LATEST DATES.

New York	Dec. 29	London	Dec. 3
Boston	Dec. 29	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Philadelphia	Dec. 29	Paris	Nov. 1
Washington	Dec. 29	Havre	Nov. 27
Baltimore	Dec. 29	Amsterdam	Nov. 12
Charleston	Dec. 29	Mexico	Nov. 2
Havana	Dec. 20	Hamburg	Dec. 10
Houston	Dec. 24	Vera Cruz	Nov. 1

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, January 4, 1842.

Saturday last being the first day of the year, very little business was done, nor have any transactions of moment transpired during the last two days; business generally continues dull, and there is at this moment a very severe pressure in the Money market; to-day indeed many notes goes were to be seen, which is easily accounted for by the heavy disbursements which usually mature on the 4th of January, and we understand that in many instances a very high rate of interest has been offered for the use of money. The advices per Columbia, from Liverpool, to 4th ult. were received on Saturday last—they were of a very discouraging tendency.

COTTON.—Although we do not as yet make any alteration in our quotations, it is generally admitted that in small lots of ordinary Cottons a slight concession would be made in favor of the purchaser, in consequence of the very unfavorable advices, respecting these descriptions, which were received per Columbia, which bring quotations of American Cottons down to 4½d. 5¾d.—a depression hitherto unknown. The sales on Monday were about 2,000 bales, among which a lot of 1,300 bales, at 7½c: this evening, called to the amount of 4,000 bales were reported.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	7½@ 7¾	Ordinary	6½@ 6¾
Middling	8½@ 8	Middling	7½@ 7¾
Middling Fair	8½@ 9	Middling Fair	8½@ 8¾
Fair	9½@ 10	Fair	9½@ 10
Good fair	10½@ 11	Good fair	10½@ 11
Good ordinary	12 @ 12	Good ordinary	12 @ 12

SUGAR.—Although the weather has cleared up since our last, there is still no very animated demand; and the few sales which have occurred are at a slight decline. We quote fair to ordinary to fair 4½@5½c; prime, 5¾@6c. Of strictly choice there is very little on the Levee, and holders of this description hold on for a few days, to see the effect of a change in the weather, the absence of the late inclement weather; we may however observe, that choice lots, such as shall have been brought to Market, will not be slow to find a ready sale. The stock on the Levee consists of 1,500 hhds. We hear of no sales on plantation.

MOLASSES.—In the city, sales to a moderate extent have been effected at about former rates, say 17@17½c ℔ gallon. There has been a brisk demand for lots on plantation; and we hear of sales at 13@ 13½c ℔ gallon—the former price below, the latter above, the city.

FLOUR.—The heavy receipts noticed in our last have again been followed up by arrivals on a large scale; and this morning the best brands of Ohio are freely offered at $5 per bbl. and superfine. We do not hear of any being offered below that rate, but shippers appear indifferent about making purchases at present, and the market has a downward tendency.

WESTERN PRODUCE, of every description, continues to arrive very freely, and we are at a loss to give quotations which may be considered as a fair index of the market, holders are pressing their stocks, without being anxious for purchasers. We give the following quotations, with the proviso, that they must be considered in a very nominal point of view. Meats.—Prime Pork, $6 @ $6 25—Prime, $6 @ $6 25—Bulk Pork, 5½ @ 5¾—for hog round, a few sales, with an extra price for a lot of Hams, $3 75 @ $4 00—Lard, sweet, 6¾ @ 7c ℔—$5 ℔ half bbl.—Prime, $4 ℔ bbl. Lard—Sales of prime have been made to some extent, at 4½; and strictly choice Lard last it still held at 5; and occasionally brings that price. Bacon Hams, 4 @ 5—Sides, 3 @ 4½—Shoulders, 2½@ 3. A large proportion of the late arrivals is understood to be under limits, which cannot be obtained, and the price is going forward to the North without changing hands in this market.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Small sales only have transpired at our quotations, which are for Western Bagging, 15 @ 18c—East-India, 19 @ 20c ℔ yard. Western Rope, ¾ @ ⅞—Northern, ⅞ @ 1c ℔. The market is very dull, and no improvement looked for at present.

WHISKEY.—Receipts continue to arrive freely; we notice some sales at 16 @ 16½c ℔ gal.

EXCHANGE.—There is a good deal of dullness in Exchange on all points, caused principally by the extreme scarcity of money; and although there has been no any material change in our rates, they appear to be less firm than formerly.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	10@ 10 ½ pt.
Kentucky	5 50 @ 5 75
New York, 60 days' sight	¼ pt.
do 10 do sight checks	¼ @ ½ pt. prem.
Boston, at 60 days	¼ pt. prem.
Philadelphia 60 do	¼ pt.
do 10 do sight	¼ pt. prem.

FREIGHTS.—We hear of some engagements for Europe, to which we do not give Liverpool 3-16 bid and 1/8 @ 3-16 offer, which is a slight advance. The rates for heavy freight cotton have advanced; for Cotton to New York, rates have fallen off.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	9 bid @ 13 ⅜
Havre	[illegible]
New York	31 @ 37½ c ℔
Boston	$1 62½ @ 1 75

Cotton, per steam, [illegible] shipping
London, direct do do
Boston, do do
Philadelphia do do
Cotton from coast by bbl [illegible]

Per ship LEHIGH, capt Julius, from Rio de Janeiro: 2,000 hides discharged, the balance of her cargo will please take out their permits, application to be made for a general order at the expiration of 48 hours—and at the receipt of their permits.

J. ALBERT.

The packet barque MATCHEZ, Captain Lindsey, Boston, will commence discharging this morning at Millaudon's Pier. Consignees are requested to send to the receipt of their goods.

HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.

The packet ship JOHN MINTURN, Starks master, is now discharging at a second tier above Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. W. STANTON & Co, 30 Poydras st.

Cigars M. Kraus.

KOUES & DAVIDSON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS No. 97 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MILK for sale by MERLE, SEYLLE & Co, 40 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on Boston at sixty days sight, for sale by E & J F WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE—Russian dollars for sale by J. ALBERT, 29 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on HAVANA—for sale by LUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co, 26 Old Levee.

OIL—100 boxes superior white plain, for sale by LUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co, 26 Old Levee.

OIL—In cooking sperm, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

OIL—Linseed, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

OIL—1200 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

OSAPARILLA—100 bales in stage and for sale by ROBERT J. B. Co, 3 Magazine st.

OSNS—100 bags Mahaya cotton in store and for sale by ROBERT J. B. Co, 3 Magazine st.

OFFEE—300 sks Havana and 300 do Rio in store and for sale by ROBERT J. B. Co, 3 Magazine st.

WARPING PAPER—Small sizes, for sale by E & F T PRESCOTT, 15 Canal Row.

ORN—40 bbls and 1½ bags meal, in store and for sale by CC SACKETT & Co, 36 Poydras st.

ORN—500 bbls rectified whiskey in store and for sale by E & F T PRESCOTT, 15 Canal Row.

ORN—300 sks in flat boat for sale by CC SACKETT & Co, 36 Poydras st.

ORN—500 sks in flat boat for sale by CC SACKETT & Co, 36 Poydras st.

ORN—500 sks white Havana sugar, in store and for sale by WALLS, 38 Gravier st.

ORN—25 hamsets for sale by [illegible] 30 Gravier st.

ORN—Regalias, Canones and Plantation for sale by B WALLS, 36 Gravier st.

ORNIA SHEETING—in store and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

ORNIA—German of various qualities, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

ORKERL AND CODFISH—in store and for sale by NORCROSS & FODICK, 40 Gravier st.

CIDER—Northern refined cider, in bbls, for sale by NORCROSS & FODICK, 40 Gravier st.

COFFEE—landing ex brig Charlotte, for sale by W PREEN, 56 Customhouse st.

BRICKS—170 fire bricks, for sale by the set or piece by J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

New moss & prunes best, in half bbls, for sale by M A ROBITAILLE, 77 Commerce st.

BRIES—50 tales deer skins landing and for sale by WALTON & COKAYNE, 28 & 29 Bienville st.

BAWERS—4 cables Manilla, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO, 98 Gravier st.

BAGS—Rice and St Domingo, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 97 Gravier st.

BAGS—In drums and boxes, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

BANNERS' OIL—in bbls, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

BACON—20 cask: cheese, for sale by HAWTHORN & WOODS, 60 Gravier st.

WHISKEY—60 bbls rectified, for sale by HAWTHORN & WOODS, 53 Gravier st.

ALMONDS—50 cartons soft shell, 50 boxes sweet shelled do, and 100 bitter do do, in store and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

ESTHELIA HAMS—A fresh supply of superior quality, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

ROMAN MAGING—Of every description, in store and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

STADOS—Pure linen, of the celebrated mark ADC, now landing and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

TS Of the best Manchester manufacture, and second quality, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

MBAS SOCKS—Large, of good quality, now landing, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

SHIRTS—A large assortment of German bosom and wove, just received and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Royal st.

BRICKS—Rubbed rubber, constantly on hand and for sale by NORCROSS & FODICK, 40 Gravier st.

BRICKS—400 bags cement, in store and for sale by NORCROSS & FODICK.

COFFEE—600 bags Havana coffee, landing from barque Canary, and for sale by LUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co, 26 Old Levee.

PORK—60 bbls old Bennett's inspection, for sale by FERGUSON & REID.

BEEF—50 Prime Boston beef, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—10,000 superior cigar half tobacco, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

BUTTER—60 firkins Goshen butter, landing from John Minturn and Venus, entire distress.

BUTTER—5 firkins Goshen, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

CANDLES—100 boxes mould candles, for sale, cheap by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

CANDLES—11 bags live geese feathers, for sale by FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—Old Rye whiskey landing from Boston ship [illegible], for sale by J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st.

BRANDY—Cognac brandy, for sale by J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st.

CHEESE—Prime Cheshire, landing from Boston ship [illegible], for sale by M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BELLITT, MAGNE & CO.
No. 81, Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANY 5, 1842.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday beyond Baton Rouge.

THE TARIFF—COTTON.

In our article upon the pamphlet published under the title of "Louisiana and the Tariff," by "A Native of Louisiana," we closed our remarks before touching upon the views of the author in relation to the effect of protective duties upon the cotton interest of the United States. After briefly noticing the policy of European nations, in protecting domestic industry, the author descends at some length upon the advantages of a "home market," which the founder and designer of the Free Trade school admit to be more important than all others. And, in this connection, he quotes from FRANKLIN and ADAM SMITH, who declare that whatever tends to diminish the number of artificers and manufacturers is destructive of the home market.

Before we touch upon the effects of the Tariff, upon the prices of the raw material, we quote from a work of acknowledged authority to show what classes of persons are most interested in sustaining our manufactories. We extract from the pamphlet:

"McCulloch, (page 442,) estimates the quantity of cotton consumed in Great Britain, at 240,000,000 lbs., which, when manufactured, he values at £34,000,000 sterling.

This amount he distributes as follows:

Raw material, 240,000,000 lbs.	
at 7d.	£7,000,000
Wages of 800,000 weavers	
spinners, bleachers, &c.	18,000,000
Wages of 100,000 engineers,	
machine makers, smiths,	
joiners, &c.	3,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers,	
wages of superintendance,	
sums to purchase cotton, &c.	6,000,000
	£34,000,000

From which it is seen that of the above £34,000,000 sterling of manufactured cotons, the producers of that commodity receive 7-34

The operatives thereupon 21-34

Whilst the masters for the interest on their capital, the expences of superintendance, of cools, &c., only receive 6-34

Twenty one millions of pounds sterling, out of thirty four, the estimated value of cotton fabrics consumed in Great Britain, are paid to laborers. Does not this prove that the operatives, the working-men, whom politicians have sought to excite against their employers, are most interested in this matter? And is not the national wealth of Great Britain increased by the amount of £21,000,000, which would necessarily have been paid to foreign labor had she to rely upon it for the fabrics consumed within her territory.

In respect to the cotton crop of the United States, and prices, the writer relies upon facts to show that the depression in prices cannot be attributed to the Tariff. The following table shows the extent of crops from 1814 to 1830, with the ruling prices in Liverpool for each year.

"Niles' Register, vol. 44, and Hollon's Liverpool Prices Current of 1st January, 1841.

Crops of the U. States.		*Value of Uplands in the Liverpool Market.*	
1814—	17,918,479 lbs.	23	@27d.
1815—	22,346,308	17	@21
1816—	21,747,118	17	@21
1817—	25,629,228	20	@25
1818—	29,471,168	19	@20
1819—	27,987,045	18	@19
1820—	127,008,192	11	@13
1821—	167,821,440	10	@11
1822—	154,876,896	9	@10
1823—	173,726,976	6¾	— 8¼
1824—	209,715,456	8¼	— 9¼
1825—	175,448,928	7	@ 8
1826—	178,649,952	6	@ 7½
1827—	251,946,816	6½	@ 7
1828—	302,380,032	5	@ 6½
1829—	298,172,160	4½	@ 5
1830—	354,384,096	4	@ 5
	or abt 310,656 bales.	11	@15
		10	@11
		9	@10
		6¼	— 8¼
		8¼	— 9¼
		7	@ 8
		6	@ 7½
		6½	@ 7
		5	@ 6½
		4½	— 5
		4½	@ 5
	or abt 768,147 bales.	4	— 5

Up to 1830, the whole crop of the United States amounted to only 746,147 bales. In 1817, when prices ruled in Liverpool at 23½d for uplands, there was a tariff, not half there been any material change in it when in 1829 prices receded to 5½d to 6½d. In like manner in 1825 cotton went up to 16½ @ 19½ and receded in 1827 to 4½ @ 7½. These fluctuations certainly could not be attributable to the tariff.

From 1830, the Cotton of the Valley of the Mississippi cut a formidable figure in footing up the crop, as the following statement will show:—

New Orleans—Valley of the Mississippi.		*Values of Uplands in the Liverpool Market.*	
1831—[illegible] bales,		5 @ 7½	@ 8d
1832—[illegible]		5½@ 6	—6½@ 9
1833—[illegible]		5 @ 6	—6½@ 9
1834—[illegible]		7½@10	—8½@12
1835—[illegible]		6½@12	—9½@14
1836—[illegible]		7 @12	—9½@14
1837—[illegible]		4½@ 7	—7½@12
1838—[illegible]		5 @ 9½	—6½@10
1839—[illegible]		4½@ 6	—5½@ 8
1840—[illegible]		4½@ 6	—5½@ 9

Crops of the Mississippi Valley and Alabama.

	New Orleans, October 1st, 1840.	
1840—New Orleans,	991,487 bales.	
Alabama,	446,287 bales.	
Total crop of the United States,	1,171,288 bales !!!	
The Valley of the Mississippi alone, during the last year producing upwards of 218,000 bales more than the whole crop of the United States in 1830, and the Mississippi and Alabama together producing 14,9 218 bales, or 1,669,590 lbs more than the total crop of the United States in 1830, and 863,806 bales more than the total crop of the United States in 1840!!		1,409,245 bales !!!

IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Holt's Circular, 1st January, 1841.
1829,	456,748 bales.
1835,	792,606 bales.
1840,	1,401,841 bales !!!

If the increase of the cotton crop in 1825 depressed prices to an average of 6¾ for the five succeeding years, cannot a sufficient cause for depreciation of prices be found in the overgrown crop of 1840? And when we perceive the like consequences growing out of like causes both before and after the compromise act, is it not absurd to attribute to the tariff results that find their solution in the natural laws of supply and demand?

From 1815 to 1820" says our author "were the golden days of the cotton planter and the manufacturer; both using their utmost exertions to work their mines, dubsequent until at length the inherent to over supply began to show itself." The planter then commenced increasing his crops and the manufacturer to improve his machinery to meet low prices. But vast as were the improvements of machinery, and wide spread as the use of cotton fabrics became, the consumption could not keep pace with the gigantic strides of agriculture, and both manufacturer and planter had "gradually to submit to the inflexible rule of supply and demand and all the vicissitudes consequent upon their deranged equilibrium." The valley of the Mississippi proved more fertile than the invention of man.

Would not so wonderful an increase of any exchangeable commodity have produced a like fall of prices? Would not coffee, sugar, iron, or any other article of use, undergo a similar depression, with an augmented production so astounding, as we have seen, attended the culture of cotton? And what would be the consequence, we would ask, if from the destruction of our manufactories the labor and capital employed in them should be diverted to agriculture? swelling the products of the soil, cotton included, perhaps fifty per cent. According to our view of the case, we would be enhancing the fabrics we purchase of England, by destroying competition in her manufactured articles, whilst we would depress, by reinous over production, those commodities she purchases of us.

There is another view of this question which we reserve for another article—the necessity of assisting our home market, both for the purchase of the raw cotton and the manufactured article. This subject is becoming a most interesting one, as well on account of the stability domestic manufacture and consumption give to the value and produce of labor, as the efforts that are now making by Great Britain to supply herself with cotton from her East India possessions—efforts which, we are sorry to say, do not await on a corresponding anxiety in quarters most likely to be affected by them.

☞ The Ghazni Opera to-night at the St Charles, and we are assured in a style of brilliancy, never before witnessed in this city. The first night of Bellini's delicious opera of Norma, and the debut of such celebrated vocalists as the Sequins and Mr. Manvers, ought to attract a house crowded from pit to dome. We learn from the management, that all the appointments for the Opera are on a splendid scale, and calculated to give it great effect—the chorusses being numerous and well disciplined and the orchestra greatly enlarged and improved.

Mme Otto Mayer's wonderful performances continue to be the great attraction at the American. He is a most extraordinary artiste—the most extraordinary we have seen in our city. He begins a re-engagement this evening.

Daniel Guerard.—A Mr. Marion, of the firm of Lee & Co, in St. Louis, was assaulted by five Irish ruffians, while returning home a few days ago, and beaten and bruised until he was left senseless. His life is in considerable danger. Three of the miscreants have been arrested and recognized.

Dominique Laurent Bouchanelly, the author of Laurent Antonnetta, in a young man not twenty years of age. He has written for some time under the signature of La Mahrace.

The Hart Boggs Case.—A man named Sandel has been arrested in New York, suspected of the murder of Mary C. Rogers. The investigation was in progress at the latest accounts.

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult. says—"The river continues to fall and is running in great quantities.

We are much obliged to Mr Bevarne of the steamboat President for very late St. Louis papers.

There has been a disastrous fire in St Louis. We copy the following particulars from the Reporter of the 28th ult:

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out on Monday morning between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, in the building on Third street, occupied as the left door by Mr. Bonde as a dry goods and grocery store, and by Mr. Mathew Hamilton as a boarding house. Mr. Bonde had a stock of goods of about $4,000 or $3,000, which was an entire loss. No insurance. Mr. Hamilton's entire furniture an entire loss. No insurance. The building was owned by Mr. C. B. Slayer, on which there was an insurance of $3,000.

The fire extended on the lower floor to Mr. Massey, C. M. Coote & Brother's grocery, Mr. Peter Joseph's grocery and drinking house, and Mr. John Lough's family and dry goods store.

Mr. Coote's stock was about $1400, insurance $1500. Lost also goes in cash, which was consumed.

Mr. Joseph saved part of his goods. Mr Lough owned the house which he occupied. On this stock of goods and dwelling, there was no insurance. Loss of the latter supposed to be between $7,000 and $8,000, besides 9224 in cash. Mr. Khomas (next to Mr. Lough's) had his goods much damaged by the water and removed. The drug store of Mr. W. Piggot, on the corner of Morgan and Third streets, also sustained some damage.

The fire extended south of the house in which it originated, to the two confectionary stores, one owned by Mr. Hoswell, part of whose goods were saved. The other owned by Mr. Bonde. There is no insurance on any goods and grocery store. Mr. R. resided in the rear of the store; his loss will be not less—part of the goods saved—no insurance. The owner has no insurance—insurance only $975—lost about $6000.

On Monday night (or the night of the fire) five frame buildings were burnt to the ground; the furniture in most of them saved. A large frame building, back of Mr. Lonsch's, owned by Mr. Elford and occupied as a carriage repository, was saved with but slight damage.

The North Market, immediately in front, was on fire several times, but was saved without much damage.

There was a great scarcity of water, which retarded the operations of the firemen to a great extent. It is hoped Mr. Bevarne and his lady will look to this.

The fire companies were liberally supplied with coffee and other refreshments by the neighbors.

Virginia.—The movements in the Virginia Legislature are not without interest. In relation to the Banks of that State we perceive that the House of Representatives after rejecting a proposition to relieve those institutions of the penalty of paying 18 per cent on their issues after the 1st July next, reconsidered and adopted the bill by a vote of 70 to 40. The business in this as in similar cases, abundoned theoretical utopias and hard money and a metallic currency, as soon as the interests of the State were paramount, and united with the whigs in providing sensible measures to meet the exigencies of the times.

A proposition to borrow $150,000 from the banks or individuals to enable the State to fulfil her obligations has been read twice in the House and engrossed for a third reading by a large majority.

A bill to re-apportion the representation of the Senators and Delegates in the General Assembly, has passed the lower branch of the Legislature by a vote of 56 to 40. We have not seen the details of the bill, but presume it is founded on equitable principles, as it received the votes of both parties.

Emigration.—Mr. Oakley of Illinois, while in Europe, established a company for the purpose of sending out emigrants to the West. It is constituted something after the manner of the company formed for the purpose of colonizing Australia. A sum of £500,000 has been subscribed, which will be appropriated to the purchase of lands in Illinois, and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. Offices will be opened in London, and in some principal town in Germany, for the sale of the lands, and emigrants who purchase will be sent out in ships provided by the company, to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, and from there to their destined home. Farmers and agriculturalists will, it is presumed, emigrate in large numbers.

French Atlantic Steamers.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, upon competent authority, that New York has already been determined upon, as the port at which the French Atlantic steamers will arrive, and from which they will depart, in this country.

Twenty at least of the locofoco papers in Pennsylvania are out for Mr. Buchanan as the locofoco candidate for the next presidency.

☞ Hitherto the official paper of every Administration exclusively has been open to the politics of the country. The Washington Telegraph, the organ of President Jackson's administration during the first half of his first term, though a mercenary paper, possessed great and undoubted influence. The Globe, the government organ during the greater part of President Jackson's administration and down to President Van Buren, though a filthy and most infamous sheet, exercised an almost unlimited sway over its party. The National Intelligencer, the government paper during the long administration of the lamented Harrison, was a powerful and most important journal, in the estimation of the whole people of the United States. But here is Polk's organ, the Union, and Madisonian! What human being deems it of the slightest consequence? What man, of any party, makes an inquiry, or feels the least curiosity, as to its opinions? What individual in any part of the country, is controlled in the smallest degree by its influence?

Well, it is now the Democratic Journal of all administrations should have the feebleist of all possible organs.

Louisville Journal.

Dr. Lansman.—We notice, from a communication in the last number of the American Repertory of Arts, &c., that the committee appointed by the Senate of Ohio, having declared it physically impossible to cross the Atlantic by steam power—affirming, on the contrary, that he did any something if not only an elevated and refined taste, for which he is charged. The Repertory is a monthly Magazine of much merit, filled with matter of a practical and scientific character, and deserves the notice and support of those interested in its subjects.—*Best. Post.*

[Reported for the Bee.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, January 4th, 1842.

The House resumed the consideration of the Militia Bill and adopted its various sections.

Mr. Ratliff moved an additional section appropriating $2,000 per annum to the Adjutant and Inspector General. This proposition was warmly debated by Messrs. Ratliff, Barker, Wilkinson, Ashworth and Thomas.

Mr. Morse offered an amendment providing for the payment of the travelling expenses of the Adjutant and Inspector General out of the State Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Canon, the bill and amendments were laid on the table subject to the call of the House, and the

Order of the Day

being the report of the Committee on Banks was taken up.

Mr. Hunt moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which was opposed by Mr. Canon and supported by Messrs. Duncan and Thomas, the ayes and nays on the question having been called for, resulted ayes 18, nays 9, the motion was consequently adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sweare, the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 4, 1842.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment. The honorable Felix Garcia, president.

The secretary notified the senate that he was about to report as enrolled, the act to incorporate the Highland Institute of East Baton Rouge.

Mr. Sparrow offered a petition relative to the road from Bastie to Pierre Paul's bayou, which on his motion, was referred to a special committee, of two members.

The honorable senator suggested that the member from Caddo (Mr. Walker) should be named on the committee, as a portion of his constituents were interested in the road.

The President appointed Messrs. Sparrow and Walker on said committee.

Mr. Lescoste presented a petition from several of the inhabitants residing in on the right bank of the river, applying for a landing opposite the vegetable market. On motion referred to a committee of three members.

The President appointed Messrs. Lescoste, Hon and Waggaman, on said committee.

Mr. Armant introduced, in pursuance of previous notice, an act to authorize the heirs of Augustus S. Phelps to build a toll bridge across the Bayou Lafourche.

The President named the standing committee.

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Armant, Lescoste and Porche.

On Claims—Messrs. Sparrow, Dupré and Thibodeaux.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Walker, Armant and Thibodeaux.

On Enrolment—Messrs. Armant, Dedonat and Scott of East Baton Rouge.

To Audit and Control Expenses—Messrs. Bossier, Walker and Dedonat.

On Public Education—Messrs. Hoe, Downs and Scott of Feliciana.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Davidson, Sparrow and Scott of Feliciana.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Hoe, Downs and Waggaman.

On Finance—Messrs. Downs, Hoe and Walker.

To Visit the Penitentiary—Messrs. Hirlart and Davidson.

On the Militia—Messrs. Bossier, Scott of Feliciana and Lescoste.

Mr. Lescoste moved that the committee on the penitentiary be increased to three. His object in moving this increase was to obviate the difficulty that might arise, should there be a disagreement between the members of the committee—there being but two members, there was no majority to concur.

Mr. Armant objected to the increase, on the ground that as this committee had to absent themselves, it might occasion inconvenience to the public in the transaction of the business of the committee, it was unnecessary. His desire was to save time and expense.

The question was put to increase the committee and it was lost.

Orders of the Day.

Act relative to private land claims. Resolution relative to the insertion of the 16th section of School Lands. These bills were read for the first time.

Act authorizing the purchase of Bullard & Currey's and M. Greiner's digests.

Mr. Davidson said that he had examined with some care both these works, and was decidedly of opinion, that obtained larger and more valuable than the other. He did not pretend to learn the reasons that induced the Judiciary Committee to recommend the purchase of both. The Digest of Bullard & Currey was the celebrated work upon the subject which the state designed it for. It was better for general information and for the government of magistrates and ministerial officers than any other work.

Mr. Scott of Baton Rouge, should like to ascertain from the committee whether so great a number was actually needed. He was aware that there was a great demand for the purchase of these works. Would not a smaller number be sufficient?

Mr. Davidson said that as one of the Committee who had examined these Digests and introduced the present bill contemplating the purchase of a certain number of copies, he had some time before the Legislature, been induced to alter his opinion, and to depart from the ground he had taken in favor of the Digest of Bullard and Currey, and to recommend the purchase of the work which the state designed it for. It was better for general information and for the government of magistrates and ministerial officers than any other work.

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