NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 8, 1841.

[illegible] the anniversary of the glorious 8th January, 1815, no paper will be issued from the office of the Bee on Saturday.

☞ We are requested to call particular attention to the notice of the last meeting but one, of the NEW ORLEANS YOUNG MEN'S TIPPECANOE ASSOCIATION, as business of an important nature is to be transacted on the occasion.

BANKRUPT LAW.

We would suggest to the members of the legislature, the propriety of adopting resolutions expressive of the opinion of the people of Louisiana, in regard to the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law by congress. The legislatures of several of the States have fallen upon this plan of carrying into effect the wishes of their constituents, and it is perhaps the most convenient, if not the only one, that could be devised in time for the action of the present congress. The discussion in Congress, last year, evinced the willingness of all parties to do something for the relief of the tens of thousands who have been bowed to the earth by misfortune, and who are kept in a state of inactivity and despair by the weight of obligations which no industry or economy can remove.

Concerning the policy of passing a bankrupt law, there seems little or no doubt. The difficulty has arisen in respect to the extent of its application. That honest debtors, upon the surrender of their entire effects should receive a full acquittance, is a proposition that meets with universal approval; the impediments thrown in the way of their relief have been caused by mixing up the currency question, and the ambiguous policy of a compulsory bankrupt law with the considerations of the relief of honest debtors.

The clause in the constitution of the United States, investing congress with power to pass uniform bankrupt laws, clearly demonstrates the present harsh treatment of honest debtors to be opposed to the spirit of our free institutions; and to permit this grant to remain a dead letter would betray upon the part of our lawmakers an insensibility to the wants of the people, as well as a disregard of the obligations which the necessities of the country impose on them. All agree that an honest man who has been wrecked by unforseen accident or the vicissitudes which belong to all avocations, upon surrendering his effects to his creditors should be free to employ his energies in productive labor, without the dread of tipstaffs or the vapors of a dungeon haunting his imagination. There should be, therefore, no difficulty with congress in passing a voluntary bankrupt law—one which guarantees to the creditor the entire property of the bankrupt and to the debtor the freedom of a man upon an honest surrender of his whole effects.

But, a considerable portion of the members of congress desire also a compulsory bankrupt law, and others wish to see the law extend to banking corporations. Whatever may be the true policy in regard to these propositions, surely they should not be allowed to interfere in preventing a voluntary bankrupt law. There is hardly any just reason for a compulsory clause, because the legislatures of the different states can provide for the wants of the creditor—the strong arm of the law is ever ready to enforce his rights.—With the debtor it is different. The relief granted him by state legislation is at best but partial—it cannot afford him protection without the limits of the state. The moment he crosses its boundary line, the sign of the insolvents court affords him no longer safety. Why congress should hesitate to grant the relief which they alone can grant it is difficult to imagine. The courts of law of every state are wide open to the creditor. He can pursue his debtor from Georgia to Maine and arrest him in any intermediate country, that boasts a Magistrate or other law officer. Not so with the bankrupt; the courts of all the states are armed against him: the sheriffs and constables of every country in the union are ready to execute the behests of his creditor upon him. Does not this statement of the remedies of the parties, show conclusively that they do not stand upon equal grounds before congress in respect to a bankrupt law? One has a remedy in every court in the union—the other has none but in the state in which he resides—and, we betide him if his necessities compel him to go beyond its limits!—It is therefore wanton cruelty to make the relief sought by the insolvent depend upon enlarging the remedies of the creditor, which are now as broad as need be.—And how much more objectionable is it to involve the consideration of their claims with the currency and banking questions, those catch words of party, the bare mention of which inflames the passions of legislators and obscures, with a thick mist the most obvious and meritorious propositions.

Since we commenced this article, a resolution has been offered in the house of representatives, by Mr. Wadsworth, which was immediately adopted, and will, no doubt, receive the concurrence of the senate, urging upon congress the passage of a uniform bankrupt law. Louisiana, in adopting the present system of insolvent laws, has given the strongest reason for a bankrupt law that a State could give. Congress can give universality to a law which the legislature of the State cannot.

With what a glow of just pride would the legislature behold the oppressed, the cloven down, the broken hearted debtor, emerge from the depths of despair, and gird up his loins to enter once more into the competition created by honorable enterprise, should his labors in the cause of humanity be crowned with success! He will put a new song in the mouth of the captive, and replace the sullen gloom of despondency with the smiles of a hopeful destiny. How many thousands are there, now bereft of every motive to exertion, who will spring to their feet like the bed-ridden cripple made whole by a miracle! How much talent, capacity and experience, prostrate beneath an immoveable load of debt, would be called into productive employment, as it were, from the tomb! Surely there never was an occasion on which a greater amount of suffering might be relieved by doing a national good. The State would reap the benefit of energies now lost to all purposes, and the people enjoy the protection of a government that should deal with them as a father with his children.

ANNA BOLEYN.

The representation of this splendid opera of Donizetti, attracted a very respectable audience at the Orleans Theatre on Wednesday evening, maugre the extreme inclemency of the weather. We believe that half the town would have been there, could the lovers of melody have anticipated the rich and rare musical banquet that was prepared for them. The opera was exceedingly well sustained in all its parts. The choruses were full and perfect and the ensemble complete. But the honors of the evening belong more especially to Mlle. Calve. In the arduous character of Anna Boleyn, she not only exhibited transcendant merit as a singer, but astonished and delighted the audience by the display of eminent histrionic powers. She discarded for the nonce every particle of coldness and apathy, and infused in her performance the impassioned energy of the Italian school, and in her execution of the music all the warmth, vigor and variety of intonation which the character requires. It was indeed a triumph, and was deservedly appreciated by the audience, who at the conclusion of the magnificent cavatina in the third act, rose simultaneously, and did not cease their thundering plaudits until the hair cantarice re-appeared to acknowledge the tribute and receive a shower of bouquets.

Mlle. Calve has now shown what she can do when she chooses. She has proved herself not solely a most delicious songstress, but an actress of no ordinary powers. She has, therefore, taught us to be fastidious and critical, and now overlook and pardon her occasional lack of proper feeling and animation.

We were better pleased with Mr. Bernadet as King Henry, than in any character he has hitherto personated. His natural gifts as a singer are few, but he has the skill and tact to make the most of them. The exquisite air in the second act in which the king expresses his love for Jane Seymour, was sung with much feeling and effect.

Madame Bambridge's personation of Jane Seymour was very creditable. The beautiful duet with the king was executed in a manner to satisfy the most hypercritical.

Mr. Nocarit was tame in the first act, rather better in the second, and excellent in the last. We hope, however, that at the next representation he will not gallop and gallop the whole time in the last act, as he did on Wednesday evening. Its effect was nearly monotonized by the slightness measure in which it was sung.

The brilliant success of this chef d'oeuvre of a great master will ensure crowded houses at every representation.

PRICES CURRENT, LIVERPOOL, DEC. 5, 1840.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
Ashes—Pots	24 0
Pearl	26 0
Beeswax, yellow	5 10
Bristles, Petersburg	0 1 0
Coffee, Jamaica	0 0 0
Cotton, Upland	0 0 5½
Mobile	0 0 5½
Orleans	0 0 5½
Texas	0 0 5½
Alabama	0 0 5½
Tennessee	0 0 5½
Sea Island	0 1 0
Demerara	0 0 6
Bengal	0 0 3½
Egyptian	0 0 6½
Smyrna	0 0 5½
Hides, Buenos Ayres	0 0 0
Rio Grande	0 0 0
Indigo, Caracca	0 0 0
Guatimala	0 0 0
Manilla	0 0 0
Bengal	0 0 0
Lead, Pig	19 0 0
Sheet	20 0 0
Logwood	0 0 0
Mahogany, Honduras	0 0 0
Tobacco, Virginia	0 0 0
Kentucky	0 0 0
Maryland	0 0 0
Rice, Carolina	0 0 0
Patna	0 0 0
Java	0 0 0
Tallow, Petersburg	0 0 0
Town Melted	0 0 0
Tar, Archangel	0 0 0
Wheat, Dantzic	0 0 0
Red	0 0 0
Flour, Baltimore	0 0 0
Philadelphia	0 0 0
Ohio	0 0 0
Genesee	0 0 0
Wool, Saxony	0 0 0
Merino	0 0 0
Spanish	0 0 0
Buenos Ayres	0 0 0
Zinc	0 0 0

STOCKS, LIVERPOOL, DEC. 5, 1840.

Bank of England	0 0 0
Bank of Scotland	0 0 0
Bank of Ireland	0 0 0
Bank of Liverpool	0 0 0
Bank of Manchester	0 0 0
Bank of Glasgow	0 0 0
Bank of Dublin	0 0 0
Bank of Cork	0 0 0
Bank of Limerick	0 0 0
Bank of Waterford	0 0 0
Bank of Belfast	0 0 0
Bank of Londonderry	0 0 0
Bank of Sligo	0 0 0
Bank of Newry	0 0 0
Bank of Drogheda	0 0 0
Bank of Kilkenny	0 0 0
Bank of Wexford	0 0 0
Bank of Tralee	0 0 0
Bank of Dundalk	0 0 0
Bank of Ennis	0 0 0
Bank of Clonmel	0 0 0
Bank of Carlow	0 0 0
Bank of Roscommon	0 0 0
Bank of Mayo	0 0 0
Bank of Athlone	0 0 0
Bank of Cavan	0 0 0
Bank of Monaghan	0 0 0
Bank of Tuam	0 0 0
Bank of Boyle	0 0 0
Bank of Longford	0 0 0
Bank of Strabane	0 0 0
Bank of Omagh	0 0 0
Bank of Ballyshannon	0 0 0
Bank of Enniskillen	0 0 0
Bank of Portadown	0 0 0
Bank of Armagh	0 0 0
Bank of Downpatrick	0 0 0
Bank of Banbridge	0 0 0
Bank of Ballymena	0 0 0
Bank of Coleraine	0 0 0
Bank of Ballymoney	0 0 0
Bank of Limavady	0 0 0
Bank of Londonderry	0 0 0
Bank of Letterkenny	0 0 0
Bank of Donegal