LATEST DATES.

New-York	Dec. 22	London	Dec. 3
Boston	Dec. 23	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	Paris	Dec. 1
Washington	Dec. 23	Havre	Nov. 27
Baltimore	Dec. 23	Bordeaux	Nov. 27
Charleston	Dec. 26	Mexico	Nov. 8
Havana	Dec. 26	Tampico	Dec. 17
Houston	Dec. 26	Vera Cruz	Dec. 17

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Tuscarora—2169 pigs lead, 100 boxes starch, 163 bbls flour, 924 do pork, 42 bbls & 4 casks beans, 5 bbls and 8 kegs lard, 15 bbls & 50 casks timothy seed, 10 bbls castor oil, 4 casks beeswax, 746 hides, 1 bale calfskins, 1 box sugar, 6 do molasses, 78 bbls oil, 6 do candles.

Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth—12 hhds sugar, 2 bbls pork, 100 bbls flour, 40 bags coffee, 60 bbls whiskey, 19 do molasses, 16 kegs lard, 40 casks bacon, 76 bales hay, &c.

Havana—Per schr Lady of the Lake—1161 kegs lard.

Galveston—Per steamship Neptune—15 bbls whiskey, 6 do flour, 60 bags coffee and sundries.

New-York—Per ship Geronne—3479 pigs lead, 472 bbls molasses, 47 casks seed, 15 bbls castor oil, 84 casks oil cake, 1123 bbls pork and lard, 276 do flour, 2779 bags lard, 400 bbls pork.

Philadelphia—Per ship Ohio—86 bbls molasses, 84 hds deer skins, 247 sacks wheat, 107 sacks bark, 2 bbls & 1 box pipes, 63 kids and 10 bbls sugar, 7 do peaches, 30 bushels meal, 30 bags flour, 25 kegs lard, 11 bbls seed, 15 do oil, 174 empty casks, 20 bbls tobacco, 102 bbls and 1 hhd whiskey, 3 do and 3 kegs lard, 3 do bbls beef, 30 bbls bacon, 41 bbls whiskey.

New-York—Per ship Trenton—22 bbls peaches, 60 bbls timothy seed, 3 bbls peach seeds, 4 casks beeswax, 3 bags ginseng, 3 bags pink root, 19 bales and 1 box deerskins, 80 bbls tallow, 30 bunks shaver wood, 10 bbls do, 5 do flax seed, 7 bbls potash, 141 bbls pork, 4 bbls sugar, 268 kegs lard, 767 bbls flour, 49 bbls tobacco, 600 bbls corn, 500 sacks wheat, 9 bbls castor oil, 28 bales cotton.

Apalachicola—Per schr Linn—54 hhds and 57 bbls sugar, 50 do whiskey, 219 do flour, 10 do molasses, 10 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls beef, 38 kegs lard, 38 boxes tin, &c.

IMPORTS.

Matanzas—Per schr Only Daughter—312 boxes sugar, to Schmidt & co, 76 bags coffee, Kahn, Daran & co, lots brute, to order.

Galveston—Per schr Sam Ingham—184 bales cotton, 37 hides, to order.

Charleston—Per schr Philanthropist—172 brls and 24 half do rice, to Merle, Beylle & co.

Gottenburg—Per Brazen barque Lucine—300 tons iron, 7 tons, to Schmidt & co.

New York—Per ship Quebec—sas'd mdse.

Havre—Per ship Ohio—sas'd mdse.

Philadelphia—Per barque Renown—sas'd mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Balize—Per steamer Tiber—38 hhds sugar, 50 brls molasses, 8 Lavine & co; 35 hhds sugar, 21 Florence—Per steamer Tiber—3 bales cotton, 8 Baker & co; 5 do, 8 hhds tobacco, 7 Pychon & Jackson; 3 do Barrett & Lepage; 3 do A L Aldous & co; 1 do Dowell, Ronan & co; 11 do 13 bales cotton, 183 sacks corn, Maunsel White & co; 4 hhds tobacco, A H Brown; 7 bags feathers, Jarvis & Andrews; 3 hhds tobacco, 88 bales cotton, Kennedy, Lake & co; 35 do Minter & Chisholm; 4 do and 11 hhds tobacco Brasher Williams & co; 4 do and 8 bales cotton, Vantrass & co; 16 do Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 38 do and 10 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnson & co; sundries to owners on board.

Natchitoches—Per steamer Rodolph—19 bales cotton, J F Planche & co; 22 Peyroux, Arceneaux & co; 41 K Smith & co, 31 Fortineau & co, 34 P Wilmer; 21 A Rivarde & co, 81 W J Montgomery, 37 L Lecarpentier & sons; 46 do Fredonia & co; 2 F Reynaud; 50 S Nicholson; 14 Blair & Slater; 6 Field, 25 Barke, Wolff & co; 6 Kilman, Abernathy & Hanna; 99 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 6 White & Hyres; 5 Barrett & Lepage; 8 Cammack & Ringgold; 6 Bres. Prelooc & co, 33 J M Augustin; 1 bales skins, 10 hides, F Walker; 93 do and 85 accessories, A Rivarde & co.

Shreveport—Per steamer Echo—3 bales cotton, E Gidiere; 3 Pipe, Harrison & co; 10 Taylor, Stone, Gardner & co; 43 T S Lee; 56 A Rivarde & co; 4 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 61 Andrews & Bros; 11 J M Bell; 10 Walton & Kemp; 4 but ... owners on board.

Lafourche—Per steamer John Armstrong—14 bales mdse, owner on board, 35 bale molasses, 25 bales cotton, W Bogart & co; 10 hhds sugar, Vowar & Imlay; 1 box mdse, Frost & co; 70 hhds sugar, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 22 bales cotton, F J Pavy & co; 15 hhds sugar, Laisrest & Squires 58 bales cotton, H Tete; 12 A Rivarde & co; 20 bales mdse, R W Kelly; 30 tierces do, J B Preston; 7 brls sugar, P B Montamat & co; 4 do S Hallingsworth; 18 bales sundries to owners on board.

Cincinnati—Per steamer John Mill—30 bale pork, 14 hhds ham, 33 half brls, 269 kegs lard, J Landis & co; 70 brls flour, 54 brls whiskey, J D Wallridge; 101 doz brooms, A D Gore; 19 bbls ham, 24 kegs, 43 half brls, 67 brls pork W C Tompkins & co; 209 brls pork, 300 sacks bran, Stone & J Mills; 8 hhds ham, 21 kegs lard, Curtis & Budden 50 E; 90 kegs lard, Preston & Andrews; 5 kegs lard and sausages, Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 100 brls pork, 8 hhds bacon, 100 kegs lard, 10 casks timothy seed, 100 brls whiskey, J Tabler; sundries to owners on board.

Nashville—Per steamer Jim Brown—10 hhds tobacco, 30 tons pig iron, to Price, Johnson & co; 46 hhds tobacco, 30 bales cotton, Galbraith, Hughes & co; 13 hhds tobacco, Page, Bryan & co; 9 do Yeatman & co; 6 do and 30 bales cotton, Anderson & Hagan; 18 hhds tobacco, W C Hopkins & co 37 sacks cotton, J T Lathbeson; 2 brls lard, Fretwell Rosan & co; 1156 sacks corn, 21 brls peaches, Fenner & Lonsdale; 21 bales cotton, F A Hardy & co; 8 bris eggs, owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Geo. Davis—V Dupas; J Albert; L A Barbarin A Ross; E Barthe; Laborde freres, Loison & Lylvestre; Latapie; F Gaudere; F Mauucl; D Lanata; Cantin, Dauan & co; Lafarre; B Pourtalis; Hussan; J M Batlle; J Barcilla & co, Hesold; A Malpero; F Bonis; J B Fleuri; J Hernsheim Lonhard; A Lahusaze; F A Dellinger; Kollige Bros; Order, A Mollet; F F Decange; Gaudin & Levesque; F Gaudin; Blanchard, Eimer & co; C Dumas; W Preba; Rousse, Fondary; Delhonde; Leverrier; Lindes; Dubliz, jr; F Pautail; Hasch; A Anty; A Duchesnil; Bernette; Devillers freres Bernard; Parmentier; Dubonde & Grossbeck; F de Lunardi & co; G Blaseau, Gilly; Wic to A Belle; Banu; Bayeul & Maut; Jarvis & Andrews; J Wilkins; V Girard; C Medine A Buiz; F Repetier & Bis; Jonas freres; B Fagot; V Barjac Fultain, Belloeq & Degrion.

Per ship Oconee—M Matrisz; J Thayer & co; C Deane & co; Gaudin & Bro; Jarvis & Barrow; E Hubbard & co; H Crawley, W C Requa; C Mills, Cirkatt; Jones & Bishop; B Bisonia; Merle, Beyle & co; B Douglass, Maxwell & Buchanan, J W Wendell, R Hale; F Beach & co, Layet & Canning; H Nacoha Bro, E Danion; J H Bogarde & co; M White & co; Wm Tompkins & co; H L Browning; Stark, Day, Stout & co; J M Lefever; Lee & Wilson, N C Hyde; Thomas, Stee & co, J Turo; J Armor, John, Darcus & co; E Jones & co; B Blache; J Humphrey; E J coll; Richards & Montgomery; McKenna & Case; J Kraus; Lapeyre & Bro; Stebbert; E Bouchet; A Andrews & bros; N C k; L Felger; Dudley & Nelson; R Hall, Stevens & Stewart; J B Winston; W Raymond; B Shoemaker; B Brower & co; L A Avery; M H Lewis; Wallace & co; J Hewson; T M Keene; J A Gueringer & co; S B Baker, M Grout & co; D Farran; R Sweeting, Gaslquet & Carey; J Mercker; Lewis & co; Taylor & Hadley; Cooley, F A Hebrard & co; T McGrath; Nolle & Speyer Gentzens & Bauwell; Pollard & Green; L T Treadwell; A Grant & co; C Sackett & co; Sackett & Kellogg; N H Hunter & co; S Pascal; Meakings & Ketcham; St John, Ashton & co; H Crowley; H Hony; Fest & No th; D Felt & co; M A Mellen; Mason, Pulsifer & co; H Hull; De Bueno & Davis Shelby; T Beverly; W Lund & co; H H Walton; F Tu Cook & co; S P Kent & co; F Ofara & co; J Albert; Latham Stevens; Taylor, Hart & co; Sabin & co; S Hall; J Adam & co; F S Campbell; Bogert & Hawthorn; Lockheart, Fearn & Donegan; J J Reed; Lane & co; Lally & Brockett; Taylor & Jacks; B Levy; A S Tu Cap; D Jackson; Ballin; Magee & co; M Kernan; M C Quick & sons, F M Weld & co; J C Walbridge; Bogert & Hawthorn; M Cobb & Bid, Duckner station & co; Browning; L & Jackson; J Anderson & co; J Clough, jun & order.

Per ship Renown—W Armstrong; J Copland; W Jackson & co; Hill & Reit, C Byrne, Richards & Montgomery Richardson, Waterman & Wood; S W Jacobs, C Deane & co; J Albert & Whitall; E Kohnke; Brown & Lamb; Logan & co; A Grant & co; Stanton & Avery; W S Mount & co; Bing & Hyerdsy; Moss & Harris; Biscoe & McCutchon Mathews & co; Stanfield & Bell; Brothers & co; Pierson Dale & co; Bergman & Reid; Arthur, Fulton & co; Payne Harrison & co; Lockheart, Fearn & Donegan; Jarvis & Andrews; W Walton & co; Sheet & co; T Duval; Tassin & co; J F Clunk & co; Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; Campbell & Richards; P L Massey; Bogert & Hawthorn; W Watson; J D Decrepe.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tennessee, Wise, Boston. Hayne & Darling
Ship Trenton, Bennett, New York. A W Stanton & co
Ship Gorgone, Sagory, New York. N N Wilkinson
Ship Ohio, Hatch, Philadelphia. B R J P Whitney
Steamship Neptune, Rollins, Galveston. J Rose
Schr Lady of the Lake, Major, Havana. Mance & Simidei
Schr Lion, Cliff, Apalachicola. Bogers & Rollins
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola. Master

ARRIVED.

Yesterday Southerner, Wheen, from the Pasco—brought ship Ohio, Barth, Barque Renown and Lucaline.

Yesterday Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—brought up ship Oregon, and schrs Only Daughter, Philanthropist, Lady of the Lake and Tiber.

Ship Don Davis, New, from Havre, Nov. 3, to L H Cole.

Ship Geronne, Jackson, 14 days from New York, W J E Woodin.

Barque Renown, Watson, 18 days from Philadelphia, to master.

Barque Lucaline, (of Bremen) Wesling, 76 days from Gottenburg to Schmidt & co.

Schr Thos H Hunt, (U S Transport) Delaney, 4 days from Tampa Bay, to Schmidt & co.

Schr Philanthropist, Long, 12 days from Charleston, to Merle, Beyle & co.

Schr Only Daughter, Weeden, 7 days from Matanzas, to master.

Schr Sam Ingham, Whittington, 4 days from Galveston, master.

Steamer Echo, Wheeler, from Shreveport

Steamer John Mills, Collins, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Jim Brown, Brown, from Nashville.

Steamer John Armstrong, Strech, from Lafourche.

Steamer Gassaway, Lombard from Balize.

Steamer Rodolph, Wright, from Natchitoches.

Steamer Tiber, Payne, from Florence.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rodolph—Messrs F W Brewer, L P Crum, J Campton, J A Carter, C H Pounsford, J E Schroder, J Lowery, J McLerigan, W R Wilder, L B Adams, R Mitchell, J Bonnet, J Cuny, R Patton, S Rogers, Miss G Baillion, Mrs Cuny, Mrs Lady, Mrs Bonnet, E Mabry, J Robertson, Pascal, G B Clarke, D G Rales, F X Rowland, R Lane, J Wantz, W Montgomery, J B Smith.

Per steamer Octorara—Mrs Corren, Mr H Trudeau and lady, S Fatig, M Moore, Mr Montgomery and daughter, P Smith.

Per steamer John Mills—Messrs J W Dogherty, G Fowler, W Wilbridge, Bostick, Horack, McMillan, G Fowler, Miss Wilbridge, D A Coates.

Per steamer John Armstrong—Messrs J Dearth, H Shuler, J B Hone Robinson, A Patrie, C W Phillips, A M Foley, J B L Dugas, Lanurelle, Miss Lanurelle, Miss Lanurelle and lady, R Dougay, C Fay, Eastern Cassalle, P A Gayle, Ile, L Gieranger, W Verser, C Moussa & lady, S Holsinger, Cribs, McLoughlin, C Schooner, Miss Lind, J Fournillon, Col. Fugh, J Bowen, Doudlizer, Mrs Lafourche, Miss Lafourche, Bourgeron, J Anglan, T Thorn, J Arnault, Miss C Rousset, Robert Bo r, J J Haydel & lady, Gregoire, Grom, Jones, and three.

Per steamer Echo—Col Chambers and lady, A Womack, A Hampton, M Moody, Lubbock, Ellis, J Quick, E D Pond, J Duplantier, F O Connell, T Leuve, J Bower, T Waters, Lasch, Clapp, Cummins, Carre.

Per barque Renown—Messrs R Morrison, J Morrison, W Morrison.

Passengers per ship Oconee previously published.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Britannia,	Jan 4	Feb. 1	
Caledonia,	Feb. 4	March 1	
Acadia,	March 4	April 1	

Tenders M. Kelson, *Wm. Davidson*

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SECIE for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co,
48 Old Levee
EXCHANGE on Boston or thirty days sight, for sale by
ap 17 B J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st
EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville st
SECIE—Mexican dollars for sale by
M HOLLANDER, 49 Camp st
EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 45 Magazine st
EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st
LAHAMA money for sale by
M HOLLANDER, 49 Camp st
EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—For sale by
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COD FISH—In drums and boxes, for sale by
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TANNERS' OIL in bbls., for sale by
THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st
MCESS—30 cask s choice, for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS, 69 Gravier st
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HAWTHORN & WOODS, 69 Gravier st
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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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[illegible] Public Justice earning.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANY 6, 1842.

Two Mail failed yesterday beyond Columbus, Ga. This is the fourth successive failure.

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The *Baton Rouge Gazette*, has published in an extra form, the constitution, bye-laws and proceedings of the Agricultural Association of Louisiana, together with the address of the Committee to the citizens of the State. The Association is now thoroughly organized, and we anticipate from it the most valuable results. The name of the Association sufficiently explains its object, and the constitution and bye-laws appear to have been well considered.

The address is spirited and evinces much judgment. The following extract is replete with good sense:

"The staples of our soil are *but one*; while the nature of her soil, the genius of her people, the wonderful advantages of her location, the uncertainty of human events, all warn us that the number may and ought to be increased. It is one purpose of this society, by stimulating its members to investigation and judicious experiments, to ascertain what objects may be profitably introduced into the agricultural community of the State, and to foster and encourage the cultivation of those products by every laudable means.—Suppose the mouth of the Mississippi suddenly blocked up by a foreign power, and your cotton and your sugar, for five years to come, should find only an internal market; what, at the termination of that period, would be the condition of the now most wealthy planters of Louisiana? They would be the most indigent and distressed members of society—their household, unless for the intervention of unforeseen circumstances, would have devoured their substance and diseated them of a home. These things are not out of the course of possibility, and, however improbable, should nevertheless be guarded against by the introduction of a variety of resources on which to fall back, should an evil day arrive. But not only as a protection against such evils, but to lend animation and vigor and variety to the agricultural body of the State, she should be done."

We have time and again endeavored to impress upon our agricultural population, the importance of turning their attention to such products as may be raised conjointly with the two great staples of the State.—Nor does the necessity for doing so depend upon the contingency so aptly put in the address, although the probability of such an event strengthens the argument greatly.

It is in our opinion the extremest improvidence, for our planters to rely upon foreign supply for any of the articles consumed upon their plantations, which they may produce themselves. And here it may not be amiss to repeat an old adage, which has lost none of its force from the experience of the last few years:—"No country can prosper that buys all it uses and sells all it raises." The planting states upon the lower Mississippi, are yet to a great extent, in this predicament.

The fallacy of estimating the wealth of a country by the exports alone of its agricultural productions, is fully exemplified by the present distressed condition of those states, whose soil supplies the largest amount of exports in respect both to bulk and value. When the exports exhibit the amount of surplus production, it may be a good rule to estimate the prosperity of the country by them; but when they constitute the *whole production*, they furnish no certain evidence of wealth. The chances are that the best of production fritters away the large returns of the crop, until little or nothing remains for the producer. In some sections of the south, many planters have discovered that the great secret of success is to raise upon their own estates whatever the soil will produce, that is required for the use of their hands, cattle, &c.; and are making every exertion to reduce their foreign expenditures so as to make the crop sent to market the measure of surplus production.

In respect to cotton estates, we have heard a planter of the largest experience say that the producers would derive great advantage from the sacrifice of one half of their crops; and asserted that he would be willing to burn up the produce of each alternate acre, if other planters would do so. He contended that half a crop would produce as much money as the whole would; and the expenses of transportation, sale, &c., would be reduced fully one half. The low price of cotton at present seems to justify so startling a proposition. The trade has hardly yet got over the effects of the overgrown crop of 1840. Had those of the last two been small in a proportionate ratio, there is very little doubt that cotton would now rule much higher. The planter, to whom we alluded, dreaded the consequences of over production, which he considered the most formidable obstacle to the interests of the south. Supposing, however, he was to some extent in error, nothing can be more certain than that if the cotton crop was reduced by an amount equal to the produce of a sufficient number of acres employed in raising the necessary provisions for the laborers, horses, cattle, &c., upon the plantations, it would have a most beneficial operation in reducing the redundancy of the staple and in making the state independent of foreign supply. The crop would sell for just as much, and the money formerly spent for those necessaries produced at home would be saved.

We cannot but hope that the Agricultural Association will turn its attention particularly to this subject, and urge the adoption of a system of agricultural economy, which is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the south.

THE MASTERS HUGHES.

We had on Tuesday the pleasure of listening, in private, to the performances of these youthful musicians. It is difficult to convey an adequate impression of the extraordinary natural endowments of the children. Let the reader conceive two little boys, one about 6 years of age, and the other 8—both of whom are not only excellent theoretical musicians, but admirable performers upon the most difficult instruments. The eldest, Davis, executed on the harp several marceaux, with exceedingly complicated variations, in a style of vigor and brilliancy that we have rarely seen surpassed. His timing is perfect, and his execution corresponds so entirely with the delicacy of his ear and the correctness of his taste, that even in the most rapid unions of melody and harmony, the sounds never become confused or indistinguishable. His performance on the concertina—an instrument resembling the accordion in form, but having the blended sweetness and compass of the flute and clarionet—are equally delightful and extraordinary.—The arduous variations in Mayseder's concerto for the violin were executed by this child with great precision and taste.

Jesse, the younger, is a prodigious on the violin, an instrument above all others requires great natural ... He only lacks the strength of manhood to be a ... performer. It is really wonderful to see the fire ... eyes of this infant (for he is little more,) running from or ... extremity of the neck of the violin to the other, with a quickness, correctness of tone, and genuine taste and feeling productive of the highest pleasure.

We understand the artists give a concert ... on Saturday evening, at the St. Louis Ball Room, and ... we trust that no lover of music will suffer the opportunity ... of seeing them to pass by without embracing it.

ST. CHARLES.—To night, London Assurance positively, we are assured for the last time.

AMERICAN.—DeBar, a most meritorious actor takes his benefit this evening, on which occasion the popular opera of Guy Manner ing will be performed, with a fine cast.

Mr. Nagle, the celebrated vocalist, a pupil of Paganini, will give his first concert this evening at the Orleans Theatre. The connoisseurs may expect a rich musical banquet.

RECORDER'S COURT—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. L. A. Ferriere was charged by Major Jas. A. Beard with intending to commit a mortal upon him. Several witnesses being testified that Mr. Ferriere had avowed his intention to inflict a personal insult on the Major, the defendant was bound to bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. Laughlin one of the recusant thirteen in the Senate of Tennessee, now modestly proposes that the Legislature should elect one whig and one locofoco to the Senate of the U. S. As there is a whig majority on joint ballot, the proffer of Mr. Laughlin's to permit an election on the conditions prescribed, must strike every one as particularly equitable and unassuming. Seriously the impudence of the conduct of the locofocos in the Tennessee legislature is only equalled by their daring outrages on every constitutional principle.

☞ On the 3rd instant, Mr. Byington, a locofoco, offered the following resolution in the Ohio House of Representatives:

"Resolved, that the state of Ohio, is not a bank-force, offered the following resolution, in the Ohio House of Representatives:

"Resolved, that the state of Ohio, is not a bank-force, and that the Bank has been wrongfully and unlawfully pledged to certain corporations, within her borders, for a continuance, for a specified period of years, of powers, whose existence and status have subjected unfavorably and unlawfully pledged therefore—

"Resolved, That the faith of the State, so pledged, be and the same is hereby repudiated.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 41 to 26.

The Fort Mim Race on the Buccaneer Course, at Mobile, was contested by four horses. The track was excellent heavy heavy, but the day was fine and the attendance very large. The following is the result:

Fourth Day—Jockey Club Purse, $1,200, Four Mile Heats—$300 to the second horse.

B. Myers b. h. *Lord of Lorne*, 5 years old, by Argyle, out of the Duck Fully by Virginian, 110 pounds, 1 1
Gen. R. Scott's b. c. *Oberon*, 4 years old, by Imp. Luminary, out of Eudora by Pocolet, 100 pounds, 2 2
T. Bowen's b. c. *Sportsmen*, 4 years old, by Wheel-Barrow, out of Imported Betsey, 100 pounds, 3 3
R. W. Walker's ch. c. *Cotton*, 4 years old, by Imported Consul, dam Sentinel, 100 pounds, dist.

Time, 8.10—8.26.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Rudolph for the Red river papers.

☞ Messrs Wilkins and Duncan are the whig candidates for the Legislature in the parish of Rapides.

☞ The Tamico locofoco candidate for Governor of Ohio is William Shannon.

☞ Rice, of the *Democratic Watchman*, has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama, State Printer, by a majority of three votes over Hale & Phelan, of the Tuscaloosa *Flag*.

A new penny paper called the *Morning Herald*, has been started in Mobile. There are now four daily papers in that city, viz: the *Advertiser, Register, Ledger* and *Herald*. The first is whig, the second locofoco; the two others neutral.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* gives the history of the establishment of the *Madisonian*. It is a story of generous and honorable kindness repaid by ingratitude, envy and malice. We shall publish it in a day or two.

The following article from the *London Times*, was written some three years since. One of our correspondents, who has favored us with his views upon the "Currency Question" desires its republication at this time, as having a bearing upon that question. We would have preferred a communication from himself; but, nevertheless, feel disposed to accede to his wishes.

From the London Times.

The proceedings generally at thoroughfare of the directors of the United States Bank of New Orleans, ostentatiously allotted to on Friday, appear, upon examination, to be worthy of more opposed notice, as highly creditable to the parties concerned, and contrasting with the conduct of the institution were conducted. In the first place a full vote of approval was passed of the course pursued by the directors in the hour of peril, and of the zeal with all the banks, where he strenuously repudiated the proposition for paying only subscribers to the dictate of Mr. Biddle, and with full up capitals and concentration at command of about $40,000,000 soliciting at his hands the remedial measure of a general currency. The Directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, then proclaimed that the "extraordinary derangement" in the domestic exchange was the "natural consequence" of the suspension of specie payments, and expressed their opinion that it would not fail to follow when the legal standard should have been tampered with or had disappeared, and paper signs of it had been substituted. Such sentiments delivered, creating a confusion of as many hundred different standards of value, increase throughout the country as there were banks issuing notes. A conclusive argument, indeed, "were the trade suddenly deprived of its standard of measure and weight" the same derangement would exist in the exchange of commodities. The only wise provisions for domestic exchanges must consist in a general resumption of specie payments, by which paper currency, be it ever so well regulated, would be the value of which nominally only it was taken, and the rate of exchange would then fall into its proper object and no more, as exchanging merely the cost or facilities of transmission of the precious metals from place to place. One other signal benefit was shown of a general resumption in the future, as "returning into circulation upwards of $75,000,000 of specie, rendered a dead weight by the suspension." The amount of "dead weight" may be somewhat overcharged here, for even if so much specie should be in the vaults of the union, and that portion of it which lay in private hands were hoarded, as is a great extent it has been, yet still more considerable sums have been in fact withdrawn by the banks, which would therefore be active circulation in a greater degree. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury, dated December 1st, 1840, the aggregate account of specie in banks and in active circulation is given as nearly from actual returns, and particularly in the Atlantic states, was in round numbers $71,000,000 which $13,000,000 was the proportion held by the banks, and $58,000,000 held in active circulation among the public. These relative proportions of specie to paper signs have of course varied considerably, how far the change has become more or less, but it may be doubted if the stock of specie has upon the whole increased, and it seems scarcely credible in any case, that however freely it may circulate, it could be expected to return to a specie standard, so vast a quantity as $75,000,000 should thus be returned into active circulation.

A main argument against resumption with the disordered banks in New Orleans appears to have been the difficulty creating the balance of payments between that city with, that is to the "annual receipt" there of "products of the soil" to the value of $60,000,000. Such an objection wounds the more unfavorably, considering the immense importance of an instrument of exchange at hand of quality and facility so indisputable for all the purposes of commerce in any money at any and every moment. These products, such proportion excepted as may be required for domestic consumption, are consumed in Europe; in Europe therefore, cotton and sugar are the staples of exchange or be made to represent it in the United States by bills of exchange whenever needed. The $60,000,000 of products are not purchased by the money of the United States banks, but with remittances of specie from or bills upon Europe, or partly by merchandise imported against them either direct or by and through the eastern states. The "difficulty" complained of was fancifully created by a gross misapprehension of the nature of the balance of payments to the amount from States to the interior would occasion a drain of the precious metals from New Orleans, if bank notes or paper in small sums were made to the planters became convertible on demand. The conceit is about as absurd as it would be to conclude that London and Liverpool would be drained of specie by the bank paper, payable on demand, remittances in payment for ordinances upon fabrics to Yorkshire and Lancashire. The matter is simple enough, if it was not made to appear as here are speculated upon by the New Orleans paper functionaries, do not necessarily enter into the legitimate business of banking, although they may be used in ways which the state of trade generally, and the foreign exchanges with due interest, as a regulation for his nature and direction. The legitimate object should be still times to check his paper liabilities by specie in hand—a simple routine of business to carry on, which prudently requires not to be induced to pile a complexity of paper operations, which may be easily left to those whom they most concern. The $75,000,000 of solid convertible property the disposal of which was so much a matter of amusement to the bankers, $58,000,000 at least, including profits the transit thereof, were calculated to belong to and to be produced by the State of Louisiana and the value of specie could be apprehended arising out of convertible paper substituted in its place. If any, would be only from one bank to another. In the forty millions of the United States Bank directors, "there would be as much truth in asserting that wealth is produced by multiplying the difficulty of assuming specie payments to consist in a general effort of available receipts to the extent of $60,000,000 annually, as in the report of the committee on the subject. The amount of "specie" in the United States Bank, including in the aid of any other description of paper currency, we have in the shape of the "general currency" to be furnished by Mr. Biddle, "not more than its specie basis $22,146 tens" Bank directors impressively observe, that "the first duty of a bank of circulation is to protect its emission, to this effect the specie basis should be at all times, and in its own control. This control it can hardly retain it, instead of discontinuing, it counts the exchange of our paper products for specie payments, and the only mode of reimbursement of which is left at the option of the money institutions issuing it." It is scarcely possible that a more fallacious or more pernicious doctrine should be overlooked any where. It is sufficiently apparent that the drain of specie so much dreaded from other and inadequate causes would be effectually prevented by the issue of the noncovertible paper of distant banks would in times of every credit shorter the specie without the power of recovery, and the evil would be aggravated. And such would be the game which Mr. Biddle or any his shadow might follow with a "general currency," were the establishment of which in his power, which it not. The counteract it would be beyond the capacity of the New Orleans bankers, for the damage might be done in one its operation in each, and they in the morning, the inferior convertible paper to compete with the "general currency." Convertible only at the U. S. Bank, at the United States' Bank of Philadelphia, where the specie was lodged, as "dead weight" and. The disgrace attaching to the non-resumption in New Orleans more particularly is well expressed by the Citizens' Bank directors: "The city," they say, "should be the only outlet to more than one half of the whole of the foreign exports of the United States, and possessing there by more elements of banking and exchange than there or in the Union, it behoves her to set the example, and not to be looker on until succeeded into a measure so essentially vital to her best interests."

The statements and opinions are the more creditable to the intelligent parties referred to, as they are compound in greater weight, as coming from a body who, of the "Citizens' Bank, represent an institution with a powerful subscribed capital of $13,000,000, of which more than one half is paid up.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 5th, 1842.

The subject of the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General was taken up among the morning business and the additional section offered by Mr. Ratliff, together with the several substitutes, were, on motion of Mr. Thomas, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clark offered an additional section providing that brigade and regimental orders be issued in both languages, which was adopted.

Mr. Ratliff offered a section providing that the Adjutant General should be paid at the rate of $2,000 per annum. It was ruled out of order.

The remaining sections of the bill were then adopted.

The bill to amend the Judiciary Committee, with, Mr. Hunt, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to exempt certain property from sale for debt. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Morse, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act, reported from the Judiciary Committee, relative to the infliction of the forfeiture of the state property, and to the forfeiture of the state property, and to the forfeiture of the state property, and to