LATEST DATES.

New-York	Dec 30	London	Dec
Boston	Dec 29	Liverpool	Dec
Philadelphia	Dec 30	Paris	Dec 1
Washington	Dec 31	Havre	Dec 1
Baltimore	Dec 30	Rotterdam	Nov 30
Charleston	Jan 4	Mexico	Oct 24
Havana	Dec 21	Tampico	Nov. 17
Mobile	Jan 4	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

U S Bank Notes	1 63	1 per discount
U S Treasury Notes	2 63	1 per cent
Coverdegree	9 4 9 12	5 do
Spanish Doubloons	16 00 @ 17 00	do
Sencos do	15 75 @ 16 00	do
American Gold	2 63	1 per cent
Mint output Money—		
Union Bank—on demand	5 @ 5	1 per discount
Do 12 m (past notes)	4 @ 5	do
Grand Gulf	2 @ 3	do
Ce Washington	2 @ 3	do
Commercial & R. Bank of Vicksburg	5 @ 6	do
Do (post notes)	5 @ 6	do
Bank of Vicksburg	5 @ 70	do
Vicksburg Water-Works	5 @ 70	do
Tombighy	2 @ 3	do
Citizens' Bank, Mandeville	No sale	do
Commercial Bank, Columbia	5 @ 6	do
Rodney, post notes	10 @ 12	do
Port Gibson do	10 @ 20	do
Wing Telegraph do	15 @ 25	do
Brandon Bank do	50 @ 10	do
Woodville do	5 @ 10	do
Natchez Railroad do	10 @ 15	do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale	do
Real Estate Bank Company	75 @ 75	do
Alexandria and Pineville	No sale	do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks	1 @ 20	do
State Bank	3 @ 5	do
Tennessee	5 @ 7	do
Arkansas State Bank	15 @ 20	do
Do Real Estate	2 @ 5	do
Texas Treasury Notes	90	do
Clinton and Port Hudson	30 @ 40	do
Do do do payable at Cin. BK N O, not received		
Bank of Pennsylvania	25 dis.	uncertain
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyana Missouri	par @ 2½	do dis.
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida		uncertain

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 11, 1841.

We do not believe that to-day's operations in Cotton exceed 1500 bales; prices continue very firm, and it may change is perceptible, we might add that they are rather higher. No satisfactory reasons can be assigned for such an advance in the face of the late disagreeable accounts from Europe; many suggest themselves to us, but we hardly name sufficient to overcome the isolated fact, that our prices are at this present moment, 1½ higher than those of yesterday, Liverpool market were at the latest dates.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mobile.		*Texas and N. A's.*	
Ordinary	5 @ 5	Ordinary	5 @ 5
Middling	5 @ 6	Middling	5 @ 6
Middling Fair	5 @ 6	Middling Fair	5 @ 6
Fair	6 @ 7	Fair	6 @ 7
Good fair	10 @ 11	Good fair	10 @ 11
Good and fine	13 @ 14	Good and fine	13 @ 14

After three weeks of complete stagnation, the Texas market opened to-day with a sale of about 300 bales of the new crop, at 6, 8 and 10c. for ordinary, Seconds and Firsts. This is an exception of the value of this article, and it will be perceived that holders have succeeded in obtaining our extreme quotations.

We notice sales of 500 bales Sisal, mostly at 9c., which is extreme qualities range from 1 to 2c.

There is no change in Western Produce; we quote Flour, superfine, $4 25 @ $4 37½, and but little doing; the Provision market remains as last noticed, and quotations unaltered.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Pestian—173 bales cotton.
S. Blair River—Per sch Adventure—15 bbls flour, 6 do whiskey.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat T bula from Vazoo City—11 bales cotton, to Eddi Lurdi & co; 190 N & J Dot & co; 90 J Rennor, 42 M Bell; 85 Oakey, Pamo & Hawkins, 72 H Leversel, 42 J Bell; 85 Oakey, Pamo & Hawkins, 72 H Leversel, 42 J Bell; 85 Oakey, Pamo & Hawkins, 72 H Leversel, 42 Buckner, Stanton & co, 98 Cobb & co, 16 Price, John-son & co; 41 Eddy & Robins, 27 Mitchell & co, 3 Brasher & Williams & co, 16 Keys & Roberts; 4 A H Verditty & co; 1 Kegan otter, 1 Eddy, Halsey & co 11.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge from Vicksburg—122 bales cotton to H O Ames & co, 117 Lanier & co, 5 Bryan, Franklin & Henderson; 60 Ward, Mossett & co; 67 Bright-Williams & co, 58 Payne & Harrison, 50 Keyes & Roberts; 4 Stewart, 99 Smith, Bryan & co; 50 Bell & Bryan; 11 Purdy, 61 Huntington & co; 10 Maddox, Pollard & co; 30 Metcalfe & co, 14 N & J Dick & co, 7 B Reed; 4 Taylor, Carter & co, 4 Bell & Newton, 9 Bishop, Watt & co, 5 Barrett & Lepage; 7 Ward, Moffett & co; 4 Wiseman, Abernathy & Hanna; 21 do 2 cases mdse, &c. Mitchell.

Per steamboat Farmer from Bayou Bartholomew—80 bales cotton to J Armour, 2 E Cutts; 40 A Ledoux & co, 50 A Bullinger, 12 Taylor & co; 1 bale do, 1 do 1 case mdse, 3 sides, Cardoza & Freeman; 23 bales cotton R Mc-Hardy, 2 do Barrett & Lepage; 73 do Lambeth & Simpson; 1 case Andrews, 1 bbl R Bogstead & co; 3 bales tobacco A Montgue.

Per steamboat Princess from Natchez—282 bales cotton to Buckner Stanton & co, 5 Hamlin & Hewston, 5 Dickson & co, 56 W Bogart & co; 25 Wiggin & Davenport, 1 J Armor, 14 Ringold & Reynolds, 1 Burke, Watt & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Peru, R Robbins, for Liverpool, B & J P Whitney.
Schooner Adventurer, Warren, for Bayou Rouge, master.

ARRIVED.

Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, from Pensacola—in ballast—to A Bullinger.
Steamboat Princess, Sandford, from Natchez—Sundries, Tebula, Malby from Tebula, Vazoo City.
Steamboat Farmer, Gilbert, from Bartholomew—Sundries.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Beenham from Vicksburg.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Princess—J Franklin, O Hayes, O C Johnson, Lt. Mc Intosy, and 6 congress.
Per steamboat Tebula—T Zachariae, M B Rose, J Molera, Wilson, Brazer, Sn der, Capt Smedley, Carey, Smith, Tibbs, Graham, Williams, Pleasants.
Per steamboat Baton Rouge—Miss F Evans, Mrs Coplin, Mr Coplin, R Potts, Dr W S Smith, Major Porter, J H de Bayle, R Hayledge, G W Brown, Gt Bateman, A Breeden, Jr Greene, J Faulkner, T Gilbert and son.

Official drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No. 142 for 1840

5 61 17 11 65 50 47 49 16 62 70

THIS DAY—At 5½ o'clock, P. M.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY.
Authorized by act of Legislature, chapter 1111, approved March 1, 1836.
Class No. 142 (no 1840).
Will be drawn on Tuesday, January 12th, 1841—
(½ of a whole ticket, $5, p. m. $3) BANKS' ARRAY.
D S GORDON'S & CO'S ARRAY.
Managers.
78 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$5,000	$5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,200	1,200
1	1,100	1,100
1	1,000	1,000
1	900	900
24 prizes, amounting to		$14,700

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 50; Eighths $1 00; Quarters 50 c.
Tickets for sale at the Managers Office, 25 Canal street.

NOTICE—The ship KENTUCKY, capt. Nickerson, is discharging her cargo at St. Joseph's street wharf—consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
jl1 J A MERITT, 32 Camp st.

The brig CAMILO, capt. Davis, from Boston, is discharging her cargo opposite the Anglo Building. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
jl1 A MERITT, 32 Camp st.

The captain or the consignees of the British ship INDEPENDENCE, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. jl1

Per schr. EAGLE, capt. Cutter, from Havana, is discharging opposite St. Peter street. Consignees are requested to take out their permit.
jl1 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

NOTICE—B. Hughes, consign or to Jas Miller and some furniture, per steamboat CHESTER, from Saint Louis, will please call and receive the same, from
jl1 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 59 Gravier st.

The brig LONG ISLAND, capt. Hall, from Havana, is discharging at the foot of the best market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
jl1 BENJ DUNCAN & Co, 24 Customhouse st.

The bark MAZEPPA, captain Gibbs, from New York, will commence to discharge this morning, 1st inst. (quality), between the markets. Consignees are requested to attend the receipt of their goods.
jl1 R GRONING & Co.

Mr. VOIREL, Sr., is requested to withdraw from the hands of the subscriber, 36 cases sporting wines, one of which was opened on the 4th of this month, at 1 o'clock, and delivered to the subscriber on that day by Messrs. Vincent & De Ferrer, auctioneers, on account of whom it may concern.
jl1 34 J ALBERT, 34 Rock St house street.

FOR SALE
BY J. L. GARNIER,
No. 192 Royal street.

TWO thousand muskets, with bayonets, to good order.
jl1-10t

CHARLES DOANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER
60 Poydras Street.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.
BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Deposite and Stock Certificates, Checks, Seals, &c promptly executed in the finest style as at their office in New York, on the usual terms.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.
Office corner of Royal and Canal streets, New Orleans, 1st November, 1840. 1y

STEARINE CANDLES, landing, for sale by
jl1 J A MERITT, 32 Camp st.

SHOT—Buck and drop, in store, for sale by
M D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

PLASTER PARIS, in store, for sale by
M D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

SPIRIT TURPENTINE, in store, for sale by
M D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st.

COD FISH—30 drums, in store, and for sale by
jl1 H A NORTHROSS & Co, 60 Gravier st.

PICKLES—30 cases assorted, in store and for sale by
jl1 H A NORTHROSS & Co, 60 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, for sale by
jl2 THAYER & CUSHING, 36 Gravier.

BAGGING AND ROPE—50 pieces and 50 coils, for sale by
jl1 W H FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

BEEF—200 barrels, for sale by
jl1 JOHN R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

BUFFALO TONGUES—10 dozen, for sale by
jl1 JOHN R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

LARD—10 kegs raw, for sale by
jl1 JOHN R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

HOLLAND GIN—Ever Apple brand, landing, and for sale by
jl1 A DURAND, 9 Bienville st.

FRENCH BRANDY—Landing, and for sale by
jl1 A DURAND, 9 Bienville st.

OIL—100 jars olive oil, for sale by
jl1 J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st.

RICE—40 casks Charleston rice, for sale by
jl1 J CHALARON, 71 Bienville st.

COFFEE—50 bags Havana Coffee, for sale by
jl1 J CHALARON, 71 Bienville st.

ADVANCES made on shipments to any friends in St. Louis. CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st. jl2

FLOUR—1000 bbls superfine flour, best brands, for sale by
jl1 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—150 barrels Cincinnati rectified whiskey, for sale by
jl1 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

BEEF—Prime and mess beef in the inspection houses, for sale by
jl1 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

SIDES—Cincinnati sides, new, for sale by
jl1 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

DRIED BEEF—30 tierces dried beef, Cincinnati cured, for sale by
jl1 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.
BY BULLETT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres streets

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $6
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 19, 1841.

STATE PRINTER.

The senior Editor of the Bee begs leave to return his thanks to the members of the legislature, for the very flattering testimony of their confidence which he yesterday received at their hands. He will endeavor in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him to vindicate their selection of state printer.

WORK HOUSE.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. Burke has introduced into the legislature a bill to establish a work house and a house of refuge. This is, we believe, the only city of any magnitude in the United States that is not already provided with one or other of these establishments for the punishment of petty offences, or the suppression of crime. The present mode of dealing with small offenders, suspicious persons or vagrants is any thing but promotive of the public good. New Orleans every winter becomes the receptacle of the vicious and indolent of other states, who pour in upon us with the periodical certainty of the seasons. They come among us seeking whom they may devour. The immense concourse of strangers who are attracted south by business or pleasure makes the city the Eldorado for swindlers, pickpockets and persons of equivocal calling. They infest places of public resort, hang around the entrance to theatres; mix themselves with every crowd, lounge about the coffee houses in search of prey. The numerous advertisements for lost pocket books, show that many of these fellows are here now in the full tide of successful business.

The art of shop lifting and pocket picking has been improved to such a degree that it is the most difficult thing in nature to catch an adept in the fact of pilfering—and the confusion which necessarily arises in a crowd upon the cry of "thief," generally facilitates the escape of the manipulator of pockets with his booty. When brought before the magistrate, unfortunately these fellows are sent to prison under the category of "suspicious persons." And what do they in prison? They are kept for a given period at the cost of the state and in indolence, and then discharged. It is for the punishment of such persons, as well as for those of general profligate manners that a work-house is needed.

The system now in operation operates as an onerous burden upon the tax-payers. But this objection, grievous as it is, is far from being the most formidable one. The effect upon the prisoners themselves is of the most pernicious nature. They are huddled together indiscriminately, kept in complete idleness, and afforded an opportunity of digesting plans of further mischief, and forming associations for plunder after discharge. There is very little doubt that the details of most of the systems of robbery carried on by gangs, have been matured in jail by prisoners kept there at the public charge. The life they are compelled to lead is relieved by arranging future business; and as kindred spirits are attracted to each other by a kind of natural instinct, the dangerous materials of the prison soon coalesce for enterprises upon the peace and property of society.

Where the workhouse system prevails, these fellows are made to labor during the day, and at night are provided with comfortable beds, and kept apart. The proceeds of the labor of the inmates enable the keeper to procure some of the comforts of life for the prisoners, whilst the discipline of the establishment assists in forming habits of industry. The advantages of this plan can be well imagined. Suppose for a moment that an equal number of persons are sent to a common prison and to a workhouse. The former are kept in idleness, badly provided for in both bedding and food; the latter are made to work, and some attention paid to their individual necessities. At the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment the jail birds will be turned loose upon society, half starved, half clad, their constitution enfeebled by exposure, their minds either stultified by inactivity, or rendered astute by concerting dangerous exploits, and precisely in the condition for any outrage that may promise a relief for their wants; if any of them were not wholly abandoned before they entered the prison, the compulsory association with hardened offenders will have gone far to eradicate any lingering sense of shame from their breasts. Upon the other hand, those who have been confined in a workhouse will present the same appearance they would had they been engaged in useful labour elsewhere. They are decently clad and healthy from regular living, and robust from bodily exertion, and in a situation to engage in useful employment. The idle will have acquired better habits; the vicious will have no leisure to arrange his plans for depredation, nor opportunity of forming connexions in crime. Can any one doubt which of the two systems is better for both the prisoners and society? The present system is a sort of legal manufactory of felons—it forces men to be idle and vicious. The workhouse system is a manufactory of good citizens—it forces men to industry and decent habits.

Besides these advantages, a well regulated work house can sustain itself, whereas the jail taxes are enormous. A plan recommending itself to the legislature on the score of both economy and public morality, should receive the most favorable consideration. In those cities which have adopted the system, the advantages have been great and immediate. Experience has sanctioned it in the most emphatic manner.

U. S. SENATOR.

ALEXANDER BARROW was yesterday elected upon the first ballot, to represent the state of Louisiana in the senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. We congratulate the country upon this auspicious result. The voice of the state has been echoed by the legislature and the services of an efficient and staunch republican secured in the senate of the U. S.

☞ It is worthy of remark that at the election of U. S. senator and state printer yesterday, 10th branches of the legislature were complete—17 in the senate, 50 in the house—a circumstance without a parallel in Louisiana.

ST. CHARLES.

The performances at the "Temple" on Sunday attracked a large audience, in spite of the unpropitious nature of the weather, which, for the last week, has been decidedly anti-theatrical. The spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," is got up in really gorgeous style, the whole of the scenery, dresses, decorations, &c. being on a new and magnificent scale. The subterranean garden is one of the most superb scenes we have ever beheld. The whole piece reflects great credit on the taste and skill of the artists employed in its production. We would recommend a more attention to the working of the scenes.

Master DIAMOND's extravaganza dancing and singing, after the Jim Crow style, appeared to delight the multitude hugely. Albert such exhibitions are strongly relished by us, we must ack knowledge that the youthful representative displayed uncommon excellence in the double shuffle line.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

We perceive that the enterprising managers of the *American* have commenced a series of day performances, with the powerful equestrian company of SICKANS superadded to the very excellent and effective troop whose feats of horsemanship, &c. have already excited approbation. We trust most sincerely that the public will not be laggard or ungenerous in compensating the managers for their extraordinary exertions to please. They have now a very full dramatic company, a double orchestra and military band, and two troops of equestrians. Their expenses must be enormous, and their indefatigable efforts to win public favor should meet with corresponding success.

{COMMUNICATED}

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

I have taken the liberty of requesting the insertion in your paper of the law of 1840, for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

You have doubtless frequently heard in private conversation, the law denounced as a piece of very imperfect legislation—as not given hastily up and rarely passed; it is a law of great importance,—affecting the interests of every citizen of the state and particularly the mercantile portion of it,—who has most deeply interested in all laws affecting their right to collect their debts.—The law was unanimously passed with a good design and with proper amendments it will prove a good one, if it will succeed in put out some of its defects, under the hope that it will find its chief being remedied.

Section 1, decrees "That the writ of capias ad satisfaciendum be and the same is hereby abolished."

Prior to the enactment of this law in order to make the bail respectable upon his bond, it was necessary to issue that writ. The abolishment of the writ has produced a very vexed and difficult question, which has not yet been solved by our supreme court, viz:—whether or not the law has said it charged the bail from all liability on his bond? Upon this question the lower courts have given conflicting decisions. If the Supreme Court should decide that the bail is discharged by the law, there will probably be a half million of dollars lost to the various plaintiffs in such actions, which they had generally considered as sociure. They will have for their consolation the costs of court to pay.

Sec. 3d and 4th. Were repealed by the amendment to the law. As the amendment exempts the place of these sections we will now consider it.

The amendment provides, that, the condition of the bail bond shall be, "that the debtor shall not depart the state for the term of three months."

The condition of the bond to be given in such cases, before the enactment of this law, was, that the debtor should not depart the state without leave of the court.—In our Supreme Court held—that he might go to all the corners of the globe, and not render his bail liable, provided he returned before final judgment was obtained against him by suit. Upon his return the bail might surrender him and be discharged. With these decisions upon the signification of the phrase "shall not depart from the state" it is impossible for any one to tell with any degree of certainty whether the bail is liable or not in most of the cases that are likely to occur under the law. Suppose the debtor be arrested and remain in the state for three months—at the end of which time you have not obtained judgment against him? He may depart from the state's force bond and walk off before him. The bail is not liable, because the debtor did not depart the state for three months. The plaintiff in such a case would have the costs to pay and lose his debt although the debtor's pockets might be lined with money.—This is certainly a most illegal specimen of justice! But suppose the debtor did leave the state before the expiration of three months—the supreme court have decided under the old law that a departure from the state without leave of the court was not a breach of the bond as rendered the bail liable. Under what circumstances then would the bail be liable under the present law? To determine this, we are left completely at a conjecture, every one will form his own opinion and probably none be right. As the law at present stands, the power of the creditor to arrest the debtor is an instrument well calculated to oppress the poor man who cannot give bail, and is almost wholly inefficient against the rich one who can.

Sec. 4th provides that no person shall be held in imprisonment for a longer term than three months, provided it be lawful in the state for such imprisonment upon being required to do so by the complaining creditor. But suppose he does not live in the state—is there no necessity for his surrendering up his property or paying his debts? Is three months imprisonment ample compensation for debts however large? If so, I know some men who would do a good business by laying up their quarters there in comfortably. As the law now stands, a debtor who lives out of the state may come out of the prison at the end of three months, and walk off with an hundred thousand dollars in his pocket, and leave his creditors, however needy, to pay the costs of suit. Is this just?

Sec. 5th provides that in case of more judgment creditors for a sum exceeding three hundred dollars each, may force a debtor to surrender his property. But suppose a man is really a rich man with his property disguised; and suppose he owes one poor man a very large sum,—what remedy does the law give this man? None at all. He cannot force a surrender of property.

Sec. 10th is very odious. It increases the list of constructive frauds, and extends the time in which many of them may be attached. These constructive frauds are repugnant to our moral sense—and many of the cases which constitute them are perfectly legal in all the other states of the Union. For these reasons the law of Louisiana upon the subject of these constructive frauds, should be made the same for persons who are wholly inconscious of having done anything wrong. But what should be our horror, when in addition to this, we find that the law proposes the punishment of three years imprisonment?—*See sec.* 13th of the law.

Sec. 11th gives the creditor a power which might be exercised most unjustly and oppressively. The power of a solicitor when arrested to give security for the debt is a very severe law. Many persons of great respectability would be unable to give such security, and it would necessarily have to lie in prison, however unjustly, if their cause was tried. This term of imprisonment would be very considerable, inasmuch as the creditor would have the right of appealing to the supreme court.

Many other defects might be pointed out in this law—we trust some abler suggestions will be made, sufficient to induce the attention of the public to it. Every man's sense of justice dictates that the unfortunate but honest debtor should not be oppressed—at the same time great care must be taken in the enactment of laws for their relief, that unprincipled men are not lured into a trap for the payment of their just debts. I hold the man who contracts a debt knowingly, when he knows he cannot pay it, to be a criminal in the land. Men may be driven to desperate deeds by desperate circumstances—this, however, will secure his relief—and yet the same time protect every man age in periling his life in the attempt. But the dishonest debtor has no palliating circumstance in his favor. It is not the act of a moment—he repeats the offence by moment he neglects payment, until he loses all moral sense. His crime is committed without peril and is generally attended with a violation of the most sacred ties of gratitude.

A CITIZEN.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. GARCIA, President.

Sitting of the 11th January, 1841.

Conformably to a joint resolution of both houses the senate met at 12 o'clock, in the House of Representatives for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a United States Senator and a State Printer.

The following was the result of the elections:

Senators and representatives.	Majority.
For Mr. Alexander Barrow	34
" Mr. R. C. Nicholas	30
" Blank	9
Mr. Alexander Barrow was announced as having received the majority of votes.	

Election of a State Printer—1st ballot—Members present, twenty-seven.

	Majority.
For Mr. Bullitt & Co. (Bee)	14
" Mr. Benjamin (Courier)	12
" The Native American	5
" Louisiana Advertiser	3
" Blank	1

None of the candidates having obtained a majority of the votes, a second ballot took place, of which the following was the result:

	Majority.
For Mr. Bullitt	25
" Mr. Romes	20
" Blank	2

Mr. Bullitt was announced as having obtained a majority of votes.

After proceeding to the two elections the senate transacted some business, of which the following is a summary:

Mr. Scott, of Baton Rouge, presented a resolution in relation to the Nashville and New-Orleans Railroad.

The Senate then took up a communication from the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, giving a statement of the affairs of said association.

On motion of Mr. Hirsart, said communication with accompanying statement was laid on the table for the examination of the senators.

Mr. Downs, in the name of the committee, to which was referred the bill for amending the constitution, presented a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Downs observed, that in requesting the printing of said report, he desired that all the members would have sufficient time to consider the importance it involved. He did not take that step for the purpose of waiting the time of the senate; on the contrary, he would urge its prompt consideration.

The same member, conformably to previous notice, presented a bill to confine the jurisdiction of justices of the peace within their respective wards. This bill provides that the defendant can only be sued before the justice of the peace nearest his residence.

Mr. Walker gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the act establishing the manner of electing the police jury in the parish of Rapides.

The senate then presented a resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to furnish a statement of the survey of Bayous Rapides and Jean Dejean, and of the practicability of rendering said bayous navigable.

Mr. Lacoste, pursuant to previous notice, presented a bill appropriating a certain sum of money for the establishment of a school in the parish of Orleans, right bank of the river.

Mr. Waggaman gave notice that he would introduce, at a subsequent day, a resolution in relation to the state banks; also bill to amend the charter of the Carrollton Bank.

Mr. Lacoste presented a motion that another member be added to the standing committee appointed to visit the Baton Rouge penitentiary.

The senate then went into consideration a resolution of the house of representatives to request our delegation in congress to use their efforts to obtain the passage of a general bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. Davidson this bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

A resolution relative to the crevasse in the parish of Madison was read for the first time.

Mr. Bessier, introduced a resolution relative to the cut off ordered across the Rapides of Red River, at Alexandria.

The senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(REPORTED FOR THE BEE.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1841.

Mr. Bayliss offered a resolution to request the senators and representatives in congress to urge the passage of a pre-emption law, to perfect the title of private land claims for the district west of Pearl River and east of the Mississippi. The house dispensed with its rules, and the resolution was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Horne presented a petition from the citizens of Natchitoches requesting a division of said parish. Referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Morse, Edwards and Spencer.

The same member introduced another petition, praying for legislative aid in improving Bayou Saline. Referred to the committee on internal improvements. Also, one praying for the relief of the sufferers by the late freshet in said parish. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Spencer presented a petition from certain citizens of Catahoula and Caldwell, praying for an appropriation.—Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Declouet laid before the house a petition from the members of the bar in the 9th judicial district, praying for a change in the place of holding the sessions of the supreme court, from Opelousas to St. Martinville. Referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Declouet, Sweazie, Taylor, Voorhies and Martin.

Reports of Standing Committees.

None present.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Coffee, from the committee on banks, to whom the petition relative to Bayou Nanchac, reported a bill providing for the removal of the obstructions to the mouth of the Bayou. Read first time.

M. Wells, on behalf of the committee on the petition of the heirs of Cheney, reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners. Adopted.

BILLS AND NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Claiborne, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to prevent the introduction into the state of paupers, free negroes, and other dangerous persons. Read first time.

Mr. Foley, the rules being dispensed with, reported from the committee on internal improvements the navigation of the Bayou Lafourche. Read first time.

Mr. Burke, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to authorize the municipalities of New-Orleans to establish public schools. Read by the title and referred to the New-Orleans delegation.

Mr. Boston gave notice that he would introduce an act to establish a public road between Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi river.

Mr. Voorhies gave notice that he would introduce a resolution directing the Attorney General to commence proceedings against the Atchafalaya Bank, and enforce that institution to perform the provisions of her charter. Also, an act to appoint commissioners to take possession of the effects of the Bank, and appropriate them to the accomplishment of the objects contained in its charter.

Mr. Friend gave notice of the intended introduction of several bills relative to the parish of Clair one.

Mr. Ratliff gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend certain articles of the civil code, in order to prevent free negroes testifying against white persons, either in civil or criminal cases.

On motion, the house took up the Governor's message.

Mr. Ratliff moved to refer certain portions of that document to several standing committees.

Mr. Ellis, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to improve the navigation of Bayou Bodico.—Read by the title and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Ellis, Bickham and Breed.

The Speaker having laid before the house the certificates of the election of bank commissioners,

On motion, the same were laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Clark, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to limit the appointment of sheriffs throughout the state.—Read by the title, and referred to the committee on finance.

On motion, the house took a recess to prepare for the reception of the senate.

On motion Mr. Davis Lanhaux, of the parish of St. Charles, introduced and sworn.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The clerk having informed the senate that the house was ready to go into the election, the members of the senate met the house in joint ballot.

The senate and house were both full, every member in both houses being present to their seats.

Gen. Thomas nominated Alexander Barrow.

Messrs. Carlton and Davidson were appointed tellers—the first by the house, the second on the part of the senate.

Alexander Barrow received 36 votes.
R. C. Nicholas received 30 "
Blank 1 "

Mr. Alexander Barrow was declared duly elected a senator to represent the state of Louisiana in congress for six years from the 4th of March next.

The senate then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

STATE PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the house proceeded to elect a state printer.

Mr. Thomas nominated Alexander C. Bullitt.
Mr. Phillips nominated Edward A. Telfair.
Mr. Wadsworth nominated J. C. de St. Romes.
Messrs. Quinn and Davidson were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot the votes stood thus:

Bullitt	32
St. Romes	26
Louisiana Advertiser	1
Telfair	1
Blank	1
	67—No choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

Bullitt	34
St. Romes	30
Telfair	1
Louisiana Advertiser	1

Mr Alexander C. Bullitt, of the Bee, was declared duly elected State Printer, having received a majority of the whole number of votes.

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

The following standing committees were announced by the speaker on Friday:

On Elections—Messrs. Boscoloc, Morse, B. O. Thibodeaux of Terrebonne.

On Claims—Messrs. Ratliff, Taylor, Bayliss, Swazee, Cowillion.

On Finance—Messrs. Burke, Winchester, Bedford, Barrow, Phillips.

Judiciary—Messrs. Winchester, Rosellius, Swazee, Simon, Pickett, Morse, Hanlon, Y.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Poydras, Aubert, Tanner.

Militia—Messrs. Cottman, Thomas, Friend, Phillips, Spencer.

Propositions—Messrs. Walsworth, Claiborne, Martin, Bens, S. Gorney.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Guion, Ratliff, Edwards, Duque Vorhies, Lowry, Clark.

Public Education—Messrs. Pickot, Creighton, Hardesty, Wolsworth, Boudousquie.

Unfinished Business—Messr. Carter, Ellis, Ferriere.

Enrollment—Messrs Declouet, B. O. Thibodeaux, Foley, Pickot, Lowry.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture—Messrs. Boudousquie Bickham, Palmer, Kolb, Thibodeaux of St James.

Penitentiary—Conrad, Wells, Clark, Bissel, Voorhies.

THE BRITISH "RIVER OF DEATH."

Three feet deep, sixty feet wide, and eighty-four miles long, constituting the estimated quantity of intoxicating liquors annually consumed in the United Kingdom.

Dread river! on thy fatal shore
I stood and gazed with wonder struck sight
While visions passed my o ea before,
Dark as the depths of deepest night!

I gazed, as came a joyous band,
And thoughtless drank with youthful glee;
With notes of praise they filled the strand,
Each echo mocked their revelry.

Again I gazed—and onward came
The tottering band, with earnest speed;
And long they drank that flood of flame—
But waking, cursed the maddening deed!

I looked again—but oh! how changed!
That band with feeble step drew nigh,
And 50 by upon bank they lay
While frenzy glazed each haggard eye!

Then headlong plunged into the stream,
And long I saw them struggle there!
And oh! the horrors of that dream!
They sunk at last in dark despair.

Troop after troop came following fast;
At first they tippled merrily, drank
But plunged within the flood at last,
And in the gulf forever sank!

And there the lonely widow stood,
And there the orphan child beside—
While sighs disturbed the dark flood,
And sighs and cries rolled the blackened tide!

I passed the stream, and stood beyond;
The tide of fallen men I saw,
Who cursed the fiend that led them bound,
And sank them in eternal woe!

BY AUTHORITY

No. 1.
AN ACT
For the relief of the Eagle Insurance Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly Convened: That the 1 s imposed by and 2 s under the sections third and fourth of the act approved March 14, 1840, relative to the Eagle Insurance Company, approved first March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and the same is hereby remitted, and the said sections third and fourth be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) WM DE BUYS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) FELIX GRAYSON,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 8th, 1841.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

THE hands engaged on the N. O. Daily Picayune Current take this method of informing their fellow-craftsmen that the cause of their wanting their situations in said office was an attempt to reduce their wages, 25 per cent below the price demanded and paid by every establishment in the city but one. jl2-2t

REMOVAL. R. BALLAY, broker, respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from Exchange Passage to his dwelling house, No. 240 Bourbon street, between Dauphine and Bienville, where he may be found from 7 to 9 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. jl2-3

A WET NURSE—An accomplished negroes and an excellent nurse, is offered for sale at Major B. Eaton's establishment, Bienville street, near the washing place, will please call and examine for themselves. jl2-2t

NOTICE—OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY—The annual election of the directors to this company will take place on Monday, the 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock, No. 42 Carondelet st. 2-jl1 H

NOTICE—The firm known under the name of Colmenero & Ribas, having been dissolved by the death of Ramon de Colmenero, the undersigned do hereby give notice to the public that Mariano Ribas, late liquidating partner, and Don Fernando Hipolito de Colmenero y Gargollo, brother and heir of the deceased, have formed a new co-partnership, represented in this state by his son Don Augustin de Colmenero Fontan, have just entered into a private and significant co-partnership, under the firm of Colmenero & Ribas, as partner having the signature of the firm.
jan 12 1w

AT PRIVATE SALE, a lot of 60 feet front by 120 in depth, situated in Lake Pontchartrain, Bay St. Louis, forming the corner of Frankfort street and the jail yard, together with two one story wooden houses and the dependencies attached thereto.

Also, the stock of dry goods now on hand, or the second house.

For conditions, apply on the premises.
jl2-3t SALVADOR FUECH.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.
New Orleans, January 11th, 1841.

THE board of directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent on the capital paid in, being three dollars per share, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on Monday next the 18th inst.