LATEST	DATES		
New-York	Jan 3	London	Dec 3
Boston	Jan 3	Liverpool	Dec 4
Charleston	Jan 3	Paris	Dec 1
Washington	Jan 6	Havre	Nov. 27
Baltimore	Jan 6	Amsterdam	Oct 28
Norfolk	Jan 7	Hamburg	Nov. 25
Havana	Jan 7	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Ranger—444 hdds. 136 cask shiks, 20 bbls whiskey, 1573 do flour, 180 do pork, 87 do beef, 65 do lard, 85 kegs do, 400 hams, 700 beef, 551 do lard, 635 kegs do, 400 hams, 700 shoulders, 601 sides, 44 bbls butter oil, 27 do beans, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Orator—90 hhds sugar, 36 bbls whiskey, 60 do potatoes, 60 do flour, 107 pcs bagging, 20 casks claret, 30 bbls rum, 25 do gin.

Per schr Mary Ellen—[illegible] hhds flour, [illegible] do whiskey, [illegible] do molasses, 25 do whiskey, [illegible] brandy.

New-Orleans—Per schr Sirius—600 bbls flour, 100 do whiskey, 50 do rum, 50 do gin.

Franklin, (La.)—Per schr Wilmot—135 empty molasses barrels.

IMPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Aurelius—[illegible] sacks salt, to master.

Per ship Nonantum—[illegible] sacks salt, to order.

Turks' Island—Per brig Triumph—6000 bushels salt to B & F Whitney.

Boston—Per barque Favorite—19 m bricks, 100 bushels potatoes, lots dempshire, &c.

Boston—Per ship Memphis—Asst. Solar.

Pensacola—Per schr Rl. Grande—4m feet lumber, t. S Stillwell & co.

Per schr Charles—lumber, to order.

Montego Bay—Per schr Schiusto—20 tons mahogany, to J W Zachariah & co.

Franklin, Alt—Per schr Fawn—166 hhds sugar.

Thomaston—Per brig Benjamin—600 hhds lime, o master.

Apalachicola—Per schr Selina—13 bales cotton, master.

Springfield—Per schr Betsey—10 bales cotton, J W Zachariah & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Pelicians, from Baton Rouge—[illegible] cotton, A Lesassier & co; 134 C Idwell & Hickey; [illegible] Finley, 102 A Rivarde & co; 61 J Amor, [illegible] Beck & Dugelas; 56 G M Lee, order; 50 H Wheelhar; 33 Reynolds Byrne & co; 33 Lambeth, [illegible]; 25 J B Hauche & co; 13 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 4 Peyroux, Arcueil & co; 11 Burke, Watt & co; 11 Kirkpatrick, Walker & co; 40 butter, H Ph[illegible].

Per steamboat Mechanic from Vermilion—[illegible] bales cotton C To Jano, 42 Follain, Bellocq & co; 46 bbls molasses, Planche & co; 46 bbls molasses, [illegible] Hands do, J Trippiet.

Per steamboat Bonaparte from Fort Jesup—[illegible] bales cotton J Amor; 100 Reynolds, Byrne & co; [illegible] Bailey, Payne & Hawkins, 17 M White & co; 46 [illegible] Henderson; 32 Burke, Watt & co; [illegible] Finley, Hudson & co; 1 Manduit Pollard & co; [illegible] Taylor, Gardiner & co; 16 do, [illegible] owner on board.

Per steamboat Brazos, from Vermilion—[illegible] bales cotton, 1 Gaggy, J Dobbin; [illegible] Planche & co; 46 bbls molasses, [illegible] crackers, L Dobbin, 19 kegs nails, J Bailey; [illegible] Bailey; [illegible] bales cotton J B Barker; [illegible] R L Talbot; 360 do, do C Butler, 90 kegs [illegible] plaster paris, Hudson & Hall; 16 do nails, [illegible] do. W Lee; 72 kegs [illegible] do, do nails, [illegible]

Per steamboat New-Orleans, from Louisville—[illegible] bbls tobacco A Grant & co; [illegible] Ferguson & Reid; 238 bbls beef, 3 bbls, 100 do [illegible] corn, 1 lots cabbages, sheep, butter, cattle, [illegible]

Per steamboat Ohio, from Louisville—[illegible] Watch tackles—73 bales cotton W M Smith; 29 [illegible] Co; Arthur, Fulton & co; 123 J B Smith; 2 [illegible] Bedford, 30 Blair & Bertrand; 23 Follain, [illegible] Degeles; 13 A Rivarde & co; 106 C Toledano; 24 L De Carpentier; 21 A Ledoux & co; 40 Cunningham & Ring; 41 116 do so Pickles, Poyet & Archell & co; 20 [illegible] Watson.

Per steamboat Teche, from Port Hudson—13 bales cotton Reynolds, Byrne & co; 33 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 3 Hudson & Hall; 7 Dobson & Richardson; 3 M D Cooper & co; 34 J Bonner & co; 10 H Kinnan; 1 Fitzwork Finley; 11 M White & co; 3 Burke, Watt & co; 3 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 8 J R Cosmo; 3 H Tete; 3 J Armo; 13 Follain, Bellocq & Degeles; 11 Prudhomme & co; 2 A Blanchard, 16 do 35 bbls molasses, Thomas & Thompson; 1 box mitre R Dunbar; 1 box cheese T B Winston.

Per steamboat Wilmington, from Yazoo River—66 bales cotton Maddox, Foland & co; 36 Mistmore & Chisholm; 12 Alams & bros; 9 K McIntosh & co; 5 Lockhart, Clark & Dunegan; 3 P ankin & Henderson; 154 Haley & Bell, 40 J R Conner, 9 Whiting & Black, M White & co; 6 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 190 armor, Lake & Wiker, 13 Black & co; 8 F Walker; 90 Brander, Williams & co; 23 R Nicholson; 19 J U Hopkins; 4 Burke, Watt & co; 11 J N Cardozo; 199 Ward, Moffett & co.

Per steamboat Boston Rouge, from Vicksburg—110 bale cotton Payne & Harrison; 73 W B Brown; 60 Lambeth & Thompson; 60 Franklin & Henderson; 61 Martin Pierson & co; 49 Pratt, Hastings & co; 20 Newton, Hopkins & co; 42 Burk, Watt & co; 37 H O Amck & co; 23 R Mc. Dowell & co; 27 B Smith; 20 Lilly & Robinson; 20 Maddox, Foland & co; 14 Jones & Williams; 5 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 6 P Keane & co; 6 Buckner, Stanton & co; 8 Arthur, Fulton & co; 2 P B Bender.

Per steamboat Robt. Fulton, from Bayou Sara—50 bales cotton A Ledoux & co; 4 Brand & Landry.

Per steamboat Ellen Kirman, from Nashville—240 hhds tobacco, 277 bales rag ses, Price Johnston & co; 97 bbls lard 41.0 lbs bulk pork, 10 bxs mdse, 8 bales cotton, Yeatman & co; 46 do, 3 hhds tobacco, M D Cooper & co; 14 hhds tobacco A L Addison & co; 1 hhds tobacco, Adams & Whitney; 1 hhds tobacco Galbraith, Sogan & co; 1846 sacks corn, to owner on board.

Per steamboat Hail Columbia, from Natchez—211 bales cotton Peyroux, Arcueil & co; 190 Wiggin & Davenport 124 Dunbar, Stanton & co; 66 W & J Dick & co; 59 Franklin & Henderson; 31 Burke, Watt & co, 18 J Armo; 21 Dunbar, McAllister & co 22 W R Glover & co; 30 bbls pork Dunn; 10 do potatoes H Jackson.

Per steamboat Jim Brown, from Louisville—(no manifest on board.

CONSIGNERS.

Per ship Memphis—J Mayer & co; Walter & Cochrane, W Fest; Davis & Hor art; W & J Orient, J Phillipine; Tassie & Neffey; Fitzhugh & Calhoun; J Cushing; J Keene; J B Shaw & co; Furgusson & Reid; Mudge & Watrin; Thayer & Cushing; C B Thayer; W J Derried; A J Dunham; Dunham & Duncan; Dennis & Nelson; L Hinds; Jas Piper; Jno Lane; Vinsing & Tirrel; T B Hyde & co; J H Parsch & co; Ladig & Stevens; G Griffin & co; Fest & Wheeler; Wm Lawrence; H L Fearn & Donegan; A Hallam; [illegible]

Per ship New York—Rinstleun, Roop & co; Hay dorn & Cramer; S Lyndson, Schmidt, Barnes & co; Kolligs, Bruce, Ft Grenjen, Schmidt & co; and order.

Per schr Foam—Varillet, Pavy & co; Follum, Belloq & Degeles.

Per schr Bolina—J H Leverich & co Keyes & Roberts; Geo Burkhu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Ranger, Merrill, for Boston, [illegible] E. A. Bridge.

Brig Gonzalo, Pillsbury, for Philadelphia, [illegible] J H Ashbridge.

Schooner Orator, Blivens, for Mobile, [illegible] master.

Schooner Mary Ellen, Anderson, for Mobile, master.

Schooner Wilmot, Paredon, for Franklin, (Alt.) J B Bailey.

Schooner Hiral, Hayden, for Mobile, J. H. Ashbridge.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Tiger, Trowell, from the passes, towed to port ships Charleston—brought up ships Memphis and Nonantum.

Tow boat Lion, Flanger, from the N E Pass, with ships Ardenia and Powell.

Tow boat Tredegarian, Davis, from N E Pass, with barque Favorite, brig Triumph, and schr Rio Grande.

Ship Memphis, Knight, 4 days from Boston—19 Stetson & Avery.

Ship Adelina, Crowell, from Liverpool via St Thomas, 39 d to master.

Ship Jacob Pennell, Bennett, (late Thomas Martin) from Havre, Nov. 5, to last—to Bedford & Beck.

Ship Newman, Hamburg, from Liverpool, Nov. 20—to to Green & Bro.

Ship Fortuna, Smith, from London, Nov. 24, in ballast—to master.

Barque Favorite, (Brem.) Ardans, from Bremen via Cuba, Nov 20—to master.

Brig Triumph, McFarland, 12 days from Turks' Island—to S J P Whitney.

Brig Benjamin, Fogg, 30 days from Thomaston—to master.

Schr Rio Grande, Jenkins, from Pensacola—to master.

Schr Spectator, Cochran, from Pensacola—to master.

Schr Bolina, Hopkins, 20 days from Matagorda, Jan. 10 J W Zachariah & co.

Schr Foam, Adams from Franklin, (La.)—to master.

Schr W Wallace, Pillsbury, 10 days from Tampico, in ballast—to master.

Schr Selina, Meliner, from Apalachicola—to master.

Schr Belize, Edgar, from Springfield—to master.

Steamboat Creole, Dalmont, from Natchitoches.

Steamboat Mechanic, Hopkins, from Vermilion.

Steamboat Brookwater, Stewart, from Pittsburg.

Steamboat New Albany, Miller, from Louisville.

Steamboat Bonaparte, Bridges, from Fort Adams.

Steamboat Pelicians, Jordan, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Wilmington, Bennett, from Yazoo River.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Brashear, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Robt. Fulton, Kinney, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Ellen Kirman, Wilson, from Nashville.

Steamboat Hail Columbia, Riley, from Natchez.

Steamboat Jim Brown, Dunham, from Louisville.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Thomas Martin, of ship Jacob Pennell, died at sea on the 7th January, of double head stout Keys, of supposed indian shot of their bodies.

CLEARING PORTS.

Cleared at New-York for this port, Jan. 2d, ship St Mary, Hence at New York, J n. 3d, ship Saratoga, Hathaway.

Hence at Boston, Jan. 2d, barque Daniel Webster, Manson.

Hence at Portsmouth, N H. Dec. 30th, brig Selma, Smith.

Hence at Charleston, Jan. 4th, brl. Olive Branch, Watts.

Cleared at New-Bedford, Dec. 24th, ship Virginia, White; brig Triumph, Page.

Cleared at Savannah for this port, Jan. 8th, ship New Jersey, Bailey.

Hence at Savannah, Jan 8th, schr Saratoga, Kendrick.

Hence at Boston, Dec. 31st, barque Eliza, Talbot, brig Mexican, Pale for.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Pelicians—Mc Donough, Brasel, P Nichols, A Mahe, F Burgess, B Pirsel, J Swanson, W Grieve, V Fabin, cel M Cortney, cap E Howell, Chabert, N R Weatherson, J C Harbee, J Darrett, P Gendran, C Duer, H Orr, Wm Hyde, Wm Hyde, Jas Hyde, Jas Hyde, Mrs Hyde, mrs Oliver, Adams & lady, major S M Barrow, col A G Barrow, C Amir, R Rutherford, J Lapham.

Per steamboat Bonaparte—J Cassne, mrs & miss Hooks, W Wesley, A P Fox, J Powell.

Per steamboat Creole—Miss Dauphin, miss Dalman, miss Genine, J G Bryce & daughters, H F Voorhees & lady, Bryson, T Prudhomme, T G Brooks E Clarke, dr Bardasch, H Ott, Wm Ryan, M Matlegin, Jas Ryan, W Ryan, W Ryan, J Sutherland, Selter & bros, R R Bires, R Z Perry, King, J Weims & bros, Hughes, W Brown, W Bliss Tomr C. Detroit.

Per steamboat Teche—M A Gonzine, Babin, M Le Blanc, C Kioul, L Beckel, Campbell, Richards.

Per steamboat Pike—Columbus—W Madon lady & serv't.

Per steamboat Rob. Fulton—R D Steele of Butler; and Proctrap, W C Hamm, cit, T F Minot & lady, J M Barnet, E Bury, Hudson, C C Park.

Per tow boat Baton Rouge—J Hundley & lady, J A McVay, lady & daughter, H P Elliet & lady, Tunsill, C Dennis, Brewster, Conkey, Hudson, J A McVay, G Francois, R Cunningham, Lockbreck, R W Saffarz, J U Turner, L O Meyers, W Walford, N Pick, G Church, W Tallman, A Williams, Ramer & lady, Holliday & lady, Rosenbury, Conklin.

Per steamboat Wilmington—W Gohan, Flower, Montenger, Penny, Clement, Bailey, madame M L Dessar.

Per ship Nonantum—Jno Edwards, Jno Carr, Jno Smith, E Jones.

The brig MEBER, from Havana, will commence discharging this morning opposite 24 Peter street, first mounting; consignees are requested to be in readiness with their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods. J B GRONING & Co

Mr. J. Burdett, consignee of 7 boxes furniture, per ship HUNTSVILLE, from New-York, will please call and take them away. J E WOODRUFF.

The barque IRAD FERRY, from New York, is now discharging at the lower end of the Orleans Cotton Press consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse n.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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CONTENT PAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, [illegible]
Truth is mighty, and Public Justice certain.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 19, 1841.

The letter of our Washington correspondent, of the 4th instant, will be found very interesting—read it!

The proposition to divide the office of sheriff, has given rise to considerable excitement; whether on account of the intrinsic merit of the measure or the number of applicants for office we are not able to say. There seems to be some contrariety of opinion upon the subject. The principal argument for a division is the expediting of the business of the courts, the main objection is the possible, or probable collision of the officers of the different courts in seizures upon mesne or other process. From what we have been able to collect, we are inclined to the opinion that the office ought to be divided, if the law provides for the collisions so much dreaded. The bill before the legislature attributes the accumulation of causes upon the dockets to the impossibility of one sheriff performing the duties now devolving upon him. This opinion, if not founded in error, and it is supported by every reliable evidence, should be conclusive. The delays of justice are prejudicial to both parties to suits which are brought upon a misunderstanding of the law by the litigants. The expenses are multiplied and the suspense injurious. In cases where the debtor avails himself of the "laws delay," the creditor is injured by an unnecessary procrastination of business.

The courts of the city have been multiplied on account of the impossibility of any one tribunal going through with the suits brought. The reason now offered for dividing the office of sheriff, is the impossibility of one sheriff performing the immense business of all the courts. The argument is as good in the one case as the other—the promotion of the ends of justice being the object in both cases.

When sources of more accurate information are open to the legislature, any opinion of ours should be given with diffidence; but it seems to us that the management of the process of a number of courts by one man would give rise to as much confusion as the collision likely to take place between the officers of the different courts. In case of division, there collision will be the result of activity and diligence upon the part of the sheriff, in the securement of which more inconvenience might be submitted to than is apprehended from the measure. As the law now stands, the door to favoritism is opened. The process of one court may be postponed to that of another. In the alteration proposed no such injustice can take place. The sheriffs, depending upon their fees for remuneration, will use the utmost diligence in the performance of their duty, as they will be aware that all cases, in which the courts have concurrent jurisdiction, will be brought in that court whose officers are most faithful and active.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—THE CAROLINE—The New York Correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says. "The *Hamilton* (U. C.) *Journal* states that SIR ARTHUR MCNAB was not knighted in consequence of the Caroline affair, but because of his success in repressing the rebellion. This paper also adds "the legality of destroying the Caroline in American waters has not yet been pronounced upon by the British government." It is also stated that when MCNAB issued his orders for an attack upon her, he supposed she would be found upon Navy Island.

"During the last session of parliament," adds the Hamilton Journal, "Lord JOHN RUSSELL was asked the question whether ministers intended to recommend to her majesty to bestow any reward upon captain Drew, who accompanied the party that attacked the Caroline, to which lord John Russell replied, no reward had been resolved on, and *as the question involved a subject of a very delicate nature, he must decline to answer it further.*"

This presents the matter in a very different light from that of Mr. Fox's letter. The debate in congress, and the British ministry, will be the greatest interest in New York.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

We offer to "Faithful and Bold" the right hand of fellowship, upon his reappearance upon the busy scene of life. His retirement left a vacuum in the morning press, which he alone can fill. We are glad to learn that the publication of the *True American* is resumed under auspices the most encouraging—such as will enable the proprietor to extend its usefulness in every line of business. Its present size is the most convenient for a reading paper, and the talent employed in the editorial department will ensure its perusal.

The politics of the *True American* are unchanged, Whig all over; and the proprietor will believe us when we say, we hail its resurrection from temporary death with liveliest interest for its permanent establishment and *his* future prosperity.

The weather has turned cold after the prolonged rains. Yesterday morning the sun made his appearance for the first time for a week or more—except on Saturday last, when he played the coquette by designing a single smile, and then drawing a veil of cloude over his face. These freaks do not become so important a personage.

The cause of the failure of the Eastern Mails is accounted for by a dense fog which prevailed for two days, rendering the passage in and out of Charleston harbor unsafe. The Mercury thinks it improbable that the Wilmington boats ever attempted to navigate the difficult channel of Cape Fear River.

PAINFUL CASUALTY.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. ELLIS, a member of the House of Representatives from the Parish of St. Tammany, met with an accident a few days since, the consequence of which may be fatal. It appears that while washing his mouth in the balcony of his lodgings on Saturday last, he was seized either with a dizziness, or a fit of some kind, and fell over on the pavement beneath, coming to the ground with great violence, fracturing his skull, and producing dreadful concussion of the brain. His situation is highly dangerous, if not altogether hopeless.

THE GIROD SUCCESSION.

At a sale of a part of the property of the late Mr GIROD, Mr. V DROUX became possessed of an old secretary, in which, we understand, several documents of considerable importance were discovered. Yesterday, Mr. FEJOUX, in presence and by the advice of Mr. CHRISTOVAL DE ARMAS, called on his Honor the MAYOR, and deposited with him the several titles to donations made by Mr. Girod, in the form of notes; to wit:—One hundred thousand dollars to the city for the construction of an Asylum for French Orphans in the state of Louisiana;—thirty thousand dollars to the Charity Hospital;—and thirty thousand dollars to the Male Orphan Asylum.

The first of those documents is couched in the following terms:—

"Good to the Mayor of the city of New-Orleans, upon the settlement of my estate, for the sum of 100,000 dollars, to be appropriated to the construction of an edifice, bearing the name of N. Girod, in the parish of Orleans, for the reception and relief of French Orphans, residing in the state of Louisiana.

New-Orleans, 22d Dec. 1837.
$100,000. N. Girod."

It is rumored that papers have been found containing donations to other individuals, but we refrain from further mention of them, as they are not positively ascertained.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE OF DOCTOR HINES.

Dr. HINES and J. S. ADAMS, the two prisoners who escaped from the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, a few days ago, have been retaken. If the information we have received be correct, HINES was arrested a few miles from Baton Rouge through information obtained from a negro whom he requested to file off his chains. Upon his arrival at the Penitentiary, he was severely whipped. The following letter explains the circumstances of their escape:

BATON ROUGE PENITENTIARY,
"*Baton Rouge, January 6, 1841.*

Messrs. Editors of the Bee,

"Will you have the kindness to state that the prisoners J. S. Adams and Dr. Hines, who escaped from the penitentiary on the morning of the 13th inst, have been retaken, through the zeal and activity of the inhabitants of Terre Haute. I have ascertained that they were not aided by a member of the guard, as I had at first suspected. They effected their escape by means of a very ingenious and complicated machine, invented by Adams, by which he opened the door of [illegible] without [illegible] and afterwards that in which Hines was confined. The whole merit of the escape belongs to Adams.

"With respect, &c.
"H. LANQUE."

Mr. DUPLIN has been re-elected president of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

The banks in Philadelphia had partially resumed their payments on the 5th.

The stockholders of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is still in more satisfactory than any yet appeared—The bank did not declare a dividend, though the directors asserted her ability to do so. She has $4,000,000 of specie in her vaults.

The barque Irene, of Boston, bound from Stockholm to New-York, with a cargo of 440 tons iron was lost on the night of the first instant, on Fire Island, L. I. The vessel is a total loss, but it is believed that the greater part of the cargo may be saved; the latter is insured in London, the former in Boston.

DEATH BY CHARCOAL.—The mate of the packet ship Fairfield of the New-Orleans line, together with a boy were found dead in their berths on the morning of the 4th inst. They went to bed with a kettle of charcoal burning in the cabin.

The brig John Gilpin, capt. Eyre, bound from New York to South America, was wrecked on the West Bank, in a severe snow storm a few hours after leaving the city. Passengers and crew all saved. Loss estimated at $60,000; of which $48,000 were covered by insurance.

The winter in the north appears to be intensely severe. We cannot open a paper without being greeted with a paragraph on the subject of a heavy snow storm with the thermometer ranging somewhere about zero.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says that Mr. Andrew Stevenson has requested to be recalled from London.

BULWER's new play of "Money" was produced at both theatres on Sunday evening. The performance at the St. Charles was passable for a first night. Mrs. FIELD, MR. FIELD and BARRETT played well, MRS. FIELD excellently well. DE BAR played well enough if he did not misconceive the character he appeared in. We apprehend the part given him had more of the elegant fop in it and less of the maudlin cockney.

The piece is effective on the stage, and when the company become perfect in their parts (if one or two of them ever will be so) should draw large audiences.

We do not know how it went off at the American; but from the cast published it could not failed to have pleased.

Mr. Wade assumes it one of the most difficult things in the world for an actor to play the part well, and at the same time prompt the performer with whom he is holding a dialogue. This task was thrown upon MR. FIELD a number of times during the performance of "Money," on Sunday evening. It would have been diverting enough to see him in a most pathetic part giving the "cue" to his own eccaies, had not the sympathy for the player overpowered the fun of the incident. The audience is lenient to a fault when such things transpire without hazard disapprobation.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, January 4, 1841.

The senate, to-day, was occupied chiefly with the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Benton, under the following title:

"A bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system in favor of settlers on the public lands who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin therein."

Mr. Clay of Alabama and Mr. Benton advocated at considerable length the provisions of the measure, and the general principles of the pre-emption policy. Mr. Prentiss of Vermont, opposed the measure in a clear and forcible speech. Mr. Mangum called upon the authors and leading supporters of the measure, to give a more explicit exposition of its character and of the meaning of its provisions, that they had yet vouchsafed. He then proceeded to express his decided hostility to the whole system which they wished to establish. He thought it unfair and unjust, and calculated to operate for the benefit exclusively of the border population, and against the interests of the old states.—At the suggestion of Mr. Mangum the phraseology of the bill was so modified as to limit the benefits of the bill to free white persons. He also moved to strike out so as to limit it to Citizens of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun asked what were the regulations of the New States the same, as to aliens holding land or intermitted that he would, in his vote, confine to their practice.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said that, so far as he knew, aliens were permitted to hold land in all the new states, and no inconvenience had resulted from the practice.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, suggested the propriety of postponing the further discussion of the bill for the present, so as to allow time for deliberate consideration; he stated his impression to be though he did not speak from certain knowledge, that the laws of Indiana do not allow aliens to hold land.

Mr Buchanan showed his readiness to meet the proposition of Mr Mangum with a decided negative. The question had been raised in 1832, and after mature deliberation, it was decided against imposing any such limitation, so as to exclude foreigners.

Mr Clay, of Kentucky, spoke with great animation and earnestness in favor of the proposition to limit the peculiar and extraordinary advantages conferred by the bill to citizens of the United States; and he could not conceive that such a vote now as he did in 1836.

After some further discussion the question was taken, and the amendment was rejected. The bill was then laid over till to-morrow.

The miscellaneous business of the day was unimportant. The president transmitted to the house of representatives some additional correspondence between the secretary of state and the British minister, relative to the affair of the Caroline, and the other Canadian outrages.

Mr. Fox, in his note, expresses surprise at the last letter of Mr. Forsyth, (already communicated to you) and says he will transmit to his government for consideration. He declares that matters have assumed a grave aspect, and will become more so, if the authorities of New York should persevere in trying Mc Leod for trial and execution—he should not, in short, be surprised to see the Canadian British authorities, as they request.

The author of the letter goes into some general statements and reflections on the original question of the seizure of the Caroline, which he justifies on the ground that she was a piratical vessel, and that the British had a right to take her.

In his note he uses an expression that created considerable excitement in the house. He said that the *Caroline was nominally* within the territory of the United States. As if *Schlosser was not clearly within our domain!*

The Canadian outrages and passenger questions were referred to the committee on foreign affairs. I will send copies to you as soon as they can be procured.

The Maine question was called up by the house, to the reception of the resolutions and memorials.

Washington, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5th, 1841.

The house of representatives was engaged during the greater part of to-day with the Pennsylvania contested election case of Naylor and Ingersoll.

The public impression unquestionably has been that the whole case was decided at the last session; but the fact was not so. Mr. Naylor was admitted to his seat on the ground that he had clearly received a majority of the votes given in his district; but the committee of elections afterwards made a report, which was laid on the table and never acted on during the last session. It was made the special order for to-day.

Mr. Medill of Ohio, one of the locofoco members of the committee of elections, offered a resolution to-day to allow Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Naylor to address the house at the bar, in the case pending. This was objected to, on the ground that Mr. Naylor had clearly a right to address the house as one of its members entitled to speak on all occasions. The resolution was modified so as to refer to Mr. Ingersoll alone; and in that shape it was passed. But it was understood afterwards that Mr Ingersoll did not claim his privilege, but had declined to address the house; and as seen as this impression became general, a motion was made to reconsider the vote giving him permission to speak; and it was ably opposed by Mr. Mangum and other distinguished members of the house; and the debate was long and animated. The notice to reconsider was finally rejected, and Mr. Ingersoll was provided with a desk and seat in the middle aisle.

The speaker informed him that the house was ready to hear what he had to say; and he rose immediately and began his address.

We have heard so much of Mr. Ingersoll—it has been so notorious his desire to be heard, that the house generally thought so highly of him, that they were particularly anxious to secure his return, in order to make him leader of the party in the house, [illegible] the gentleman had quite a large audience to hear him—*begin.*

But seldom have I seen an audience so completely disappointed. Mr. Ingersoll's address was anything but attractive. It was cold, dull, formal, and quite after the fashion of a second rate spoonful speaker. His voice is feeble, monotonous, and inexpressive. He read himself, in fact, at the outset, a *dry* speaker. He did not sustain the attention of his large audience ten minutes; and before he had spoken half an hour, he was left with a small audience indeed. As a speech, it was a perfect *failure*. His partizans stared at each other with wonder and disappointment. You might have heard, in a dozen parts of the house, such remarks as the following:

"Is this the great leader of the locofoco party that was to be?" "He knows nothing of the temper of the house;" "He has no idea of the qualities required to give a man ascendency over such a body as this," &c. &c.

About three o'clock the house became so thin, that some friend of Mr. Ingersoll's moved an adjournment, to save him from further mortification; and it was gladly agreed to. I have no doubt he will be ready for a speech of two or three elaborate repetitions of all he had said before the committee of elections—*repetition* is the worst sense of the word, on such occasions, and he will use it ingeniously.

No other business was transacted in the house.

In the senate, the consideration of the bill for establishing a prospective pre-emption system was resumed; but no final action was taken on the measure.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, will give his views upon the bill to-morrow.

I send by this day's mail the wife's correspondence between the British minister and the Secretary of State, in reference to the affair of the Caroline.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1840.

The excitement growing out of the suspension of business by the Franklin Bank, which ran pretty high on Saturday, was yesterday considerably subdued by the intervention of the Sabbath, and but for a pretty heavy run on the brokers for specie, in exchange for bills of the several city banks, we should scarcely have known that any unusual event had taken place. It is, however, a circumstance to be much lamented, in consequence of its important bearings, and we regret to see at hand—the resumption. I think that some of the very institutions which lent their aid to cripple the Franklin, not excepting the one which I and as soon as this impression became general, a motion was made to reconsider the vote giving him permission to speak; and it was ably opposed by Mr. Mangum and other distinguished members of the house; and the debate was long and animated. The notice to reconsider was finally rejected, and Mr. Ingersoll was provided with a desk and seat in the middle aisle.

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[OFFICIAL REPORT]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

JANUARY 19, 1841.

Mr. Dennis President.

Mr. Scott, from Baton Rouge, introduced a resolution, having the Governor to endeavor to obtain from the Secretary of War, two field pieces for the Artillery Company of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Scott, of Feliciana, gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill relative to public lands in the parishes of East and West Feliciana.

Mr. Sparrow gave notice, that he would shortly introduce a bill relative to the removal of certain public documents from one parish to another, in the 9th judicial district.

Mr. Davidson moved that the bill to reduce the salaries of public officers, be taken up for the special order of business, Mr. Drake opposed, the unpaid bill was of great importance, and hardly known to the members of the senate, and that it would be more advisable to postpone the question to another day. The senator from New Orleans appeared to take a peculiar interest in the bill, and it would be desirable that he should take part in the debate. It is customary for the senate to postpone questions under similar circumstances.

Mr. Davidson could not accede to the request of the senator from Attakapas. He considered that his own duty did not permit him to put off the discussion. This bill was fixed for the special order of the day, at the request of Mr. Hire himself. It was certainly to be regretted that the senator from Orleans is not present. But that is his own fault. The bill is a discussion is adjourned, the same difficulty may occur again—other members may be absent. After all, there are now present in the senate several members who may be with the bill, and desirous of having it discussed.

Mr. Dupré supported the motion of the senator from Attakapas. He believed that Mr. Hire could throw great light upon the question, as he was perhaps acquainted with the nature of the duties of the principal offices of the state.

Mr. Davidson appreciated fully the motives which actuated the senator from Opelousas. Whatever may be the habits of others, as for himself, Mr. D. was accustomed to sustain no opinion but his own. However, if the senator from New Orleans would place on record his vote, he could do so even after the discussion.

Mr. Dupre replied and made a similar declaration, respecting the independence of his judgment.

Mr. Davidson left the chair and made some remarks tending to induce the postponement of the question. The bill was of great importance, and it cost fifty dollars each of copies attended, and the cost of the bill alone—Why not give all the senators time to examine and reflect? There could be no inconvenience resulting from the adjournment of the question, as it was proposed by the senator from Lafourche. He denied the right of a member to have his vote recorded after the discussion, it evidently erroneous, such a proceeding is specially prohibited by Jefferson's Manual.

Mr. Davidson said in reply that he would continue to ask the immediate discussion of the bill. If several members were absent attending to their private affairs, that consideration did not concern him, let others do likewise. The rules may be dispensed with to admit the votes of absent members.

Mr. Garcia thought proper to insist upon the postponement of the discussion of this bill, because he was not sufficiently prepared on the subject of the proposed reductions. He wished the subject to be considered by a full house. He knew that a committee has been appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and that the members of that committee were on the point of starting. But the bill could wait until their return. As to the dispensation of the rules in all or absent members to record their votes, not only is Jefferson's Manual opposed to such a course, but it is evidently impracticable, for the reason would be to shut up the journal, in certain cases, for a period quite different from that to fly made in the senate.

Mr. Bonzet proposed to fix this bill for the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

We here insert this important bill:

AN ACT

To reduce the salaries of the officers of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in legislature assembled, that from and after the passage of this act, the salaries of the officers of the state shall be reduced as follows: The salary to the governor of the state after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent shall be four thousand dollars; the salary of the secretary of state shall be two thousand dollars; the salary of the Attorney General shall be two thousand dollars; the salary of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Treasurer of the State shall be three thousand five hundred dollars; the Surveyor General five hundred dollars; the Judge of the Criminal Court of New-Orleans, three thousand dollars; the Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of Baton Rouge, two thousand dollars; the Judge of the First District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Second District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Third District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Fourth District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Fifth District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Sixth District shall be two thousand dollars; the Judge of the Sevent