NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER

BY BULLIT, MAGNE & CO.

OFFICE PUBLISHED DAILY, (except Sundays, Christmas, and Fast days,) at 3½ cents per annum.

OFFICE PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, ... $ 6

Letters must be post paid. Public Justice pertains.

WHIG NOMINATION

OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1840.

We continue our comments upon the Report of the Grand Jury. Inseparably connected with the subject of gambling is that of lotteries, a species of gaming no less insidious and fraudulent than thimble-rig or faro. In the words of the Report: "A lottery is perhaps of all others, the most detestable and abominable system of gambling. It induces the poor, the weak, the ignorant and the credulous, to risk in imprudent hazard their small gains, instead of wisely husbanding and improving their means. It is a system of fraud, theft, disappointment and despair." These language equally forcible and true. No one who has given the most cursory examination upon the subject of lottery schemes, which by a trick of evasion, illegal quibble, are daily paraded and placarded on the streets, without being convinced that the whole system is one of arrant humbuggery. These lotteries, with their captivating array of brilliant prizes are drawn every day. The scheme is announced in the evening; immediately after the termination of one of these solemn farces, and within twenty-four hours the lottery is over, and another scheme is substituted in its stead.

Now admitting that the combination system, now universally adopted, is perfectly fair, let us ask what possible chance of success can the poor devil have who foolishly expends his little earnings in so silly a speculation. There are from 30,000 to 70,000 tickets; two or more blanks to every one of the prizes at least nine-tenths of the entire issue of some that do not exceed the price of the ticket. Now, within the twenty-four hours elapsing between the announcement of a lottery scheme and its drawing, how many tickets are disposed of? At the very utmost not more than 500, and this is a very liberal calculation. Who are the purchasers of these tickets? The ignorant, laboring class who have neither leisure to examine nor ability to comprehend the deception and trickery in the whole affair. Of these *five* hundred persons not one in a thousand, in accordance with the doctrine of chances, will draw even a prize, much less a blank. Of the remaining 1 7 which are entitled to prizes, nearly every one invariably draws the very lowest sum, since there are ten thousand prizes of that denomination, one fifty, or perhaps one a hundred of a greater amount. Consequently the lottery vender, with the usual calculation of chances, sells five hundred tickets at $1, which makes $2000.—Of these, three hundred and thirty three are blanks, and one hundred and sixty-seven four dollar prizes, *with a deduction of fifteen per cent*, so that the lottery broker will pay $2,90 dollars worth of tickets may reasonably calculate a little over $300, say one-fourth of the amount. And thus within twenty-four hours a hundred dollars are realized by this ingenious system, which of course, pay all expenses, and leave a very handsome surplus to the manager. While the unfortunate holders of the four dollar prizes cannot get their money back, without a contribution of fifteen per cent to the support of the system by which they have been fleeced.

But besides the *fifteen per cent*, discount upon prizes tickets are generally sold at from thirty to forty per cent upon the schedule price. Thus the person who has a ticket given for it at least a *third more* than its worth, and has also to receive a *sixth* less than is due, if it should turn up a prize. Few persons buy tickets require to the subject and the uniform deceptive of the rumors put out to have to meet them if the lottery, in all other, should be perfectly fair.

Although prizes are sometimes drawn, say the one in three thousand. Yes, and people are sometimes struck by lightning, or perish in some other rare extraordinary manner. Strange and out of the common occasionally occur, and among them is the appearance of a high prize in the lottery. But how often does it happen? Let any man ask himself how many persons he has known, who ever won a prize of any importance in a lottery, and how many he has known who have seriously impaired their financial concerns by continually dabbling in the system.—Which did a lottery ever enrich save the manager, and how many thousands has it impoverished? And if a high prize does occasionally fall to the lot of some fortunate holder, it be always paid?

But there is no further necessity of exposing the treachery and delusion of the lottery system. Every man of common sense understands its character, and its dupes are found only among the ignorant and unwary. The attention of the legislature to the subject is not, however, less imperatively called for, because its evil influence is confined to a particular part of the community, and accordingly the Grand Jury suggest the propriety of enquiring into the nature of the grants upon which this machine of system is based, and of extinguishing by purchase, or other means in their power all legislative perpetuity. We hope this subject will be specially set apart for thorough investigation at the early and energetic and effectual action, before the close of the present session.

Appointments by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 5th February, 1840.

E. B. Bachie, J. L. Ferret, Anthony Fernandez, Jr., Peter Depuy, Joseph De Pass, and Gabriel de Feriet, Commissioners for the city and parish of New Orleans.

Alex. Guillet, collector of state taxes on landed property and vehicles, in and for the parish of Jefferson, vice Newton.

The confirmation by the governor of Judge Buchanan and the judges of the supreme court, was duly confirmed by the senate. The court is now composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. A. Bullard, A. Murphy, R. Garland and Buchanan.

The vacancy.

Thursday p rioin the evening Shief's beautiful poem of *Erastus*, and the numerous force of its admirers. These young gentlemen have sustained a creditable part in the production of pieces, and in their labors is one that richly merits the support of the public. We hope there will be a

The Journal of Peter Bosworth, Parish Judge of the county of Carroll, before the Senate of Louisiana.

Mr. Hatch has been re-elected State Treasurer.

We are pressed to refer our readers to the Notice of American Royal Party, which is to come off at 7 o'clock, in the Room of the Steamboat *Corinthian*, arrived last night at Bayou Sara.

Mr. Bachelor, of Baton Rouge, reports that there was nine feet water on the Cumberland bar, and falling. The river was extremely cold, and a great quantity of ice floating. A gentleman from St. Louis, who arrived passenger in the C., reports that on the 23d ult. there was an ice seven feet water in the Upper Mississippi filling, and that steamboat *St. Louis*, which was detained by the ice and the low water, had no prospect in entertained of the opening of the river in the upper rivers for some time.

St. Louis Bulletin of the 23rd ult.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.

A letter from a member of the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Jan. 20.

I have just been informed by one of the Bank Investigating Committee, that the Bank is in a better condition than any other in the U. S. Her liabilities are small, and her means more than $7,000,000. Such sound conditions I think I don't experience such unanimity in transactions have been manifested, yet I know that there has been nothing corrupt. I will write you to-morrow."

FROM TEXAS.

We have before us the Galveston *Gazette* of Feb. 1st—received by the Bark Galveston, which is a credit to her enterprising owners. The Bank of Galveston has a capital of $1,000,000, of which $600,000 have been paid in. The Bank of Texas has a capital of $1,000,000, though on the 1st of January there was a deficiency of $400,000. The amount of bullion on the quarter gives an increase of $52,600, but there was a decrease of specie to the amount of $46,475,000. The circulation of the bank of Texas has been reduced in the sum only of $1,737,000. A larger share is much worthy of consideration especially at this present time. First, all the specie in the bank of Galveston, Houston, and Brazoria, is a safe deposit, which could not be said of the bank of Texas, as the specie there is subject to a draft at any moment. Secondly, the Galveston bank pays specie on demand, not only during the past month, but for several months previous, have been able to draw their securities as well as their circulation, thus showing how readily they must have upheld their general business.

This however, could not have been accomplished without greatly damaging the main object of the country, by preventing the circulation of the bank always supplied the Bank of Galveston, but which is effected it by the commercial community. The Bank of Galveston, therefore, are respectfully called on a safety to give public notice that they will not receive their notes in payment of custom dues after a certain time, to enable the country to make their arrangements.

By the official returns for the period between the 5th and 11th December, both inclusive, it appears that the actual amount of silver exported in coin was 831,098 ½, and in bars 12,874 oz.

Very few bargains to be done on the English stock market to-day, it being sufficient to remark that the quotations have been steady. Consols left off at 91 7 8 and 92 for the opening; the three per cent reduced are 90 3 8 a 1-2; and the new 3½ per cent consols fixed 98 5-8 a 3 4 money. Bank stock is 178 money. Exchequer bills are 4 a 2 dis and India bonds 8 a 9 discount.

INDIA.

The following additional information relative to the *affair of Kurnool*, is contained in a letter from an officer of the Madras army in the Sight, and was published in the Times of Dec 15th:

"All fighting is now over, and the campaign ended, as the Nawab's troops are now complete subjugated, and as there are parties of cavalry on their march as escaped from the field, I dare say there will be few left alive in the course of a day or two. The force is now busily disposing of the prisoners, to the tune of 500 and collecting such booty as they can find, in hopes of prize money. A good deal of treasure has been found in the fort, but as we did not take it by a regular siege, I suppose our generous master will not allow it to be considered as prize money. The Nawaub is now in confinement near us, and will, I understand, be imprisoned for the rest of his life in some fortress in the British dominions."

The senate and house of representatives of the South American Republic of the Ecuador, have recently enacted

1 That all the Spanish American Republics may obtain greater favors and privileges than those accorded to European nations.

2. That the United States of North America shall be considered as a sister republic, with option of the same favors and privileges that may be granted to Spanish American Republics.

3. The messengers of these favors shall be at the pleasure of the state.

Washington, *Jan'y 24 h, 1840.*

The sub treasury bill passed the senate last evening, after an exciting and exhausting session of seven hours, by a vote of ayes 24, nays 18. Messrs. Robinson and Young of Illinois, and Nicholas of Louisiana, voted in the negative.

When my letter was closed, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, was on the floor. After he finished, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, took the floor, and made a masterly speech in opposition to the measure. After which the final vote was taken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Three days later from England.

The packet ship Quebec, Captain Hebbard, arrived this morning from London via Portsmouth, with dates to the 17th inst. and Liverpool to the 16th, inclusive. Captain Hebbard sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th, and to that gentleman we are indebted for the latest papers.

The cap-re speak as though apprehens ons were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of sending the undermentioned into the court of Queen's Bench, and tendering the trial at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has in only advised the commission of treasonable crimes, in order to prevent the conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton—Sir John Colborne.

The Thames tunnel is advancing towards completion at the rate of 6 feet per week.

The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills the whole of the first column of the London Herald—close type and wide columns.

The Parisians are again say that Marshal Valee has been commanded to march to Constantine in Africa, which has been given up to the French. The march is to commence at 7 o'clock, in the Room of the Steamboat *Corinthian*.

Of these *five* hundred persons not one in a thousand, in accordance with the doctrine of chances, will draw even a prize, much less a blank. Of the remaining 1 7 which are entitled to prizes, nearly every one invariably draws the very lowest sum, since there are ten thousand prizes of that denomination, one fifty, or perhaps one a hundred of a greater amount. Consequently the lottery vender, with the usual calculation of chances, sells five hundred tickets at $1, which makes $2000.—Of these, three hundred and thirty three are blanks, and one hundred and sixty-seven four dollar prizes, *with a deduction of fifteen per cent*, so that the lottery broker will pay $2,90 dollars worth of tickets may reasonably calculate a little over $300, say one-fourth of the amount. And thus within twenty-four hours a hundred dollars are realized by this ingenious system, which of course, pay all expenses, and leave a very handsome surplus to the manager. While the unfortunate holders of the four dollar prizes cannot get their money back, without a contribution of fifteen per cent to the support of the system by which they have been fleeced.

But besides the *fifteen per cent*, discount upon prizes tickets are generally sold at from thirty to forty per cent upon the schedule price. Thus the person who has a ticket given for it at least a *third more* than its worth, and has also to receive a *sixth* less than is due, if it should turn up a prize. Few persons buy tickets require to the subject and the uniform deceptive of the rumors put out to have to meet them if the lottery, in all other, should be perfectly fair.

Although prizes are sometimes drawn, say the one in three thousand. Yes, and people are sometimes struck by lightning, or perish in some other rare extraordinary manner. Strange and out of the common occasionally occur, and among them is the appearance of a high prize in the lottery. But how often does it happen? Let any man ask himself how many persons he has known, who ever won a prize of any importance in a lottery, and how many he has known who have seriously impaired their financial concerns by continually dabbling in the system.—Which did a lottery ever enrich save the manager, and how many thousands has it impoverished? And if a high prize does occasionally fall to the lot of some fortunate holder, it be always paid?

But there is no further necessity of exposing the treachery and delusion of the lottery system. Every man of common sense understands its character, and its dupes are found only among the ignorant and unwary. The attention of the legislature to the subject is not, however, less imperatively called for, because its evil influence is confined to a particular part of the community, and accordingly the Grand Jury suggest the propriety of enquiring into the nature of the grants upon which this machine of system is based, and of extinguishing by purchase, or other means in their power all legislative perpetuity. We hope this subject will be specially set apart for thorough investigation at the early and energetic and effectual action, before the close of the present session.

Appointments by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, 5th February, 1840.

E. B. Bachie, J. L. Ferret, Anthony Fernandez, Jr., Peter Depuy, Joseph De Pass, and Gabriel de Feriet, Commissioners for the city and parish of New Orleans.

Alex. Guillet, collector of state taxes on landed property and vehicles, in and for the parish of Jefferson, vice Newton.

The confirmation by the governor of Judge Buchanan and the judges of the supreme court, was duly confirmed by the senate. The court is now composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. A. Bullard, A. Murphy, R. Garland and Buchanan.

The vacancy.

Thursday p rioin the evening Shief's beautiful poem of *Erastus*, and the numerous force of its admirers. These young gentlemen have sustained a creditable part in the production of pieces, and in their labors is one that richly merits the support of the public. We hope there will be a

The Journal of Peter Bosworth, Parish Judge of the county of Carroll, before the Senate of Louisiana.

Mr. Hatch has been re-elected State Treasurer.

We are pressed to refer our readers to the Notice of American Royal Party, which is to come off at 7 o'clock, in the Room of the Steamboat *Corinthian*, arrived last night at Bayou Sara.

Mr. Bachelor, of Baton Rouge, reports that there was nine feet water on the Cumberland bar, and falling. The river was extremely cold, and a great quantity of ice floating. A gentleman from St. Louis, who arrived passenger in the C., reports that on the 23d ult. there was an ice seven feet water in the Upper Mississippi filling, and that steamboat *St. Louis*, which was detained by the ice and the low water, had no prospect in entertained of the opening of the river in the upper rivers for some time.

St. Louis Bulletin of the 23rd ult.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.

A letter from a member of the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Jan. 20.

I have just been informed by one of the Bank Investigating Committee, that the Bank is in a better condition than any other in the U. S. Her liabilities are small, and her means more than $7,000,000. Such sound conditions I think I don't experience such unanimity in transactions have been manifested, yet I know that there has been nothing corrupt. I will write you to-morrow."

FROM TEXAS.

We have before us the Galveston *Gazette* of Feb. 1st—received by the Bark Galveston, which is a credit to her enterprising owners. The Bank of Galveston has a capital of $1,000,000, of which $600,000 have been paid in. The Bank of Texas has a capital of $1,000,000, though on the 1st of January there was a deficiency of $400,000. The amount of bullion on the quarter gives an increase of $52,600, but there was a decrease of specie to the amount of $46,475,000. The circulation of the bank of Texas has been reduced in the sum only of $1,737,000. A larger share is much worthy of consideration especially at this present time. First, all the specie in the bank of Galveston, Houston, and Brazoria, is a safe deposit, which could not be said of the bank of Texas, as the specie there is subject to a draft at any moment. Secondly, the Galveston bank pays specie on demand, not only during the past month, but for several months previous, have been able to draw their securities as well as their circulation, thus showing how readily they must have upheld their general business.

This however, could not have been accomplished without greatly damaging the main object of the country, by preventing the circulation of the bank always supplied the Bank of Galveston, but which is effected it by the commercial community. The Bank of Galveston, therefore, are respectfully called on a safety to give public notice that they will not receive their notes in payment of custom dues after a certain time, to enable the country to make their arrangements.

By the official returns for the period between the 5th and 11th December, both inclusive, it appears that the actual amount of silver exported in coin was 831,098 ½, and in bars 12,874 oz.

Very few bargains to be done on the English stock market to-day, it being sufficient to remark that the quotations have been steady. Consols left off at 91 7 8 and 92 for the opening; the three per cent reduced are 90 3 8 a 1-2; and the new 3½ per cent consols fixed 98 5-8 a 3 4 money. Bank stock is 178 money. Exchequer bills are 4 a 2 dis and India bonds 8 a 9 discount.

INDIA.

The following additional information relative to the *affair of Kurnool*, is contained in a letter from an officer of the Madras army in the Sight, and was published in the Times of Dec 15th:

"All fighting is now over, and the campaign ended, as the Nawab's troops are now completely subjugated, and as there are parties of cavalry on their march as escaped from the field, I dare say there will be few left alive in the course of a day or two. The force is now busily disposing of the prisoners, to the tune of 500 and collecting such booty as they can find, in hopes of prize money. A good deal of treasure has been found in the fort, but as we did not take it by a regular siege, I suppose our generous master will not allow it to be considered as prize money. The Nawaub is now in confinement near us, and will, I understand, be imprisoned for the rest of his life in some fortress in the British dominions."

The senate and house of representatives of the South American Republic of the Ecuador, have recently enacted

1 That all the Spanish American Republics may obtain greater favors and privileges than those accorded to European nations.

2. That the United States of North America shall be considered as a sister republic, with option of the same favors and privileges that may be granted to Spanish American Republics.

3. The messengers of these favors shall be at the pleasure of the state.

Washington, *Jan'y 24 h, 1840.*

The sub treasury bill passed the senate last evening, after an exciting and exhausting session of seven hours, by a vote of ayes 24, nays 18. Messrs. Robinson and Young of Illinois, and Nicholas of Louisiana, voted in the negative.

When my letter was closed, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, was on the floor. After he finished, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, took the floor, and made a masterly speech in opposition to the measure. After which the final vote was taken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Three days later from England.

The packet ship Quebec, Captain Hebbard, arrived this morning from London via Portsmouth, with dates to the 17th inst. and Liverpool to the 16th, inclusive. Captain Hebbard sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th, and to that gentleman we are indebted for the latest papers.

The cap-re speak as though apprehens ons were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of sending the undermentioned into the court of Queen's Bench, and tendering the trial at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has in only advised the commission of treasonable crimes, in order to prevent the conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton—Sir John Colborne.

The Thames tunnel is advancing towards completion at the rate of 6 feet per week.

The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills the whole of the first column of the London Herald—close type and wide columns.

The Parisians are again say that Marshal Valee has been commanded to march to Constantine in Africa, which has been given up to the French. The march is to commence at 7 o'clock, in the Room of the Steamboat *Corinthian*.

WHIG MEETING.

☞ The whigs of the parish of Jefferson are requested to meet at the CARROLLTON HOTEL on Sunday, 9th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of approving the nomination of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure the success of the whig candidates in Louisiana.

MANUEL J. GARCIA,
P. LACRESTIERE LABARRE,
M. B. LEBRETON,
THEOPHILE FORTIER,
C. DERBIGNY,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
ELISHA CROCKER.

CITIZEN—Mr. Linn has introduced into the senate of the United States a bill to grant a bounty of 640 acres of land to every white male inhabitant over 18 years of age who shall move to Oregon territory and cultivate the same for five consecutive years. It is high time the boundary between that territory and the possessions of Great Britain should be settled—else we may have another Maine affair upon our hands after a while.

ROBBERY AND ARREST IN NATCHEZ.—We learn from the *Natchez Courier*, of the 3rd instant, that on Friday night last, Mr. Jerome Lancerneni, a respectable citizen, when about entering his house, was suddenly felled to the ground, where he remained two hours in a state of insensibility. When he recovered, he found that he had been rifled of five thousand dollars. The money consisted of $3,000 in Mississippi bank notes, and $2,000 in drafts, payable at sight, on banks in New Orleans. Suspicion rests upon three men who left Natchez the next morning in the steamboat *Lexington* for this city. They have been pursued.

The Lancerneni's wound is dangerous; but it is believed he will recover.

ALABAMA LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.—The locofoco house of representatives in Alabama have passed the "Relief Bill" as it is called. This bill is an exquisite illustration of locofoco love of hard money and abhorrence of the credit system. It contemplates an issue of *three millions five hundred thousand dollars* of irredeemable paper, and sundry minor provisions by which the suspension of the banks is to be prolonged, plenary absolution and indulgence afforded to those institutions, &c. It was adopted by nearly a strict party vote, 56 to 35.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Jan. 24, 1840.

SENATE.

Mr. Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, the newly-elected senator appeared to-day, was qualified, and took his seat.

The vice-president communicated the annual report of the commissioner of the patent office.

DUTIES ON THE IMPORTATION OF SILK.

Among the memorials presented to-day was one by Mr. Buchanan, from a large number of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking congress to impose a moderate duty on imported silk. Mr. B. accompanied the memorial with some remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the morus multicaulis speculation, which he thought had been beneficial to the country. The culture and manufacture of silk was now naturalized among us and must in a few long, serve in a considerable degree to relieve us from the necessity of exchanging for luxuries which he thought so injurious to the best interests of the country. He stated that during the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, we had imported considerably more than three times's greater amount in value of silks than we had exported duty free.

Mr. Buchanan alluded to the condition of the treasury and said that he had no doubt that *before the close of the present session we should be compelled to raise additional revenue*, in some manner to meet the actual wants of the government; and he maintained that there was no more proper article upon which duty could be imposed with so much propriety as on silk. Such a duty, while it should be imposed for revenue alone, would afford immediate encouragement to the domestic manufacture of the article; and he knew no antecedent senator of the United States who had more subsequential benefit to so important a domestic interest.

Under our existing laws silks are admitted free of duty. Mr. Buchanan said he thought it would be much wiser to raise $ revenue on the importation of silks than to raise it duties against the country, either by the issue of treasury notes, or by borrowing money.

Notwithstanding the constitution requires bills for raising revenue to originate in the house of representatives, he hoped the committee on finance, of the senate, might have an opportunity of constitutionally expressing their opinion, before the close of the session, on the subject.

The memorial was then referred to the committee on finance.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States.

The debate on this measure was continued until a late hour which was postponed to any decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, to-day, Mr. Hoffman moved that the rules of the last congress, as amended by the committee, be adopted as the rules of the house, until otherwise ordered, which was agreed to by a vote of 117 to 57.

Mr. Botts of Virginia, asked and obtained leave to call the attention of the house to a letter published in the Charleston Courier, which represented him at the time of his late misunderstanding with Mr. Smith of Maine, as having threatened to use Bowie knives, pistols, &c., &c. The whole article was a tissue of falsehoods put forth by one of the calumniating crew here, in the pay of the locofoco editors of the country.

Mr. Botts, after this explanation, submitted the matter to the speaker, and asked the house whether it was in order, such as the author of this letter must be, should be permitted to occupy a privileged seat in the hall, as a reporter.

The secretary of the senate appeared at the bar with the sub-treasury bill from the senate.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Thompson of S. C., for the disposal of petitions and memorials relating to the abolition of slavery.

Bynum of N. C., spoke until the hour at which the question was slowed, when the "northern man with southern principles," democracy," and all that sort of thing.

Washington, *Jan'y 24 h, 1840.*

The sub treasury bill passed the senate last evening, after an exciting and exhausting session of seven hours, by a vote of ayes 24, nays 18. Messrs. Robinson and Young of Illinois, and Nicholas of Louisiana, voted in the negative.

When my letter was closed, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, was on the floor. After he finished, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, took the floor, and made a masterly speech in opposition to the measure. After which the final vote was taken.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Three days later from England.

The packet ship Quebec, Captain Hebbard, arrived this morning from London via Portsmouth, with dates to the 17th inst. and Liverpool to the 16th, inclusive. Captain Hebbard sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th, and to that gentleman we are indebted for the latest papers.

The cap-re speak as though apprehens ons were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of sending the undermentioned into the court of Queen's Bench, and tendering the trial at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has in only advised the commission of treasonable crimes, in order to prevent the conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton—Sir John Colborne.

The Thames tunnel is advancing towards completion at the rate of 6 feet per week.

The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills the whole of the first column of the London Herald—close type and wide columns.

The Parisians are again say that Marshal Valee has been commanded to march to Constantine in Africa, which has been given up to the French. The march is to commence at 7 o'clock, in the Room of the Steamboat *Corinthian*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The public is requested to be on-gaged its opinion in relation to the compact stated to have been entered into by certain directors of the Citizens' Bank, and referr d to by one of its m in an article in the Courier of last evening, until the matter has been thoroughly investigated by the committee of the legislature appointed for the purpose, the result of whose examination will of course be made public.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Regulus—1694 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Saratoga—1907 bales cotton and 4 bbls tobacco.

Bremen—Per ship Timor—504 bales cotton.

New York—Per brig Boley—286 bbls rice and 132 bbls molasses.

Per steamboat Little Rock—messrs P. Ferguson, L. W. Baxter, J. J. Currie, J. Ford, Hughes, Hudson, Dr. Irvin, Greene, Price, Shortridge, J. Burrows, Darby, Cook, Ritchie, R. Barnett, Mobile—Per arbor, 1845: 478 sks corn, 100 bbls flour, 50 do whiskey.

Galveston—Per steamboat packet Neptune: 77 sacks coffee, 73 bbls flour and 1 bale furs.

Havana—Per brig Louise Frederieke: 12,000 bricks for ballast.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Swiftsure—6 pkgs (foreign in tr.)

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Baltimore: 37 bbls molasses, 40 bbls sugar, 61 bbls flour, 800 shs corn, &c.

Gibraltan—Per steamboat packet Neptune: 77 sacks coffee, 73 bbls flour and 1 bale furs.

Havana—Per brig Louise Frederieke: 12,000 bricks for ballast.

St. Louis—Per steamboat Swiftsure—6 pkgs (foreign in tr.)

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Alexander—2 cabin and 95 steerage.

Per ship Columbus, New York—merchant Spencer, Cotterell, Bryan, Perry, Mabel, J. A. Roberts, J. B. Stitchell, W. Clapp, J. Rochel, H. C. Myers, d. Spring, Herman, B. Jordan, James A. Thompson, L. Allen, Bowne, Hall, Fleming, Wales, H. Nelson, R. C. Wall, R. Bradley, W. Kimball, W. Parker, G. Berry, W. Conyers, L. B. Brown, and 16 steerage.

Per steamboat Little Rock—messrs P. Ferguson, L. W. Baxter, J. J. Currie, J. Ford, Hughes, Hudson, Dr. Irvin, Greene, Price, Shortridge, J. Burrows, Darby, Cook, Ritchie, R. Barnett, Mobile—Per arbor, 1845: 478 sks corn, 100 bbls flour, 50 do whiskey.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—merchants E. Normand, A. E. Tapscomb and Michel, mess E. J. Norwood, messrs C. Forchet, Davis, B. Allen, Fitzpatrick, J. J. Lavers, N. S. Oliver, Truxtun, D. Fitzpatrick, Gonzales, Fenwick, Wilkins, Hebert, Bergeron, J. H. Ansel, R. Cantrell, H. Burch, H. Franklin, M. Sacrey, W. C. Butler, Beaumont, D. Curtis, Sanders, W. Lapice, Mrs. Miller, Master San Pablo, (Sp) Pie, from Havana, 28th Jan—to J. Robert & co.

Schr Louisiana, Young, from Mobile—to R Groning & co—211 sks ash, to same.

Schr Comet, Hitchcock, from Galveston—in ballast—to master.

Schr Patriot, Smith, from Apalachicola—to master—162 bales cotton, 3 Ridges, P F Rees.

Schr Jno Fairfield, Ander on, from Ellsworth, Me—via St. Josephs and Mobile—to master—lumber, inclusive of 3 bbls herring, 1 do salmon, 1 do shad, from Hatch, Shiland co—to Rohert & co.

Steam packet New York, Wright, 32 hours from Galveston—to Bodell & Hamilton.

Steamboat Little Rock, Pennywit, from Fort Smith

Steamboat Neptune, Bell, from Red River.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Sedtick, from Port Hudson.

Steamboat Columbian, Stroles, from Pinkin yville

Steamboat Jno. Armstrong, Streck, from Donaldsonville.

MEMORANDA.

Signals were exchanged on the 23d inst. off Double Headed Shot Keys, with ship Nashville for New York—all well.

Steamboat Corinth an reports steamer Louisville hard a-ground on Bayou Sara Bar, weather moderate; could not get her off on account of the upper rivers opening for some time; passed at either Mexico, bound down.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Ship Tremont, Gray, hence for Liverpool, cleared in dock.

Brig Rienzi, at Charleston, 30th inst.

Hence at Baltimore, Jan 25th, brigs Caracassian, Voss; Virginia, Jordon.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, Jan 25, barque Lark, Lowe.

Hence at New York, Jan 22, brig Tom Paine, Robinson; 23 h, ship Columbus, Cotterell.

Cleared at New York for this port, 23d, brig Commerce, Jones.

Cleared at Boston for this port, Jan 23th, brigs Token, Thurber; Lucas, Russell.

FOREIGN PORTS.

(Per ss hr. Ultonia.)

Belfast, Jan 28.—Arr, brig Leonidas, Thompson, Charleston.

Portsmouth, schr Sarah, Hopes, Mobile.

Salcombe, schr Sarah, Hopes, Mobile.

Dublin, 30th.—Arr, packets Atlantic 8 Orus, N Orls.

Sailed, schrs Mary Gallard, Applebrook; Dusk, do. Hope, Mobile.

Liverpool, 2d.—Arr, brig Clarissa Ann, Bailey, schrs Union, Mobile; Lucy, Hall, Charleston; Sarah, Bunker, Pensacola.

Sailed, schr Ohio, N York.

Cork, Jan. 30th.—Arr, brig Isadore, Portland; brigs Catharine do; Thomas, Gardiner; Ann, Boston; barque ship Natchez, do.

Sailed, brig Eliza Morrison, Mobile.

Belfast, Jan 28.—Arr, brig Cressian, Cardenas; Edna, do.

Sailed, brig Virginia, Jordon, Charleston; schrs Cincinnatus, Mobile; Shakspeare, do; Fair Dealer, do; Southern, N Orls.

Sailed, brig Belfast, Norton, Havana; schrs Union, Mobile; Virginia, Mobile; Fair Play, Portsmouth; Lewis Star, do.

Liverpool, 3d.—Arr, brig Clarissa Ann, Bailey, schrs Union, Mobile; Lucy, Hall, Charleston; Sarah, Bunker, Pensacola.

Sailed, schr Ohio, N York.

26th.—Arr, brig Cressian, Cardenas; Edna, do.

Sailed, brig Virginia, Jordon, Charleston; schrs Cincinnatus, Mobile; Shakspeare, do; Fair Dealer, do; Southern, N Orls.

Sailed, brig Belfast, Norton, Havana; schrs Union, Mobile; Virginia, Mobile; Fair Play, Portsmouth; Lewis Star, do.

Sailed, brig Eliza, Boston; Oglethorpe, Savannah; Alumna, Boston; Alpha, Charleston.

Up at Havana for this port 26th Jan.

Brig Ezra Sweet, Caroline & Mary, Cole; 8 Greeting, Landon; Octavia, Maberry; schrs Sultana, Cliff; Cora, Robertson; nineteen Cedars, Barnes, Ben Bolt, Pa.

Per ship Manchac, at N. or York)

Lambert, Dr. Hill, Edmond, Gonzales, Hamilton, Texas and North

Cuba—Per ship Columbus, McDonald, Mobile

Europe—Per ship Tuscarora, Cotterell, Liverpool.

SPOKEN,

20th Jan lat 25 15 lon 77 45 w, 3 mos. brig Julia, from St Jago de Cuba for Liverpool.

21st J lat 26 12 lon 80 — 6 11 w, ship Peruvian, of Thomaston, all well.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Alexander—2 cabin and 95 steerage.

Per ship Columbus, New York—merchant Spencer, Cotterell, Bryan, Perry, Mabel, J. A. Roberts, J. B. Stitchell, W. Clapp, J. Rochel, H. C. Myers, d. Spring, Herman, B. Jordan, James A. Thompson, L. Allen, Bowne, Hall, Fleming, Wales, H. Nelson, R. C. Wall, R. Bradley, W. Kimball, W. Parker, G. Berry, W. Conyers, L. B. Brown, and 16 steerage.

Per steamboat Little Rock—messrs P. Ferguson, L. W. Baxter, J. J. Currie, J. Ford, Hughes, Hudson, Dr. Irvin, Greene, Price, Shortridge, J. Burrows, Darby, Cook, Ritchie, R. Barnett, Mobile—Per arbor, 1845: 478 sks corn, 100 bbls flour, 50 do whiskey.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—merchants E. Normand, A. E. Tapscomb and Michel, mess E. J. Norwood, messrs C. Forchet, Davis, B. Allen, Fitzpatrick, J. J. Lavers, N. S. Oliver, Truxtun, D. Fitzpatrick, Gonzales, Fenwick, Wilkins, Hebert, Bergeron, J. H. Ansel, R. Cantrell, H. Burch, H. Franklin, M. Sacrey, W. C. Butler, Beaumont, D. Curtis, Sanders, W. Lapice, Mrs. Miller, Master San Pablo, (Sp) Pie, from Havana, 28th Jan—to J. Robert & co.

Schr Louisiana, Young, from Mobile—to R Groning & co—211 sks ash, to same.

Schr Comet, Hitchcock, from Galveston—in ballast—to master.

Schr Patriot, Smith, from Apalachicola—to master—162 bales cotton, 3 Ridges, P F Rees.

Schr Jno Fairfield, Ander on, from Ellsworth, Me—via St. Josephs and Mobile—to master—lumber, inclusive of 3 bbls herring, 1 do salmon, 1 do shad, from Hatch, Shiland co—to Rohert & co.

Steam packet New York, Wright, 32 hours from Galveston—to Bodell & Hamilton.

Steamboat Little Rock, Pennywit, from Fort Smith

Steamboat Neptune, Bell, from Red River.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Sedtick, from Port Hudson.

Steamboat Columbian, Stroles, from Pinkin yville

Steamboat Jno. Armstrong, Streck, from Donaldsonville.

MEMORANDA.

Signals were exchanged on the 23d inst. off Double Headed Shot Keys, with ship Nashville for New York—all well.

Steamboat Corinth an reports steamer Louisville hard a-ground on Bayou Sara Bar, weather moderate; could not get her off on account of the upper rivers opening for some time; passed at either Mexico, bound down.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Alexander from Liverpool—Allen & Brodrick; S. Isaacs, Werner & co, J. S. Lindsay; G. Kobga; E. H. Labauzyer; N. H. Meyer; F. W. Fitzsimmons and others.

Per steamboat Neptune from New York—Bicker, Hadley & co; and owners on board.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan 23	London	Dec 16
Boston	Jan 21	Liverpool	Dec 16
Philadelphia	Jan 23	Charleston	Jan 21
Washington	Jan 24	Havre	Dec 16
Baltimore	Jan 24	Bordeaux	Nov 30
Charleston	Jan 21	Marseilles	Dec 30
Havana	Jan 26	Cadiz	Dec 22
Houston	Jan 3	Vera Cruz	Jan 4

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Jan 22

100 shares United States Bank 3 3-8

53 do Canton Company 29

Jan 23

52 shares Canton Company 29 1-2

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 23

300 shares U S Bank 3 3-8

BALTIMORE, Jan 23.—Flour—Sales of Howard-street—Sales of several small lots of Howard-st. flour were made yesterday at $5 75, but the article was not in active demand at that price. The Mt Vernon city holders are said to be relu