TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Baltimore—Per barque Solomon Saltus—349 hhds sugar, 161 bales cotton, 160 do [illegible], 869 kegs lard, 241 [illegible], 354 bales beef, 400 hams, 1 hhd tobacco, [illegible].
Campeachy—Per brig Eusebio—[illegible] bbls flour, do do [illegible] sundries.
Matamoras—Per schooner Robert Mills—Assd mdze.
St Louis—Per steamboat Reliance—Lots hardware and merchandise.

IMPORTS

Hamburg—Per barque Clement—Linens, potatoes, stationery and sundries.
Portsmouth, (N H)—Per ship Charles—Hay and potatoes to master.
New York—Per ship Constellation—Assd mdze.
Baltimore—Per ship Caledonia—10 bbls leather, 56 hhds [illegible], 1 buggy, &c.
Warren, (R I)—Per brig Busy—2000 bbl [illegible], 200 empty hhds, 42 bxs candles, [illegible] to master and order.
Attakapas—Per [illegible]—8 bbls molasses, to order.

RECEIPTS [FROM THE] INTERIOR

Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Vicksburg—183 bales cotton to Payne & Harrison; 61 Lamb & Thompson; 163 Burke, Watt & co; 76 Franklin & Henderson; 90 Martin, Pleasants & co; 50 W R Oliver & co; 24 Andrews & Brother; 30 Maddox, Pollard & co; 39 Pinckard, Huntington & co; 34 W Bogart & co; 16 P Hooper; 15 N & J Dick & co; 70 Nugent, Hopkins & co, 14 Halsey & Bell; 3 Lilly & Robinson; 7 Curtis & Wailes; 6 J & R McCall; 11 Kempton & co; 30 J B Busby; 29 boxes from C L C[illegible]; [illegible].

[illegible] whiskey, [illegible] W C Tompkins & co; [illegible] about Houma from Natchitoches—65 bales cotton [illegible] Lamb & Thompson; 3 bxs, 3 bbls and [illegible].

Per steamboat Ione from St Louis—848 bbls pork, 40 do lard, J Vairin & co; 67 do beef J H Brashford & co; 64 do Beer C Dossey; 69 do lard, Shelby & Russell; 7 do honey; 20 do beans, 127 bbls 50 [illegible] sack, 211 kegs Lard, 43 pigs lead, 30 colts rope, J Thompson; 350 sks potatoes, 80 cattle &c, owners on board.

Per steamboat J Dupre from Plaquemine—63 hhds sugar, 20 bbls 19 half do molasses, Andrew Whitall; 2 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 1 trunk leather Patty & co; 56 bbls molasses, Bellocq & Degelos; 1 box notes A Dufour & co.

Per steam boat Princess from Natchez—223 bales cotton to Buckner, Stanton & co; 42 Ringgold & Ferriday; 42 Franklin & Henderson; 40 W Buckner, Stanton & co; 14 Buckner, Stanton & co; 11 J Lovatich & co; 56 N & J Dick & co; 14 do, 4 bales [illegible] Lowe bro; 32 bbls molasses, A Jason.

Per steamboat Corvette from Fort Smith—41 bales peltries, 5 do buffaloe robes, Walton & Compton; 15 do peltries, 31 beef hides J Phillips; 70 bales cotton A P Gray & co; 16 Q Wiley; 77 N & J Dick & co; 23 Taylor, Hardee & co; 35 A H Vienne; 38 Buckner, Stanton & co; 8 Lilly & Robinson; 30 Burke, Watt & co; 44 Andrews & bro; 41 P Hooper; 16 Ward, [illegible] & co; 9 C C Bateman; 120 sks corn M D Cooper & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Constellation—Smith, Cantzon & co; H O Ames; Hillman & Bros; H English; A E Crane; W Bogart; V Dabid; A Grant & co; Stroud & Rankin; Converse & co; J [illegible]; [illegible] & Martin; N & J Dick & co; L P [illegible].
Per ship Caledonia—Lott & [illegible].
Per barque Clement—Moss & Harris; Hagedorn & Cramer; C F Goecht; D F Smith; A H Wallace & co; Kohn, Daron & co; J Francke; A E Wormager; Miss C Becke; W Frehe and order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Solomon Saltus, Gray, for Baltimore, G. Bedford & Beck.
Brig Eusebio, Bauso, for Campeachy, J. Fernandez.
Schooner Robert Mills, Hendley, for Matamoras, A. Caplesville & co.
Steamboat Reliance, Cable, for St. Louis, master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Kenny, from the Passes—towed to sea brig Emprezario, polacre San Antonio, schrs J Nichols and Geneva—brought up ship Atalanta, barque Clement and schr Diadem.
Ship Charles, Coffin, 90 days from Portsmouth, (N H)—to master.
Ship Atalanta, Hatch, 20 days from Waldoborough, (Me)—stone ballast—to master.
Ship Constellation, Houdlette, 10 days from New York—to master.
Ship Caledonia, Massicot, 16 days from Baltimore—to master.
Barque Clement, Ilsley, from Hamburg, Oct 26th—to master.
Brig Busy, Watson, 20 days from Warren, (R. I.)—to master.
Schr Diadem, Darling, from Attakapas—to master.
Schr Sarah, Burroughs, from Apalachicola—in ballast—to master.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Brenham, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat J Dupre, Gordon, from Plaquemine.
Steamboat Princess, Smith, from Natchez.
Steamboat Corvette, Stephenson, from Fort Smith.
Steamboat Ione, Aichson, from St Louis.
Steamboat Home, Claiborne, from Natchitoches.
Steamboat Maid of Kentucky, Lellard, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

The steamboat Corvette report Arkansas river in good boating order, and falling.
Hence at Charleston, Dec 26th, brig Energy, Sellew.

FOREIGN PORTS.

London, Nov 29—The Nestor, Moses, for N Orls has put back to the London docks, totally dismasted, and with loss of bowsprit.
Deal, Dec 1—Arr, Abeona, Eason, Newcastle for N Orls.
Marseilles, Nov 11—Arr, ship Grand Turk, N Orls.
Falmouth, Nov 30—Arr, Elizabeth Lee, Antwerp, for N Orls.
Hamburg, Nov 10—Arr, Washington, Kruger; 25th, Moro Castle, Brayton.
Liverpool, 25th—Sld, ships Orzimbo, Marcy, N Orleans; Columbia, Clark, do; 26th, Burlington, Thing, do; Queen, Mansmoth, do.
Up at Liverpool for N Orls. ship Brewster.
Hence at Bordeaux, Nov 26th, Eleanor; 6th, ship Union.

PASSENGERS.

Per barque Clement—Mrs and Miss Vlught, J Firmae, R Oueroloh—105 steerage.
Per steamboat Baton Rouge—Mrs J B Younger and child, Mrs Quin and child, M S Hughes, Mrs J M Carpenter, H Windel, lady & child, [illegible] and lady, J King, F M Yerger, J D Freeman, Col K C Ballard, S M Rusk, F Baget, R P Canfield, R Slaughter, R M Ellis, W P Saunders, D Hamilton, P Lallande, J J Planticgmo, J Leboux, Lawrence, J Lane, Rev J Rodgers, Capt A H Gilland, J Steele, Poteete, F Wilson.
Per steamboat Corvette—Lo Court, Van Eddie, Caughy, Grant, Cole, Liber, Gibberman and lady, Franz, Leon, Lloyd, O'Dowd, Monroe, Rickardson, Kimball, Ledhan, Dobbins, Bonhers, Wallace, Capone, Hamilton, Wannock.
Per steamboat Home—Mrs Lamby, Miss Gomez, J Compton, Herrin, Applegate, Prescott, S Francis, N Edwards, F Cavillon, Gilbert, F Brown, Abler, Morrison, B F Porter, J S Brown, Epps.
Per steamboat J Dupre—Judge Duttore, Judge Brian, G B Taylor, J Waterman, J Best, T Rionten, E Allen, McCormack, J McDonald, Pecaniel, T O Meaux, O Cornay, T Brodin, A De Closet, D Trowbridge, H Foote, D Woot, Gaines and N E Edward.
Per steamboat Princess—Mrs Winston, T H Winston, S L Winston, F M Lapice, Stanton, Hunter, Capt Austin, Hooper, Joe, Richards.
Per steamboat Maid of Kentucky—Garesha, Potty, Street, Burgess, Terble, Caro, Bill, Gaylord, Carter, Wallace, Kendall and son, Hughes, Boone, Hopkins, Draper, Wecker, Buckfield and family, Gaines, Wagner, Hopkins and son, Reid, McClosky, Nanaco, Simpson, Holton.

NOTICE.—The packet ship HUNTSVILLE, Eldridge, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
j4 JAMES WOODRUFF, 52 Camp st

The ship OCEANA, Capt. Wm. Hammond, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market—Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
F. PERRET.

The packet ship TIPPECANOE, from Baltimore, will commence discharging this day, opposite post 11, second municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

NOTICE—The ship LEHIGH, capt Plummer, from Liverpool—is discharging nearly opposite Barrack street.—Consignees are requested to enter their goods at the Custom-house, and attend to their receipt on the Levee.
JAMES D DENEGRE, Consignee,
j4 16 Customhouse st.

NOTICE—Neither the consignees nor the captain of the ship COPERNICUS, from Bremen, hold themselves responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. j4

A meeting of the subscribers to the St. Charles BOL[illegible] will take place this day, January 1st, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at the Hotel. Punctual attendance is solicited. j1-2t

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES B. BEHN is from this date a partner in our house. SCHMIDT & Co.
New Orleans, 1st January, 1841. j1

MISSISSIPPI MONEY—For sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—For sale by CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 23 Old Levee

STARCH—40 boxes starch, for sale by G N MORISON, 11 Magazine st

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—For sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

HAMS—4 hhds, for sale by jan 5 JOHN R. SHAW & CO.

BEANS—150 barrels, for sale by JOHN R. SHAW & CO.

CANDLES—Assorted sizes in store and for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

RUM—40 barrels New Orleans Rum, for sale by JOHN A. MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

SUGAR—50 boxes white Havana, prime quality, for sale by F ALVAREZ, 35 Gravier st

SPERM CANDLES—800 boxes, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

SPERM OIL—3,000 galls. winter-strained, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

WHALE OIL—500 galls. refined, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

LINSEED OIL—10 casks, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

BAGGING & ROPE—50 pieces and 50 coils, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen and western butter, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

CHEESE—400 boxes cheese, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

HONEY, in small casks, made to them for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

CLARET—100 boxes claret for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

LARD—100 kegs leaf lard for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

RICE—50 tierces rice for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

CRANBERRIES—In 1 and ½ bbls, 50 packages, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, in 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 barrels, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

PEPPER—Heavy black [illegible], for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

CANDLES—New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

ROPE—Northern [illegible], for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—Of various sizes, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

LARD—200 kegs prime leaf lard in store, for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—Landing, for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

OIL—Bleached and unbleached whale oil in store, for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In store, for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

[illegible] AND PRODUCE—[illegible], for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Gravier st

[illegible] COTTON BAGGING—For sale by SCHMIDT, 90 Bienville st

[illegible] Patriot Doubloons, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

ROPE—[illegible] coils tarred hemp rope [illegible], for sale by A GOW, 29 Bienville st

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 41 Chartres street.

[illegible] in advance, $12 [illegible] $15

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1841.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The N. Y. Star of the 23d, contains a very complete [statement] of the late election, from which we gather the following details:

Popular vote.—The vote in the six New England states stands 215,244 for Harrison; 177,425 for Van Buren. In 1836, Van Buren had a majority of 6,000 in these states. In the middle states the vote stands: Harrison, 409,160; Van Buren, 392,113. In these states, in 1836, Van Buren's majority was nearly 31,000. In the southern states, Harrison has 292,255; and Van Buren 197,399. In these states in 1836 Van Buren's majority was 8,400. In the western states Harrison has 428,118, and Van Buren 361,771. In these states the whig majority, in 1836, was 19,600. Harrison's entire majority is 146,069. Van Buren's majority in 1836 was 96,767. The net whig gain since 1836, is 172,836 votes. The increase of votes is 907,962.

Electoral votes:—Harrison has 234 and Van Buren 60. In 1836, Van Buren had 170 votes, and all the rest 124. In 1840 the New England states cast 43 votes for Harrison and 7 for Van Buren; the middle states 83 for Harrison, 0 for Van Buren; the southern states 45 for Harrison, 41 for Van Buren; the western states 63 for Harrison, 12 for Van Buren.—The non-slave-holding states gave Harrison 156 votes and Van Buren 12. In 1836, they gave Van Buren 109 votes, and all the rest 59. The slave holding states cast 78 votes for Harrison and 48 for Van Buren; in 1836 they cast 61 for the whigs and 64 for Van Buren.

Harrison's majority of the popular vote exceeds that of Jackson both in 1828 and 1832. In 1828 Jackson's majority was 139,469; In 1832 it was 123,936. In 1840, Harrison's majority is 146,069.

Mr. Clay left New York on the 23d, on his return to Washington.

The British schooner *Samuel Gould*, Smith, from Jamaica, with a cargo of pimento, fustic and logwood, bound for Norfolk, went ashore 18 miles south of Cape Henry. The extent of the damage was not understood.

The Philadelphia papers mention the murder of an aged man, who had been for some time supporting himself and his wife upon the proceeds of Rail Road stock. On the 14th of December, he went to draw his half year's due, and was not heard of until his body was found, buried in the cellar of an adjoining house, belonging to one Hoffman, who it was supposed had enticed him into his dwelling, and murdered him for his money. Hoffman had escaped.

In the case of Robert White, ex-cashier of the Manhattan bank, N. Y., accused of petty larceny and embezzlement of the funds of the bank, the jury, after deliberating four hours, and being unable to come to a verdict, were discharged.

Population of Ohio.—The census of Ohio shows a population of 1,515,695 inhabitants—of these, 1,498,593 are whites, and 17,102 free colored persons.

Message of Governor A. B. Roman read in the House yesterday at the opening of the session.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
And House of Representatives.

In performing the duty imposed upon me by the constitution of submitting to you my views on our public affairs, allow me to begin by congratulating you that you assemble at a time when the contest, which has so lately engaged the whole Union is finally terminated, the results will, I trust, be favorable, in more than one way, to the happiness and quiet of our beloved country. Public opinion has so decidedly pronounced upon the most important questions affecting the public welfare, that the judgment rendered by the people must now be received as without appeal, for no one can refuse to yield to its decree without denying its supremacy and thereby sapping the foundations of our institutions.—That party spirit which has too often confounded subjects entirely local, with those which belong to the Federal Administration must henceforward disappear from among us, and you can now enter upon the consideration of the interests entrusted to you by Louisiana with the tranquility and moderation which your important duties require.

The intense political excitement of this presidential election has afforded occasion to test and to acknowledge the efficacy of our laws for the protection of the elective franchise.—An abuse has nevertheless prevailed, in my opinion, under one article of our constitution, which seems to call for your intervention.—It is that which permits the purchasers of public lands to vote without having paid a State Tax. The framers of our constitution no doubt granted this privilege to the bona fide purchasers, who augment the population and resources of the State; they never could have intended to apply it to others, whose acquisitions are but simulated, since they are made not to acquire the land, but only to buy the right of suffrage. This point can only be determined finally by the Courts of Justice, but it seems to me that the solicitude you must feel for the purity of elections should urge you to examine whether it is not possible to obviate the evil by adopting, as has been done in some States of the Union, a Registry Law, which as it requires undeniable proof of the residence provided for in the constitution will, for the future, if it does not destroy, at least must diminish the evil.

Our Banking Institutions are still in the same position as at the opening of last session of the Legislature. Taken in the aggregate their situation is doubtless as satisfactory as that of the banks of any commercial city in the union. Their solvency is so well established that the notes they issue, though not redeemed in specie, are at a discount of hardly two per cent; their paper is in demand throughout the west, and forms very nearly the only circulation of a neighboring state.

Having had the honor at the last meeting of the legislature to submit at some length my views upon the subject of our banks, and considering it unnecessary to repeat them here, I beg leave to refer to that communication. The opinions which I then expressed are still the same, because the situation of those institutions has undergone no alteration. The only perceptible change which has since taken place, is that the difficulties then existing in the resumption of specie payments have now, I think, been much diminished.

The resumption of specie payments by the banks of Pennsylvania will, if it be permanent, place our banks in a position to resume the regular course of the operations. It is not to be expected, however, that they can at once recover from the depressed condition in which the commercial convulsion we have experienced has left them. A resumption simultaneous with the Philadelphia banks could not take place without danger both to our monetary institutions and our community in general, as it would happen at the season when the whole business of the valley of the Mississippi concentrates in New-Orleans. This would seem far from being the most favorable period, if we observe that the banks of the neighboring states seem but little disposed to a similar course, and that all our monied institutions have not the necessary strength to sustain the shock that such a change of position would be likely to cause. The losses which they have met with affect only their stockholders; they are without an exception all able to redeem the paper they have emitted, yet it is well known that the notes of some derive the credit upon which they circulate only from their being received by the other banks. This obligation *in solido* to redeem their notes, which actually exists, although not created by law, would weaken the stronger in case of resumption, by abstracting a portion of their means for the support of the weaker institutions, which having no active capital can neither afford a substantial revenue to their stockholders, nor be ever restored to what may be called sound banking situation.

It seems to be a part of the duty of the legislature to sustain and secure the value of the paper circulation issued under the authority of its laws, and for that purpose it should protect those banks which have maintained themselves in a position to resume their regular operations. I still think, as was my opinion, last year, that the most effectual aid you can afford to such of our institutions as have by their prudent administration hitherto sustained the credit of our circulation, is to provide for the liquidation of those which are deprived of active capital. This end can be obtained without alarm or danger, by relieving our banks from the forfeiture which they may have incurred upon their suspension, provided they resume at the period you may fix as demanded by the public interest; that during their suspension they confine their emissions within the limits you may establish as proper for a sound circulation, and that they bind themselves, under severe penalties, by amendments introduced into their charters, to control one another, after the resumption, by requiring all balances to be punctually paid in specie. Those banks who will not conform to these dispositions, or may desire to throw up their charters, ought to commence at once their liquidation. They will find their advantage in doing it, if you release them from those improvements stipulated in their charters, which it is evident they cannot execute, and if you allow them to charge a higher rate of interest than they can now demand, upon condition that such of their debtors as can furnish unquestionable security, shall be indulged in a longer term for payment.

The probability of the establishment of a national bank is another reason why we should offer every facility to the weaker of our institutions in winding up, without waiting for the moment when it will be forced upon them. A national bank cannot furnish the means of paying specie and discounting to those whose capital has not been actually paid in, or who have lost the greater part of that capital, or invested it in real estate, or public improvements. Such institutions owe their existence only to [illegible] which has so long existed in our currency—they must expire as soon as [illegible] banks and distinguish [illegible] of the latter to relieve the community.

I consider it my duty to call your serious attention to the situation of the treasury. The rapid increase, caused by the [illegible] of the debts due by the state to the banks, requires of you not only the strictest economy of the public money, but will perhaps compel you to an increase of taxation, to meet the engagements contracted during the two last sessions. At the beginning of the year 1839 we owed to the banks $75,000; that debt now amounts to $950,000.

However small the influence I can pretend to exercise over your deliberations, I am convinced that when the appropriation of the public money is in question, I will have the good fortune to concur with you, as with my predecessors. It was in vain that I urged on them, that to incur debt or issue bonds, without providing at the same time, the means for their payment, is to vote a tax from which in the end the people cannot escape. I experienced the regret of seeing that my representations were of no avail. I thought myself bound to exercise one of the powers confided to me by the constitution, and I returned to the legislature, with my objections, such bills involving the credit or money of the state as seemed to me most evidently adverse to the public interest. The amount of the debt which I have just laid before you, shows that I still did not prevent from becoming laws, every bill which contained appropriations of the public funds. I find myself happy, however, in being able to say that my efforts to support the credit of the state have not all been fruitless, and that Louisiana can always boast of being able to meet all her engagements.

You will perceive by the report which will be submitted to you by the Treasurer, that the probable receipts of the current year will be $530,000, and that our expenses may be estimated at $688,991—the deficiency, $158,991, can only be met by new loans from the banks; but I believe that you will think with me, that the State must abandon this resource, already so much abused, and which will besides soon be exhausted. The amount which we can still borrow from these institutions, is now but $175,000, and, by the gradual increase of our debt, will be entirely absorbed in less than three years.

It is evident that the revenue to be collected should be more in proportion to the demands on the Treasury; should you find it necessary to impose a tax for the gradual reduction of the debt, it might be rendered less burthensome to the citizens, by apportioning anew the amount to be levied on real estate in the different parishes. The sum to be paid by each is now the same as it was in 1813, and must, of course, be disproportionate, as regards their present situation and means.—Real estate in some parishes is taxed at the rate of three dollars per thousand, whilst in others the assessment is but ten cents on every thousand dollars.

A considerable augmentation of our income may also be obtained, by amending our assessment laws so as to secure the collection of all the tax due upon slaves. According to the census made last year, under the authority of the United States, the number of our slaves amounts to 115,292 in the Eastern District, while upon our tax rolls it is only 80,925. If there exists a proportionate difference in the Western District, the census of which I could not obtain, we suffer an annual loss of $39,553 on this one branch of revenue. The sale for rent of the vacant lots belonging to the State, might also produce a considerable income.

The remissness of many of the Sheriffs to make, at a proper time, their payments to the Treasury of the amounts collected by them, has contributed to the embarrassment to our finances. The amount of taxes in arrear, at the end of the year 1839, amounted to $149,421. It is now 78,499. I have thought proper to announce officially to all the Sheriffs my determination to consider no one re-eligible who could not produce a discharge from the Treasurer. By limiting to one year the term of service of these functionaries, you will probably obtain more punctuality in the performance of the duties of these offices, and the losses which the State has too often experienced in its revenue will be fewer in number and less in amount. Our constitution requires the election of the State Treasurer every year.—It seems to me that the same reasons which led to this constitutional provision, would persuade you to limit also to one year the official term of those who like him are depositaries of the public treasure.

The Nashville Railroad Company having been unable to pay the interest accruing during the last year upon the $500,000 bonds issued by the state in favour of that undertaking, that interest was paid by the treasury, which is thus burthened by an additional claim, amounting, with the difference of exchange, to about $33,000 annually. The road, the slaves, and all the other property belonging to the company should have been sold, in conformity with the law, in consequence of this violation of its obligations; but as none of this property was liable to deteriorate before the meeting of the legislature, and as it could not be sold without an immense loss, I thought it better, as I did not feel authorized to purchase in the name of the state, to postpone any definitive action on the subject, that you might have an opportunity to adopt whatever measures you might deem warranted by the interest of the state.

Those bonds having been issued without any sufficient security for the payment of either the interest or principal by the Company, must of course at their maturity be paid by the state. The number of bonds thus granted by the legislature without an adequate guaranty to protect the state, is fortunately so small that we can provide for them without imposing additional taxes, by means of the profits accruing to our credit in the Louisiana Bank and in the other institutions in which the state is interested. It is melancholy, however, to see that those profits which might have been employed to benefit the state by improvements which are necessary to develop its resources must be wasted in extinguishing obligations which should never have been contracted, since they have been of no advantage to the country.

The loss which the payment of the bonds will cause us, will be repaired, I hope, by Congress passing a law for distributing to the states a part of the public lands, and of the proceeds of those sold by the Federal Government. This measure, which is due to justice, after having passed both houses of Congress, was prevented from having the force of law, in 1833, by the objections of the President; it cannot be too soon revived. Louisiana, who was constrained by the conditions of her admission into the Union, to abandon her vacant lands to the general Government, while the original states kept those situated within their limits, has strong grounds for insisting on some compensation. Allow me to recommend the adoption of resolutions urging to our Senators and Representatives in Congress their attention to this subject.

The expiration of the time stated in the Compromise Bill, and the necessities of the revenue, requiring of Congress soon a revision of the Tariff laws, seems a favourable moment for addressing to that body your views of the disastrous effects of the present rate of duties on the culture of the cane—one of the principal productions of our soil. If those sound doctrines, which once prevailed in the councils of the nation, can again be listened to, it will not be difficult to demonstrate that a protective duty is absolutely necessary to save us from being ruined by foreign competition, and that this protection, far from being merely of local advantage, is as favorable to the other states as to Louisiana, by the diminution which our product causes in the price of foreign sugars. We can also urge that the law of 1816, upon the continuation of which our citizens depended, having imposed duties on foreign sugars solely for the purpose of revenue, we had a right to believe that those duties would remain as long as the Government needed a revenue. Now that the situation of our finances absolutely require new taxes for this same purpose, it would be absurd to pretend that the re-establishment of the duties of 1816 upon sugar should be rejected, solely because, while producing a revenue which cannot now be dispensed with, these same duties would protect our agriculture, and enable us to supply the whole of the sugar wanted for the consumption of the Union.

Since the last session of the legislature, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved of the location which I had caused to be made of 19,828 acres of land, originally granted to Louisiana for the use of a college, but which a subsequent act of Congress seems to appropriate to one or more seminaries of learning. These lands, with those which had previously been entered, form an area equal to a little more than a township, and place at the disposition of the legislature 24 776 acres. I hope, in the course of the year, to be enabled to locate, in the name of the state, the greater part of those lands to which she is entitled.

These lands afford an opportunity which, perhaps, will not again be presented, of furnishing, to that one of our colleges which you may think most deserving, the means of establishing itself on a permanent basis. In dividing these means among several institutions, you may afford to each a short-lived utility or existence, but the establishment of a college really worthy of the name, is impossible, without much time and perseverance, and the prudent employment of a large capital. The land which will compose the second township may be advantageously used in the encouragement of seminaries of learning, in which literary instruction and a knowledge of the elements of the sciences can be obtained. If all the means at your disposal are concentrated now upon one institution; upon that which shall be found, after the strictest examination, to offer the strongest assurances of success, the fifteenth legislature of Louisiana will hereafter be designated as that which, understanding the real interests of the country, has bestowed upon it a literary and scientific institution resting on a solid basis, where our children may complete their studies, and receive an education useful to themselves and to others, without absenting themselves from the state, to return among us strangers to our manners and habits, and above all, to our climate.

From information obtained of the Surveyor General of the United States, relative to the quantity of public lands coming to this state under acts of congress, assigning the sixteenth section of each township for the use of public schools, I learn that Louisiana is entitled to 784,390 acres for the support of her primary schools. Many of the townships being composed of lands covered by private claims, there must be deducted 38,400 acres, which we have lost for the want of vacant lands to apply to school purposes, leaving 740,920 acres applicable to the maintenance of schools. From this amount we must deduct again one fifth, or 149,184 acres, composed of sea marsh and land of no value whatever, and the balance may be estimated according to the opinion of the Surveyor General, as worth $1,116,860.

Louisiana seems destined to derive less advantage from the bounties of Congress towards public schools than any other of the new States. There can, in my opinion, be no doubt, that the 38,400 acres withheld from us, for want of vacant land in the townships where they are situated, ought, according to existing laws, to be located in such adjacent townships as may furnish lands not yet appropriated; but my representations on this point have produced no effect on the present Secretary of the Treasury. Your application to the national legislature will, doubtless, have more success, as will probably the proposition you can justly make, to exchange, for other vacant lands, the 149,184 acres of marshes granted to no purpose, and which deprive our schools of one-fifth of the fostering aid the law intended to bestow.

Without a special act of Congress, which is never refused, we cannot dispose of these lands. It has, however, been hitherto the understanding with the General Government, that the proceeds of these lands should be specially applied to the support of schools in the districts where the land is situated. This system can, it appears to me, in no wise apply to Louisiana, whose topography so much distinguishes it from other States. Some parishes, where the sixteenth section should happen to be of inferior land, would be but poorly endowed, while others would receive nothing if that section should happen to be marshy, or composed of other land of no value. It would be much more advantageous, and more equitable, to [illegible] those lands a single fund, the interest of which [illegible] applied to the encouragement of primary schools throughout the State, and distributed among the parishes in proportion to their population. It is only by [illegible] such a fund, and adopting, for the distribution of the interest derived therefrom, the system now in operation in the state of New York, and which I have already recommended to several preceding legislatures, that we can expect to give our primary schools the transcendent utility of which they are capable. Louisiana is, of all the states of the union, that which has spent most money for public instruction. Our appropriations for this object alone amounted last year to $141,763.60. We should endeavor as soon as possible to obtain the possession of lands which can be used to reduce this enormous charge. Our fellow-citizens would doubtless regret much less the expenditure which is made for such a praise-worthy object, if it were always followed by beneficial results. The appointment of inspectors of public instruction which has been already suggested to your predecessors, seems to be the only means of discovering with certainty such of the seminaries of learning or public schools endowed by the state, as do not make a proper disposition of the assistance derived from it.

The annual report of the board of public works will be shortly laid before you. It will show the works performed since the last session of the legislature.—The delay of the General Government to pay over that portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which is appropriated to internal improvements, has much retarded the operations of the board. The funds appropriated from the state treasury having been exhausted, the president of the board and myself were obliged to contract, on our individual responsibilities, a loan of $10,000 to prevent the entire suspension of the works. This loan has been repaid by the receipts of the sum of $56,450.73 from the secretary of the treasury in October last. Considering the scantiness of its means and the obstacles it has to surmount, the board seems to me to have accomplished during the year all we had a right to expect.

The contracts which [were] made in conformity with the law for providing arms for our volunteers are in a course of execution, nine hundred muskets and six hundred sets of musket accoutrements, with five hundred setts of rifle accoutrements, have been received at the State Armory. Five hundred rifles, one hundred muskets and four hundred setts of musket accoutrements are daily expected to arrive. Some more effectual security for the care and preservation of arms distributed to volunteer companies than that furnished by existing laws seems to me highly necessary.

Our military system leaves much to be wished for. With the exception of the Louisiana Legion, which need fear comparison with no corps of volunteers in the Union, and of some companies of *élite* formed on its model, in the city and through the country, our militia are without discipline and almost without organization. It is doubtless useless to attempt complete instruction in time of peace; but at least the organization of those subject to the militia law should be rendered as perfect as possible, so that they may be assembled and disciplined when danger shall arise. To succeed in this, our laws must be so amended as to ensure the collection of fines from those who neglect or refuse to obey them. It has often occurred to me, that if the commissions of officers were limited to a term of years instead of being for life, it would instill into them a spirit of emulation which could not but be beneficial [illegible] neighbors, who are acquainted with them, and have confidence in their capacity; those who lose this confidence should no longer retain their commissions; those who distinguish themselves by their zeal and capacity for the service, will be always sure to be re-elected.—In Pennsylvania the duration of military commissions is seven years. In the National Guards of France they are granted but for three.

The experiment in spinning made in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge seems to realise the hopes of the administrators of that establishment.—Thirty five convicts employed in this branch of industry from the first of February until the first of December last have made 53,518 yards of woollen or cotton cloths valued at $11,023.23. The materials employed having cost $5,900.90, there remains in favor of the Penitentiary a balance of $5,122.33.—The labor of each convict produced 55 cents a day, being a small profit on the 51 cents expended by the State during the same time for his food, [illegible] and clothing.

The result of this experiment, it is hoped, will induce some of our fellow-citizens to employ in the same manner the steam power which now lies dormant three-fourths of the year on their plantations.—A small expense will enable them to drive machinery for the making of course cottons and woollen cloths, the materials of which are the products of the state, and women and children can for that purpose be employed to more advantage than the men. The power of steam engines now erected in this country can be estimated at that of twelve thousand horse. This force which now remains idle the greater part of the year, may be made constantly productive and relieve us from a heavy tribute we pay to the eastern states.

The indiscriminate confinement, in the same penitentiary, of black and white convicts sentenced to hard labor does not seem to be in conformity with our institutions. Detention in an establishment of this kind is moreover hardly such a punishment as will deter a slave from crime. Those who are in the penitentiary might be beneficially employed in many of the public works in New Orleans. The municipal authorities would willingly engage to keep them in chains and in prison, except when at work, for the whole term of their sentence.

The state house and offices of the secretary of state and treasurer are in want of repairs. I have not had them done during the recess because they required a larger sum than the one I could spare from the contingent fund at my disposition.

The system of wholesale auction of dry goods, which prevails in New York, has much contributed to stimulate its commercial activity. Importations are preferred to be made there, because it is known that in that manner sales are more readily perfected. In order to facilitate these operations, the duties have been much reduced on auction sales, and this measure, while it has added considerably to the number of sales has actually increased the revenue of the state. Similar provisions should produce here the same results.—By reducing the duties upon package sales, and maintaining the present rates on retail auctions, we shall increase our direct importations, and this branch of our revenue, if not augmented, will not probably suffer from the change.

A. B. ROMAN.

New Orleans, January 4th, 1841.

SENATE.

Sitting of Monday, January 4th, 1841.

At eleven o'clock the Senate met.

Sixteen members present, viz: M. M. Hiriart, president, Armant, Bossier, Crow, Davidson, Downs, Garcia, Hoa, Lacoste, Porche, Scott, [of Baton Rouge,] Bentley, [Feliciana,] Sparrow, Thibodeaux, Waggaman and Walker.

On opening the session, Mr. Hiriart, the president of the Senate, stated that at the last session, the Senate had done him the honor to call him to preside over them; that while he tendered to them his acknowledgments for the honor that had been done to him, it was necessary that he should inform them that he was not a candidate for re-election; many reasons forbade that he should be, among those reasons he saw many members better qualified to perform the arduous duties of the station and with whom he would not compete, and then again the numerous claims of his fellow citizens from West Baton Rouge and the Parish to the attention of the Senate, rendered his services on the floor of the Senate much more important than any he could render if he held the presidency.

On motion of Mr. Hoa the Senate proceeded to the election of their president.

Sixteen members present.

Mr. Garcia obtained 12 votes; 4 votes in blank.

Mr. Garcia was proclaimed duly elected. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Hiriart, and on taking the chair he addressed the Senate as follows:

"Gentlemen—By the vote by which I have been called to preside over your honorable body gives evidence of your intention to discard from our deliberations those principles of general policy which could interfere with our domestic concerns. I thank you that at the outset, you have given such a character to our labors. I thank you for my country—I thank you for myself.

It is not proper in the discharge of our present duties, that the banner which divided us in the last contest should be constantly before our eyes: on the contrary, the interest of our constituents requires that party spirit should not give a tone to the measures that we may have to act upon, and be assured that in conducting the debates of the Senate that principle shall ever prevail with me.

"Your concurrence is necessary to me in order to enable me to fulfil the duties which this new evidence of your confidence imposes upon me."

The senate then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of their several officers. The following named gentlemen were appointed, viz:

Messrs. HORATIO DAVIS, Secretary;
STE. COLOMBE DAVIS, Translator from French into English;
FREDERIC, WILTZ, } Translators from English into French;
DUPRE, MILLER, RICHARDSON, LANDRY, } Enrolling Clerks;
LEMAITRE, Sergeant at Arms;
GRAS, Door Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the election of a Reporter was postponed to some further day; and in the mean time the candidates were allowed to take seats within the bar to report the debates.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the Senate adopted a resolution appointing two members of the Senate, and ——— members of the House, to wait on the Governor to inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Messrs. Hoa and Walker were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Cuvillier, Clerk of the House, informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the above resolution, and that Messrs. Wadsworth, Barrow and Clark, were appointed of the Committee on the part of the House.

After the report of the Committee, the following message was delivered by Mr. Forstall, the Governor's Private Secretary:

(For the Message, see another column.)

On motion of Mr. Downs, it was ordered that 500 copies of the Message, in English and in French, should be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Lacoste presented a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a joint committee of two members of the Senate, and ——— members of the House, to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the glorious 8th of January, 1815.

Messrs. Lacoste and Hoa were appointed on said committee.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, Gen. Philemon Thomas being temporarily appointed speaker. On motion an election was held for speaker of the House. On counting the votes it appeared that Wm. Debuys had 42 votes, Philemon Thomas 2, Guion 1, and there were 2 blank. Whereupon Gen. Wm. Debuys was declared duly elected speaker of the House, and being conducted to the chair, was qualified and took the oaths.

On taking the chair the speaker returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He observed that experience had taught him that his was a delicate and difficult duty, and that he relied for its performance upon the cordial cooperation of the members of the House; that he would need their indulgence and support, and that in the discharge of his functions nothing would contribute more materially than a strict observance of parliamentary usage on the part of the members. He concluded by remarking that he confidently hoped that all would adhere to the rules of the house.

On motion of Mr. Wadsworth the members of the House were severally sworn and qualified.

On motion, the House went into the election of clerk of the House. Mr. Pichot nominated Alexander Cuvillier. Upon counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Cuvillier had received 45 out of 47 votes and was declared duly elected.

On motion, the House balloted for a sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper, together. Mr. Huard as sergeant-at-arms received 46 out of 47 votes, and Mr. Eniclouse as door-keeper obtained 41 out of 47. They were declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The Secretary of the Senate informed the House that Felix Garcia had been elected president of the Senate and Horatio Davis, Secretary, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

On motion, it was resolved, that a joint committee, composed of three members of the house and ——— members of the Senate, be appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wadsworth, Barrow and Clarke the committee on the part of the house.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate.

Messrs. Hoa and Walker were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Claiborne moved the adoption of the same rules, as the order of business by which the last legislature was governed.—Adopted.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on the part of the house to wait on the governor, replied, that the committee had discharged its duty, and that the Executive would shortly transmit a message.

A message from the Governor was received and read.

Mr. Thomas moved, that 500 copies of the message in English, and 300 in French, be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Ratcliff moved to lay the Governor's message on the table, subject to the call of the house, and that it be printed.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the house adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, December 23, 1840.

There was a debate of very great animation and interest in the House of Representatives to-day, on the measure which attracted so much attention at the last session, and known by the title of the "Bill [to provide for] the more faithful execution of the laws relating to the collection of duties on Imports.

Last year this bill passed the *House* in a form which could excite no opposition in any quarter. It was strictly and simply a bill to prevent frauds on the Revenue. But when it got to the Senate, the finance committee there added thirteen or fourteen sections by way of amendment, professedly to give by legislation the true construction to the compromise act of 1833, which the committee said had in several instances been erroneously construed by the courts of the United States. On looking at the last section added by the Senate, however, Mr. Wise, and other southern gentlemen had discovered that duties had been laid upon floss, worsted, and [illegible] on which they felt an interest; that, in fact, the compromise had been disturbed, a new Tariff created, and that the duties had been increased in some cases from nothing to fifty per cent.; and in other instances from a nominal amount to 25 per cent. On its return to the house the bill was lost; there was not indeed time to pass it, as the session was near its close.

To-day, Mr. Adams moved to refer this bill to the committee on manufactures. He announced his purpose to be not to report that part of the bill which had been added by the Senate. He was not for reporting a Tariff bill of a Revenue bill, but a measure for the suppression of frauds.

Mr. Wise expressed his wish that the bill should go to the committee of ways and means, and went into the history of its introduction and defeat, at the last session. He arraigned the present administration for [attempting to smuggle] this new Tariff through the chairman of the [finance] committee, (Mr. Silas Wright.) All he asked was, to leave the question where it was in 1813; and when the Tariff question should be raised, he would meet it boldly, and he hoped it would not be *smuggled* into a bill professing only to be for the prevention of frauds on the revenue.

The question on the motion of Mr Adams having precedence was first put and carried—Yeas, 109; Nays, 60. So the bill was referred to the committee on manufactures; and we have the pledge of the chairman, that his object will be to strike out the features that conflict with the compromise act, and make it singly and solely a *fraud preventing* measure.

The committee of ways reported to-day the bill making appropriations for the Indian department; and for carrying into effect Indian treaties. The sum appropriated is upwards of 700,000 dollars.

The Navy appropriation bill was also reported. Both were referred to the committee of the whole.

A call has been made on the Postmaster-General by the house for a list of all the deputy postmasters that have been removed since the 3d of March 1829, and to state the causes of the removals, &c. &c. This will show what grounds those in power have for raising the cry of *proscription* in advance.

The Senate spent most of the day in clearing the table of the bills of a private or local character, which have been introduced.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was passed and sent to the house.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign gold, silver, or other coin, or bringing into the United States any such counterfeit foreign coin, was also passed.

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to impose a tax on Bank notes and other paper designated for circulation!

Washington, Dec. 24, 1840.

The boasted project of Benton to lay a tax on bank notes, and other paper intended as a circulation, was turned out of the senate to-day in the most contumelious manner. The door, indeed, was shut in its face with a promptness and decision which it is to be hoped will prevent the author from ever again submitting another proposition of the kind.

He asked leave to introduce the bill, and thereupon made a long and characteristic speech against banks and bank paper. He avowed his purpose to be in the first place to compel the banking institutions of the country to contribute to the revenue from their resources; and secondly, to suppress all notes under the denomination of $20.

The bill was read, and the mere announcement of the title was sufficient to satisfy every body that the senator had brought his wares to the wrong market.—It was a revenue bill, which the senate had no right to originate; but the introduction of which, under the Constitution, belonged exclusively to the House of Representatives.

Mr Huntingdon called the attention of the Senate to its character, and contended that it ought not to be entertained for a moment. He could not go into the merits of the bill. He thought it improper to do so—He thought the senate had no right to entertain it at all.

Benton endeavored to find a precedent for his motion in the Compromise Act, which was matured in the Senate and then taken up by the House as an amendment to an original bill there. He wished this measure of his to be disposed of in the same manner.

Mr. Webster, in a few clear and strong words, demonstrated the absolute unconstitutionality of Benton's proposition. The bill bore on its face the character of a measure *to lay a tax*. The Constitution absolutely prohibits the Senate from introducing measures for laying taxes. Could there be a clearer case of unconstitutionality? The Compromise Act, he maintained, was an entirely different case. That was a bill, not to *lay taxes*, but to reduce them.

An attempt was then made to lay the question of granting leave for the introduction of the measure on the table.

This was strongly opposed also, by Mr. King, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster.

The latter again stated the ground of opposition in words of light. He said his purpose was to ascertain whether the senate would consent to consider the measure at all! The introduction of it in the senate was prohibited by the constitution; and the motion to lay the question of granting leave on the table implied a doubt, which he, for one, did not entertain. The proposition was altogether free from doubt.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived.

Benton then rose and said he had accomplished his purpose, (that is, he had made his speech,) and said he would withdraw his motion for leave. This fools' play was not to be endured. Mr. Webster objected; and a long debate arose as to whether he had a right to withdraw his motion. The blustering demagogue contended it was his privilege—his prerogative. But he was taught better before the discussion ended; and finding that the general opinion went against him, he was obliged to ask leave, not as a matter of right but as a matter of *favor*, to withdraw his proposition. Of course no body objected to this; and his bill was thus turned out.

The senate then adjourned to Monday next. The House was engaged during the whole day in a discussion on a motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, to instruct the Committee of Public Lands to report "a bill to grant prospective pre-emption to settlers on the public lands, and to reduce the price to settlers, according to the value of said lands.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Md., replied in a masterly speech, defending the old States from the attacks made on them by the new, and vindicating the right of the old States to the possession of the public domain equally with the new States.

The debate was then taken up by Mr. Hubbard of Alabama; but the hour was late when he rose, and on his motion, the house adjourned.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, Dec. 25, 1840.

Christmas is upon us, with all its magic sources of delight and joy to the juvenile portion of the community, and its more substantial things,—roast beef, turkies and plumb-puddings—for those who have outgrown the "gifts" of that most munificent of saints—good St. Nicholas—who if I recollect aright is the patron of chimney mysteries, by which an inverted stocking becomes the Cornucopia of childhood. But as Christmas is much the same in Orleans as it is in Baltimore I need not amplify description, and therefore present you and your reader the compliments of the season, and if my letter is in time, take the opportunity to wish yourself and them a "Happy New Year."

THE MARKETS.

Exchange remains as per last quotation, sterling bills on England 9½ per cent prem. The demand is quite limited.

Coffee—Sales of 400 bags of Rio at 10½ a 11 cts and of parcels St. Domingo at 9½ cents.

Flour.—I quote Howard street pretty uniform at $4 62½, though I am advised of a sale yesterday morning at $4 56.

Molasses—Sales at auction of 40 hhds old crop New Orleans at 42½ cents; and of 44 hhds Martinique at 23 cents.

Provisions.—Sales new Mess Pork have been made during the week at $17 and $16 50 cash. Prime $14 25 cash—no transactions that I am advised of. Limited sales of beef have been making at $13 for Mess; $11 for No. 1, and at $9 for Prime. Large sales prime new Baltimore cured hams have been made at both 11 and and 10 cents cash—and 22,000 lbs sides at 9 cents cash.

Lard.—No. 1, 700 kegs at 9½ a 10 cents on four months.

Sugars.—I note sales at auction and by private contract of 430 hhds New Orleans, new crop, at $8 a $9 10; and 70 Porto Rico at $7 05 a $7 75. Also, 24 brls P. R. at $7 43 and 60 clarified New Orleans at $9.

Tobacco.—The market has been brisk at my former quotations for Maryland, viz: Inferior and common $4 a $5 50; Middling to Good $6 a $8 50; Good $8 a $8 50 and Fine $9 a $13. The market has scarcely ever been known to be so bare at this season as it is now. The quantity in the warehouses is about 6000 hhds of all descriptions, of which less than 1000 hhds is in the hands of commission agents. Ohio is not inquired for.

Whiskey.—Prices continue steady at 23 cents for hhds and 25 cents for brls.

The sale of Pews in St. Patrick's Church has been postponed until to-morrow, 6th January, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, P. M.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER, MR. G. B. BARRETT.

Last night but one of the engagement of Mr. TYRONE POWER.

On which occasion will be performed, for the first time this season, the celebrated drama of KING O'NEIL; or, the Irish Brigade.

Con O'Neil, the courtesy King of Ulster, Mr. Power.

On Wednesday, Jan 6th, will be performed For the first time in this city the celebrated drama of KING O'NEIL or, the Irish Brigade.

Con O'Neil, the courtesy King of Ulster, with song "The Boys of the Irish Brigade," Mr Power.

Overture to the "French Spy" and "Le Pre aux Clercs."

To conclude with the farce of THE DUMMY; or, the Lottery of Life.

Toby Trump, Mr G H Barrett

TO-MORROW — TYRONE POWER. Will appear in a popular character, being his last night but two.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MANAGERS—LUDLOW & SMITH.
EQUESTRIAN MANAGER,—Mr. J. ROBISON.

CLOWN'S BENEFIT!

Come one, come all! Both great and small!

Tuesday evening, Jan. 5th, 1841,
Will be performed the grand drama of TEKELI; or the Siege of Montgatz.

To conclude with Equestrian performances in the Circle.
Grand Entree by 8 beautiful Horses.
Spanish Trance, with fire-works, by Mr Whitlock.
Cupid on horseback, by Master Hernandez.
Comic Song by the Clown.
Peasant's Frolic, by Mr Herring.
Posturing, by Master Hernandez. Flying Indian, by Mr Whitlock.
Negro Song, "Ginger Blue," by Mick Sanders.
Ground and Lofty Tumbling, by the troupe.
Jim Crow, by an amateur.
Three Horse Act by Mr Robinson and Master Hernandez

This is the night for fun and jokes.
So make a grand turn out good folks;
Don't be afraid, but all of you come,
The Moon is engaged to light you safe home.
ELDRED, Clown.

LAST WEEK OF THE GRAND ATLANTIC EXHIBITION.

109 Chartres street, between Conti and St Louis.

THE public is very respectfully informed that this exhibition will close on Monday, Jan 11th. Performances will commence every evening during the week at half past 7 o'clock, doors open at 7. Admittance 50 cents; children under 12 years, half price.
For particulars see hand bills. j4-3t

A CHANGE OF DAYS!
WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN BALL ROOM,
St. Philip st., between Royal and Bourbon sts.
GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible] and Friday white persons altogether [illegible]
Admittance for Gentlemen, $1 00
Do. for Ladies, (Gratis) j1

LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,
St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres.
GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admittance gentlemen $1 00
The Balls will take place every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. d16-3t

TO PLANTERS AND PHYSICIANS.
THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of planters and physicians to their stock of fresh Drugs and Medicines which they are constantly receiving from Europe and the North, and which they guarantee to be genuine and of superior quality.
SICKLES & Co. Druggists, No. 40 Canal street. d29 3m is

ST LOUIS BALL ROOM.—At a meeting of young men which took place on Sunday, 3d January, at the office of the ball room, it was resolved that the subscribers to the Society Masked Balls shall meet on Wednesday 6th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the ball room. As the stewards of the Ball are to be appointed at this meeting, the subscribers are requested to be present punctually. The young gentlemen who have subscription lists are requested to hand them in to the meeting. j5 3t

NOTICE.—Mr. Pierre Pascal being about to absent himself from the city, informs the public that Mr. Carlisle Pollock, notary, will attend to his business. j5-3t-in-1mis

NOTICE—Messrs Pauchon brothers have the honor to inform the public, that they have transported their goods, saved at the burning of their store, on the Levee to No. 67 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse street.
The goods will be sold very cheap. j5 3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be given for the conviction of the person or persons who harbor the mulatto girl Maria. Maria is a strongly built woman, speaking English and a little French, about 30 years old. She had on a strong cottonade dress, handkerchief, and a pair of new strong brogans. She is well known as formerly owned by Mrs. Reed, of the suburb Marigny.
AUG. MERISSON, 310 Rampart st.

DRY GOODS.—The subscriber offer for sale the following goods, viz—140 bales No 1, 2 and 3 Lowell cottons; 20 do Whitney's negro cotton manufactured in New Orleans; 30 do 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 brown cottons; 60 cases bleached sheeting and shirtings, 40 cases low priced prints, 3 do new style French prints, 4 cases mousseline de laine, 30 cases [illegible] kerseys, 2 bales linseys, Kentucky jeans, sattinets, apron checks, cotton flannels; plain and twilled stripes; bedticking ginghams; linen, checks, bed ticking; siamoise; furniture checks and prints; Bob Roy and tartan shawls; blue and fancy plaid handkerchiefs; foulard hdkfs; linen cambric hdkfs; merino shirts and drawers; cotton and white cotton hose and half hose; blue and grey cotton hose; black and silk hose; Turkey red drapers, buff do; Russia and birds eye diapers; French colored brown napkins, cotton cradle blankets; 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 linen sheetings, negro caps and hose; suspenders; London pins; Victoria [illegible] pearl and coat buttons; Marshall's patent thread; Alexandria Cotts and other spool cottons; white and colored blankets; large red blankets; carpetings; oil floor cloths; tufted rugs; Lapland mats, &c. &c. for sale for cash by PEET & NORTH, 13 Chartres st. j5

HAVANA SEGARS.—A complete assortment of choice brands, such as "Estrell," "Venus," "Dur ra," "El Mero," "Palmas," "Tres Amigos," &c. &c. of galias, Canones, Trabucos, Imperiales, and others, always on hand, and for sale by ALVAREZ SIMIDEL, 35 Gravier st j5

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER FROM FORMER IMPORTATIONS.—40 cases Montferrant wine; 40 bbls white vinegar; 10 half pipes old Cognac brandy, 1500 boxes wines, different brands, 2 cases old Maraschino from Holland. j5 C DUFOUR, 56 Camp st

SALT—4200 sacks Liverpool coarse and fine salt, being the cargoes of ships Diadem and Denmark, now landing, for sale in quantities to accommodate purchasers. Apply to j4 E. F. JENKINS, cor. Poydras and Magazine st.

LARD AND PORK—Landing from steamboat Ion. 862 barrels Pork, 130,000 lbs bulk do, 500 kegs No. 1 Lard, for sale by JOHN R. SHAW & CO.

SALT—The undersigned dealer in salt is constantly supplied with coarse and fine Liverpool salt which is offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. E. F. JENKINS, cor Poydras and Magazine sts.

INDIGO & SHEET LEAD—3 cases Manilla indigo; 20 [illegible] sheet lead, now landing from ships Huntsville and Constellation, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 59 Magazine st

BOOTS, BROGANS, &c.—100 cases, consisting of men's kip and thick pegged Boots, men's russet Brogans, extra and common sizes, men's calf sewed and kip pegged Brogans, landing from ships Medford and Oceana, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st. j5

CHEESE, &c.—35 boxes Cheese, 100 boxes negro Pipes, 400 Westphalia Hams, 50 boxes Starch, 5 hampers Madeira Bottles, 237 kegs Herrings, 25 bbls Barley, 10 baskets Seltzer Water, landing per ship Olbus from Bremen, for sale by O. H. MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee j5

SILVER DESK PENCILS—Just received a fresh supply of silver ever point desk Pencils, a new and handsome article. Also, an assortment of fine drawing Pencils, and camels hair do, for sale by DAVID FELT, N. York Stationers' Hall, 21 Chartres st.

SAUCES, &c.—Underwood's Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, Curry Powder, Jams and Jellys, constantly for sale by DAVIS & HOBART, 90 Customhouse st.

JAVA COFFEE—The subscribers have received per ship Constellation, from New York, and offer for sale, 30 bags old pale Government Java coffee. BOUTIN, GALLY & co, 79 Toulouse st

NORTHERN FAMILY BEEF—10 whole and 10 half bbls mess, and 8 bbls No 1 beef, put up in Baltimore, expressly for family use, landing from ship Tippecanoe, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Tchoupitoulas st

COFFEE, PEPPER AND RICE—75 bags old Government Java coffee, 76 tierces rice, 100 bags pepper, in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 59 Magazine st

COAL—224 casks super or red ash, broken and screened, Schuylkill coal, will be sold low if taken from the levee. Apply to J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

DRAYS, CARTS, WAGONS, &c.—a constant supply on hand, direct from the manufacturers in Philadelphia, for sale by J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

SOAP AND CANDLES—82 boxes tallow Candles, 48 bxs Soap No. 1 and 2, brand of Wm Jackson, landing from ship Oceana, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st.

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—100 packages in store, for sale by H A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

COD FISH—Just received and in store, 20 drums new white cod fish, a prime article, for sale by H A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

HERRING—500 boxes scaled No. 1 herring, in store and for sale by H A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

TALLOW—10 bbls tallow landing from ship Tippecanoe, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Tchoupitoulas st

HAY—400 bales prime hay, landing from ship Swatara, for sale. Apply on board, below the rail road, first tier, or to J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

BRANDY AND GIN, American and foreign, 50 bbls, pipes and half pipes, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, in demijohns, 5 galls each, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

BEEF AND PORK—150 bbls prime beef and pork, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

SMOKED HERRING—In boxes 500 boxes best scaled herring, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier street.

SPERM OIL—8000 gallons winter sperm oil; 1000 do pure bleached do do, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—56 cases, landing from ship Medford, for sale by R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st

COFFEE—100 bags Havana prime green, new crop, in store, and for sale by F ALVAREZ SIMIDEL, 35 Gravier st

CIDER FOR BOTTLING—9 hhds now landing; also, 50 boxes bottled cider, and 10 boxes Champagne do, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st

SPERM CANDLES—82 boxes now landing; also, 150 do in store, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier street

TALLOW CANDLES—100 boxes mould tallow candles, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

CODFISH—In drums—now landing; also 500 boxes do in store, for sale by THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier street

CASTOR OIL—4 bbls castor oil, a very fine article, just received and for sale by G N MORISON, 11 Magazine street

MADEIRA BOTTLES—Just received a few hampers, 1 gross in each, for sale by G N MORISON, 11 Magazine st

NAILS & SPIKES—300 kegs, landing from ship Tippecanoe, for sale by W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

INDIA BAGGING—From 40 to 42 inches wide and very heavy, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 96 Gravier st

FRUIT—150 [illegible] grapes and 80 drums figs, in [illegible] order in store, and for sale by A GOW, 29 Bienville st

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS—75 cases assorted, now landing from ship Medford, for sale by FROST & CO, 9 Customhouse st.

LOWELL COTTONS—20 bales No. 1, 2 and 3 heavy Lowell Cottons, for sale by FROST & CO, 9 Customhouse st.

SPERM CANDLES—25 boxes Sperm Candles, landing from ship Medford, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

FOR GALVESTON (TEXAS).—Regular packet on Tuesday, 5th January, at 12 o'clock, a. m., the splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steam-ship SAVANNAH, John Wade, master, will positively leave for the above port on the 5th January. This boat was built expressly for a packet between New York and Liverpool, and her accommodations for comfort and safety, are not surpassed by any steam vessel in the southern waters. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 66 Gravier st., or BRYAN, AUSTIN & Co, 46 Common st. j4

The Savannah's days of sailing are from New-Orleans the 5th and 20th, and from Galveston the 12th and 27th of each month, and will be succeeded by the steamer New-York, to leave this port on the 1st and 15th, and Galveston the 7th and 22d of every month.

FOR LOUISVILLE, and intermediate landings.—The well known steamer TARQUIN, L. Choate, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above places on Tuesday evening, 5th inst, at 4 o'clock, p. m. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to j5 JUSTUS VAIRIN & Co. 17 Common st

FOR MOBILE, via watering places on the Lake.—The good steamboat ECHO, H Little, master, being in complete order, will leave the lake end of the railroad, for the above places, on Tuesday the 5th inst, after the arrival of the 12 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply on board, or to CONVERSE & Co, j5 55 New Levee

FOR ST LOUIS, ALTON AND QUINCY.—The well known light draught and fast running steamboat CHESTER, Wm. H. Cable, master, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 5th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Gravier st, or to WM C TOMPKINS & Co, j4 56 Gravier st.

FOR APALACHICOLA—The new schooner A. W. SMITH, capt. Smith, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply on board at Triangle stores, or to WOOD & SIMMONS, 59 Magazine st

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The new and fast sailing barque LIGONIA, Blanchard, master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, can take the bulk of 250 bbls beef, pork &c. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite Post office, or to j3 JOHN A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

FOR BALTIMORE—6th January—The fast sailing new barque TENNESSEE, captain Schoonfield, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to j5 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR HAVRE—The A 1 new and fast sailing ship OCEANA, Wm. Hammond, master, will have dispatch for the above port. She can yet take about 400 bales on freight, for which apply to F PERRET, 24 Toulouse street

FOR HAVANA—The superior fast-sailing barque BESIS, Briggs, master, having half of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, inquire of Captain, on board, opposite Triangular buildings, or to R. GRONING & Co.

WANTED—100 to 120 bales of cotton, to complete the cargo of ship ANNE LOUISA, for Havre, will be received at a moderate freight on immediate application on board, or to VICTOR ROUMAGE. j4

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The fast sailing schr SULTAN, carries about 800 bbls, apply [illegible]

FOR MOBILE—New-Orleans and Mobile line—Via New Basin—The regular packet schr RIVAL, capt. Mayder, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR MOBILE.—On Tuesday—The regular packet schr RIO, Cousrous, master, will sail as above. For freight apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR SAVANNAH—Positively on Tuesday the 5th inst.—The superior fast sailing and copper fastened schooner THOMAS EWING, McFarland, master, will take 100 bales on freight, and sail as above, and can accommodate a few passengers. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Patton's Line—The fast sailing A 1 copper and copper fastened brig CORINTHIAN, capt. Stone, having the most of her cargo engaged, will positively sail as above. For the bulk of 25 bales cotton or passage, having packet accommodations, apply on board, above the Triangle buildings, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Patton's Line—To sail on the 10th inst.—The splendid copper and copper fastened brig DANNIELEFFT, Berry, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, and going on board, will sail positively as above. For the bulk of 400 bbls on freight, or passage, apply on board, opposite Orange street, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp street

FOR BALTIMORE—New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets on the 20th inst.—The splendid new packet ship TIPPECANOE, capt Adams Grey, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to j1 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR BALTIMORE—The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened barque ROSALBA, Spencer, master, will sail in a few days. For bulk of 300 bbls on freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Triangle buildings, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR HAVANA—The fast sailing brig AJAX, John D Brower, master, has nearly all her cargo engaged, wants 200 barrels to complete cargo, and can accommodate ten or fifteen passengers, for terms apply to the captain on board, or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

LOOK OUT FOR SWINDLING—The public are cautioned and principally Cotton Brokers and Factors not to sell or buy cotton from D. S. Philips, a supposed agent of the house of Brownson, Ge[illegible] & Co, of New York. For further particulars call at E. A. Michel, No. 79 Royal st. j4-3t

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A gentleman fully qualified to bring up the accounts of an old set of books, one who can furnish unexceptionable references as to integrity and capacity, can address box 331 Post-office. j4-3t

NOTICE.—Some individuals, envious of my prosperity, have circulated a calumnious report, with a view of injuring my credit, by stating that I had acknowledged by marriage contract $12,000, as belonging to my wife. I declare that having received nothing by marriage, I have acknowledged nothing. If any one can prove the contrary, I will give $500 reward. T. MOREAU, j4-4t 100 Moreau st

SALE AT COST PRICES—on account of liquidation—The subscribers offer for sale, at their store, No. 60 Chartres street, the following articles, at the subjoined prices:

Wadded overcoats	$20 to 30
" cloth colored	16, 20 & 25
Coats	16, 20 & 25
Black and colored cassimere pantaloons,	6 to 10
Waistcoats	4 to 5
Linen drawers a corset	2 to 3

And a large quantity of other articles, such as suspenders, silk stockings, cotton do, silk gloves, cravats, clothes Brushes, &c., the price of which has been reduced, as of the above mentioned articles.

They have received from France, by late arrivals, a fine assortment of cloth and cassimere, which they will make up in the latest fashion, and in the shortest possible time, at the following prices:

Black and colored cloth overcoats	$34 to 36
Wadded paletots	42
Black and colored pantaloons	12, 13, 14 & 16

j4-4t REINECKE DELERY & Co.

To Builders.
Splendid Italian marble chimney pieces, now in store and for sale
BY J A BEARD & FERNET.
20 FINE Italian marble mantel pieces. Sample may be seen at No. 58 Common street. j4

SUCCESSION OF STE. THIOT—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Jn. Ste. Thiot, are requested to make them known to his testamentary executor, and universal legatee, the subscriber.
j4 3t LOUIS COUVERTIE, 40 Conde st

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTES.
THE manufacturers beg leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of New Orleans and strangers, that Mr. Torp has arrived in this city from New York, with an elegant assortment of PIANO-FORTES, which for superior tone, touch and workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any imported or made in the United States, and are warranted to stand any climate. The manufacturers have received two gold and two silver medals from the American Institute of the city of New York, in preference to any other manufacturers. Further comments is unnecessary. Amateurs and professors of the Piano Forte are respectfully invited to examine the above assortment.
Persons purchasing these instruments can have a written guarantee of their superiority.
O. TORP & Co. No. 7 St Charles st., New-Orleans. d30 1m

DANCING ACADEMY—Mr E Beitsch has the honor to inform the fathers of families as well as the public in general, that he has made arrangements with Mr Devoti to replace him as a dancing master, and that in future two evening classes will be established for the reception of pupils—one at No 125 St Louis street, the other at No 14 St Charles street.
The classes will take place at No 121 St Louis street on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and at No 14 St Charles, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 6 to 10 o'clock P M.
Mr Davoti will call at the residences of those who desire private lessons. d30

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.—Mr. BUFFET, bachelor of arts, has the honor to inform the families in the city that he will open on the 4th of January next, a Day school for young gentlemen.
Having had 15 years experience in his profession, and being well known in this country through his connection with Jefferson College, Mr. Buffet flatters himself that parents will bestow on him that confidence which was granted to him by the directors of the above named establishment.
The course of studies will comprise the English, French, Spanish, Greek and Latin languages, history, geography, mathematics, writing, drawing and book-keeping.
To assist him in this arduous and delicate task, Mr Buffet has secured the services of Mr. W. Formon, of New Jersey, pupil of the colleges of Jouilly and Pont-le-voy (France), who, with a perfect knowledge of both English and French, will undertake the department of instructing in English, mathematics, &c., and will deliver his instructions in either language, as parents may require.
Able professors will be engaged when the number of pupils will require it, and particular care will be devoted to the study of the English tongue.
In this establishment, pupils will be prepared to enter Jefferson College, should parents intend sending them there, after the plan followed in that institution.
Mr. Buffet and his assistant will use unremitting vigilance and attention, and will neglect nothing that may conduct to the comfort and proficiency of the young gentlemen under their care.
School hours from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
Mr. Buffet will understand with the parents for the monthly terms.
Messrs. Buffet & Formon would also be happy to give private lessons during their leisure hours, and if necessary, would open a private course of study from 7 to 9 in the evening. d16-1w

UNION COTTON PRESS.—The subscriber having purchased the lease of this establishment, will in future give every possible attention to property confided to his care. ALFRED PENN. d28-1w

PLASTERER FOR SALE.
THE boy DAUBNEY, aged 27 years, a first-rate plasterer, a good subject, fully guaranteed.
Also—Several valuable dining-room and house servants, to be had on trial by persons wanting faithful servants.—Apply to J. A. BEARD & FERNET, 58 Common street.

INDIGO—5 cases landing per ships Huntsville and James Edwards, from New York, for sale by ja5 O. H. MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

HONEY AND SYRUP—7 bls Honey, 10 half bls Syrup, in store and for sale by jan 5 JOHN R. SHAW & CO.

WOOLLEN SOCKS—175 dozen country knit woollen Socks, for sale by FROST & CO, 9 Customhouse st.

BACON—A few hhds, in store and for sale CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, j5 48 Tchoupitoulas street

HAMS—12 tierces canvassed hams, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—100 pieces Scotch Bagging, 125 do Missouri do, 150 coils Rope, 2 bales Twine, for sale by JOHN R. SHAW & CO.

LARD—40 kegs, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

PORK—780 brls, assorted qualities, at inspection, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

BEEF—300 brls, assorted qualities, at inspection, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

BUTTER—100 kegs Western Reserve Butter, in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

FLOUR—1200 brls, landing and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHISKEY—[illegible] in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas street

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & PENN.
Sale of Flour, Cheese, and Butter.
WILL be sold this morning, 5th inst, at 11 o'clock on the wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street, under the inspection of the port wardens:
[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] boxes cheese, and 26 kegs butter, all partially damaged on board of a flat boat; sold for account of whom it may concern.
Terms cash.

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Rum! Rum!
WILL be sold on Wednesday, 6th inst, at 12 o'clock, on wharf opposite Common street, 100 barrels Barataria Rum.
Terms at sale.

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Horses and Gig
WILL be sold, on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:
One fine Grey Horse, warranted kind and gentle, in harness.
One Chesnut do, good for harness or saddle.
A second-hand French gig, nearly new, with horse and a black horse, gentle and very good for harness or saddle.

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Negroes! Negroes!
WILL be sold on Wednesday 6th instant, at Banks' Arcade at noon, a gang of choice negroes; among whom will be found field hands, choice house servants, cooks, washers, ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waiting men, coachmen, &c. Further particulars at sale.

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
English Cannel Coal!
WILL be sold on Thursday 7th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, before the office 58 Common street, (per stamp) 100 tons Cannel Coal, landing from ship Ocean[illegible]. Terms cash.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.
No. 107 Chartres-street.
Valuable property in faubourg Tremé at auction.
ON SATURDAY next, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, will be sold:
Two houses together, situated in Marais street, between St. Philip and Main streets, built on a lot 60 feet front (American measure)—by 90 feet in depth—(French measure);—one of these houses is bricked between posts, and has two apartments, and a gallery on the yard, with a closet and kitchen, and is rented at $16 per month; the other is rented at $10 per month. These houses are situated after the west corner of St Phillip and Main streets.
Conditions—$500 cash; and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before A. Mazureau, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
P. S.—This property represents a capital of $2,300, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum—inasmuch as it produces $230 per annum.

BY DUTILLET & GUINAULT.
Valuable Brick Manufactory and Work Shop.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 23d January, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:
A plantation, situated opposite Carrollton, on which a brick manufactory exists, measuring 2 arpents fronting the river by 85 in depth, approaching somewhat in the rear, together with the improvements situated thereon, consisting of a small dwelling house, brick kitchen, a kiln containing 230,000 bricks, a large shed used as drying house, in which there is a pounding machine; another drying house, 160 feet long by 20 feet wide, furnished with [illegible] drying bricks; a wooden stable, a wooden dwelling used as a negro house, &c. &c. This lot is one of the highest in New Orleans, and may be cultivated for 60 arpents from the river; the batture is very fine.

30 SLAVES.

Aree, aged 35 years; Denis, aged 27 years,
Sam, aged 38 years; Davis, aged 23 years;
Phenix, aged 30 years; Joe, aged 30 years;
Augustin, aged 16 years; Batiste, aged 14 years;
Isabelle, aged 12 years; Loch, aged 11 years;
No. 1, aged 11 years; Congo, aged 13 years,
Onesmis, aged 12 years; Aglae, aged 34 years,
Jean, aged 40 years,
Helena, aged 34 years, and her three infants;
Antoine, aged 10 years; Anne, aged 5 years;
Julietta, aged 14 years,
Suky, aged 36 years, and her four children,
Terence, aged 10 years; Celeste, aged 8 years;
Lily, aged 4 years; Marie, aged 2 years;
Rosalie, aged 36 years, and her son;
Frank, aged 4 years;
Louisa, aged 34 years, and her son;
Nicholas, aged 11 years;
Marguerite, aged 24 years, and her child
Tom, aged 3 years;

The majority of these slaves are creoles, and many of excellent characters and very intelligent. This sale is made without any reserve, the vendor, Mr. Gregier Petit, being on the point of leaving for Europe.
Conditions—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit in notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before Jules Mossy, notary public. j5

BY J A BEARD & FERNET.
WILL be sold on Tuesday 5th inst., at auction store 58 Common street, at 10 o'clock, a quantity of dry goods, consisting of splendid evening dresses, silk velvet mantles and other shawls; also superior English guns, gold lever watches, gold chains, gold pencils, ear rings diamond pins, rings &c. &c. &c.; also, 7 English stoves, Arnott's patent with Phillips' improvement. j4

BY J A BEARD & FERNET.
ON TUESDAY next, 5th January, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at store 58 Common street, to close consignments.
165 coils northern rope,
40 boxes English mustard,
10 hampers porter bottles,
20 boxes cayenne pepper,
5 pipes brandy,
15 coils tarred rope.

BY J. LEVY.
AT 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 45 Magazine street, will be sold,
100 bbls Wilmington tar, in large barrels,
50 bags coffee, with a variety of liquors, groceries &c. j4

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Pew for sale.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, 6th January, at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade, PEW, No. 62 in Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette square. Entirely free from incumbrance.

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET
Fine Old Madeira!
WILL be sold on Tuesday next, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store No. 58 Common street,
40 boxes Old Madeira;
Now landing from ship Vicksburg. j4

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.
A valuable family of negroes.
WILL be sold on Thursday, the 7th inst at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:
HANNAH, a negress, aged about 50 years, speaks French and English, in the country since 20 years; a good cook, washer and ironer.
MARY, daughter of Hannah, creole, aged about 15 years, good cook, washer and ironer.
WASHINGTON, aged 20 months, son of Hannah, to be sold with his mother; all fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms, cash.
Act of sales before E. Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. j4

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Sale to close consignments.
WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 5th inst, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 52 New Levee, the following liquors and wines, to close consignments, viz:
30 bbls old peach brandy;
20 half do do;
30 bbls celebrated Eagle gin;
30 bbls old Monongahela whiskey;
4 half pipes, } imitation Cognac brandy
20 qr. casks, }
20 barrels,
3 qr. casks sweet Malaga wines;
70 qr. casks Pico Madeira direct importation, &c. &c.
Terms—All sums up to $100 cash; $100 to $300, 60 days; $300 to $400 4 months credit, for approved endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the vendor. j1

BY J. A. BEARD & FERNET.
Positive Sale of Valuable Property.
WILL be sold at auction, on Wednesday, the 6th January, 1841, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, noon:
Two Lots of Ground situated on Tivoli Circle, formerly known as Harby's Academy, which will be sold separately or together.
The first lot measures, 32 feet 9 inches front on Tivoli Circle by about 156 feet deep. There is in this lot a most splendid garden of choice fruit trees, shrubbery and vines.
The second lot measures, 32 feet 9 inches front on Tivoli Circle, by 150 to 160 feet in depth; on this lot there is a brick dwelling house, a large one story wooden house, brick building, cisterns, pumps and every thing necessary for a family residence together with a very beautiful garden.
The above lots will be more fully shown on a plan which will be exhibited at Banks' Arcade several days before the sale. jan 1

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, January 2, 1841.
THE stockholders of this bank, or their representatives, are requested to attend a general meeting to be held at the banking house on Monday the 18th January, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, to deliberate on the expediency of applying to the legislature for an amendment of the act of incorporation, to reduce the number of directors stipulated in the charter.
By order of the board. RICHARD RELF, j4 3w Cashier.

STOLEN—On Saturday evening 2d inst., at Hardoin's corner, at Tivoli, on the Bayou Road, where it was kept, a sorrel horse, long hair and mane, a good pacer; he had on a Spanish saddle, covered with red leather. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will deliver him to the subscribers at the Old Basin. CHALON & co j4 3t

$10 REWARD will be given to whoever will arrest and lodge in the city prison, or will deliver to the subscriber, the negro woman EUGENIA; one of her teeth is wanting in the upper jaw; she speaks English and French; she is of a gay disposition and quarrelsome and irritable. She has been absent 12 days. j4 3t H PEYRAT, No. 169 Chartres st

HOUSE TO RENT—A three story brick house, handsomely arranged, and very suitable for a family, situated in Marigny street, the next house to the levee, between Levee and Victory streets. For terms which will be moderate, apply to J ALBERT, j4 3w St Louis st

NEW SUPPLIES OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—MEAKINGS & KETCHAM, corner of Old Levee and Bienville streets, have just received per Huntsville, a beautiful assortment of ready made garments, consisting of beaver and broadcloth frocks, frocktees, surtouts, and superior dress coats, of all the prevailing colors and styles—Pantaloons of cloth, cassimere, sattinet, &c. &c. A superior assortment of gentlemen's superfine cloth opera and riding cloaks, some of very extra finish. Vests of the latest styles. Also, a further supply of ready made linen and cotton shirts, with and without frills; linen cambric and silk hdkfs; stocks of every description; cravats; collars; youths clothing, leather travelling and [illegible] trunks. Also, a few dozen of superior Merino and Scotch lambs wool shirts and drawers; white and red flannel do; with a general assortment of hosiery of every variety. Country merchants supplied at low prices for cash or approved city paper. j1

NOTICE—A French widow lady capable of teaching the several branches of a good French education, also music and piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a respectable family. She will have no objection to the country.
Apply at the office of the Bee. d14—6t

A YOUNG LADY from Massachusetts, qualified to teach the various branches of education taught in the best institutions, and who can furnish the most ample recommendations, wishes a situation as instructress in a private family, either French or American. She may be seen at Dr. Holt's residence, No. 74 Poydras street. d10

WANTED—A good seamstress who can also be bought or a workman. None need apply unless well recommended and capable. Apply at No. 182 St. Peter street, at Mrs. Fremineau. d1 2w

MR. COLOMB, dentist of Jefferson College, having returned to New Orleans, informs his friends and those who have honored him with their confidence, that he has resumed his office No. 184 Royal street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, where he may be found every day from 9 o'clock till 4 p. m. j1

$10 REWARD—The above reward will be given to whoever will bring back to the subscriber the griffe LOUISA, who absconded herself about eight days since, and the same sum will be paid to whoever discovers the person who conceals her.
Said Louisa is about 20 years old, she is of small stature, badly made, and has scarcely any front teeth. She belongs to Madame Henriette Benoves.
j1 3t A BOUTIN, 79 Toulouse st.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES—Directed by Mad. DE LARUELLE, from Paris—on the plantation formerly owned by Mr. Davis, 4 miles from New-Orleans.
Mad. DE LARUELLE has established for a month past, on this large plantation, the situation of which is unexceptionable as it is salubrious, a seminary of education for young ladies. Having obtained, since the opening of her establishment, a success which will offer to families every guarantee, she has the pleasure of giving the assurance that her pupils are increasing every day. She bestows upon young persons every attention that can contribute to their moral or intellectual cultivation. Aided by professors of merit, she neglects no branch of education. She seeks to obtain the entire confidence of parents, [illegible] those who have placed their children with her have always [illegible] their entire satisfaction. The annual price of boarding is 250, payable quarterly in advance; extra charges for accomplishments. d25 3m

PRIVATE BOARDING—A family and a few gentlemen might be accommodated with very pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, in a quiet and central part of the city, in a newly built [illegible], where foreigners will find every opportunity of improving in, or acquiring the French, English and Spanish languages. [illegible] is generally spoken in the house, [illegible] Spanish. [illegible] Terms moderate. Apply to E. J. [illegible]

L'A[BEILLE] [illegible]
JOURNAL [illegible]
PAR BU[LLITT] [illegible]
NOUV[ELLE-ORLÉANS] [illegible]
MARDI M[ATIN] [illegible]
POUR [GOUVERNEUR] [illegible]
HENR[Y JOHNSON] [illegible]
SENAT [illegible]
CHAMBRE D[ES REPRÉSENTANTS] [illegible]
MESSAGE D[U GOUVERNEUR] [illegible]