LATEST DATES.

Liverpool	Dec. 31	London	Dec. 3
Liverpool	Jan. 1	Paris	Dec. 4
Liverpool	Jan. 1	Havre	Dec. 4
Charleston	Jan. 1	Gibraltar	Nov 18
Charleston	Jan. 4	Mexico	Nov 15
Havana	Dec. 29	Tampico	Dec 20
Houston	Dec. 25	Vera Cruz	Dec 20

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 11, 1842

Business still presents the same prominent features of unsettledness and dullness, which unfortunately for those engaged in commercial pursuits, we have time and again been compelled to notice for months past. Every branch of industry is becoming more depressed from day to day; and whichever way we direct our attention, we look in vain for those signs of improvement, which even the most sanguine now fail to discover. Not the slightest alteration has taken place in money matters; on the contrary, we regret to add that several failures have occurred since our last, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained that many more will shortly follow. In the meantime our monied institutions are steadily pursuing a system of contraction, which however necessary it may be for their own safety, preparatory to a resumption of cash payments, is most severely felt by our merchants, many of whom are compelled to raise money in the street at onerous rates of interest. The prospects for the future are hourly becoming more gloomy; as yet the crisis is merely in its infancy, but the time is surely at hand when even those who have conducted their business on the most prudent scale, will find it difficult to meet the heavy drafts.

COTTON.—Our arrivals since the 7th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 13,286 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 6,264—Arkansas, 67—Mobile, 37—Texas, 15; together, 19,838 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 7,843 bales—Havana, 206—New-York, 163—Boston, 73; together, 8,285 bales; making an addition to stock of 7,600 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 184,540 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841	Sept. 1, stock on hand		14490
	Receipts since Sept. 1	15921	
	previously	333686	349607
			363977
	Cleared last three days	8535	
	previously	210972	219437
	Stock on hand		144540

Saturday being a Holiday, the Cotton-market was quiet, and only 600 bales found purchasers at previous prices. Yesterday and to-day a pretty active business was transacted, and the sales reached 4,000 bales. On the inferior qualities we notice a slight decline, whilst the value of the finer descriptions continues to be well maintained.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	7@ 7¼	Ordinary	6½@6¾
Middling	8@8¼	Middling	7½@7¾
Middling Fair	8¼@8½	Middling Fair	7¾@8
Fair	9@9½	Fair	8@8½
Good fair	10@10½	Good fair	9@9½
Good and fine	10½@11	Good and fine	10@10½

TOBACCO.—Within the past few days the Tobacco-market has assumed a more settled aspect, and the larger holders having entered more readily into the views of buyers, has led to a pretty extensive business. The sales since our last embrace fully 600 hhds, taken principally for the north of Europe, at prices ranging from 3½@5c for Common, 5½@6½ for Middling, 6½@7½ for Good Common and 8½ @ 9c for X. Seconds and Firsts. For manufacturing lots may be quoted at 3½@5½, 4 and 6½; fine lots and selections, 5½ higher.

We have been informed of the following sales:—71 hhds, of which 4 F at 6c; 20 Seconds, at 6c; 39 X at 8½c; and 7 X at 9½c; 36 hhds X and Seconds, at 8 and 8c; 240 hhds, of which 80 F at 5; 89 Seconds at 6c; and 69 X at 9½c: 61 hhds at 5¾, 6 and 8½c for X, Seconds and Firsts.

Arrived since the 7th inst., 1,203 hhds, most leaved, in the same time, for Liverpool, 26 hhds—New-York, 55, together, 93 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841	Sept. 1, stock on hand		2786
	Receipts since Sept. 1	1239	
	previously	3806	5045
			6000
	Cleared last three days	93	
	previously	2781	2874
	Stock on hand		4126

SUGAR.—Since our previous review the market has been pretty briskly busy, and during a period of eight days about 600 hhds changed hands, principally for shipment to the west. In prices we are again compelled to notice slight reductions, and new quotes 4@5c for common to fair Sales. But very little sugar is going forward to the north, as the markets th re held out no inducement for investment. We have not heard lately of any sales on plantations.

MOLASSES.—A fair business is doing in this article at our previous quotations of 17½c @ gallon. Some further sales on plantations have been made since our last, 18 @ 13½c @ gallon.

FLOUR.—The transactions in this article within the past few days have been very limited, and prices have materially affected in consequence of the heavy receipts. We now quote superfine $5 15 @ $5 40 @ brl; but observe that the latter rate can only be obtained for choice brands. There is but little inquiry for shipment, and we could only hear of a few hundred barrels taken for the West-Indies. We have since learned of a sale, 2,000 in an open lot, at $5 25 @ brl.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision-market still continues in a very depressed state, and sales are effected with the same difficulty previously noticed. Although the prices of all descriptions are ruinously low, yet there is no inducement either for speculators or shippers to operate, as the Eastern and West India markets are completely glutted. Many of our towns are in a state of undescribed rout ine. Nominal holders being generally inclined to take advantage of the first offer. We quote Pork—Mess $8 50 @ brl.—Prime, $6 00 @ $6 25.—Beef—Mess, $6 50 @ $6 75.—Prime, $5 00 @ $5 25. Lard in kegs $6 75 @ $6 00.—Prime, $5 00 @ brl.—Bacon—Hams, 6 @ 7c.—Sides, 3½ @ 5c.—Shoulders, 1½ @ 3c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as at our last report. The stock is large, and the demand entirely confined to small quantities. Large parcels would in fact freely be purchased for cash, but we have no transactions to report. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 9c—East India, 10—Scotch, 10 @ 10½c—German, 10½c—Kentucky Rope, 9 @ 9c—Northern, 8½ @ 8½c. @ lb.

WHISKEY.—There is no change to notice in prices, and we quote sales of 16 @ 16½c, at which rates there is a steady inquiry.

COFFEE.—The market continues dull, in consequence of the very large stock now on hand, but prices remain the same as our last mention. We quote Rio—Fair to prime cargoes, 10½@11c—Middling qualities, 10c @ 10½c—Rio, 9c @ 10 cash.

CANDLES.—We quote New Bedford sperm, 38c—Northern, 30c. The demand is limited.

EXCHANGE.—Since our last the transactions in both Foreign and Domestic Exchange have been limited, but the rates have undergone no material variation. We quote Sterling, 13 @ 14 @ cent. premium—France, 5 @ 5—New-York, 60 days' sight, 4½ @ 4 @ cent. prem.—Sight Checks, 7½ @ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling		12½@13¼	@ cent. prem.
France	6 60 @ 5		@ cent. prem.
New-York, 60 days' sight		⅜	@ cent. prem.
do. 10 do sight checks		6¼@7½	@ cent. prem.
Boston, 60 do	do	4½@5	@ cent. prem.
Philadelphia 60 do	do	par	
do. 3 do sight	do	2	@ cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.—We have no notice to render this head, and refer to subjoined quotations:

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ₰ lb to Liverpool	7-16d @ 15-32d.	
do Havre	1	
do New-York	$1 50 @ 1 75 per bale.	
do Boston	$1 62½ @ 1 75	
Tobacco ₰ hhd to Cowes, for orders		
do London, direct		
do New-York	$6 00	
do Boston	$6 00	
do Philadelphia	0 00a —	
Sugar on tide waters from coast ₰ hhd	$4 00a —	
From the city	$1 87½ @ 2 00	
Flour	0 50 @ —	
Lard ₰ cwt	2 00 @ 2 50	
Pork ₰ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50	

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

	FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM BOSTON
Britannia	Jan. 4	March 1
Caledonia	Feb. 4	March 1
Acadia	March 4	April 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—For ship Nashville—660 bags lard, 900 brls pork, 74 hhds sugar, 68 hhds molasses, 19 brls molasses, 100 casks hams, 1000 brls flour, 1240 pkgs lard, and sundries.

Liverpool—For ship Rappahannock—3856 bales cotton, 1000 pipe staves.

Boston—For barque Brothers—374 bales, 2357 brls flour 238 brls pork 44 do hams, 130 kegs lard, 161 half brls do, 33 bales cotton, 231 pigs lead.

Baltimore—For brig Ivanhoe—55,000 gallons molasses.

Philadelphia—For barque Alabama—200 hhds sugar, 51 tcs, and 90 brls molasses, 1236 pigs lead.

Boston—For brig Smyrna—792 brls flour, 696 bbls, 30 half do, 20 tcs, 1 hhd, 1 bale.

Boston—For brig Rocket—40 tierces and 300 brls molasses.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Natchez—Per steamer Princess—305 bales cotton, Dick ens, Stanton & Co; 1 trunk, Lewis & Walker; 107 Franklin & Henderson; 80 J Go die; 80 Bowman & Lee; 100 W Jackson & Co; 30 Bibby, Tate & Nash; 59 Kingsold, Ferriday & co; 50 Dennis, McAllister & Co; 50 National Hill; 5 bales—70 bdls, 7 bbls qm say bags, Kingsold, Ferriday & co.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Rockwell—35 bales cotton, 20 White & Co; 10 do Brandt & Lasky; 35 do Rice & Wastell; 30 bbls molasses, H Fredh ome & co; and sundries on boards and owners on board.

St. Martinsville—Per steamer Col. Wm Gr—30 bales cotton Folsom, Bellocq & Degrion; 104 J R Conner; 23 do ; 1 bbl molas J Lastrapes; 21 bales cotton Lasere Bros; 12 F A Hardy & Co; 3 do Bell & Hardy; 2 do Gaudet & Landry; 2 bales mose P J Pavy & co; 1 box hides owners on board.

St Martinsville—Per steamer John Lisbon—30 sides cotton Lockhart & Co; Prentiss & Lasky; 34 do Rice & Wastell; 20 do Hemlock, Thompson & co; 78 A Rivesite & co; 61 Peyroux Arcouli & co; 9 A Christopher; 66 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 50 Hill & Bro; 2 Fleming & Co; 2 Patin & Landry; 4 Bell & co; 17 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; 21 Barrett & Lopez; 4 A & J Desmitt eam & co; 18 Folkam, Bellocq & Degnbie; 28 J. Yerke; 3 packs deer skins, 7 otter skins, 56 coon do, 3 A Merritt.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

☞ The U. S. Mail Packet BUCKEYE, captain J B Thompson, having changed her days of leaving and departure will hereafter leave New Orleans for Bayou Sara on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock, P. M., and return from Bayou Sara the following days at same hours.

☞ The packet ship AUBURN, Capt Darby, is now discharging opposite the vegetable market. Consignees will attend the receipt of their goods without delay.

J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st.

Theodore M. Kovar, } Wm Davidson

KOUES & DAVIDSON
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 97 Camp Street, New Orleans.

EXCHANGE on New York at 90 days sight, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 63 Magazine st

EXCHANGE in Sums to suit purchasers, for sale by WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 63 Magazine st

FOR SALE—A first rate cook, (a female). Apply at No 113 Gravier street. jl1

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by O H MISSEGAES, 94 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York, or sale by O H MISSEGAES, 94 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on Havana for sale by CUCULLU, LAFFITE & Co, 96 Old Levee

BREAD—500 bbls and half do for sale by DOANE & CO, 60 Poydras st.

PORK—500 bbls M. P. O. and prime, for sale by DOANE & CO, 60 Poydras st.

BACON—400 canvassed hams, for sale by DOANE & CO, 60 Poydras st.

BAGGING & ROPE—500 pieces each, in store, for sale by SC DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

LARD—100 kegs, 10 cents, for sale by DOANE & CO, 60 Poydras st.

BUTTER—50 kegs western just received and for sale by C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st.

BEANS—70 bags and 15 barrels, just received and for sale by jl2 C DOANE & Co, 60 Poydras st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

BY BULLIT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 4 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $7
DEPOSIT PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, " " 5

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 12, 1842

Three Northern Mails arrived yesterday afternoon. Two are still due.

A WORD IN SEASON.

It may not be amiss to remind the Whigs of Louisiana, that their ascendancy in the State will be hotly contested at the July election. The legislature holds a mass convention in this city on the 8th instant, and have taken the initiatory steps to a complete organization of their forces for the coming campaign, and from the number of delegates in attendance and the character of the resolutions adopted, we may anticipate a most vigorous and determined struggle.

We would suggest to the whig members of the Legislature, the propriety of taking into consideration the subject of a whig convention, to be held some time in the spring. In some of our sister states our friends have suffered themselves to be beaten through a most criminal apathy. The defection of the President has carried a temporary confusion into the ranks of the party, and many a stout bosom has been filled with momentary dismay. Nevertheless we feel a consoling hope that a sense of duty will again animate the whigs every where, and in respect to this State, even in the darkest hour of our destiny, we never entertained a fear of her patriotism.

We are aware that that exists a great reluctance to enter early into the excitement of a political canvass; nor is this feeling at all abated by the barrenness of the great victory at the Presidential election. Yet prudence would dictate a course of procedure equally energetic and timely as that adopted by our opponents. They have already begun the contest and we should at least be preparing our armour. There can scarcely be a doubt, that if our friends from distant quarters of the State could come together and reason with one another upon the posture of public affairs, they would feel the necessity of maintaining their principles at the cost of much exertion. Indeed the injury done them by the executive of the U. S. whom they helped to put in the high place he now occupies, should rather stimulate than cool their zeal.

Our July elections are almost the first on the docket; and should the whigs carry them by the majorities they are able to poll, we have every reason to believe the result will be the commencement of a series of victories which will terminate in the re-establishment of whig ascendancy throughout the Union: or in other words the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States. It is not in the nature of things that a panic caused by treachery can last longer than a period necessary for the reason to recover from the shock of an unexpected blow.

But if the elections last summer and fall in Maryland, New York, Maine, Ohio, &c. were not the result of temporary apathy; if they were the evidences of a wide spread desertion from the principles of the whig party; if they were in fact demonstrative of a radical change of opinion in those States, (which is not to be credited for a moment,) do they furnish any excuse for our abandonment of the good old doctrines of '76? Far otherwise. If the cause of true principles should find a witness so where else, let it find one in Louisiana. Let her be true, whoever else may betray. Let us keep one green spot sacred from the withering blight of loco-focoism; one State in whose soil the seed of republican liberty may yet bear fruit.

THE OPERA.

We attended the third representation of Norma, and were in every respect better pleased than at the debut of the artists by whom this magnificent opera is performed. Not only was a vast improvement perceptible in th. three principal roles, but the chorus was more at home and more perfect. What is expressively termed the ensemble of the opera was complete.

Of Mrs. Seguin's staging we feel that we have been heretofore too scant of encomium. She is emphatically an artist. Her taste is exquisite, her execution brilliant and seductive, and her voice is nearly always perfectly in tune. With power and compass below the exalted standard required for the arduous part of Norma, her skill enables her to overcome the greatest musical difficulties, without forcing upon us a sense of the deficiency. Nothing could be finer, truer and more delightful than the prayer to the moon, in the delicious cavatina that follows. Throughout the opera she sang with unfailing vigor, and her voice was as clear and bell like in its tones in the last electrical appeal to her father, as in the opening invocation to her God.

Upon an attentive examination of Mr. Manvers's voice we are convinced he possesses a tenor of the most prodigious power, compass and richness we have ever heard. In volume it is superior to Monsieur Bouche, and he surpasses the latter in the artistical style of that accomplished vocalist. Mr. Seguin's base is all that can be desired—full, round, deep and mellow, and particularly pure.

Mrs. Richardson absolutely startled us at times with the thrilling awakenings of her notes. In the duett in the second act she executed a cadence on the lower scale, descending, we think, to C, that took the audience by surprise and elicited enthusiastic applause. Her voice is too feeble to allow her to render full justice to the part, but its untrained majesty reconciles us to the absence of almost every other quality.

☞ To the author of "Several Stockholders."—We never answer communications of the character of the one bearing this signature, without knowing who are the writers.

☞ We are indebted to steamer Col. Wearse for a late Attakapas paper.

☞ The expenses of the city of New York for the year 1842, are estimated at $1,440,000—a pretty large amount.

☞ JOHN BOMAR is the whig candidate for the second Congressional district of Louisiana. He is hard to beat, as Mr. Dawson, the present loco-foco incumbent, will find.

☞ A fire broke out on the night of the 4th inst., in Augusta and consumed two or three building in Broad street, before it was extinguished. Loss $9,000.

LARGE CARGO.—The ship RAPPAHANNOCK, Captain Drummond, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 3 036 bales of cotton, weighing 1,068,218 pounds. This is by far the largest cargo ever despatched from the United States.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on the 27th ult. Mr. Legrand (loco-foco) was elected Speaker of the House, and Richard Thomas (whig) President of the Senate.

JUDGE WILKY.—the individual who was accused of being an intermediator between the thieves who had robbed the Frederick bank of Maryland, and the officers of that bank, has been tried in New York, and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.—This long established journal has been suspended; its editors say, from no want of patronage, but from extraneous and uncontrollable causes.—The last sent of the journal is to be transferred to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—an able paper.

☞ Sir Charles Bagot, the new Conservative Governor General of British North America, (say s the N. Y. *Tribune*,) arrived at this port yesterday in H. B. M. illustrious, 74, on his way to Canada, whither he will proceed by land forth with. The ship lies at the quarantine, and Sir Charles and his suite, consisting of Capt. Bagot, Capt. Chalmersday and Capt. Jones, have taken rooms at the Globe Hotel.

GEORGIA SPECIAL ELECTION.—An election was held in Georgia on the 6th inst., for three members of congress. We have received the returns from the city of Augusta, which are as follows:

Dougherty,	550
Gilmer,	694
Wright,	693
Cassells,	391
Cooper,	296
Black,	379

Three in italics are whigs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RICHARD S. MACKENZIE, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 9th September, 1841, to take rank next after Commander D G. Farragut.

ISAAC MAYO, to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

THE BANK MEETING.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, the proceedings of the meeting, held in the St. Louis Exchange on Monday evening, to consider the amendments to the bank bill, introduced into the lower house of the legislature, to defer the resumption of specie payments till February 1843, were not published by us, yesterday. As the subject matter is not of a nature to lose its interest in a day, we publish the preamble and resolutions as they passed.

Whereas, it is the opinion of the meeting that where a great calamity threatens a whole community it becomes the duty of every party and citizen to bury all feeds, all party feelings and to join hand in hand to avert such calamity, and whereas this may be fully agree with the views expressed in the Governor's Message, and the resolutions at the present state of things, among our most instant those, can only lead to the complete ruin and insolvency of our institutions and to the prostration of every branch of industry and commerce,

And whereas the experience of the last four years has proved that no remedy can be permanent or large, in insolvent banks, or banks supposed to be so, are permitted to issue paper money, which entering the general circulation, may be forced upon the people and the solvent banks,

And whereas the solvent banks, or banks supposed to be, have been compelled in self defence, gradually to retire their own issues, and to use at their counters, in their daily payments, the notes of the weak banks, greatly to the injury of and oppression of the solvent banks and of the public at large, in such as the circulation of such notes, driving all others out of the market, increases every day the difficulty of exchanging,

And whereas, this state of things, by forcing rapid curtailments, and rendering the circulation of the precious metals, however considered, to that of the weak banks, (whereby the solvent banks really find themselves deprived of their just privileges,) visits a circumstance believed to be unprecedented in the history of the world, that, at last, caused such terror and confusion in the community as to have put a stop to all business transactions, and all dealings, except such as which unless quickly remedied by energetic and effectual legislative interference, threaten the whole State with general bankruptcy,

Be it therefore resolved,

1. That in the opinion of this meeting, nothing can save our business and the community from insolvency, and the dreadful consequences which must ensue, than the immediate action of the legislature—

2. To protect the solvent banks against the workings of insolvent banks, by declaring such as continue to issue paper after the resumption of specie payments shall have taken place, to be forever debarred from the privilege of issuing paper, and by declaring all the notes of such banks in the hands of the people, to be forever void.

3. To protect the debtors of the banks against too rapid curtailments, either by the liquidating banks, or such of them as may remain in operation.

4. To protect the holders of bank notes, of such of the institutions as may be brought to a liquidation, by consulting the other institutions under satisfactory guarantee, to authorize the payment of said bank notes.

5. To protect the interest of the State in the property banks, to whose issues the State has loaned funds to the amount of upwards of $23,000,000.

6. To guard the currency of the State against depreciation, and the banks against a recurrence of present evils by every means in their power.

7. To empower the banks remaining in operation with the consent of the people, to meet the circulation of the banks forced into liquidation:

To grant time to such of their debtors as may require it, upon giving satisfactory security.

To revive the market for our agricultural products, by facilitating the means of exchange.

To obtain a sufficient amount of short paper to sustain certain fully the resumption of specie payments, which should not be delayed beyond next summer.

8. That the members of the city of New-Orleans, with sincere pain and regret, have witnessed the conduct of their city representatives, who voted for the postponement of the resumption of specie payments, until the 1st January, 1843, and thereby, in our opinion, have failed to change the present deplorable condition of affairs, and to free the solvent banks of the embarrassments, the source of the insolvency, and the operations of a law passed in 1840, and which has remained a dead letter in our statutes, to wit: requiring balances between banks to be paid in specie, on the exchanges, which in the month of November next, and last, as in 1839 to the same month that then disregarded the very same section.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in all the daily papers, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the secretary of this meeting to both houses of the legislature.

F. J. FORSTALL,
Chs. R. W. MONTGOMERY, } Sec's.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Dec. 30, 1841.

IN SENATE—The business of the morning hour was merely of a local or private nature, possessing no general interest. At one o'clock the unfinished business of yesterday came up in the orders of the day; being the pending motion made by Mr. Talmadge to refer the bill and bill containing the Secretary of the Treasury's plan of an Exchequer Board of Commissioners to manage the currency, and regulate the currency, to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Mangum being entitled to the floor, spoke for about an hour and a half, in opposition to the plan; and announced it as worse than any scheme ever devised for uniting the purse and the sword, and extending the government patronage. He would a thousand times rather go for re-instating the Sub-Treasury than for establishing such a measure as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Buchanan followed, and Mr. Benton asked to have the motion passed over informally, with an understanding that there would be no objection to taking it up at any moment requested. He then moved that when the senate adjourn it be to Monday next, which was agreed to. The senate went into executive session, and having remained some time thereon, adjourned at half past three.

In the house of representatives, after the reception of a few petitions, the rule was called for, and the house took up the question pending being Mr. Atherton's motion to refer that portion to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Merriweather of Georgia, addressed the house, and concluded his remarks from yesterday, against the doctrine of protection.

Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts follows us; and in an elaborate argum nt understood to show that the north would in short time, become the only market for the cotton of the south. Hence the north would have a direct interest in opposition, to grant a remunerable protection to the manufacturer. Mr. W. also attacked the commerce not, as totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the times.

After he had concluded, the house, without taking the question, adjourned until Monday at 12.

Washington, Dec 31, 1841.

Both houses of congress standing adjourned to Monday, our city to-day is unusually dull.

The political gossip about town is limited to the contemplation of the new scene of festivity.

The conjecture that the immense low bill will be postponed some months, if not repealed, seems to pervade the whig circles. Many members of both parties and leading politicians think it would probably be desirable to let it over for three months and then repeal it. Under the circumstances of economy we ought to be relieved, and whose relief would be sweet, I can't say. To relieve the treasury from the immediate wants of life would counterbalance the evils flowing from the release of the low duty.

Mr. Mangum's speech in the senate yesterday, is very well sketched in this morning's intelligencer, and is deserving of your notice—probably of publication in your paper. The speech, or other, full report of it, when it is said, but it gives a fair view of the ground he took, which may be considered the ground that will be occupied by the orthodox whigs.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1842.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to messrs. Aubert and Taylor.

Mr. Couvillon presented a petition praying the removal of the seat of government from Donaldsonville, which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Couvillon, Ratliff and Vourhies. Also a series of resolutions adopted by the Parish Court of that parish relative to the same subject.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from the trustees of the Louisiana institute in the parish of Avoyelles, which was referred to the committee on Public Education.

Mr. Farmer presented a petition from a number of the citizens of the parish of Union, praying a division of the parish. Also a petition from the citizens of Ouachita referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Farmer, Friend and Morse.

Mr. Bayliss, on behalf of the member from Avoyelles, presented a petition relative to the boundary of this parish and the parish of Iberville.

Mr. De Bosset presented a memorial from a resident of New Jersey, praying legislative authority to enable him to form upon us a sense of the deficiency. Nothing could be finer, truer and more delightful than the prayer to the moon, in the delicious cavatina that follows. Throughout the opera she sang with unfailing vigor, and her voice was as clear and bell like in its tones in the last electrical appeal to her father, as in the opening invocation to her God.

Upon an attentive examination of Mr. Manvers's voice we are convinced he possesses a tenor of the most prodigious power, compass and richness we have ever heard. In volume it is superior to Monsieur Bouche, and he surpasses the latter in the artistical style of that accomplished vocalist. Mr. Seguin's base is all that can be desired—full, round, deep and mellow, and particularly pure.

Mrs. Richardson absolutely startled us at times with the thrilling awakenings of her notes. In the duett in the second act she executed a cadence on the lower scale, descending, we think, to C, that took the audience by surprise and elicited enthusiastic applause. Her voice is too feeble to allow her to render full justice to the part, but its untrained majesty reconciles us to the absence of almost every other quality.

☞ To the author of "Several Stockholders."—We never answer communications of the character of the one bearing this signature, without knowing who are the writers.

☞ We are indebted to steamer Col. Wearse for a late Attakapas paper.

☞ The expenses of the city of New York for the year 1842, are estimated at $1,440,000—a pretty large amount.

☞ JOHN BOMAR is the whig candidate for the second Congressional district of Louisiana. He is hard to beat, as Mr. Dawson, the present loco-foco incumbent, will find.

☞ A fire broke out on the night of the 4th inst., in Augusta and consumed two or three building in Broad street, before it was extinguished. Loss $9,000.

LARGE CARGO.—The ship RAPPAHANNOCK, Captain Drummond, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 3 036 bales of cotton, weighing 1,068,218 pounds. This is by far the largest cargo ever despatched from the United States.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on the 27th ult. Mr. Legrand (loco-foco) was elected Speaker of the House, and Richard Thomas (whig) President of the Senate.

JUDGE WILKY.—the individual who was accused of being an intermediator between the thieves who had robbed the Frederick bank of Maryland, and the officers of that bank, has been tried in New York, and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.—This long established journal has been suspended; its editors say, from no want of patronage, but from extraneous and uncontrollable causes.—The last sent of the journal is to be transferred to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—an able paper.

☞ Sir Charles Bagot, the new Conservative Governor General of British North America, (say s the N. Y. *Tribune*,) arrived at this port yesterday in H. B. M. illustrious, 74, on his way to Canada, whither he will proceed by land forth with. The ship lies at the quarantine, and Sir Charles and his suite, consisting of Capt. Bagot, Capt. Chalmersday and Capt. Jones, have taken rooms at the Globe Hotel.

GEORGIA SPECIAL ELECTION.—An election was held in Georgia on the 6th inst., for three members of congress. We have received the returns from the city of Augusta, which are as follows:

Dougherty,	550
Gilmer,	694
Wright,	693
Cassells,	391
Cooper,	296
Black,	379

Three in italics are whigs.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

RICHARD S. MACKENZIE, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 9th September, 1841, to take rank next after Commander D G. Farragut.

ISAAC MAYO, to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

THE BANK MEETING.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, the proceedings of the meeting, held in the St. Louis Exchange on Monday evening, to consider the amendments to the bank bill, introduced into the lower house of the legislature, to defer the resumption of specie payments till February 1843, were not published by us, yesterday. As the subject matter is not of a nature to lose its interest in a day, we publish the preamble and resolutions as they passed.

Whereas, it is the opinion of the meeting that where a great calamity threatens a whole community it becomes the duty of every party and citizen to bury all feeds, all party feelings and to join hand in hand to avert such calamity,

And whereas this may be fully agree with the views expressed in the Governor's Message, and the resolutions at the present state of things, among our most instant those, can only lead to the complete ruin and insolvency of our institutions and to the prostration of every branch of industry and commerce,

And whereas the experience of the last four years has proved that no remedy can be permanent or large, in insolvent banks, or banks supposed to be so, are permitted to issue paper money, which entering the general circulation, may be forced upon the people and the solvent banks,

And whereas the solvent banks, or banks supposed to be, have been compelled in self defence, gradually to retire their own issues, and to use at their counters, in their daily payments, the notes of the weak banks, greatly to the injury of and oppression of the solvent banks and of the public at large, in such as the circulation of such notes, driving all others out of the market, increases every day the difficulty of exchanging,

And whereas, this state of things, by forcing rapid curtailments, and rendering the circulation of the precious metals, however considered, to that of the weak banks, (whereby the solvent banks really find themselves deprived of their just privileges,) visits a circumstance believed to be unprecedented in the history of the world, that, at last, caused such terror and confusion in the community as to have put a stop to all business transactions, and all dealings, except such as which unless quickly remedied by energetic and effectual legislative interference, threaten the whole State with general bankruptcy,

Be it therefore resolved,

1. That in the opinion of this meeting, nothing can save our business and the community from insolvency, and the dreadful consequences which must ensue, than the immediate action of the legislature—

2. To protect the solvent banks against the workings of insolvent banks, by declaring such as continue to issue paper after the resumption of specie payments shall have taken place, to be forever debarred from the privilege of issuing paper, and by declaring all the notes of such banks in the hands of the people, to be forever void.

3. To protect the debtors of the banks against too rapid curtailments, either by the liquidating banks, or such of them as may remain in operation.

4. To protect the holders of bank notes, of such of the institutions as may be brought to a liquidation, by consulting the other institutions under satisfactory guarantee, to authorize the payment of said bank notes.

5. To protect the interest of the State in the property banks, to whose issues the State has loaned funds to the amount of upwards of $23,000,000.

6. To guard the currency of the State against depreciation, and the banks against a recurrence of present evils by every means in their power.

7. To empower the banks remaining in operation with the consent of the people, to meet the circulation of the banks forced into liquidation:

To grant time to such of their debtors as may require it, upon giving satisfactory security.

To revive the market for our agricultural products, by facilitating the means of exchange.

To obtain a sufficient amount of short paper to sustain certain fully the resumption of specie payments, which should not be delayed beyond next summer.

8. That the members of the city of New-Orleans, with sincere pain and regret, have witnessed the conduct of their city representatives, who voted for the postponement of the resumption of specie payments, until the 1st January, 1843, and thereby, in our opinion, have failed to change the present deplorable condition of affairs, and to free the solvent banks of the embarrassments, the source of the insolvency, and the operations of a law passed in 1840, and which has remained a dead letter in our statutes, to wit: requiring balances between banks to be paid in specie, on the exchanges, which in the month of November next, and last, as in 1839 to the same month that then disregarded the very same section.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in all the daily papers, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the secretary of this meeting to both houses of the legislature.

F. J. FORSTALL,
Chs. R. W. MONTGOMERY, } Sec's.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Dec. 30, 1841.

IN SENATE—The business of the morning hour was merely of a local or private nature, possessing no general interest. At one o'clock the unfinished business of yesterday came up in the orders of the day; being the pending motion made by Mr. Talmadge to refer the bill and bill containing the Secretary of the Treasury's plan of an Exchequer Board of Commissioners to manage the currency, and regulate the currency, to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Mangum being entitled to the floor, spoke for about an hour and a half, in opposition to the plan; and announced it as worse than any scheme ever devised for uniting the purse and the sword, and extending the government patronage. He would a thousand times rather go for re-instating the Sub-Treasury than for establishing such a measure as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Buchanan followed, and Mr. Benton asked to have the motion passed over informally, with an understanding that there would be no objection to taking it up at any moment requested. He then moved that when the senate adjourn it be to Monday next, which was agreed to. The senate went into executive session, and having remained some time thereon, adjourned at half past three.

In the house of representatives, after the reception of a few petitions, the rule was called for, and the house took up the question pending being Mr. Atherton's motion to refer that portion to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Merriweather of Georgia, addressed the house, and concluded his remarks from yesterday, against the doctrine of protection.

Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts follows us; and in an elaborate argum nt understood to show that the north would in short time, become the only market for the cotton of the south. Hence the north would have a direct interest in opposition, to grant a remunerable protection to the manufacturer. Mr. W. also attacked the commerce not, as totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the times.

After he had concluded, the house, without taking the question, adjourned until Monday at 12.

Washington, Dec 31, 1841.

Both houses of congress standing adjourned to Monday, our city to-day is unusually dull.

The political gossip about town is limited to the contemplation of the new scene of festivity.

The conjecture that the immense low bill will be postponed some months, if not repealed, seems to pervade the whig circles. Many members of both parties and leading politicians think it would probably be desirable to let it over for three months and then repeal it. Under the circumstances of economy we ought to be relieved, and whose relief would be sweet, I can't say. To relieve the treasury from the immediate wants of life would counterbalance the evils flowing from the release of the low duty.

Mr. Mangum's speech in the senate yesterday, is very well sketched in this morning's intelligencer, and is deserving of your notice—probably of publication in your paper. The speech, or other, full report of it, when it is said, but it gives a fair view of the ground he took, which may be considered the ground that will be occupied by the orthodox whigs.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1842.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to messrs. Aubert and Taylor.

Mr. Couvillon presented a petition praying the removal of the seat of government from Donaldsonville, which was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Couvillon, Ratliff and Vourhies. Also a series of resolutions adopted by the Parish Court of that parish relative to the same subject.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from the trustees of the Louisiana institute in the parish of Avoyelles, which was referred to the committee on Public Education.

Mr. Farmer presented a petition from a number of the citizens of the parish of Union, praying a division of the parish. Also a petition from the citizens of Ouachita referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Farmer, Friend and Morse.

Mr. Bayliss, on behalf of the member from Avoyelles, presented a petition relative to the boundary of this parish and the parish of Iberville.

Mr. De Bosset presented a memorial from a