Boston	Jan 15	Liverpool	Dec 19		
Philadelphia	Jan 16	Liverpool	Dec 19		
Baltimore	Jan 18	Liverpool	Dec 26		
Charleston	Jan 18	Bordeaux	Nov 15		
Mobile	Jan 20	Liverpool	Nov 17		
Packet	Jan 21	Havre, Paris	Nov 1		
Houston	Jan 21	Liverpool	Nov 19		

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1841.

Business in some particular branches has been quite animated during the last few days, and if the weather should effectually clear up, we may expect an increased activity in all departments of trade. The River is rising fast, and is up about 9 feet above low water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th inst. in Louisiana and Mississippi, 6,357 bales—Tennessee and Kentucky, Alabama 87—Mobile, 200; together, 6,644 bales; making the total receipts since 1st October, 346,888 bales, against 240,161 at the same previous period. Cleared in the same time—for Liverpool, 9,237 bales—Havre, 9,238 do—Amsterdam, 1,296—Havana, 1,828 bales—and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship, 1,828 bales—and leaving on hand, exclusive of all on ship and cleared this day, a stock of 139,319 bales, against 179,287 bales at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1-40. Oct 1, stock on hand	5000	267,90
Receipts last three days	20,115	303,03
previously	267,624	27,843
		117,855
Exports last three days	16,119	
previously	107,624	278,843
Stock on hand		139,319

The Cotton market opened on Wednesday with a very brisk demand, which was freely met on the part of holders, and about 7,000 bales change than is at the extreme figure ex-cellent on the day previous. The anxiety on the part of buyers to complete their purchases became so evident yesterday, that holders thought proper to advance their pretensions, and 4,000 bales were disposed of at a market higher than yesterday's, and at a cent on the qualities below fair. The supply to-day was not so animated; prices are, however, fully sustained, and we have altered our quotations to correspond with the actual state of the market. The sales for the week ending this evening amount to 28,000 bales; and during the last three days embrace 14,000 bales, amongst which we enumerate more particularly 137 bales Louisiana, and Mississippi, at 9c—122 at 10½—148 at 9¾—300 at 10—71 at 9¾—700 at 9—10 at 10—72 at 10½—10 at 8—14 at 9—297 at 9—110 at 9½—27 at 10—74 at 8¾—626 at 9—47 at 10—224 at 9½—50 at 9—100 at 9½—148 at 9—166 at 9—1063 at 9½—401 at 9—50 at 9—100 at 9½—100 at 9—200 at 9—78 at 9½—41 at 9—100 at 9—11 10—16 at 9—37 at 9½—27 at 9½—14 at 10½—30 at 9—100 at 9½—50 at 8—364 at 9½—101 at 9—41 at 13—22 at 11½—19 at 9½—310 at 9½—500 at 9¾—274 at 9½—300 at 10—217 at 9—41 at 9½—32 at 9—739 at 9½—56 at 10½—261 at 9—10 at 9—60 at 10½—136 at 10 10-16, and 55 at 10½ cts.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	8 @ 8½	Ordinary	80 @ 80
Middling	9 @ 9½	Middling	80 @ 80
Middling Fair	9 @ 9½	Middling Fair	80 @ 80
Fair	10 @ 10	Fair	80 @ 80
Good fair	11 @ 11½	Good fair	80 @ 80
Good and fine	12 @ 00	Good and fine	00 @ 00

TOBACCO.—The inactivity noticed in our last as prevailing in the Tobacco market, has since then not been interrupted by a solitary transaction, as far as we have been able to ascertain. The unwillingness of holders to make any concessions on the present high rates, and the determination of buyers not to accede to these demands, form the principal reasons for this want of animation. We understand that our leading factors have evinced some disposition to give way, and have offered their stocks at somewhat lower rates; but as this is a mere report, purchasers are yet not much led to operate. In the absence of any sales we adhere to our previous quotations, which are for inferior leaf, 3 @ 4; good do, 4½ @ 5; fine do, 5½ @ 6; and 6½ @ 7. Fair lots, 8, 9, and 9½—fine lots, 6 and 7—Selections, 8½, 9, and 10½ @ 11 ¾.

Arrived since the 20th inst., 206 hhds.; cleared, in the same time, for New York, 60 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1-48 Oct 1, stock on hand		5000
Receipts last three days	1,761	2,761
previously	6810	9,571
		9,571
Exports last three days	40	
previously	5,461	5,501
Leaving a balance of stock		4,070

SUGAR.—The unsettled state of the market has again resulted operations to this article, and although the demand continues very limited, the accounts received from the West scear, ely warrant any concessions on 600 hhds at full prices; say for extreme qualities, 6½ @ 6c. No sales on plantation have transpired with which to base the prices.

MOLASSES.—The market continues in the same state previously noticed; and the sale in good shipping condition really concluded the 1st. The demand for the article is rather small. We have not heard lately of any sales on plantation.

FLOUR.—The market on Wednesday was very active, and so considerable transactions were effected at $4 124 @ $4 18¾ for superfine. The activity ran throughout the whole of yesterday, interfered completely with operations, and prices were very limited. There is not much doing to-day, owing to the muddy state of the Levee, and transactions are confined to small lots from store, for which holds at ultimate $4 25. We quote superfine $4 18¾, and the market closes rather firm, with an upward tendency.

PORK.—Within the last few days the demand for Mess has greatly improved, and sales have been quite brisk at $12 which is an advance on former prices. Holders are now asking $12 50 and very little can be purchased at that. Prime continues in good demand, and we hear of no other change, but we continue our quote, Prime, $9 50 @ $10—P. O. $9 50—Bulk Pork, 4½ @ 4½—Lots of very superior quality was sold at 5c.

BEEF.—We have again no change to notice in this article; Prime continues in some demand for the English market at $7 00. We quote Mess, $13 in barrels—half barrels, $6 50 @ $7 00.

BACON.—The market remains in the same inactive state noticed in our last; prices range as then quoted, say Ingrained Hams, 6 @ 6½—Uncanvassed ditto, 5—Sides, 5c—Shoulders, 3½ c.

LARD.—There is a good disparity for export, and several lots have changed hands during our last at previous quotations; say for prime leaf, 7 @ 7½c; inferior qualities, 3 @ 4c.

WHISKEY.—The market is extremely dull, and our quotation of 20c. for rectified is obtained with difficulty; the receipts continue large, and the already heavy stock is fully supplied.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE.—The market for these articles continues depressed in the extreme, the sales being confined to small lots at our quotations, pieces at a time. We cannot look for any improvement for some time to come. Our quotations are the same as previously stated—Kentucky, Shelby factory, 20 inch, 12c—German, do—Kentucky Rope, 9c 8l—Northern, 4½ @ 7½c.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—We find no change to notice in this department; the inquiry is steady, and prices rule as previously quoted—Linseys, 14 @ 16c—Negro Jeans, do do 6c; Kentucky Lowells, 4c; while, 4c.

SALT.—We notice a cargo sale of Liverpool salt at $1 15. The balance of the Turks Islands in first hands has been taken at 20c. Sales from store, a cargo of St. Ubes sold for 22c cash. From store, we quote Liverpool coarse, $1 25—fine, $1 35—Turks Islands, 40c.

COFFEE.—There is a good stock at Havana coffee now in market, with a fair demand; prime green samples 11 @ 11½. Rio is in no state request at 11½ @ 12½c.

OILS.—We notice no article without change, viz: Strained, $1 15 @ $1 20; Winter strained, $1 25 @ $1 30; Whale Oil, 50 @ 60c.

CANDLES.—The market is extremely quiet, and the stock on sale is ample, part of which continues to be held at higher limits. We quote New Bedford, 4½c—Nantucket, 4½c.

LEAD.—Prices are nominal, at $4 50 @ $4 75. There is none for sale; the late arrivals were transhipped to the north.

EXCHANGE.—The operations in Exchange during the last few days have been limited, and generally at a slight advance on previous quotations. Sterling ranges from ¾ @ ¼ cent. premium; 9 @ 10 @ 9 @ 9½—New York, 60 days, ¼ cent. premium; 30 @ 30 days, ¼ cent. premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	9½ @ 10½ cent.
France	10 @ 5 18½
New York, 60 days sight	¼ cent. prem.
do 30 do do	¼ cent. prem.
do 10 do do	¼ @ ¼ cent. prem.
Philadelphia	¼ @ ¼ cent. prem.
do sight	¼ cent. prem.
Boston, at 60 days	¼ cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.—We notice a great degree of dullness in this department; small lots of Cotton have been taken below our quotations, in order to fill up.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton, per bale to Liverpool	9 @ 63
Havre	1 @ —
New York	1 @ —
Boston	1 @ —
Tobacco, per hhd to Cuba, do	1 @ —
London, direct	40 @ 50
New York	4 @ 50
Boston	5 @ 50
Philadelphia	5 @ 50
Sugar and molasses from coast, per hhd	50 @ 50
Flour, per bbl	25 @ 25
Lard, per keg	1 @ 00
Pork, per bbl	50 @ —

The consignees of a lot of coffee marked J [illegible] A, per brig Delia, from Havana, is requested to make known his residence to the undersigned, or to the clerk on the pier.
G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Joseph Dessesumon, Henry Harris, John Grant, Henry Gentilly, Austin Hall, John Quinn, and A B Waters, also consignees of the following goods, to wit, 1 bale, 2 packages; 1 do diamond, 2 crates, 1 B B New York, are requested to land their effects at the vessel.
J E WOODRUFF, 31 Camp st.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the schooner TENNESSEAN, are requested to leave their claims with the undersigned, on or before the 15 February.
R M CARTER, Exchange Place.

M Mr. JONATH KEYES is in town, he is requested to call the commission house of the undersigned, or to leave his address.
SCHMIDT & Co.

Mr. F. LAMPEE, consignee of and M.L. V. on board brig DELIA, from Havana, is requested to send his address to the discharging clerk, at the vessel.
G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

The consignee of one Bale, per ship GALEN, from Philadelphia, will call at the undersigned, or to leave his address.
J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

The brig DELIA, from Havana, is now discharging at the foot of the beef market, 1st municipality. Consignees are requested to attend at the receipt of goods.
BEDFORD & BECK.

NOTICE.—Neither the captain nor consignee of the brig NEW QUEEN, will be accountable for any debts contracted by any of the crew.

DEZAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial gums, and cures all affections of the teeth. Office, 77 Dauphin st.

Mr. CHARLES EMMON is in the city, he will please call upon
CONVERSE & Co.

ALEXANDER & DOUGLASS have removed to No. 56 Canal street.

Y. A. SACHER, Attorney at Law, may be found at all times having legal business in the Republic of Texas, at the office of C. A. Jones, over the Post Office, Main street, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, every day.

LOGWOOD—30 tons just received and for sale by
J W ZACHARIE & Co.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 34 Camp st.

WINDOW GLASS—Assorted, for sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

COAL—Black and Japan varnish, for sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

WHALE OIL—200 gals refined, for sale by
WM HENRY FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

SOAP—40 boxes, in store, for sale low by
WM HENRY FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

WHITE LEAD—200 kegs No. 1, 50 lbs each, for sale by
WM HENRY FULLER, 42 Poydras st.

INDIGO—Superior indigo, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 26 Old Levee.

HARDWARE PAPER—75 reams hardware paper, for sale
FROST & Co, 8 Customhouse st.

PAINTS—Varnish and white wash brushes, for sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

SPERM AND LINSEED OIL—For sale
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

TURPENTINE—For sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

SPERM OIL—For sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—For sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

BRANDRETH'S TONIC MIXTURE—For sale by
J ROSSI, City Lafayette.

NEW-ORLEANS FREE TRADER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

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"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 30, 1841.

☞ On our first page will be found the official proceedings of the legislature.

The experiment with which Mr. Van Buren anticipates the term of service of a large class of executive appointees, in making nominations to the senate, and the determination which he evinces of putting his political friends in power, now that he and they have been condemned by the people, are alike at war with good taste, sound policy and the doctrines of his own party. It will be remembered that in 1828, when General Jackson was first elected, Mr. Adams, then president, made a number of nominations to the senate, to fill vacancies *actually existing*. The majority of the senate was opposed to the out going administration, and in caucus determined to postpone all executive nominations until after General Jackson's inauguration. At the period alluded to, among other vacancies, one in the bench of the Supreme Court was created by the death of Judge Trimble. To this office Mr. Adams nominated John J. Crittenden, a gentleman of superior endowments, extensive learning and irreproachable character. This nomination, which would have placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court one of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, was deferred, and upon the inauguration of General Jackson, withdrawn to make way for Judge McLean, who now holds the office. Other instances of the same character might be adduced. The senate passed an implied reprimand upon Mr. Adams for making nominations after the people had condemned his administration, and would not allow him to fill actual vacancies—anticipating for a full session of congress, the advent of their party to power.

Now the relations of parties are changed; Mr. Van Buren stands in the same attitude to the opposite party that Mr. Adams did twelve years ago. Would not a decent regard for the precedent established by his own party suggest to the president the propriety of withholding nominations, since his term of service will so soon expire? If the public interest require vacancies to be filled, upon what principles can Mr. Van Buren anticipate the expiration of terms of service, and make appointments which should properly devolve upon the next president? The party which grasped the patronage of the government, through a majority in the senate, three months before it properly belonged to them, now seek to hold on to the spoils after their ejection from power, by means of executive appointments in anticipation of vacancies.

The object of this manœuvre is doubtless to force upon General Harrison the necessity of making removals; he will most assuredly do in res, set to all appointments so iniquitously made. The hue and cry of proscription will then be got up. Yes! *proscription!* Let the people mark our prediction. The very party that introduced the spoils system, that first ventured upon proscription, will be the loudest in denunciation and the most pathetic in declamation against the next president, should he in any way follow the example set by General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, in regard to the appointing power. The first removal will open the lugubrious flood gates of sweet pity, and the tears of the *Globe* and *Enquirer* will trickle down the noses of editors thereof, who will take refuge from sorrow in scandalizing General Harrison and misrepresenting his acts.

This course of the Executive is part and parcel of a plot, which opened with the late message. The most glowing, and at the same time the most deceitful coloring was given to every thing concerning the administration of the government. The financial condition of the country was extolled to the echo. Our foreign relations were represented to be on the most satisfactory footing. Yet the official document in which these facts are set forth in such apparent good faith, has scarcely been read by the country, before we are menaced with war, and the administration comes on congress for a loan of $5,000,000.

In carrying out the plot, the executive now makes appointments which properly belong to Gen'l Harrison, and in order, no doubt, to compel a resort to removal from office. The next administration will be charged, then, with having ran the country in debt, involved it in war and violated its profession of hostility to the proscriptive system. For the locofocos will not confine themselves to facts for argument: they will hold up the president's message and smear truth out of this hemisphere, sooner than admit that document to contain a single error, notwithstanding it has already been shown, by the administration itself, to be false and deceitful in almost every important particular.

The *Southern Patriot*, published at Charleston, S. C. contains the following observations upon the tariff, which may turn out to be prophecy. In respect to the duty upon Louisiana sugars being increased, that is a measure which interests the cotton planter almost as much as the cane grower; for should the indifference of the government compel the abandonment of the sugar crop, the planters would be constrained to grow cotton, which would greatly increase the amount of that article and cause a decline in prices, from redundancy. Upon a close inspection it will be found that the interests of the various sections of the country are not so antagonist as the difference of pursuit might indicate.

THE TARIFF.

Among the extraordinary changes of interest and opinion with which this country, so fruitful in such changes, seems about to be visited, is that relating to a new adjustment of the tariff, a subject that must come up for the deliberations of the new congress. It may in all probability be found that a large portion of the south will be anti-tariff, while a larger division of the south will contend for an increase of duties on certain articles of importation.

There are plain indications that the Louisianians are about to marshal their energies for such an augmentation of the sugar duties as will effectually protect this article; while the extension of the cotton manufacture in those parts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia that possess water power adapted to the purpose, indicates that a new combination is about to rise in the south, by which it will change positions with the north in relation to the tariff. The northern manufacturers who have been sustained under the existing and previous tariffs require no increased encouragement from increase of duties, while they are of course adverse to a more strenuous competition with those establishments at the south now in their infancy, and which having the advantage of the raw material at their doors would be troublesome rivals, if to this advantage was superadded the further benefit of increased protection from congressional legislation. It would appear then that we are about to behold the tariff controversy renewed under a novel combination of circumstances. A part of the south would seek a duty to reverse its principles with the north in relation to this agitating and intricate question.

We stated yesterday that Bellini's opera of *Norma* had been produced in Philadelphia, and had met with unprecedented success. This will not be wondered at when we learn the manner in which this splendid lyric tragedy was got up. In the first place, the music was executed by an orchestra of fifty of the best musicians in that eminently tasteful city; a company of between seventy and eighty trained singers did justice to the choruses, and the first vocal talent in the country, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Bailey, and Mr. Brocca sustained the principal character. With such means and appliances this *chef d'œuvre* of operas was brought out, and the managers, not even content to rely upon a full and efficient orchestra, chorus, and *corps operatique*, invoked the pencil of the artist to furnish new and gorgeous scenery, and ransacked the wardrobe for rich and appropriate costume. This is the way they do things in Philadelphia.

We understand that the opera is in preparation at the Orleans Theatre, and will be represented towards the close of the season.

Webster's Dictionary.—A new edition of this great work is about to be published in large 8 vo. It will contain from 8,000 to 10,000 words not included in the last quarto edition. The whole number of words will be at least 80,000, being 20,000 more than are to be found in Todd's or Johnson's; and 35,000 more than are contained in Richardson's dictionary.

The northern papers are filled with the details of accidents by the late floods. If the lowers are not attended to, we may soon be compelled to chronicle disastrous reverses. There is every indication of a tremendous rise in all the tributaries of the Mississippi.

North Carolina.—During the late session of the legislature three new counties were created out of counties which were inconveniently large. Their names are Stanly, Cleveland, Caldwell.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

The following letter from Sir John Harvey to the governor of Maine, shows conclusively that the recent marching of a British regiment upon the disputed territory was a violation of the understanding that existed between these two functionaries. We will place more confidence in the sincerity of the assurance given by the governor general of the British provinces, that the troops are withdrawn, in consequence of Sir John Harvey's indictment.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B. 20th inst.

Your Excellency will doubtless be informed that a detachment of her majesty's troops has lately arrived in the Madawaska settlement, I deem it to consist with that frankness by which I trust that my intercourse with the authorities of Maine has always been characterized, to acquaint you that the circumstances, in question, made by order of the governor general of the provinces, has no other object than to give support to the civil authorities of that district—one of whom magistrate, Joseph Rice, Esq., has been grossly insulted, threatened with personal violence, and obstructed in the discharge of his duties by persons professing themselves to be officers of the State of Maine—and another, James McLaughlin, Esq., also a magistrate of this province, and holding the office of sheriff of the district of Madawaska, has been indicted by a grand jury, sworn in charge of the armed posse stationed at Fish river, with being arrested and sent as a prisoner to Augusta, in the custody of a sheriff's officer, for the execution of the duties imposed upon him by the government of the Queen, and that of this province.

The arrest of Mr. McLaughlin was made, as I am assured, by this person, that in holding this language he is only acting in accordance with his instructions, he correct or otherwise, I cannot positively affirm, but if such instructions have been done, to believe he can have received any authority for a proceeding which I must regard as inconsistent with existing agreements, I have not intended in expressing to the governor general my conviction that an armed force, of a corresponding in amount and description with that maintained by Maine, will be quite adequate to effect the object in view, viz: the prevention of acts of unauthorized aggression or interference, as regards the inhabitants or authorities of the Madawaska settlement; and I have accordingly no reason to doubt, that acting upon this suggestion, His excellency will forthwith give direction for the troops to be withdrawn to their former stations.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant.

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency, the governor of the state of Maine.

In the report of Mr. Woodbury of December 30, the condition of the finances was represented to be very prosperous and the country was congratulated upon the success with which the treasury had been managed. In less than sixty days after this exulting statement, he calls on made upon congress for authority to issue five millions of treasury notes to preserve the public faith, and save off national bankruptcy.

We observe the same game playing now. The president and his secretary both, in December last, expatiated upon the satisfactory state of the finances, and assured the country, that, if the *estimates* were not exceeded, there would be a large surplus! Their cheering tones have not yet ceased ringing in our ears, when a call is made upon congress to appropriate $100,000 to pay New Orleans—a sum not included in the estimates!—*Richmond Whig.*

Honorable and Just.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise, in a circular to his constituents, states that his district will be entitled to have a cadet in the Military Academy, and he gives applications as to who may make the proper nomination. He says—"In making appointments, I will be guided by the best interests, moral and mental, of the country, and by the conviction that honor is in the blood which flows."

Mr. Adams did twelve years ago. Would not a decent regard for the precedent established by his own party suggest to the president the propriety of withholding nominations, since his term of service will so soon expire? If the public interest require vacancies to be filled, upon what principles can Mr. Van Buren anticipate the expiration of terms of service, and make appointments which should properly devolve upon the next president? The party which grasped the patronage of the government, through a majority in the senate, three months before it properly belonged to them, now seek to hold on to the spoils after their ejection from power, by means of executive appointments in anticipation of vacancies.

Mr. Downs moved for the appointment of a committee to draft a resolution calculated to induce the president to transmit the same to our senators and representatives in congress.

Mr. Bon as also presented an additional section to the bill concerning elections, the printing of which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the senate took into consideration the bill for the appointment of two more sheriffs for the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Downs looked upon the bill as one purely local, and concerning the administration of justice in the parish of Orleans only. But he would remark that the bill might possibly affect the interest of the whole state. According to the information he had obtained, the sheriff was bound to pay all moneys received on account of certain suits into the state treasury. If such were really the provisions of the law now in force, the bill now under consideration would have the effect of diminishing the resources of the state. It was his proper to refer the bill to the judiciary committee. No doubt the senators from New Orleans would not object to such reference.

Mr. Hoa declared that the law now proposed appeared to him to be necessary. For the law requiring the paying over of the surplus money alluded to by the honorable senator from Washita, he would not say that such a law was not on a par with the law of Mahomet, which had never been enforced; for never had the sheriff of Orleans paid over any surplus to the state treasury. Besides, he, Mr. Hoa, was informed that the bill now under consideration was one that promised much benefit. As matters now stood, the interest of the people suffered. All the lawyers were complaining, and those professions constituted an inconsiderable portion of the community. It was impossible that one man could now attend to or discharge all the duties incumbent on the office. The decisions and judgments had been given by the District Court, the Parish Court, the Commercial Court and the Court of Probates, and who can tell all the formalities to be observed in the law, in executing these four thousand judgments? It was evident an officer was not enough.

A day's delay, he thought, not only may the expedition of the business be secured, but a spirit of emulation would be fostered, by which the public would profit. He had no doubt that the present incumbent, the sheriff of Orleans, acted in a most honorable manner; but he would ask, and confide to respectable fathers of families the place of sheriff, and he would give additional guarantees to individuals and the state? The interests of New Orleans, those of the first district called for the passage of the bill before them. The greatest confusion existed in the business. A remedy was needed, and unless applied, material interests would suffer, and many families would be ruined. The proposed remedy would be found in a division of the office of sheriff. However skillful, or active, might be the person charged with the executive duties of the office, it was impossible for him to do so by them alone; and in attempting to do so, he might run great risk of loosing either his fortune or his reputation. It might be said that a deposit should be received to; but the latter could hardly hold out the same guarantee as the principal. A clamour no doubt would be raised that of doors—complaints would be made on some quarters—but he heeded them not, he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, when supporting the bill now before them. Whatever it became expedient to do for the best interests of the great body of his constituents he must pay little attention to the complaints of a few individuals—he, Mr. Hoa, could find no other remedy than referring the motion of the senator from Washita, to refer the bill to the committee on the judiciary.—It was agreed to.

A bill from the House, for the relief of St. John the Baptist, in the construction of a Levee at Bonnet Carre, was taken up, on motion of the senator from the German coast.

Mr. Garrick, the president of the senate, having called a member to fill his place, spoke in favor of the bill. He observed that the proposed measure was of great importance. The object of the bill was to protect from the inundations of the Mississippi, not only the parish of St John the Baptist, and other parts adjacent, but the rest of the state which lies to the south west. It was necessary to bear in mind that similar appropriations had become necessary for a series of years, and had been sanctioned by the legislature. It was true that some bills making appropriations for local works, had been vetoed by the governor; but the bill now before them was not of that class. The governor had no objections to the work mentioned in the bill, but to other projects with which it was connected he was not satisfied. The Levee at Bonnet Carre was an exception to a general rule—It had never been made or kept up by the means of private persons, but public archives could be shown that it had always been made or repaired by appropriations from the public treasury, when the Spaniards governed the country. According to the Digest of Spanish laws, the government was bound to defray the charges of the old one. It was right, then, for the legislature to interfere, and to do for a portion of the state, a work which would cost too much for a single parish to pay. It was highly important that they should act without delay in this matter, otherwise the greatest calamities might be the consequence of neglect. In the immediate neighborhood of that part of the Levee requiring repair, live a great many poor planters, with large families. The proposed appropriation would not to vest them the means of relief and safety. Mr. Garrick concluded by recommending the adoption of the bill, which was done, and the bill sent back to the house.

[REPORTED FOR THE REE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 29th, 1841.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the speaker took the chair, and announced the want of a quorum, whereupon

Mr. Thomas observed that as the election of state treasurer was to take place at 12 o'clock, he would move a recess until that hour. The motion prevailed.

At 12 o'clock the speaker resumed the chair, and the minutes of the preceding day were read.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

By Mr. Foley for Mr. Cottman, a petition from the policy jury at Ascension, which was laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Reports of Standing Committees.

From the finance committee, an act supplementary to an act to preserve the credit of the state, to provide for the payment of the bonds issued in favor of the Nashville Railroad Company. Mr Burke moved a dispensation of the rules, that the bill might be read a second time, which was granted. The bill was adopted, read a third time and finally passed.

From the judiciary committee, an act for the relief of the Firemen's charitable association of New Orleans, which was read a second and third time, and finally passed.

From the judiciary, a substitute for the act to provide for the trial of certain law suits depending in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. The rules being dispensed with, the bill was read a second time, and the three first sections adopted, with an amendment to the first section.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the house, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate that the house was ready to proceed to the election of State Treasurer.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The senate having met the house in joint ballot, the roll was called, when 36 senators, and 81 representatives answered to their names.

Mr. Waggaman of Jefferson, having entered the house while the balloting was going on, was, on motion, allowed to vote.

Messrs. Hoa and Taylor were appointed tellers.

The house, by a viva voce vote, unanimously re-elected Mr. Blank 2. Mr. Gardère was consequently declared duly elected state treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to certain lawsuits in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, and adopted the remaining sections, with an additional section by Mr. Friend, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, for its third reading to-morrow.

The house being dispensed with, Mr. Ratliff introduced a petition from his constituents, which was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Carter, the rules being suspended, introduced a bill to increase the revenue of the state by imposing a tax on money lenders, which was read by the title and referred to the committee on finance.

By a message from the senate, the house was informed of its concurrence with amendments in the bill authorizing the establishment of public work-houses. The amendment concerned the rejection of the second section.

Mr. Burke moved to reject the amendment of the senate. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the house adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock.

LETTER III.

Mount Regnon & Burke:

Third proposition.—The compensation allowed inferior officers of court at law, should be in a just proportion to the services rendered, the responsibility and ability required in their performance, and the responsibility incurred.

Were the ordinary.—The clerks salary should be less than that of the judge. A clerk's duties are mechanical, requiring no previous and peculiar mental preparation, but a dominery abilities, and are readily performed by a man of ordinary capacity.

Second corollary.—That system of legislation which is parsimonious to the judge and extravagant to the clerk, removes him from the sphere of the hands which work, and from the hand which plans.

Second corollary.—A clerk's office is one of some responsibility, but demands strict honesty. In fixing that responsibility, responsibility might add to the sum which often destroyed by great and numerous crimes, or eaten out by want.

It will be the object of my subsequent letter to test, by the three foregoing propositions and their corollaries, the compensation allowed to the courts, in contradistinction to the compensation of our counsels, to exhibit the contrast between our system and that of other states, and if it be so hoped, that should I be able to show the total unfitness of that organization for the attainment of the ends of justice, that still virtuous advocate, the jury, may, a reform of our entire judiciary system.

Law, it is science, and the courts, its administrators are the priests of the temple of justice. Law, it is a noble profession, the right of the citizen; but when we and the law, with justice happens to grow, we to become client contumacious to a solitary dollar, to be mulct in first elements and profiting by experience, reconstruct the edifice anew.

A MERCHANT.

Great Robbery in Michigan.—"Five bills filled—On Saturday last an Indian and two white men captured nine bags of specie, in Sebewaing, Lapeer county, Michigan. There were twelve in the drove, two of them attempted to cross Flint river, which at that point was but partially frozen, and sunk with their load. The Indian and one white man, losing nine overlooked with their clothes. They weighed from two to four hundred pounds, and were in fine order.

[Flint Advertiser.

☞ The Chinese Sermon, which was delivered on account of the inclemency of the weather, will be preached in the First Presbyterian Church on the next Sabbath evening, by the Rev. John Breckinridge, and in the Methodist church adjoining the Male Orphan Asylum.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Antwerp—For ship Lucretia—1298 bales cotton, 100 bags pimento.

Liverpool—For ship Liverpool—1072 bales cotton.

—For ship Mathew Bell—1265 bales cotton.

Havana—For polacca San José—691 bales cotton and 100 bags coffee.

New York—For brig Clarissa—200 bbls molasses and 175 bbls flour.

IMPORTS

Amsterdam—Per ship Bayard—270 sacks coffee, 5 M segars.

Rio—245 mill stones, Kellogg's brand.

Thomaston—Per brig Gardiner—12 bbls lime, E A Bridge.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Sam Morgan from Alexandria—116 bales cotton to Wilkins & Co; 12 do to Hunt & Co; 7 do to Hodgins & co; 73 Rosser & co; 4 P H Brooks & co; 115 Andrews & Ross; 245 Kirkman, Abernethy & Hamus; 8 Hamlin & Hodgkinson; 5 Armour, Lake & Wal co; 12 Nugent, Stickney & co; 109 Taylor (Gardiner & co; 31 Bedford & Beck; 10 N & J Dick & co; 1 M White & co; 11 J R Conner, 5 do to Lee.

Per steamboat Tehula from Tehula—305 bales cotton to Ward, Moffett & co; 144 J M Bell; 181 Bailey & Bell; 90 Madden, Gardner & co; 200 Taylor, Gardner & co; 30 Hendrick, McAllister & co; 16 H G Harris; 4 Pinckard, Hunting, ton & co; 100 H Blount; 51 J H Labarre & co; 50 F de Lizardi & co; 136 Fisher, Hopkins & co; 10 Dale, Ogden & co; 23 M D Cooper & co; 25 Hayes & Roberts; 18 Andrews Payne & Harrison.

Per steamboat Augusta from Bayou Sara—181 bales cotton to A Ledoux & co; 125 J B Planche & co; 50 Burke, Watt & co; 60 Peyton, Arcenal & co; 56 Fullam, Bellows & Dearborn; 100 W & J Mott jun; 1 Lapeyre & co; 1 do to use; 30 A Brandi & co; 18 Taylor, Gardner & co; 17 Hooper & Finley; 19 A Blanchard; 15 M White & co; 10 Curtis & Mallet; 12 C Lee; 9 Lambeth & Thomas; 10 Dale, Ogden & Payne & Hawkins; 2 A O Blanchard; 2 R Dunbard; 6 Ringgold & Ferriday; 4 Dubose & Richardson; 6 P Sykes & co; 50 bags molasses 3 bbls do 3 empty tcs, Caldwell & Parker.

Per steamboat Don Pike from Clinton—300 bbls flour, 71 do whiskey, 600 sacks bran, to Ogden & Southgate; 44 bbls pork 52 bbls beef 1 bbl lard 1 bbl butter, 1 do whiskey, 1 bbl cattle rope, 8 J Kelley; 37 do, 39 pcs baggin; 5 bales twine, 1 do do, 2 do do, 52 sacks bran 2 segars to Read; 200 bbls pork, 50 do beef, 1 do lard, 1 do butter, 1 do whiskey, 1 do cattle rope, 1 do twine, 1 do do, 1 do do,