, Koop & co; F Robwalt & co, and order.

Per ship Brunette—H A Sprague & co; Yeatman & co; I & L Bloom; Beebe & co; Walker & Cutler; P Campbell; Gobert, Hurd & co; and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Auburn, Duffey, for New York.
Schooner Wm. A. Turner, Malo, for Balize Honduras.
Schooner Lady R. Burr, Manny, for Mobile.
Schooner Hero, McConnell, for Havana, J. M. Angueira.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hudson, Bailes, from the S W Pass—towing to sea ship Rebecca—brought up ships Nashville, Paris and America.

Tow boat Huntsville, Williams, from the Passes—towing to sea ship Russell, schr Seven Brothers—returned to tow in with ships Sarah and Brunette.

Ship Paris, Stanchfield, Pelops from Kingston, (Jamaica) Mallory—to master.

Ship Nashville, Dickinson, 19 days from New York—to E Mathews & co.

Ship Paris, King, 18 days from Boston—in ballast—to master.

Ship America, (Brem) Carstens, from Bremen, New York—to F Rodewald & co.

Ship Brunette, Johnson, 20 days from Boston—to master.

Schr Star, Weeks, from St Marks—to master.

Steamboat John Randolph, Miller, from Nashville.

Steamboat Star of Moor, Johnington, from Fort Smith.

Steamboat Augusta, Anderson, fro Vicksburg.

Steamboat Caddo, Pease, from Red River.

Steamboat Artisan, Hardwich, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Gen H rrison, Batchelor, from Lafourche.

Steamboat John Argustus, Pike, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Livingston, Clark, from Port Hudson.

Steamboat Rangers, Block from Bay a Sark.

Steamboat Robt Fulton, Rigney, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig Cynosure, Simpson, from Bordeaux, with 187 bars iron, 350 demijohns, 700 five-tunc pieces, specie, soft lot wine brandy, 1 case silk goods, 1 parcel jewelry, 10 sacks to B Lambert, J & A Garnier; B Leigh, Jenkins; Dufour & co; F Bogle; Blanchard, Kinney & co; M Vasile; A Castille; F Bragdenburg; Lafon; De Medina, Carriere, Dorna & co; C Delmas; J B A Bouflet; Woods & Stevenson; F Bogle; Gally & co; J Albert; C Dubuy; F Lafon; J Lebeau; J W Pitts; J F Duplantier; J S Kendall; Machon & freres; E Prescott & co; S Locoul and order.

Schr Caddo, Deane, from Havana, with 44 bags sugar to order; 130 do Zenard, jr.

CLEARED FOR PORTS.

Hence at New York, Jan 7th, ships Yazoo, Tree W, Atkins, Bunker; Oceanus, brig Julia & Helen.

Cleared at Baltimore for ports, Jan 4th, brig George Washington, Lee, Antigua.

Cleared at New York for this port, Jan 6th, ship Arkansas, Lemale; 6th, ship Washington, Adams.

Hence at Boston, Jan 6th, ship Rhone, Freeman, for Mobile.

Hence at Boston, Jan 6th, ship Hudson, Crowell, for New-Orleans.

Hence at Boston, Jan 6th, ship Ocean, Crowell, for Mobile.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, Dec 6th, ship Pennsylvania.

SPOKEN.

Jan 12th, off the Lizard, ship Rob Roy, from Rotterdam for Mobile.

Ship Rockingham, for Portsmouth from Mobile.

Ship Independence, Pierce, from Boston for New Orleans.

And ship Carroll of Carrollton from N York for Mobile.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Nashville—Mrs Quirk Messrs Clopp, Martin, Dr Gold—3 steerage.

Per steamboat Caddo—C Brewer and lady, W Holmes, J S Jones, Eagle, Thompson, J L Davis, E R Christie, D Ellis, Mrs Ellis, Mrs Wagner, Lodoix, E Turnage 2 doors and child, Johnston, W F Ford, Cooper, Gilbert, Smith, Perrine, Doty, W Martin, Goodwin, Rev Mr Clapp, Miss L Pitts, J W Smith, Yeatman, Mr Wheeler, Mrs Wheeler, M Wheeler, M Wheeler, W Bostian, Ford, H Doyle.

Per steamboat Livingston—G Pierce and lady, J P Marsh, Rev J Wilson and lady, Mrs Taylor, R Taylor, R Gardner, Bonner, J H Kendrick, Madison, E Willis, H Curtis, C Gordon, W m. J Tinney, C D Bowman, A Spears, Mrs Quincy, J R Barker, J H Mallie, Dr Laycock, R T Christmas, J Scott, W A Lane, J K Scott.

Per steamboat Artisan—Dr Cottman, Dodd, Fassier and lady, Ishmael and lady.

Per steamboat Gen. Harrison—Judge Osion and lady, F P Walder, A Robinson, A Tuttle, J Rodocill, Dr Richard, J Jaunack, Lee, Bibb, McVey, Owen sodd, M Adsons, J Trusslin, Ayan, Mrs Tuber.

Per steamboat John Argustus—Mansant, Mrs Seghur, Ledoux, Ali a, Camp ell, Brickell, Crawford, Mallinger, Fetzer, F A Ducros and others.

Per steamboat John Randolph—Bishop Otey, J Harding and daughter, J McCennah, T O Butler, J H Carter, Capt. G W Cartwright, Mr and Mrs Cartwright, Scott, Mrs Overton, Miss Hansen, Miss Mer, Marsh, Miss Mer Nepin, Miller, White, Anderson and daughter, Mr and Mrs Ferguson, W m. Mrs Polk, Miss Polk, Miss West, Love, Mr. Hanson, Lentman, Bryan, Bessie, Bessie, Bibb, Allen, Warner, Perry, King, Hudson, Hough, Warner, Robb, Carter, Johnston Ledbetter and lady, Mrs Johnston, P Bryan, Conway, Harrison, Forrest, Morgan, Lawrence.

Per steamboat Star Moorch ad—Mrs McCravoch Harding, Col Hynes, A Nixon, Banks, Wilson, Woods, Berry, Mathis, Patterson, J P Colbert, Arnold, Blakely, W M Varnell, McDonald, Davis, Lyndsdown, Morris, C S Stevenson, E S Lacey, J Dubose, J Griffith.

Per steamboat Augustus—Bakers, Oyster, Robb, McPiney, McLean, Dale, Wheaman, Wilson, J Robb, Cook, Fearce, Wash Gordon, Lady and lady, Miller, Marshall.

☞ For ports, ship NASHVILLE, Dickinson, master, from New York, now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

E BEDFORD & BECK, 86 Gravier st.

☞ Have a portion of their consignment per ship WASHINGTON, will make immediate delivery of the stock on hand, and receive the balance as fast as delivered at their store.

C A Chase, L Bowen, W Jas Dorsey, Fitz Gerald, Dorsey, John Lane, R H Sa—ie, S A Smith, M Shea and reside in order.

Good Cows & Gumsey (Geo Hood, and J W). 161

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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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:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 22, 1841.

☞ The news from Washington is of the most thrilling importance. Read our correspondent's letter, and the extracts from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

It is painful to observe upon the part of the administration press, more particularly the Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer, a continuation of those incendiary and irritating publications, which, whether intended or not, have the effect to foster and encourage the most dangerous sectional jealousies.—Those journals are yet hourly engaged in fomenting trouble. The abolition hornets, which should expire with the dynasty it was evoked to sustain, is still held upon our stage, to the sorrow of the South, and the nonsensical charge of British attachment is reiterated against the whigs with dogged pertinacity. The time may come sooner than these veteran defamers imagine, when a test more searching than newspaper declamation, will determine which of the two great parties in this country are most under the influence of British gold or British principles.

But is this a moment for the indulgence of this species of sectional, vindictive and denunciatory writing? Do our foreign relations exhibit no indications of a contingency that may require the united energies of the whole country to maintain the national honor from infringement? Does the prophetic vision of these political seers descry the rainbow amid the clouds that now darken above our heads? Or are they prepared to see this government succumb to the arbitrary and [illegible] as the late president first did, when he run a separate ticket of his own, and the result exhibited of 9,500,000 votes cast. Does this afford any grounds for the alarm affected by the Globe and Enquirer?—Or does it not prove that the Northern fanatics derive their consequence from the sure assembling of the South?

But to advert to more pleasing topics. In the present critical posture of affairs, it is a grateful task to adduce the proofs of a national feeling which despises alike the artificial boundaries of states and the firebrand die amation of abandoned demagogues, whenever the integrity of the Union or our common rights are threatened with external violence.

The following items of congressional history, of recent occurrence, entourage the belief that however much our people may be divided in political sentiment, or to whatever pitch of excitement party spirit may carry the free suffrages of the United States in canvassing the pretensions of aspirants to the presidential dignity, they are one and indivisible whenever the character, the rights, or the honor of the Union are assailed by a foreign power.

It will be recollected that when the boundary troubles threatened a rupture between the United States and Great Britain, the south & one man adopted the cause of Maine, and without a dissenting voice, they voted for every proposition having for its obj ct the maintainance of her rights at any hazard. It is impossible to conceive a cause of quarrel in which the states this side of Mason's and Dixon's line have less interest than in the ownership of the lands between the Aroostook and St. Lawrence. Yet when the integrity of the union was implicated, the south disdained to weigh the value of the stake against national honor, and, notwithstanding the burdens of the war would fall heavier upon her industry, nobly rallied to the rescue, and upon the last day of the session of congress of 38—39, voted for a bill to put at the disposal of the executive a force sufficient to engage at once in active hostilities with England. We recur to this instance of southern magnanimity to show that whatever ill will may have been engendered by the refusal of Maine to give up certain persons charged with infractions of the laws of Georgia, it was not intense enough to obscure the distates of patriotism when our common country needed the services of the whole people to repel the arrogant pretensions of the most powerful government on earth.

Upon a more recent occasion, the north exhibited a regard for southern rights, equally pleasing to contemplate. When it was understood that the British government had refused to make compensation for slaves taken from the brig Enterprise, and liberated by the British authorities of Port Hamilton, Island of Bermuda, on the ground that an act of parliament abolishing slavery in the British West India possessions had altered the law of nations in respect to slave property driven by adverse winds into the port of a friendly power, the following resolutions were introduced into the senate of the United States, and on the 15th April last, passed—33 voting in the affirmative, and not one in the negative:

Resolved, That a ship or vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs, as much as if constituting a part of its own domain.

Resolved, That if such a ship or vessel should be forced by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause, into the port, and under the jurisdiction of a friendly power, she and her cargo, and persons on board, with their property and all the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be placed under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the brig Enterprise, which was forced unavoidably by stress of weather into Port Hamilton, Bermuda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas, from one part of the Union to another, comes within the principles embraced in the foregoing resolutions, and that the seizure and detention of the negroes on board by the local authorities of the island, was an action violative of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our own citizens to whom they belong.

It is not to be supposed that the north will tamely submit to outrages perpetrated upon southern property after the unanimous passage of the above resolutions. We feel persuaded that whenever the executive communicates to congress the termination of all friendly negociations respecting the rights involved in the liberation of the slaves found on board of the Enterprise, and the more recent capture and liberation of those on board the Hermosa, the north will be ready to carry out the doctrines of the senate's resolutions to the letter. Propositions of such grave import could never have been adopted without a full understanding of their meaning; and unless the north was prepared to abide the decision of them, they would have met with opposition from some quarter or other in their passage. The United States senate is not apt to indulge in idle action upon matters which may end in war. The members of that body mean something when they pass resolutions respecting national law, and we take the resolutions as irrefragible evidence of the disposition of the non-slave holding states to come to the aid of the south, whenever the national flag cannot protect the property of her citizens from foreign outrage.

Do not these instances of reciprocal assistance volunteered by the northern and southern states, give happy omen of the existence of an attachment to the union on the part of each that is ready to encounter the worst in maintaining the rights of the other? and does it not better become the public press to strengthen and rivet yet closer the bonds of union, than rake up from the forgotten trash of party recrimination, themes of sectional excitement to weaken and obliterate the ties that keep together a united people? More especially ought we to hold up before the people of every section, the evidences given, under circumstances which warrant their sincerity, of mutual affection and regard, now that there is abundant reason to apprehend an encounter with Great Britain. From the tone of a large portion of the press, foreign potentates imagine the people of this union to be so divided by geographical boundaries as not to be capable of concerted action in any emergency. From this consideration may have arisen the proneness to interfere with our rights. The British reader of the Globe might well suppose that one half of the people of America would rejoice in the destruction of the other; that the south would exult over the reverses of the north; that the north would lend a helping hand in overturning the institutions of the south. A sentiment encouraged by the official journals of the president, so prejudicial to the character and strength of the union, is well calculated to lessen the respect of foreign powers for the rights of Americans. The courtesy of nations is measured by the means of redressing insult; and whatever has a tendency to depreciate the prowess of the United States in the opinion of other nations, invites aggression and retards the return due the violated property of our people.

☞ We have received copies of the messages of Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Stevens of New-York. We shall endeavor to give an abstract of their contents to morrow.

ORPHANS.

Sermon will be preached on Sunday next, by the Rev. Mr. Wagner, at Christ's Church, Canal street, and the Rev'ds Dr. Backenridge, at the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette square, in behalf of the Orphans, after which collections will be made for the purpose of aiding in rebuilding the Orphan Boys' asylum, at Lafayette, recently destroyed by fire. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and who so poor as the Orphan who has neither lands nor heritage, nor the sweet solace of home.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad, that the bill introduced into the legislature, by Mr. Conrad of East Baton Rouge, providing for the clearing out of the river Manchac, contemplated the opening of that river to the Mississippi. The bill has no such object; it merely provides for clearing out the obstructions of the Manchac from where it joins the Amites up to Bayou Fontaine, in order to open a navigation to the inhabitants on the Manchac, by way of the lakes, to New-Orleans.

☞ We ask our friends of the Crescent City, if they intend to put on mourning, or in any other outward manner signify their sorrow for the great eclipse of the moon, which we take to be a near relation of theirs, that is to occur on the 5th of next month. We assure our friends that we could endure forty eclipses of the moon with more patience than one of the Crescent City.

We learn that an Olographic Testament of the late N. Guod has been found, confirming the legacies published in the "Bee" of 30th, with several other levies.

Treasury Notes.—The administration has come down on congress for another issue of $5,000,000 of treasury notes. This does not look well after the flourish of the president over the satisfactory condition of our finances.

Hiski Hall, whig, has been elected to congress, by a handsome majority, in place of Mr. Colquitt, (l.f.), resigned.

Disturbing.—Mrs. Heard of Wetumpka county, Ala., was lately bound to death, by her apparel catching fire.

The Lafayette Chroniclе states that the whooping cough is prevailing to a considerable extent in that place, and has to a number of persons proved fatal.

☞ Our friends in Jamaica, Kingston, we have received our Jamaica papers to a late date. They contain little intelligence of any interest to our readers.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the 9d, contains some judicious reflections upon the president's message, evincing a better acquaintance with the politics of the country than is generally exhibited in foreign journals.

There have been a number of robberies and murders on the Island, evidently the result of the emancipation of the negro population.

The holidays were signalized by disgraceful mobs. The negroes, headed by one Daniel Hart, a justice of the peace, assembled in large numbers, and committed outrages in defiance of the police.

Trinidad.—The Jemaica papers mention the rumor of a rising of the negroes in Trinidad. The report goes so far as to assert that all the slaves located between the Venezuelan shore of the Gulf of Paria and Camana have taken to the woods, and are collected in large bodies. The papers indulge the hope that this is an exaggeration of some trifling disturbance.

REMARKABLE.

A ship found abandoned at the threshold of her port of destination—The Norfolk Herald of the 11th states that on the Sunday evening previous, the fine ship Grace Brown of Baltimore, and bound to that port from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo on board, was brought into the port of Norfolk, in charge of the Baltimore pilot crews of the boats Baltimore, Pocahontas, and Liberty. The vessel was discovered a few days previous 15 or 18 miles north of Cape Henry, ashore and deserted by her crew. When capt. Bean of the Baltimore boarded the Grace Brown, there was upwards of 9 feet water in the hold. One of the ship's anchors and chain were gone—the other anchor was broken.

Further particulars.—The paper adds that captain Duff, of the Grace Brown arrived a few hours after the vessel had been brought into port. She left Liverpool on the 12th Nov., with a cargo of hardware, dry goods, &c. On the 1st inst., when within 25 miles of land S. of Cape Henry, she was blown off by a N. W. N. gale across the gulf to longitude 72½. On nearing the shore she struck and commenced leaking badly, when the captain and crew, after throwing out anchors, left the vessel in the long boat, with a view to obtaining aid, and return to her in case the weather moderated. He landed safely on the easterly shore, after being eighteen hours out, having encountered tremendous weather and many hardships.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, January 9, 1841.

A new issue of treasury notes was this day voted for by the administration, through the chairman of the committee of ways and means in the house, Mr. Jones. He introduced a bill to authorise the president to issue treasury notes to meet the exigencies of the government, to the amount of five millions of dollars, not to be redeemed until the end of twelve months. The bill was committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union. It will pass, unquestionably, without much opposition.

A call was made by Mr. Lincoln, of Mass., on the treasury department to report the amount of public lands sold since the passage of the Pre-emption act of 1838, and the products of the sales to the treasury. This is important in connection with the questions relative to our public land policy, which have been latterly agitated in congress.

A proposition was made to go to business one hour earlier, by meeting at 11 o'clock instead of 12; but it was promptly voted down.

Mr. Adams called up his resolution inquiring of the Postmaster General the number of removals that had been made of postmasters since March last, and the reasons for their removal, and the correspondence relative thereto.

This created quite a stir among the train-bands of Mr. Van Buren; and Mr. Hopkins endeavored to embarrass the resolution, by appending a series of resolutions in regard to the duties of officers of the commercial and the third-fourth probate court. The bill was read at length, and, in connection with a short speech, he moved to lay the bill and two additional sections. The 5th section, which proposes for the location of the district courts in the present counties, and the 6th section, which proposes to repeal the act of 1839, establishing the district courts in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, were stricken out, on motion of Mr. Bouligny, by the following vote:

The senator from Orleans remarked that he had some time previously, in vain, endeavored to obtain a vote on this subject, and, if it had been found difficult to make a fair number to five, owing to the delicacy of the salaries, fixed by the constitution, and yet these salaries were now brought forward in argument.

Mr. Hoa passed off reasons and objections with energy, and the argument adduced in favor of the bill, lest this bill pass, and Mr. Hon. and the day, will come when you will regret it; you will be sorry for expelling men of capacity and character, and placing inexperienced men in your stead their places. Without intending to do so, you propose giving the rich monopoly advantage for which the poor man will have to bear the burden—that is, you will be guilty of the statement to keep the scale equally balanced.

The first paragraphs of the bill were amended and adopted, and then further debate was suspended until more precise information could be obtained.

Mr. Waggaman introduced a resolution on the subject of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1841.

Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.

None presented.

On motion of Mr. Burke, so much of the governor's message as relates to the banks, was referred to the finance committee.

Reports of Standing Committees

From the judiciary committee. An act relative to lotteries. That act prohibits the sale of lottery tickets, drawing lotteries, the purchase of tickets under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, and declares transfers, sales of property, &c, by means of lotteries to be null and void, and punishable by prosecution.

The first section being under consideration, Mr. Conrad offered a few remarks. He thought it offered the greatest evil that afflicted the community—the evil was one of extreme importance—the matter had been brought before the Louisiana bar, and it appeared to act on it, presented by the late judicial bench, was unfavorable. Under this view of the case he proposed the adoption of the bill, and moved the passage of the 1st section, adopted. The remaining sections were taken up and adopted unanimously. Mr. Foliot moved an additional section to allow a judge of the district court, by not all unanimously, to grant a suspending the sale of lottery tickets and in lotteries. The amount was set at 20 per cent.

On motion, the house dispensed with the further rule relative to the third reading of bills, and the bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Dowling moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Conrad, relative to the number of judges of the supreme court, and the number of judges of the district courts in the counties of Orleans and Jefferson, and the mode of filling the vacancies in the supreme court.

Mr. Dowling said, in the course of his remarks, that he had no desire to disturb the sheriff de la cour criminelle de la Nouvelle Orleans.

Mr. Conrad moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in the present session, be notified that the senate is now prepared to receive the joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives, relative to the adjournment of the legislature, and the time of adjournment, and the mode of filling the vacancies in the supreme court.

Order of the day

On motion, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of 1839, establishing the same courts in Orleans and Jefferson.

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Mr. Conrad proposed the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives