DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Apalachicola—Per ship Gladiator—1000 sacks salt.
Marseilles—Per barque Walhalla—598 balescotton.
Boston—Per ship Tecumseh—180 brls beans, 697 brls flour, 1182 brls pork, 276 brls and 6 hhds molasses, 1266 sacks corn, 32 bbls. potatoes, 80 kkgs beeswax, 384 kegs lard.
Tobacco—Per Spanish brig Britannia—Cargo.
Liverpool—Per ship Dumbiedykes—1718 bales cotton, 2639 kegs lard, 6 hhds tobacco, 25 tcs seed, 1 bale waste.
New York—Per brig Two Pacos—46,000 gals molasses.
Havre—Per ship Alexander Tweedie—713 bales cotton, 36 hhds, 5 bales sundries, 154 bls tallow—100 pigs lead, 50 kgs lard, 1700 staves, 11 hhds do shks.
Liverpool—Per ship Octavius—2072 bales cotton, 1000 kegs lard.

IMPORTS.

New York—Per ship Panther—sundries.
Apalachicola—Per schr Octavia—lumber and 9 slaves.
Mobile—Per scnr Phebe and Margaret—400 bags salt.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Vermilionville—Per steamer Arkansas—19 bales cotton; C Toledano; S J B Planche & co, total 367 bales cotton—8 bls cider, J Wendle; 1 cotton gin, Andrews & Bro.
St. Martinsville—Per steamer Patrick Henry—65 hhds sugar, Hall, Sets & Clapp; 3 hhds sugar, Kelly & Conyngham, sundry more, owner on board; 36 bales cotton, A Rivarde & co; 11 do J B Planche & co, total 99 bales cotton.
Natchitoches—Per steamer Douglas—161 bales cotton, to Lambeth, Thompson & co, 111 A Rivarde & co; 29 J B Planche & co; 21 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 2 Fleming, Hickman, Abernathy & Hanna, 47 K Yorke; 41 J G Drake; 34 A Adams & Whitall; 36 Price, Johnson & co; 10 M White & co; 27 E Perry; Arcenaux & co; 7 Dunlap, Leslie & co; 10 Bullock & Degelos; total 663 bales cotton—2 crates, 20 bls. 6 bls, 3 kegs, C Grant; sundries to owners on board.
Bayou Sara—Per steamer Lucie—313 bales cotton, Jenkins & Bonner, 72 Flower & Finley; 21 Andrews & Bros; 36 Franklin & Henderson; 21 A Ledoux & co; 10 J B Byrne & co, 5 B Wolf & co, 6 Wright & co; 6 Lambeth & co; 6 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 8 A Blanchard; 34 W Jackson & co; 25 D Dixon; Harris & co; 8 Adams & Whitall; 42 K Dunbar; 7 Parker, Hall & co; 17 J Lalanne; 8 Wood, Moffett & co; 37 F A Hardy & co; 9 O M Lee; 36 E Smith & co; 8 M De Bas; 3 Brande, Williams & co; 8 J Blackburn & co, 26 Dick, McLean & Hill; total 727 bales—sundries to owners on board.
Yazoo—Per steamer Ambassador—32 bales cotton, J R McCall; de Marchi, Plasmeda & co; 118 Pratt, Harrison & co; 6 J W Zacharie & co; 13 L Lum; 28 John on & Sproule; 11 J Goodin; 12 Andrews & Bros; 16 H G Heath; 16 H Kean & co; 8 Garland & Dennis; 26 T B Smith & co; 16 Pollard & Ewing; 12 Dick, McLean & Hill; 19 A L Addison & co; 20 Lilly & Robinson; 16 Pickard & Huntington; 6 Roffe, Newman & co; 12 Mix; Mitchell & co; 14 Burke, Watt & co; 12 Keyes & Roberts; 161 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 21 W Henderson; 38 Taylor, Gardner & co; 53 Nugent, Hopkins & co; 7 J O Passon; 41 Bayley, Barton & co; 40 H C Anderson; 20 P Hopson; total 923 bales—15 bls onions, Griffith & Barnes; 38 sacks sugar, J R McCall; 40 sacks cotton seed, Nugent, Hopkins & co; 3 bags cotton, Allen & Bro; 1 crate feed, J C Ricks & co; 1 case cheese, J W Stanton & co; 6 kegs grapes, Rice & Hathaway; and bale mdse, Pratt & Orth.
Ouachita, Tensas and Black Rivers—18 bales cotton, R S Cobb & co; 8 do Ewing, Howard & Ewing; 30 Barrett & Lepage; 130 Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 3 Dupuy, Tate & Nalle; 18 Duncan, McAlister & co; 42 Keyes & Roberts; 16 M Du Bose; 2 Pope & Gardner & co; 8 J Lallande; 8 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 8 Yeatman & co; 1 Shaw; total 305 bales cotton, 8 bls and 6 hhds molasses, 1 do do, A Monagne; 1 cask wheel, S W Chapel; 1 do do, Franklin & Henderson.
Bayou Sara—Per steamer Clipper—18 bales cotton, to A Ledoux & co; 73 J B Planche & co; 47 A Rivarde & co; 8 Jenkins & Henderson; 17 Taylor, Gardner & co; 13 Flower & Finley; 18 R Dunbar; 17 Jenkins & Bonner; 21 Dick, Smith, Thompson & co; 11 J B Byrne & co; 9 M White & co; 9 M Mayo; 9 Bolton & Bass; 8 Pollain, Bellocq & Degelos; 8 Payne, Harrison & co; total 475 bales cotton, 1 bbl molasses, 10 O Ames; sundries to owners on board.
Williamsburg—Per steamer Crescent—135 bls cotton, Bayley, Beck & co; 111 Minter, Chisholm & co; 96 Pollard & Ewing; 53 Andrews & Bros; 122 Payne, Harrison & Lee; 3 McCall; 3 Lindsey & Bros; 12 Keyes & Roberts; 8 Armour, Lake & co; 37 T J Reed, son & co; 66 Price, Johnson & co; 44 F Ogden; 54 S Nicholson, 33 Burke, Watt & co; 13 J Goodin; total 537 bales.
Lafourche—Per steamer Gen'l Harrison—100 brls molasses, 20 bales moss, 7 bls sugar, Laforet & Squires; 45 hhds sugar, 150 bls molasses, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 6 hhds sugar, 30 brls molasses, W Bogart; 30 hhds sugar, 43 brls molasses, Bland & Landry; 75 hhds sugar, Martin, Flemmiatt & co; 20 brls molasses, J Lanier; 98 hhds sugar, A Rivarde & co; 23 hhds sugar, Chaler cotton, H Tete; 17 hhds sugar, A A J Dennisson & co; 40 brls molasses, J Anderson; 3 brls syrup, Ferguson & Byrne; 8 brls sugar, Bright & brite butter, 10 brls cheese, 28 boxes cheese, owner on board, and sundries to do.
"Sacramento"—Per steamer Neptune—460 brls pork, 67 do hams, Tufts & Hobart; 17 brls, 16 half do beef, 100 brls, 134 kegs lard, 300 brls pork, J Lanier & co; 33 hhds, 196 brls pork, 1000 kegs lard, C L Dupuy; 50 kegs lard, 50 brls pork, Bright & brite; R McConnell & co; 15 casks lard, E Hayes; 25 kgs Ringgold, Ferriday & co; 8 hhds, 125 half brls pork, A & co; 8 Wolfman, 70 brls pork, J Dupuy; 30 hhds pork, 30 kegs lard; 4 bbls sausages and sundries to owners on board; 44 bls tallow, J A Norcross & co; 2 bags feathers, Lindsey & Russell; 15 crates, 8 boxes, Long & Bush; 10 bls cheese, Hampton on board; 317 sacks corn, lot of cattle and poultry, owners on board.
"Cincinnati"—Per steamer Henry Clay—172 brls pork, 342 kegs lard, Collins & Buddendorf; 271 do J Varin & co; 496 do Ewing, Howard & co; 300 do Stanton & Avery; 100 do do; 100 hhds and 25 hhds pork, R Loring; 8 bbls cut meat, Hartrod & Darling; 237 brls flour, Norcross & Rossick, 1 kegs lard, 195 brls pork, 13 kegs butter, 49 box cheese, A D Grove; 32 brls oil, T Bridge; 3 bbls cut meat, Lee & co; 112 brls whiskey, capt Jones; 18 brls flour, Wetherby & co; 40 brls, 50 half do, 8 hhds pork, 29 brls, 124 kegs lard, to master, sundries to owners on board.

CONSIGNERS.

Per ship Panther—M Lond & co, R Tailor, W R Russell, Strong & co, capt Russell, J A Dyer, T Lowden, J Hall; co 17; Davis & Alert; Dwight & Trowbridge; Hill & Reid, Lee & Wardell, E E Aaron, Kimball, Rogers & co; Hale & Goodrich, W C Whitridge & co, Bonnafoux & co, Bonnafoux, A D Crossman, Blair & Satterfield, J E Woodruff, H Bonnafoux, Morgan & co, Hyde & Goodrich, Wm Turnbull, Williams & Grant, Hillman & Shaw; W Dinn, Wiggins & Devereaux; A Cohen, A E Frame; D Pell & co; Bedford & Vose; A Grant & co, J Dunlap, Leslie & co; Wm Jackson, Taylor & Haddon; Taylor, Harp & co, Washington & co; Harrison; J F Gurney & co; C J Hecker; Tyler & co, H Hale; J W Swanson & co; Bancker, Wm Cook & co; Rogers; Morgan & co; Prague & sherman; J B Bailey, Potts & co; art; Brunder; Williams & co; Field & co; Kirkman; Shermanby; A Hunter; Lee & co; Fleming; Hickman, Abernathy & Hanna, 47 K Yorke; 41 J G Drake; 34 A Adams & Whitall; 36 Price, Johnson & co; 10 M White & co; 27 E Perry; Arcenaux & co; 7 Dunlap, Leslie & co; 10 Bullock & Degelos; total 663 bales cotton—2 crates, 20 bls, 6 bls, 3 kegs, C Grant; sundries to owners on board.
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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Country papers, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 7 " 910

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 21, 1842.

☞ The mail failed again yesterday beyond Charleston.

☞ To Correspondents.—The communication of of "Tones" has been received, and give it the earliest possible insertion.

The papers brought by the *Forth*, give the most doleful accounts of the distress of the laboring classes in England, particularly in the manufacturing districts. Scarcely a day passes, without a public meeting in some of the counties, to take into consideration the means of providing for those operatives, who have been thrown out of employment, and whose families are in a condition bordering upon starvation. The *lery journals* treat these exhibitions as a *ruse* to get up an excitement against the corn laws, and endeavor to veil the actual state of the industrious classes, in order to prevent an investigation of the causes of their afflictions. Enough, however, comes to light to produce a deep sensation in the public mind, and create a hope that the barbarous tax upon the bread of the poor of will ere long be repealed.

Would it not be as well for those *philanthropists* (?) who affect such a holy horror of southern institutions, to turn their attention to the emancipation of men of their own color and origin from the calamities which beset them in England? The condition of the southern slave is far more enviable than that of the British serf. Under the worst master, the negro of Louisiana is far better off than the laborer of Paisley, who has to sustain himself and family upon less *is* daily given to the operative upon the plantations of the south. Under no circumstances are our negroes threatened with starvation. They, all of them, have enough to eat, are well clad and have comfortable lodgings. Nor do any of them labor as hard as the working man in England, when he is fortunate enough to procure full employment of his time. The plantations are also free from those harrowing scenes so frequently mentioned in the British journals, in which mothers are described as prostituting themselves to obtain a loof of bread for their children. We advise such of our countrymen of the north as are oppressed with a benevolence so universal in its range as to make fanatics of them, to turn their attention to the manufacturing districts of England, where there is a wider field for their exertions, and a more pressing occasion for their charities. The negroes in this latitude are all well provided for, and if let a-one will be happy, as plenty to eat and wear, good treatment and the absence of care can make them.

☞ We understand that the assets, which were lately assigned by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to trustees, and placed under the charge of Wm. W. Frazer, Esq., agent for the assignees, were yesterday seized by the Marshal of the United States, under the judgment obtained against the bank for the damages from the French Bill.

When at the close of the Revolutionary War the American army was disbanded, the officers gave a dinner in New-York to Washington, their beloved Commander-in-chief. When called upon for a toast he gave the following:

"The American Soldier of Freedom: May he it all times receive a good and plentiful ration! And when he has finished his tour of duty on earth, may he pitch his tent in the Elysian fields, and there receive his reward from the right hand of the God of battles!"—*N. Y. American.*

The Masters Humes give a concert on Saturday evening, in the dining room of the Verandah. The ladies and gentlemen of the second municipality will now have an opportunity of witnessing the performances of these wonderful little artists.

Edward Beaumont Smith, the person who forged the Exchequer bills, upon the British government, has been sentenced to transportation for life. When brought to the bar he pleaded his guilt, and read to the court a speech in which he explained the circumstances under which he began the career of crime. His first issue of a forged bill was to raise money to pay a small debt for which he was pressed. He subsequently had to resort to another forgery to redeem the first bill. From this small beginning, his frogeries increased in magnitude until after six years the amount of spurious bills issued, became so large that he could not longer give any approximate guess as to the quantity. It appears that notwithstanding he committed these frauds upon the government to the extent of millions, he at last was poor when arrested, and owed money that was borrowed to take up a portion of the debt, which induced him to forge the first bill. He fell into the hands of an informer, who received the whole proof of his crimes. He was a man most respectably connected, and his late forbearance to resort to forgery to the extent he was morally feloniously, in the hope of being able to replace it in season to escape the consequences of guilt. Some portions of the speech were truly eloquent. The description of the sufferings he endured for two or three years in the daily dread of the detection of crime, which must necessarily come to light, sooner or later, made a deep impression upon all present at the trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE FORTH.

The Royal Mail steam ship *Forth*, Lieut. Fraser, R. N. arrived at the Italize on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. She left Havana Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and thus performed the trip in the short run of 56 hours. At daylight yesterday morning the towboat *Claiborne* came alongside and took off 17 passengers and 9 mail bags, with which she reached the city last night a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

We are indebted to the polite attention of a passenger by the steamship *Forth* for files of London papers to the 15th ult., but having received them at so late an hour are unable to give copious extracts, and confine ourselves merely to the few items of interest which we could glean on a hasty perusal.

The commercial advices from Liverpool are exceedingly unfavorable, and cotton had undergone a decline of ¼d. The London money market was rather easy and the funds advanced fully 1 per cent. on the 14th, as speculators were desirous of investing, in consequence of the reduction of the French army.

The steamships *Sirius*, *Tweed* and *Clyde*, belonging to the Great West India line, were announced to leave Southampton on the 18th ult., for their respective stations in the West Indies and the Spanish Main, so as to form the connecting link for the transportation of the mails on the entire route.

Many parts of England had been visited by heavy rains, which caused serious inundations, and great apprehension were felt in the counties of Kent, Surrey and Devonshire, that the prospects of the next harvest were already much clouded, by the extraordinary wet season.

An unusual at this season of the year, the greatest dullness pervades all departments of business, no one operating by the least possible exertion, and the inquiry everywhere on the dull occasion is passing off much better than was anticipated, since the state of credit is decidedly improving, as we have not heard of any serious derangement of affairs by failures, &c., that were at one moment considered inevitable. Mercantile men all declare that they have received orders and engagements to a very small compass, which of course places them in a less vulnerable position, and may account for the absence of embarrassment; while the trade generally would accordingly feel the stagnation of trade and distress in the manufacturing districts, of which we hear so much at present. If the Bank should begin to increase the rate of discount, which there are now fair indications, we may expect a material relaxation of the pressure on the currency, and consequently a rapid improvement in general trade in the approaching spring. At present money is quite easy, and the report of discount inclining downwards; but this will probably be more sensibly felt in the next quarter, on the payment of dividends.

Stocks are firm, without presenting any remarkable feature: they are quoted—Consols for the account, on the 5th, at 93 ¾ to ⅞ for money, and 93 ⅞ to 94 for account; Exchequer Bills 10s to 12s.—*London Standard, 14 Dec.*

Our dates from Paris are to the 13th ult. The *Moniteur* of that date contains an ordinance, reducing the French army one company per battalion and diminishes its number from 453,000 voted for 1842 to 344,000 men; by which measure sixty millions of francs will be saved to the revenue for 1843.

The Paris papers are mainly occupied with the trials before the Court of Peers, and the acquittal with the exception of Rouville, of the whole of the persons prosecuted at the insurrection at Pau, for the late seditious and riotous proceedings at Toulouse. Rouvil was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Expulsion from United States.—The following are the passengers by the packet ship Montezuma, for the South America Captain Cole, New York packet of the 19th ult., 1,000; the George Washington, Captain Brown, New York packet of the 20th ult., 1,000; the United States, Captain Brown, New York packet of the 1st inst., 1,000; the England, capt. Waterman, New York packet of the 7th inst., 2,000; the Sanguinetto, captain Merchen, Philadelphia packet of the 8th inst., 1,000; the Octavia, captain Smith, for Philadelphia, 1,000. We may add that the Garrick, the New York packet of to-day, will have a freight of above 2,000; and probably it may reach 3,000.—Liverpool Albion.

Two lectures on Rome.—A correspondent of the *Leipsic Gazette* writes from Cairo that the project of making a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez is again on the *rapis*, but that the author is not supposed to be carried into execution. The Egyptian Company is stated to have undertaken to pay all the expenses, and to have proposed the Pacha five per cent. of the profits; but it was supposed that he would decline the offer, as the English influence is all powerful in Egypt; he should agree to the offer, and would thereby double his revenue.

Opera Season at England.—As may have been expected, this week, in which certain painful truths are calmly and plainly told, has aroused the vituperation of such of our papers as are especially disinclined to let our national foibles as abuses. The author, however, speaks in the benevolence and integrity of his heart; and the public, at large, in spite of exclamation, seem determined to listen to, and meditate on, the deeply important disclosures made by the writer. It is honorable to him, while it shows that an American heart is common decent with ourselves, that he should have spoken out so boldly about "the father-land," and honorable also to ourselves, that we should see that attention to his remarks which shows well manifest our estimation of the merits. The volumes are rapidly passing into every one's hands. [London Globe.]

The Postmaster General has authorized ship letters to be taken up and forwarded by the mails received at Boston from Southampton for the West India islands, prior to the commencement of the new arrangements for the transmission of the regular mails to the West Indies.

Mexican Election.—Sixty-eight counties give about 3,000 majority to the whig candidates. The remaining counties will overcome this and elect the locofocos by a majority much reduced from that of last October.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Crescent for a late Vicksburg paper.

THE TRAVELLER'S SECURITY is the name of a neat little ingenious, but highly useful invention, which was shown us yesterday, which possesses the important requisite of *preventing a person from being robbed*; which in these days of frequent and adroit robberies, is of considerable importance, particularly to travellers.—*Nat. Intel.*

Most people have now a days the best possible security against being robbed; to wit: they have got nothing to be robbed of. An invention to put something in a man's pockets worth stealing would meet with great encouragement.

☞ The splendid steamer *Henry Clay*, Capt. Jones, arrived last evening from Cincinnati, and brought us full files of papers, for which the attentive clerk will please accept our thanks.

Bermudez Accounts.—The steamboat *Gen. Garner* which left Mobile on Monday for Montgomery, broke her shaft near Gainesville, and had to return for repairs.

The Cincinnati papers of the 14th inst., mention that the Ohio river is still rising, and the water had already reached the base of Latham's store, at foot of Main street.

Professor Corbi delivers a public lecture on phrenology on Saturday evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is intended as an introductory to the proposed course.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Douglas, for late Red River papers.

Abolition of the Exchequer-bill Office.—We understand that the Ministerial party intimated to Sir Robert that his more guilty complices will, possibly, lead a branch of the business connected with the issue and payment of Exchequer bills to the Bank of England. Ministers are already in possession of the terms upon which the Governors of that establishment will undertake the management and rate of this important security. The arrangement can be definitely entered into until the meeting of parliament, when it is expected that one of the first measures of the session will be the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into the management of the department of the Comptroller General and Paymaster of Exchequer Bills; upon which the bill will depend the abolition of the department itself, and the transfer of its affairs to the Bank of England.—[Court Journal.]

The Cemetery.—There were rumors yesterday that the Shiloh Church, Cherubusco, and Rock of Granville had exploded. As far as we can learn from brethren of others, there is no foundation for these rumors. Granville is very vulnerable, and smaller notes are redeemed at 3 per cent as usual.

In the present state of excitement relative to the currency, it is to be regretted that a thousand idle rumors will prevail, which must be received with great caution.

The Bank of Cincinnati has posted up a notice that they will receive Louisiana money for all demands of the bank if presented within ten days; and that each will be followed on such notes as have not reached maturity.

Cincinnati Republican of 11th inst.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1842.

The rules being dispensed with on motion of Mr. Creighton, the House took up the act to incorporate the Greenville Academy, and passed the same, with an additional section by Mr. Morse.

Mr. Philips by leave introduced a bill to create a Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Wills in Assumption.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ewart by leave introduced a bill to provide for the distribution of the Code of Practice, &c.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunt presented a memorial which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The same member, by leave, presented a petition from the Hebrew Society of "B'nai B'rith" of New-Orleans, which Society to sell, rent or alienate their property, except their burying ground. The act was read three times and passed.

The same member by leave, introduced an act to incorporate the Howard Association of New Orleans. The bill was read twice by sections, adopted, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hardemy laid before the House a memorial from the citizens of Iberville relative to the division of that parish. This, together will a bill on the same subject, was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Ratliff from the Committee on Claims reported a bill for the relief of J. W. Copper, which was read three times and passed.—Also a bill for the relief of Wheelock S. Upton, which was read three times and passed.—Also a bill for the relief of James Powell.—Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ratliff by leave called up the bill to incorporate the town of Bayou Sarah, which was read for the third time and passed.

Mr. Philips introduced a bill to enlarge the power of jurors in criminal cases, &c.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Orders of the Day.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the act of last session which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bank Bill.

Mr. Morse resumed the reconsideration the 24th section as adopted yesterday. This motion prevailed, and the section was amended and then referred to the Bank Committee with instructions to report immediately.

In a few minutes the committee reported the section in an amended form, which was adopted, and the bill with modifications.

That section authorizing the banks not liquidating to issue post notes payable in one year on certain conditions, was opposed by Mr. Ratliff.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Ratliff, Corney, Morse and Canon. On the adoption of the section the yeas and nays stood, yeas—22; nays—10. So the section was adopted.

The 23d section was then taken up, and the greater portion stricken out.

The 18th section was then called up and rejected.

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After some further business the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 20th, 1842.

The Secretary reported to the House of Representatives the following bills:

"Act authorizing the police jury of the Parish of Ascension to sell the property known as the State House."

"Act to amend existing laws relative to fees."

Mr. Walker with leave introduced an act relating to public recreations, which underwent its first reading.

Mr. Lacoste moved to reconsider the bill which was laid indefinitely on the table yesterday, providing for the creation of a Police Court.

The bill was taken up, on its first reading.

Mr. Thibodeaux said that, as the creator from Orleans is not at his seat, he would move to postpone the bill particularly regarded that gentleman's constituents, and to move that it be laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. Duncan said that he had received a memorial from Orleans (Mr. Hoa) did not yesterday pay any attention, as to whether his colleagues (Messrs. Lacoste and Waggaman) were in their seats, or not, when he moved for the indefinite postponement of this bill.

The honorable Senator from Iberville (Mr. Miriam) had no objections, he was a personal friend of the creator, but he understood that the other two gentlemen from the Parish of Orleans were disposed to take it up, and act upon it.

Mr. Waggaman said, although inclined to favor the bill, he thought it but courteous to await the appearance of the gentlemen from Orleans, and moved to postpone the bill particularly regarded that gentleman's constituents, and to move that it be laid upon the table for the present.

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Mr. Duncan, observed, that he did not desire to throw any obstacles in the way of the passage of this bill, but it being a local measure, he felt it his duty to inform the House (Mr. Hoa) was interested, as I referred to his constituents, and as that honorable gentleman was always so exact in his attendance, and so punctilious in his observance of the but courtesies to postpone further action until he could participate in it. He therefore contented with the suggestion of the honorable from Iberville (Mr. Miriam).

Mr. Hurlant declared he felt no disposition to insist upon the bill being taken up.

It was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Armant called up the act authorizing A. S. Phelps to construct a bridge across the Bayou Lafourche, in Lafourche Parish. Several portions of the bill being read and adopted, Mr. Armant moved its reference to a special committee of five members.

The president appointed Messrs. Armant, Thibodeaux and Hurlant.

The president laid before the senate a report relative to public schools, from the secretary of state.

On motion of Mr. Walker ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker moved the consideration of the act relative to public advertisements, which had been returned by the house with a slight amendment.

The amendment was concurred in, the same honorable member, the senate concurred in the same, and the house were informed thereof.

Mr. Bossier moved that the bill relative to bayou La Salé Lake be taken up it underwent its final reading and was passed.

Mr. Downs offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the finance committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of the banks generally, and the operations of their several boards of directors, and the conduct of their officers, and especially what steps they have taken, or may take, preparatory to a future resumption of specie payments, and their capacity to do so, and what if any violations of law have been committed by any of the banks, and what further provisions of law may be necessary, with other information they may deem it, and especially as to any particular bank as often as they may deem expedient, by bill or otherwise, and with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine with or on oath.

Mr. Waggaman would respectfully ask the Finance Committee to defer action upon the resolution, as he might say as eliant a bill as that passed by this honorable body, and which was now before the house of representatives, would accomplish all the objects and investigations proposed by this resolution. If that bill passed, was not this resolution unnecessary. He made this inquiry, because he was aware that a serious derangement of affairs by failures, &c., that were at one moment considered inevitable. Mercantile men all declare that they have received orders and engagements to a very small compass, which of course places them in a less vulnerable position, and may account for the absence of embarrassment; while the trade generally would accordingly feel the stagnation of trade and distress in the manufacturing districts, of which we hear so much at present. If the Bank should begin to increase the rate of discount, which there are now fair indications, we may expect a material relaxation of the pressure on the currency, and consequently a rapid improvement in general trade in the approaching spring. At present money is quite easy, and the report of discount inclining downwards; but this will probably be more sensibly felt in the next quarter, on the payment of dividends.

Stocks are firm, without presenting any remarkable feature: they are quoted—Consols for the account, on the 5th, at 93 ¾ to ⅞ for money, and 93 ⅞ to 94 for account; Exchequer Bills 10s to 12s.—*London Standard, 14 Dec.*

Our dates from Paris are to the 13th ult. The *Moniteur* of that date contains an ordinance, reducing the French army one company per battalion and diminishes its number from 453,000 voted for 1842 to 344,000 men; by which measure sixty millions of francs will be saved to the revenue for 1843.

The Paris papers are mainly occupied with the trials before the Court of Peers, and the acquittal with the exception of Rouville, of the whole of the persons prosecuted at the insurrection at Pau, for the late seditious and riotous proceedings at Toulouse. Rouvil was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Expulsion from United States.—The following are the passengers by the packet ship Montezuma, for the South America Captain Cole, New York packet of the 19th ult., 1,000; the George Washington, Captain Brown, New York packet of the 20th ult., 1,000; the United States, Captain Brown, New York packet of the 1st inst., 1,000; the England, capt. Waterman, New York packet of the 7th inst., 2,000; the Sanguinetto, captain Merchen, Philadelphia packet of the 8th inst., 1,000; the Octavia, captain Smith, for Philadelphia, 1,000. We may add that the Garrick, the New York packet of to-day, will have a freight of above 2,000; and probably it may reach 3,000.—Liverpool Albion.

Two lectures on Rome.—A correspondent of the *Leipsic Gazette* writes from Cairo that the project of making a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez is again on the *rapis*, but that the author is not supposed to be carried into execution. The Egyptian Company is stated to have undertaken to pay all the expenses, and to have proposed the Pacha five per cent. of the profits; but it was supposed that he would decline the offer, as the influence of English influence in Egypt is so all powerful he should agree to the offer, and would thereby double his revenue.

Opera Season at England.—As may have been expected, this week, in which certain painful truths are calmly and plainly told, has aroused the vituperation of such of our papers as are especially disinclined to let our national foibles as abuses. The author, however, speaks in the benevolence and integrity of his heart; and the public, at large, in spite of exclamation, seem determined to listen to, and meditate on, the deeply important disclosures made by the writer. It is honorable to him, while it shows that an American heart is common decent with ourselves, that he should have spoken out so boldly about "the father-land," and honorable also to ourselves, that we should see that attention to his remarks which shows well manifest our estimation of the merits. The volumes are rapidly passing into every one's hands. [London Globe.]

The Postmaster General has authorized ship letters to be taken up and forwarded by the mails received at Boston from Southampton for the West India islands, prior to the commencement of the new arrangements for the transmission of the regular mails to the West Indies.

Mexican Election.—Sixty-eight counties give about 3,000 majority to the whig candidates. The remaining counties will overcome this and elect the locofocos by a majority much reduced from that of last October.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Crescent for a late Vicksburg paper.

but he had stretched his puissant arm over the general government—from one extent of the Union to the other. The honorable senator (Mr. Downs) did not desire to assail any man, but he could not but notice the extraordinary manifestoes which have been put forth by that individual