NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

As the Bee flies.

CITY PAPER, published DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at $10 per annum, in advance. $15
SEMI-WEEKLY, do. do. do. $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1841.

We had intended to indite a paragraph at once incubrious and objurgatory on the repeated failures of the northern mails, but upon learning that the folks at Louisville had not received a mail for six days, and were in a worse condition than ourselves, we determined upon exemplary resignation, and have resolved to say nothing upon the subject.

The legislature has a number of bills before them of great importance, and which will afford the members an opportunity of endearing themselves to their constituents by wise action upon them. Of their number, perhaps the most important are those concerning public schools and the establishment of workhouses. The details of these measures require much industry and elaborate investigation, and we are glad to know that the original mover of them will spare neither in digesting bills suitable to the people, who are to reap the benefit of them. We learn from the governor's message that large sums have been devoted to public education; but it is feared the state has not derived advantages commensurate with the outlay from these appropriations. Hence the necessity of systematizing the process of instruction—of examining the systems adopted elsewhere, and improving upon the experience of other states. The New England states and New York have taken the lead in the cause of common schools, and the reports of their committees furnish information upon every branch of instruction and every item in the details of the systems adopted in this and foreign countries. The light afforded by these ample sources will enable the legislator to act advisedly in the matter. He need not take a single step in the dark; he will only have to make a selection which will combine economy with the greatest amount of usefulness, with such amendments as the peculiarity of the habits, &c. of the population of the state require

Of the establishment of workhouses it may be said, that a measure embracing in a more eminent degree the objects of penal legislation—punishment of offences, humanity towards the prisoners of the law and the public safety—cannot be devised. Scarcely any of the many wretches who run the course of crime till it takes them to the gallows, begin their career with deeds of great atrocity. More frequently they are brought before the magistrate for some trivial offence against public decency, and sent to jail for one or two months—a short period in respect to a lifetime, but sufficiently long to enable them to form the most dangerous connections, and to be instructed in the darker arcanues of guilt. Whenever we see a person not altogether abandoned sent to our calaboose, we cannot but feel that the law has consigned him to the place, of all others, least calculated to promote its own ends or ensure his reformation.

There is a profoundness in the mind of the old as well as young to listen to the narrative of crime. If the sublimest of Chalmers' sermons, and the dying confession of the last criminal the law has wrought its office upon, were scattered in the nursery and laid upon the desks of business men, we apprehend that the grown up children would emulate their diminutive representatives in the eagerness of their preference for the "last words," if not their indifference to the reasonings of the gifted divine. There is something captivating in the stirring adventures of desperate men.—The narration of the 'hair-breath 'scapes' of Othello won the gentle Desdemona for the dingy Moor; and it should not be surprising if the recital of deeds of desperate courage won upon the minds of the novice in evil-doing, notwithstanding the heroes may not be chronicled in the bulletins of the war office. The prison's tedium is relieved by the wonderful tales of its inmates; and as the inexperienced listen in mute amazement to the journellous exploits of the adept burglar or highwayman, his ambition is inflamed to undertake a bolder flight in crime. He disdains the monotony of work. He scorns a life devoid of adventure, and resolves to give importance to his future deeds. How many felons are manufactured in this way? It is a controvertible question whether the jails had not better be abolished altogether than put to their present use. Make these same prisoners work, and they will be content to work out doors when discharged. They will be kept from the inducements to crime which prison life now affords. Hast made better citizens, they will not be made worse men.

The bill to take the sense of the good people of this state as to the propriety of calling a convention to alter the constitution, was the principal subject of debate yesterday in the house of representatives, and called forth as well from the opponents as from the friends of the measure, very elaborate and ingenious argumentation. The speech of Mr. Roselius against that provision of the first section of the bill, which, limits the appointments of judges, is acknowledged on all sides to have been a powerful vindication of the judiciary, and a most cogent and logical argument in favor of their permanent office. He had not even concluded his objections to that proposition in the bill when the house adjourned.

The bill will probably come up for definite action on Monday. Its fate is highly uncertain. Mr. Conrad's motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject, until the next session of the legislature appears likely to prevail, unless frustrated by a direct vote for the adoption or rejection of the bill.

The Cincinnati Ledger, tells a story, which may very safely, we think, be held as 'something new.'—It is, that a farmer who had but recently been promoted to the high rank of colonel, was one day drilling a company of horsemen, the principal part of whom were inexperienced on mares, whose *suckling* colts had been left at home The colonel seeing the milk streaming down from the poor animals was struck with compassion, and suddenly cried, "Halt! dismount!! Milk mare!!!" and each gallant soldier obeyed the word of their commander.

Baton Rouge Gazette.

The *Ledger's* story is, perhaps, a perversion of a feat said to have been performed during the revolution. Information was received at one of the interior towns of New England, that a party of British horsemen was seen reconnoitering the adjacent country. Much alarm as well as patriotism was caused by the news. A doughty citizen immediately proposed to lead such of the Americans as would volunteer, in quest of the enemy. A party of some fifty or sixty was soon assembled, mounted upon such quadrupeds as could be had in the emergency. By far the larger portion were beastride brood mares, and in the hurry of the occasion the young colts were allowed to follow their anxious mothers to the scene of battle. After the party had been some hours on the march, the colts became troublesome in their application for their accustomed food. At this juncture an advanced horseman returned to the party in breathless haste with the tidings of the near vicinity of the enemy, who were said to be a little way in the rear of an adjacent hill—The commander apprehending that the colts might bother the evolutions of his company, if not provided for beforehand, ordered his men to dismount, and gave in a voice of determined energy the word of command, "Suckle colts." Each rider dismounted, and held his nag (steed) by the bridle until the maternal office was performed. They then remounted, and dashed in upon the enemy—the refreshed colts following in great glee. Upon the shock of arms the American mares and British horses got so mixed up that the colts could not tell which from tother, and went poking their noses about the flanks of the enemies horses to find their dams—which so disconcerted them that they forgot their cavalry training. It is said that for every soldier dismounted by American valor, ten were thrown by the gyrations of their own horses in resorting this imputation of their gender—a fact which materially promoted the glorious victory of the day. We have heard the name of the valiant Sparks, mentioned in connection with this anecdote.

☞ The opera of Anna Boleyn met with a second brilliant reception on Thursday evening at the Orleans Theatre. The house was crowded; the music admirably sung, and Calve as usual, greeted throughout with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and called out at the close of the opera.

☞ For the last two weeks the weather has been perfectly diabolical. Rain, rain, rain with scarcely a cessation of torrent. A momentary suspension only reveals a view of a most cloudy and humid looking firmament. There is no hope of a speedy change.—Every thing, at this present writing, looks black gloomy and plutious.

Steamer Savannah from Galveston, arrived in this past last night, bringing dates from that city to the 13th instant. The brig San Jacinto, of the Texas navy, was wrecked on the bar of the Aransas Islands, and totally lost.

A single publishing house in Cincinnati advertises on its press at their establishment eighty thousand volumes.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan 14	Lon Ass	Dec 2
Boston	Dec 31	Liverpool	Dec 4
Philadelphia	Jan 2	Paris	Dec 1
Washington	Jan 3	Havre	Nov. 27
Baltimore	Jan 4	Amsterdam	Nov. 23
Charleston	Jan 8	Mexico	Oct 31
Havana	Jan 7	Tampico	Nov. 21
Matanzas	Jan 6	Vera Cruz	Nov. 4

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
CORRECTED DAILY.

8 uncls			1 @ par prem
U S Bank Notes			1 @ par prem
U S Treasury Notes			99½ @ par prem
Sovereigns		4 4 74@4 77	
Spanish Doubloons		15 75@15 90	
Mexican do		15 75@15 90	
American Gold			1 @ par prem

Mississippi Money—

Union Bank—on deposit	90@95	@ discount
Do. Bills, post dated	80@85	do do
Grand Gulf	60@65	do do
Lake Washington	85@90	do do
Commercial & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg	85@90	do do
Do. do. Post notes	80@85	do do
Bank of Vicksburg	85@90	do do
Planters' & Merchants' Bank of Natchez	85@90	do do
Natchez Water Works	80@85	do do
Township	80@85	do do
Citizens' Bank, Nashville	90@95	do do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	85@90	do do
Do. do. Post notes	80@90	do do
Rodney, post notes	70@80	do do
Port Gibson	90@95	do do
West Feliciana do	90@95	do do
Manchester do	85@90	do do
Bank of Raleigh do	90@95	do do
Alabama Banks	4@5	do do
State Bank	85@90	do do
Commercial & Rail Road Bank	80@85	do do
Attakapas State Bank	85@90	do do
Do. do. Real Estate	35@50	do do
Texas Treasury Notes	75@80	do do
Clinton and Port Hudson	30@40	do do

Do. do. payable at Cin. 3d N O. not redeemed
Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Gallatin, Clarksville, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyand Missouri, 2@4 do do.
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida 50@60

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, January 15, 1841.

REMARKS.—The business of the last three days has been very limited, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather. Cotton, it is believed, has been sold to a fair extent, for it the only exception. The latest intelligence from the Ohio river, received to-day, reports a rise of 6 feet, and but little ice rupning; this news will probably have an unfavorable effect on the market for western produce, which during the last few days had somewhat recovered from the extreme depression noticed for weeks past.—The river remains at the same stage previously noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 12th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 6048 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 1064 bales—Mobile and Alabama, 2,726 bales—total, 9,838 bales, making the total receipts since 1st October, 345,554 bales, against 36,214 the season previous. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 1,228 bales—Havana, 43—Boston, 977—New-York, 484—Baltimore, 90; together, 2701 bales; making an addition to stock of 3601 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 133,842 bales, against 105,143 bales at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1840. Oct 1, stock on hand			99720
Receipts last three days		8126	
previously		337410	345554
			445274
1841.			
Exports last three days		3707	
previously		68228	71935
Stock on hand			373343

The operations in the Cotton market within the last few days have been more extensive than was the case in the early part of the week, holders although firm in their demands, having been more disposed to meet the views of buyers. The bulk of the transactions have been for the English markets, although northern purchasers continue to figure largely. The sales for the last three days embrace 11,000 bales; amongst which we notice 710 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 8 13-16 cts—52 at 8¾—300 at 9—56 at 8⅞—320 at 9—30 at 8—98 at 8⅞—98 at 16—20 at 9—32 at 10½—631 at 8¾—1234 at 9—249 at 9—100 at 9⅛—110 at 10—339 at 9—196 at 9⅛—630 at 9⅛—400 at —; 75 at 10½—350 at 9—245 at 9—60 at 9⅛—100 at 9—45 at 8—71 at 9⅛—630 at 9; 300 at 9—60 at 11—500 at 9—500 at —; and 333 Western Districts and Natchez, at 9¼ @ 9½ cts.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	6 @00	Ordinary	00 @00
Middling Fair	9@9¼	Middling Fair	00 @00
Middling	8¼@8⅝	Middling	00 @00
Fair	10 & 00	Fair	00 @00
Good fair	10@10¼	Good fair	00 @00
Good and fine	10½@11	Good and fine	00 @00

TOBACCO.—There is no change to notice in the market since our last; the receipts have been small, but large quantities are not necessary, as the demand is limited, in the absence of any transactions we refer to our previous quotations, which are for Inferior leaf, 3@4, 4@5 and 7@8 cts—common to fair, 8½, 9 and 9½—Fair lots, 9½@9¾—Fine lots, 9, 9 and 10c.—Selections, 10½, 11 @ 12 cts.

Arrived since the 12th inst., 300 hhds —cleared, in the same time, for Havana, 79 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1840 Oct 1, stock on hand		hhds 3219
Receipts last three days		209
previously		2147 3356
		6575
Exports last three days		79
previously		3619 3 698
Leaving a balance of stock of		2877

SUGAR.—The inclemency of the weather has had an unfavorable effect on the market, inasmuch as the transactions have generally been very limited, and supplies have been prevented from reaching the levee. The latter circumstance, however, in rendering the article scarce, has imparted a more favorable tone to holders, who seem disposed to advance their pretensions, and in some instances have succeeded in realizing more favorable rates. The operations since our last number amount to 300 hhds. at 3½@3¾c. We quote extreme qualities, 3½@3¾c. A sale on plantation of one crop of ordinary sugar at 4½c.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been in good request at 18c; and the transactions for the last three days embrace about 700 barrels. On plantation, a sale of one crop of from 15 to 20,000 gallons at 15c, cash, at the levee.

FLOUR.—An unusual degree of dullness has reigned in the market during the last three days, attributable in part to the unsettled state of the weather, and on the other hand, to the continued heavy arrivals, which prevent buyers from operating freely, unless further concessions are submitted to by holders. We are unable to reduce our quotations of $4 30 for superfine, as being the highest price obtainable.

PORK.—The non-arrival of any steamboat from the Ohio river for some time past, is nonarmatory of the opinion entertained by parties here, that the navigation is closed by ice. The belief is also strengthened by the continuance of the extreme depression notice. To-day there is but little of any description of provisions, and holders of pork have become much firmer in their demands. We quote Mess, first marked a few takers at $11 3/4—Prime, $10 12½—M. do. $12 @ $13—O. $9 50.

BACON.—Under the same influences pointed out in the preceding articles, the market has assumed a much firmer appearance, and holders have succeeded in obtaining a material advance on Friday, which we now quote at 6¼@6½ in barrels. Mess hds undergone a change for the better, and is well supported at $12 @ barrel—half barrels, $6 @ $7.

LARD.—No particular change to notice in this article, prices continue to range as last quoted, although in common with other descriptions of provisions, they are firmer. We quote Prime, city owned, 9 @ 10¢—Bulks, 7@7½c—Shoulders, 5½@6c.

LARD.—The demand continues extremely limited, notwithstanding which holders have been compelled to realize a slight advance, and we quote 7@7½c, with a very firm market.

OILS.—We continue to notice a tolerably good inquiry without any change in prices. Ball-strained, $1 10 @ $1 20. Winter do. $1 25@$1 30; Whale Oil, 50@60c.

CANDLES.—The demand is fair for sperm candles, while quantity is still held at limits above the market. We quote New-Bedford, 45c.; Nantucket, 44c.

WHALEBONE.—There is a better inquiry for this article, at 31c for rectified. Of course there is scarcely any in market, it will likewise bring 31c.

COFFEE.—The transactions of Havana since our last have been considerable but the advance in prices has created some demand, and former rates are supported. We quote Havana prime green, 10½ @ 10¾; fair do. 10c.

LEAD.—Our quotations continue next to nominal; in fact, there is none on sale. The little that arrives is intended for consumption. We quote 5@6c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market remains without even the slightest change, and the inquiry continues to be confined to our previous quotations. Both however are barely sustained—Kentucky bagging, 12½ cts; India, 30@40c—Scotch, 13 @ 13½—German, 12½—Kentucky Bag, —.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—The demand continues steady, without any change in prices. Linsey, 6-4 is ruled, 50c.—Negro Jeans, do do. do., Kentucky Lowells, 4-4 wide, 16c.

EXCHANGE.—We have no particular change to notice in this department. Sterling 8@9 per cent. prem.—France, 5@5¼—New-York, 60 do 1/2 per cent. dis. Sight checks, 1 @ 1½ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling, 60 days sight	9 @ 9½ cent. prem.
France	5 12½ @ 5
New-York, 60 days sight	1 @ 1½ cent. prem.
do do do	2 @ 2½ cent. dis.
Philadelphia 60 do	1 @ 1½ do.
Boston, at 60 days	par.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, at 9-16d, and half Havre to the continent remains the same as when we last wrote.

FREIGHTS

Cotton ₰ lb to Liverpool		9 16d
do	Havre	1½
do	New-York	¼
do	Boston	¼
Sugar ₰ hhd to Coast, &c		300
do	Liverpool, direct	600 @ 62 50
do	New-York	6 @ 6 25
do	Boston	6 @ 6 25
do	Philadelphia	6 @ 6 25
Sugar and molasses from coast ₰ hhd		50 cts
From the city		62 @ 62 50
Flour		25 @ 25
Lard ₰ keg		1 50 @ 2
Pork ₰ bbl		50 @ 62

☞ Mr. J Burdett, consignees of 7 boxes merchandize, per ship HUNTSVILLE, from New York, will please call and take them away. J E WOODRUFF,
jl6 Commercial Exchange, 2d Camp st.

☞ The barque IRAD PERRY from New York, is now discharging at the lower end of the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
jl6 GREDDERD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE are respectfully invited to examine their patronage to the New Orleans Stationery Warehouse, where they will find a complete assortment of superfine stationery, both staple and fancy. NORMAN, STEEL & Co.,
jl6 No. 76, Camp st.

CHARLES DOANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
56 29 Poydras Street.

SAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON.
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans
BANK NOTES of every description, Bonds, Drafts of Exchange, Deposite and Stock certificates, Checks, Receipts, &c. promptly executed, in the same style as at their office in New York, on the most liberal terms.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand.
Office corner of Royal and Canal streets.
New Orleans, 1st November, 1836. j7

YORK DENIM—20 cases, in store and for sale by
jl4 L A LEVY, 30 Customhouse

COFFEE—100 bags fresh growth of superior quality, for sale by
jl4 P A GIRAUD, 12 Theophilus st

EXCHANGE on New York and Havana, short sight, for sale by
jl4 R GROVING & Co.

RICE, 50 tierces and half tierces of prime, for sale by
jl4 THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier st.

COFFEE—Havana prime, in store and for sale by
jl4 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SEGARS—50,000 Manilla segars, landing from steam ship New-Orleans, and for sale by
jl4 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

CASSIA—100 mats in store, for sale by
jl4 N P CHAMBERLIN, 74 Magazine st

PRIME PORK—200 bris in store, for sale by
jl4 N P CHAMBERLIN, 74 Magazine st

GIN—5 pipes Holland gin, in store and for sale by
jl4 J M CHERIT, 56 Camp st.

RICE—50 tierces of new rice in store, for sale by
jl4 J & D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st.

ROBIN—200 bbls Robin, in store and for sale by
jl4 B DOUGLASS, 19 Poydras st

RICE—500 tierces rice, in store and for sale by
jl4 B DOUGLASS, 19 Poydras st

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE. JANUARY 7, 1841.

Mr. Garcia, President.

A most interesting debate took place upon that important question, the extension of free negro suffrage. Mr. Vick now opened the discussion by observing that it was by instinct (not that he had first noticed it) that the white race to introduce a bill to extend the right of suffrage in electing that notice, he acted under a strong impression; he felt as if still a member of the house of representatives, to which he belonged during the sessions of the preceding legislature. He knows that under the constitution of our state, no bill having for its object the imposition of a tax can be originated in the senate. To the latter, however, belongs the initiative on the subject of taxation. It is therefore to comply to the fundamental law of the country, and to meet every constitutional objection, that he asked the permission of the senate to substitute for the original bill a resolution, the object of which is to call the attention of congress to a question which must be of the greatest importance to every member of this community. This method seems to him to be a proper one to obtain the expression of the views of the several members of the senate on the subject of the right of suffrage.

Mr. Rost rose to offer a few remarks. He did not speak merely for the purpose of opposition. Before voting upon the resolution presented by the senator from Rapides, he would wish that the precise object sought to be obtained, should be ascertained, and the exact mode of attaining the end should be set forth. He thought it better to postpone the discussion, and suggested the appointment of a joint committee to report upon the subject.

Mr. Walker replied and presented some new arguments in favor of his resolution. It could not be denied that the legislature had the power of extending the right of suffrage in conformity with the constitution, by imposing a capitation or any other tax. It is well understood that the bill which is to effect the object is to be first introduced in the house of representatives. The details of the question do not now come up; the object is merely to adopt or reject the resolution, which is to take the sense of the people of the state acquainted with the opinion of the members of the senate on the proposed measure.

Mr. Rost did not contest the power of the senate to proceed in this way. That body had certainly the right of expressing singly its opinion on the question presented by the senator from Rapides, through the medium of a resolution. If Mr. H. understood the bearing of the resolution, the question was, whether the right of suffrage should be granted to certain persons, by a mere majority, where required by the constitution. As far as that went, he shared the opinion of his colleague of Rapides; but at the same time he declared that if this effort to widen the basis of suffrage was the acceptable object of every individual vote should be well ascertained. But he also carefully not to forget that the extension of the right of suffrage was inseparably connected with an increase of the abuses of the elective franchise.

Mr. Walker saw with pleasure that the honorable senator of New Orleans agreed with him in the principal question—the extension of the right of suffrage; only he seemed to fear that a door might be open to additional abuses and corruption. He (Mr. Walker) was most free from that apprehension. He was more disposed to avoid such abuses than the author of the resolution; but Mr. W. contended that the extension of the right of suffrage to the best men was the only cure for the evils complained of. How many useful, worthy citizens, who, under existing laws, are deprived of that inestimable right of suffrage! It was upon the principle of the enlargement of magnetism, and the lecturer avowed himself in all respects an admiring disciple of Dr. S., and an undoubted believer in the theory of magnetism which was the result of the Dr.'s investigations. The lecture was illustrated by numerous diagrams, but they were hardly so luminous as Dr. S.'s explanations, with the aid of which he derived but little advantage from them. Mr. L. also labored under a serious indisposition, which somewhat affected his utterance. Perhaps this, with his unfamiliarity with the subject, may have obstructed our understanding of the theory of Messrs. Sherwood and Locke, but if we apprehend them, some of the leading features of that theory are as follows:

1. Magnetism is that vital principle of the universe which holds the planets in their appointed channels, and impels the planets in their courses. Every planetary body is a great natural magnet with a positive and negative pole; in the earth's case, the north pole is the former, and the south pole the latter.

2. The magnetic poles of the earth are situated in the line of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, respectively at 66 deg. 33 min. of latitude, and 23 deg. 30 min. from the geographical poles of the earth respectively. These magnetic poles steadily revolve round the geographical poles in the line of the Artic and Antartic Circles, at the rate of a circuit in exactly 686 years. This motion of the magnetic poles is the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian, which has no perpetual existence. There was when the variation of the needle at Louisiana was easterly. It gradually became less and less until it ceased altogether, and then progressed westerly. It is now receding from its eastern point of declination, in strict accordance with the theory of Dr. Sherwood.

3. When the variation of the needle at any point is greatest, the cold is there more intense than at other periods. Accordingly from 1780 to 1820, a succession of severe winters was experienced; the Baltic was frozen over; the Thames was bridged for months with a thickness of ice on which horses were built. Canals were impounded in the winter of 1780-8 from New York to Staten Island on the ice, and Washington's army crossed on the ice. We on the contrary have had no severe winters since the Hudson long afforded a safe passage for an army with its artillery, &c. It is also known that the snows of fifty to a hundred years ago were much greater than at present.

4. Mr. L. maintains, (though we believe this has no pecuniary connection with his theory of Magnetism, nor any necessary connection with the science of Astronomy,) that the earth and all the other planets of our system are now slowly assuming the upright position on their axis, which they originally occupied. The inclination of the plane of the sun's meridian is becoming more and more considerable, and that each of them will eventually attain a perpendicular to its axis, and thus receive the rays of the sun, causing a nearly perfect equinoctity of temperature—a perpetual vernal season—from the equator to the poles. We understood him to hold that many thousands of years ago 23½ necessary to complete this result, and its rate of motion has since already at a very remote period, maintained the position in which it is now nearly revolving. This theory is supported, by traditions of the Hindoos and other nations of great antiquity.—*New Yorker.*

A CARD.

☞ The committee of gentlemen presiding of the Benefit given to the Camanche Family of Indians, on the 7th instant, at the Camp street Theatre, respectfully solicit the acceptance of their thanks to the public, for the very respectable attendance, and liberal support given to the benefit, and to the exertions and to the exertions of the managers, Messrs. Laidlow & Smith, for the generous boon conferred to the Orphans.

The committee confidently trust that its intelligent, liberal and public hearted fellow citizens, will appreciate the laudable and able exertions of the management, in concentrating all the American combination of talent for refined gentility; and the committee will likewise bear in mind, that the gentlemanly managers with distinguished professional merit, have also heats attuned to pity,—nobly responsive to the feelings of the destitute;—that is, as the fatherless and widow,—verily, "yea! let their reward be "an hundred fold."

The nett proceeds taken at the American on the above named benevolent occasion, amounted to $423 63, which sum has been transmitted by E. L. Tracy, esq., treasurer of the committee—to the Right Rev. J. M. Wood, bishop of the Asylum.

I am authorized by the Right Rev. Bishop Blanc, to acknowledge the receipt of the $423 63 to be appropriated for the expenditure, in completing the New-Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, and in the name of the Sisters of Charity, I return my thanks, for which I assure the ladies of the public, and to the liberal managers of the American, for the benevolent disposition manifested, and the generous assistance given on this truly charitable occasion.

D. E. HAYDEN.

New-Orleans, Jan'y 15th, 1841.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Russell—1325 bales cotton.
Havana—Per ship Rebecca—112 boxes wine, 19 casks do.
New York—Per barque Dhancer for—95 hhds molasses, 800 tcs and bbls do.
Baltimore—Per barque Delmore—2126 hams, 1750 shoulders, 814 sides, 944 bbls pork 175 do molasses, 44 bbls 378 kegs lard, &c.
Havana—Per brig Leonora—9 bbls tobacco, 45 bales cotton, 318 kegs lard, 100 boxes clear pork, 500 bbls flour, &c.
Galveston—Per steam ship New York—100 bbls flour, 20 do whiskey, 20 do molasses, 50 kegs lard, &c.
Richmond, (Va)—Per brig Long Island—125 hhds 50 bbls and 50 tcs sugar.
Port au Prince—Per schr Ann—426 bbls flour, 200 kegs lard, 50 do pork, 500 kegs lard, 31 cs assorted, &c.

IMPORTS

Jamaica—Per brig Crown—Lot old copper—to J W Zachrie & Co.
New York—Per brig J D Noyes—Hay, &c—to master.
Baltre Honduras—Per schr Lois—18 tons, logwood—to master.
Galveston—Per sloop Algerine—6 half pipes Madeira, 30 hhds, 2 bbls pecans—to master and order.
Per steamboat Ben Sherrod from Red River—1 bale cotton, 1 bale skins, 1 box deer skins, 1 trunk dry goods to Bryan, Austin & co; 4 bales cotton and 16 bbls pecan nuts, to W C Tompkins & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Tuskina from Vicksburg—37 bales cotton to W R Grove & co, 16 Perkins, vincent & co, 3 do, 3 do, 1 do, W Lambeth & Thomas, 1 do, 1 do, 1 do, 1 do, 6 Ellis & Lyde; 83 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 98 F M Wells & co; 50 Plumer; 19 R McDowell & co; 45 W Keane & co, 6 Planes & Finley.

Per steamboat Artisan from Lafourche—30 hhds sugar to Brander, Williams & co; 19 do, 30 bbls molasses, W Sugard & co; 37 do, 84 kegs syrup, 1 cask sugar, H M Thibodeaux; 10 bbls syrup, 1 do molasses, 100 bbls flour, 1 do hominy, 8 Bell; 174 pcs bagging Barnett & Lepage; 271 bbls pork, 250 kegs lard, J Yarbo & co, 70 bbls apples J L Sneed; 1 bbl apples to master.

Per steamboat Gen Scott from Louisville—1st bbls whiskey J Lanlin & co; 27 do flour Ferguson & Beall; 600 do do Wm Kinkead & co; 100 do do Wm Kinkead & co; 50 do do Allen; 50 coils rope Franklin & H anderson; 67 do 33 pcs bagging Fac Lyrath & co; 20 half bbls beef J Metcalf & co; 100 bbls flour Wm Kinkead & co; 50 do do Allen; 1 keg lard J A Merritt; 2 bbls biscuit & 10 4 coffee, 3 doses eggs Z Grant.

Per steamboat Valley Forge from Nashville—2 hhds tobacco to A L Addison & co, 6 do Hopkins & co; 17 do Bowie & Crenshaw, 4 do, 7 57 bbls pork, 99 do beef, 3 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do whiskey, 1 do feathers, 1 do furniture Cattin & Wailes; 10 Lambeth & Thompson; 21 H Keane & co; 12 Brander, Williams & co; 14 Barrett & Lepage; 8 R McDowell & co, 12 Bolton & Hyde; 1 do Kirkham, Abernethy & Hanna; 56 Payne & Harrison; 90 W Hendelson; 55 Buckner, Stanton & co; 98 W S Brown; 10 W Hopkins; 25 Ringgold & Wilson; 20 Bell; 39 Nixon, Hughes & co; 16 to order; 4 J Weidle & co; 21 Hall & Heiu; 10 W Bogart & co; 14 J H Lovenich & co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Rhode-Island, Long, for Liverpool, I. H Gale
Ship Rebecca, (Bremen) Dewers, for Havana, Schr sail & co
Steam ship New York, Wright, for Galveston, Bogert & Hawthorn
Barque Chancellor Clark, for New York, Girard & Industrie
Barque Ann Eliza, Hall, for Matanzas, Wm Kinkead & co
Brig Leonora, Sharp, for Havana, Alexander & Douglas
Brig Long Island, Howell, for Richmond, (Va) Wm Kinkead & co
Schooner Porto Rico, Parker, for Port au Prince, E. M. Wild & co

ARRIVED.

Steam ship Savannah, Wade, 22 hours from galveston—to Brander, Austin & co.
Brig Lucas, Bouch, 15 days from Jamaica—to J W Zachrie & co.
Brig J D Noyes, Ashby, from New York via Key West—to master.
Schr Hero, Sawyer, from St Josephs—in ballast—to master.
Schr Eric, Baker 12 days from Lake Bodcau—to master.
Sloop Algerine, Lincoln, from Galveston—to master.
Steamboat Tuskina, Kelly, from Vicksburg, 4 days.
Steamboat Valley Forge, Baldwin, from Nashville.
Steamboat Gen Scott, Dustin, from Louisville.
Steamboat Grey Eagle, Shelton, from Louisville.
Steamboat Artisan, Barker, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Sultana, Tutts, from Vicksburg.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Tow boat Pilot, Davis, with a French ship and one American.
Brig Atlantic, Wheeler, from Mayaguana.
Brig Ann Eliza, Butler, from Portaspondic, (N H)
And one barque.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Grey Eagle left Louisville 6th inst reports the Ohio had risen at Louisville, 8 ft water and still rising. No boat from Cincinnati or above Louisville for 6 days previous. Very little ice in the river below Louisville. An eastern mail had reached Louisville for 6 days previous.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam ship Savannah—Mrs Wilson and daughter, Mrs Hart and child, Mrs Gray, Capt Wadsworth, Mrs Lowe child and 2 nurs, Mr Bernard and lady, Mess s A Salmey, J H Rice, J T Greenfield, A McCorquodale, T G A Dixon, W C Hamilton, Capt Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Jones, J White, P M Newell, M Burnham, B Gallipque, B Glasgow, A P Noland, C J Heddenburg, Dodge, J L Walton, F Orchard, Jr, Ferry, J South, Armfield, Alexander, Linsel, Moore, Hutchins.

Per steamboat Artisan—J Hughes, H Fritz, W Grimmer, Capt Barker and lady.

Per steamb at Gen Scott—J C Beasley, H G Wilcox, W W Goodwin, J Read, W Smith, C Hedgecocks and family, D M Sanders, J Tobin, J Hayes, Young, L Cutter, J B Carr, W S Green, J Farrish.

Per steamboat Valley Forge—Mitchell and lady, Knight and lady, F E Gale and lady, Det mann, Moss, K West, A Campbell, J A Molloy, Perry, R Downes, Mellus, Capt Ragland.

Per steamboat Grey Eagle—Macky and family, Turleton and family, A Molloy, Perry, R Downes, Mellus, Capt Ragland.

Per steamboat Grey Eagle—Macky and family, Turleton and family, A Molloy, Perry, R Downes, Mellus, Capt Ragland.

Per steamboat Artisan from Lafourche—30 hhds sugar to Brander, Williams & co; 19 do, 30 bbls molasses, W Sugard & co; 37 do, 84 kegs syrup, 1 cask sugar, H M Thibodeaux; 10 bbls syrup, 1 do molasses, on board.

Per steamboat Grey Eagle from Louisville—24 hhds tobacco to S Roberts; 6 do G W Stanley & co; 107 do A L Addison & co; 3 do, 100 bbls flour, 27 pcs bagging, 4 coils rope, S Bell; 174 pcs bagging Barnett & Lepage; 271 bbls pork, 250 kegs lard, J Yarbo & co, 70 bbls apples J L Sneed; 1 bbl apples to master.

Per steamboat Gen Scott from Louisville—1st bbls whiskey J Lanlin & co; 27 do flour Ferguson & Beall; 600 do do Wm Kinkead & co; 100 do do Wm Kinkead & co; 50 do do Allen; 50 coils rope Franklin & H anderson; 67 do 33 pcs bagging Fac Lyrath & co; 20 half bbls beef J Metcalf & co; 1 keg lard J A Merritt; 2 bbls biscuit & 10 4 coffee, 3 doses eggs Z Grant.

Per steamboat Valley Forge from Nashville—2 hhds tobacco to A L Addison & co, 6 do Hopkins & co; 17 do Bowie & Crenshaw, 4 do, 7 57 bbls pork, 99 do beef, 3 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do hides, 1 do whiskey, 1 do feathers, 1 do furniture Cattin & Wailes; 10 Lambeth & Thompson; 21 H Keane & co; 12 Brander, Williams & co; 14 Barrett & Lepage; 8 R McDowell & co, 12 Bolton & Hyde; 1 do Kirkham, Abernethy & Hanna; 56 Payne & Harrison; 90 W Hendelson; 55 Buckner, Stanton & co; 98 W S Brown; 10 W Hopkins; 25 Ringgold & Wilson; 20 Bell; 39 Nixon, Hughes & co; 16 to order; 4 J Weidle & co; 21 Hall & Heiu; 10 W Bogart & co; 14 J H Lovenich & co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE

STAGE MANAGER.—MR. G. H. BARRETT.

MASTER DIAMOND'S BENEFIT

and last appearance.

Saturday, January 16th, 1841—Unparalled attraction and unequalled novelties.

Master Diamond in 10 songs and dances.

BEWILDERING EVENTS.

63 JOHN STREET

COMFORTABLE SERVICE.

NO! NO! NO!

Master DIAMOND in the BLACK BAYADERE,

A la Fanny Elsler.

First and only appearance of Miss Sarrite as in the character of Jim Brown.

Highland Fling, in character, by Master Diamond.

Who will introduce the extravaganza of Ginger Blue, with a variety of Breakdowns.

First time in this city of the Black Baronet.

DANCE—as by Fanny Elsler—by Master Diamond.

Sunday, last night of ALLADIN.

Monday, Ma. RANGER'S first appearance.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MANAGERS—LUDLOW & SMITH.

EQUESTRIAN MANAGER.—Mr. J. ROBISON.

Greatest attraction yet offered!

Saturday, January