TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Jacob Pennell—1938 bales cotton.
Glasgow—Per ship Manchester—1903 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Shelburne—1992 bales cotton.
Liverpool—Per barque Independence—1906 bales cotton.
Havana—Per brig Lucia—1000 bris flour.
Havana—Per brig Mary Stuart—635 bris flour, 50 hds and 80 brls pork, 12 cases ham, 1617 kegs lard, 10 casks ale, 10 brls lemons and sundries.
Charleston—Per brig Tremont—50 brls whiskey, 40 cases bacon, 60 brls flour, 313 kegs lard, 80 casks rope, 905 spinning machines, 21 cases [illegible]
Orleans—Per schr Barton—ballast.
Port Lavaca—Per schr Rebecca—[illegible] brls pork, 100 do flour, 62 do whiskey, 15 casks bacon, 16 hhds sugar and 80 kegs lard.

IMPORTS.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Wm. Bryan—The following sums in specie—viz:

F De Lizardi & co	$12,465 50
Schmidt & co	7,425 47
Fio Tico	4,429 50
J B Byrne & co	4,900 00
Lindenville & Cassidy	3,000 00
J W Zachariah & co	600 00
J Robert & Group	105 40
Total	$32,976 08

* Baston—Per barque New England—150 bags coffee, 96 bbls mackerel, 996 boxes starch, &c, to order.

Turks' Island—Per brig Arcturus—[illegible] ballast, to master.

Belfast—Per British ship Arabian—[illegible] cotton, [illegible] tumpers and 50 brls potatoes, [illegible] to master, [illegible] slaves, 70 large hay, to R Mallory, [illegible] Gibson & Vles, and 1 mulse, Cuvell, Cassidy & co, [illegible] & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Ouachita and Texas Steamer—Per steamer Gen'l Leavenworth—19 bales cotton, 17 bbls and 1 do, to order; 27 Gardiner, Hunter & co; 27 Erkson, Schmidt & co; 8 S & S Hearn; 27 Jacks, Cobb & co; 4 J Hallander; 50 Phillips, Bradford & co; 10 Ward, Moffett & co; 99 Burke, Watt & co; 18 Rose, Freeman & co; 75 J W Wood land & co; 99 Grizwold & Fergusson; 20 Planche & co; 20 W Bolwell & co; 8 N Bolwell; 27 Tate & Nalle; 27 do Ringold & Ferriday; 19 A Ledoux & co; total 604 bales cotton.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Ambassador—162 bales cotton, to Payne & Harrison; 116 J H Leverich & co; 100 Clark, Adburn; 8 Q & S R Hearn; 50 Jackson, Cobb & co; 4 J Hallander; 50 Phillips, Bradford & co; 10 Ward, Moffett & co; 99 Burke, Watt & co; 18 Rose, Freeman & co; 75 J W Wood land & co; 99 Grizwold & Fergusson; 20 Planche & co; 20 W Bolwell & co; 8 N Bolwell; 27 Tate & Nalle; 27 do Ringold & Ferriday; 19 A Ledoux & co; total 604 bales cotton.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Ambassador—162 bales cotton, to Payne & Harrison; 116 J H Leverich & co; 100 Clark, Adburn; 8 Q & S R Hearn; 50 Hunington; 91 Gilmore & Hunter; 50 Martin, Pickanna & co; 50 Phillips & Henderson; 64 J R Jefferson & co; 51 Dick, McLean & Hill; 50 W Jack; 50 Robinson; 49 Ward, Moffett & co; 34 W Whites & co; 24 Lamb; Thompson & co; 30 Fearn, Donegan, Crenshaw & Nourse; 30 W H Garland & co; 29 Grayson, Henry & co; 25 J Ann & co; 20 Bailey & Beck; 17 J Gordin & co; 12 Pat Hoope; 12 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 9 McMahon, Trotter & Perrault; 8 J Pollard; 6 Kelly & Cunningham; 8 Mitchell & co; 8 J S Davis; 8 Green & McDougall; 12 A Price & co; 9 S Nicholson; 8 W Baker; 4 Duncan, McAllister & co; 4 do Brander, Williams & co; 1 Minter, Chisholm & co; total 1986 bales cotton, consigned to the parties named.

Bayou Bara—Per steamer Lida—165 bales cotton, A Leslie & co; 181 J Bonner; 83 Gaskey, Payne & Hawkins; 38 Burke, Watt & co; 37 Flower & Finley; 33 W A Mudge; 30 Barry; 23 M Wade & co; 21 Franklin & Henderson; 19 Payne & Harrison; 16 P A Hardy & co; 16 Follum, Bellocq & Dupre; 18 J H Leverich & co; 13 W Jackson & co; 10 C Phelps & co; 10 N Robinson; 10 J S Byrne & co; 10 J Lallande; 7 J V Gourmand; 1 E Smith & co; 8 Lamb; Thompson & co; 6 Curtis & Waites; 4 K Dunbar; 4 N C Hall; 6 McNeal Graham & co; 3 Bradford & Bartlett; 1 R King—total 717 bales cotton—20 hhds sugar, Mullen & Woodruff; 6 packages sing, 4 coils rope, J W Woodland & co.

Lake City—Per steamer Pelican—[illegible] bales cotton to Dupuy, Tate & Nalle; 111 R Widowski & co; 102 Buckner & Shelton; 100 Franklin & Henderson; 80 Brander, Williams & co; 50 Vaulow & Co; 50 Fearn & Henderson; 50 of Robson & Allen; 50 J H Leverich & co; 50 Dick, McLean & Hill; 44 S Barrett; 43 Lilly & Robinson; 36 Black & Brother; 27 Gardiner, Nutcam & co; 25 Mitchell & co; 25 Hewett Heran & co; 18 T J Read; 10 A Leslie & co; 16 Ward, Moffett & co; 19 Fearn, Donegan, Crenshaw & Moore; 17 W D Cooper & co; 13 Backus; 1 Cobb & co; 12 Pat Hoope; 10 Gaskey, Payne & Hawkins; 8 Curtis & Waites; total 1329 bales cotton.

Nashville—Per steamer Cumberland—16 hhds tobacco to Pegram & Bryan; 42 do and 50 cases do to Weisman & co; 10 hhds tobacco, Steele, Baker & Co; 9 do and 4 bales cotton; 3 A Knox, 11 hhds tobacco, Kavanaugh & Lenehan; 4 Lenehan & co, 10 hhds tobacco; 7 J Sis Saw; 4 S R Fuck & co; 6 N Mallory, 37 do and 1 bales cotton, Green & Shankin; 8 hhds tobacco, Fort Neil; 8 do to Green & Shankin; 8 do Pitcher & Kaybum; 1 Dupuy, Tate & Nalle; 4 W Bejan Payne & co; 1 A Johnson, 11 bales cotton, 1 box beeswax, Kinnear, Dale & co; 20 bales cotton, Fearn, Donegan, Crenshaw & Moore, 30 M White & co, 18 J M Bell, total 164 hhds tobacco and 170 bales cotton—2 cases beeswax, 12 kegs ginseng, 13 do feathers, Green & Shankin; 1 case do do, Martin & Burton, 4 box silk, Brander, Williams & co, sundry mdse, owners on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Wm French—11 hhds, 202 bbls, 1 tierce whiskey, 1 bbl brandy, 1 do gin, 1 do cordials, 40 kegs lard oil, 1 bundle, 22 do pork, 172 kegs lard, 68 boxes, 7 hhds bacon, 49 bris lard, Stanford & Bartlett; 63 kegs saus, Gaston & Valentine; 8 hhds tobacco, Kavanaugh & Lenehan; 1 brls pork, 47 do lard, Harrod & Darling; 2 kegs lard, 3 do ginger, 1 hhds and 7 brls brown, W Wishart; 40 hhds tobacco, 11 bags, 40 do brown, Fearn, Donegan, Crenshaw & Moore; 1 brls lard, 100 kegs do, H Leland; 6 kegs saus, Curtis & Buchanan; 6 do, sundries, to owners on board.

Bayou Bartholomew—Per steamer Frankfort—[illegible] bales cotton, Rose & Fielson; 78 L W Fleam; 69 Dupuy, Tate & Nalle; 50 Burke, Watt & co; 34 W Ward, Moffett & co; Lamb; Thompson & co; 30 A Ledoux & co; 20 Fearn, Donegan & Backus; Cobb & co; 10 Hewell & Pratt; 10 Franklin & Henderson; 13 Kendall & Hobson; 13 J B Byrne & co; 12 Dudley & Knight; 18 A C Wilbur; 12 Flower & Finley; 11 W Jack Hall; 10 Brander, Williams & co; 9 J Lallande; 8 A Wash burn; 7 G L Davis; 3 J M Wade; 1 J Ford; total 1 bale cotton.

Covington—Per steamer J. Dupre—[illegible] bales cotton, Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 30 Payne & Harrison; 17 Franklin & Henderson; 10 Backus & co; 6 Martin; Pickanna & co.

Donaldsonville—Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—[illegible] bales cotton, 3 hhds sugar, and 10 brls molasses, to Lakeret & Squires; 50 hhds sugar, Bryan, Watt & co; 20 hhds sugar, 1 hhd dry, 100 brls molasses, F M Foley; 3 hhds sugar, W Farar; 1 do do, 1 bbl molasses, P Hoope, sundries to owners on board.

Lafourche—Per steamer Agnes—30 hhds sugar, 100 brls molasses, 1 barrel, Thompson & Co; 12 hhds sugar 1 tierce, 12 barrels, 60 brls molasses, F H Leary; 100 do Percy & co; 20 hhds sugar, Brand & Lindsey.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Lafayette—[illegible] bales cotton, A Leslie & co; 226 A Riverside; 50 do, 64 Fearn & Harrison; 50 A Hall; 10 J B Byrne & co; 9 Black McLean & Hill; 36 L Dupuy; 30 J B Burke & co; 9 Black McLean & Hill; 36 Key, Patrick Hawkins; 12 Burke, Watt & co; 12 R Reed; 12 Grizwold & Prentice; 10 Brand, Dunning & co; 10 M Dupuy; 10 Franklin & Henderson; 1 Hall & co; 10 Wilson & co; 10 Franklin & Henderson; 3 Polsam, Bellocq & Dupuy; 4 Bozart & co; 4 Durand & co; 2 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 1 M Maher; 2 Burke & Buck; 2 B B Bourgeois; 1 Ishamb; total 38 bales. A Riverside, sundries to order.

Mills Point—Per steamer Importer—1174 sacks corn, 2 bbls tobacco, Ratter & Ionstain; 3 do and 36 sacks corn, Weatman & co; 1 bbls cotton, Brander, Williams & co; 103 sacks corn, 20 bris corn meal, Hunter & co; 125 sacks corn, A Leslie & co; 30 bales cotton, J Dupuy & co; 1 do M D Cooper & co; 2 sacks corn, 6 coils bale, 1 bbl to barco, Curtis & Buchanan; 4 bbls to order, Mills & Shannett; 651 brls flour, J L Bogart; 1072 sacks corn, L W Hubbard & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Jacob Pennell, Hasty, Liverpool;
Ship Manchester, Bosworth, Glasgow.
Ship Shelbell, Potter, Havre.
Ship Independence, (British) McLappin, Liverpool.
Brig Lucia, Thompson, Havana.
Brig T. Steward, McCormick, Havana.
Brig Trenton, Chase, Charleston.
Schr Barton, Hawley, Grand Caillou.
Schr Rebecca, Perry, Vera Cruz.

Wm. Murs
J M Anguera
J Reynaud
S L & E L Davis
Bailey & Baxter
Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Mississippi, Davis from the Passes—towed to sea ships Chateaubriand and Asia—brought up ship Arabia and brig Arcturus.
Towboat Tiger, Lowell, from the Passes—brought up barque New England and schr Wm Bryan.
Ship Arabian, (British) Kenny, 53 days from Belfast, to R McDowell.
Barque New England, Foster, 33 days from Boston, to master.
Brig Arcturus, Plummer, 10 days from Turks' Island, to master.
Schr Delaware, Griffen, 14 days from Montego Bay, (Ja.) in ballast, to master.
Schr Wm Bryan, Moss, 6 days from Vera Cruz, to Capdevielle & Cucullu.
Steamer Cumberland, Wilson, from Nashville.
Steamer Warrenton, Hedgeworth, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Path Finder, Woodin, from Yazoo City.
Steamer Lida, Clark, from Bayou Bara.
Steamer Ambassador, Robinson, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Gen'l Leavenworth, Wilson, from Ouachita and Texas Rivers.
Steamer Agnes, Henry, from Lafourche.
Steamer Gen'l Harrison, Batchelor, fm Donaldsonville.
Steamer J. Dupre, Hoffman, from Covington.
Steamer President, Phillips, from Bayou Bartholomew.
Steamer Gipper, Remy, from Bayou Sara.
Steamer Tallevand, Hunter, from Clarksville—No mdse.
Steamer Importer, Johnson, from Mills Point.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Cumberland left Nashville on the 1st last—reports 3½ feet water in the Cumberland and falling.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Jan 15—Ships Texas, Hazard, barque Sawarrow, Bieper, New Orleans; brig Tom Paine, Arthur, Aux Cayes, do, arrived, barque Natchez, Crowell, do, brig Tico Dome, do.
Boston, Jan 15—Barque Ship Tallevand, Healy, New Orleans, schr Pilot, P Land, do.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Vera Cruz, Jan 1—Arrived in port, French barque Nouveau Canadien, for Bordeaux; French ship Antonide, French barque Marie, do, Belgian brig Sophie Dorothee, Havana and Hamburg; Spanish brig Ana, Havana and Cadiz; Danish barque Dorothea Ferari Marseille; Italian Amerania, Barque Eugenia, New York, English barque Henrietta; French barque Adolphe Constant, Rochelle; Scotch brig Caledonia, Bordeaux; brig Nuestra Senora del Surrario, English steamer Montezuma, Hamburg; brig Hector, Bremen; brig August, English brig Providence, and Spanish schr Adela—destination unknown.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Gen'l Leavenworth—Messrs J Hill; J H Pannell, Antelope; Wm Ford, Smith, Taylor, Steele, Brenham, Hildebrand, Killam, Jordan, Barker, Nettles, Harris, and Rogers.

Per steamer Lida—Hon R Hay, Rev. Mr Winans, Rev Mr Montgomery, Col Hayne and son, Col Bradbury, Maj Kelly, Dr Farwell, South, Tutor Hitchcock, Gray, Grant Chaney, Whitlaw, Covington, Norfolk, Robbins, Rich, Jordson, Patterson, Adams, Hebert, Major Bullitt, Newell, Williams, Wilson, Reid, Brewer, Bishop, Grizwold, Jones, Robwald, Jones, Rob.

Per steamer Cumberland—Mrs Phillips, Mrs Fowel, Miss Lucas, Mrs Dobson, Brown, Barker, Jones, Chambers, Campbell, Dickinson, Lacy, Thomson, Rogers.

Per ship Wm Bryan—Mrs Jackson and daughter, Mr G W Bipell, Lieut H J Harrisstede, C B Cubbison, R Ashton and 12 steerage.

Per steamer J. Dupre—Mrs Carroll, Miss Cook, Miss Master, Master Master, Master Master, Neighbors, Carroll, Hulin Green, Boyer Peale, Cooper, Penn, Lemmy, Hornsby, and Lorton.

Per steamer President—R C Webb, D McCleon, Captain Sharpe, L W Kiam, Mrs Kiam, Miss Farting, P D Alamo, Miss Sawtear, Miss Milner, Miss E Williams, E Bulling, M Courtney, D Finnegan, J Hall, Co Dupuy, Mr Boyden, H Hoover, O Greenshaw, J L Hearn.

Per steamer Caliper—Miss Rosalie Barro, Miss Amanda Barrow, Miss Martha Barrow, Miss Nanda Barrow, Miss Amanda, Mrs Thomas and child, Mad H Meyer and daughter, Mr P A Rost and daughter, Mr L W Lyons, Capt Jas A Le Blanc, B Weeks, Vessons, M Lawler, D D Alley, J Green, G Rousseau, G M Cassland, J Laurans, C Pace, Monsour, A Benoit, J Moore, J McKennah, H Thomas, R O Stirling, J Stirling, H Dyer, Clock, Butler W C Wells.

Per steamer Importer—Mr W W Hulse, L Y Norris, T J Norris, H Bugle, W Walkel, Alexander and son, J Jackson, Dr Colby, J J Dress.

NOTICE—The barque NEW ENGLAND, Wm Foster, master, opposite Commercial Place, will discharge her cargo This day—consignees will please attend to their goods.
J A MERRITT & Co, 32 Camp st.

NOTICE—The barque EDINBURG, Ira Havens, master, to day ships a portion of her cargo at the levee. The letter bag is at 34 M. HALE.
93 Common st.

Ships KOSCIUSKO, HANIBAL, HALCYON, and PENNSYLVANIA left Liverpool, will clear this day and to morrow. Shippers are requested to make their import manifest at the customhouse previous to 12 o'clock this day.
S & J P WHITNEY & Co.
23 Camp st.

The letter bag of barque VALHALLA, will close at 3 P. M. this day.
L P HALE,
58 Common st.

The letter bag of barque CALLAO, for Marseilles, will close this day at 4 P M.
L H GALE, 93 Common street.

BUTTER—30 kegs western, received and for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st.

CORKS—10 bales velvet bottle corks, for sale by
C DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st.

TEA—5 half chests Young Hyson, for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st.

RIO COFFEE—For sale by
GEO K CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

COLOGNE—Orange in ret ns for sale by
J & S TOBY & BOGERT.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, Sundays excepted, CONTRACT PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

Truth is important and shall prevail.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY
(Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.)

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1848

The *Herald*, [illegible] the resolution of the "*Republican*" [illegible] preceded by a preamble [illegible] to obtain, according to the [illegible] the gist and essence of [illegible] resolutions.

[illegible] foundation, upon which to [illegible] dimensions, the association, [illegible] at the out-set.

[illegible] fact. That miseries and calamities to which our country has been subjected for the last ten years, have been created and consummated by the [illegible] of the Federal Bank Whig leaders, to resist the economical policy of the democratic party and the democratic administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, by the said exertions of which whig leaders and their subornedpresses, many of the people of the United States, democrats as well as whigs, have been deluded into a belief that the annihilation of the United States Bank would deprive our country of an adequate currency, and that there was not a sufficiency of specie in the world to carry on the commercial business of our country, the consequence of which delusion has been the creation of numerous local or state banks, whose wholesale issues have inflamed the cupidity of the people, and created a rage for speculative operations, which have superinduced dishonesty and faithlessness to obligations, and which have in a vast majority of cases terminated in the ruin or disgrace of all connected with them.

Although the resolution accords not with the history of the facts, yet as its passage was accomplished with all the solemnity of a legal enactment, we suppose there is no gainsaying it, unless we object to it on the ground of its being an *ex post facto* law.

So far from the whig party being responsible for the multiplication of local banks that have innundated the country with irredeemable issues, since the destruction of the U. S. Bank, it is in the recollection of every one who bestowed the slightest attention upon the incidents of the day, that the increase of these state concerns was forctold by whig statesmen in congress, and this consequence upon the overthrow of a national bank, was a principal argument urged by them against its demolition. So far from the apprehension of a multiplicity of state banks being a stumbling block in the way of the locofocos at that time, the certainty of the fact stimulated their zeal; for, be it remembered, local banks were then a locofoco hobby. The president and cabinet insisted that they would furnish a better currency and equalize exchanges more certainly than the U. S. Bank had done. And long after the national institution had been numbered with the things that were, the locofoco secretary of the treasury in his annual reports applauded the wisdom that had called them into existence, and extolled the state bank system as an achievement scarcely less wonderful than, and equally beneficial to the world, as the discovery of the steam engine.

It is also well known that when the Pet Bank system was in its palmy estate, and that so long as the glow, and tinsel of a factitious prosperity, super-induced by a bloated circulation, yet dazzled the eyes of the multitude, why statesmen were derided as false prophets and the superficial glitter of the times was appealed to as disproving the arguments they had advanced touching the evils of a redundancy of monied corporations. Mr. Woodbury, whilst Secretary of State, went so far as to write a circular to the "pet banks," urging them to discount freely. The banks went on in a headlong career, stimulating the community, and in return receiving stimulus from them, the Government and politicians, until the whole concern blew up—killing thousands out-right, and leaving the balance in such a crippled condition that many have since died, and a few have barely escaped death with a dreary convalescence before them.

Upon this issue of the financial policy, imposed upon the country against the remonstrance and strenuous opposition of the whigs, the locofocos turn about and shift the burden of their own responsibilities upon our shoulders; and have succeeded in a measure in making the people believe that the whigs are the progenitors of the State Banks, because they did not fall upon the wreck of the system, knife in hand, and cut the throats of all who were not utterly defunct after its explosion. This is a true but brief history of the State Bank scheme—its beginning, its operation and its crisis. And now forsooth, the "Democratic Association of Louisiana" have passed an *act* contravening the chronicles of the day to give force and authority to an accusation which required even so desperate an expedient to render it plausible.

From this first resolve, the general scope and tenor of the rest may be divined. Of these anon. We confess a little nervous excitement in attacking resolutions that do not profess to be an *expression* of opinion, but assume at once the formal aspect and stately diction of a positive law. But, as this Association is unknown to the constitution of the State, we fortify ourselves with the hope, that in assaulting its enactments we will not be indicted for an offence "against the peace of the commonwealth and the law in such case made and provided."

MISS CLARENDON'S BENEFIT.—Did not the prevailing apathy almost discourage the hope of seeing our theatre well filled again, we would bespeak for this youthful aspirant for dramatic fame, the especial encouragement and kindness of our readers.

Since her arrival amongst us, she has met with little support to cheer her in the arduous profession she has adopted, and less to develope the faculties that require the warmth of a generous reception to expand into fulness.

The performances this evening are appropriate and pleasing—and an occasion is offered, which may be improved by our citizens, in making amends for the repulsive coldness that has almost frozen the heart's blood of a stranger, and conge-ied to ice the tear of disappointment as it trickled down cheeks whereon "the rose and lilly do strive for mastery."

THE MYSTERY.—Yesterday morning the body of GEORGE B. OUDRIN, late President of the Canal Bank, was discovered floating in the new canal, about a mile from the lake. Coroner Carter, summoned a jury to hold an inquest over the deceased, who after a careful examination, the body having been opened in their presence by several physicians, who dissected every vital part, from the brain to the abdomen, returned the following verdict

"The body of the said G. B. Oudrin was found in the new canal, about one mile from the lake. On examination thereof, no marks of violence could be discovered; but the face and throat appeared to have been much injured, and in the opinion of the jury was done by fish. So the jurors aforesaid, do say that the said Oudrin came to his death by some accident so far to the jury unknown.

Wm. Freret, Jas. R. Holliday,
John C. Harrison, J. B. Wallace,
Ed. Briggs, D. Martin.

The mystery that has hovered over this unfortunate man's fate, has been so far removed that his death is certain; but the causes that produced it are yet shrouded in darkness.

RECORDER'S COURT.—First Municipality.—Bill, a slave belonging to Mr. G. Villeré, accused of stealing a basket of aniseed from Mr. Lefebvre's store, was sent to prison to await his trial.

Frederick Fisher and Ferdinand Maase arrested as pick-pockets were committed for trial.

Geo. Warren, a notorious vagabond, and supposed to be a deserter from the U. S. army, was sent to prison on a theft.

THE GRAND JURY yesterday found a true bill against Tricotte for burglary and arson committed on the premises of Mr. Hollander, the 21st ult. Also against Antonio Gonzales for a revolting and unnatural crime.

THE SOMERS' MUTINY.—The examination of witnesses was still progressing at the last accounts. Thus far nothing has been elicited in any manner contradictory of the statements given by Capt. MACKENZIE, in his official despatch to the Navy Department. On the contrary, the evidence places the criminality of young SPENCER in a worse light than the statement of his commander did.

M. M. NOAH, esq., has retired from the editorial department of the New-York *Union*. That paper is now published by Mr. PHILLIPS, who has placed at its mast-head the name of JOHN TYLER for President, and that of WM. C. BOUCK for Vice-President—subject to the decision of a locofoco convention of course. The Major will occasionally contribute to its columns, whether as editor, Hson and Noah, deponent says he saith not.

☞ As far as returns are received from Georgia, the result of the election for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Habersham, is in favor of the whig candidate, by a majority in nine counties, of 2,499 votes. This is a [illegible] for those who [illegible] the results of the late elections in Georgia, [illegible] the whigs will be triumphant in that State.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

Taking of the Californias by an American force and subsequent release.

Capt. H. F. Harrington, U. S. Navy, arrived here in the ship *William Bryan*, from Vera Cruz, has brought dispatches from Com. Jones, commander of the squadron in the Pacific, and General W. S. B. Minister at Mexico. Advices by these gentlemen of the details of the capture of the Californias by Com. Jones and the subsequent release of the Californias. We learn that, about the first of October last, whilst the squadron under the command of Com. Jones was lying at Callao, arrivals from the United States brought intelligence of the angry correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States. Amongst other items, the letter of BOCANEGRA, the Mexican minister of war, was received at Callao. The American consul and Com. Jones, judging from the tenor of this epistle, concluded that war had been declared between the two governments, and a rumor prevailing at the time that Mexico had agreed to surrender the Californias to the British for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Callao, the night after the reception of this intelligence—caused Com. Jones to weigh anchor immediately and sail for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Com. Jones caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Captain ARMSTRONG with a message to the commander of the fort, with a peremptory order to surrender upon the penalty of a bombardment, allowing him eighteen hours to decide upon his course. At twelve o'clock at night, the Mexican governor, ALVARADO, anticipated the expiration of the time allowed, and sent a message to Com. JONES, informing him that the fort was surrendered to him, together with all the property of the Mexican government, and the command of the Californias as well. Whereupon a detachment of troops was sent to take possession in the name of the United States, and on the morning following the stars and stripes were seen fluttering over the battlements of Monterey.

A few days afterwards (on the 21st November) Commodore Jones, whilst on shore, got possession of a file of American papers, of several weeks later date than those received at Callao, which contained information of the pacific settlement of the controversy between Mexico and the United States. Upon ascertaining that the capture of Monterey had been made under a mistake, he withdrew the American force from the fort, released the property surrendered, and on the 26th the squadron withdrew from the coast.

The citizens generally at Monterey, natives and foreigners, appeared to be extremely happy at the capture of the fort, and congratulated each other upon the prospect of becoming a province of another country than Mexico. The Mexican flag received by this arrival, give an account of these transactions, substantially similar, but embellished with the usual amount of gasconade and froth to be found in the journals.

The Vera Cruz *Siglo*, of the 19th December, says—A gentleman worthy of credence, has furnished us with the following narrative, which we transmit to our readers, though burning with indignation—[Ehue!]

"The Texians to the number of seven hundred, with three pieces of artillery, have invaded the department of Tamaulipas, and taken possession of the town of Laredo, one of the fine cities in the north of that State. We are informed that the detachment under the command of Colonel CALLETO BRAVO, not being able to resist the Texian forces, was compelled to retreat, escorting a number of Mexican families who had left Laredo to repair to Guerrero. General PEDRO REYES, commander of the army of the north, has crossed the river Bravo, for the purpose of the enemy."

The Mexican flag received by this arrival, give an account of these transactions, substantially similar, but embellished with the usual amount of gasconade and froth to be found in the journals.

The Vera Cruz *Siglo*, of the 19th December, says—A gentleman worthy of credence, has furnished us with the following narrative, which we transmit to our readers, though burning with indignation—[Ehue!]

"The Texians to the number of seven hundred, with three pieces of artillery, have invaded the department of Tamaulipas, and taken possession of the town of Laredo, one of the fine cities in the north of that State. We are informed that the detachment under the command of Colonel CALLETO BRAVO, not being able to resist the Texian forces, was compelled to retreat, escorting a number of Mexican families who had left Laredo to repair to Guerrero. General PEDRO REYES, commander of the army of the north, has crossed the river Bravo, for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Callao, the night after the reception of this intelligence—caused Com. JONES to weigh anchor immediately and sail for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Com. JONES caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Captain ARMSTRONG with a message to the commander of the fort, with a peremptory order to surrender upon the penalty of a bombardment, allowing him eighteen hours to decide upon his course. At twelve o'clock at night, the Mexican governor, ALVARADO, anticipated the expiration of the time allowed, and sent a message to Com. JONES, informing him that the fort was surrendered to him, together with all the property of the Mexican government, and the command of the Californias as well. Whereupon a detachment of troops was sent to take possession in the name of the United States, and on the morning following the stars and stripes were seen fluttering over the battlements of Monterey.

A few days afterwards (on the 21st November) Commodore Jones, whilst on shore, got possession of a file of American papers, of several weeks later date than those received at Callao, which contained information of the pacific settlement of the controversy between Mexico and the United States. Upon ascertaining that the capture of Monterey had been made under a mistake, he withdrew the American force from the fort, released the property surrendered, and on the 26th the squadron withdrew from the coast.

The citizens generally at Monterey, natives and foreigners, appeared to be extremely happy at the capture of the fort, and congratulated each other upon the prospect of becoming a province of another country than Mexico. The Mexican flag received by this arrival, give an account of these transactions, substantially similar, but embellished with the usual amount of gasconade and froth to be found in the journals.

We learn verbally that nearly all the Texan prisoners, taken at San Antonio, had arrived at Perote, where they had been chained in pairs, and condemned to work upon the streets.

VAN NESS, FITZGERALD and another had been left behind, under sentence of death; but that the sentence had been commuted for ten years' imprisonment in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Touching the internal affairs of Mexico, our correspondent's letter will be found to contain the fullest account of the proceedings of Congress, and the motives of the principal actors upon the theatre of action:—

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]
Vera Cruz, January 3, 1848.

Per schooner Wm. Bryan.

Messrs. Editors:

I had this pleasure on the 27th per steamer "Del" via Havana (we have never received the letter alluded to—*Editor*) and now have an opportunity of writing you direct. My last gave you the news of the dissolution of the Congress and I now refer you to your file of "*Censor*" for the names of those who have been elected by government to form the new congress. Suffice it to say, that of the 80 members of which this body is to be composed about 60 of them are *creatures* of Sta. Anna, which indeed is to be wondered at, when you know the fact that the list of *proposed* to be elected for this new congress, was actually sent to Mexico by St. Anna, before the first open declaration, against the fallen congress, was made. This new political movement is called by the majority of the press a "popular movement" but it is based by Sta. and the prime mover of the whole affair is St. Anna; who, from the retirement of his Hacienda has been secretly directing every thing. Throughout the country, the civil authorities have been silent, until the articles of the new plan have been sent to them by the Commandant Generals of their respective Departments, with instructions for them to declare themselves in favor of them. These in almost every case hesitated, but in the struggle between opinion and fear the latter triumphed and almost all declared themselves in favor of the plan, the majority taking great care to express in their declarations, that they did it in conformity with orders to that effect from the Commandant-Generals. Some few, however, more deserving of the name of freemen, not only refused to declare themselves in favor of the new plan, but actually made their declaration in favor of the "Congress Constituyente." These latter, will of course, be kicked out of their offices, but the plan will always be carried into effect by the military, who are really the only patriots it has. Of the members elected by government, about one-third of the number have resigned, and although these vacancies will be easily filled; still, I think that this congress will do little else but prepare a Dictatorship for this, who danger? The still female, at Manga de Clavo said I was sure that we have still to see the additional horror of this new plan. Bravo remains in charge of the government, but as he St. Anna bought this man over to entire submission to this plans, for the sum of $30,000, before he gave him the charge of government, he does nothing without consulting first at Manga de Clavo.

News have been received from the North, of the Texians having crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Laredo, a town in the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Reyes was on his march to give them battle, and we are momently expecting to hear of his defeat. We have intelligence from Campeachy via Havana to the 19th ult. A private letter gives a most forlorn account of the situation of the Mexican troops, and it is thought quite probable that they may have to raise the siege of the above city. The Indians, the arrival of which vessel I announced in my last, was to have been delivered over to this Government to day, but the Norther which is now blowing has prevented it. Reports say that Santa Anna is going to Campeachy in her in a few days, and is going to take down a reinforcement of troops. I hope he may go, as Commodore Moore may be able *to pay his respects* to him in passing, but I fear he dares not venture so far from home. The English officers who brought the Montezuma, I believe return to England, and also the greater part of the crew, some of whom have left already. It is not known to whom the Mexican Government intends to give the command of this vessel, but that is of little importance, as all the Mexican officers are alike good for nothing. The Mexican brig of war Mejicano was in the Havana on the 25th ult. It is supposed that she carried to the Havana the English commander and officers of the Guadalupe, all of whom have left the Mexican service. The Mexican navy is now at the mercy of Commodore Moore, if he can only get to sea; for, with half the force, he can take the whole fleet now at Campeachy. The fleet is badly manned, and if possible the officers are worse, and certainly now, if Commodore Moore has a chance of sweeping the Gulf once more if he only wants to.

You will notice by the papers I send you, the affair of Com. Jones at California. That is really a strange piece of business, and more so at the present moment. One of his Lieutenants arrived here yesterday on his way to the United States, with despatches from Com. Jones to the Government. I think he goes in this schooner.

Yours, &c.,

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—During the year just closed, 1,751 vessels have arrived at Boston from foreign ports & 4,025 coastwise. Of these, 983 were ships, 316 barques, 1,129 brigs, 3,304 schooners. The clearances in the same time were 1,530 to foreign ports, and 2289 coastwise. The import of cotton during the year was 24,947 bales—nearly double the amount of last year. The Conard steamers have, during the year 1842, made 20 passages—bringing 815 passengers from Liverpool, and 190 from Halifax, to Boston; and carrying 459 to Liverpool, and 183 to Halifax, from Boston.

We acknowledge the favor of a number of public documents of importance from our Senator, the Hon. A. BARROW.

COLD.—The mercury at Bangor in Maine, stood at 16 degrees below Zero, on the 25th ult.

☞ An acquaintance yesterday communicated to us the following facts in relation to a fatal affray that took place in Columbus, Ga., on the morning of the 1st. Difficulty had occurred between [illegible] and Col. Boston [illegible] Boston soop received [illegible] MaCo [illegible] Boston [illegible] Common st [illegible] GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas st [illegible] HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp street [illegible] BALE ROPE—70 coils in hand and for sale by CHAS DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

THE LEGISLTURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Among the petitions presented yesterday, was one from the citizens of Baton Rouge, praying for the appointment of an additional guard over the Penitentiary, and the establishment of wages for such guard.

Mr. Bayliss offered a resolution providing that no extra pay should be allowed the State Printer for publishing the official reports of the House. This excited a long debate, in which the question of reform, the propriety of the appointment of a reporter, the duties of the State Printer, &c. were argued. The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Ratliff presented a petition from sundry citizens of the parish of St. Charles, contesting the election of the Hon. SERAPHIN BADU, on the ground of the want of the requisite property qualification. It appeared that no notice had been served on Mr. BADU, and the petition was presented after the period prescribed by law. These informalities induced several members to ask for its rejection, but after an elaborate discussion, in which Messrs. Brashear, Boudousquié, Hunt, Ogden and Ratliff, took part, the petition was referred to the select committee appointed to take cognizance of the contested election of the Orleans delegation.

Mr. Culbertson presented a bill to amend the act prohibiting the introduction of free persons of color into the State.

Mr. Hunt presented a petition from sundry merchants of New Orleans, praying for a change or abrogation of the law for the inspection of salted meats. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr Boudousquié exhibited several interesting specimens of native silk produced by native worms. These samples were referred to the same committee.

The report of the State Treasurer presenting a gloomy picture of the finances of the State, was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report a revenue bill.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, Jan. 3, 1848.

IN SENATE—To-day after the presentation of memorials which were numerous on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, several private and local bills, received from the House last week, and then advanced, were taken up and read a third time and passed.—Several resolutions were offered and laid over for further consideration. The orders of the day brought up Mr. Linn's bills for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, for further consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, the question pending being on Mr. Archer's motion to strike out the preamble which asserts our title to the territory and that we will maintain it. This was defeated for an hour with great animation; after which for the sake of unanimity on the bill itself, Mr. Linn consented to call the preamble. Several amendments were then