LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 14	London	Dec. 10
Boston	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Philadelphia	Jan. 14	Paris	Dec. 13
Washington	Jan. 15	Havre	Dec. 13
Baltimore	Jan. 16	Boulogne	Nov. 12
Charleston	Jan. 20	Mexico	Nov. 3
Havana	Jan. 18	Tuxpan	Dec. 15
Mobile	Jan. 24	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29, 1842.

Business continues to be seriously impeded by the great scarcity of money, and transactions in all articles are on a limited scale. On referring to our subjoined remarks, it will be perceived that but few changes have occurred since our last.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 25th instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 7,494 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,772—Arkansas, 64—Texas, 77; together, 9,357 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 7,769 bales—Bremen, 1,588—Rotterdam, 1,200—Havana, 300—Genoa, 2,473—Barcelona, 3,189—Boston, 1,500—Havana, 300—New York, 100; together, 14,324 bales; making a reduction in stock of 4,967 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 156,204 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841 Sept. 1, stock on hand		14400
Receipts last three days	9827	
previously	436097	445924
		467724
Cleared last three days	14544	
" previously	276676	291220
Stock on hand		156504

Since our last review the transactions in Cotton have reached 7,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken to-day. In prices we have no change to notice, but the market is dull, owing in a great measure to the reluctance of buyers to operate until the receipt of later advices from Europe, now due.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	4@ 4½	Ordinary	3½@
Middling	5@ 5½	Middling	5@
Middling Fair	5½@	Middling Fair	6@
Fair	6½@ 7	Fair	@
Good Fair	7½@ 8	Good Fair	8@
Good and fine	12 @ 13	Good and fine	10 @

TOBACCO.—The demand for this article continues tolerably good, and the sales since our last embrace about 300 hhds at previous prices, which have been well sustained. Amongst the transactions we notice 54 hhds at 2½ @ 3½, 4 and 4½c leaf, Seconds and Firsts; 50 hhds Seconds at 4½c; 28 hhds Seconds and Firsts; 50 hhds Seconds at 4½c; 28 hhds Seconds and Firsts; 44 hhds of which 8 f at 3½; 14 Seconds at 4c; 21 f at 3½c and 1 f at 1½c.

Arrived since the 25th instant, 153 hhds;—Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 10 hhds—Hamburg, 40—New-York, 64; together, 114 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841 Sept 1, stock on hand	hhds	2783
Receipts last three days	179	
previously	2378	2557
		5340
Cleared last three days	179	
previously	5191	5370
Stock on hand		3617

SUGAR.—During the past three days the market has been quite inactive, and the sales barely reach 300 hhds. Holders are firm in their views. That our last quotations have suffered a further depreciation, and now note 3½ @ 4½ for extreme grades. We notice some transactions in numerous parcels of sugars at 3½ @ 3½c. No transactions on plantations have transpired since our last.

MOLASSES.—There has been a brisk demand for this article since our last, and about 800 bbls have changed hands for shipment to the Eastern markets, at 16 @ 17c per gallon. Some small lots in superior condition realized 18c. We are informed of further sales on plantation, embracing about 3000 gallons on terms not stated.

FLOUR.—The market has remained in an inactive condition, and holders having evinced an increased disposition to realize, a further decline has been the consequence, and we note superfine $3 75 @ $3 87½. At these rates, but principally at the latter figure, about 1,900 brls have been taken for export. There are some orders in the market for English account, but buyers defer their execution, in the expectation of a further decline.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—With the exception of a further advance in Mess Pork, the Provision market since our last has undergone no change worth noticing. Large consignments of Produce are pushed forward to the East on account, and this serves to relieve the market in some degree of the heaviness by which it has been characterized for so many weeks past. Bacon, Hams, &c. Prime, $5 50 @ $6 75. *Beef*—Mess, in barrels, sells @ $11 00 @ bbl.; do in half do $3 75 @ $4 00—Prime, $5 @ $6 00; Jars—Ordinary, $15—Prime, $18—Choice, $20 @ $22. *Bacon* is still very much neglected, and sales are effected with much difficulty—Hams, 3½ @ 4c—Sides, 3 @ 3½c—Shoulders, 2½ @ 2½c.

WHISKEY.—The brisk demand previously noticed has ceased within the past few days, and prices have in consequence receded. We now note rectified at 19c—in the latter rate can only be obtained for retail lots.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market continues in the same depressed condition previously noticed, and sales are altogether confined to retail lots. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 18 @ 19c—India do. 19 @ 20—Other descriptions are nominal—Kentucky Rope, 6 @ 6c.

CANDLES.—The market is abundantly supplied, with sperm, and there is but very moderate inquiry. We quote New Bedford, 30 @ 35—Nantucket, 27 @ 30c.

OILS.—Prices have undergone no alteration since our last. Linseed, in consequence of further arrivals, is dull at 85 @ $1 10 @ $1 15—Whale Oil, 40 @ 42c; Spermaceti—Linseed Oil, $4 75 @ $1 10—Tanners' Oil, $12 @ $14 @ $16.

EXCHANGE.—The rates on all points have experienced a considerable decline since our last, and we now quote—Sterling, 10 @ 12½ cent. prem.—Paris, 5 @ 5½ fr. 100—New-York, 50 dis. ¾ @ ⅞ cent. prem.—Boston, ¾ @ ⅞ cent. prem.—Mobile, ¼ @ ½ cent. prem.—New-Orleans, ¾ @ ⅞ cent. prem. Sight Checks, ⅞ @ 1 cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	12 @ 13 ct. prem.
France	5 97½ @ 5 10
New-York, 60 days' sight	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
do 30 days' sight	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
do 10 days' sight	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
do sight checks	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 do	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
do sight	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.
Boston, at 30 days	¾ @ ⅞ ct. prem.

FREIGHTS have advanced since our last, and vessels are getting 9-16d. to Liverpool, and 1½c to Havre.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	To Liverpool	9 16d.
do	Havre	1½c
do	New York	$1 00 @ $1 25 per bale.
do	Boston	$1 00 @ $1 25
Tobacco	Whole Cowes, do	none shipping
do	London, direct	do do
do	New York	40 c
do	Boston	40 c
do	Philadelphia	40 c
Sugar and molasses from coast		$4 00 @
From the city		$1 75 @ $ 00
Flour		$1 00 @ $ 25
Lead		2½ @ 3
Pork		00-50

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

	FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM BOSTON.
Britannia	Jan. 5	Hibernia	Feb. 1
Caledonia	Feb. 4	Acadia	Mar. 1
Acadia	Mar. 4	Caledonia	April 2
Columbia	April 5	Britannia	May 1
Britannia	April 19	Acadia	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	Columbia	June 1
Acadia	May 18	Britannia	June 16
Columbia	June 4	Caledonia	July 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Caledonia—1716 bales cotton, 4 000 staves.

Glasgow—Per barque Strabo—1489 bales cotton.

Kingston, Ja.—Per British brig Southampton—691 brls flour, 275 barrels corn meal.

Galveston—Per steamship Belle of Attakapas—48½ sacks, groceries, provisions, &c.

Philadelphia—Per steamship New York—groceries, provisions, &c.

Havana—Per brig Pacific—2 bales cotton, 6 brls apples, 1 brl potatoes, 10 do beans, 47,423 staves.

Kingston, Ja.—Per brig Susan—800 brls pork, 940 do flour, 1 hogshead do meats, 6 do beans.

Glasgow—Per ship Scotland—946 bales cotton.

Mobile—Per schr Helen—34 brls whiskey, 225 do pork, 2 sacks corn, &c.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Uncas—200 boxes sugar, 9 Tierces do do and 1 do do, 1 cask segars, 1 barrel do segars, 1 Laberinto, 1 Lonsdales, 7 Reynaud; 4 drums sardines, Remedios, 15; sac segars, 3 margin, 1 box of fruit, to master.

Havana—Per Spanish brig Juanita—743 bags coffee and a lot of fruit to R Greening & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Natchitoches—Per steamer Rodolph—3 bales cotton, 8 Pamela & co, 34 La Carpentier & sons, 22 Peyroux, 21 Lemee, 20 C Tolediano; 91½ A Rivarde & co; 24 F Ray and, 19 A Ledoux & co; 50 A Blanchard, 100 bdl 250 bales cotton.

Mulhouse's Bend—Per steamer Sultana—7 bales cotton to Andrews & Bross; 19 Brandon & co; 1 do do to J Rigas, 4 Barbee & co; 5 do do; 35 J B Byrne & co; 4 Cavelier, 3 Duncan, McAllister & co; 25 Franklin & Hunter, 14 F Hoope, 18 J Gordon; 3 Robertson & Bryant, Kean & co; 31 Lane; 12 A Lonsdale & co; 5 J R Lewrinn, 10 Mansfield Wade & co; 1 do do; 92 do and 15 do spades, R Mitchell & co; 7 J Read; 30 Rhodes & co; 4 T W Wade, 1 do; 4 do bales cotton—1 bale mules, 8 Hughes; 1 do J A Hilliard; 2 sacks mdse, J C Dunn & co; 1 do G Greenwood, 2 sacks mdse, T Badminter; 3 bdls cordage, J Scott.

Gonzales—Per steamer Norfolk—95 bales cotton, sundries, 8 bales, Bros, Preslenger & co—1 bales deerskins, 1 do Adam, A Able; 30 bales cotton, Burke, Wall & co; 4 do Grant & co; 140 Barrett & Lepage; 96 J R Conner, 27 Dupuy, 10 Mansfield Wade & co; 2 do Wallwell & co; 1 do H D McBride; 1 do Bell & co; 17 W Bailey & co; 1 do Matte, Cammack & Rugeley; 2 Rollenhagen, 1 Bolard.

Wilkinson' Landing—Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—125 bales cotton, Minter, Chisholm & co; 235 Kirkman, Afterbathy & Hanna; 64 Armstrong & co; 64 W P Pollard; 34 Pollard & Ewing; 38 P H Cope; 91 Dick, McLean & Hill; 40 W Mead; 99 E P Smith; 35 J Andrews & Bros; 3 Richard, Huntington & co; 8 Keys & co; 1 do Bell & co; 1 do J Brown.

Portsmouth—Per steamer Natchez—4000 bales bulk pork, 348 kegs and 91 brls lard, T R Martin; 84 brls pork, 1 do hams, B D; 4 kegs; 187 brls pork, 75 brls, 97 kegs lard, 134 brls shoulders, 36 kegs bacon, Bell & Bro; 1 brl lard, A Prieur; 264 brls flour, 84 kegs lard, J Richardson; 5 do beans, 9 do beef, B Douglass; 160 brls flour, Colquitt & Elder; 75 brls; 8 half do lard, 1 cask hams, B Douglass.

(☞ DRAY No 503 will please hand in receipts for goods handed to Mr D C Newcomer, from barque Mary.

G BEDFORD & BECK, 21 Customhouse st.

(☞ The packet ship SUFFOLK, Sewell master, for Boston, will leave this evening. Passengers will please to be on board at 6 o'clock.

JOHN A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

(☞ The packet ship FAIRFIELD, Captain Wilson, from New York, is discharging at the Upper Levee. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras street

(☞ Messrs Dentor, D Dickey, Wm Flaxy, Wm Flaxy, Fitzal Perez, T F Gorm, John Johnson, Lett & Peck, Pate Pain, R R Stratton, T B Thumerman & George Hooley, consignees per packet ship Louisiana, will please take charge of one of a case marked L e J & M, (in a diamond,) 1 Grobell, R A Wood, T D Townsend, T Treadwell, A M Clay, 1 Lorenz marble; R 15 bale silver, to pipes and 10 half do liquor; 1 case to the order, will please make their receipt to the Vegetable market, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.

J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

(☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship LOUISA, capt Mulford, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Hotel Dieu. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J E WOODRUFF, 86 Camp st

(☞ Madame LONBARD, having recovered from Frozen, and confident of attending in person to her customers, is installed all poor are vested by her in others up to this date.

JOBE—Sieve, M O, Palmer and P O, at magazine, sail for sale by

C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st.

HAMS—300 superior smoked hams for sale by

C DOANE & CO, 69 Poydras st

LINSEED OIL—In casks, tierces and bbls, for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 76 Magazine st

COD FISH in drums and boxes, for sale by

F W THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—50 bbls prime lard, for sale by

H & ROBITAILLE, 77 Common st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA for sale by

J. N. RICHILIEU & Co. 40, Bayo'g.

CORPORATE-RETURN OF St. Charles in the Parish of St Landry.

Mr. Sayles, by leave, introduced a memorial, the reading of which was dispensed with, and it was referred to the Committee on Chartered Companies.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Committee of Conference appointed by the House, were allowed to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Workman, as chairman of the Committee of Enrolment, reported on duly enrolled, an act for the relief of M. M. Mills, and an act authorizing the appointment of an additional notary public for the Parish of Claiborne.

A bill from the Senate providing for the amendment of the Arts. 101 and 105, so that persons or minors duly emancipated in Louisiana shall have a right to perform the marriage ceremony in a different parish from that in which he may reside

The House took up the bill as amended by the Senate and concurred in some of the amendments, and laid the bill on the table subject to call.

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing the Conference Committee to continue their deliberations and mature a bill.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Remarks of Mr. Downs on the Bank Bill as had been amended by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Downs said that the hour was too far advanced to allow him to do more than take a comparative view of the provisions of the Bank Bill, as it had been amended, or rather substituted, by the House of Representatives.—Nor indeed, said he, is any thing more indispensable after the eloquent and able analysis of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Hoa). The arguments adduced by that honorable gentleman carry with them irresistible conviction, and every word is stamped with the record of immutable truth.

The first general position, said the honorable Senator, so far from relieving the property Banks and the state from the peril in which they are involved by the Amendatory Bill, places them both in the most imminent peril. Should that bill unfortunately become a law, that startling fact would be realized, that, in less than six months, the property Banks would be insolvent and in their ruin would follow that of the state. This is no theory, no speculation, but positive and unmistakable truth. Such would be the result, deplorable as it is, if we sanction these propositions. The five weak banks, so admitted by the bill, because they are the weakest, are required to reduce their circulation to a fixed scale, by the monthly withdrawal of their circulations for their issues. But what does that amount to? It is a mere measure which will not be observed, and which the Banks to which it applies, will disregard it. We should all by this time know—for experience should have taught us—how little reliance is placed on all these paper promises. For if the Banks have violated one of the most fundamental principles of their charters upon the ready plea of necessity, what, in heaven's name, is to prevent their violating these another—or other principle,—having the same convenient excuse to sustain them in their violation. There is no guarantee, nor in fact any penalty attached to their disobedience of this mere request. We shall realize all the beautiful consequences of the extraordinary law of last session, and the Banks may have to mourn the downfall of the credit of our State.

There is no use in making restrictions, then, unless we see that faithful and rigid execution. There is no use to say to this or that Bank, you should do so, leaving it to the discretion of the Bank; but there should be positive and undeviating principles applied to all, without exception, and they should be made to understand that future transgressions are sure to incur the penalties that wise and ordinary laws ordain. The remedies in this bill are superficial: they appear to be real, but when you attempt to hold them they elude your grasp and dissolve into vapor. There is nothing in them substantial or tangible, except that they favor the Banks, not wisely or judiciously, but to their ruin, and not only to their ruin, but to that of the community; and to the utter annihilation of everything like honor or good faith among men. It is not for the Banks solely we should legislate; the people are unfortunately implicated with them, and it is our first duty to protect the people and to restrain those institutions within such bounds that it will never again be in their power to seduce the people, and to place them in a position to upon they very brink of ruin. We are ready and willing to lend a helping hand in freeing themselves from the difficulties and embarrassments under which they labor, but it must be under certain and express conditions: they must not somewhere in the popular mind, they must no longer trifle with their solemn engagements and pursue a course fatal in consequence. The regulation to limit the issues not so weak in the bill, but it will be no longer in the penalty? Here it is:—"And if said Banks or either of them should fail to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Governor to inform the Attorney-General of the fact, and of the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to obtain a decree of forfeiture, and shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to enforce such decree prior to the passage of this act." Its salutary effect is completely destroyed by the last clause. You permit future delinquencies and offences against your laws, and go back and punish that which is past. For all acts or omissions, say your law. And, if under it, the Banks have taken advantage of the courts, this clause destroys the positive result, in restraining those very evils ag inst which it ought to prescribe.

Suppose a bank to be disposed, and of that fatal tendency, we have too many striking proofs, to enlarge its circulation, it may find the state with irresponsible and weak hands, and before any remedy can be applied, it may have the end of the month, when it is required to make satisfactory proof to the Treasurer of the reduction of its issues, it may have paid out millions of dollars. It has nothing then left to avoid the penalty for its *anterior* transgressions. Bade Bill, as it is, it may be, and it is probable, that the whole of this enormous burthen upon the solvent banks.—So that the Carrollton Bank, or the most insignificant shop of the weakest banks, may be the means of an additional notary public for the Parish of Claiborne.

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The House took up the bill as amended by the Senate and concurred in some of the amendments, and laid the bill on the table subject to call.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 29, 1842

(☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

KENTUCKY AND THE BANKRUPT ACT.

We know of but one reason, why the Kentucky Delegation in the House of Representatives voted for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act: and that is the state of Kentucky is decidedly opposed to it. Every member of the delegation present except one, when the vote was taken upon the passage of the act at the Extra-Session, went against it, and that one upon visiting his constituents, found them so hostile to it that he was constrained to retrace his steps.

It would require a long article to explain the causes that have lead the State of Kentucky to oppose the Bankrupt Law. Suffice it to say that the people of that State have but recently passed through an ordeal, which will for a long time make them dread any act which has for its object an interference with the relations of debtor and creditor. The State has but lately recovered from a system of measures, which commencing with the passage of stop, stay and replevin laws and the creation of a Commonwealth Bank, ended in the violation of the constitution in the expulsion of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for deciding the relief acts of the Legislature unconstitutional and the creation of a second Court of Appeals against the express provisions of the original law. Long, arduous and violent were the struggles of parties, and it was not until the disorganizers shocked the public mind by the just palpable violation of the constitution, that the government was wrested from them.

Out of this contest the Constitutional party came victorious; but the State was exhausted in the conflict, and many a dreary year was consumed in repairing the consequences of that masterly struggle. Her credit was gone, her resources crippled and her revenues deficient. These things are recollected by the people there; and they associate the bankrupt act of Congress with the memories of the stop laws of Kentucky, from which the State suffered so severely. In this, we conceive they make an egregious mistake; nevertheless it has, amongst other things, given them a lasting repugnance to any interference upon the part of the Legislature with the relations of contracting parties.

We refer to this subject now, to show how ridiculous the charge against Mr. CLAY, of exciting the Kentucky delegation to vote for the repeal of the law is. Mr. CLAY could not get the Kentucky delegation to vote for the law, at the Extra Session, if he attempted to persuade them to do so. They voted against the bankrupt law then, and they voted for its repeal on the 17th inst. Their votes at the Extra Session, and the known and decided hostility to the measure of the State they represent, explains their votes on both occasions. Mr. CLAY in holding out for the bankrupt act against the wishes of Kentucky, has risked himself, not for the first time either, for the public good. He may reap the reward of his patriotic daring in curses, as upon a former occasion; but his is a spirit to brave the altar when his country needs a sacrifice.

Since writing the above we perceive that a resolution, instructing the Congressional delegation from the State of Kentucky, in the usual form, which had previously passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, to vote for the repeal of the bankrupt act, has passed the Senate of that State, by a vote of 22 to 7.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The spirited and patriotic resolutions introduced some weeks since into the House of Representatives by Mr. SWEATZ, and adopted by that body, passed the Senate yesterday unanimously. Louisiana has thus spoken through her constituted authorities in fitting terms, of the aggressions and assumptions of power by Great Britain.

(☞ The Senate appointed yesterday, on the committee of conference to take into consideration the bank bills passed by the two branches of the Legislature, Messrs Downs, Roa and Walker. We believe that the joint committee as now constituted, comprises a majority favorable to the Senate's bill.

(☞ We are requested by Mr. RATLIFF to state that it was not he who moved, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, that the House should recede from their amendments to the Senate's bank bill. The statement of the Reporter to that effect was inaccurate.

(☞ Monsieur LE TORT, the celebrated French rider, takes his benefit this evening at Waring's Circle and Menagerie, corner of Conde and Hospital streets. Mr. Paris, the French Hercules, has volunteered his services and will perform various wonderful feats of strength.

(☞ We are requested to announce that the Stillman benefit at the American Theatre, will take place on Monday next.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone, were playing in Savannah on the 21st inst. They will be this way soon.

"THE THOUSAND A YEAR," "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP" AND BARNAEY RUDGE."—We are indebted for copies of these popular and brilliant romances to CURTIS & Co, who have a supply of them, each complete in one volume. They have also complete editions of WALTER SCOTT'S novels: a work that ought to form a conspicuous feature of every family library. Besides this, they have several splendid cheap editions of the same work.

LIFE IN CHINA.—The Porcelaine Tower, or Nine Stories of China, compiled from original sources by T. T. T.; embellished by J. Lerch—Lea & Blanchard, publishers.—We are indebted to the publishers, through Messrs. Nesbitt, Street & Co, for a copy of this laughter moving compilation. It consists of a number of rich and amusing tales which originally appeared in Bentley's Miscellany, and have been transferred to this volume, illustrated in most quaintest style, and enriched by explanatory notes. Nobody can read the sketches of Chinese manner and character without enjoying the *facetiæ* in which they abound. They are besides, highly graphic and descriptive of the habits and customs of the Celestials.

(☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer *Nautilus*, for a Louisville Journal of the 21st inst.

OVID ARNOLD & Co's. NOTES.—We copy the following from the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday:

Yesterday morning the office of Ovid Arnold & Co, whose change notes have been current for the last two or three years, and have formed no inconsiderable portion of our circulation, was closed, and the redemption of its issues refused. What provisions have been or may be made to redeem the outstanding notes of the concern, we have not been able to learn, but as Messrs Arnold & Co, in addition to their close connexion with one of the establishments (Lougee & Moore) broken up at Cincinnati, and their misfortune to lose by the fire, a valuable property in this vicinity, on Saturday night last, we fear the prospect is rather unfavorable for the note holders

TAKE THEM BY THE FORELOCK.—We would remind those interested, that the Bankrupt act of the Extra Session takes effect on the first of February which is now near at hand. Although the repealing act has passed the house, it will in all probability be delayed in the senate and after the 1st of February. If, however, it should get through the Senate before that time, the President will still have ten days in which to sign it or return it with his objections. The act will doubtless take all the time allowed him by the constitution, so that those who are waiting for the operation of the Act ought to have all their papers in readiness to avail themselves of the act as speedily as possible after the first of the ensuing month. Let but the creditors of any one begin to take the spirit made in due form—and a repeal of the law, subsequently, cannot deprive you of its benefits.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

(☞ The mail stage, which left Louisville at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning for Frankfort, was robbed about 12 miles from this city; two trunks and one box, belonging to passengers, being cut from the boot. The box and trunks were subsequently found in a hemp field, near the road, broken open and rifled. About $30 in money were taken, and about $400 worth of clothes and other articles. A $600 draft in one of the trunks was recovered by its owner just before it was found by the villians.

An anger and other tools used by the robbers were found near the rifled trunks. We understand that the footsteps of the villians were as large as large coarse shoes or boot would seem to have belonged to negroes. The inference, however, could be followed only a short distance.—*Louisville Journal of 20th inst.*

The Sun asserts that nine tenths of the people of the United States are nothing about the bankrupt law *because* they are in ignorance and circumstance! We cannot think so meanly of our fellow-citizens as this would indicate. Doubtless, the embarrassed and unfortunate feel and know more about it than any other class, but we are confident the enlightened and humane feel the want of a bankrupt law for the whole country, and a permanent measure of protection to the unfortunate debtor, as well as of relief to the insolvent. Did some doubts the abolition of imprisonment for debt but those exposed to such imprisonment know the assertion of general indifference to such measures is a libel on human nature.

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—The following beautiful passage is extracted from the late thanksgiving sermon of Rev. Dr Bellows, of Portsmouth, N. H.

"Ours, it is to be feared, is an irreverent age and land. Man, in greatly multiplied, and the whole providentially arranged system of things seems to be reversed: and if there is any one man, or any one thing, which might be inscribed on the surface of society as it now is, or as it seems to be tending, radicals would have it, it would be this "The elder shall serve the younger." Time was, it is no longer hange upon the counsels of age and experience—or designation of age for the forms of time; but, the less one knows of the past, the surer and safer guide he is for the future is he reverenced by many. Men often talk of the past, as if God had never worked, fathers never lifted a finger, and wisdom never given a true response, until now. We hear much concerning the dead past; and are bidden to let it bury its dead. Oh! be sure, our children are no wiser than ourselves, will they be taught the same unreasoning cant about our boasted present."

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1842.

Mr. Moore, in behalf of a select committee reported against the petitions of the inhabitants of the Parish of Orleans, for a separate jurisdiction in the Parishes.

Mr. Sweeny, in behalf of a select committee to which was referred a petition praying for the division of the Parish of Iberville, Pointe Coupee, reported adversely to the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Bryan, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ontiveros, by leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Tchoupitoulas Variolic Institute, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Preston, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to repeal the 2626 article of the Code, and informed them that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments to the Bank Bill.

Mr. Walker introduced an act to prevent the further issues of change notes, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Ratliff moved, said, that he began to feel certain apprehensions that the legislature, might do nothing on the subject of the banks, he at least, would attempt to prevent the evil of the paper currency, and he was not troubled this bill, so that its provisions might be known and no unnecessary time be lost hereafter.

Mr. Walker said that he would suggest that a prohibition should not operate until after the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Walker said that a blank had been left in the bill for that purpose.

Mr. Hirsert presented a resolution fixing Monday next for the election of directors of the Citizens' Bank. He said, that by looking over the charter, the time had not fixed for that day. It was necessary to name some particular time to go into the election.

Mr. Downs submitted the interrogatories propounded to the banks, as called for by a resolution of the senate. Ordered to lie on the table for the inspection of the members.

Mr. Walker called up an act relative to Public Cemeteries. He said that he proposed to make no opposition to the bill, in as much as it contemplated their preservation to their original destination, and their exemption from taxation. He had received a legal opinion to the effect, that Similar privileges had been accorded in the act incorporating the Firemen's Charitable Association.

Mr. Preston said that was a sufficient reason for adopting similar provisions, and it could be taken up at the same time, and both might be incorporated together. It was an act to relative to the church of St. Patrick and for other purposes.

Mr. Walker assenting, he moved bill as additional section to the act, and the bill as amended was read second and third time and passed.

Several bills of local importance were taken up and passed, and several messages from the house underwent their second reading.

Mr. Downs called up the bill fixed for the order of the day yesterday, and proposed over, to amend the act calling a convention. He explained the necessity for the bill. He said that the Constitution made it imperative on the Legislature to provide for calling a convention should be ratified. The original act had conformed to that instrument, but there had arisen a question as to the constitutionality of that act. That singular clause was taken from the constitution of Kentucky, which formed the model of our own, and was doubtless introduced with much importance it was very well in that state were the voting was unknown, but it was somewhat difficult and inappropriate here where it is by ballot. But as it is, we are bound to follow and to conform to it. The mode pointed out in the present bill does not interfere with the privacy of voting by ballot, the voter may conceal his ticket as far whom he may vote, but he required to declare whether he votes in favor or against a convention and his name is entered accordingly. This is the only way the requirements of the constitution can be fulfilled and the returns.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the second section was so amended as to require the vote of the qualified voters on the ticket, as would show how he voted, for otherwise he might vote one way and declare another.

The bill was then read second time and passed as amended, and the secretary was directed to ask the concurrence of the House therein.

The several bills in which the Parish of Pointe Coupée was interested, and which had been laid over on account of the absence of Mr. Porche, were taken up, on motion of that gentleman and disposed of.

The resolutions relative to our relations with Great Britain were taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sparrow, unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, January 28, 1842.

The following bills were reported to the House as having passed the Senate, yesterday.

An act to incorporate the Catholic Church of St. Patrick, and relative to public cemeteries.

An act creating three notaries public for the parish of Union.

Act relative to the church of St. Francis.

Act establishing three additional election precincts in the Parish of Pointe Coupee.

Resolution relative to survey of public lands.

Act to increase the salary of the Parish Coroner.

Resolution relative to our relations with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the message from the House, requesting a Committee of Conference on the disagreement on the Bank bill, was taken up.

The Speaker announced that the Senate concurred with the House to refer the subject to a Committee of Conference, and, inasmuch as the House on their part, had appointed their committee by balloting, the Senate should do the same. Not that he had the slightest want of confidence in the selection the President would make, whose choice was known to be unanimous, but because both committees would be more upon an equality, being selected in the same way. He proposed that the committee consist of three members.

The question was taken and decided in the affirmative.

On motion, Messrs. Tellier, Hoa and Sparrow were appointed Messrs. Bossier and Scott, of Baton Rouge, and the vote being counted, Messrs. Hoa, Downs and Walker were elected.

The Secretary was directed to inform the House thereof.

On motion, a message from the House requesting a Committee of Conference upon the disagreement in the bill to create an election precinct in the parish of St. Martin, was taken up.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table on account of the absence of the Senator from Attakapas, (Mr. De Clouet.)

The following Committees of the Select Committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of certain inhabitants of the parish of Iberville, reported by a bill to incorporate the Iberville Academy.

Mr. Walker, on behalf of the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported a bill relative to the Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Downs moved that the Committee of Conference of the Senate have leave to sit during the hours when the Legislature are in session. Ordered.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Scotland, Cunningham, Glasgow, Holmes & Mills
Ship Caledonia, Maxwell, Havre, L M Cole
Barque Strabo, Shoof, Glasgow, L M Cole
Brig Southampton, (British,) Richardson, Kingston, Ja. R Greening & co
Brig Pacific, Madigan, Havana, Langdon & co
Brig Susan, Jones, Kingston, (Ja.) R Ashbridge
Schr Helen, Phillips, Mobile, C D Lehman
Steamship New-York, Wright, Galveston, Regout & Hawthorn
Steamship Belle of Attakapas, Main, Galveston, Chas. De Blanc

ARRIVED.

Towboat Tennessean, Martin, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Deonee—brought up brig Uncas, and polacre Juanita
Brig Uncas, McConnell, 4 days from Havana, to J M'Anguera.
Spanish polacre Juanita, Siobera, 6 days from Havana, to R Greening & co.
Steamer Norfolk, Wilson, from Ouachita.
Steamer Maid of Kentucky, Lillard, from Williams' Landing.
Steamer Rodolph, Wright, from Natchitoches.
Steamer Sultana, Tuite, from Milliken's Bend.
Steamer Nautilus, Smith, from Portsmouth.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Nautilus towed down brig Vandalia, from Brigier's Plantation.

COASTWISE PORTS.

At Charleston for this port, Jan. 22, brig Lime Rock, Paine; brig Georgia, Lambert.
Arrived at Charleston from this port, Jan. 22 brig Arabian.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rodolph—J G Bryce and lady, G Herriman, W Hodgsdeth, J Staples, M D Grant, J W Caldwell, J F Robinson, M N Whitney, B B Cook, D L Haworth, C F Bennett, C Morcan, H L French, C B Williams and others.

Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—Messrs W Bowen, A Booths, M Evans, T George, D Cochonal, J W Meek, T Johnson, Bailey, Boyer, L Hortin, Pollard, Sanders, Durbes & Rogers, D Cloud, J H Pace, Crawford, J G Walker, J Roy, S Thompson, J Stanley, H Van Winkle, M McDaniel, J Bell, J Whipple, F W Parker, D Webster.

Per steamer Nautilus.—Mrs Thayer, E F Falk, Miss E Robin, Mrs C De Logny, Messrs E F McGuire and lady, I B Stevenson and lady, J Bullenkagen and lady, J F Nagle, R Able, J M Whitehead, J Dashay, W B Harrell, W Blanchgood, G J Roberts, J J Meredith, J S Robinson, D Griffith, C Chapman, D B Standley, W Howse, G Lambeth, F R de Logny, N Robin, Vanickle.

Per steamer Nautilus—W G Howard and family, Miss H Connell, Miss J S Newell, Messrs Connell, Weeks, Sprague B Cook, Z R Martin, H Irwin, Bringler.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN.—Please publish in your journal, that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM REGET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the City of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. j19

(☞ We are authorised by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

NOTICE.—A liberal reward will be given to whoever will find or withdraw from the river, the body of Mr. Le Hoa, who was drowned on the afternoon of the 26th instant. He had on a coarse woolen spotted jacket.

(☞ Apply for information to Messrs

JULIEN, MAURY & LE HEC, Jr,
j29 3t corner of Burgundy and Hospital streets.

LANDING from brig Susan from Havana, and for sale by the Drug and Apothecary store of the subscriber, the following articles:

First quality white honey,
First quality gourd (calabasse) strop,
First quality chocolate de Santa,