TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Virginia—1090 bales cotton, 110 hhds sugar, &c.

Per ship Fredi Carl—720 bales cotton, 50 do wool, 160 hhds tobacco, 160 do sugar, 925 bbls whiskey, 600 do flour, 184 kegs lard and sundries.

Per sch Exile—705 bbls 110 lps molasses, 7 hhds sugar.

Boston—Per barque Cambrian—778 bales cotton, 200 hides, 10 tierces do.—Per steam ship Savannah—Asst cargo.

Baltimore and Columbia—Per schr Virginia—Asst cargo.

Wilmington—Per schr Creole—481 bbls flour, assorted cargo, &c.

St Marks—Per schr Orion—60 bbls pork, 9 do flour, &c.

IMPORTS.

Rio de Janeiro—Per ship Victoria—5600 sacks coffee, Lizardi & co, 1000 do Schmidt & co; 95 bales hides order.

Liverpool—Per ship Michigan—1600 sacks salt, to order.

Boston—Per ship Talleyrand—681 sacks coffee, and asst order.

Charleston—Per brig Arabian—90 pks rice, W Green, 30 do S Jenkins, 30 Barrels do Fraser & co; 15 do A F Grey, 67 do S L Levy, 15 slaves.

Charleston—Per brig Michigan—45 tcs rice S O Blanchard & co, 60 do order.

Havana—Per brig Tyrone—94 sks coffee, and lots fruit to order.

Mobile—Per schr Texas—1120 sks coffee, 50 bls tobacco and lots segars, fruits, &c, to order.

Mexico—Per schr Emeline—40 bbls rosin, Fitch & Miller, 4 sks assorted, A Ledoux & co.

Tobacco—Per schr Abigail—8 wood, hides, &c, Kuhn Dixon & co; and order.

Vermilion Bay—Per schr David Coffin—76 hhds sugar, 60 bbls molasses, Adams & Whitball.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Norfolk from Cincinnati—127 hhds 2 bbls whiskey, 163 do flour, 11 bbls beef, 161 bbls whiskey, 163 do flour, 11 hhds bacon, Carter & Buckendorf; 50 do Ogden & Southgate; 8 hds tobacco, Chatham & Langdon & co; 40 do T H Clark & co; 41 hhds do, 1 bbl do lin, J H Hilton; 19 bbls alcohol Jarvis & Andrews; 67 do flour, 6 do butter, A D Gove, 32 do Hill & Dunham.

Per steamboat Canton from Williams' Landing—169 bales cotton to Duncan, McAlister & co; 10 Rose & Newman; by Henderson; 20 N M J Dec; 8 R McDowell; A Coleman; Pollard & co; 29 Franklin & Henderson; 29 Barrett & Lepage, 16 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 14 Currie & Burk; Walsh, 20 Burk; Walsh & Dwinnon; 50 Ellsworth & Thompson, 7 A Finnegan, 12 Kilts & Lyde; 42 Taylor, Gardner & co; 25 W Bugett & co.

Steamboat Grumbleed Lady—1 lot cotton, Randolph; 481 bales do, 6 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; 1 do 36 bales do, J & R Boyd; 31 do cotton, Freeman, Dale & co; 61 do Steamboat Lady; 1 do cotton, Thomas & co; 12 do Shakart, Fern & Dunnegan, 134 W D Cooper & co; 2 O A Smith, 20 C T Benton, 75 do J Cunningham; 23 D Bonner, R R Johnson, 46 A Jones; 4 Fortall, Noman & co; 16 M Hodge & co, W le Brander, Williams & co; 4 P A Hardy, 4 do Conterie, Eyes tagging, Andrews & Bros; 25 do Hunter, Hutchinson, A H Brown, 1 do, 114 bales cotton, 4 kegs butter, R M Duvall & co, 1 hhd tobacco, 70 bs cotton Clarke & co, 154 do cotton, Martin Pleasants & co; 3 N & J Lacoste, 41 B Redmond, 101 R Cassnes; 37 R Cassnes; Barker, Armor, Lake & Walker; 28 Tate & Hopkins, 90 J M Bell; 18 Oakes, Payne & Hawkins; 3 do Rogers; 17 Keogh Roberts, 23 Barrett & Lejeune; 24 D Lane, sundries.

Per steamboat Gen Pike from Cincinnati—21 bbls alcohol Jarvis & co, 4 do regg (Steel; 230 do whiskey, Jarvis & co, 30 do pork, 325 kegs lard, E W Dana; 20 kegs lard, M Hoppie, 30 bbls beef Ogden & Southgate; 816 bbls flour, B Thomas & co, 20 hhds tobacco Hilton & Dearing; 13 do Allison, 276 kegs lard, 32 bbls ale, Clymer, Britton & co; 27 bags coffee, E Hudge, 7 bbls lard, J Hodge do, 20 do Sullivan; 4 bales cotton, Price, Johnson & co; 27 bbls lard, Mich & co; sundries.

Per steamboat Archer from Baton Rouge—23 bales cotton, M Lee, 18 Flower & Finlay; 25 A Richards & co, 30 J Lacoste, 40 A Ledoux & co; 32 Levy, partner & co, 2 Lambert & Thompson; 2 F A Hardy; 2 A Andrews & Brothers; 4 James & Whitball, 13 S Folsom, Bellocq & Pecot, 30 hhds sugar, 2 A Blanchard, 11 race horses, &c.

Per steamboat Chalkstone from Somerville—8 casks lard, Smith, T Scull, 8 hhds tobacco, R Roberts; 40 do Mitchell & co; 23 G A L; wm & co; 1 J & J Cochran; 31 do Hutchinson, Africa, Johnson & co; 2 Yeomans & co, 24 do Williams, Caldwell & Hickey, 60 do Chas Heath, Logan & co, E Ordway, 1-7 bbls potatoes, and sundries to order on board.

Per steam boat Persian from Bayou Sara—81 bales cotton, Johnson & co; 23 A Richards & co; 37 J R Connor; 237 Wells, Walt & co; 16 Fellows, Bellocq & Dugalon; 64 M Kirk & co; 13 F A Hardy; 11 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 19 Payne & Hawkins; 4 Armor; 3 Whitting & Black; Lambeth & Thompson; 7 Ringold & Ferriday; 21 Fraser & Henderson; 42 K Dunbar; 21 Currie & Wallace; 10 Dunn & Chisholm; 8 Brander, Williams & co; 4 Flower & Finlay; 10 H Furman; Smith & co; 10 Lee & Lee; Gardner & co; 4 Gand & Landry; 9 A Blanchard, Armor & W Fenderstein; 16 bbls molasses H Hayes, 40 do Stites do, 8 Whitman, 30 do Lapoint; A Lanaux & co, 12 race horses.

Per steamboat Artisan from St. Martinsville—20 bs cotton, Pitnocks & co; 8 Tolejano, 23 do, 20 hhds sugar, Lambeth & co, 8 bs cotton F A Hardy; 14 do, 3 bbls flour, F J Lacoste & co, 28 bs cotton; 80 hhds sugar, 79 bbls molasses, Bellocq & Dugalon; 43 sacks cotton, C Parker, Sevalle & co, 9 race horses, Hall & co.

Per steamboat John Luntson, from Natchitoches—7 bs cotton, Jas Pollerson, 1 A Merritt; 1 do Mitchell & co; 1 do Sutton & co; 1 do Sutton & co; 2 A O Blanchard, Perra & Dunegan, 20 Wm Beal, 12 C Toledano, Aberrath; 2 Kanaud, 50 French, Lambeth & co; 1 Lambeth & Thompson; 10 A Ledoux & co; 8 E Pierce, 30 hhds sugar.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—47 hhds sugar, 10 do molasses, Lambeth & Thompson, 90 do, 40 hhds sugar, W H Bogert & co; 10 hhds sugar, Sidney & co; 8 do Green & Bros, 15 do do Hilton & Dearing; 14 do do, 4 do molasses, 1 do syrup, 3 hhds sugar, A Roussel; 1 bale cotton, Monier & Massie; 12 do Brand & Landry, 3 race horses, A Lafourt, 16 do beef, to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Talleyrand—W C Bishop, Gallagher, W R Johnson, Fletcher & Colhoon, C Flint, J Landis & co, Edward Bridge & co.

Per ship Michigan—J Vairin & co, Richards & Montgomery, S L Hill, C Follain, Price, Johnson & co, Wm Fletcher Tasso—Ogden & Southgate; Oedley & Nelson; Jacob Lapeyre & co, J V Laborde, C Worsley, A Castillo and master.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Virginia, Wheeler, for New York, J. E. Woodruff.
Brig Transport, Russell, for New York, F. Laidlaw.
Brig Ship Levanson, Weber, for Charleston, Bryan, Austin & co.
Brig Satcher, Snow, for Boston, B. & J. P. Whitney.
Schooner Virtue, Higgins, for Brazoria and Columbia, Bryan, Austin & co.
Schooner Creole, Dalrville, for Matamoras, Lapeyrille & co.
Schooner Exile, Rankett, for New York, Alexander & Douglass.
Schooner Olive, Wood, for St. Marks, G. B. Vonda & co.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Martin, from the Passes—towed to sea ship New Jersey, Pennsylvania, barques Sarah Marks, Trenton and brig Experiment—brought up ships Trenton, Michigan, and brig Caribou.

Towboat Star, Holland, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Shakspeare and Belmont—brought up ship Vistula, brig Hawkins, schrs Emeline, Abigail, and Tasso.

Towboat Lafourche, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea ship North Star, and brig S. Stanton and Osprey—brought up barques Tarquin and John Walker, and from sea ship Talleyrand, brig Michigan, and schr Dallas John.

Towboat Tennessean, Riddle, from the Passes—towed to sea ships John Marshall, Rialto, Alex Tonesin, barque J W Wiggins, and brig Padang—brought up ships Tyrone, Vistula and brig Triunfo.

Ship Vistula, Sullivan, from Rio de Janeiro, to F. de Lizardi & co.

Brig Transport, Bennett, 15 days from New York, to P. Richardson—sugar, and mdse.

Ship Michigan, Sturgess, from Liverpool, December 28, Master.

Ship Talleyrand, Healy, 34 days from Boston, to Master.

Brig Tyrian, Jackson, 23 days from Portland, in ballast Master.

Brig Gonzer, Jackson, 20 days from New York, to Stetson & Avery—cargo, and mdse.

Brig Cuibas, Haley, from Jamaica, Feb. 24, in ballast—W. Zacharie & co.

Brig Arabian, Howes, 30 days from Charleston, to L. L. Sing.

Brig Michigan, Coleman, 16 days from Charleston, to Master.

Brig Triunfo, (Sp) Domeneche, from Havana, February 20—A Lizardi.

Schr Tasso, Burdick, from Havana, Feb. 27, to Master.

Schr Emeline, Babcock, 8 days from Matagorda, to Master.

Schr Abigail, Crane, 7 days fm Tobacco, to Kohn, Daron & co.

Schr David Coffin, Lewis, fm Vermilion Bay, to Master.

Schr Tasso, Burdick, from Havana, Feb. 27, to Master.

Schr Emeline, Babcock, 8 days from Matagorda, to Master.

Schr Abigail, Crane, 7 days fm Tobacco, to Kohn, Daron & co.

Schr David Coffin, Lewis, fm Vermilion Bay, to Master.

Steamboat Castine, Brashear, from Brashear Landing.

Steamboat Norfolk, Smith, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Lady of Lyons, Payne, from Randolph.

Steamboat Pike, Rose, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Tache, Hooper, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Chieftain, Myer, from Louisville.

Steamboat Maryland, Marshall, from Galveston—no cargo.

Steamboat Parasan, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Artisan, Bethere, in St. Martinsville.

Steamboat Julius Cæsar, Kimball, from Natchitoches.

Steamboat Colorado, Streck, in Lafourche, Interior.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Norfolk left Louisville on the 27th, reports a fine stage in the Ohio, with 6 feet falling fast; the weather had been very mild for the week previous to their leaving Cincinnati, the river open to Pittsburg, but very low, and no prospect of a rise; the land entirely disappeared from the mountains at head water.

Ship Caspian has got off the Bar and proceeded to sea.

BELOW.

Be que Bashaw, blowes, from Boston.

SPOKEN.

The ship St. Louis, from Philadelphia for this port, by ship Trenton.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Arrived at Savannah, from this port 22d, ship Orange Rose, Gould.

Cleared at Philadelphia, for this port 22d, brig Seamen, Scott.

New York, Feb. 23d—Arrived ship Ormuigee, Leavitt, from New Orleans.

Barque Calhoun, Harvey, 20 ds fm New Orleans.

Brig Cortland, Owens, 12 ds fm New Orleans.

Brig Tarrion, McFarland 21 ds fm New Orleans.

Cleared ships Europe, Crosby, New Orleans; Louisville, Cole, do; Ocean, Coffin, do.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Arrived, ships Charleston and Ontario, barque Ranger, and brig Cassou, all from N Orleans.

Baltimore, Feb. 24—Telegraphed, ship Tippecanoe, from New Orleans.

By the Britannia, at Boston.

Liverpool, Jan. 28—Arrived, Ships Hibernia, New Orleans; Normandy, Pearce, do; 28th, Constantine, Winter, New Orleans; Oswego; Wood, do; 27th, Byron, Shaw, New Orleans; 28th, Sea Lion, Rich, do; Monmouth, Chase, do; Wellington, Boyd, do; Stephen Baldwin, Glidden, do; Sidney, Cowan, do; 29th, Aurora, Warren, and Timoleon, Walker, do; 31st, Ohio, Jones, New Orleans; 30th, Nelson, Carey, New Orleans; 31st, Hibernia, Hooth, New Orleans; 12th, Mexico, McLaren, New Orleans; 19th, Lord Hungerford, Ellis, Brooks, Howes, New Orleans; 19th, Benjamin, Cook, do; 9th, Mary Ann, Dexter, do; 9th, Sea Horse, Homan, do; 12th, Joseph Cunard, Barney, New Orleans for London; 12th, Ann, Russell Glover, Howes, New Orleans; 9th, Ellen Rose, Rich, Howes, New Orleans, 16th, Lord Maidstone, Taylor, New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Chieftain—D Elliott, Black, Weeks, Harper, Lilly, Young W Hill, S Hodge, J Hodge, A Wilson, J W Roland, N Hall, Hunter, Spaulding, W Nixon, W Howard, C Harvey, Brown, Hardie, C Brown, Hill Boyt, Tabonnet, Irwin, Lucas, Sullivan, Mrs Hall & child Jones, Mrs Oakley, Wiley, Ward, Pathbenate, McCammon Hall, Gibbs, S W Fitz, Lawson, H A Mallister, McFaland D Carroll, A B Sheppard, J Habbitt.

Per brig Arabian—Collins & lady, W Green, B Jones, C Rice, M Hallett.

Per ship Tyrian—Mr Van Arsdel & lady.

Per steamboat Canton—H W Bell, J Stubbs, A McCaleb, J Greenlee, W Wright, Wm Ogle, A Odlin.

Per steamboat Norfolk—Hoff and lady, Mrs Martin, M A Hoff, Mrs and Miss Parker, R W Ferland, F Brown, J Haimel, S Thomas, Hobart, Abbott, Brewster, Smith, Thomas, Wallace, H Boyle, J Wilson, Roussel, W H Gilbert.

Per steamboat John Hinton—N Prudhomme & family, R Wm & family; Butler & daughter, Hymson, Baldwin, J Pierce and others.

Per steamboat Artisan—R Lynch, Sheppard, A Magill, Mrs Clark & family, Mrs Weeks, T O Robinson, J G Wilson, W Winchester, J Dugas & lady, J Gandit, L A Sanford, L Douglas, C F Barnes, J S Miller, W J Nash, J B Curtis, J Lanaux, E Mercillon.

Per steamboat Persian—Mrs McFatcheon, Miss Talbot, Miss Adams Col C Morgan, A Duplantier, W H Barrow, H Jones, W A Sheldon, E Adams, J E Adams, J Lanaux, E Kohn, F Bernard, W Thomas, E Duzat, R Dyer, W Nettles, J G Lely, J Hogan, Dr Tupsmier, and others.

Per steamboat Lady of Lyons—W Thomas, A Jones, N Johnson, C Tew, Hart, Dr Wood, L Hale, A B Morrison, H Smith, Sparks, J Bell, J Wymouth, G T Benton, T McKenzie, Black, S White, L T Bond, Mr Halcum, Master Gardner.

Per steamboat Gen Pike—Mrs Barnley & 3 children, D C Barnley, lady and 4 children, Herriey & 3 children, Field, T S Bonell F Kersel, T B Flournoy, Sims, Moore, R B Sparger, S E Hare, P E Coulbaugh, W Williamson, Kennedy, Col Ker.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 9, Carondelet street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
SUBURBAN PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1841.

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

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We would suggest to the members of the convention the propriety of meeting together to day, at one o'clock, in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Exchange, for the purpose of taking steps to organize, and make other arrangements for business, and adjourn till to morrow. This course is recommended because the legislature will probably be in session till a late hour to night, which will deprive the convention of the use of the Hall of Representatives this evening, and the members who are also delegates from participating in its proceedings.

CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the parish of St. James to the Whig Convention, to assemble this day:

Messrs. Paul Thibodeaux and Jerome H. Gaudet.

Benjamin Winchester has been appointed senatorial delegate from the county of Acadia.

FANNY ELSSLER.

It is hardly possible to convey, in the sober language of prose, any idea of the perfection to which this charming woman has brought the art of dancing. Her great excellence consists in the ease with which she executes the most difficult movements, and the matchless grace of all her postures. Her attitudes are exquisitely beautiful, and her transitions like "dissolving scenes." These qualities are not susceptible of adequate description. They can only be felt.

Her reception was not very enthusiastic. During the first act of La Sylphide, the audience were comparatively silent. It was not until towards the close of the *ballet* that the multitudes within the Temple acknowledged her merit by noisy greetings. Her style of dancing is calculated to subdue rather than provoke applause. She is a dancer whose performances can be witnessed in silent rapture. It is only when she executes some extraordinary feat which seems to be natural to her from the absence of effort in accomplishing it, that wonder becomes boisterous. Indeed, then, the audience stint their enthusiasm lest they scare her away, in the uncertainly obtrusiveness that her wings are not real.

Mr. CALDWELL has tendered a complimentary benefit to the Mobile firemen, which was to take place on Saturday last.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Neptune*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 4th inst.—Mr. BUCKLEY, Col. LOVE and Dr. JONES were among the passengers in the *Neptune*.

The 21d March, the anniversary of Texian independence, was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Galveston, a splendid dinner was given to Gen'l Houston on the occasion, and a grand masquerade ball took place in the evening.

The frontier was quiet. There is not a syllable of news in the papers.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. RAYNAL, the Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange Company, for the perusal of the Charleston Courier of the 1st inst., containing the news from Europe, by the steamer *Britannia*.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA, TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, after a boisterous passage of seven seven days and a half, having encountered westerly gales during most of the passage. Our files of dates reach to the morning of the 6th February, inclusive. Liverpool is the same date.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The session was opened on the 28th of January, by the Queen in person. The speech is as little communicative as royal speeches generally are, but as usual we copy it.

HER QUEEN'S SPEECH.

HER LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign powers assurances of friendly and pacific dispositions, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of anxiety, and a source of danger to the general tranquility. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded a treaty between Russia and Turkey, and between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, a convention intended to prevent a partition of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements, have been attended with signal success, and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view, are about to be effectually accomplished.

In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with those of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed skill and gallantry.

Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an officer in my crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.

Those plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that government shall be disposed to do justice, and to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by these powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. I have received from both the high contracting parties a friendly invitation to the mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine Republic and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the house of commons:

I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you.

I feel sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My lords and gentlemen:

Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and efficient administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject to all classes, to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will eminently direct your attention to enactments which may satisfy your concern for the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty and patriotism; and I humbly implore the divine Providence that all your counsels may be directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

The young Princess of England was said to be christened on the 30th instant. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Sussex were the godfathers, and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester godmothers.

The names are said to be Adelaide Victoria Louisa. It was rumored that on the joyful occasion Lord Melbourne would be created a Marquis and Lord Palmerston an Earl.

The steamer Caledonia, capt. Cleland, which left Boston at 1 P. M. of the 3d, and Halifax at 9 P. M. of the 4th ult. sailed at 1 P. M. of the 5th instant. The Royal mail steamer by all accounts had left Liverpool on the 16th of January, after a passage of fourteen days and three hours, including a stoppage of several hours at Halifax.

DISASTERS BY FLOOD.

Terrible devastation has been effected in various parts of England, and also on the continent, by inundations resulting from sudden thaws. At Brentford the bank and locks of the Grand Junction Canal gave way, and the waters overspread the country, destroying great quantities of property and several lives.

All the cellars in the streets were inundated, and the cellars were filled with water. Windsor also was overflowed, and the destruction of property for many miles around was immense.

At Walford the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the upper rooms of their houses.

The accounts are similar from Essex, Wilts, Sunderland, and indeed almost all the midland counties. Salisbury Plain was swept by the inundation. At Sunderland great quantities of shipping were destroyed. The floods extended also to Scotland, and similar accounts were received from France, &c.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The London Spectator has the following passage on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

It has been interesting parade in the President's message relative to the disputed boundaries; it informs us, from the other side of the Atlantic, that our government is doing, it seems that the mode of settling the matter is still under discussion in Downing street. The President, in lying from the Secretary of State, to the Governors to bring the matter, respecting the north eastern boundary settlement, and from the nature of the points still under discussion, anticipates a speedy conclusion. Mr. Van Buren is not much versed in European occasions, "and their value—or at least not so well as those in Downing street.

The American government have also made a proposition for entering the Lake of the Woods boundary to arbitration before it becomes quite so urgent and complicated a question as the Maine boundary. The proposition is safe under the circumstances of the case.

Rumors had reached the United States of the arrival of British troops within the disputed territory. They were sent, according to the report, by Lord Sydenham, without knowledge of Sir John Harvey, and it is said, that they were only passing through, on their way to New Brunswick. Hitherto any foundation for the story, it certainly seems indiscreet to have thus risked collisions and further complications of so embarrassing a question.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

LONDON AGENCY OF THE U. S. BANK.

It is understood in the city, that Mr. James Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Cryder & Co. has accepted the agency in London of the U. S. Bank, formerly held by Messrs. Baring, and of late years since the stoppage by Mr. Jaudon, the president of that institution, who had an office in London for the transaction of that business. The European holders of stock in the bank, consent, in fact, the American, being entirely in the hands of Messrs. Baring, and of which constitute its capital. The new agent has, therefore, a most difficult and responsible part to play.

THE FREMENT STEAMER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—This magnificent ship is being prepared immediately to resume her station between this port and New York. It is now more than two years since her last voyage, every endeavor has been making to increase her speed as well as add to the comfort and convenience of her passengers. She goes out under the command of Capt. Roberts, R. N.

LOSS OF A STEAM PACKET AND MANY LIVES.—The London mail packet company's steamer Thames, on her return from Dublin to London, was wrecked on Bishtwast rocks of the Scilly Islands, and all on board, consisting of sixty to seventy persons, drowned, with the exception of a lady passenger, two stewardesses, and one man. When the vessel was discovered in her perilous situation by the inhabitants, their first impulse was to go to the relief of the drowning, and succeeded in launching a whale-boat through the breakers, and getting her under the stern of the Thames. The commander of a gallant spirit, leaped on the females being first lowered to the boat, and undertook cry, as soon as a lady was lowered, the boat was then placed there the boat broke adrift, and drove on the land. This was perceived by the lighting, which took her in tow, and succeeded, with great risk, in towing her to shore in safety. By this time the winds increased almost to a hurricane, which rendered it almost impossible for any other boat to approach the vessel. Captain Grey then formed a raft, on which a great many of the crew got, but it was almost immediately dashed against the rocks, and all the poor fellows on it were lost, with the exception of one man, who was thrown on a perpendicular rock, and remained there till the next day, when he was rescued. The vessel became a complete wreck; and the remainder of the crew perished.

ITEMS.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Boulogne on the 14th of Jan. The French steamer from London to Boulogne had going able to enter the harbor on account of its being low tide, and several persons were drowned in the attempt to land all bags, and among the rest an American newspaper, of Virginia—unfortunately the best swimmer, Mr. Webster was drowned.

The steamer President was to sail on the 6th with full freight, and a large number of passengers.

The packet ship Sheffield, carrying out the President's Message, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th Jan.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN FRANCE.—Died on Sunday evening, January 31, in Paris, in the 60th year of his age, of typhoid exanation after gout,—DANIEL BAYNE, Esq., Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the fortifications of Paris was not yet terminated. The battle was fought inch by inch, and with determined pertinacity, but it was believed that the government plan would be adopted.

The Paris papers announce the death of Bertrand Barrere, formerly president of the National Convention in 1792, and a very active participator in the political struggles of the revolution. He was 84 years of age.

There had been a great commotion in the political circles of Paris, caused by the publication of a certain correspondence alleged to have been intercepted from Prince Prince Talleyrand. We have not yet been able to find the letters in any English files, but from the noise they made they must be pretty strong. Six or seven papers, the Gazette de France, the France, Commerce, the Echo Francais, the National, and the Quotidienne, had been seized for publishing them. A prosecution was going on to ascertain their authenticity, which was denied by the government papers.

The treaty of peace between France and Buenos Ayres was another topic of declamation in the Paris papers; which by the way, were circulating a curious rumor that Governor Rosas was coming to France, with his daughter, in one of the French ships of war.

PORTUGAL.

The quarrel with Spain, about the navigation of the Douro, was approaching on the eve of adjustment. Three hundred of the Portuguese legislature had agreed to the terms of the Spanish, and it was presumed the senate would do the like.

SWITZERLAND.

During the brilliant European dissension, Switzerland has taken occasion to have another little revolt. The Cantons of Soleure and Argovie, whose people have recently adopted new constitutions proposed by the government of such, have been attacked by the aristocratic party, who remain of the political change, and by the Catholics, who desiderated greater influence than was accorded by either of the new conditions, or due to their numerical proportions in each province. Soleure began the disturbance, and was a merely quiet one. Argovia broke out into yet greater disorder. Several towns revolted and retained the government troops for three days, sustaining more than one rugg gement. The result was the utter rout of the insurgents. The women had taken part in the rebellion, and the government visited them with special punishment, suppressing all monasteries within the province.

The extreme measure is expected by some, and not without apparent reason, to prove the source of new troubles.—The excitement consequent upon the late events is not yet allayed.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Feb. 3,
Half past 2 o'clock, M.

THE HEREDITARY INVESTITURE OF EGYPT GRANTED TO MEHEMET ALI.

We have this moment received, by extraordinary express the Paris papers of Sunday evening.

The Monitor publishes the following:

"We have received this evening, by means of the Austrian Embassy, intelligence of importance from the East.

"On the 15th of January, one of the officers of the Sultan left Constantinople for Alexandria, the bearer of a firman by which his highness officially accords to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt.

"On the 16th of the same month Mehemet Ali restored the Turkish fleet."

The Messenger has the following:

"The sultan has granted Mehemet Ali the hereditary investiture of the pachalic of Egypt.

"On the 12th of January the Ottoman steamer Tutri Bahri left Constantinople, bearing to Mustafa Bey the envoy of the sultan at Alexandria supplementary instruction, together with a firmaun, dated the same day, conferring on the pacha the hereditary possession of Egypt. The vessel probably reached Alexandria on the 17th of January.

American papers to London.—The latest quotations that we find in our papers are those of the London Colonial Gazette of February 3d, viz:—Alabama (Sterling) 5 pcrct, 76; Indiana, 82; Illinois 67; Kentucky 6 pct, 85; Louisiana (Stg) 5, 97; Maryland 6 pct, 90; Massachusetts (Stg) 5, 100; New York (Stg) 5 pct, 91; Ohio 6, 91 ex div; Pennsylvania 5, 84; Carolina 5 pct; Tenn 6, 87; U. States Bank 11; In the London Spectator of January 30, U. S. Bank stock is quoted at £13.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, February 22 1841

Mr. Crittenden, to-day, asked leave to introduce his bill for preventing the interference of federal officers in elections, and on it there sprang up a highly interesting and animated debate. Mr. Crittenden defended the measure, with his usual ability and eloquence, proving it to be founded on principles which had been asserted by Jefferson in his letter to George McKean, by Jackson in his inaugural discourse, by Governor Clinton, and other great statesmen—and which had been long maintained by the greatest advocates of free government, including Blackstone and Locke, and actually practiced in England.

Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Linn, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan were the principal opponents of the measure, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, that it abridged the liberty of speech, and of the press.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and Mr. Preston defended the bill with uncommon eloquence. Mr. Clay pointed to the bright and glorious example set by his friend of adhering when in power to the pledges he had given when in opposition.

Mr. Preston, after a noble defence of the measure, paid a glowing compliment to Mr. Crittenden. He rejoiced at this pledge he had given that the administration would pursue the true principles of policy. Mr. Crittenden, after a long and brilliant service in the battles of liberty, paid a last tribute on the side of freedom, just as he expired into existence. He intends to an executive station with these declarations on his lips, and this noble bill in his hand.

Mr. Preston, I guessed this thought with such commanding an imperial eloquence, that it struck home to the heart. A spontaneous burst of applause from the men's gallery, The *loco foco* senators were so excited at the manifestation of approval that they cried out, "clear the gallery!" "clear the gallery!" and Benton added with unusual zeal, "clear the blackguards!" Mr. Clay of Kentucky hoped the ladies would be spared, so the men's gallery only was cleared.

The vote was then taken, and the *loco foco* by a strict vote of party, refused to introduce the bill.

This being finished, another scene of a most extraordinary character followed.

The vice president pro tem presented a letter from the honorable Daniel Webster, announcing his resignation of his seat. As soon as it was read, Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia arose, and expressed his regret that the senate had not resigned in person, so he should not call for explanations from him on certain doctrines, which Mr. C. alleged Mr. Webster entertained and which he considered dangerous to the south. Mr. Cuthbert proceeded to denounce in most unmeasured terms the opinions of Mr. Webster in relation to slavery.

This attack was not borne, and Mr. Webster had selected the occasion and circumstances for his retirement from the senate he could not have been happier. Mr. Clay, and Mr. Rives, and Mr. Preston, rose in the cause of justice to bring these to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen, between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by these powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. Both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine Republic and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

(Gentlemen of the house of commons:

I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you.

I feel sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My lords and gentlemen:

Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and efficient administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject to all classes, to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will eminently direct your attention to enactments which may satisfy your concern for the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty and patriotism; and I humbly implore the divine Providence that all your counsels may be directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

The young Princess of England was said to be christened on the 30th instant. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Sussex were the godfathers, and the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester godmothers.

The names are said to be Adelaide Victoria Louisa. It was rumored that on the joyful occasion Lord Melbourne would be created a Marquis and Lord Palmerston an Earl.

The steamer Caledonia, capt. Cleland, which left Boston at 1 P. M. of the 3d, and Halifax at 9 P. M. of the 4th ult. sailed at 1 P. M. of the 5th instant. The Royal mail steamer by all accounts had left Liverpool on the 16th of January, after a passage of fourteen days and three hours, including a stoppage of several hours at Halifax.

DISASTERS BY FLOOD.

Terrible devastation has been effected in various parts of England, and also on the continent, by inundations resulting from sudden thaws. At Brentford the bank and locks of the Grand Junction Canal gave way, and the waters overspread the country, destroying great quantities of property and several lives.

All the cellars in the streets were inundated, and the cellars were filled with water. Windsor also was overflowed, and the destruction of property for many miles around was immense.

At Walford the inhabitants were obliged to take refuge in the upper rooms of their houses.

The accounts are similar from Essex, Wilts, Sunderland, and indeed almost all the midland counties. Salisbury Plain was swept by the inundation. At Sunderland great quantities of shipping were destroyed. The floods extended also to Scotland, and similar accounts were received from France, &c.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The London Spectator has the following passage on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

It has been interesting parade in the President's message relative to the disputed boundaries; it informs us, from the other side of the Atlantic, that our government is doing, it seems that the mode of settling the matter is still under discussion in Downing street. The President, in lying from the Secretary of State, to the Governors to bring the matter, respecting the north eastern boundary settlement, and from the nature of the points still under discussion, anticipates a speedy conclusion. Mr. Van Buren is not much versed in European occasions, "and their value—or at least not so well as those in Downing street.

The American government have also made a proposition for entering the Lake of the Woods boundary to arbitration before it becomes quite so urgent and complicated a question as the Maine boundary. The proposition is safe under the circumstances of the case.

Rumors had reached the United States of the arrival of British troops within the disputed territory. They were sent, according to the report, by Lord Sydenham, without knowledge of Sir John Harvey, and it is said, that they were only passing through, on their way to New Brunswick. Hitherto any foundation for the story, it certainly seems indiscreet to have thus risked collisions and further complications of so embarrassing a question.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

LONDON AGENCY OF THE U. S