LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 29	London	June 5
Boston	June 29	Liverpool	June 5
Philadelphia	June 29	Havre	June 6
Baltimore	June 29	Charleston	June 29
Washington	June 29	Mobile	June 29
Norfolk	Feb 1	Galveston	June 29
Hartford	Feb 1	Paris	June 6
Hamilton	Feb 1	New Orleans	June 29

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1841.

REMARKS.—Business in general during the last three days has been rather dull; although the transactions to be reported are certainly not to be considered extensive, we still come to the conclusion on referring to our statements of last Tuesday to at a stand, being 4 feet within the high water mark of last season.

COTTON.—Arrived since the sailing of Louisiana and Mississippi, 13,000 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,000—Arkansas, 771—Mobile, 263: together, 14,260 bales, making the total receipts since 1st October, 489,874 bales against 464,000 bales the season previous. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 4,000 bales—Havre, 2,021—Marseilles, 1,303—Hav.na, 416—Boston, 2,864—New-York, 1,000: together, 14,363 bales; making a reduction in stock of 103; together, 14,363 bales; making a reduction in stock of 100 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 109,311 bales, against 111,000 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Oct. 1, stock on hand		107,26
Receipts last three days	1,467	
previously	488,470	490,00
Exports last three days	14,363	
previously	391,799	396,16
Stock on hand		109,11

The distinguishing feature of the market during the interval that has elapsed since our last, has been a want of animation consequential with the moderate transactions we have occasion to notice. Buyers are exceedingly shy to operate at present rates, and holders do not evince any disposition to relax in their pretensions. In the face of such outstanding views, the business has been confined to the immediate wants of purchasers; Saturday's sales were 2,000 bales; yesterday 1,000; and to-day, 2,000, at prices we are inclined to believe rather in favor of buyers. We notice the following particulars:—255 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 10c3a—41 at 11—10 at 10¾—4½ at —: 307 9-16—10 at 9¾—109 at 9¾—40 at 10—31 and 11—21 at 10¼—106 at 9¾—141 at 9¾—64 at 9¾—69 at 9¾—107 at 10—99 at 9—137 at 10;—300 at 9¾—66 at 9¾—68 at 9c—190 at 9; and 63 at 9¾ cts.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	8¾	Ordinary	8c
Middling	9¼@9¾	Middling	9c
Middling Fair	10 @10¼	Middling Fair	9¾@10
Fair	10¾ to 11	Fair	10 @10¼
Good Fair	11¼@11½	Good fair	10¾@11
Good and fine	11¾@12	Good and fine	11 @11¼

TOBACCO.—The sale of 309 hhds. alluded to as having occurred at the close of the year, and not reported in time to be incorporated, been followed up by more extensive transactions embracing fully 900 hhds, the greater part of which we believe have been taken for Gibraltar and the Spanish market. These large operations have nearly swept the market, and the stock in first hands is now reduced to inconsiderable limits. We notice the sale of prices: 1 at 17¼ hhds, of which 23 F at 6c3a—82 Seconds at 7; and 80 X at 8—40 hhds, of which, 18 F at 9—12 Seconds at 7; and 31 X at 8—10 hhds, of which 3 F at 9—7 Seconds at 7; 17 X at 5¼—148 hhds at 5, 7 and 9; for X, Seconds and Fine; 82 hhds at 4, 7 and 8c—126 hhds at prices not made public—33 hhds at 4, 5 and 6c; for Good to Fine; and 12 Seconds at 7—4 hhds X at 6½—124 hhds, of which 31 at 5½ and 9; —61 Seconds at 7½; 8 do. at 7½c; and 22 X at 5½; and 35 hhds at 5, 7 and 9c. It will be perceived that the prices of fair to good Seconds, 6, 7 and 9c, will settle. tions will readily fetch 10 more.

Arrived since the 5th inst., 809 hhds; —cleared, in the same time, for Rio de Janeiro, 3 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1840, Oct 1, stock on hand	hhds	2219
Receipts last three days		
previously	3849	6346
Exports last three days	2	
previously	5470	5472
Leaving a balance of stock of		4168

SUGAR.—The more favorable state of the weather for our last review has exercised a less facial influence on the market, and the transactions have been larger than for some time past. The belief of a short crop has now ripened into assertion; and this circumstance, in connection with the general impression that the waste of the northern markets will be more extended in consequence of the sinking and failing off in the supply of Muscovado from the West Indies, has had the effect of imparting a very firm attitude to holders who have again ventured to the obtaining a full advance of ½c on our previous quotations. The sales during the last three days embrace 600 hhds, at prices varying from 5 to 6¾c. for strong and fair to fine, 6¾ to 7¾c. for fair to choice sugar, considering of 100 hhds, brought 6¾c. We have only heard of one transaction on plantation, for 150 hhds, at 5¾ cts.

MOLASSES.—We have no change to notice in this article, fair lots continue to c mmand 31@32 ¢ gallon, and the inquiry is rather brisk. We notice a sale of 7,000 gallons on plantation, at 28 cts.

FLOUR.—On Saturday transactions continued to be effected at our previous quotations at 4 15@4 25 for Ohio, especially however at the latter rate, and it has undergone a change for the worse, and 84 12½ is the highest price to be obtained to-day for Cincinnati superfine. The continued light receipts, together with the unfavorable accounts from abroad, are the main reasons to be assigned for the unwillingness now existing to operate to the extent of sales.

PORK.—The discouraging tone of the accounts from the northern markets, in relation to this article, as likewise to other descriptions of provisions, has had the effect, for the present, to suspend the operative inquiry manifested for some time past, and transactions during the last three days have been principally confined to the execution of small orders for plantation use, at a reduction of 50 cts. per barrel. We quote Mess, $12 50—Prime, 10 50—M. O., $10 50@11—Ohio, $9 50—Pork, do.

BEEF.—The market has slopped into a state of complete inactivity, and the operations since Friday last have been very trifling indeed. We quote mess at $8@8 50—prime to be assorted;—Mess, in barrels, $11 50@$13 00—half barrels, $6 50@$7 00—Prime, $6 25@$7 00.

BACON.—There is unfortunately little doing in this article; the 4-mand being merely confined to retail lots for plantation supplies and the city trade. Hams, canvassed, 10@11c—Uncanvassed ditto, 8c—Sides, 7½@8c—Shoulders, 6c.

LARD.—We have no material change to report in prices. Prime leaf continues to sell at 7¾c.; inferior qualities at 6¾ 6¾ cts.

WHISKEY.—We notice an improved demand for this article within the last few days; prices however have not been influenced by this circumstance. We quote barrels, 19 @20 cts.

SAGOMOO & BALE ROPE.—The purchases on speculation still tend to our former review, have had the effect of imparting more firmness to holders, and we have to notice an advance on all descriptions of bagging. We quote Kentucky, 12¼@13c—Indian, 12¼@12¾c—Dundee, 13½@13¾c—German, 12¼@14—Kentucky Rope, 9 @9½c.—Northern, 8@7½c.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—We find no change to notice in this department, the inquiry is steady, and prices rul as previously quoted—Linseys, 6-4 Stellied, 20c—Negro Cloth, 36 in. wide, 20c—Kentucky Jeans, 30 in. wide, 16 cts.

COFFEE.—There is a good stock of Havana coffee now in market, with a fair demand; prime green commands 11¼@ 12½c. Rio is in no state request at 11¼@ 12½ cts.

CANDLES.—The market is extremely quiet, and the stock on hand is ample, and we consider prices likely to hold at higher limits. We quote New Bedford, 43c—Neatsfoot, 44c.

OILS.—This article remains without change. Fall strained, $1 12½@$1 20; Winter-strained, $1 25@$1 30; Whale Oil, 56@62½c.

SPERM.—We have had heard of any sales since our last; we continue to quote $4 50@$4 62½. Most of the receipts are immediately transhipped to the north.

EXCHANGE.—Exchange on all points has been in active demand since our last, at improved rates; Sterling 18@ 18¼ ₱ cent. premium—Francs, 5 12½—New-York, 60 days' sight, ½ ₱ cent. premium;—Sight Checks, ½@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling	16@16¼ ₱ cent. prem.
France	5 12½
New-York, 60 days' sight	1 ₱ ct. prem.
do 20 do do	1½ ₱ ct. prem.
do 10 do do	1¾@2 ₱ ct. prem.
Philadelphia 60 do do	½@¾ ct. disc.
do sight	1 ₱ ct. prem.
Boston, at 60 days	¾@1 ₱ ct. prem.

FREIGHTS.—Both coastwise and foreign continue extremely dull at our quotations.

FREIGHTS

Cotton ₱ B to Liverpool	5-16d.
do Havre	1¼c
do New York	1¼c
do Boston	1¼c
Tobacco ₱ hhd to Cowes, &c	80
do London, direct	2 50@3 00
do New-York	4 00@4 50
do Boston	5 00@6 00
do Philadelphia	4 00@4 50
Sugar and molasses from Coast ₱ hhd	50 cts
From the city	1 00@1 25
Corn ₱ bush	10 cts
Lard ₱ keg	1 50 cts
Pork ₱ bbl	1 00 cts

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 28.

The following sales took place after the Second Board yesterday:

100 shares United States Bank			60
100 do	do	do	2 do 3d	60
100 do	do	do	20 Int	60
100 do	do	do	20 do	60
100 do	do	do	30 do 3d	60
100 do	do	do	30 do 3d	60
$1,320 Draft on New-York				100

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 28.

Stocks were rather heavy to-day, and little variation in rates has to be noticed, with the exception of Dry Dock Bank, which receded 3½ per cent.; the bills of this bank have been in demand for the last few days, since their new directors were elected, and finally the principal banks in the city have refused to take them; the bank however continues to redeem its notes at the counter, and they are taken in the city as usual.

At the Second Board, 50 shares N. A. Trust were sold at 81; 50 do. at 80½; 50 do. at 81; United States Bank, 81 @ 81½; a fair amount of business was negotiated in Foreign Exchange at ½@¾; for bills on London, 8@9; and, 9½ @10 for bills on Paris.

Receipts of goods to-day at our last quoted rates.

Cotton is rather inactive; about 600 bales were sold to-day at prices rather in favor of purchasers.

Flour is dull, no sales to-day: made worth reporting; 4000 barrels southern Corn were taken by distillers, at 58@62½; 3000 do. Rice were taken for export at 3¾@ 4 cts.

☞ Consignees per ship CONGRESS, Marshall, from Liverpool, are notified to take out their permits, and attend to the discharge of their goods, 1st tier below the Pontchartrain rail road. BEDFORD & BECK.

☞ The brig MONROE, Capt Watts, from New York, is now discharging at the levee of Bienville street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. f10 BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

☞ Messrs. Alexander & Co. R. M. Broadwell & Co. S. P. Franklin & Austin Mail and A. Weir, consignees per brig MONROE, from New York, and the Captain of said brig (He is diamond) H, are requested to call and give addresses to the discharging clerk on board. f10 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

☞ Messrs. E Dupree and W Rand, consignees of goods per ship Concordia, from Havre will please call and receive them from the levee. H A ROBICHAUX & Co. 40 Gravier st. f9

☞ M. Fossas, consignee of 1 case marked F F, per brig Comerdon, from Havre, will please call and receive the same H A NORCROSS & Co. 40 Gravier st. f9

☞ NOTICE—Ship ST. LOUIS, capt King from Boston, having on her 10 bbls Sperm Oil, and 2 bbls Whale Oil consigned will please attend to the receipt of their goods. f9 JOHN A MERRITT, 83 Camp st

☞ The owner of two horses, viz, Abner Curtis, once E L. Bell, having received per steamboat Ohio Belle, a bill of lading for the same, and paid the charges, and take the same away. f9 WELTON & COCKAYNE.

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of 600 hhf barrs soap, per brig MOBILE, from New-York, is requested to call on the undersigned, and receive the same.

JAMES E WOODRUFF.

f9 59 Camp st

NOTICE—Being the opinion now consignees of the French ship ALEXANDRINE TOUSSAIN will be responsible for the contract entered into by the ship. f9 HALL, CHARD, KIMER & Co. 76 Bienville st

☞ The ship CONGRESS, Captain Marshall, from Liverpool, is now discharging at the lower berths of the Pontchartrain rail road. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, and have a permit for the same. f9 BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

☞ The Consignees of 1449 Sacks of Salt, per ship Congress, from Liverpool, will take out a permit for the same. f10 BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse street

NEW-ORLEANS FREE

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☞ Trade & commercial, and Public Justice journal. ☜

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1841.

AMERICAN LIBRARY.

Our attention was called some weeks since to an article under the editorial head in the *National Intelligencer* of Washington city, relative to a rare and valuable collection of books, the property of Mr. David B. Warden of Paris, a member of the National Institute of France. The writer of that article expressed a hope that a library so useful to a correct knowledge of the history of this continent would soon find its way to the United States, and the observations made by him excited our curiosity to a fuller acquaintance with every thing connected with the subject.—We have lately had the means furnished us to gratify that curiosity. Mr. Warden, we understand, was formerly American Consul at the capital of France, and since the termination of his official duties there, has made it his residence. For the last twenty or thirty years he has devoted himself with the most untiring industry to the collection of all the standard works which have appeared in Europe relative to America since its discovery, and his position affording him every advantage in the pursuit, we learn that he has succeeded in forming a collection *unique* in its character and imappreciable in its value. It ranges through half a dozen of modern languages, though the larger portion of it is in French and English, as might be expected from the greater commercial and literary activity of France and England.

Connected with the library is a number of rare and valuable charts, and there are also several medals struck in Paris during our revolution, commemorative of American victories and of the virtues which illustrated our revolutionary patriots.

A citizen of Louisiana (the Hon. Alexander Porter) who passed through France last summer, and sojourned some time in its capital, having learned that Mr. Warden was the possessor of works of so much value to our country, had, with commendable public spirit, a catalogue printed at his private charge, that it might be placed before the legislature of this state. The catalogue is now in this city. We have been politely furnished with a copy which is now before us. From a hasty glance we have been struck with the magnitude, variety and value of its contents. It contains *one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine volumes, twelve atlas, one hundred and twenty-one separate maps, charts and plans, nine medals and two prints.* Of the volumes eighty-nine are in folio, four hundred and seventy-two in quarto, one thousand one hundred and thirteen in octavo, and three hundred and five in duodecimo. The books, we understand, are in a very good state of preservation, and Mr. Warden, desirous that they should belong to some public institution in America, has directed them to be offered at a price which would scarcely pay for the binding in this country.

So excellent an opportunity to establish a state library on a solid basis we trust will not be suffered to pass unimproved by our legislature. Mr. Warden is very far advanced in years, and at his death, which cannot be remote, this immense collection will be sold and scattered among a hundred hands. To gather them together again will be a task so difficult that we may despair of ever seeing it done, and should it be accomplished it must be at a great additional cost, for a number of the volumes have acquired great value as literary curiosities, especially such as were published in the beginning of the sixteenth century—more than three hundred years ago; which, when they find their way to the library of the opulent, or are purchased by bibliopolists, cannot be procured at all, or only at enormous prices. Ages may pass away before any one man can again be found who will direct the same z al, patience and patriotism under equally favorable circumstances to the formation of a similar collection, which Time, that spares neither man nor his works, renders such a labor each year more and more difficult of success.

We should feel proud that Louisiana could boast of a more extensive and valuable library of books relative to our Continent, than any of our sister states. Such of her youth who, from a love of literature, could find instruction at the fountain head, and they would be stimulated to a noble emulation by the prudent care of their common parent in providing for them the living springs of knowledge and of truth, that they may drink thereof.

We throw out these hasty observations from a sense of their importance. The chief glory of every people is, after all, derived from the successful pursuit of science and literature, and every question connected with the means of promoting their cultivation and progress, has an interest more enduring than the fleeting contests which party spirit, too often with selfish passions, prompts and nourishes.

We would refer any member of the legislature, who is ambitious or his country's gratitude in the promotion of letters and an accurate knowledge of America from the days of Columbus till now, to Judge Porter, who is now in the city, and will doubtless give him every information he desires in reference to the subject of these remarks.

Our Washington letters were not received yesterday. Mr. Clay concluded his speech upon the land bill, on the 29th of January which is pronounced one of the most masterly efforts ever made in the U. S. Senate.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Treasury note bill was continued by Mr. Wise of Virginia, and Mr. Hubbard.

The impression is very generally entertained by the local ex members of Congress, that the call of an *Extra Session* by General Harrison will be an unpopular move; and hence their obstinacy in withholding such measures as would relieve the coming administration from the necessity of such a resort. Nothing will be done to provide for the wants of the Treasury or the wants of the people; and the loonfeco letter writers are already gloating over the anticipation of an extra session, and the consequences they predict to the stability of whig ascendancy. There is scarcely a doubt that an Extra-Session will be called. The sooner something is done for the relief of the Treasury and the people the better. The following letter from the Spy in Washington contains food for digestion.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24.

In my letter of the 20th December, I referred to the policy which the administration party evidently intended to pursue. With a debt of not less than *twenty millions of dollars* staring them in the face, they determined to keep the people ignorant of their *real* financial situation; and for the purpose of embarrassing Gen. Harrison, they were equally determined to refuse to appropriate a sufficient sum and means necessary to meet the claims upon the Government. My letter of the 20th December contains the following paragraph

"How are demands upon the Government to be met? Will the party in power, during their reign, make provision for the payment of interest to relieve the wrapped means to meet those demands?—Without circumlocution, I reply—*they will not.* What, then, is to be done? From the present appearance of affairs, the highest faith of the Government must be disregarded and sacrificed, or, THERE MUST BE AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS."

What is my object of opinion, in December, in reference to the policy which the party in power, may now be considered as developing? Why, simply to prepare the public for the defalcation of the Government, a large amount of which have been improvidently contracted. So far from endeavoring to prevent the public credit from being impaired, many of them would rejoice in its destruction. The bills of both houses are loaded with petitions from claimants, or bills reported for their relief. These will be treated with the utmost indifference. Some few may get one branch of Congress, but acting on a pre-concerted plan, those which pass the Senate will be defeated in the House, while those which pass the House will, in like manner, fail in the Senate, and the consequences are all systematic.

In this condition of public affairs Congress will adjourn. Gen Harrison on coming into power will find an empty treasury, a debt of *twenty millions of dollars*—suffering public creditors; a revenue not equal to the demand for the daily expenditures of the government, and no ways and means appropriated for the relief of the country, or those who have equitable claims upon it. The whigs in Congress, for some weeks past, have frequently in their social intercourse, expressed their apprehensions that the government would be disgraced, if the policy of the dominant party was permitted to control the destiny of the nation for two years more after they retired from the power. So frequent, of late have the expressions of alarm become, that some of the most venerable and experienced statesmen in the whig party, suggested an informal communication on the subject.

In accordance of this suggestion, I hear that an informal meeting of whig members of both houses was held last night in the city, whose health permitted, were present. The meeting was necessary, and the demands upon it, with much consideration. The result of their deliberations was disagreed. This, I understand, is the Government would be pressed to meet after they retired from the power. So strong a sense of duty, however, did the very general impression on the subject.

I now consider it reduced to a positive certainty, that an Extra Session of Congress will be held, and that probably, at an early day. Such legislatures as may be in session will, I think, be called upon to appoint Senators, and Congress be ere May, should forthwith provide for the contingency. Virginia has yet a senator to choose. The legislature of Indiana will be elected in August, and if they can. Such a movement would be consistent with all the creed of the destructives.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

McLean.—We learn, says the N. Y. Courier of the 26th ultimo, from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 23d instant, on the authority of a gentleman from Lockport, that Mr. Bouverneur, late cashier of the suspension Bridge Bank, had become bail for McLean to the sum required of same, and that he was to have been liberated on Saturday last. Another person direct from Lockport, informed the editor that this was to have been done provided the Canadian authorities would indemnify the sompetitor, and not otherwise. The matter therefore still remains in statu quo.

CHINA.

By the arrival of the Monsieur, at Philadelphia, intelligence to the middle of August has been received from China. The accounts are of a warlike complexion. The Imperial Commissioner Lin is stated to have said, that although the British might destroy the towns on the sea coast, as was expected, from the superiority of their cannon, if they attempted to penetrate the interior they would encounter certain destruction. The Chinese were not at all alarmed at the display of British force.

Troops had not arrived from India in as great force as was expected. The troops now in China amounted to about 4,500. The capture of Chusan was regarded as a trifling affair.

No vessels were allowed to pass between Macao and Whampoa, or Canton, except boats carrying provisions.

The only Americans still at Canton were Messrs. Shillaber and Coolidge, who had been allowed to remain, but were advised to confine themselves within the factories.

The crews of the American vessels Panama and Kosciusko had deserted, and were supposed to have been employed by the Chinese in the defence of the Bogue forts. Trade was at an end. No teas were expected to be brought to Canton from the interior this season.

The foregoing items were received by the *North American*, from a Mr. Foster, who came passenger in the Montezuma.

The following letter was received from Macao:

Macao 1st.—In addition to what I wrote you last night, we learn to-day that the 'Blonde' and 'Melville' stopped at Amoy and sent a boat with a flag of truce was sent ashore, with a communication from lord Palmerston for the inspection of the Chinese, which the latter returned sealed to the chief. The boat was sent again the following morning, and the despatch having also been returned, and the boat on its way to shore was fired into and the party narrowly escaped with their lives. The 'Blonde' then hauled in, and attacking the forts, destroyed them, after an hour and a half's firing. Two days after, the M. and B. proceeded to Ningpo, where the unfortunate communication of lord P. met with no better success, in consequence of which a blockade is to be established from the mouth of the river Yantsze to Ningpo, in which compass the city of Nankin is situated.

The admiral was to proceed to the gulf of Pechelee, in the vicinity of which city it was supposed the court was at him there in endeavoring to open a correspondence with the emperor; failing which, it is thought that a blockade of all the principal places on the coast will be established, and that further orders from India or from England must be received before more can be attempted. I am afraid that the English will find as much opposition than was expected, and that nothing of importance towards an adjustment of our troubles will be brought about this season. So far as the tea markets at home are concerned, it will be a good thing, which is the only good feature in the whole business.

An affray took place a few days ago in St. Louis between a carpenter and a lumber merchant named Hays, in the course of which the latter received a blow on the head from a poker, by which his skull was fractured. His life is despaired of.

A new weekly paper has been started in New York. It bears the title of "*The Future*," and is the advocate of Social Reform, by means of the association of many families in similar pursuits.

We are indebted to the steamboat *Motor* for very late St. Louis papers.

From the Baltimore American.

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The schooner Caroline, Dodd, arrived at this port yesterday in the very short passage of 69 days from the port of Islay, in Peru, near Arica. The Republic of Bolivia was in a very disturbed state, and the invasion was very general that a revolution would break out shortly. In expectation of the event, the Peruvians were about to declare war against Bolivia, and were concentrating their forces, preparatory to joining one of the rebelling parties in the latter. We have been politely furnished with the following extract of a letter brought by the vessel:

ARICA, November 13, 1840.

We are rumored of a war between Bolivia and Peru, and the event is looked for hourly. Yesterday I have seen letters from the capital of Peru, in which Bolivia is threatened with invasion, and I find there is much dissatisfaction expressed with the present administration of the government.

Those who have large interests in the country are fearful of a revolution, as the people, like the Peruvians are ready to join one party or the other, which will involve fearful consequences.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1841.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. Swayze presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, praying for remuneration for three negroes condemned to death. Referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Swayze, Taylor and Voorhies.

Mr. Carter introduced a petition which was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Bedford laid before the house a petition from the president and directors of the Commercial Insurance Company. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Morse presented a petition from James H. Carter—Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Hardesty presented an memorial from his constituents which was referred to the judiciary committee. The petitioners set forth a multitude of evils the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Winchester, from the judiciary committee, reported an act to prevent the introduction of paupers, &c. into the state. Also, an act to abolish capital punishment in the parish of Caddo. Also, an act to abolish capital punishment in certain cases. Also, an act authorising executors, administrators, &c. to purchase in certain cases. Also, an act relative to public notices in the parish of Jefferson. Also, an act relative to the jurisdiction of the parish court of Jefferson parish.

The first section of the act to prevent the introduction of paupers, &c. in the state had been adopted, when the bill was referred to the committee, and the remainder of the bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

The bill relative to public notices in the parish of Caddo was read a second and third time and passed.

The bill from the senate amending the act to authorize executors, administrator, &c. to purchase in certain cases, was read a second and third time and passed.

The bill to abolish capital punishment of white persons, substituting hard labor for life for this penalty, was made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Duncan moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the act relative to the parish court for the parish of Jefferson, and that the house should take up the bill. The motion prevailed.

Some discussion as to the merits of the bill ensued on a motion to adopt the first section. It was ultimately laid on the table.

Mr. Conrad moved a reconsideration of the bill to substitute the Code of Practice and Civil Code, in order to limit the number to be distributed to each parish. The motion and bill being taken up, several amendments were made, and an additional section was annexed, and the bill as amended was adopted.

Mr. Winchester, from the judiciary committee, reported unfavorably to a petition praying for the increase of the jurisdiction of the parish court for the parish of East Baton Rouge. The report was adopted.

Mr. Burke, from the finance committee, rep rted a bill appointing the 1st Monday in March next to receive direct trade by steam between New Orleans and Europe, which authorizes the issue of state bonds. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Ratliff, from the committee on claims, reported a resolution to pay to the lessee of the racine canal the sum of $1,000 out of the Merchants' Exchange Company. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Clark in the chair, and the resolution was adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing the treasurer to pay certain sums due to the Gas Light Company. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair, and the resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Ratliff the phraseology was changed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Pichot moved to dispense with the rules and take up the bill for the relief of T. G. Hunt, late district attorney for the 1st district. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Morse in the chair, and adopted the 1st section. The bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

The bill appropriating a certain sum for the construction of a road from Bayou Grosse Tête to the river Mississippi, was taken up as the next in order in the regular order of business. On motion of Mr. Ratliff, the bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

The bill authorizing the senators and representatives in congress to use their best exertions to obtain a repeal of the naturalization laws, was made the special order of the day.

Mr. Morse moved an amendment to strike out the word "repeal," and substitute an extension of the term of probations. He said that the power would belong alone to the states if congress should abrogate the law. This was the reason he opposed the resolution in its present shape. He was willing to extend the term to 10, 15 or 20 years.

Mr. Guion was not fully prepared to go into the subject, but would cite a few great names in support of the opposite opinion. Kent was of this opinion. The power could not revert to the states without the consent of the general government, and unless they have been improvidently contracted. So far from endeavoring to prevent the public credit from being impaired, many of them would rejoice in its destruction. The bills of both houses are loaded with petitions from claimants, or bills reported for their relief. These will be treated with the utmost indifference. Some few may get one branch of Congress, but acting on a pre-concerted plan, those which pass the Senate will be defeated in the House, while those which pass the House will, in like manner, fail in the Senate, and the consequences are all systematic.

In this condition of public affairs Congress will adjourn. Gen Harrison on coming into power will find an empty treasury, a debt of *twenty millions of dollars*—suffering public creditors; a revenue not equal to the demand for the daily expenditures of the government, and no ways and means appropriated for the relief of the country, or those who have equitable claims upon it. The whigs in Congress, for some weeks past, have frequently in their social intercourse, expressed their apprehensions that the government would be disgraced, if the policy of the dominant party was permitted to control the destiny of the nation for two years more after they retired from the power. So frequent, of late have the expressions of alarm become, that some of the most venerable and experienced statesmen in the whig party, suggested an informal communication on the subject.

In accordance of this suggestion, I hear that an informal meeting of whig members of both houses was held last night in the city, whose health permitted, were present. The meeting was necessary, and the demands upon it, with much consideration. The result of their deliberations was disagreed. This, I understand, is the Government would be pressed to meet after they retired from the power. So strong a sense of duty, however, did the very general impression on the subject.

I now consider it reduced to a positive certainty, that an Extra Session of Congress will be held, and that probably, at an early day. Such legislatures as may be in session will, I think, be called upon to appoint Senators, and Congress be ere May, should forthwith provide for the contingency. Virginia has yet a senator to choose. The legislature of Indiana will be elected in August, and if they can. Such a movement would be consistent with all the creed of the destructives.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

McLean.—We learn, says the N. Y. Courier of the 26th ultimo, from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 23d instant, on the authority of a gentleman from Lockport, that Mr. Bouverneur, late cashier of the suspension Bridge Bank, had become bail for McLean to the sum required of same, and that he was to have been liberated on Saturday last. Another person direct from Lockport, informed the editor that this was to have been done provided the Canadian authorities would indemnify the sompetitor, and not otherwise. The matter therefore still remains in statu quo.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER—Mr. O. H. Barrett.

Mr. Buckstone's engagement and first night of the justly celebrated DIAMOND that has engaged for three nights, Wednesday, February 10th, will be performed the 3rd, 4th and 5th time.

CRESCENT LIFT.

Peter Pindar, a country gentleman, Mr. Buckstone.

Overture to Le Nozze de Figaro and Lola.

After which, MASTER DIAMOND (only 13 years of age) will sell apples in the Pit, Dress Circle and Lobbies.

To conclude with for the first time the comedy of

BURAS.

Simon Pure, Mr. Buckstone.

Obadiah, Mr. Chatterton's last night but one. f10

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

A Ball, in honor of the inhabitants for a masked Ball, to be given by the Managers, on Saturday, the 20th inst. at the St. Louis Ball Room, the following names were appointed Managers:

Jerome Tete,	Theodore Zacharie,
Victor Vienne,	Emile Perillat,
E. E. Morris,	A. F. Pickrell,
Robert Richardson,	Mr. Gerrot.

The ladies will please accompany the committee of admission. f10 3t

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

The subscriber will open his Ball Room on Saturday evening, 7th November, by a

MASQUERADE BALL,

and will continue to keep it open Monday and Saturday evenings, throughout the season.

Dress Circle.....$3 per Ticket.

Pit.....$2 MIPAUD

A CHANGE OF DATE!

WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN BALL ROOM,

Corner of Bienville and Bourbon sts.

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, for which purpose the Hall will be open on Monday and Friday evenings for quadrille practice.

Admittance for Gentlemen.....$1 00

" Do. Ladies (Gratis).....

LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,

St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres.

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance, gentlemen.....$2 50

The Balls will take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday each week.

Those persons who have subscribed to the society dresses at balls, are informed that they will be in place every FRIDAY. f10

10 PLANTERS AND PHYSICIANS.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of planters and others, to their large and well assorted stock of DRUGS, which they are constantly receiving from Europe and the North, and which they guarantee to be genuine and of superior quality.

PICKLES & Co. Druggists.

No 40 Canal street.

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