TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

Mobile—Per schr Swan—[illegible] 100 do whiskey, &c.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Congress—1500 sacks salt, 378 hampers potatoes, 100 do ale and porter.

Boston—Per ship St Louis—[illegible] mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Gen. [illegible] from Lafourche—106 bbls molasses to Martin, [illegible] & co; 5 [illegible] owner on board; 30 hhds sugar, 6 W Squires; 40 do Armstrong & Thompson; 56 bales cotton A Rivardi & co; 1 [illegible] & M Verrett; 2 bales mdse, 1 bbl sugar, owner on board.

Per steamboat Southerner [illegible] Millikens' Bend—283 bales cotton to W Bogart & co; 149 N & J Dick & co; 186 [illegible] Stanton & co; 34 Boyley, [illegible] & co; 115 Duncan, McAllister & co; 56 Franklin & Henderson; 81 J Goodale; 30 Lambeth & Thompson; 52 Burke, Watt & co; 36 Wiggin & Davenport; 29 Ringgold & Ferriday; 27 W & [illegible] & co; 27 to order; 24 E Tarbox; 33 M Caruthers & co; 19 Taylor, Gardner & co; 16 Curtis & Walles; 13 Tate & Hopkins; 1 H Keene & co; 5 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 13 steamboat Princess; 23 bbls leather to order; 300 sks cotton seed Reynolds, Byrne & co; 1 box mdse Whiting & Slark; [illegible] Curtis & Walles.

Per steamboat Angora from Bayou Sara—97 bales cotton to J B [illegible]; 63 A Ledoux & co; 40 A Rivardi & co; 21 Peyroux, Arcenil & co; 27 Gourdain & Brand; 15 Folsala, Bellocq & Deguin; 10 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 9 Curtis & Walles, 8 Flower & Finlay; 7 Lambeth & Thompson; 6 K Dunbar; 5 Walton & Kemp; 5 M White & co; 5 Burke, Watt & co; 4 Franklin & Henderson; 3 Barrett & Lepage; 45 bbls molasses A Blanchard.

Per steamboat Livingston from Port Hudson—47 bales cotton J Bonner & co; 78 P A Mardy; 36 Gourdain & Brand; 35 C Toledano & A Rivardi & co; 20 Caldwell & Hickey; 15 Burke, Watt & co; 6 Lambeth & Thompson; 15 Du Bose & Richardson; 29 Flower & Finlay; 31 Taylor, Gardner & co; 31 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 30 W C Turner; 30 Van Wye & co, 30 K Dunbar; 14 S S Cobb & co; 1 Smith & Condit; 41 Kelly & Cunningham; 3 Andrews & bros; 34 Brander Williams & co; 16 H M Furman; 11 J Lallande; 44 O M Lee; 2 bxs E Riet & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Congress—Master; Clason & Vose; P D Blossman & co; J W Zacharie & co; W G Harris & co; G Babcock; Carell, Crozat & co; N & J Dick & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship George, Minott, for Boston, S. & J. P. Whitney
Ship Massachusetts, Wilson, for New York, G. Bedford & Beck.
Barque Tennessee, Scofield, for Baltimore, G. Bedford & Beck.
Brig Champion, Mitchell, for New York, T. C. Jenkins.
Brig Antares, Hatch, for New York, T. H. Kidder & co.
Schooner Water Witch, Arnoux, for Vera Cruz. A. Capdeville & co.
Schooner Swan, Trainer, for Mobile, J. H. Ashbridge.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Claiborne, Davis, from the N E Pass—towed to sea ships Veque [illegible], [illegible] and brig San [illegible]—brought up ships St Louis and Congress.
Ship Congress, Marshall, from Liverpool, Dec 25th—to master.
Ship St Louis, King, 20 days from Boston—to master.
Steamboat Southerner, Wilson, from Milliken's Bend.
Steamboat Angora, Sellick, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Livingston, Clarke, from Port Hudson.
Steamboat Gen Harrison, Batchelder, from Lafourche.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Brunswick, (new); a Br. ship from Belfast, and 4 other ships.

MEMORANDA.

Ship L'Andelle hence, badly ashore on S. W. Bar.

Ship Nestor, of Portsmouth, for NOrls, which returned to London about Nov 20th, dismas ed, &c, was condemned and sold there about 1st Dec.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM VESSELS.

Columbia,	to leave Boston on the			1st March.
President,	"	New York,		10th March.
Britannia,	"	Boston,		16th March.
Caledonia,	"	Boston,		1st April.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York, Jan 18th, cleared, ship Saratoga, Hathaway, NO-1s; 19th, ship Fairfield, Wilson, do.

Baltimore, Jan 14—Arr, brigs Margaret and Galveston, fm NOrls.

In the roads, barques Alieth and Adeline & Eliza, fr m NOrls.

15 h—Brig Catherine, NOrls via Cedar Keys.

23d—Arr, schr Herald, Crockett.

Charleston, Jan 27—Brig Arabian, Haws, for NOrls, went to sea yesterday.

23d—Arr, brig Catherine, Bonney, N Orls; schr Joseph Gorham, Williams, do.

Richmond, Jan 14—Arr, brig Eliza, Kinney, NOrls.

28th—Sld, brig Orleans, for NOrls.

Norfolk, Jan 16—Arr, brig Snow, Snow, NOrls.

Salem, Jan 12—Sld, brig Virginia, NOrls.

Savannah, Jan 19—Went to sea, ship Charles Humberton, Marshall, NOrls.

Boston, Jan 19—Cld, brig Mary Pennell, Given, N Orls; 20th, barques E D, Bassett, do; Reform, do; 14th, ship Chas Carroll, Elliott, do; 18th, ships Birmingham, Robinson, do; European, McLellan, do.

19th—Arr, ship Tennessee, Eastman, N Orleans; 17th, Shaw, Murdock, d; Louisa, Mufford, do; barque Edinburg, Hamblette, do.

Holmes' Hole, Jan 16—Arr, ship Clarendon, Sampson, N Orls; 15th, barque Everton, Coulard.

At Boston for this port, Jan 20th, barque Tarquin, Hosmer, to sail soon; ship Talleyrand, Healy, 21st; barque Rederm, Tilyon, Jan 23d.

Up at New York for this port, Jan 21st, ships Southport, Herbert, to sail next day; Yazoo, Trask, 28th; Troy, Follansbee, 27th; Alabama, Bunker, Feb 1st; Oconee, Johnson, regular dry; Frankfort, Russell, do; brig Julia & Helen, Bartlett, soon.

At Philadelphia for this port Jan 23d, ships St Louis, Marks, to sail in a few days; Archer, Maxon, soon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[By the Columbia, at Boston.]

Liverpool, Dec 26—Sailed, Messenger, Taylor, NOrleans; Congress, Marshall, do.

27th—Sld, New England, Crocker, NOrls.

30th—Sld, Michigan, Sturges, NOrls. Entered for loading, John Walker, Gaskin, do.

29th—Arr, Norman, Woods, N Orls. Cld, Prompt, Morton, Charleston; Duncan, Robertson, Savannah.

30th—Sld, J Bentley, Disbrow, Savannah.

31st—Arr, Parthenon, Woodbury, NOrls; Sobieski, Emerson, Niagara, Cole, do.

1st—Arr, Leopard, NOrls.

21—Arr, Henry, Pierce, N Orls: Bowditch, Crowell, do; Hope, do; Monticello, Lawton, Savannah; Nicholas Biddle, Hiern, Mobile. Entered for loading, Majestic, Laidley, do; Mary Ann Hatton, Vere, NOrls.

24—Arr, John Cumming, Savannah; Osceola, Childs, New Orleans. Cleared, Clinton, Little, do; Columbine, Welsh, do.

At Gibraltar, Dec 18th, Kanhawa, Hawes, NOrls.

At Gibraltar, Dec 21, brig Padang, to sail next day for N Orls; brig Kanhawa, from do.

Bordeaux, Dec 20—In the river, Republic, U States.

22—Sld, Adone, Rogers, NOrls.

Marseilles, Dec 20—Girard, Green, NOrls.

Trieste, Dec 11—Sld, Gitizen, Burrows, N Orls.

Leghorn, Dec 1—Sld, Emporium, Parsons, NOrls.

At Caxhaven, Dec 17, Caroline, Sion, Havana.

SPOKEN.

Jan 2d, lat 25 12, long 81, ship Walter, Boyd, hence for Liverpool.

Jan 6th, off Mansanilla Reef, ship St Leon, hence for Havre.

Nov 25th, lat 26, long 72, Clarissa Andrews, New Orleans for Hull.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Gen Harrison—Mrs and miss Reid, judge Reid, J Lee, mrs T Thorn, mrs J Thorn, Nicholson, S B Irwin, Z Blanchard, T Landry and son, J Field, J Hudson, L M Bienvenue, J Mills, J D Belanme, D Trippance, Boucher, Bribbs.

Per steamboat Southerner—T Montgomery and lady, miss Smith, miss Fuque, miss Wade, miss Robetaile, T Owens, J H Forbes, A K Adkins, H E Metcalf, S E Jordon, J M Sutton, J H Groesbeck, J Smith, M Edwards, White, Watson, Oraaud.

Per steamboat Livingston—Mrs White, mrs Marks and 2 childn, T Lawson lady and ch ld, O E Raby, D H Twogood, D P Cain, J P Riley, T Chapman, E Norwood, R C Gordon, N Silliman, J S Mitchell, J C Dawson, Z S Lyons, S A Neely, W D Carter, J Richar son, E Taylor, J Raby, J R Stewart, S Wright, E H Skeggs, D H Noel, W Dumas, R E Young, W Young, M Bethay, J Woods, Woods, R C Gordon, Fluker.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER—MR. G. H. BARRETT.

Friday, February 5th, will be performed a play, dramatised from Victor Hugo's celebrated novel, called

ESMERALDA,

or,

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME.

Claude Flora, (Arch deacon of Notre Dame) Mr. Pearson
Esmeralda, ... Mrs. J. M. Field

Overture to Farmer's Wife and Otello.

To conclude with the popular farce of

THE IRISH LION.

Mrs. Fizgig, ... Mrs. J. M. Field.

To-morrow Mr. CALDWELL'S 2d appearance

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MANAGERS—LUDLOW & SMITH.

Third night of

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM,

And last night but two of her engagement.

On which occasion, in consequence of the rapturous applause bestowed upon her performances on Wednesday evening last, (her first appearance) and in compliance with numerous requests, the whole entertainments of the evening will be repeated.

Friday, February 5, the comic piece of the

PROMISSORY NOTE.

After which, the IRISH WIDOW.

Widow Brady, (with songs)......... Mrs. Fitzwilliam

The Monopologue, written by J. B. Buckstone, Esq., called

WIDOW WIGGINS.

In which Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustains six characters, and sings several songs.

To conclude with Mr. and Mrs. WHITE.

CIRCUS.

Messrs. FOGG & STICKNEY respectfully announce to the inhabitants of the Third Municipality, and the citizens generally, that they will open a Circus at the corner of [illegible] and Hospital streets, on WEDNESDAY evening, February 3d, and continue for ONE WEEK ONLY. In addition to their own powerful company, they will be assisted by the equestrian company of the American Theatre, including that wonderful boy Master HERNANDEZ. A good band of music will be in attendance. f2 tf

Mr. GOW, collector of accounts, is particularly requested to call at the office of Fredk. Wilkinson, deputy surveyor general, St Charles Arcade. f4 3t

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

DUNBAR, HYAMS & ELGEE,

f3 tf Alexandria, La.

F. A. SAUVER, Attorney at Law, may be found by all persons having legal business in the Republic of Texas, at the office of C. M. Jones, esq., No. 56 Canal street, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, every day. j30

DEZAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial pieces, and cures all affections of the teeth. Office, 77 Old Levee street. j30

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs white lead, pure and extra, in store and for sale by P B READING, f3 tf 30 Camp st

BRANDY—Champagne and Cognac brandy, in pipes and half pipes, warranted pure, for sale by j30 P B READING, 30 Camp st

CIDER—30 brls cidered northern cider, a superior article for bottling, for sale by P B READING, j30 30 Camp st.

GIN—10 pipes old Holland gin, of the most approved brands, for sale by P B READING, j30 tf 30 Camp st

[illegible] Pale and gold sherry, London Particular [illegible] Madeira [illegible] for sale by P B READING, 30 Camp st.

[illegible] AND GIN—[illegible] brls of each, for sale by P B READING, 30 Camp street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

[illegible]

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1841.

☞ On our first page will be found the official proceedings of the Legislature.

It will be seen by our Baltimore correspondence, that the Baltimore banks had agreed to resume on the 1st February, provided the Virginia banks co-operated in the measure.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam.—This lady made a decided hit on her debut before a New Orleans audience. She is a charming actress, familiar with the stage, and will prove a great attraction.

By the way, she is most ably supported at the American. Every member of Ludlow & Smith's company takes an interest in the success of the management, and so long as that is the case the theatre will be patronized.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The great Eclipse of her serene highness the Moon takes place to night. If the weather clears off, it will be a beautiful phenomenon. The *Crescent City*, tomorrow morning, will of course contain an account of the affair. We copy from an eastern paper the following *programme* of the ceremony:

Great Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a total and magnificent Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of the 5th day of February next, commencing at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes, and should the atmosphere be clear, it will present as sublime a spectacle as we seldom witness. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'cl'k, 0 minutes in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon rises, it will be visible to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, the greater part of Mexico, the whole of South America, all parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the whole of Europe, and as far east as the meridian of Bombay in Hindostan, at which place the moon will go down partially eclipsed. The moon will set totally eclipsed at Arabia, Constantinople, Egypt the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, and Moscow in Russia. The moon will rise totally eclipsed at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon Territory, and will be visible to all parts of the earth, where the moon is above the horizon.

Zebediah Paine, who stands accused of the murder of Colthart, and for the apprehension of whom, a reward was offered by the governor of Tennessee, was brought, yesterday, before judge Guyol, one of the associate judges of the city court, and after examination was committed to jail, there to be subject to the demand of the governor of Tennessee, who will be informed of the detention of the accused.

☞ The senate of Virginia have, by a vote of 15 to 15, refused to go into the election of a U. S. senator in place of Mr. Roane.

Governor Kent's message to the Maine legislature is an able document. His language on the subject of the North Eastern boundary difficulties, is firm, resolute, sensible and temperate.

Ohio county (Va.) has but 21 adults who can neither read nor write. It gave a whig majority of 700. Shenandoah county, in the same state, has 2,900 persons who can neither read nor write. It gave 1,100 locofoco majority Put that and that together.

The Ohio *State Journal* says that the annual report of the Auditor discloses the astounding fact, that the collectors of tolls upon the Ohio State Canals at Newark, Massillon, Dayton and Chillicothe are in default to the state for moneys received by them, in the aggregate sum of $11,560 72.

The money market has become very tight in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette says:—"In order to resume, and to stay resumed, the banks have curtailed their line of discounts; and those who are called upon to pay, must, if their business has not yielded its promised returns, resort to the capitalist. This is a new demand, and naturally gives occasion for an increased price of money. The amount which is borrowed or hired, has generally been deposited in the bank, so that the payment of the note or claim, is really made from existing deposits, and thus the banks free themselves from liabilities by that step, just as fast as they diminish their credit line. The difference is, that the money borrower pays the capitalist twice as much as he paid the bank."

The only persons thus far benefitted by the resumption, are the money lenders.

Commodore Thomas H. Stevens of the U. S. Navy died at Washington city on the 21st January. As a mark of respect for the deceased, the following order has been issued from the Navy Department:

Navy Department, Jan. 22, 1841.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Captain THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS, late of the U. States Navy, who died at Washington on the 21st instant, while in command of the Navy Yard and station; the flags of the navy yards, stations, and vessels of the United States Navy are to be hoisted half-mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this order.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Crops are directed to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

J. K. PAULDING.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steam packet Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston via Halifax, on the 22d instant, at eight o'clock, in 15 days and a half, with dates from London to the 4th, Liverpool 4th, and Paris the 3d ultimo.

The intelligence furnished by this arrival is of an interesting and satisfactory character. The Eastern question is finally settled; Admiral Stopford refused to ratify the convention made by Commodore Napier with Mehemet Ali, but on proposing other terms, not very materially different, the Pacha immediately compli ed, agreeing to make his submission to the Porte—to give up the Turkish fleet and to evacuate Syria. He is replaced in the government of Egypt, but for life only.

The commercial news conti ues to be favorable; money matters in London and on the Continent are improvi g, and the Liverpool cotton market has again adva ced under the influence of a steady demand from the trades.

Private letters by this conveyance confirm the report of a loan negociated by the agents of the U. S. Bank, amounting in all to £1,000,000, or fully five millions of dollars.

It will be perceived that the French government has given way to the de ands of the foreign powers, and has commenced disarming at all points.

London and its vicinity were visited on the 2d ultimo by a thunder storm of remarkable severity, which did some damage. Several church steeples were struck by lightning, that of Streatham church caught fire and was destroyed.

The President, one of the regular liners between New York and London, went ashore on the North Sand on the 1st ult mo, and although in an exceedingly dangerous position, was got off without much apparent damage, after being lightened of a part of her cargo.

The principal items of interest in the London papers will be found below.

FRANCE.

The latest London papers contain translations of the addresses made to the French king, as usual, on New Year's day, by the foreign ministers and the deputations from the two chambers, the clergy, &c., and his majesty's replies. Of course both addresses and replies were cautiously worded, but their tone is such as might be expected—favorable to the idea of a permanent peace.

M. Thiers had been chosen president and reporter—or as we should say, chairman—of the committee on the fortifications of Paris. Rather a defeat of the ministry.

General Bugeaud has been appointed to the government of Algiers. This appointment the National affects to consider a preliminary step toward the abandonment of the French conquests in Africa, inasmuch as it was he who signed the treaty of Tafna.

The report of M. Thiers on the fortification of Paris was expected to be made in the course of the next week after the sailing of the steamship.

The Paris correspondent of the Commerce Belge writes: "The French government gives way to the demands of the foreign powers. The ministry of the 29th of October has decided on disarming. For several days the bureaux of the war office have been entirely interdicted to every body not furnished with special leave, and the clerks have been entirely employed on the measures necessary for its purpose.

"On Christmas day they worked the whole day at this affair. The disarming is to begin with the artillery, and couriers have been despatched to the chiefs of this corps to inform them that they are immediately to prepare numerous furloughs for the men who joined last. A great part of the material is to be placed again in the arsenals."

The Pa is papers report that the frigate Belle Poule is under orders for China, still in command of the Prince de Joinville.

The budget, or exposition of ways and means, was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th of December. It declares the fact that the revenue is not adequate to the expenditures, even without reference to accidental necessities, and asks a loan of 450 millions and a credit of 250 millions in treasury bonds. The concluding paragraph of the report is important:

"The financial system of the government should be the faithful expression of its political system. The budget, which we present to you, has been conceived in the spirit of peace and the preservation of peace, which it and my colleagues have accepted, in taking upon themselves the responsibility of affairs. This task, gentlemen, we should have declined, if we had not the intimate conviction that a good understanding between the great powers of Europe might be confirmed and maintained on conditions honorable and sure to our country. If our confidence is not ill founded, a little time and a few efforts will suffice to replace in our budgets a durable equilibrium, and restore the prosperity of our finances. That, gentlemen, is necessary to enable France to maintain its elevated rank among nations."

The king has remitted to Madame Laffarge that part of her sentence which condemns her to public exposure.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

No new turn appears to have been given to the threatened rupture between those two powers, the time limited by Spain for the ratification of the treaty which is the cause of dispute not having expired. The Portuguese Government had asked for an extension of time, and as the request was backed by England, it would probably be granted.—The Portuguese ministers are said to have pledged themselves that the treaty should be ratified by the Cortes, or that they would resign.

In Spain the Cortes were summoned, to meet early in the spring.

CHINA.

Reports were current in London, via Liverpool, at the date of our last foreign arrival, that the British expedition had reached and entered Pekin. This story purported to have come by the way of St. Petersburgh, through Holland. It obtained little credit and soon died away. It seems, however, to have had some foundation, and is thus noticed in the [illegible]

The Manchester Guardian gives the following, dated St. Petersburgh, 15th December; addressed to the Leipsic [illegible]

[illegible]

Trebizonde [illegible]

CIRCASSIA.

[illegible] from Constantinople announce that the Russians have been completely defeated by the Circassians, and that one of their most important fortresses after a bloody battle. [illegible] Russian [illegible] Circassia on account of the mounting [illegible] of affairs in Syria and Europe.

RUSSIA.

The cold in St. Petersburgh has been most intense. On the 14th December, [illegible] stood at 40 to 46 degrees below freezing point.

A fearful tempest has lately swept over the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, and incalculable damage has been done. The Russian steamer from Odessa to Constantinople, was wrecked on the coast of Kilia. The engine became injured during the storm; and the vessel, no longer obeying the helm, was thrown on the rocks; [illegible] teen men and passengers perished; the captain, however, was saved. Twelve sailors and six hundred men on board, five of whom were swept away by a wave; three others have gone raving mad from fright and cold, and were obliged to be lashed to the mast; twenty more, who were taken at Constantinople, had their limbs completely frozen.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, January 23, 1841.

The debate in the senate to-day has been more interesting than any preceding it since the commencement of the present session of Congress. Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun have been the combatants. Both senators have made very able speeches upon the subject of distribution, taxation, the tariff, &c.

Mr. Calhoun opened the discussion in a speech of an hour and more, contending that the principle of distribution was iniquitous, unjust and unconstitutional, and said that there was no power in the constitution which would authorise the distribution, or in the deed of cession which made it obligatory to pay the government. With these remarks at the outset, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to say that the distribution principle assumed an unprecedented importance, from the fact that it came from a senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) who was understood to be a member of the new cabinet, and from one holding a corresponding position who had backed him—(the senator from Massachusetts.)

The lands ceded to the States, Mr. Calhoun contended, belonged to them as members of the federal Union, and not as States in their separable or individual capacity.

The subject of the taxation of articles of luxuries was also alluded to, and opposition was made to it upon the ground that it was unjust to the South. As a revenue measure, Mr. Calhoun declared himself willing to discuss a tax upon wines and silks as a revenue question, but not now, nor at any time, as an independent question. In conclusion, he made many hypothesis, some of them at a most forbidding character. "In one of them he declared that if the new administration should establish a national bank, distribute the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, and increase tariff duties, there would be a revolution and the government would come to an end.

Mr. Webster replied with dignity and calmness, advocating the positions he had laid down yesterday, and contending that the deed of Union authorized the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of lands. He complained of the temper in which the subject was discussed by the senator from South Carolina, and assured him that he spoke only as an alarmist when he predicted the overthrow of the government, and a revolution from the consequences he had mentioned.

Some parts of the remarks of the senator from Massachusetts, were thrillingly eloquent and affecting, and particularly when he spoke of the libels upon the several state governments, made within the walls of the government, and in the official organ of the president of the United States. "The blood has mantled my checks," said the senator in one of his bursts of eloquence, "when I have read in the tory columns of a foreign press, advocating the strongest principles of monarchical government, bitter and systematic attacks upon the credit of the United States, copied from our own official organ, too, and declaring that there was no purity or morality among us." "The man," continued Mr. Webster much excited, "who shall hold out to any individual, or to the legislatures of any of the states, that there is any way to escape their obligations but the honest and manly one of paying them, is no friend to his country, no patriot, whatever name he may call himself."

This and a hundred other remarks so excited the numerous hearers in the galleries and before the close of the senate, that a general burst of applause followed, which, regardless of the place, it was impossible to suppress.

Mr. Webster spoke for an hour and more in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The whole speech, though but a reply, and so promptly made, was able and powerful to an extent never surpassed. Mr. Calhoun opened and Mr. Webster more briefly followed, when the subject passed from the senate for the day. Mr. Allen of Ohio, has the floor for Monday.

The morning business was without interest except in the presentation of a joint resolution, adopted by the legislature of Michigan, soliciting an amendment of the constitution, with the view of establishing the one term principle in the election of president and vice president of the United States.

The treasury note bill was discussed in the house long enough to hear two speeches; the one from Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and the other from Mr. Lane of Indiana, a new member, who takes the place vacated by Mr. Howard, and who made, I am told, a very excellent speech.

An attempt was made to devote the day to private business, but it failed as usual—the majority having decreed that justice shall not be done by the present congress, either to the people *en masse*, or to any portion of them to whom the government is indebted.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1841.

This has been the hardest day of the session, and though the city is crowded with strangers, who have committed no offence against congress, congress has thought proper to afflict them with two of the noisyest and most useless speeches ever inflicted upon a patient people. Duncan, in the house, and Allen, in the senate; both misrepresenting their constituents, the one the state at large, and the other his congressional district, have had the day to themselves, and consumed it in the utterance of some f ur of the score of calumnies which have been poured forth within the year past, derogatory to the government and the head of the new administration.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

Extract from our Baltimore Correspondent.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1841.

RESUMPTION.

With regard to resumption, I learn that there is a prospect of the adoption of prompt measures on the subject.—Rumor, however, is all I have to rely on at present, and this says that the proposition on the part of the Baltimore banks to the Virginia banks is to name the first of February as the day of resumption. In my next I may be able to give you something decisive, if the press does not take the lead of my letter.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

February 3, 1841.

Mr. Garcia, President.

A message was received from the governor.

The secretary took to the house of representatives sundry acts and resolutions.

The senate ordered to be printed, a bill incorporating the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking company.

Mr. Sparrow, from the special committee to whom had been referred a bill for amending the act incorporating the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road company made a report.

Mr. Spenser made some observations on a bill for completing juries in the 9th judicial district. He remarked that some provision of the kind was wanting, as great difficulties had at times occurred in making up the legal number of jurymen.

The bill was passed.

Reading was had of a bill that had been offered as a substitute for a resolution granting leave of absence to the presiding judge of the City Court of New Orleans.

Mr. Hoa trusted the senate would take up this bill without delay, as the judge's health would not allow his departure for the island of Cuba to be deferred. Mr. Hoa reviewed the provisions of the bill which he wished to be adopted.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Reading being had of a resolution directing the attorney general to institute a suit against the Atchafalaya Bank, Mr. Hoa moved that the same should be made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Downs opposed the motion. Before acting on the resolution, he wished certain statements to be verified. He would move to refer the resolution to a special committee.

Mr. Sparrow thought the people interested should not any longer be compelled to remain in a state of uncertainty as to the proposed measure. The notes of the Atchafalaya Bank had depreciated since the resolution was first introduced. He was therefore for discussing the matter on Friday next.

Mr. Downs regretted that he could not accede to the desire of the senator from Concordia, to have the resolution made the order of the day for Friday next. In his opinion, the appointment of a select committee to examine the resolution would be much better, for the disposal of a resolution of similar importance should not be hurried, or made without mature deliberation.

For his own part, the senator from Washita must say he was struck with astonishment at the introduction of the resolution. In fact, why had the Atchafalaya Banking company been marked? Why this eagerness to crush a bank that was not in a worse condition than others? The senator from Washita said he could not give his sanction to such vigorous measures, until good cause shall have been shown. He thought it singular that hostilities should be pushed so far against one bank only. It was unjust. If it were necessary to take legal measures against the Atchafalaya bank, the like measure should be meted out to several other banks. If they proceeded at all, it should not be against one but the whole of the banks.

Mr. Hoa declared that he would have preferred making the measure general. He did not approve of partial proceedings in similar cases. Be that as it may, Mr. Hoa was neither the friend or the enemy of Banks. All he contended for was principle. He knew that a general law would encounter the greatest obstacles. Still, as the legislature had authority to control all the banks, they might have been all included in the resolution. The state and the legislature would have found it economical to do so. But as the resolution before them had come from the house of representatives, he would vote to refer it to the select committee as proposed by the senator from Washita. He would however, ask to be excused from serving on the committee.

The motion of Mr. Downs was then agreed to, and Messrs. Downs, Spenser and Dupre appointed a committee to take the resolution into consideration.

The bill concerning articles 4 and 6 of the civil code was then taken into consideration.

Mr. Downs explained the object of the bill. He showed that the articles in question had found their way into the code by an oversight. He showed that they gave the governor an absolute veto, against which there could be no remedy unless the bill passed. It was easy to perceive that our legislation required a change in this respect.

The bill was then put to vote and passed.

The senate then proceeded to sit with closed doors.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 4th, 1841.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. Cottman offered a resolution instructing the attorney general to commence proceedings against the Carrollton Bank, for a non-compliance with the provisions of her charter.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Voorhies, having obtained a dispensation of rules, introduced a resolution, directing the board of public works to survey Bayou Teche, and report thereon.

From the committee on propositions and grievances—A bill to relieve James McAllister. On the second reading of the bill, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Ratliff in the chair. After some explanation by Mr. Guion, the first section was adopted in committee of the whole, and subsequently by the house. The rules being dispensed with, the bill was read a third time and finally passed.

Reports of Select Committees.

None presented.

Bills and Notices of Bills.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Wadsworth presented a bill to establish a botanical garden in the city of New Orleans. Read a third time by the title.

Mr. Clark, agreeably to previous notice, presented a bill amendatory of the act of incorporation of the Citizens' Bank. Read by the title.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of the select committee, reported unfavorably to the resolution requiring payment by the state treasurer of the rent of the court room of the District Court, and begged to be discharged from its further consideration.

The report excited a long and animated debate between Messrs. Ratliff and Moreau; after which the report was referred back to the committee on claims.

Mr. Ratliff moved to [illegible] the report of the committee [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sentiment [illegible] Mr. Claiborne in the chair. Mr. Debuys [illegible] the [illegible] blank in the bill (the compensation to the judge) [illegible] Mr. Thomas [illegible] all [illegible] and moved to fill up the blank with [illegible] some general remarks upon the [illegible] the [illegible] hindered the senate [illegible] Swayze was willing to allow a small compensation [illegible] motion to fill the blank with $1,000 [illegible] The [illegible] was carried by a vote of [illegible] The second [illegible] was, on motion, filled [illegible] The section as amended being adopted, the committee rose and the section was afterwards rejected by the house by a vote of 14 yeas to 21 nays, and the bill was laid upon the table, subject to the call of the house.

Message from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Burke, the house took up the bill from the senate granting leave of absence to Judge Dunkan.—This bill was a substitute to the resolution of the house, and provides for the appointment of two judges of the City Court—a senior and a junior judge, the junior judge to retire [illegible] of the senior [illegible]

[illegible] the house [illegible] its concurrence with amendments in the act to provide for the trial of certain law suits pending in the 4th, 5th, and 6th judicial district. On motion, the house concurred in the amendments of the senate.

Also, of the concurrence of the senate, with amendments, in the act to amend the article 2314 of the civil code. On motion, the house concurred.

The senate informed the concurrence of the house in a resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and report upon the condition of the college of Louisiana. The resolution was adopted, and the committee on the part of the house consisted of Messrs Carter and Barrow.

Also in a bill authorizing the parish judge of Concordia to appoint a deputy clerk of the probate court. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Lawry, the house dispensed with its rules, and took up the bill granting to the parish of Madison the same appropriation for public schools, as to the other parishes. The bill was read and referred to the committee on public education.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Breed introduced a resolution requiring the board of public works to remove certain obstructions to the navigation of lake Pontchartrain.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Roselius, from the committee of elections, reported relative to the contested election of Gregory Byrne; the report states that a very large number of illegal votes was given at the election of July, in the parish of St. Bernard, and the chairman considers Mr. Pierre Jorda elected by 8 votes, but the majority hold that the seat of Mr. Byrne ought to be vacated, and a new election ordered. The report concludes by a resolution stating that Gregory Byrne was not duly elected; that his seat be vacated and a new election ordered.

Mr. Claiborne moved to make the report the special order of the day for Monday next, and that it be printed, together with the evidence.

On motion, the house adjourned.

Erratum.—In the report of the proceedings of the house of representatives, on Wednesday, we stated that Mr. Cottman moved to amend the first section of the bill relative to the Carrollton Bank, "by inserting a clause, providing that the bank shall [illegible] the bonus required by its charter." It should have been—substitute the words "[illegible]" for the word "annually," in the sentence will be [illegible]

We give below the annual Circular of the Liverpool United Brokers. It is a document of much interest, and is deserving of an attentive perusal from those engaged in the Cotton trade:

[From the Annual Circular of the Liverpool United Brokers.]

IMPORT, STOCKS & CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31, 1840.

There has seldom been a period during which the movements of the Cotton trade have been so much in unision with general expectation, as the year just terminated. A state of depression so intense and wide spreading, as to be mistaken by some for the first symptoms of the decline and fall of this branch of national industry, had been succeeded by a slow but progressive amendment; and for several weeks before the commencement of the new year, almost every department of the cotton manufacture had resumed its wonted activity. The stocks in the ports and in the interior, if not very heavy, were still ample in the face of a coming crop, which according to all reports from the United States, gave promise of being most abundant; prices were moderate, compared with what they had been; and money, though not wanting for all the legitimate purposes of business, was neither then, nor likely to be, so cheap as to invite extravagant speculation, or to provoke excessive production.

Such being the posture of affairs in the month of December, 1839, it required no gift of prophecy to predict that the approaching year would be one of great plenty, low prices, large consumption and small profits. If these results were pretty accurately fore een, so have the incidents of the year been few and uninteresting. The commercial operations in cotton, have, in fact, been permitted to flow in their natural channel. The functions of the private trader have ceased to be invaded and usurped by the American bank; and the interference between the two countries being fr e from this pernicious interfe ence, prices on both sides of the water have f und their proper level, to the manifest advantage and security of the planter, shipper, importer, and consumer.

But the grand event of the year is the marvelous increase in the growth of Cotton in the United States. In order to exhibit this important fact in its true magnitude and proportions, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance at the question of crops for several years past. Beginning, then, with the year 1830, it will be seen that the crop of

1830-31	was	1,038,848	bales—Increase,	6	℔ cent
1831-32		987,477	Decrease,	5	
1832-33		1,070,4 8	Increase,	6	
1833-34		1,205,394	do.	[illegible]	
1834-35		1,254,328	do.	[illegible]	
1835-36		1,360,725	do.	[illegible]	
1836-37		1,422,930	do.	[illegible]	
1837-38		1,801,497	do.	26	
1838-39		1,360,532	Decrease	24	
1839-40		2,177,8 5	Increase,	60	

In examining this statement, the eye will be arrested upon the sudden and extraordinary increase in the crop of 1837-38, and again with an interval of a year only, in that of 1839-40, which contrasts strongly with the easy and pretty equal stages by which the production had been advancing for the seven preceding years. Various causes, or a combination of them, may be assigned for these remarkable results—an improved mode of culture, an extension of the cultivation, not only in the old districts, but into latitudes less exposed to frosts and to vari ble seasons, and chiefly (especially with reference to the last crop), the coincidence of a favorable summer, with an unprecedentedly open winter. But the fact itself, however brought about, is full of interest to the cotton trade, as it is destined probably to work important changes, and at no very distant period.

The new year had scarcely commenced before the apprehensions of an overwhelming import were manifested in a very general desire to realize existing prices; and, by the last week in January, fair qualities of American had fallen ½d ℔ lb. No chan e beyond an occasional fluctuation of ⅛d ℔ lb occurred ti ll the beginning of June, when prices experienced a further reduction of ⅛d ℔ lb, making the decline ⅝d ℔ lb since the first week of the year. This was the lowest point of the market; and it is a circumstance worthy of notice, that, with an import almost unexampled in amount, with an average stock of 476,000 bales, and with money never cheap, and at times exorbitantly dear, fair Uplands should not have varied more than ⅛d to ¼d ℔ lb for the six months between June and November. Steady rather than extensive buying was the character of the market during this period.

The trade as a body—some from not seeing any adequate inducement to hold stock, and not a few from a necessity imposed upon them by the state of commercial credit—took little more than they required for their immediate wants. The business on speculation, though crippled from the latter cause, was by no means inconsiderable; but, though spread pretty equally throughout the year, it did not assume a decided character till toward the middle of August, when the fate of the harvest was supposed to be no longer doubtful. The market, however, after a week or two, relapsed into its former apathy, and what with the stringent measures of the bank for curtailing discounts, and the threatening aspect of political affairs, it was as low perhaps in point of feeling in the latter end of October as at the beginning of November as at any period of the year.

From that time there has been a growing impression that prices had seen their lowest; and the improvement which had been gradually taking place in the manufacturing business seemed to point to the probability and the reasonableness of some advance. Coming upon a market thus predisposed, it was to be expected that any accounts in the slightest degree unfavorable to the prospect of the crop would be eagerly pressed into the service. The reports accordingly received a fortnight ago of frosts in some districts, and unpropitious weather in others, by which the picking had been prematurely suspended, had not been without their effect, and though the injury is not pretended to be to an extent to awaken any serious apprehensions for the safety of the crop, yet, coupled with other advices of a similar tendency, they go far to negative the possibility of what the holders had the most reason to dread—the recurrence of another crop such as that of last year.

Be that as it may, the market has since worn a more cheerful aspect, and both speculators and the trade have purchased with more avidity than for months past, at a gradual advance of about ⅛d per lb. since the movement began in the second week in December, thus placing the prices of American cotton on the last day of the year within ⅛d per lb. for the middling and ¼d lb. for the better qualities of what they were on the first. Surats, which from the large quantity imported have played a more important part than usual, have partaken of the same fluctuations as American, and bear the same relative price at the close as at the commencement of the year.

For all descriptions of long stapled cotton this has been a year of much disappointment. Fair Sea Islands, which opened at 23d per lb. before the end of January fell to 18d per lb. and by the middle of the following month to 13 d per lb; in a few weeks they rallied again to 14½d per lb., and vibrated between that price and 15½d per lb. for the remainder of the year. Egyptians in the first two months experienced a reduction of 2d per lb, of which they recovered 1d in the course of the two next; and during the last three months they have gained another ½d per lb. Brazil cottons, continued at a decline of ¼d per lb. for several months, and finally settled down in October to the lowest point, from which they have never moved; Pernams and Bahias being ½d per lb. and Maranhams 1½d per lb. below what they were at the beginning of the year. From first to last the demand for these descriptions has been extremely languid, owing to the limited wants of the spinners of the finer numbers of yarn. The stocks on hand are consequently disproportioned to the consumption, though the supply has been rather more than it was the previous year.

For the details of stocks and imports, reference is requested to the annexed tables. The import from the United States into the kingdom exceeds that of last year by 490,-732 bales; that of Surat is also larger by 83,610 bales, owing partly to an abundant crop, and partly to the interruption of the intercourse between India and China, which has been the means of diverting a portion of the cotton destined for the latter to this country. The growth of the Brazils appears to be on the decline, the supplies thence having been diminished for some years. From Egypt the import has been the same within three or four thousand bales in excess of last year's. The stock of all kinds in the ports amounts to 454,100 bales, being an increase upon the stocks held at the corresponding period of last year of 199,610 bales.

The deliveries to the trade, according to the usual mode of ascertaining them, have been from Liverpool, London and Glasgow, 1,265,596 bales, or at the rate of 24,321 bales per week, which quantity may be taken to represent also the consumption, supposing the stocks in the interior to be the same as at the same time last year. This latter is a point always difficult of proof, but from the known inability of many of the spinners to hold stock, and from general inquiries, this may be assumed in the affirmative; but admitting that it is some 3,000 bales more, according to the opinion of many, the difference, in dealing with such large quantities, cannot materially affect the result. The increase in the consumption, 3,016 bales per week, or 14 per cent upon the last year's, is the more remarkable, as having been accomplished without the addition, in any corresponding degree, of new mills or new machinery.

The narrow margin left for profit has led to the introduction of more expeditious processes, while the cheapness of the raw material has offered every encouragement for the production of a more substantial fabric. The demand, indeed, has been chiefly for low numbers of yarn and for heavy goods, which for the last few months at least, have found a ready market at home and abroad. The stocks of goods are believed to be more considerable than those of yarn, the export of the latter having been, according to Burn's Commercial Glance, greater by about 23 per ct. during the first nine months this year, than for the corresponding period last. In goods, the export, as given by the same publication, has been less; but owing to the variety in the denominations, the comparison in point of weight, cannot so readily be made.

With respect to the future, upon which some opinion on this annual occasion is expected, the issue of the last crop has involved the subject in greater difficulty than ever. So long as the growth of cotton in America proceeded with the steady march which characterised it for several years prior to 1837, a period during the rate of increase was seldom less than 5 per cent or more than 8 per cent per annum, the supply might be regarded, if not as a fixed quantity, at least as vibrating between such narrow limits as rendered it not likely, rarely, considered, to effect any great or permanent revolution in the standard of prices. But what has been the experience of the last three years? The first gave a crop exceeding by no less than 26 per cent. that of the year before, which, be it observed, was larger by five per cent. than any former one; the second, though visited by a long drought, which materially injured the plant, produced a full average of the four previous years, omitting the large crop of the preceding year; and the third yielded an increase of 21 per cent., not upon the falling crop which it followed, but upon that of the year but one before, which it must be remembered, was larger by 26 per cent. than any upon record up to that time, thus showing an increase in the last crop of 53 per cent. upon that of the year 1836—'37.

From whatever cause arising [illegible]

[illegible] mentioned in Liverpool part [illegible] [illegible] sentiment [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] from other causes [illegible] other [illegible] that this great [illegible] [illegible] sentiment [illegible] to bring the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] should not be forgotten that the [illegible] [illegible] the basis of [illegible] [illegible] would have been the state of things if [illegible] but for the [illegible] which [illegible] of 1837—'38 [illegible] It is difficult to resist the belief that [illegible] would have been larger and the [illegible] each [illegible] the supply [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] on the average [illegible] [illegible] on the other [illegible] increase in the [illegible] of the cotton [illegible] but, on the other hand, to be kept steadily in view that the first [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] a low [illegible] [illegible] however, [illegible] [illegible] for what it is worth. [illegible] a crop of 1,600,000 bales, [illegible] 1840, this quantity required [illegible] [illegible] bales.

The continent, as well as America, will require a larger supply than [illegible] considerably anticipated these [illegible] for more than their [illegible] imported of the [illegible] American cotton [illegible] [illegible] the different ports of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] against [illegible] may then be [illegible]

To this add an import from all other [illegible] countries, estimated to be [illegible]

this year, say [illegible]

And the stock now on hand [illegible] Liverpool, London and Glasgow, [illegible] 364,100

[illegible] 1,978,100

Deducting what may be taken for export [illegible] tation, [illegible] 130,000

Gives a total for the service of the [illegible]

Now, allowing a weekly delivery of [illegible] is surely ample, the stock on these [illegible] year, will be 432,100 bales; a quantity [illegible] allay all fears of any thing bordering on a [illegible] to insure moderate prices. The precise limits the [illegible] ter will be determined by public opinion, acted [illegible] will be, not always according to sound reasoning [illegible] passing events of the day, but the prospects of [illegible] war, by the price of food, by the scarcity or abundance of money, real or artificial and by many other circumstances often swelled on the impulse of the moment into [illegible] portance.

Taking an enlarged or as it may be termed, [illegible] view of the subject, the greatest calamity that could [illegible] the cotton trade would be a return to high prices. [illegible] to maintain its suprem cy, if it is to continue [illegible] extend the occupation of territory exclusively [illegible] but to encroach upon that of the kindred staples, [illegible] flax, and wool, it must rest on the broad and secure [illegible] of large stocks and low prices of the raw material; on the skill, the enterprise, and the industry of the manufacturer [illegible] will be [illegible] just reward, and their [illegible]

[illegible] woot into Liverpool [illegible] the years 1838 and [illegible] 1,016,810, 1840, 1,[illegible] [illegible] stock of cotton [illegible] 1839 and 1840.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	64,706	60,426	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,079	42,910	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	49,670	16,500	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	55,900	200	110,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,100	250	113,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	49,900	970	102,370
[illegible]	[illegible]	50,660	47,250	484,0[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	31,640	27,800	[illegible],400
[illegible]	[illegible]	46,450	26,800	321,600

[illegible] of cotton in Great Britain at the close of the year [illegible] inclusive.

		1838	1839	
[illegible]	[illegible]	321,0[illegible]	255,100	

Total stock, [illegible]

Average deliveries [illegible] week from the ports of Britain, for home consumption:

1837	[illegible]
20,743	14,201

LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec 30
Boston	Jan 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec 30
Philadelphia	Jan 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec 20
Washington	Jan 23	Havre		Dec. 20
Baltimore	Jan 23	Bordeaux		Dec. 20
Charleston	Jan 27	Mexico		Jan 2
Havana	Jan 7	Tampico		Jan 26
Houston	Feb 1	Vera Cruz		Jan 9

Commercial.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 22.

50 shares	United States Bank	....	[illegible]
100	do	do	.....[illegible]
[illegible]	do	do	..b 30 ds.....[illegible]
[illegible]	do	do	..........[illegible]
100	do	do	..b 3 ds.....[illegible]
100	do	do	....b 60....[illegible]
[illegible]	do	do	..........[illegible]
50	do	do	....20 ds.....[illegible]
50	do	do	.........[illegible]
50	do	do	....b 30 ds.....[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

The following sales took place after the Second board yesterday:

50 shares	United States Bank,	.....s 5 ds t.	[illegible]
10	do	do	...
10	Girard	do	... s 10 dat....
10	do	do	...
25	do	Wilmington Railroad,	....

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[From the London Globe.]

LONDON MONEY-MARKET, JANUARY 4.

City, 12 o'Clock.

We have arrivals to-day from all quarters of the world, but the dates are old. The missing West-India packet is among the number.

This being the 4th of the month, when there is generally a scramble to find money to meet acceptances falling due, the more prudent class of the capitalists hold back on account; nevertheless money is quite easy, and there is less demand for it than we have usually found for some months past. This is a natural consequence of the general contraction of mercantile business, which has been in progress for some time, and the general contraction of mercantile business, which has been in SOMK. [illegible] most of the large mercantile currency.

The January dividends coming into operation (Friday next) we shall probably have money very abundant for a short time to come; but we hope it might not tempt people to launch out recklessly into speculation under the difference of circumstances under the impression that all danger is past, as henceforth we shall have nothing to fear. While we are threatened with a fresh inundation of foreign stock, from the negotiation of new loans by so many states, the foreign drain on the Bank of England is still impending that there will come, without the assistance of sufficient means to enforce the utmost caution. So far as our commercial affairs are concerned, it must be confessed that every thing looks solid and healthy, and we see no other bar to our prosperity except the position of the Bank of England, and the state of the currency.

Consols are 89⅝ ¼ for Account; Reduced, Two Cents. 89⅛ ¼; and Redu ed 3½ ℔ Cents. 9⅛ ⅞; Exchequer Bills have risen to 6 @ 8s premium; Bank Stock, 1 5 ¾

[From the London Sun of the evening of Jan. 4.]

The British market opened this morning with firmer, than it left off on Saturday, at 89⅞ for the account, no doubt in consequence of the King of the French reply to the various addresses to him on the day of the New Year, which were of a very pacific nature. Afterwards consols were not so good, and may be quoted now at 89½, Exchequer Bills 157 158; India Bonds, Bank Stock, 157 158; Indian Bonds, 23 26.

Half past 1 o'Clock.

Consols may be quoted at present at 89 ⅞ Exchequer bills improved, and Bonds have been 87, 79 prem., small bills, Bank Stock, nothing done; India Bonds, 15 18 discount.

Stocks.—Alabama Sterling Bonds, ℔ cent 1839, 76.—Illinoise Sterling Bonds, 6 per cent, 73, 74 @ 76.—Maryland Sterling Bonds, 5 per cent, New-York State Stocks, 5 per cent 1845 to 1 60, 85, 5 per cent, 1850 to 1860, 83, Ohio State, 6 per cent 1856, 94.—Pennsylvania State, 5 per cent, 1864, 81.—Virginia Sterling Bonds, 6 per cent, 101.—Virginia Dollar, 5 per cent. 1857, 82.—United States Bank Shares, £17 5s. to £14 13s.; ditto Bonds, 6 per cent, 98, 99. Our quotations for American Stocks are in a great degree nominal, except for Ohio and Indiana, in which some sales have been made at the above prices.

The market has been very quiet during the week, at previous rates, at which, however, the importers generally will not sell.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 2.

The demand has been good, both from the trade and speculators, and on Monday an advance of ⅛d was obtained upon the quotations of last week for American, since that time prices have somewhat receded, and the market closed steadily. Brazil and Egyptian without change, while Surat are fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. dearer. Speculators have taken 5,000 American and 1,200 Surat; the general consumption is about 40,000 bales. The sales, which amount to 28,650 bales, were followed by the [illegible]. Thursday, 1 nd 241: stained 3½d to 4d; [illegible] owed Georgia, 5d to 7d.; 3,330 Mobile, 5⅛d to 7d; 101 Orleans, 5⅜d to 7⅝d; 680 Maranham 6⅛d to 7⅛d, 8 ⅛d and 6⅝d 7⅛d; 780 Bahia and [illegible], [illegible]d; 150 Egyptian, 8½d to 11¼d.; 40 Laguayra, 7½d to 8½; [illegible] The imports for the week are 3,[illegible] bales.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 19th instant, and also the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the Kingdom this year. bags.

American,	1,233,872
South American,	102,016
West-Indies, Demerara, &c.	4,408
East Indies,	216,986
Egypt, &c.	38,121
Total of all descriptions	1,594,410

Same period last year.

American,	bags	611,623
South America,		124,371
West Indies, Demerara, &c.		6,844
East Indies,		127,097
Egypt, &c.		33,479—1,103,413

Increase of Imports compared with the same period last year, bags 491,997

[BY THE COLUMBIA AT BOSTON.]

Extracts of letters received in this city.

"LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.—The Havre market was lively during the last week at an advance of 1c. on the lower and 1c. on the better qualities of middling to good, and taken, and our quotations, which were already reduced ½d. ℔. are hardly maintained. The sales for the four days amount to 11,000 bags—of which 4,000 bags to-day; and the import since the 1st instant 3,000 bags American, 1,300 bags West India, and 3,300 bags Surat; total, 27,600 bags, besides 6,000 bags Egyptian [illegible] tine."

HAVRE COTTON-MARKET, DECEMBER 30, 1840.

" There has been a succession of active and very extensive transactions in Cotton on the part of the trade and speculators, in this market, since our report of the 23d instant, with an advance of 1 centime on the per [illegible] centime on the better descriptions of United States [illegible] ably up to Good Fair quality. The advance [illegible] rates for this sort, within the last fortnight, [illegible] from 3 to 5 centimes per kil., according [illegible] qualities.

" The sales from the 23d to the 29 h instant inclusive, amount to 10,883 bales, consisting of 8615 bales New Orleans, at 70f to 92f.; 1641 do. Mobile, at 69f to 87f; 2582 do. Upland, at 70f 50 to 89f, and 45 do. Tincvelly, at 67f 0"—paid.

" The easterly wind having retained at sea the vessels expected, there has been no arrival of this article.

" We close the year with a stock of 28,661 bales, of which 28,100 bales United States, against 67,574 bales, of which 48,504 bales at the same time last year.

" Our general imports, in 1840, have been 370,211 bales, of which 363,307 bales United States, against 3 2,437 bales, of which 247,284 bales within the same period last year.

" Our general outgoings in 1840, have been 350,323 bales, of which 347,711 bales United States, against 341,354 bales, of which 311,110 ba es in 1839."

ANTWERP, DEC. 30.—Cotton was in a more favorable position, the importers evincing increased firmness, and a disposition to withdraw from the market. The transactions only comprise a few parcels of Georgia and Mobile, United States samples were in good supply.

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 29.—Cotton though without much doing, was not lower.

BREMEN, DEC. 29.—Cotton is in good demand, a lot of middling Georgia found buyers at 13¼ gret.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the consent of the Senate.

February 3d, 1841.

Aimé Guillet to be collector of taxes on landed property, slaves and vehicles for the parish of Orleans.

Jos. Genois—1st municipality, N. O.	}	Collectors of taxes	
Jos. F. Trudeau—2d do. do.	}	on trades and pro-	
Hermogène Claiborne—3d do. do.	}	fessions.	

DRAFTS on New York, for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 60 Camp st

STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS, ON THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1841.

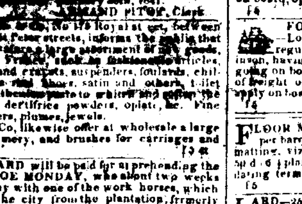
NAMES OF THE BANKS.	CAPITAL. Nominal.	CAPITAL. Paid up.	Real Estate and other investments.	DISCOUNTS AND LOANS. On pledge of bank stock.	DISCOUNTS AND LOANS. On stock by property, b'ks & bills & notes as required by their charters.	DISCOUNTS AND LOANS. On real estate, including capital of branches.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM FOREIGN BANKERS. Dr.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM FOREIGN BANKERS. Cr.	DOMESTIC BILLS AND BANK NOTES OF OTHER STATES, HELD BY THE BANKS. Dr.	DOMESTIC BILLS AND BANK NOTES OF OTHER STATES, HELD BY THE BANKS. Cr.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM BANKS OF OTHER STATES, including checks & post notes. Dr.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM BANKS OF OTHER STATES, including checks & post notes. Cr.	LIABILITIES other than those expressed, bills payable, bonds, &c. and [illegible]	ASSETS other than those expressed, bills receivable, municipality notes, &c.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM LOCAL BANKS. Dr.	BALANCES DUE TO OR FROM LOCAL BANKS. Cr.	DEPOSITS. By Individuals or Corporations.	DEPOSITS. By Public Officers.	CIRCULATION.	LOCAL BANK NOTES ON HAND.	SPECIE IN THE VAULTS.	Capital gained and profits undivided.
New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,	4,000,000	3,999,750 00	1,614,039 00	158,903 00	......	3,865,873 00	......	......	......	......	130,5[illegible] 00	......	[illegible]	21,979 00	230,531 00	......	225,290 00	......	659,885 00	173,895 00	165,993 00	773,349 00
Carrollton Rail Road and Banking Company,	3,000,000	1,949,350 00	993,481 00	118,436 00	......	1,324,570 00	2,483 00	2,3[illegible] 00	......	100,938 00	25,238 00	25,904 00	[illegible]	......	116,138 00	......	107,051 00	......	184,675 00	10,753 00	57,937 00	231,569 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,	12,000,000	6,866,667 00	476,506 00	......	5,335,008 00	4,037,443 00	5,693 00	139,494 00	......	190,077 00	458,004 00	294,801 00	[illegible]	360,523 00	56,088 00	......	1,911,366 00	......	603,680 00	94,282 00	587,543 00	516,192 00
City Bank of New Orleans,	2,000,000	2,000,000 00	146,938 00	194,400 00	......	2,663,504 00	......	69,868 00	......	268,996 00	192,281 00	......	[illegible],736 00	436,030 00	......	152,343 00	770,915 00	......	889,805 00	180,213 00	178,551 00	305,066 00
Commercial Bank of New Orleans,	3,000,000	3,000,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	......	......	74,762 00	308,820 00	......	881,160 00	80,570 00	270,888 00	......
Consolidated Association,	2,398,000	2,398,000 00	105,817 60	......	1,306,053 00	2,078,469 00	15,593 00	47,311 00	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	......	274,811 00	......	566,011 00	......	350,140 00	58,615 00	339,543 00	378,130 00
[illegible] and Banking Company,	2,000,000	968,763 00	722,773 00	......	......	928,027 00	......	......	......	......	7,462 00	536 00	[illegible],973 00	51,675 00	180,186 00	......	151,154 00	......	367,130 00	15,698 00	59,174 00	71,058 00
[illegible] and Banking Company,	6,000,000	1,854,455 00	1,812,420 00	......	......	2,566,657 00	......	1,213 00	......	......	188,038 00	......	[illegible]	......	......	......	92,516 00	......	18,600 00	69,105 00	11,300 00	224,259 00
[illegible] and Banking Company,	2,000,000	1,551,149 00	1,246,228 00	409,251 00	......	863,572 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	33,392 00	......	189,390 00	270,531 00	......	553,050 00	26,400 00	31,391 00	34,871 00
[illegible] Louisiana,	4,000,000	3,997,960 00	139,020 00	900,972 00	......	4,672,213 00	......	74,178 00	......	110,382 00	182,835 00	......	[illegible]	722 00	......	201,553 00	495,707 00	......	360,270 00	145,184 00	375,097 00	798,491 00
[illegible] Bank,	2,000,000	1,938,040 00	161,626 00	......	......	2,105,704 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	......	20,236 00	......	719,695 00	......	370,822 00	70,862 00	328,528 00	227,926 00
[illegible] and Traders' Bank,	2,000,000	1,998,390 00	70,582 00	248,895 00	......	2,349,178 00	......	8,190 00	......	87,869 00	59,789 00	16,442 00	[illegible],008 00	......	......	129,190 00	107,593 00	......	443,960 00	40,248 00	112,073 00	390,590 00
[illegible]	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	163,618 00	......	......	1,817,167 00	......	......	......	653,582 00	545,600 00	161,328 00	[illegible]	2,906,159 00	......	......	709,088 00	......	27,560 00	326,983 00	565,672 00	123,856 00
[illegible]	500,000	424,700 00	152,797 00	......	......	740,844 00	......	......	......	106,745 00	12,402 00	17,175 00	[illegible]	......	75,100 00	......	136,790 00	......	305,808 00	21,908 00	111,642 00	187,516 00
Union Bank of Louisiana,	7,000,000	7,000,000 00	940,371 00	......	2,555,566 00	6,651,338 00	[illegible]	[illegible],767 00	......	398,686 00	352,156 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......	122,833 00	598,903 00	......	981,100 00	58,531 00	345,007 00	2,337,297 00
[illegible] Bank,	2,000,000	788,990 00	417,987 00	......	......	985,094 00	......	......	......	[illegible]	......	119,338 00	[illegible]	5,408 00	......	31,916 00	222,949 00	......	467,960 00	37,020 00	81,513 00	90,862 00
Total	54,898,000	41,736,234 00	9,163,483 00	1,360,857 00	9,196,627 00	38,388,670 00	23,[illegible] 00	[illegible]9,145 00	......	[illegible]	2,154,178 00	710,751 00	[illegible],073 00	3,165,718 00	902,960	902,992	7,564,521 00	......	7,565,595 00	1,438,167 00	3,422,155 00	6,794,962 00

Deduct Notes held by the different Banks on that day, ... 1,438,167 00

Actual circulation......... 6,127,428 00

NEW-ORLEANS, February 3d, 1841.

LUCIEN HERMANN, SECRETARY.



ORDER No. 3.

IN conformity with the law, the Louisiana Legion will take arms Monday the 22d of this month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will assemble on the public square for a review of inspection to take place at 10 o'clock precisely, and also to celebrate the birthday of the immortal Washington.

The company of the Louisiana Greys, capt. Brush, will be at the square at 9 o'clock, to guard the gates.

The captains of companies are required to furnish to the inspection of the brigade, Lt. Col. Buisson, the roll of their respective companies.

The commanders of the different companies are required as far as they are concerned, to see to the execution of the present order.

By order of brigadier general S. S. Reif, commander of the Louisiana Legion. JOS. A. BEARD,

f5 Aid-de-camp.

NURSE FOR SALE—A young negro woman, 18 years old, without a child, very healthy, and fully guaranteed. Apply at No. 47 Chartres street. f5 3t

PROBATE SALE—Will be sold, at public auction, by the subscribing parish judge of the Interior parish of Lafourche, on Monday the 15th of February next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. at the court house in Thibodeaux, as belonging to the estates of John C. Schoenberg and wife, now deceased, the printing press, type, and other apparatus for printing, lately employed for publishing the La Fourche & Terrebonne Intelligencer.

Terms—Payable in two equal instalments, in 6 and 12 months; the purchaser giving notes satisfactorily endorsed. January 28th, 1841. HENRY F. KNOBLOCH. f5

STATE OF LOUISIANA—[illegible] Judicial District Court. [illegible] Charles [illegible] petition for a respite—The creditors of [illegible] are hereby notified to [illegible] appear at the [illegible] notary public, on the 6th day [illegible] at 10 o'clock, A. M., in order to take into [illegible] application of said Chas. F. Hezey for [illegible] time all judicial proceedings against [illegible] property are stayed. C. Roselius, [illegible] absent creditors in this case.

By order of [illegible] 30th January, 1841.

f5-3t [illegible] Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF [illegible] Court for the parish and city of [illegible] Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge [illegible] 29th, 1841—J B Vesse on vs his creditors—It is ordered that the said Gicquel be dismissed [illegible] of syndic in this case, and that a meeting of creditors take place at the office of Carlisle Pollock, [illegible] public, on Monday, the [illegible] day of March [illegible] deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and appoint [illegible]

[illegible] 1841.

[illegible] ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

MDME. MONTEL & CO. No 176 Royal street, between Toulouse and St Peter streets, inform the public that they will find there always a large assortment of new goods, just received from France, such as fashionable articles, perfumery, gloves and cravats, suspenders, foulards, children's [illegible] satin and other [illegible] toilet soap [illegible] hands, combs, &c., dentifrice powders, opiates, &c. Fine ivory brushes, flowers, plumes, jewels.

Mdme. Montel & Co, likewise offer at wholesale a large assortment of perfumery, and brushes for carriages and apartments. f5 3t

$25 REWARD will be paid for apprehending the negro man JOE MONDAY, who absconded two weeks since from the runaway with one of the work horses, which he rode to the city from the plantation, formerly Messrs Freret Brothers, on the coast above. He is of the middle size; of griffe or light complexion; has a downcast look; speaks English and French, and is about 35 or 40 years of age; has been seen in the 3d Municipality, where he is said to have a wife; and has also been seen on the opposite side of the river, and it is most probably now employed somewhere on the levee.

$10 reward will also be paid for the recovery of the horse—a sold grey poney.

f5-3t C A JACOBS, Natchez st

RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber—150 casks red wine, St. Julien, Haut Talanc and Haut Brion; 60 tierces white wine, Sauterne and Haut Barsac; 30 boxes white wine Haut Sauterne; 100 boxes red wine, St Julien and St Estephe; 300 do Chateau Margaux: 200 do Muscat wine; 50 do Champagne wine; 50 do Curacoa; 100 do fruits in brandy; 50 do assorted cordials; 600 baskets fine and superior anisette; 100,000 corks AUGTE. MOLIER,

f5 94 St. Louis street.

GOETHE'S FAUST, translated into English, first American from third London edition.

Life of Faustus;

Goethe's Correspondence; just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers warehouse

f5 NORMAN, STEEL & Co.

WINE—300 casks Catalonia wine; 25 bbls dry wine, 30 gallons to the barrel; 30 bbls Port wine; 10 boxes do do; 50 casks Bordeaux wine; 80 casks Bordeaux do; in store and for sale by CUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co.,

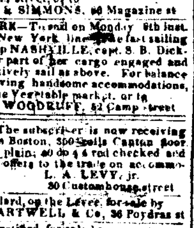
f5 20 Old Levee

TEAS, STARCH AND GIN—70 boxes imperial and Young Hyson tea; 80 do starch; 20 brls domestic gin, landing from brig Mobile, and for sale by

f5 WOOD & SIMMONS, 86 Magazine st

LANDING and for sale—40 kegs lard, 30 brls mess pork; 20 brls prime pork, by A DURAND,

f5 9 Bienville st



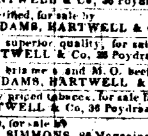
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Regular packet for saturday, Feb 6th at 12 o'clock, A.M. The splendid coppered and copper fastened, low pressure steam ship SAVANNAH, capt John Wade, will positively leave for the above port, the 6th inst. This boat was built expressly for a packet between Liverpool and New York; and her accommodations for comfort and safety are not surpassed by any steam vessel in the southern waters. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN,

63 Gravier street

The Savannah's days of sailing are from New Orleans the 5th and 20th, and from Galveston the 12th and 27th of each month, and will be succeeded by the steamer New York, to leave this port on the 1st and 16th, and Galveston the 7th and 22d of each month. f5

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

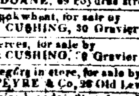


The splendid, double engine steamboat PLATTE, Hughes, master, having been unavoidably detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports this day, the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. For residue of freight or passage, having very superior accomodations, apply on board, at Gravier street wharf, or to JOHN K. SHAW & CO.

fy 5 24, Poydras street.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS—The steamer A. FUSILIER, N. O. Trouard, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Saturday morning the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. positively. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

f5 C DEBLANC & DABBY jr., New Levee



FOR RICHMOND—The fast sailing copper fastened schr MARY, captain Trefethen, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.—For the bulk of 400 barrels on freight or passage, apply to

f5 J H ASHBRIDGE, 27 Camp st

FOR MOBILE—Via New Basin—The schooner JUDGE HITCHCOCK, capt. Hathaway, having three-fourth's of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

f5 J H ASHBRIDGE, 27 Camp st

New Orleans and Baltimore line of packets.

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 packet ship SEAMAN, F. S. Nickerson master, can take 75 hhds sugar, or that bulk, and accommodate a number of passengers comfortably. Apply to

f5 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

New Orleans and Baltimore line of packets.

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 packet barque IRAD FERRY, captain J. J. Stevens having three fourths of her cargo on board, will take about 100 bales of cotton. For freight of which, or passage, apply to

f5 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR APALACHICOLA—The fine schr PLUTUS, capt. Dodge, is now receiving freight for the above port, and will have quick despatch. Apply on board, opposite St. Peter street, or to

f4 WOOD & SIMMONS, 86 Magazine st

FOR NEW YORK—Tuesday on Monday 8th inst.—Louisiana and New York line—The fast sailing regular packet ship NASHVILLE, capt. S. B. Dickinson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will positively sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable market, or to

f4 JAS E WOODRUFF, 52 Camp street

FLOOR MATTING—The subscriber is now receiving per barque Hull, from Boston, 500 rolls Canton floor matting, viz: 250 rolls 4-4 plain; 50 do 4-4 red checked and 50 d 6-4 plain, which he offers to the trade on accommodating terms. L. A. LEVY, jr.

f5 30 Customhouse street

LARD—250 kegs prime lard, on the Levee, for sale by

f5 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st

WHISKEY—100 brls received, for sale by

f5 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.

BACON HAMS—12 hhds superior quality, for sale by

f5 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st

BEEF—400 brls and half brls mess and M.O. beef, for sale by f5 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.

TOBACCO—15 boxes low priced tobacco, for sale by

f5 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st

RICE—200 tierces in store, for sale by

f5 WOOD & SIMMONS, 86 Magazine st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by

f5 C DOANE, 69 Poydras street

BUCKWHEAT—100 kegs buckwheat, for sale by

f5 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st

RICE—100 whole and half tierces, for sale by

f5 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st

SEGARS—250,000 Havana segars in store, for sale by

f5 CUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co, 20 Old Levee

FLOUR—400 bbls flour, choice brands, afloat, for sale by

f5 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

BACON—20 hhds western bacon sides, for sale by

f5 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

RUM—100 bbls New England rum in store, for sale by

f5 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

BEANS—150 brls, in prime order, in store and for sale by

f5 J K SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

SCOTCH BAGGING—100 pieces in store and for sale by

f5 J K SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LONDON BROWN STOUT—In 7 dozen casks, for sale by f5 A GOW, 39 Bienville st

FRUITS—25 jars grapes and 30 drums of figs, for sale by

f5 ALEX'R GOW, 39 Bienville st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. A. BEARD.

Splendid London and Paris articles.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ A. M. at 55 Chartres street, a choice assortment of fancy articles, lately imported from London and Paris, by Mr. A. M. Dalla [illegible] London lamps, rich plated ware, &c., and a variety of French and English china tea and breakfast setts, very complete, and some splendid. Also cut wine glasses, &c, all to be sold without reserve. f5

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, a m, at the foot of Canal and Levee streets—

100 bbls Baltimore gin,
20 casks Marseilles claret, first quality,
20 pipes Holland gin,
25 bbls loaf sugar, &c. f5

BY J A BEARD.

Choice House Servants, &c.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday 6th instant, at the St Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable slaves—

MARTHA, aged about 19 years, a smart house girl and fair seamstress, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms, 4 and 9 months' credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment.

Also—ELLEN, aged 27, a first rate ladies' servant, good seamstress, washer and ironer. This servant comes under the best of characters and is fully guaranteed, and her child William, 4 years, sold for no fault. Terms, cash.

Also—HUMPHREY, 30 years, a confidential overseer, coachman and house servant.

JULIA—His wife, 24 years, good washer and ironer, and woman of good character, fully guaranteed—Terms, 4 months, for notes endorsed, &c., as above.

PRESCILLA, aged 30 years, a first rate servant and confidential woman; good seamstress, cutter and maker, washer, ironer, and French and American cook; speaks French and English, and her daughter JANE, mulatress, 14 years, a most excellent house girl; fully guaranteed. Terms, cash.

The negro GEORGE, 26 years, a first rate dray man, and of good character.

HENRY, 31 years, good warehouse man, and fully guaranteed.

Terms—6 and 12 months' credit, for notes, &c., as above.

ROSE, 20 years, seamstress, cook, washer and ironer.

PINDER, 30 years, first rate plantation seamstress, cutter and washer, and her daughter AMANDA, 5 years, fully guaranteed. Terms, cash.

SUSAN, a negress, about 47 years of age, an excellent cook, washer and ironer, fully acclimated, and fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, and sold for no fault. Terms, cash.

Also a gang of field hands, &c. Terms and particulars at sale. f5

BY M. BARNETT, Sr, Auctioneer.

Continuation of the sale of properties of Mr. P. Soulé.

ON Friday, 12th February, 1841, at City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, precisely, for the account of Mr. P. Soulé, the sale commenced on the 16th January last will be continued, and the following properties sold without reserve:

1. An arpent of cultivated land, fronting on the Gentilly road, by 20 arpents in depth, adjoining the plantation of St. Gême.

2. Ten Lots of Ground, in suburb Jackson, square No. 74, fronting Canal street, between St. Patrick and Bernadotte streets, having each 30 feet front, by 120 feet in depth.

3. Squares Nos. 26, 27, 28, 61, 62, 63 and 64, in suburb Jackson.

4. Five Lots of Ground in same suburb, square No. 16, fronting on Canal street.

Terms—6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment.

5. Property lately known as the New-Orleans Iron Foundry, having 120 feet more or less, front on the public road, by a depth of 300 feet or thereabout. That property is covered with the most extensive buildings, and could store from 8 to 10 thousand bales of cotton. There is a steam engine in good order attached to it, and a cotton press is now putting up, after the best system now generally adopted. The press and the engine are sold with the property; but the property itself is subject to a lease of 10 months from the 1st of March, 1841, when it will be used as a Press, at a rent of $300 a month; the purchaser, however, shall have the privilege of exonerating the property of said lease with paying the bonus of $4,000. At the end of the lease, the lessee is to deliver back the property, engine and press in good order.

Terms—$3,500 cash; the balance at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months' credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

6. The block of the two houses, at the corner of Burgundy and Barracks streets, built of granite and bricks, upon a lot of ground of 83 feet front on Barrack street, by 100 feet in depth and front on Burgundy street. The two houses to be sold together; they are new and have all desirable commodities.

They are mortgaged to the Citizens' Bank for 3 0 shares of the capital stock, on which there remain due 48-100 per cent., and the term expired since April, 1839, with the interests.

The 300 shares will be sold with the properties.

The purchasers will assume the payment of what remains due to the said Bank: the balance at a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment, and 10 per cent interest if not paid at maturity.

7. A lot of ground in the third municipality, suburb Clouet, between Clouet and Louisa streets, bounded on one side by the property of M. Feriet, and on the other by Mr. Pinque, having 70 feet front on the river by 327 feet depth, more or less, crossing the square up to Moreau street, where it has the same front as on the public road, together with the house and other improvements thereon. This property is mortgaged to the Citizens' Bank, as guarantee for 180 shares of the capital stock, which are sold together with the property.

The above property sold on the same terms as the preceding.

Acts of sale before F. Grima, notary public, at the cost of purchasers. The acts to be signed within ten days from sale, in fault of which the proprietor will have the right of reselling the properties, at the risks of purchasers without further notice. fy4—4, 8, 11 and 12.

BY L. A. GARIDEL.

ON Friday, 5th inst. will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Store, No. 60, Toulouse street,—

White and colored hose; mens white and colored half hose. Also, an assortment of gloves, silk and cotton drawers and skirts, cottonade, and an invoice of single and double barrel guns. fy4

BY P. E. TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 6th inst, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis st:

ROSANNA, alias HANNAH, a negro woman, about 35 years old, a cook, washer and ironer; guaranteed from all the vices and maladies prescribed by law; except that she is subject to a falling of the womb.

Conditions:—One fifth cash, the balance at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Amédée Ducatel, not. pub. at the expense of the purchasers. f4

BY M. BARNETT, Senr.

Sale without reserve of valuable property.

THE subscriber will have sold by the above mentioned auctioneer, on Saturday, 13th February, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, in order to liquidate his affairs, the following property, to wit:

1st. A lot of ground situated in new faubourg Marigny, in this city, designated by No. 2 of the square bounded by Union, Force, Frenchmen and Virtue streets, measuring, (French measure,) 30 feet fronting said Union street, by 120 feet in depth, according to the plan drawn by Louis Bringier, on the 5th July, 1836, and deposited in the office of T. Seghers, notary public.

2d. Two lots situated in faubourg Gueno, in this city, designated by Nos. 2 and 3 of square No. 20, included between Broad, Lapeyrouse, Orange and White streets, measuring each 31 feet, 3 inches and 7 lines fronting said Broad street, by 134 feet, 8 inches, 2 lines in depth, conformably to a plan drawn by L. Surgi, the 2d August, 1836, and deposited with T. Seghers, notary public.

3d. Two lots of ground situated in Milneburg, designated by Nos. 6 and 7, of square No. 14, on a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, May 6th, 1831, and deposited in the office of C Pollock notary public; lot No. 6 measuring (French measure) 60 feet fronting America street, by 120 feet in depth, and fronting Deer street, lot No. 7 measuring 60 feet fronting Deer street, between America and Columbia sts, by 120 feet in depth, French measure.

4th. 16 Lots of Ground situated in Dousson quarter, Washington faubourg, in this city; designated by Nos. 1 to 16 inclusively, on square No. 6, formed by Clouet, St. Avid, Felicity and St. John the Baptist, measuring, according to a plan of the 17th May, 1833, drawn by L. J. Pilie, and deposited in the office of Carlisle Pollock, notary public.

5th. A handsome farm, situated across the lake, at Louisburg, parish St. Tammany, measuring one arpent fronting the lake, by about ten arpents in depth, and lot is well fenced in by upright cypress stakes. The buildings consist of two houses, measuring each 65 feet, 1 closet, galleries, cisterns, kitchens, servants' rooms, ten-town house, and in short every thing desirable. On said lot are two fine arbors of grape vine, a handsome garden, a quantity of fruit trees from France, the north and the country; a yard for fowls, &c. The front of the property is embellished by a handsome rail fence and green oaks;—all the buildings and improvements are new and finished in the best style. This property being situated about the centre of the village, has about 2 arpents of the wharf, and is altogether one of the most convenient and agreeable residences for a family that can be desired.

6th. The negro named Anthony, about 40 years old, a good gardner, and warranted free from the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

7th. A lot situated in faubourg Marigny in this city, measuring (French measure) 60 feet fronting Craps street, by 120 feet in depth, and fronting History street, of which street it forms the corner. On said lot is situated a house bricked between posts, having two apartments, a closed gallery and closets, kitchen and servants' rooms. The b ilquettes are finished and payed.

8th. A lot of ground situated in faubourg Marigny in this city, measuring (French measure) 60 feet fronting Elysian Fields street, between Greatmen and Craps, by 120 feet in depth. On said lot is united a residence, having 6 large apartments, papered and with grates, two closets, a large gallery—the whole in excellent condition. In the yard are kitchens, 2 servants' rooms, a cellar, cistern, and in general every convenience desirable for the residence of a large family. There is a corridor on each side of the house, one of which is wide enough for a carriage way. The bauquettes in front are of flat stone.

CONDITIONS:

Six, 12 and 18 months' credit for all the real estate, and 6 months' credit for the negro; the whole individual notes, drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment, and bearing 10 per cent interest in case of non-payment when due.

Act of sale before E Barnett, at the expense of the purchasers.

f4 H J DOMINGON

BY J. A. BEARD.

Sale of Iron.

WILL be sold on Friday evening, 5th inst., 4½ o'clock, on the levee, at the foot of Jefferson street,

44 tons bar iron.

Terms at sale f3

BY DUTILLET & GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Friday 5th inst, at 4 o'clock precisely, P. M., corner of Montegut and Casacalvo streets,

The stock of a grocery store, well assorted, and has a good run of customers.

It will be sold in block or at retail, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, cash. f3

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

Syndic Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday, 15th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—By virtue of an order of the Parish Court of the city, at the store of Edward Leloup, in Chartres street between Bienville and Customhouse streets—the entire stock of Dry Goods—surrendered by said E. Leloup to his creditors.

Terms—Cash. f3 3t

BY FAUCHIER & FERNANDEZ.

WILL be sold Saturday next, 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street—

A lot of ground situated in faubourg Tremé designated by No 6, of square B, on a plan drawn March 1st, 1836, by Joseph Pilie, the surveyor of the 1st municipality, and deposited in the office of L T Caire, notary public; said lot measuring (French measure) 40 feet fronting Lavoisine street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, by 108 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

CONDITIONS.

Six and twelve months' credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale before Mr Larocque Turgeau, not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser. f?

BY M BARNETT, Sen.

Sale positive and without reserve.

WILL be sold, at the City Exchange, on the 24th February next, at 12 o'clock, M.

SIX FINE DWELLING HOUSES in Burgundy street, forming the corner of Burgundy and Maine streets.

Each of these houses are built on a lot measuring 24 feet 3 inches and 6 lines width, on a depth of 84 feet. Each house divided in six apartments, yard, kitchen, closets, and three servants' rooms, one with a chimney.

Water supplied by the water-works.

The houses are new, built with brick and roofed with slates.

The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana has a mortgage of $4000 on each of the above houses.

Terms—One-tenth cash; the balance at 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months credit in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors and bearing mortgage until final payment.

The vendor will have the right of refusing endorsers without stating the reasons for so doing. Ten per cent per annum will be paid for notes not taken up at maturity, without prejudice to the right of reselling said property.

Acts of sale before Felix Grima, notary public. f?

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No 13,553—Jules Nores & Auguste Brecard vs their creditors, and the creditors of Nores & Brecard—The cession of property by the petitioners is accepted by the court for the benefit of their creditors and of the creditors of Nores & Brecard. It is ordered that said creditors do meet in the office of L. T. Caire, notary public, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1841, at 10 o'clock, to deliberate on the affairs of the said insolvent, and that in the mean time all proceedings against their persons and property be stayed.

By order of the court,

Clerk's office, New Orleans, January 22d, 1840.

jan 2d ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

L'A[illegible]

JOURNAL [illegible]

PAR B[illegible] N[illegible]

[illegible] quotidien [illegible]

Do. tri-h[illegible]

NOU[illegible]

VENDREDI[illegible]

POU[illegible]

HEN[illegible]

Sujet à la décisi[illegible]

La résolution [illegible] la rencontre da[illegible] la part de quelque[illegible] l'administration.

" Pourquoi, dit [illegible] former sur cor[illegible] n'exige rien de [illegible] pas la injustice [illegible]

Peu de mots [illegible] jection n'est pas [illegible] pour que sur une [illegible]

Le devoir des ba[illegible] espèces à présent [illegible] pas. Jusques là, o[illegible] que de l'Atchafala[illegible] position des autres [illegible] autres et que les [illegible] pension, doivent, [illegible] également à toutes [illegible]

Par conséquent [illegible] et partialité à voul[illegible] prise isolément à [illegible] pendent qu'on ne [illegible] tel était le but de [illegible] gislature, nous se[illegible] mais il n'est pas ais[illegible] Banque de l'Achafa[illegible] espèces avant les [illegible] tout temps de rempli[illegible] obtenu sa charte.

La banque de la [illegible] tions &c., incorpore[illegible] avec la condition de [illegible] sont conformes à [illegible] clauses onéreuses de [illegible] clauses favorables. L[illegible] l'a pas fait, elle; et [illegible] parce que les représe[illegible] qu'elle fasse ce que l[illegible] partialité parce qu'o[illegible] exigé des autres ?

La banque de l'At[illegible] condition de faire co[illegible] il pas évident, d'aprè[illegible] ter cette construction [illegible] pas un contrat synal[illegible] ce contrat ne peut-il [illegible] ni injustice, à la dem[illegible] le 6e par la non exéc[illegible] y contenues ?

—Dira-t-on que l[illegible] possibilité de constr[illegible] chaf.laya? En ce ca[illegible] impossibilité résulte [illegible] gaspillé ses moyens d[illegible] ou de commerce au li[illegible] pe à l'objet qu'on avait [illegible] capital primitif était in[illegible] il y a eu mauvaise adm[illegible] voirs; dans le second, [illegible] ne rien dire de plus, [illegible] de banque avec la cond[illegible] on devait savoir à quoi [illegible]

Objectera-t-on enfin [illegible] sente aucune utilité r[illegible] emploierait serait impro[illegible] demander une charte de [illegible] inutile ? N'est-ce pas [illegible] de chemin en avant qu[illegible] nir une charte de Ban[illegible]

Vous dites à l'Etat [illegible] " avoir des voies de com[illegible] " autre; donnez-moi un[illegible] " gage à y faire constru[illegible] charte est accordée, et [illegible] lorsqu'on vous demande[illegible] as fait pas, vous répond[illegible]

Ainsi nous ne voyons [illegible] alléguer pour s'oppose[illegible] La banque a obtenu sa [illegible] chemin de fer: partant [illegible] est nulle. Et on exigera[illegible] clause de son contrat on[illegible] justice ni de partialité.

On nous assure que [illegible] éprouvé quelque déprec[illegible] question. Nous ne po[illegible] tion ne saurait affecter [illegible] ni par conséquent les [illegible] intéressés là dedans so[illegible]

Malgré toutes les bon[illegible] guer, il est plus que pro[illegible] la résolution sera repou[illegible] ront dans l'état où elle [illegible] arriver les porteurs de bi[illegible] crainte.

Zebediah Payne, acc[illegible] et pour l'arrestation duq[illegible] offerte par le gouvernem[illegible] hier devant le juge Guyo[illegible] la Cour de Cité et envo[illegible] pour y être tenu à la d[illegible] Tennessee.

NOMINATIONS PAR [illegible] L'APPROBA[illegible]

Aimé Guillet, collecteu[illegible] foncières, les esclaves et le[illegible] paroisse d'Orléans.

Jos. Gras. 1re. municipa[illegible] cipalité, Hermogène Cl[illegible] des taxes sur les métiers e[illegible]

DEPARTS DES PA[illegible]

Le Columbia,	partira	[illegible]
Le Président,	do	[illegible]
Le Britannia,	do	[illegible]
Le Caledonia,	do	[illegible]

☞ Pour les séances [illegible] voir la 4me. page.

RA[illegible]

SENAT DE L'ET[illegible]

PRESIDENCE [illegible]

Lecture du journal de la [illegible] Le Président [illegible] membre, de la part du Se[illegible] l'examen du collège de la [illegible] M. Scott de Foucena [illegible] Senat de permettre qu'un [illegible] cette mission. Accordé. Le Président nomme M[illegible] ansuit, en remplacement d[illegible] M. Sparrow demande la [illegible] hier par le Sénat. Cet act[illegible] ge de paroisses dans et p[illegible] nommer un greffier de la C[illegible] lonté. Peut être ce mode [illegible] la Constitution, et pour p[illegible] teur d'[illegible] Concordia présente [illegible] considérer le juge de paro[illegible] office juge de la Cour des [illegible] son propre greffier, et a [illegible] greffier pour la Cour de [illegible] Sur motion de M. Sparr[illegible] la Chambre.

M. Downs présente une [illegible] dépense d'un règlement p[illegible] Chambres, en vertu duque[illegible] tenue de prendre en consi[illegible] leur ordre regulier, tout a[illegible] provenant de l'autre Chamb[illegible] troisième, au moyen de la d[illegible] Cette résolution donne li[illegible] prononcé pas le Président d[illegible] ville et des Rapides. Cet m[illegible] doption de la resolution, m[illegible] C'est d'ailleurs un mode de[illegible] M. Downs ne tient pas à [illegible] distinctement sur la question, [illegible] ce qu'il propose est devenu[illegible] qu'on prouve à la Chambre [illegible] nant le Sénat. Il faut un[illegible] tion qu'il présente en est [illegible] partagent pas entièrement [illegible] que le règlement actuel re[illegible] précédent. C'est une exerce[illegible] ancien de Jefferson pour se c[illegible] ment semblable à ce adc[illegible] Union.

La résolution est déposé[illegible] M. Sparrow présente un[illegible] diverses personnes; ment[illegible] Sur motion de M. Hoa, ce[illegible] claire.

M. Sparrow présente un [illegible] ses pardon) relatif aux ch[illegible] de Concordia.

Acte relatif aux élections[illegible] M. Downs vit le Senate[illegible] mande que la discussion [illegible] attendu son importance, [illegible] puisse en prendre connaiss[illegible] ces imprimés. Il se propo[illegible] breux renseignements qui s[illegible] Adopté.

Acte pour venir en sec[illegible] mentionnés. Seconde lec[illegible] M. Crow prend la parole [illegible] par le bill pour indemnis[illegible] roisse Lafayette et de la p[illegible] claves ont été exécutés [illegible] pour cause de révolte. Le [illegible] qu'il ne trouve rien de p[illegible] que des personnes mentionnées [illegible] point aplaie, mais les auto[illegible] justement l'affaire avec la pr[illegible] cause avant été trouvée co[illegible] de mort, leur exécution s[illegible] faire est pour le valeur de [illegible] précairé. Il faut remarque[illegible] le comprit fut découvert, [illegible] grande agitation, et qu'il [illegible] fatal de répandre d'un seul[illegible] après leur condamnation. [illegible] crout en toute conscience q[illegible] il recommande l'adoption [illegible] M. Hiriart croit devoir s'[illegible] propriétaires n'ont certains[illegible] leur soll.icite en leur fav[illegible] demandé, c'est de venir en [illegible] subi de rébellion, et dans ce[illegible] [illegible]