Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT, February 26, 1842.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 1,000 bales of former purchase. Buyers are left to operate, in consequence of the non-receipt of any later advices from Europe, which are long past due, and the difficulty experienced in negotiating Exchange likewise contributes to curtail transactions.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.			Tennessee and N. Ala.		
Ordinary	4 @ 4½		Ordinary	4 @ 4½	
Middling	5 @ 5½		Middling	5 @ 5½	
Middling Fair	5½ @ 6		Middling Fair	5½ @ 6	
Fair	6½ @ 7		Fair	6½ @ 7	
Good fair	7 @ 7½		Good fair	7 @ 7½	
Good and fine	7½ @ 8		Good and fine	7½ @ 8	

The rates of uncurrent money underwent no material change yesterday, but the feeling is not so good as it was the day previous. We quote Exchange Bank notes 9 @ 9½ ¾ cent. discount—Improvement, 9 @ 11 do—Atchafalaya, 9 @ 12 do.—Orleans, 1 @ 1½ do.

Operations have been conducted upon with suspicion during the past two days, but we would seriously advise the public not to act hastily, or be so far influenced by feelings of animosity, as to throw discredit on the issues of a Bank, which whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Stockholders, certainly possesses more than ample means to redeem her cash liabilities.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Dalaware—3204 bales cotton, 800 casks corn.

New York—Per barque Highland—215 hhds molasses, 136 tcs do, 160 bels do.

New York—Per brig Clarissa—400 bels pork, 31 hhds ham, 400 kegs lard, 57 bls do, 120 hhds molasses, 300 hhds sugar.

Baltimore—Per brig Impolse—104 hhds sugar, 200 kides, 160 bels whiskey.

Boston—Per ship Herald—43 hhds molasses, 21 tcs do, 500 bels molasses.

Philadelphia—Per steamship Neptune, provisions, groceries, &c.

Boston—Per barque Nauchas—234 bales cotton, 500 bbls pork, 151 hhds do, 108 tcs do, 1 bale hats, 100 kegs do, 1437 sacks corn, and sundries.

Gibraltar and Marseilles—Per ship Elizabeth—199 hides, 79 bales cotton, 271 bales tobacco, 110 hhds do, 3 hhds do, 69 brls tallow, 247 tons log wood.

Arrannas, (Texas)—Per sloop Pauline—126 bales tobacco 19 brls flour, 14 kegs do, 2 bbls do.

Cadiz—Per ship Cumberland—103 670 pipe staves.

Mobile—Per schr Oreter—sawed corn.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Bostonian—200 tons ice, to J Tourr. W Apalachicola—Per brig W H. Talman—97 slaves, (bound to Texas); with 97 slaves.

Matanzas—Per barque Armistice—708 boxes, 2408 half do, 2235 qr. do raisins, 100 box lemons, 300 qr. casks wine, 194 trails demands, 200 bags, 283 drums guaves, 98 drums figs, 1 F de Lizardi & co.

Arrannas, (Texas)—Per brig Tower—a lot of return cargo.

Galveston—Per steamship New York—120 baskets Champagne wine, to Morse, Seylle & co.

Falmouth, (Va.)—Per Br. schr Ous' Grant—1000 oranges, 33,000 spocks, to master.

Aux Cayes, (St. Domingo)—Per schr Railwing—435 bags coffee, 118 do cocoa, 100 bbls (in log wood), 30,000 cigars, to order.

Apalachicola—Per schr Comet—67 bales cotton, to owners on board.

Apalachicola—Per schr Octavia—69 bales cotton, 46 do Cheesboro, and 1 do mdse, to J W Woodland, Minter, Chisholm & co; and order.

Liverpool—Per ship Eliza Keith—2,800 sacks salt, to Jas Grimshaw; 12 cases hoppers, to order.

Charleston—Per brig Arabian—290 tierces rice, and 61 slaves.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Foot of Rail—Per steamer Caddo—133 bales cotton, H A W Anderson; 276 Brander, Williams & co; 7 E Smith & co, 79 Taylor, Gillespie & co; 17 E B Horn, C D Kellogg, 11 Harris & co; 182 E T Cobb & co, 20 Adams & Whitall; 51 Dunbar & Davis, 18 Barr-it & Lepage; 26 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 86 Bright, McLean & co; 100 Kennedy, McLean & co; 180 A Bavarde & co; 36 A Ledoux & co; 24 J B Plauche & co; 67 W Jackson & co; 9 J M Bell, total 1174 bls cotton—13 bls peltries. A F Dunbar & co; 2 J C Kinsl; let hides to order.

Brian, owners on board.

Baton Rouge—Per steamer Gov. Veil—9 bls cotton, Brand & Landry; 8 Baker & co; 27 Burke, Watt & co; 29 J Lallande; 4 E Dunbar; 11 F A Hardy & co; 21 Pavlian, Bellocq & Degelas; 4 A Ledoux & co; 33 Lane & co; 21 Pinchon & co; Montingnon & co, total 180 bales cotton—13 hhds sugar, to Laire & Bros; 10 hhds de Pavy & co; 21 do and 89 bris molasses, B Bragar; 10 bris do, A Cavalier; 4 do beans and sundries, owners on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Tribune—101 hhds bacon, C C Sackett & co; 9 Kingsland, W Edmond; 30 brls pork, 7 Lard, Britton & Swift; 60 brls do, A B Wise; 39 hhds bacon, 31 brls pork, 8 brls and 400 kegs lard, owner on board; 88 hhds tobacco, Sterrett & Poindexter; 36 hhds tobacco, Hilton & Duke, 264 brls pork, 48 do hams, 31 brls, 4 half do and 221 kegs lard, B Ribe; 19 brls vinegar, 18 do apples, 18 do and 10 boxes candles, owner on board; 1 hhd cotton, Wing Davenport.

Williams's Landing—Per steamer Sunter Hill—10 bales cotton, Buck, McLean & Hill; 39 Minter, Chisholm & co; 26 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 262 T S Land; 10 M D Cooper & co, 36 B Cobb & co, 7 Congdon & co-per; 12 Fisher-person, Imbs & co; 8 Pollard & Ewing; 21 Robson & Allen; 13 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 120 Brander, Williams & co; 14 Payne, Harrison & co; 14 Dunn, Jo Burke, Watt & co; 7 Curtis & Wailes; 207 Bayley, Buck & co; 136 Ringgold Ferriday & co; 76 Burke, Watt & co—total 1411 bales cotton, 7 bales moss, owner on board.

Louisville—Per steamer Gen'l Scott—13 bale pouch brandy, 8 J Sylvester; 3 Bernard, Bell & co; 1 pipe brandy, 16 do and 30 hogs lard, 8 Robert; 30 hf brls beef, Waverly & Forrest; 20 bbls bacon, 2 brls and 17 kegs lard; 9 hf brls brandy, 9 do brandy peaches, 48 doz brooms, 24 pcs hanging, 32 doz tubs, Tatchell and Curtis & Wailes; 100 bbl flour, Green & Bro 1 hhd tobacco, Dupuy, Tate & Nolle; 3 bxs Worsley & Forrest; 1 G E Mitchell; 1 bbl whiskey, 1 bbl cider, 1 hhd tobacco, to order; 9 stoves, 3 box mdse, Long & Smith; 3 hhds tobacco, owner on board; 8 brls fruit, Fox & Reed; 1 do, Lee & co; in bulk—cotton, Ward, Mayhew & co; 4 Brander, Williams & co—total 19 bls cotton.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Belcher—42 bales cotton, M White & co; 10 L Le Carpentier, sons & co; 8 A Blanchard; 6 Lewis & Bro, total 76 bales cotton—18 hhds sugar, Anderson & Bagley; 3 hhds do, 2 bbls do molasses, owner on board; 18 hhds sugar, 13 brls molasses, N D Chamberlin; sundries to owners on board.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Douglas—26 bales cotton, C H Gibbons; 134 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 24 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 17 J B Planche & co; 21 Cammack & Ring, total; 3 Bres, Fellows & co; 4 J M Hutchins; 10 J B Lafitte; 7 E Morehouse; 4 owner on board; total 329 bales cotton—bar mdse, E York; 4 do do plain, Stark, Day, Stratton & co, sundries to owners on board.

Lafayette—Per steamer A. Fuselier—91 hhds sugar, 34 brls molasses, J C Hutchins; 8 hhds do, 1 hhd do sugar, Ring gold & Ferriday; 101 brls molasses, Brander, Williams & co; 56 hhds sugar, Flower & Finley; 24 hhds do J H Lewis; 14 do J B Hall; 6 hhds do and 80 brls do molasses, Informt & Bonnet; 6 brls do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 6 do brls do and 36 hhds sugar, W Bogart & co; 13 hhds sugar, 8 brls do, 20 brls molasses, H Tete; 1 hhd sugar, 10 brls do, owner on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Caledonia—620 brls pork, 845 kegs lard, E W Dana; 603 brls pork, H Lewis; 172 brls do Ely, Perrin & Wright; 8 brls do, 8 hhds ham, R W Millard; 19 hhds do S Scheley; 134 brls pork Lally & Robinson; 125 brls do, J R Curtis; 203 kegs, 3 hf brls and 85 brls lard, 50 do pork, A D Gove; 34 hhds and 180 hf do pork, D Wright; 2 brls do, 5 half brls, Smith, Gelley & co; 46 brls pork, C C Sackett; 1 ham, Williams & Chisholm; 5 Hayes; 21 brls pork, 16 do lard, 200 empty brls Hadden & Hall; 8 half brls lard, 4 brls butter, Fetter & Lonsdale; 403 brls flour, 186 do pork, 40 sacks meal, Dupuy & Bro; 21 brls pork, Fenlon & Bro; 26 brls flour, 6 do hams, B Weaver; sundries to owners on board.

St. Louis—Per steamer President—600 brls pork, 193 do wheat, 191 do bran, owner on board; 611 brls flour, E M Pike; 25 brls do F M Pike; 20 do pork, J E Woodruff; 1 pipe wine, Morris, Seylle & co; 25 hhds ham, Chambers & Walker; 3 brls butter oil, H Lonsing; 5 boxes machinery, A M Pomeroy; 17 half brls lard, 10 do butter, Clark, Briggs, Ellis & Cennedy; 4 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; 154 sacks corn, 60 do shorts, T Bisy; 4 sacks bacon, Snyder & Foster; 14 bales cotton, A L Emmons.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Ohio Belle—105 brls whiskey, W McClain; 10 brls do, A S Cawles; 150 brls do Curtis & Buckingham; 30 do do bacon, J S Smith, Cannon & co; 43 hhds hams, 41 brls pork, C C Sackett & co; 14 hhds tobacco A L Addison & co; 100 brls, 25 half do Ash, A B Carpenter; 5 Arrington butter, J B Woodruff, Stetson, Cooper & co; 2 half brls tobacco, A Priest; sundry mdse, owners on board—24 bbls potatoes, B Hughes; 4 J Small; 91 owner on board; total 49 bbls pork.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Persian—100 bales cotton, Hyde & Goodrich; 160 A Lambeth; 27 Hopkins & Benner; 74 Franklin & Henderson; 46 M Cammack; 41 Pollard, Bellocq & Degelas; 32 Burke, Watt & co; 30 Flower & Finley; 30 W Jackson & co, 30 C Forstall; 24 J B Planche & co; 26 J Leblanc; 24 R Rugier; 14 Payne, Harrison & co; 13 Curtis & Wailes; 10 M Du Bose; 6 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 6 Armour; 6 Andrews & Bonnell; 4 Sewell; 4 Bragar; 4 P S Bragaine; total 718 bales cotton; 36 hhds sugar, G Lee; 8 hhds do, 17 brls molasses, Lambeth, Thompson & co.

Lafourche—Per steamer Colonel—18 hhds sugar, 14 hhds cotton, 30 brls molasses, W Bogart & co; 40 do and 20 hhds sugar, Lambeth, Thompson & co, 9 bales cotton, 40 brls molasses, Labeer & Bowen; 14 do J Demouzon; 18 do do; 46 do J H Leverich & co; 24 bales cotton, 2 brls pecans, to Brand & Landry.

PER FLATBOATS.

Tallahatchie—Per flatboat—100 bales cotton, to Buford & Woodward; 42 Brander, Williams & co; 34 M D Conrad & co; 82 to master—total 298 bls.

Ark Bend, (Ark)—Per M & J Tarr, than's two Flatboats—622 bales cotton, Andrews & Bragg; 45 Rosser, Nichols & co; 160 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 30 Keyes & Robertson; 146 to master, total 1,003 bales.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Arabian—J A Barry; Moss & Harris; Mitchell & co; Campbell & Rickerby; Wood & Simmons; Dudley & Nelson; J G Cochranes; Lilly & Robinson; Lambeth, Thompson & co; J S A Slagle; A & J Dennistons & co; B M Campbell.

TOBACCO—14 hhds new seed at Reef, 7 hhds old do do; in store and for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 190 20 Poydras street.

SEGARS—A general assortment of Regalias, Cannons, Imperials and Principes, just received on board, for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

COFFEE—Havana and Rio new crop green coffee in store, for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

INDIGO—20 cerons in store and for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

SARSAPARILLA—50 boxes for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

WINE—50 qr casks dry Malaga wine, for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

PANAMA HATS—A lot of fine fine Panama hats, for sale by 190 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

SOAP—100 boxes Geo Robbins, Watertown and other brands Extra No. 1 soap, various prices and quality, for sale by 190 WM TOMPKINS & Co, 50 Gravier st

PAPER—500 reams cap and fancy colored shoe paper, in store and for sale by 190 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 50 Gravier st

OIL—2000 gallons winter strained bleached sperm oil; 10 bls tanners oil and 30 bls elephant sperm oil, in store and for sale by 190 WM TOMPKINS & Co, 50 Gravier st

MOULD CANDLES—100 boxes various brands mould candles, in store and for sale by 190 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 50 Gravier st

PLOUGHS—Just received, on consignment, direct from Pittsburgh—100 superior ploughs, which will be sold low for cash by PHILLIPS, DEKEYSER & Co, 190 Auctioneers, corner of Poydras and Magazine st.

$50 REWARD—Absconded on or about the 16th February, the black boy PHILLIP, pale complexion, about 27 years old, has a mole on the upper process on a steady cousins rolling hand; distinct, speaking low, has a lively look when spoken to. Captains of steamboats or vessels are cautioned against harboring said slave under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or secure him so he gets his property. 190 E ROUSSEAU, 30 Old Levee

POTATOES—100 hampers French potatoes landing from ship Sweden, from Havre, opposite post 21, 28 municipality. Apply on board 190 S & J F WHITNEY, 75 Camp st.

PORK—100 bbls mess, 200 do prime, 50 do M O, Bennett's importation, for sale by 190 FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

HIDES AND WOOL—1500 first hides; 31 bales wool, received from other Carrollton Embrichies, from Mississippi, for sale by 190 D BLOMAN, 30 Bienville st.

FRENCH DEMIJOHNS—arrived per ship Rubicon, and for sale by 190 J. ALBERT, 28 St. Louis street.

CORKS—Fine and superfine, received per ship Talma, for sale by 190 J. ALBERT, 28 St. Louis street.

MADEIRA WINE—Very old Madeira wine in half pipes, quarter casks and cases, for sale by Olivera & Co's brand, for sale by 190 J. ALBERT, 28 St. Louis st

HAVANA SUGAR—White and brown sugar in store and for sale by 190 J ALBERT, 28 St. Louis st

MALAGA CHERRIES—50 boxes in store and for sale by 190 J ALBERT, 28 St. Louis st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—In baskets and boxes, quarts and pints, received per ship Rubicon, and for sale by 190 J ALBERT, 28 St. Louis st

BLUE STONES—400 barrels superior blue stones, received from ship Rubicon, and for sale by 190 J. ALBERT, 28 St. Louis street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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

COPY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, (in advance) $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING FEB'Y. 28, 1842.

THE CRISIS.
THE BEE—S. W. DOWNS.

Before pursuing our observations upon the times, it may be proper to turn out of the way to repel a slander which has been gratuitously uttered against us by a member of the Senate. Mr. Downs, in the course of his remarks in relation to the Bank question, published in the *Courier* of last Saturday, alluding to that portion of the press that has not bowed down to the leaden image created into a deity by the Senate, took occasion to remark:

"But what have been the weapons resorted to, to defeat and to embarrass and to obstruct it, [the Bank Bill,] now that it has become the law? Falsehood, vituperation and calumny. He thus would brand the disgraceful and discreditable attacks that have been made—attacks wanton and personal. And the hireling presses that have been retained for the express purpose. The Bee and the Bulletin—he would beg to be pardoned for having mentioned their names in this body."

It is known to every member of the Senate, Mr. Downs included, that pending the debate upon the Bank Bill, this paper took sides neither for nor against it; and had the censure of that Senator been levelled against our supineness in a matter so momentous, we would have folded our arms and taken his rebuke in silence—for we would have felt the justice of the reproof. Up to the day of the passage of the bill, we wrote but one article upon the subject, and that only contained a few recommendations suggested by a perusal of the numerous communications upon both sides of the question, to which we opened our columns. In recurring to the various essays that appeared in our paper, it is a singular circumstance, going to show the utter recklessness of Mr. Downs' accusation, that one of the most prominent of the productive classes so feelingly compromised by the bill. Would to God that the committee's predictions had come to pass—we would not then feel the weight of self-accusation that gives us more annoyance than anything that others can do to trouble us!

Mr. Downs, to furnish an excuse for assailing us, has coined his facts out of the mallice of his heart. The proof was before him that what he uttered was false. He knew it was so at the time. His attack was an act of deliberate, wanton and gratuitous injustice. He and his party have succeeded in inducing a whig legislature to discard his journal as the official gazette of the state—let that pass. Our pecuniary interests were compromised by that act, and hence we have forborne to speak of it as we should have done had any other whig journal than ours been the candidate for the distinction, lest self interest might be supposed to be at the bottom of our strictures. But not content with that, the credit of this journal is now to be attacked by open denunciation. This affects us more nearly. And we again aver that the accusation is false—without the slightest foundation in truth.

And who in the name of all the Gods at once and Jackasses to boot, is SOLOMON W. DOWNS, that he should turn up his nose at the press? What blazony has belizone à his escutcheon? what armorial bearings are quartered on his crest that he holds his head so high, and gives himself such majestic airs? Or is it his superior intellect, his gigantic genius, his astounding learning that has puffed him up so wonderfully that other men must stand in awe of a nod of his head? Look at his speeches, scrutinize his public life, and we defy the power of the microscope to discover any thing that can be magnified into the similitude of the productions of genius, or the performances of intellect. Every thing that emanates from him bears the impress of humbug. His self laudation, no less than the consequences of his public acts betray alike the weakness of his understanding and the unscrupulousness of his conscience. He is the beau ideal of humbug, and the name of SOLOMON is as much out of place in this connection as that of CÆSAR, POMPEY and PLUTO are in designating the gardener's dog.—Horrid dissonations all of them.

HON. F. D. CONRAD, the very able and faithful representative from Baton Rouge, has, unfortunately, in consequence of the distressing sickness of his family, been compelled to absent himself from the legislature during the debates and action on the bank bill. He was, however, in his place on Friday, and made a masterly and pungent reply to Mr. Morse, when that gentleman attacked the argument of Mr. Friend in favor of repealing the present law. We trust Mr. F. may be enabled to return to the house, before final action is had on the financial subject now before that body.

☞ Mr. Henry Adams, editor of the Litchfield, (Conn.) *Enquirer*, fell through the ice, while fishing, a few days ago, and was drowned.

☞ A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt has been reported to the legislature of New Jersey. We trust, for the sake of humanity and civilization, it will pass.

☞ We will take the earliest occasion to notice the communication of "*State Rights*" in the *Advertiser*.

THE CORONER held two inquests on Saturday—one on the body of Robert Holmes, who died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, on the levee, between Marigny street and the Pontchartrain railroad—the other in Second Municipality watchhouse, on the body of an unknown man who fell down in Girod street the day previous, was taken up speechless, carried to the watchhouse, where he soon after died. Verdict—"Died suddenly, from intemperance."

GOVERNOR ROBBS has pardoned Ellen Perkins *alias* E. M. M'Farlane, convicted of forgery and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE HENRY CLAY CLUB were to give a splendid ball in New-York on the 17th.

DEATH OF GEGGAN.—Geggan, the celebrated patriot, whose orisons in Vermont, and imprisonment in Montreal, last fall, caused so much noise, died at Champlain on the 7th of January.

☞ There has been a large fire in Philadelphia, involving a loss of thirty thousand dollars.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb'y 26th, 1842.

The act to divorce Augustine Cecile St. Clair was taken up by the House, and passed after some discussion.

Mr. Voorhies from the special committee on the Public Library and law books of the State, made a report, accompanied by a bill authorizing the purchase of a certain number of copies of Bullard and Curry's Digest and M. M. Robinson's Digest. The report was adopted. The bill was then taken up for a second reading, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Ratliff, from the Committee of Claims, reported unfavorably to the petition of Dalsin & Co., claiming compensation for providing the room of the Supreme Court with furniture. The motion to adopt the report gave rise to considerable debate, and the report was referred back to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Phillips, agreeably to notice, offered an act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in the parish of Assumption.

Critere of the Day.

Mr. Voorhies reported several bills duly enrolled.

The House resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Bank Bill.

Mr. Clark moved to reconsider the first section. Lost.

Mr. Wadsworth moved an adjournment. Lost—10 yeas, 18 nays.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the third section, so as to fix the period of resumption for the first Monday in February. Messrs. Winchester and Thomas advocated the amendment. Messrs. Canon, Ratliff and Morse opposed it. The question being taken, the motion was lost—11 yeas; 23 nays.

The bill was then considered till the hour of adjournment.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *New York*, Capt. WILDY, in thirty hours from Galveston, we have our files of Texas papers to a late date. They contain little of particular moment. Gen. James Hamilton and Col. Dangerfield, the new Secretary of the Treasury, came passengers in the *New York*.

The vessel captured by Commodore Moore, of which we made mention some days since, proves to be the *Progress*, a Mexican schooner, with a cargo of flour, sugar and coffee, bound for Tuspan. It is said the Commodore has captured a brig with a valuable cargo and specie.

The private correspondence of the *Picayune* contains the following:

"General Hamilton has published a long address to the people of Texas, which you will find in the Telegraph of the 16th, giving a full account of his mission, and the purchase of the steamer Zavala. The whole, as far as we are concerned, is very satisfactory, and places him in a different view before the people from that which he occupied before its publication. His allusion to the use of moneys drawn from another source, and expended for the benefit of this government, really refers to the $90,000 borrowed for the James River Company, which we sincerely hope he may be able to explain and pay up satisfactorily."

The Indians on the frontier are again becoming troublesome. The son of Mr. Baker and the son of Mr. Sales, two citizens of Travis county, were killed by the savages, a few miles from Austin, on the 2nd inst.

Fifty thousand dollars of the new government issues have been put into circulation. No more is to be paid out at present.

The British barque Buoyant was lost recently off the mouth of the Brazos river, where she was anchored, receiving a cargo of cotton. In a gale she parted her cables, and went ashore. The captain, first and second mates, and four men were drowned. She had 215 bales of cotton on board.

A new fort has been finished at the east end of Galveston Island, and two of its war guns belonging to it mounted.

In relation to the probability of an invasion, the Texian of the 9th inst. has the annexed:

"We understand from a gentleman just from San Antonio, that considerable excitement exists in that place; that it is the general opinion there, from the movements of the Mexicans, that there will be an invasion by Mexico. Our informant has been a citizen of San Antonio for three years, and says that he has been on such occasions, among the Mexican citizens within that time as is now taking place.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Feb. 15, 1842.

IN SENATE—After a few petitions and memorials had been presented and referred, among which was one presented by Mr. Talmadge from Troy New York praying that the pay of members of Congress should be reduced to $5 a day, and mileage to $10 for every 100 miles and that the long sessions should terminate on the 1st of May.

Mr. Clay submitted the resolutions of which he had given notice heretofore, and observed that he had consulted with some of his friends on the subject, and most of them had agreed with him by giving them their opinion as to one or two. This however would be reconciled in discussion and anything objectionable could be modified. He would suggest a day for discussion not more distant than this day next: that would give time for their consideration.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year, and that any expedient either by loans or by issues of notes, to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during the present year, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as the average of the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserve fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of the revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions of that act to be suspended in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abuses under it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of the State of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicale, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in other respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Calhoun said the resolutions were of such importance that they would require deliberation in committee of the whole and sufficient time before fixed for consideration. He looked upon the main resolutions as a confirmation of the determination to violate the compromise act and sacrifice the southern states to the manufacturing states.

Mr. Clay did not wish to anticipate discussion; but when the resolutions came up fairly in debate, he would be able to prove that their object and effect would be to carry out the compromise act in good faith to all parties.

The resolutions were made the special order of the day for Thursday week.

Mr. King's resolution, appointing a day in May for the adjournment of Congress came up next, and was considered.

The orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution; and Mr. Morehead being entitled to the floor, spoke till past three o'clock in reply to the arguments of Mr. Preston and Mr. Buchanan, and in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Morehead's argument was powerful and eloquent—fraught with historical proofs, apt illustrations, close and cogent reasoning, classical embellishments and lofty patriotism. Mr. Clay during the delivery of Mr. Morehead's speech, seemed deeply interested, and evinced pride and pleasure not only at the able vindication of his resolutions, but at the impression made by his colleague's oratorical powers. When Mr. Morehead concluded the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

Washington, February 16, 1842.

I accidentally omitted to mention in my letter of yesterday, that Mr. Benton called up in the orders of the day his bill to postpone the operation of the bankrupt law till the first of July, and that the question being taken on engrossing it for a third reading, the bill, without discussion, was rejected, by the following votes:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Huntington, Henderson, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

In Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, memorials, &c. resolutions were offered, by Mr. Rives, one of which, under the rules, must lie over one day, calling on the Committee of the Judiciary to report a bill to amend the bankrupt act in twelve particulars—the principal confining its operation to merchants and trader—including banking corporations—and securing creditors certain rights.

Mr. Benton's resolution calling for information as to the sort of currency paid out by the government, (in consequence of the protest of the Secretary of the Senate's draft in his favor for his pay,) came up, and, without discussion, was adopted.

Mr. Walker's resolution calling for information relative to the proceedings of the Mexican Commission to adjust the claims of American citizens under the treaty, came up and was debated some time, and then laid over till Monday week.

Mr. Linn, on leave, separated from Mr. Walker's foregoing resolution his resolution relative to outrages committed by Mexicans on American citizens trading with Santa Fé and North Mexico, and after a little explanation it was adopted.

A general wish being expressed that the special orders of the day might be laid over, to admit of clearing off the private and local bills in the general orders of the day, Mr. Clay postponed the further consideration of his resolutions to amend the Constitution, to Tuesday next.

Several private and local bills were then taken up and advanced on their passage—some admitting of debate, and protracting the sitting till nearly 4 o'clock, at which hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the disposal of some private business, Mr. Cushing, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Board of Exchequer, plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, made a report, accompanied by a bill.

The bill provides that the Board may receive deposites of coin from individuals to the amount of ten millions, for which certificates of deposite shall be issued, of a denomination, not less than $5 and not more than $100. Also, that certificates to the amount of five millions be issued to the public creditors. The Board is authorised to sell bills on its agencies at a premium of not more than two per cent.; no bills to be sold but such as are necessary for the transmission of government funds. The number of commissioners is increased to five, especially during the present year, to insure, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as the average of the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserve fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of the revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions of that act to be suspended in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abuses under it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of the State of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicale, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in other respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Calhoun said the resolutions were of such importance that they would require deliberation in committee of the whole and sufficient time before fixed for consideration. He looked upon the main resolutions as a confirmation of the determination to violate the compromise act and sacrifice the southern states to the manufacturing states.

Mr. Clay did not wish to anticipate discussion; but when the resolutions came up fairly in debate, he would be able to prove that their object and effect would be to carry out the compromise act in good faith to all parties.

The resolutions were made the special order of the day for Thursday week.

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The orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution; and Mr. Morehead being entitled to the floor, spoke till past three o'clock in reply to the arguments of Mr. Preston and Mr. Buchanan, and in favor of the resolutions.

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ge of the labor of the remnant of my life, every farthing of the amount of this sacred obligation shall be made good. Return to South Carolina to-morrow, to remain effectually thereafter. I have given the Colonel I will be punctual in making one remark before I close. If there is a distemperature in the times in which we live, which makes even those whom the Richmond Whig is pleased to think were "once the soul of honor," commit acts which produce both pain and humiliation, the era cannot therefore be marked by a severe and inexorable sense of justice, which induces others who perhaps with a just sense of their own worth may think God that "they are not like other men," to sacrifice a victim without EVEN CALLING ON HIM FOR RESTITUTION. But it is not in the power of the James River Company or all the companies on earth to sacrifice me. I know in my own heart that I am an honest man, and if God spares my life, I will render both restitution and atonement to those to whom they are due.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
J HAMILTON.

Galveston, Texas, February 23, 1842.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth, Lee, Gibraltar and Marseilles, J W Zacharie
Ship Cumberland, Blanchard, Cadiz, T Oxnard, Jr
Ship Delaware, Patten, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney
Barque Highlander, Mayberry, New York, J E Bailey
Barque Natchez, Lindsey, Boston, Harred & Darling
Brig Clarissa, White, New York, J E Bailey
Brig Inspector, Haven, Baltimore, Alexander & Hynson
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