TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Lucretia,—733 bales cotton, 600 kegs lard.

Per barque Peru—1773 bbls flour, 272 bales cotton, 27 do wool, 600 hides.

New York—Per ship Algerine—810 bbls sugar, 40 bbls flour, 50 do molasses.

Tobacco—Per schr Abigail—assorted dry goods, groceries, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Perseverance—176 bbls whiskey, 126 do 6 var, 100 do molasses, 45 do pork, 100 sacks corn.

Per schr Atlantic—170 bbls whiskey, 1300 pcs pork, 100 bbls flour, &c.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—120 bbls flour, and sundries.

Apalachicola—40 bbls sugar, 20 bbls do, 75 do whiskey, &c.

IMPORTS

Castine, (Me)—Per ship Adams—438 pcs spruce, 74 m feet boards, 107 tons paving stone, 15 bbls oil, and lots codfish, herring, tongues and sounds, &c, to master; 171 barrels E A Dyke.

Newport, (R I)—Per barque Barrington—Lots candles, soap, baskets, empty bbls, potatoes, domestics, &c, to consignees, &c.

Charleston—Per brig Chapman—50 tcs rice Wood & Simmons; 30 do H C Whittridge & co; 70 do Cassidy & co; 20 do order; 45 do Wood & Simmons; 50 S Douglass; 32 F A Giraud; 1 bale do J Nevin; and sundries to J M Marks; A E Crane; J A Maverick & co; Gosterhoff & Davis, and order.

Thomaston—Per brig Tom Paine—1,100 bbls. lime—to master.

Per brig Puritan—100 tons paving stone, 20 m 6 lumber, 100 m lathe—to master.

Turks Island—Per schr Palmyra—3011 bushels salt—to master.

Mobile—Per schr Cornelian—930 sacks salt—to Maddux, Pollard & co.

Per schr Amelia—salt—to order.

Antwerp—Per ship Richelieu—400 pcs flax tow bagging—to J & D Fahrnau.

Savannah—Per brig Atlantic—121 casks rice; to Wood & Simmons.

Cat Island, La.—Per schr Barton—98 hhds sugar, 150 bbls molasses; to order.

Hathaway—Per brig Flushing Packet—fruit & segars; to order.

Per brig Heber—380 sks coffee, 200 bas sugar, and lots segars, fruit &c; to R Groning & order.

Boston—Per barque Caspian—assorted mds.

London—Per barque Thos que Sticknez—ballast; to master.

St. Pierre Martinique—Per ship Pauline—ball st: to master.

New York—Per ship Tarquin—lot mds.

Liverpool—Per ship Columbia—1800 sks salt: to master.

Lahaverie, Int—Per schr Isabella—61 bales cotton: to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Ajax, from St Martinsville—6 bales cotton Pollain, Bellocq & Degelos; 63 Lambeth & Thompson; 6 hhds sugar, 40 do molasses, A Fontenette; 1 do sugar, 60 bbls hides C Dubreuil; 4 boxes do Bernieu; 1 bbl do Landry; 1 do syrup, owner on board.

Per steamboat General Wayne, from Cincinnati—280 bbls flour, Mahard & Bro, 550 do, 90 half do beef, Ogden Southgate; 300 bbls pork, 800 kegs lard, 1 cask hards wht, J Lindle & co; 300 sacks potatoes, 200 do onions, 50 bbls beans and onions, 2 sacks beans, Adams, Hartwell & co; 2 bbls and 1 hhd mds, 4 sets hoops, 10 dozen harrows, Bisco & McCutcheon; 13 bbls oil, Bridge, Rice, 2 bbls and 1 hhd mds, Price, Johnston & co; 6 bbls dried fruit, Griffin & Barnes; 9 bales cotton, A Ledoux & co; 445 sks corn to A H Brower; 2 bbls whiskey, M Shoop.

Per steamboat Columbia, from Monroe—4 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 37 DuBose & Richardson; 6 A Leroux & to Nugent; 1 do Gosterhoff & Co; 43 Burke, Watt & co; 6 T C Mageffin; 22 capt Rhodes; 47 T Nugent; 9 miscellaneous to R H Norris; 43 K Fagan & co, 197 Hainey & Bell; 231 S R Cobb & co; 1 do deer skins, R Jordon; 1 pair oxen O McClure.

Per steamboat Ohio Belle, from Cincinnati—93 bbls flour, 20 do pork, 30 bbls & 10 do lard, 10 bbls do, 5 do beef, 4 do nuts, 3 hhds bacon, A D Gore; 132 bbls whiskey, 1 do peach, capt Jones; 3000 kegs lard, Bicson & Avery; 200 do, 250 bbls pork, 75 do do lard, Hart, Bridge & Gregge, Wilgorson; 167 pigs iron J Landis & co; 1 box books, Lyman & Wailes; 76 bbls whiskey, 10 do pigs feet, E B Capilly & sons; tobacco, 143 do, 100 do starch, 30 bbls whiskey, H Thayer.

Per steamboat Gulnare, from Lafourche—13 bbls beans, 3 bbls cheese, Vairin & co; 1 box mds, Walton & Kemp; 14 hhds tobacco, A L Addison & co; 134 bbls pork, 55 kegs lard, G Buchanan; 44 tcs flaxseed, Heffard & Bartlett; 4 bags mds, Page & co; 3 empty bbls, Bonligny & Gaudechaux; 45 pcs bagging, F de Lizardo & Co, 912 bbls pork, 65 do lard, W H & H Allen; 4 hhds tobacco, G A Lewis & brog; 128 bbls pork, J Landis & co; 3 do A & G H Welling; sundries, owners on board.

Steamboat Invincible from Natchez—120 bales cotton, W Schmidt & co; 257 Bisland, Jackson & co; 125 Ringgold & Ferriday; 135 Franklin & Henderson; 102 Thomas, Allister & co; 54 Reynolds Byrne & co; 20 C Hagan; 30 Dodds; 10 J H Lewis & co; 1 do Lewis & co; 1 do Anting, 1 do J Goodin; 1 do Ringgold & Ferriday; 1 cask oil Duncan, MacAllister & co.

Per steamboat Panola, from Tchula—437 bales cotton, Ward, Moffett & co; 328 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 76 Franklin & Henderson; 48 Maddox, Pollard & co; 17 Haines & Ball; 13 E Hunt; 5 Hall, Smith & Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; lots pelteries, owner on board.

Per steamboat Lexington, from Cincinnati—3 rolls leather, 1 box tallow P Walsh; 1 do sausages, 1 do do, 3 do do, Varrilet & Bryan; 130 bbls whiskey, 53 kegs lard, Orr, Sons & Southgate; 13 hhds bacon, 196 kegs lard, 60 boxes starch do; rooms 49 bbls do, 14 kegs lard H D Gowan; 200 kegs lard, Stetson & Avery; 1200 do, 30 bbls pork, Mahard & Bro; 922 do pork, Wilson, Wright & co; 1 do kegs lard, 97 bbls beef, Snyder & Forbes; lots cattle, fowl, &c, owners on board.

Per steamboat Ion, from Cincinnati—136 bbls flour, 2 do brown sugar, 60 do beef, 18 hhds do, 80 do sugar, 491 kegs lard, 4 do bacon, Hartwell & co; 80 bbls whiskey, J Landis & co, 200 do, 160 do flour, Wiggin & Daven, ort; lot furniture 4 cases do, 80 hhds bacon, Wilson, Wright & co; 2 cases shoes, Stafford & Ingli, 1 cask, Bisco & McCutcheon; 207 bbls flour, Ogden & Southgate; 12 bales cotton, Lilly & Robinson.

Per st-amboat South Western, from Red River Raft—343 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 86 Adams & Whitbail; 26 Hart, Williams & co; 20 Graham, Abernathy & Hannah; 59 Smith & Conditt; 12 Smith, Conden & co; 45 H H Furman; 30 J & R Boyd, 102 T B Lee; 29 S S Cobb & co; 28 P H Gooley & co; 20 Hinds bros, Wilson & co; 21 Peyroux, Arcueil & co, 18 A Leloux & co; 6 J B Plauche & Co, 45 Duncan, MacAllister & co; 53 Taylor, Gardiner & co, lots mds, Thomas & Thomas; 9 negro, J Clark.

Per steamboat Tomechuch—30 hhds sugar, Follein, Bellocq & Degelos, 9 do, 2 hhds molasses, P J Pary & co; 20 hhds sugar, Durrive & Dufilho; 40 do, Bringier & Bro; 19 bales cotton, A Rivarde & co; 6 bbls sundries, 1 box, J Bogle & Pascal.

Per steamboat New Orleans, from Bayou Sara—120 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson, 50 M White & Pro; 53 A Leloux & co; 4 Adams & Whitball; 26 Curtis & Wailes; 35 do Mc Lee, M Farnbrough & co; 9 Andrews & Bros, 30 D Ross & Richardson, 20 J S Woods, 36 J Bonner & co, 25 W & J Dick & co, 18 Ricker & co, 20 A Rivarde & co, 20 G Green & co, 4 J B Planche & co, 2 Hanley, 13 Burke, Watt & co, 10 A G Blanchard; 5 Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 6 Gourdain & Benit; 7 J K Conner, 8 S S Cobb & co, 8 Hall, Smith & Oakey, 8 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 6 Hinds bros, 4 do, 4 Peyroux, Arcueil & co; 8 A H Wallace & co; 4 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 2 M D Cooper & co.

Per steamboat Cotton, from Tchula—lot mds, Int—24 bbls molasses, H Prudhomme & co; 60 do Brander, Williams & co; 100 do Turnbull, Ryman & co; 19 do, 9 hhds sugar, Ker, Bagnall & co; 20 hhds sugar, Ker & Finley; 24 do Lambeth & Thompson; 24 bales cotton, Braud & Landry; 1 do Ringgold & Ferriday; 1 bbl do, 1 hhd do sugar, J Morrison; 4 bbls molasses, J Gregory; 1 hhd do sugar, S Green.

Per steamboat Norma, from Ouachita—72 bales cotton, H R Conner; 160 Buckner, Stanion & co; 16 Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 10 A Leloux & co; 7 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 23 H Brugier; 40 to order; 18 J W Stiles & co.

Per steamboat Worden Pope, from Henderson—136 hhds sugar, 5 do molasses, 30 J P Bowman; 30 bbls pork, 10 bags lard, 4 bxs, 1 cask bacon, Wood & Simmonds; lots fowl &c, owners on b ard.

Per steamboat Vicksburg, from Vicksburg—119 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson, 113 Payne & Harrisson; 112 H Leverich & co; 63 J Goodin, 67 Lilly & Robinson; 42 D Ogden, 28 Packard, Hunt & Co; 27 Hamilton & Co; 20 Fusilier & co, 9 N & J Dick & co; 30 do, 1 box, W S Brown, 8 bbls cotton, H Keane & co, 6 Keyes & Roberts, 26 Franklin & Henderson; 25 Ward, Moffett & co; 9 Bowie & Fenshaw, 6 Martin, Flenaasts & co; 11 Price, Johnston & co; 10 Maddux, Pollard & co; 8 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 7 P Hooper.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Barrington—S Brownell; Beebe & co; Riley Beck & co; Stafford & Bartlett; G Bucklin; J Smith, and Master.

Per ship Tarquin—Bedford & Beck, and W C Bequa.

☞ Mr. J. Burdett, consignee of 7 boxes furniture, per ship DENTSVILLE, from New York, will please call and take them away. J E WOODRUFF.

52 Camp st.

☞ The barque IRAD FERRY, from New York, is now discharging at the lower end of the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

j16 BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

CHARLES DOANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL PODUCE DEALER,
j6 29 Poydras Street.

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Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.
BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Receipts and Checks, &c, &c, Seals, &c, promptly executed, in the same style as at their office in New York, on the usual terms.
☞ Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.
Office corner of Royal and Canal streets.
New Orleans, 1st November, 1838. j7

FLOUR—1000 bbls in st-re, for sale by
j16 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st
LARD—400 kegs prime quality landing, and for sale by
j16 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st
DRIED BEEF—15 hhds and 40 bbls landing, and for sale by
j16 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st
STARCH—20 boxes (uncommon) landing, and for sale by
j16 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st
GRUYERE CHEESE—In store and for sale by
j16 SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville street
PEAN NUTS—200 sacks prime nuts, landing and for sale by
j18 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 39 Gravier st
PORK—40 bbls pork, landing and for sale by
j18 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 39 Gravier st
MADDER—2 casks landing from bark Mazeppa, for sale by
j18 W C TOMPKINS, 75 Magazine st
ALCOHOL—10 brls in store, for sale by
j18 N D CHAMBERLIN, 79 Magazine st
SPERM CANDLES, in store, for sale by
j18 N D CHAMBERLIN, 79 Magazine st
WOOL AND SOCKS—For sale by
j18 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st
WHISKEY—200 brls rectified whiskey, for sale by
j19 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st
FLOUR—87 bbls superfine flour in store and for sale by
j19 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st
LARD—325 kegs lard, landing from Statboats, for sale by
j16 LAYET & AMELUNG.
RICE—10 tierces and 5 half do rice, for sale by
j16 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st
SALMON IN TINS—100 kits salmon, for sale by
j16 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st
EXCHANGE ON BOSTON for sale by
j16 ISAAC A BRIDGE, 131 Magazine st
BRANDY—15 half pipes J J Dupuy, for sale by
j16 W L MITAUD.
RICE—200 tierces landing and for sale by
j16 STETSON & AVERY, 86 Gravier st
HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes, just received and for sale by
j16 BARRY & LEFAIVRE, 56 Camp street
COPPER—A lot of pig copper for sale by
j16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 28 Bienville street
BELLS—A lot of Spanish brass bells, for sale by
j16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 28 Bienville street
TOBACCO—Spanish segars in bales, for sale by
j16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 28 Bienville street
COAL in bbls—In store and for sale by low by
j16 J B ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st
WHISKEY—134 brls rectified, for sale by
j16 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st
YORK DENIMS—20 cases, in store and for sale by
j16 LAVEY, 36 Custom-house
GRAPES—100 jars fresh grapes, of superior quality, for sale by
j14 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st
RICE—6 casks new Carolina rice, for sale by
j16 P A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st
EXCHANGE on New York and Havana, short sight, for sale by
j16 H GRONING & Co.
RICE—30 tierces and half tierces of rice, for sale by
j16 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st
COFFEE—Havana prime, in store and for sale by
j14 J M CABALLERO, 29 Old Levee.
SEGARS—40 cases fine segars, landing from steam ship Natchez, and for sale by
j14 J M CABALLERO, 29 Old Levee.
BRICK—100 mill brick in store, for sale by
j16 N D CHAMBERLIN, 79 Magazine st
SPERM OIL—Refined whale in store, for sale by
j16 N D CHAMBERLIN, 79 Magazine st
SEGARS—Just received from Holland gin, in store and for sale by
j16 J A MERRITT, 58 Gravier st.
RICE—30 tierces and half do in store, for sale by
j16 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st
BRICK—100,000 brick in store, for sale by
j16 P Custom-house st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

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CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance,* $12
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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN 18, 1841.

POLICE COURTS.

We hope the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. ROSELIUS, for establishing a police court, will be adopted without opposition. The necessity of the creation of an inferior tribunal in this city, for the trial of minor offences, has long been severely felt. Evils of no inconsiderable magnitude have arisen from the lack of some such institution, and questions of grave import as to the extent of powers of certain constituted authorities, will be at once decided by its formation. It is well known that the privilege heretofore exercised by the recorders of the different municipalities, of rendering verdicts and meeting out punishments in criminal offences of a petty nature, has not only been looked upon as a stretch of authority never contemplated by those who framed the statute, but has been regarded, by competent jurists, as altogether unwarrantable. This sort of arbitrary legislation, even though exercised from a sense of justice, must occasionally be productive of great wrong, and it is at all events better that such powers should be delegated to a tribunal legally vested with the right of decision, and presided over by judges well versed in the criminal statutes. The establishment of a police court, by removing from the sphere of the authorities of our recorders, a large mass of power of questionable character, will at once render legislation more definitive as well as more satisfactory.

This, however, is the least of the advantages which must accrue from the creation of a tribunal for the trial of petty offences. The cause of humanity and justice will be signally subserved by such an enactment. The docket of the criminal court of this parish is annually encumbed with an immense number of cases, continually accumulating, and which cannot possibly be determined within the limits of the term of session. The consequence is, that numbers of persons accused of crimes from the stealing of a chicken to murder in its most aggravated form, are kept in jail waiting for trial for a great length of time. We have been informed by a gentleman who formerly filled the office of deputy attorney-general, that in a number of cases of petty larceny, the accused were detained in jail previous to trial for a longer period than the sentence of the court would have consigned them had they been arraigned and found guilty. In those cases, it was his custom to enter a *nolle prosequi*, the prisoners having already expiated before trial, the offences charged against them by a prolonged incarceration.

Justice is denied when unnecessarily delayed. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every prisoner a speedy trial, and the statutes of the different States should provide the means of attaining this desirable end. In the instances above mentioned, of persons being kept in prison before trial for a longer period than the term prescribed by law for the offences charged against them, they were, in fact, punished without trial! They suffered all the inconveniences and privations of guilt, when, in fact, they may have been, and no doubt may of them were innocent. It is impossible for institutions of human origin to be so perfected as to guard against every evil; but when their defects go the length of punishing without conviction, some improvement can surely be made.

Besides these reasons for the erection of police courts, another may be found in the expenses incurred in keeping a large number of persons in jail for inordinate periods. The prisoners are sustained at the public charge. Upon a fair investigation of the case, it would be found that the expenses of a Police Court would be more than refunded by the reduction of jail fees. The Criminal Court would also be relieved from a mass of business which greatly retards its disposal of more serious offenders. It is hardly possible for the law officers of that court to do justice to the docket, crowded as it is. The trial of the lowest grade of larcenies consumes as much time as the highest crimes known to law. The constitution of the court, and the formality of its proceedings, are unfavorable to a speedy dispensation of justice; and each succeeding year brings with it such an accumulation of business, that the whole time of the State's attorney will soon be consumed in preparing and reading indictments.

CONVENTION.

The discussions upon the bill to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution will be again resumed today. The debate upon this important question must be soon brought to a close, as the matter will have to be finally disposed of by the 24th inst. The specifications of the bill alone make it objectionable. If the wording was so changed as to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of making certain amendments in the constitution, specifying the articles to be amended without embodying a recommendation of the particular amendment to be adopted, we are inclined to believe the bill would meet with little opposition.

There are members who would vote for a bill to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of altering the tenure of judges who would feel constrained to resist a proposition recommending the election of the judges by the people. The same may be said of other provisions of the bill. There is no necessity to embody the amendments in the specifications of the clause to be amended. Should a convention be called the people should determine the precise manner in which they want their organic law changed, without being committed by the bill to take the sense of the country upon making any amendment at all. Some might desire to see a change in the constitution, who would regard the particular change recommended by the legislature as more objectionable than the constitution as it now stands.

In some particulars the constitution of the state is objectionable. There is no necessity for a vote of the legislature upon the election of governor; for although there is not much fear of the popular vote being annulled by the representatives of the people, yet such a thing might occur and its happening would give rise to the most dangerous excitement.

In the apportionment of representation in the senate, very little respect is had to the true principles of popular goverment; the people are not equally represented in that body. In some instances the disparity of representation is twenty to one.

The extension of the right of suffrage, is another point that might be entrusted to the decision of the legal voters of the State. The prevailing opinion that the Constitution has been invaded, in the manufacture of land voters, suggests the propriety of adopting some constitutional provision, restricting or enlarging the right of suffrage as the people may determine. As it now stands, there will be forever trouble and excitement respecting these votes. It would be preferable to include them in a provision of the Constitution, clearly defining the rights of citizens purchasing government land, than permit an equivocal right to be exercised to the annoyance of other voters. Indeed nothing is better calculated to weaken the popular respect for the Constitution, than the habit of violating, with impunity, its provisions. Those who think the recent proceedings in respect to land voters unconstitutional, ought to desire a convention to settle the question authoritatively.

The Whigs, as a party, are not opposed to the abstract proposition to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of calling a convention; it is the extreme ultra nature of some of the provisions of the bill now before the legislature that has awakened opposition.—They are more opposed to the doctrines of the bill itself than the calling of a convention. Scarcely any of the representatives can support every proposition it contains. If the friends of the convention bill are anxious for its passage, why not alter it so as not to commit members upon its objectionable and unnecessary specifications.

If a convention is to be called, we are inclined to think this as good a time for it as could be selected.—The State is sound in politics, and contains a number of able men who would secure to her a constitution every way conservative of the great interest to be secured by good fundamental laws.

Three more days of cloudy, darkness and rain. Saturday night was a rare occasion for a commotion of the elements. They kept up a "dreadful pother" over our heads the live long night. The streets are in an awful condition—the mud knee deep—every thing exhales moisture and pretends a large continued spell of rain. Such weather as that experienced since the first of January, has not been seen in New Orleans for many years.

Population of North Carolina.—The late census of North Carolina establishes a population of 756,939.

A loco-foco editor, down East, instead of heading his article "*Cursory* Thoughts on the election of Harrison," printed it "*Cursed* Thoughts."

The new Theatre at Mobile continues to draw large and respectable audiences.

A nice young man, the son of his father, and dearly related to his mother, was *taken* with a fainting *complaint of some description* yesterday, and finds hope is ascertained of his recovery. He was apparently in health but a few moments before his seizure, yet he is now *confined*, to the great sorrow of many *anxious* enquirers.—*Picayune.*

Our friends of the *Picayune* have, inadvertently perhaps, thrown the weight of their authority against the learned Trismegistus or some equally credible pathologian, who contended that the child was no kin to its mother—the standing in the same relation to her *offspring* that a flower pot does to the growth of the seed sown in the earth it contains. Now about the loam in the flower-pot occasioned the fructification of the seed, yet that fact does not establish the consanguinity of the flower; the analogy of parturition to the case in point gave rise to the theory of Trismegistus, if we mistake not the name.—For correct information as to the name, and a profound disquisition upon the philosophy of consanguinity see Tristram Shandy.

FLORIDA.

The *Star of Florida*, published at Tallahassee, of the 5th says, "The accounts from the seat of war in the east are most gratifying to every one at all interested in the welfare of Florida, as this gives additional hopes of a speedy termination to the disastrous war, and the removal of the Indians from the limits of the territory.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—The *Mobile Advertiser* says: "The session of the Alabama Legislature which has just closed has been probably the most extraordinary and unprofitable ever known since the existence of Alabama, as a state. At no previous session has so little real business been done; and certainly no one before has been marked with such extraordinary excitement—such scenes of disorder, party strife, and confusion. Only *twelve* acts of a general nature were passed during a session of ten weeks! The local acts number *one hundred and two.*

MOBILE RACES.

Judging by experience there must be a great similarity between the climate here in the pine woods of Alabama, and the forest of Ardennes, for there the facetious Touchstone sang, as he might do here—

"——heighe! heighe!
The rain it raineth every day."

Yesterday it was a little worse than on any preceding day, yet despite the weather, a better contest was witnessed than has taken place this meeting. The principal race for the day fell through, there being only two starters which, by mutual consent, after they were harnessed, were merged in the mile heats, and the best horse, we have no doubt, will be determined within the limits of the term of session.

The consequence is, that numbers of persons accused of crimes from the stealing of a chicken to murder in its most aggravated form, are kept in jail waiting for trial for a great length of time. We have been informed by a gentleman who formerly filled the office of deputy attorney-general, that in a number of cases of petty larceny, the accused were detained in jail previous to trial for a longer period than the sentence of the court would have consigned them had they been arraigned and found guilty. In those cases, it was his custom to enter a *nolle prosequi*, the prisoners having already expiated before trial, the offences charged against them by a prolonged incarceration.

Mile heats—Jockey Club Purse $700—3 mile heats.

Col. F. Watson's br. c. Espertikes, 3 y. o., by imp. Belshazzar, 86 lbs. . . . . walked over.

Mr. Smith's imp. f. Mango, 4 y. o., by Torrance, out of imp. Sickle, by Emilius, 96 lbs. 1 1

For the gentleman's purse there were four entries—Dunsley, Vincent Nolte, Jacob Keith, and Cowboy—a better field of nine nags has seldom been drawn together.—Dunsley was the favorite in the betting lot, and many a big pile was put on that issue. But the fates were adverse, and the Seblers flourished.

For the mile—Darnley got twenty yards start of the others, and went off like a quarter horse, Vincent second, Cowboy next, and Jacob behind. After rounding the first turn Cowboy changed place with Nolte, and shot out after Darnley, who was sixty yards ahead at the half mile post. At the head of the straight stretch Cowboy overtook him—and headed him, but they came down home neck and neck, when the former, by a tremendous brush, beat him by a length, in 1 m. 58 s. When the awful state of the track is considered, the time is remarked with a degree of bitterness. Who can affirm that the government ought or could have done more than it has done? We must not forget that the number of military stations has been considerably increased, and the army of the United States is very weak. Every body knows that the Hallecah is a most unhealthy region, and that the government, it would be proper, then, before censuring the cabinet, or before declaring it guilty of negligence, to prove the facts. And even were it proved, the state legislature should refrain from the unwarrantable conclusion to which it has come, and which is calculated to do the cause of the people more injustice than all the Seminole war has done. The members of the legislature are the servants of the people; their mission is to defend the interests of the people, and duty is to see that they are properly protected. If the constitution is not modified, Mr. Webster will use every effort to oppose its adoption.

Mr. Slidell, in the observation of the senator from Livingston. He was not informed of what the state had done by our Senators and Representative in Congress, on a similar resolution. As it has not been proved that the government has laid the subject of our debate, can we reasonably suppose its indifference? Afterall, what is the object sought to be obtained by means of the resolution? One of two things or rather both. It is sought to insult the present administration, and to court favor with it by thus taking the reins of power. Even should it be shown that the attention of the government had been called to the abandoned condition of the Post of Baton Rouge, it would remain to be shown that the resources of the war department, permitted it to act differently. Look at the different stages of the Seminole and of the West, and from St. Louis to New Orleans, not a station would be found more favored than that of Baton Rouge. When a state legislature addresses itself to the general government, it should do so in respectful terms; and whenever the government of the union is insulted, the senator from Tammany will repel the offence with all his might, and even with asperity, with violence.

Mr. Scott from Baton Rouge, declared that it was not in his power to give any precise information as regards the condition of the station at Baton Rouge. He remembered that a resolution similar to the present one, had been passed at a former session, and at that time similar questions as regards the style were made; the resolution was not adopted until after it had been modified. But as to the action of government, he could state that he had known for of a letter from Mr. Poinsett, stating that men would be sent to protect the station, as soon as circumstances would permit.

Mr. Downs was sorry to find himself obliged to take part in the debate. He thought that the resolutions as evidently dictated by party spirit. We should such feelings in the breast of a senator on a question like this. It can only give rise to angry recrimination—for we know how difficult it is for each of us, to confine ourselves to a strict consideration of the subject, without some allusions, and the same should be done in politics. The style of the resolution alone showed partisan hostility; it is intended to be offensive. Well, let it be remembered, said Mr. D., that I take no part of this conduct; it is established that you made the first attack. From this moment, hostilities are commenced. Let us first store the powder before you. We accept them—but remember that you have provoked it; remember that you have thrown the first stone; let the responsibility rest upon you. See how far the unwholesome effects of party spirit will go. Consider the result of the last elections, so fatal to the south, so fatal to Louisiana. Our military organization is equally ill-advised—nothing like it has a most delicate subject. It is forgotten that most of our great men, and all our presidents from Washington down to Harrison, have been distinguished military men, and without obtaining any satisfactory result. Do we not know that our army is so weak that it is hardly sufficient to protect our western frontiers, and that it is exhausted by the constant attacks of the Seminoles of Florida. A plan for the organization of the militia has been laboriously prepared, and submitted to the presidents of the senate and house of reps. But what has become of it? The enemies of the administration immediately began themselves to misrepresent a work submitted to further the interests of the country, they have sought to raise up the people against the chief magistrate. Great complaints have been made about the expenses of the war department, but the same mouths complaints are made—that the department had not increased them by taking for the station of Baton Rouge more than a certain number authorized by the statute, and which was insufficient to protect the station, and to secure the situation of the army. Mr. D. declared that he would vote against the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Wagaman would hold over the resolution for present any argument. He will take the question as he found it. The style of the resolution might certainly be amended, but as to the fact, he knew it to be true. Baton Rouge is a military station, which is seasonably not unimportant to our state. It is our interest and duty to call the attention of the general government to the subject. Gentlemen say, if we men may be detached from the army to take care of a building in which is placed a great quantity of arms and munitions of war, the whole army will be left in the power of the attribute to party spirit the wording of the resolution coming from the house, as far as we are all acquainted with the style of the senate. Some of the members, he thought, if true, go too far, but would it not, instead of rejecting the resolution, be wiser to amend it? Mr. W. would vote for the resolution, for he approved of its object, but did not disapprove of a proper amendment.

Mr. Davidson proposed a substitute, which he believed would meet all opinions. The resolution, as it was worded, ought not to obtain the approbation of the senate. The resolution notoriously accused the government without a proof, but in the most unjust style imaginable, to say the least. It is in fact a charge gratuitously prepared against the administration, in terms which decidedly so much from partisanship. It is a party resolution, and ought to be rejected by the senate. It is sought to obtain a favor from the present government, and terms are used which tend to the opposite result. He summed up by recommending the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Howard did not intend to enter into the discussion, but as a political question, he found himself compelled to say a few words. He believed that every senator should endeavor to lay aside all party feelings. All parties of the state were interested in the welfare of the whole people without distinction of party. As to the wording of the resolution, he concurred in the opinion of the senator from Baton Rouge, that it was not in the best style. He could not however admit that the resolution was dictated by party spirit. It is going to far to attribute the passage of the resolution to party motives. The senate, he was sure, was disposed towards the general government, but in fact it was unanimously passed to obtain information, not to censure the government. Mr. H. was opposed to the amendment, because it is to carry proof against that presumption. For Mr. H's own part, he would not hesitate to affirm that the remonstrance of the senate was dictated by the purest motives. The style of the resolution, he believed, will always have the

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[COMMERCIAL.]

☞ MESSRS. ANDREWS.—We learn from good authority that master Diamond's challenge has been taken up to the amount of $500 a side, with Wright, of Natchez, who will ride to his horse "Johnny Bull" against "Johnny Bo ahdown." Diamond is bound to bring off the match before the 10th of February, or forfeit the money.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of dealers to the large package sale of dry goods, hats, shoes and clothing to take place this day at 10 o'clock, by Vincent and De Blanc, at the store of Messrs. Isaac Bridge & Co., No. 71 Magazine street, and to be continued three successive days. The terms to be liberal.

☞ PERSONS desirous of purchasing valuable building lots in the southern portion of the 2d municipality are this day a fine opportunity, at the sale of nine town lots, situate on Canal and Bachelor streets, near the Depot of the Nashville Railroad.

The sale takes place this day at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange Magazine street by Hewlett & Genas.

☞ It will be no ordinary gratification that the treasurer of the Society for the relief of Destitute Orphan Boys acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dollars, the collection received at the church of the recipient Rev. Theodore Clapp, whose discourse was truly impressive. His heart must indeed be more than a mountain, who could withhold subscription from the orphan whose claims on the community were so feelingly and enthusiastically enforced.

J. M. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

MARRIED—On Saturday, 16th instant, by the Rev. Abbe Mazil, Mr. Noel Jouneau to widow J. B. Bayon, both of this place.

DIED—On Sunday morning, 17th instant, of a severe illness, Joseph Favrot, Esq., aged 70 years, a native of Malta, and a resident of the city for the last 30 years. He was an old patriot of this and the neighboring state, and an honest man—the noblest work of God. He left a large family and a numerous circle of friends to lament his untimely end.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral this morning, from the Cathedral Church, on Rampart street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Without further notification. j18

Departed this life on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, at half past four o'clock, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Eliza Bell, wife of Mr. Thomas Bell, and daughter of Mr. Isaac, youngest daughter of Isaiah Phillips, aged twenty years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice, from her father's residence, No. 206 Tchoupitoulas street. j18

MADAME SCHEIBLER respectfully announces to the public that her second Concert will take place on Monday, 18th January, at the St. Louis Exchange.

For particulars see small bills.

Tickets $1 each—to be had at Messrs. E. Johns & Co's A. Mount, St. Peter's, at the office of the Bee room, and at the door on the evening of the performance. j16

NOTICE.—Parents who intend sending their children to the NUNS USELINE CONVENT, are informed that on and after the 1st February next, the Convent will leave on MONDAY next, precisely at half past 8 o'clock, from the landing near the mint each day. j16

NOTICE to the purchasers of sugar in the barrel—Inspection of sugar in barrels. Attention is called to the barrels which contain sugar, weigh from 33 to 34 pounds, and that the deduction made is only 17 lbs—less 18 lbs, which is the law. Planters will please have their barrels from 18 to 20 lbs. Otherwise warn you to pay attention to the loss which you may sustain by purchasing sugar in the new barrels. j16 P. CHALMETTE.

LOST, on the 17th January, a letter addressed to the Lunder signed, dated 12th instant, at certificate of deposit in the Branch of the Union Bank, at St. Martinsville, for $1,000, and payable at the Union Bank at Baton Rouge. It has found said letter and note, will please return it at their store, No 2, Old Levee. Payment of said note having been stopped, it will be of no use but to the owner.

j18 JOSEPH N. ROBERT.

THE undersigned having taken into co-partnership Mr. Manuel Blanco, will hereafter use the signature of the former concern for the liquidation of the affairs.

j18 FREDK. ALVAREZ SUMDIEL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen on the 20th instant, a SETTER DOG, long hairs, black, with a few spots of white, and a small spot on the forehead resembling a heart. He answers the name of Ralph. The thief of the above reward will be given to the owner of the dog, and 20 dollars to who ever will prove the fact. j18

A FINE assortment of satin and fancy, ball waistcoats and pantaloons; rich embroidered black silk stockings, for gentlemen and ladies.

A large collection of new music, pieces for the piano, studies, quadrilles, Italian partitions bound, &c &c.

A splendid assortment of wax flowers, for balls, &c, by Mr. J. Duvilloy, at Mr. Manne, jeweller, in Bourbon street, between Dauin and St Philip. j17

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Sandidge & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the Auction and Commission business, at No. 69 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine. Sandidge & Co. will continue to attend to the collection of the claims of the late firm of Sandidge & Co. and all persons having claims against the late firm will please present them for settlement. Sandidge & Co. will continue to receive consignments of Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Beef, Pork, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Soap, Starch, Saleratus, Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Plated Ware, Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medic