NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *price common, in Advance*, $15
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY
(Subject to the decision of the American People)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY JOHNSON,

FOR MAYOR,
WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 24, 1842.

The crowded state of our columns has compelled us to omit several advertisements till to-morrow.

POLITICS—THE MAYORALTY.

The locofoco party appear to be in a complete state of organization, in this city. They have appointed committees and sub-committees to canvass every ward, and hold regular meetings to report the result of their proceedings and consult upon further measures of preparation. Such is the spirit with which they enter the contest, that we may safely predict that not a stone will be left unturned in accomplishing their purposes.

What have the whigs done, to array their forces for a formidable contest? So far as we are informed, the initiatory steps to organization have not been taken. We are within 10 days of an election, which is to test the strength of parties, and as yet there has not been a single preliminary movement to ensure a full turn out of our strength. We have noticed with pleasure, a growing sense of the importance of the Mayor's election amongst the whigs; but no indication of activity in securing an advantage so decisive the ensuing elections. The locofocos are completely alive to the importance of defeating Mr. FRERET, and they intend to do it—unless their praiseworthy zeal and vigilence shame the whigs out of their apathy and indolence.

The whigs of New Orleans should bear it in mind, that the first Monday in April, the elections that are to decide the fate of Whiggery in Louisiana begin.—The Mayoralty is the first position to be carried. It is the key to the canvass and whichever party is successful in April, will have obtained so decided an advantage in position, that it will require of the other efforts, almost superhuman, to carry the elections in July. The moral effect of a defeat in April will be appalling to the routed party. If the whigs should be beaten, the consequences will be disastrous to their future prospects. For a moment consider the effect of such an issue. Two years ago, the whigs carried the city by more than *seven hundred* majority. Are they not now in the majority? That is the question to be decided in April. They may make what excuse they please; they may palliate the defeat by whatever snivelyness their pharmacy may devise, yet the result will be regarded as a party test, and should Mr. FRERET be elected, the consequences will be whatever effect a conviction in the minds of the people throughout the State that the city has relapsed into locofocoism may produce. For our own part we are not desirous of putting our country friends to so severe a test, to ascertain if they can maintain their faith and courage despite the desertion of the city.

Ask any whig, who intends voting against Mr. FRERET, what his opinion is of a whig who would vote for a loco-foco Senator, or Congressman, or Legislator, or a loco-foco candidate for any office than Mayor, and he will forthwith wax high in passion, and protest against such apostacy in terms of patriotic indignation. How can such, excuse themselves in voting against Mr. FRERET? They would be doing the very thing they condemn in others. They render themselves vulnerable to their own denunciation.—And how are they to excuse such acts to the country, or explain them. If Mr. FRERET is beaten by whig votes, it is reasonable to imagine that Mr. JOHNSON will also be beaten by whig votes, and in like manner of Congressional and Legislature tickets. It won't, answer, gentlemen. We have a whig and loco-foco candidate for Mayor. Let the vote between them settle the strength of parties in New Orleans.

☞ The Steam Packet Solway arrived off the N. E. Pass on the morning of the 21st inst. and will be towed up by Capt. Taylor, the Agent at the Balize, before she had time to cast anchor, thereby preventing the necessity of so doing. We are happy to be able to bear testimony to the promptness displayed by this gentleman on the present occasion, and feel confident that with such an Agent the mails are safe. The Solway brought a few letters from the Havana and St. Thomas, which were delivered at the Post Office this morning.

We are indebted to Capt. Maloney of the fast sailing ship Caledonia Brander, which arrived yesterday morning, for a London Times of the 5th ult. Nor are we the less thankful for this favor, inasmuch as the news was subsequently anticipated by later dates from Europe via New York.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The planters and citizens of Pointe Coupee, have formed an Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, auxiliary to the "State Agricultural and Mechanics' Association." These associations ought to be encouraged, as they must advance the wealth and prosperity of the State.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. T. BEVERING, Clerk of the steamer *President*, for late files of St. Louis papers.

☞ There have been several failures among the manufacturers of woollens in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]
Washington, March 19, 1842.

The SENATE was not in session to-day, having yesterday adjourned over to Monday.

This leaves me some time and space to give you a slight sketch of one or two amusing incidents which occurred yesterday in the Senate during the delivery of Mr. Simmons's remarks.

You are aware that Mr. Simmons is the Senator from Rhode Island; and probably you also know that he is himself a manufacturer, and consequently has been selected as the best man to fill the office of Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He is, indeed, entitled to this, in consideration of his practical knowledge of all subjects of mechanical skill and industry, but more particularly because he is esteemed by all parties, a plain common-sense man, who has no vanity to gratify as an orator, and who never wastes the time of the Senate, or interrupts the business without apparently being constrained to throw some new light upon a matter in hand or to state simple matters of fact. He is, of course, as a master manufacturer, a high tariff man, and goes the whole figure for protective duties. In speaking on Mr. Clay's resolutions yesterday, Mr. Simmons dwelt more particularly on that branch of the subject relating to increasing the tariff than any other. He maintained that the Compromise Act was a compact of concessions on the part of the tariff party and free trade party, and that the compact was made, not solely for the benefit of one to the detriment of the other, but each had equal rights. One principle of the act he contended was, that at the end of the ten years of reduction of duties, the home valuation principle was to come into operation. In the course of his remarks on this point he insisted that Mr. Calhoun had himself recognized that condition in voting for the amendment which bore particularly on that principle.

Mr. Calhoun interrupted him, hastily, to say it was not so—he was opposed to the amendment. Mr. Simmons insisted that within the last three days he had read the debate on the occasion, and had seen Mr Calhoun's name among the yeas on the passage of the amendment. Mr. Calhoun denied this in the most positive manner, and referred the senator to the Senate Journals. Mr. Simmons still persisted; and finally, Mr. Calhoun walked to the Library and returned with a volume of the printed journals, and in his place opening it, asked and obtained leave from Mr. Simmons, to read the record. In reading the journal, however, he discovered that his name actually was among the yeas on that amendment. For a few moments he seemed quite astonished; and, as might well be supposed, there was an ill suppressed titter on the opposite side of the chamber. Mr. Calhoun stated that he recollected having given his vote merely to save the bill, but under a strong and decided protest against the principle, in proof of which he would refer to the debate. He then went for the National Intelligencer, and a volume of the Congressional reports; from which he read the protest in the speech on the amendment. This was unbeautifully the true state of the case; but it afforded no little amusement to see a lawyer so among statesmen thus grappled with, and betaded by an unpretending manufacturer.

The next incident of the kind that occurred, afforded more amusement—and all this time Mr. Simmons appeared quite unconscious that he was saying or doing any thing calculated to raise the risible muscles of the Chieftain's laughter-loving babe. It was in relation to Mr. Calhoun's often reiterated assertions that the greater portion of the duties on imports fell upon the consumers of the State of the Union, and consequently, whatever protection the tariff afforded to the home manufacturer, operated for the benefit of the latter at the expense of the former. This Mr. Simmons denied in toto, he maintained that the citizens of the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line, consumed double the quantity of imported goods, and particularly those paying the highest duties, and as woollen goods, that the citizens south of the line consumed. First, because those north of the line were most numerous; and next, because their climate required them to be clad the whole year round in woollens, whereas the people of the south dressed in cottons and linens alone, three fourths of the year. He said he could see no more sense in the outcry of the south against excessive tariff on woollen goods, than he could see in an outcry of the people of Cuba for a nullification from its government, should the latter put a hundred per cent duty on *warming pans!* (A shift which you know are made of copper filled with burning charcoal and run up and down between the sheets of a bed to make them warm enough to sleep in comfortably in Siberian climates.) It is impossible to describe the droll effect of this illustration—laughter could no longer be restrained, and the whole Senate, gallerie and all, rang with bursts of merriment. Simmons all the time looking as grave as a mutilated Sphinx his triumph, however, was complete; and it remains a matter of dispute between the contending parties whether his triumph was due to the profundity of his argument or to the warmth of his illustration.

In the House, Mr. Green asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on wines, silks and linens imported from the Government, and on tobacco, whisky duties on our tobacco.

Objections being made, the resolution was not received.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and occupied the remainder of the day in the consideration of private bills

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Duke of Orleans*, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

☞ Money matters in New York were growing worse.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SAFETY OF THE CALEDONIA. THE CORN LAWS, &c.

The Royal Mail steamship *Clyde*, arrived at New York on the morning of the 12th instant, in 59 hours from Halifax, bringing the gratifying intelligence of the steamer *Caledonia* having safely returned to Liverpool, whence the *Acadia* brought her passenger and mails to Halifax.

By this arrival we have dates from Liverpool to the 19th, and London to the 18th ultime. The news is of some importance.

The case of the *Creole* was brought up in the House of Lords on the 14th ult. The British Government, as will be seen in the parliamentary proceedings, has ordered the mutineers of the Creole to be set at liberty, and denied the power to surrender them for trial or punishment.

Lord Ashburton left England on the 10th ult., in the frigate Warspite, Captain John Hay. She was compelled to put back on the 13th, on account of a heavy gale, and anchored in Yarmouth Roads; but proceeded again on her voyage on the 15th.

Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the corn laws on the 9th ult. It varies but little from the old system, and the honorable Baronet admitted that he did not anticipate much relief to the existing distress from this measure. On the 11th, Lord John Russell gave notice in the commons, of dissent to the principle of the sliding scale on which he should take the sense of the House. On this motion a debate ensued, which lasted three nights and was distinguished by a great display of eloquence and talent. The amendment was negatived on the 17th, by a majority of 123, the vote on the division being 349 to 226.

The French government has refused to ratify the treaty of the Five Powers for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool from Halifax on the 15th inst., after a passage of little more than eleven days.

The overland mail from India arrived at London on the 7th Feb., with dates from China to the 14th Nov. The British forces were still pursuing their career of conquest. The expedition sailed from Amoy on the 1st Sept.; retook Chusan without opposition on the 1st Nov., and Ningpo surrendered immediately afterwards.

The commercial advices are not satisfactory. The Liverpool cotton market was still much depressed and no improvement in prices had occurred.

The Acadia experienced continual gales on the passage, and saw considerable ice on the Banks. She came in the place of the Caledonia, on the return of the latter to Liverpool. On Monday last she saw the steamer Unicorn, which left Halifax for Liverpool on Sunday last.

The Clyde, on her passage to this port from Halifax experienced severe gales down to Friday morning, with a heavy sea from the westward. She was brought up to the city by Mr. Thomas Vail, a N. Y. pilot—the night being dark, and the wind blowing a gale from the N. W.

London, Feb. 18.—We announce with deep regret, on the authority of a communication received from Paris, by express, that the ratification of the treaty between the five Great Powers of Europe, for the suppression of the slave trade, which, according to the previous arrangement, was to have been accomplished on Saturday or Monday next, will be delayed, if not prevented, by the French Government.

Of the sincerity and good faith with which the French Government concluded this important treaty there cannot be any doubt. It was the result of a proposal originating with France, in conjunction with Great Britain equally rejoiced in the accession of the other Powers. To congratulate each other on the general concurrence of Europe in a humane and benevolent suggestion, which had emanated from them conjointly, seemed, indeed to be all that remained for England and France to do.

It is the more to be lamented that M. Guizot should have suffered himself to be overborne by the Radical opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and by the outcry which democratic orators have endeavored to excite throughout France, that the most recent proceedings of the Chamber demonstrate the comparative weakness of the party, and the paramount strength of the French Government—a strength to be shaken only by that Government placing itself in the wrong.

[*Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*]

Knowing the intense anxiety you must feel to obtain the earliest information in relation to the Caledonia, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the Clyde to announce to you her safety, and our arrival here last night at 12 o'clock.

We left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of February, in the Caledonia, with every prospect of a fine passage—but the fair prospects soon changed, to head wind and severe weather, which we encountered until the 11th, when we ascertained that we had received a severe injury to the rudder, and were compelled to put back for the nearest port for repairs, and repaired the rudder sufficiently by lashing it with iron bands and chains to enable us to do so. Fortunately for us there was little or no change of wind, and the weather moderated a little, so that we reached of Cork Harbor, Ireland, about 9 o'clock P. M. of the 15th. After sufficient repairs, we left the following day for Liverpool, where we arrived on the evening of the 17th.

Too much credit cannot be ascribed to the agents in Liverpool for their promptness in furnishing us a new rudder. We again left Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th, in great hopes of having better weather and more favorable winds; but we have encountered head winds, or nearly so, most of the passage, and some very severe weather. On the 31, latitude 47·21, longitude 42·56, saw some large fields of ice, and on the night of the 4th passed a small iceberg not more than two or three times the length of the ship from us. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, we met the Unicorn, going to Liverpool with the mails, who immediately returned to this place with us.

Although we have been in imminent peril, we have, by the kindness of a superintending Providence, been very mercifully preserved, and I hope now very soon to have the pleasure of seeing you.

During the severe emergency on board the Caledonia, Captain Loll, her commander, and the officers under him, behaved with the utmost promptness and collectedness. The Caledonia proved herself a noble ship, and behaved most beautifully. I assure you, my dear sir, my confidence in these steam ships is not in the least impaired; all ships are liable to accidents, and I think that steam ships are not more liable to them than others.

In great haste, I am, dear sir, yours very truly.

I have sent you a file of papers, London and Liverpool, by this vessel.

From the Halifax Morning Post of March 8.

The Caledonia safe.—Never did the peal of cannon burst more gratefully on the ear, when, last evening, it announced to us the arrival of a steam ship from England waking thousands from their slumbers, and thrilling thousands of anxious bosoms with the tidings that the noble steamer had escaped the fury of the mighty deep!

A few minutes before midnight we heard guns pealing down the harbor, and soon after rockets were seen flying into the air from the neighborhood of George's Island.

Crowds of persons flocked down to the wharves, and two steamers passed up, answering the hailings from shore with "Acadia," and "Unicorn."—The "Caledonia safe in England!" And then rose a multitude of voices, demanding the news from the steamers passed up to the Cunard wharf, where an immense throng greeted them with enthusiastic cheers.

It will be recollected that the Unicorn sailed down the harbor on her way to England, at half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. About an hour after dark, not far from Sambro, a light was discovered bearing upwards here; for, as the Unicorn carried blue lights, she was distinctly seen by the officer of the watch, who hailed, proved to be the Acadia. By the least chance in the world the ships would have passed, and the tidings that would thus have been carried home by the Unicorn would have given rise to much anxiety for the safety of the Acadia.

As it is, the Acadia will meet with the most rapturous and homeward trip ever performed across the Atlantic by any steamer: as we understand she will sail to-day for England, and will thus no doubt carry home the news of her own arrival here.

The news of the Caledonia's safety will be hailed throughout the whole of the continent with enthusiastic gladness. Before the lapse of eight and forty hours, the gratifying intelligence will be in Boston by the steam ship Unicorn, and R. W. I. steam ship Clyde will convey it direct to New York—as she sails hence at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE CORN LAWS.

Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the Corn Laws on the 9th. It is substantially embraced in the following schedule:

Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter,

Under	Duty shall be for every qr.	Proposed Sliding Scale.	Present Sliding Scale.
51s. and under 52s.	19 0	20s 6d	36 8d
52s. and under 53s.			34 8
53s. and under 54s.	18 0		32 8
54s. and under 55s.			30 8
55s. and under 56s.	17 0		31 8
56s. and under 57s.	16 0		30 8
57s. and under 58s.	15 0		29 8
58s. and under 59s.	14 0		28 8
59s. and under 60s.	13 0		27 8
60s. and under 61s.	12 0		26 8
61s. and under 62s.	11 0		25 8
62s. and under 63s.	10 0		24 8
63s. and under 64s.	9 0		23 8
64s. and under 65s.	8 0		22 8
65s. and under 66s.	7 0		21 8
66s. and under 67s.			20 8
67s. and under 68s.	6 0		18 8
68s. and under 69s.			16 8
69s. and under 70s.	5 0		13 8
70s. and under 71s.	4 0		10 8
71s. and under 72s.	3 0		6 8
72s. and under 73s.	2 0		2 8
73s. and upwards	1 0		1 0

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The most correct description of the feeling produced in commercial circles, by the new sliding scale proposed by Sir Robert Peel, is that of general disappointment. The funds, which are the truest index of public feeling in the monetary world, have shown no sympathy with the Cabinet measure. It is not considered by moderate men of any political section as sufficient to settle the question, or to contain within itself such elements of useful change as entitle it to their support.

The public mind was worked up by seven months of suspense to look for something great and important. It was expected that as the Premier had taken so much time to prepare his measures, they would be found in the end well worthy of all the suffering which the people had endured in the long interval of their suspense. These anticipations were increased, and the hopes of the country were still further raised, by the liberal sentiments expressed in the speech from the throne, and by the solemn tone in which the Premier subsequently expressed himself with regard to the present position of public affairs. When, after all this suspense and distress, official mystery and pompous allusion to benefits to come, the great and first public grievance has been met by a pitiful contrivance to maintain a high fluctuating duty, ranging from 20s. to 10s. per quarter when the average price at home is under 52s. per quarter, the feeling of disappointment has been proportionally great; and the general opinion is, that the country has been shamefully trifled with.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—After a three night's debate, distinguished on the part of the Conservative ministry and its supporters by a display of business talent and eloquence which has not been witnessed in the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Bill, or indeed within our memory, the motion of Sir Robert Peel was carried yesterday morning by a majority of 123, the numbers being on the division—

For the original motion	349
For the amendment	226
Majority	123

LONDON, Feb. 18, evening.—The triumphant ministerial majority obtained in Parliament on the Corn question, coupled with the favorable anticipations entertained as to the benefits to be hoped for from the change of system, caused an advance of one half per cent, further in the value of the English stocks. Consols rose from 3 5-8 to 3-8 for money and for account were quoted at 93 3-4 (buyers) for the latter, indicating a greater indication of stability than has been witnessed for months past. Three per Cent. Reduced Stock exhibited a greater improvement even than Consols, having been done at 90, and closed at 89 7-8 to 90. Exchequer Bills improved at 23s. to 25s. premium. India Bonds at 6s. to 7s. prem. The foreign funds, like our own, have mended, but not materially.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The rejection of Lord John Russell's resolution by the large majority of 123, may be considered equivalent to the adoption of Sir Robert Peel's proposition for a change in the House of Commons. It is a vote which does not commit any individual who concurred in it to a preference for the principle of a sliding scale over that of a fixed duty; it offers no impediment to the future progress of legislation on this question. It signifies nothing more than this—that the House of Commons prefer Sir Robert Peel's plan to the present law, and is not disposed to convict it before trial of perpetuating all the evils of the existing system; that at all evils it does not recognize the wisdom of refusing to move forward because the first step will not finish the journey.—*Times.*

London, Feb. 17.—Evening.—The great debate has ended, and somewhat earlier than was generally expected, Lord Stanley, and several others, if not whom speeches were anticipated, not having addressed the house. The majority is large in favor of the ministerial plan, somewhat larger than what once could have supposed. It may, however, of Sir Robert Peel's part be the notorious aversion to the arrangement he has recommended, were induced to reserve their objections to it until it comes in the shape of a bill before the house. Mr Christopher, I believe, expects but trifling support on the motion of which he has given notice. The number he reckons upon, I understand, is only nine. Under these circumstances, then, there can be no doubt whatever, that the measure will pass the Commons. In the Lords an opposition will be offered by the party which entertains a similarity of sentiment with the member for Buckingham, and auspices of the Duke of Buckingham. Of course, the opposition will be altogether nugatory, and in both cases it may be supposed to be maintained purely with the view of satisfying the ultra zealots of Sir Robert Peel's party out of doors. The amended sliding scale will consequently become the law of the land. As to the extent to which it is calculated to give satisfaction, there seems to be no difference of opinion. Both parties regard it as a result of legislation totally at variance with the landmarks of the country, for whose benefit it is alleged to be made.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—The debate of three days has at last closed in an overwhelming majority against even the most modified approximation to free trade in food. The speeches of Lord John Russell and closed by Lord Palmerston, in speeches marked by great ability, and breathing a fine tone of generous feeling, and they were well supported by Mr. Ward and Mr. C. Labouchere.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 14.

CASE OF THE CREOLE.

Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships, the case of the Creole, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even for the mere purposes of good neighborhood, there ought to be a law amongst nations, giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of the country to comply with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communication had taked place upon this subject with the Government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him the course which the Government intended to pursue. After recounting all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the Government was satisfied, that by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, or even for piracy. He had, therefore, instructed accordingly been sent but for the liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

Lord Denman said he believed that the whole of Westminster Hall was unanimous, that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in after years of Sir C. Wyth-well, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable, if there were an international law giving a power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nefarious traffic in slaves took up the law very much in the way of any such arrangement.

Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the subject but that an opinion had been substituted to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Brougham, when he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it.

Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor give similar opinions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was likewise taken by Lord Wynford and Lord Abinger.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

Lord Ashburton.—The bar, and other persons at the Central Criminal Court, were on Thursday evening considerably surprised, on the grand jury entering that court with the bills, with which they had closed their duties, to hear the clerk of the arraigns announce the among them was "a true bill against Alexander Barring, now Lord Ashburton, Francis Baring, and Humphrey Holland, for conspiracy." It is understood that the indictment charges the defendants with a conspiracy to bribe certain members of the legislature of Mexico to pass a bill to prevent foreigners from holding land within that state; and that the motive which induced the defendants to conspire thus to interpose was to deprive the prosecutor, one Samuel Moore, of the advantages of a contract entered into between him and the defendants. The Recorder intimated—and we concur in the opinion he expressed—that the court had no jurisdiction.—*Globe.*

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Mr. James Wallack, the actor, applied to be discharged on bail. His debts he stated in his schedule, amounted to £12,075, and he attributed his insolvency to the destruction of the New York Theatre, of which he was lessee.

Bail was accepted, and the insolvent discharged.

The Boston papers announce the death of D. E. Morris, for nearly forty years manager and proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre; and the marriage, at Dublin, of Mr. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen Tree.

Dorcow, the celebrated equestrian, is dead, leaving a fortune of £60,000.

The Government has refused a pardon to Frost, William and Jones, the Chartist convicts, now at Botany Bay.

The Earl of Elgin has been appointed Governor of Jamaica. Even the Tory papers seem to regret the displacement of Sir Charles Metcalf.

The Duke of Cleveland is dead. He was eminent chiefly for his immense wealth and his excessive devotion to the turf and the cupon.

The Russian loan offers left by Gustavus III. of Sweden, with injunctions not to open them until fifty years after his death are to be opened and inspected with all due solemnity on the 30th of April, the King being deceased on the 30th of April, 1792.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

We have now before us the details of the disastrous result of the Niger Expedition, from which, a short year ago, so much benefit was anticipated. It will be seen that the attempt to form establishments in the interior of Africa has utterly failed; and that the usual penalty has been paid, many, a melancholy sacrifice of valuable life.

The expedition ascended the Niger, and was purchased, and a model farm established; and one of the vessels went a considerable way up the Chadda, which empties itself into the Niger some 350 miles from its mouth. But all precautions were vain. The steamers, one after the other, were compelled to abandon the enterprise by the ravages of the black fever, the model farm was broken up; and two of the steamers were navigated to the sea, one of them by the naturalist, and the other by the physician, whose acquaintance with steam was picked up on board: nearly all the officers, the engineer, and most of the crews having perished or were totally unable to move out of their berths; and it is supposed that the Albert would have been lost but for the aid rendered by a steamer belonging to Mr. Jamieson, (named above) whose captain had heard of the disasters of his countrymen and generously hastened to help them.

Approximate view.—The predictions we have so often uttered, of the ultimate failure of the British operations in this part of Central Asia, are at length completely verified. A succession of disasters has attended the progress of the Anglo Indian attempt to subjugate the country; almost the whole population finally rose up in arms; a new sovereign has been proclaimed by the people, in the room of the profligate and feeble Shah Soojah; and the utmost efforts of the Anglo Indian troops to quell the insurrection have proved unavailable.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris are to the 16th of February inclusive. A protracted debate on electoral reform, in the Chamber of Deputies, terminated on the 15th in a majority of 41 for ministers; the vote being for the motion 193, against it 234. The result is in part ascribed to a most able and convincing speech made by M. Guizot. A majority in favor of the proposed reform was confidently expected, and the result is considered an overwhelming defeat for the opposition.

The treaty for the suppression of the slave trade—conceding the right of search, had not been ratified by France. The London papers admit that the concession is against the declared opinion of the Chamber of Deputies and the nation, but endeavor to console themselves with the assurance that some slight modifications of the treaty will secure the desired ratification.

The celebrated diplomatist Pozzi di Borgo, so long Russian ambassador in England, died at Paris on the 15th of February at the age of 77.

Private letters from Bordeaux, dated the 13th inst. state that "the spirit of insurrection already known to exist in Spain was hourly receiving from Paris considerable stimulus."

"Great numbers of General and other officers who had not declared themselves for Queen Christina in the insurrection of October last, were said to have given assurances that they would participate in the contemplated movement, and would fight against Espartero, their acknowledged chief, and, in most instances, friend and benefactor. Amongst those General Bobdil is mentioned.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1842.

Leave of absence was granted to several members, and several local resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Winchester, on behalf of a select committee, reported a substitute for a bill relative to the revenue of the state, which had been referred to them; read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Canon, the house took up the bill for amendatory of the act of incorporation of New Orleans.

Mr. Canon spoke at some length in support of the second section, defining the boundary line between the first and second municipalities, and the right to a bacture, in front of Canal street, the debate was continued by Messrs. Morse, Bedford, Dufrene, and Claiborne.

Mr. Hunt, after some eloquent and lengthy remarks, moved to lay the subject on the table, which he afterwards withdrew, and Mr. Canon having replied, moved the adoption, the ayes and nays being called for, stood ayes 9 nays 18, the section was rejected, and the residue of the bill laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the house took up the act explanatory of the retrenchment bill from the Senate, which was read and laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Voorhies reported as duly enrolled, several bills.

Mr Winchester, on behalf of the select committee, reported a bill, providing for the increased representation in Congress, which was read for the first time, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. F. D. Conrad, the house took up the bill to abolish the retail store in the Penitentiary, when the house adjourned for want of a quorum—after a call of the house, and noting of the names of the absentees.

☞ We are requested to state that the sale of negroes advertised by the U. S. Marshall, to take place on Friday next, is postponed until SATURDAY, the day following, in consequence of the original day of sale falling on Good Friday.

The above negroes comprise a likely and very valuable set of plantation hands.

☞ The attention of country gentlemen and house keepers is called to the sale of the fine assortment of furniture which will be sold this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m, at the store No 68 Tchartres st by J A Bard, S Co, auctioneers.

GENERAL COUNCIL
THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
Candidates.
A. DELAIRE, ADOLPHE CUVILLIER,
M. DEFERIET, LOUIS DUFIONAUD.
m19

☞ A number of voters of the 6th ward of the First Municipality, will support Mr. ZEPHIRIN LAFOUR as a candidate for Alderman of that ward.
m19 SUBURB TREME

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please announce in your paper that L. L. QUENIN is a candidate for the Alderman of the office of Recorder of the second Municipality, and that he will be summed by a large number of voters of both parties.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Please state that a large number of voters of the different wards of the Third Municipality, being convinced that MT GEORGE Y. BRIGHT has fulfilled the duties entrusted to him with zeal, firmness and impartiality, have determined to support him at the ensuing election for Recorder, persuaded as they are that Mr. Bright is the nomination of all parties, and that he will succeed, and will continue, as heretofore, to meet the approbation of all who desire the public good.
m6 MANY VOTERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Please announce ALFRED J. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the 3d Municipality.—Mr. George Y. Bright having resigned.
m19 MAJORITY.

GENTLEMEN—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuing election.
m19

☞ We are authorized by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1842.

THIS Bank will be closed on Good Friday next, the 25th instant; obligations due on that day, are to be paid on the day previous.
m24 FERDE. FREY, cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 20, 1842.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday, the 25th instant. Notes falling due on that day, will be payable on the day previous.
m24 JOHN O. PAGE, Cashier.

CARROLLTON BANK.

New Orleans, March 23, 1842.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday next, being Good Friday. Notes falling due on that day, will be paid on Thursday previous, when the Board will meet for discount.
By order.
m24 JOHN NICHOLSON, cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

New Orleans, March 23, 1842.

THIS Bank will not be open on Good Friday and the usual business of that day must consequently be done this day.
m24 RICHARD RILEY, cashier.

CITY BANK,

New Orleans, March 23, 1842.

THIS Institution will be closed on Friday, the 25th inst. being Good Friday. Notes and bills falling due on that day will become payable on Thursday, on which day all notes intended for discount must be offered.
m24 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NATCHEZ,

March 18th, 1842.

At a meeting to-day of the Board of Directors of the Bank, it was

Resolved, That the Cashier be requested to give public notice in the newspapers of this city, and in the north newspapers of New Orleans, that the bank will hold itself liable for the payment of its checks on drafts drawn by the Cashier on the Merchants Bank of New Orleans, whenever the presentation of said checks or drafts to that Bank, and without any protest of them for non payment.

TRUMAN BENEDICT, President.
THOS. HENDERSON, Cashier.
m24 34

REDUCED PRICES.

A LARGE assortment of dry goods, received by late arrivals and bought at auction, viz:—New style Bolivia, at 25 cents per yard; Cambrics, at 12½ cents; 37½ and 50 cents per yd; Irish linen, Pitrilla, Bretagnes, blue and rose Listados, Swiss muslin plain and embroidered; striped and checked muslins; Satin de Chenes, 4 and 7 4; calicoes at 6¼ cents per yd.

In store, a large quantity of other articles, for sale at moderate prices at the store of L. VALLEE,
m24 91 Cor. Dauphine & Royal and St Ann & Royal sts

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—J. P. FREEMAN & Co. corner of Canal and Magazine st, are receiving by the late arrivals, a genteel and well selected assortment of spring and summer clothing, made in the latest fashion, viz: Dress coats, Frocks, Sacks, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. They will ever keep constantly on hand a general assortment of goods calculated for the country trade, and will be enabled to supply merchants and planters from the country, at wholesale or retail, on liberal terms.
m24

CYPRES LUMBER FOR SALE CHEAP.

CYPRESS LUMBER—40,000 feet of superior cypress flooring plank, well seasoned, viz:—Thousands:
18,000 feet of 1½ inch broad stuff,
10 or 12,000 feet 1½ inch plank, broad stuff,
10,000 feet 1 inch.

Apply to the owner, on board the lumber boats, St. Joseph street Wharf, pier No 9, near the post office, from 6 A. M to 4 o'clock P. M.
m24 31 SAM'L HOLMES.

SUCCESSION OF WM. BRAND.

Elia Jane Brand wife of John G. Barnard vs. Wm. Brand.

COURT OF PROBATE—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at public auction, on Chartres street, on Monday the 4th April, 1842 at 10 o'clock A. M.

One piano, one desk, one lot of books, and a lot of sundry articles, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash.

m24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

COWS FOR SALE.—Eight fresh milch cows, a horse, a light barrow and cart, harness, &c.

The house, stable, and dependencies, will also be for sale. Apply in Good Children Street, behind Mr. McCarthy. If the above are not sold from this day to Monday, they will be put up at auction, on that day at 10 o'clock, A. M by M. Guillot.

TO LET on the 7th April.—The spacious and commodious second story of No. 178 Royal street between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, well known as Mr. Lawton's Garden. The whole is well divided, with the use of a large yard, stable and shed. Apply to
m21 H. BRUSLE, 81 Chartres st.

PICKLES & CATSUPS.—Assorted pickles, oil caps and preserves, received per ship John Minturn, for sale by
SEXT & NORTH, 13 Chartres st.

BRANDY—13 bbls Cette Brandy ready, for sale by
m24 B. VALLE, 36 Gravier st

SUGAR—50 bags prime Havana sugar, for sale by
m24 B. VALLE, 36 Gravier st

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON.
Caledonia	May 1	April 2
Columbia	April 16	May 7
Britannia	May 1	May 16
Caledonia	May 16	June 1
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Columbia	June 1	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Bremen—Per barque Leontine—300 hhds tobacco, 41 bales cotton, &c.

New York—Per brig Clarion—271 hhds and 69 barrels molasses.

Mobile—Per schr Creole—sundries.

New York—Per barque Nancy W. Stevens—305 bris flour, 346 do pork, 110 casks bacon, 400 kegs, 100 bris lard, 1261 sacks, 22 bris corn, 545 bris molasses, 44 hhds tobacco, 200 bris flour, 228 bales cotton, &c.

Philadelphia—Per brig Delaware—174 kegs lard, 16 hhds tobacco, 25 bales cotton, 501 brls pork, &c.

Charleston—Per schr Barnes—18 hhds, 30 tierces bacon, 108 kegs lard, 6 bris pork, 20 bris shoulders.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Norfolk—sund mdse.

Liverpool—Per ship Caledonia Brander—1400 sacks salt, 267 crates, 6 hhds earthenware.

Baltimore—Per barque Mary—sund mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Bayou Glaize—Per steamer Buckeye—33 bales c