LATEST DATES.			
New-York	Jan. 16	London	Dec. 13
Charleston	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Philadelphia	Jan. 16	Havre	Dec. 14
Washington	Jan. 16	Bordeaux	Nov. 12
Baltimore	Jan. 16	Mexico	Nov. 2
Cincinnati	Jan. 13	Tampico	Dec. 10
Norfolk	Jan. 16	Vera Cruz	Nov. 7
Mobile	Dec. 30		

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 20, 1842.

We again regret our inability to notice any improvement in the general business of the city, nor can we perceive any prospect of an immediate amelioration. Money matters are so sadly deranged and disorganized, that a long time must necessarily elapse before returning confidence will re-establish mercantile operations on a sound and more enlarged basis. The community are watching the action of the Legislature in regard to our Banking institutions with intense anxiety; and we trust for the sake of all parties that this body will shortly come to some decision, inasmuch as the general prostration of affairs becomes greatly aggravated by the present state of suspense and uncertainty.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 21st instant of Louisiana and Mississippi, 10,320 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 9,600—Arkansas, 80—Florida, 120—Mobile, 168—Texas, 18; together, 12,809 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 8,377 bales—Havre, 4,800—Marseilles, 550—Nantz, 675—Hamburg, 420—Havana, 160—New York, 450—Boston, 277; together, 15,728 bales; making a reduction in stock of 1,917 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 161,611 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841. Sept. 1, stock on hand		14490
Receipts last three days	13809	
previously	409809	423607
		438107
Cleared last three days	15728	
previously	260930	276658
Stock on hand		161611

An extensive business has been transacted in Cotton since our review of Friday last, and the market has in some measure recovered from the effects of the late news from England. On Saturday the sales were 4,000 bales; yesterday, 2,000; and to day, 9,500—together, 15,500 bales. In prices we have no alteration to notice, but as already observed, the rates have now settled down to something like regularity, and the market closes firm at the subjoined figures:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	6 @ 6	Ordinary	6 @ 6½
Middling	7 @ 7½	Middling	7 @ 7½
Middling Fair	7½ @ 8	Middling Fair	8 @ 8½
Fair	8 @ 8½	Fair	8½ @ 9
Good Fair	9 @ 9½	Good Fair	9½ @ 10
Good and fine	9½ @ 10	Good and fine	10 @ 10½

TOBACCO.—A steady business has been transacted in this article since our last, and the sales reach nearly 400 hhds. In prices we have no change to notice under this head, and we refer to quotations below.

SUGAR.—The market has not presented much animation since our last, and the sales have only been to a moderate extent of previous parcels, principally for the trade and retail quotations. Some very ordinary and scarcely merchantable sugars are selling below our inside quotation. We have not heard lately of any transactions in plantations.

MOLASSES.—This article has been in tolerably fair request, and considerable quantities have changed hands since our last, at 16 @ 17c, according to the condition of the barrels. We are not informed of any sales on plantation within the past few days.

FLOUR.—The market has partaken of some degree of activity since our last, and about 3,000 bbls have been disposed of for shipment at 4 25 @ 4 50, at which rates holders of superfine are now very firm. Some superior parcels are evinced to put up the price, but we have heard of no sales beyond the above quotations, nor do we expect a few choice brands to consummate at a fraction higher.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—There is generally speaking but little improvement in the Provision market, and our quotations have scarcely undergone any alteration since our last. In consequence of the late heavy shipments from New York, this description has now become comparatively scarce, and is held firmly at the subjoined rates. Pork—Ind. Ordinary, 4½—Prime, 5c—Choice, 5½ @ 5¾c. Beef—Prime, $10 @ $11 @ 9 bbl.; half do. $8 @ $9 @ $6 00—Prime, in tcs. $8 @ $9. Bacon—Cumberland Cut, 5½ @ 5¾c. Lard—Prime, to realize at our quotations—Hams, 5½ @ 6—Sides, 5 @ 5½; Shoulders, 3½ @ 3c.

WHISKEY.—A further advance has taken place in this article since our last and rectified is selling freely at 24c. We place our quotations at 19 @ 20c., holders having generally advanced their pretensions to the latter rate.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The transactions in these articles still continue on a very limited scale at our former quotations, viz. for Kentucky bagging 10 @ 12c. Ind. 13 @ 20c. Kentucky rope 8 @ 9c. The other descriptions are nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in all descriptions of Exchange have again been very limited, and the rates are tending downward, as drawers find great difficulty in disposing of their bills. We quote Sterling 12 @ 13 ¾ cent. prem.—France, 5 @ 5¼—New-York, 60 d. 4 @ 4¼ cent. prem.—Eight Checks, 6 @ 7½ ¾ cent. prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	12 @ 13 ¾ c. prem.
France	5 @ 5¼ c. prem.
New-York, 30 days' sight	4 @ ¾ c. prem.
do. 30 days' sight, checks	6 @ 7½ c. prem.
do. 10 days' sight	¼ @ ¾ c. prem.
do. sight checks	¾ @ 1 c. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 do.	¼ c. discount.
do. sight	¼ @ ¾ c. prem.
Boston, at 60 days	¾ @ ¾ c. prem.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change to notice under this head, and we refer to quotations below.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅝ to Liverpool	7-16d. @ 15-32d.		
do. Havre	5/16c.	do. Ghent	7/16c.
do. New York	¾ @ ⅞ c. per bale.		
do. Boston	⅝ @ ¾ c.		
Tobacco ⅝ hhd. to Liverpool, per ship			
do. London, direct		do. do.	
do. New-York			
do. Boston			
do. Philadelphia			
Sugar and molasses from coast ⅝ hhd			
From the coast			
Flour			
Lard ⅝ tce			
Pork ⅝ bbl			

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Private Correspondence of The Bee.

Per steam ship Natchez.

HAVANA, January 24th, 1842.

Business, which generally is brisk at this season of the year, is unusually dull, and, indeed, has been so for some time past. The large imports of coffee from Brazil to New Orleans have materially checked our exports to that port, and prices of this article, though very low, have still a downward tendency. We quote prime green from 8½ @ 9½; M. 8 to 8½; M. 7 to 7½ cents. The Natchez has about 1500 bags, and the brig Uncas, the only vessel now loading for New Orleans, will likely take 700 to 800 bags more. The arrivals of new sugar will now commence, and we may reasonably look for more activity for the sale of this article. The Natchez has about 600 hhds. of sugar. The prices of the new crop, which will be large, (estimated by good authority at 60 @ 80,000 boxes) will necessarily rule low. The prices for old sugars are now 4 to 9 reals asented. American provisions of all kind are in abundance, and the demand exceedingly small. Flour sells at 8½. Last accts. New York Exchanges are at this moment as follows: London 11 @ 11½ premium; Paris 5 @ 5¼; New Orleans 4 @ 5 per cent. discount. Freights are dull, and a great many vessels ready to take a cargo. 2½ is asked for the north of Europe.

☞ The brig GROWLER, capt Elmer, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of Spain street, on the old Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. G BEDFORD & BECK.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. And a Moist, S. Fogot, Edmund Burke, Placide Portetal—consignees of goods per ship Governor Davis, from Havre, are particularly requested to call at the subscriber's office, and take the same.

LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The fast sailing packet SOUTHERNER, E. Allen master, will clear for Mobile on Thursday at 11 o'clock—cars this day. Wednesday, fan. 26. For freight or passage, apply to A. G SLOO.

25, Camp st.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Hilliard, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Custom house market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

J. E WOODRUFF, Agent, 76 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE.—The consignees of forty large white marble U. L. per brig GLOBE, from Lisbon, are requested to take out his portrait as early as possible, otherwise they will be sent to the public store.

GEO. HAROLD & CARLETON, 42 Common st.

☞ Mr. F. Johnson, consignee of two cases merchandise per barque Sashaw, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscribers' office and receive the same.

HAROLD & CARLETON.

MACKEREL—100 bbls, in store, and for sale by

RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st.

WINTER OIL—40000 gallons pure winter sperm oil for sale by

W FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee.

CANDLES—1000 boxes sperm candles, for sale by

W FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee.

PEPPER—500 bags Sumatra pepper, for sale by

W FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee.

COFFEE—1000 bags Rio and San Domingo coffee, for sale

W FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee.

SHOT—2000 bags assorted sizes in store and for sale by

C. DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

BEANS—70 sacks white beans in store and for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

LEAD—1000 pigs lead for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL—40 boxes No 1 castor oil for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

BRAN—1100 sacks bran for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

FLOUR—300 bbls flour for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

HAMS—300 superior hams for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

LARD—100 tubs and 50 kgs lard in store for sale by

C DOANE & CO. 69 Poydras st.

LINSEED OIL—in casks and bbls, for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 74 Magazine st.

COD FISH in drums and boxes, for sale by

THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

ROSIN, pitch and bright varnish, for sale by

THAYER & CUSHING, 67 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEANS—50 bags white bean in store, for sale by

J R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

SEGARS—of house mollen for sale by

J R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

BAGGING & ROPE—400 pieces each in store, for sale by

J R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

SUGAR—50 hhds for sale by

J R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

CRACKERS—50 bbls in store, for sale by

J R SHAW, 24 Poydras st.

PEPPER—50 bags Sumatra in store, for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—for sale by

W. RICHIE & Co. 48, Bayo st.

LARD—50 kegs new leaf lard, landing and for sale by

WM C DUBOIS & Co, 40 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, 6

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 26, 1842

APPORTIONMENT UNDER THE NEW CENSUS.

We learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*, that the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, have agreed upon the ratio of representation, and will soon report a bill—The number settled upon by the committee is 68,000; under the census of 1830, the number was 47,500, giving an aggregate of 242 representatives.

The following table exhibits the total amount of population in the several States and Territories, the number of slaves and the aggregate of representative population, as established by the recent census. Our readers will bear in mind, that according to the constitution of the United States, five slaves are accounted as only *three persons* in estimating the amount of representative population.

States and Territories.	Total pop of all descriptions.	Total slaves in a fifth to be deducted.	Pop. to be represented.
Maine,	501,793		501,793
New Hampshire,	284,574	1	284,573
Massachusetts,	737,699		737,699
Rhode Island,	108,830	5	108,825
Connecticut,	309,978	17	309,961
Vermont,	291,948		291,948
New York,	2,428,921	4	2,428,917
New Jersey,	373,306	674	372,632
Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	64	1,724,007
Delaware,	79,085	9,895	77,243
Maryland,	470,019	89,737	421,146
Virginia,	1,239,797	449,987	1,049,202
North Carolina,	753,419	245,817	645,191
South Carolina,	594,398	327,038	457,161
Georgia,	691,392	280,944	579,014
Alabama,	590,756	253,532	490,543
Mississippi,	375,651	195,211	297,546
Louisiana,	352,411	109,455	298,956
Tennessee,	829,210	183,059	755,908
Kentucky,	779,828	182,258	688,398
Ohio,	1,519,466		1,519,465
Indiana,	685,866	3	685,863
Illinois,	476,183	331	476,050
Missouri,	383,702	58,240	360,106
Arkansas,	97,574	19,935	79,849
Michigan,	212,267		212,267
Florida,	54,477	25,717	44,196
Iowa,	43,113	16	43,105
Wisconsin	30,945	3	30,942
District of Columbia,	43,712	4,004	41,824
Total,	17,063,353	2,487,355	16,045,849

If Congress adopt 68,000, as the ratio of representation, the number of members in the House of Representatives will be reduced from 242 to 223. The annexed table will show the loss and gain of the several states under the proposed ratio:

The first column of figures exhibits the number of representatives to each State, according to the census of 1830 under a ratio of 47,500.

The second column exhibits the number of representatives under the census of 1840, with the proposed ratio of 68,000.

The third column shows the fractional population of each State above the number necessary to entitle her to the representation allotted to her.

The fourth column shows the loss of Representatives in the several States, and

The fifth exhibits the gain of those States whose representation will be increased by the bill.

Maine,	8	7	96,193		
New Hampshire,	4	4	19,573	1	1
Massachusetts,	12	10	67,699	2	2
Rhode Island,	2	2	40,825		
Connecticut,	6	4	37,971	2	2
Vermont,	5	4	19,948	1	1
New York,	34	35	40,919		
New Jersey,	6	5	33,633	1	1
Pennsylvania,	26	25	34,007	1	1
Delaware,	1	1	9,243		
Maryland,	8	6	36,154	2	2
Virginia,	21	13	60,202	6	6
North Carolina,	13	9	43,020	4	4
South Carolina,	9	6	47,502	3	3
Georgia,	9	8	36,014	1	1
Alabama,	7	5	41,213	2	2
Mississippi,	5	4	49,092	2	2
Louisiana,	3	4	49,159		1
Tennessee,	13	11	7,908	2	1
Kentucky,	13	10	36,934	3	2
Ohio,	19	22	32,466		3
Indiana,	10	10	6,864		
Illinois,	3	7	50		1
Missouri,	7	5	30,406	2	1
Arkansas,	1	2	31,849		1
Michigan,	1	3	9,267		2
	242	223			

The New England States will lose 7 members; the Middle States 9; of the Southern States those on the Atlantic sea board will lose 15, whilst Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama will gain 5 members. The Western States north of the Ohio will gain 15 members. Kentucky loses 3 and Tennessee 2 members. Virginia and New York will be the heaviest losers; Illinois will be the largest gainer.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mr. Hackett commences an engagement at this establishment. He will appear in the character of Sir John Falstaff, in Shakespear's play of Henry IV. The reputation of Mr. Hackett in this part, will ensure a crowded house.

After the play the burlesque extravaganza of Schneider Elliot, will be repeated.

ST. CHARLES.

Bellini's splendid opera of "Norma" will be produced again to night. The lovers of music will never tire of the most exquisite production; and the increasing interest of the audience at every representation, is the best evidence of the improving taste of our population.

☞ That most farcical of clowns, Mr. Chrishton, takes his benefit on Friday night, at Waring's Circus, corner of Hospital and Condé streets. Look out for the richest kind of a treat.

☞ Maine—Report says that the Hon. Reuel Williams, of Maine, intends resigning his seat in the United States senate, and that Gov. Fairfield will be elected in his stead. Gov. Fairfield's message is a thoroughly common place locofoco document. On the subject of the boundary he says, and that is the general government does not get possession of it soon, Maine must take, and if needs be, use all the means which God and nature have placed in her hands to maintain it.

Revolution.—The Detroit *Advertiser* of the 8th instant says:—We are able this morning to do no more than announce the fact that one of the loco-foco senators has introduced a resolution avowing repudiation." It further adds:—"We blush for our State, but cannot yet believe that the infamous doctrine will receive the sanction of the legislature. Its mere suggestion, however, will fix a stigma upon the character of that body which nothing but its prompt veto can efface."

Another unnatural murder of a wife by her husband has recently been perpetrated in New-York. The assailant is an Englishman named William Adams, and the cause the appalling deed was that frightful source of misery—intemperance. In a fit of overwhelming passion, the wretch stabbed his wife twice with a carving knife, driving the weapon deeper through the breast bone, and penetrating the right ventricle of the heart. His victim expired in a few minutes, and the murderer was immediately arrested. He was unconscious of his crime until he had recovered from his inebriation, and we then stricken with unutterable horror at the sight of the bloody and mangled corse.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Davis' message states that the finances of Massachusetts at the close of the present year, will be in a strong and prosperous condition, without a resort to taxation. A considerable addition to the revenue is anticipated from the operation of the distribution act. On the subject of the tariff the message recommends protection.

The amount of scrip issued by the state in aid of railroads is $4,360,000; all the roads so aided, except the western, have been so long in operation as to leave no reasonable doubt of their productiveness and of the sufficiency of the pledge to redeem the scrip. The number of miles of railway laid within the commonwealth is 200.

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From the Norfolk Herald, January 14.

NAVAL.

The United States sloop of war Levant, Commander Pinkney, has been ordered to Nicaragua, (Bay of Honduras,) it is said, to look after some American vessels which have been illegally detained by the authorities at that place. The Levant is expected to put to sea to-day.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1842.

The Clerk took up the act to provide for the distribution of the Congressional Land with amendments, by Upton & Jennings, Mr. Mc Donald, from a special committee, reported favorably and recommended the adoption of the amendments, Mr. Gustman, with a bill which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

After some feeling remarks by Mr. Hunt, the bill was read three times and passed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the act amending the existing laws in relation to pilots.

The amendments of the senate to the bill establishing Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, and amending the act of organization of the Supreme Court, were laid on the table subject to call.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Hunt introduced, on behalf of the member from Baton Rouge, an act relative to the purchase of wood by steamboats on the river Mississippi. Read by the title.

The House was for some time occupied with business of a purely local character.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from the Native American Society, requesting the use of the Hall for Thursday evening. Leave was granted.

Mr. Conrad, of Saint Bernard, by leave, offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting a room in the State House, for the exhibition of specimens of mineralogy and geology.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to business of an entirely local and unimportant nature.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 25, 1842.

The President appointed on the committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the several officers of the state, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Davidson, Wright and Boatner.

The secretary reported to the House for concurrence the foregoing resolution, and an act concerning certain powers in the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines.

Mr. Davidson, with leave, introduced an act for the emancipation of Thomas Todd Brashear.

Mr. Davidson stated that he had received a request from D. Brasheares, asking him to apply to the Legislature for the emancipation of his son, the above named minor. The petitioner is a very respectable gentleman; the reason why the petitioner prefers this request, are that six or seven months would elapse before the emancipation could be obtained from the courts. The application would be made to the parish court, a family to be called, and the district court would then have to confirm the proceedings. The minor would be of age in June next, and it was requisite for an immediate disposition of a portion of the property, this being the youngest child, it was apprehended that his emancipation would be vitiated by the lapse of the state from suffering irremediable injury; he was ready to yield as much as could be conceded, consistent with the constitution of the state, and with the expediency of useful and proper measures.

Mr. Davidson moved that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Downs concurred, provided the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, it being understood that if the committee would be ready to make its report, the consideration could be postponed. Adopted.

The Secretary reported to the House the bills that had passed during the morning.

Orders of the Day.

On motion, the consideration of the Militia bill was suspended, and the act to amend the act to prevent the further violation of law by the banks was taken up.

It was read for the first time.

Mr. Sparrow moved to strike out the penal clause of the bill, as he considered it retrograde.

Mr. Downs said that, as he had remarked yesterday, he was Loc disposed to discuss this bill further than became necessary by the opposition it should encounter. But it became necessary, as the gentleman from Concordia (Mr. Sparrow) had moved to strike out the penal clause, which he considered just and proper, that he should make a few remarks. As and been seen, and which was proved by the documents themselves, two very important items of information had been withheld by the President of the City Bank. He alluded to the issue of $200,000 bank certificates and to the illegal issue of the Citizens' Bank check book. The directors also had concurred in that refusal, with the exception of the applicant himself and another director. A mandamus had been resorted to for compulsory exhibition of that book, and the case had been argued yesterday, with what result the honorable member was not apprised. He had hoped there would be a unanimous expression of opinion as to the course that ought to be pursued, under the aspect of the present case. The bill is intended to remedy a great evil and to prevent future occurrences of a similar character. The clause is the same in this bill as in the one to which it is an amendment, and which has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor. A wrong has been done, and should we not prescribe a remedy? Are we to hold up our arms and do nothing? We should do something, if we should do nothing. We should prescribe that the effects of the illegal act should cease; for if nothing but future violations are visited, will it not be equivalent to a license to continue to enforce a past regulation, which the law does not touch? The honorable member on a former occasion had so fully discussed the bill, and had exhibited the provisions, as was not only wise and salutary, but that it was not, as was contended, retroactive, that he deemed it unnecessary to repeat what he had then urged, and consequently, he would dispense with a lengthy discussion.

The President had stated in one communication, that by a rule, five stockholders were authorised to call a meeting to examine into the condition of the bank, and in another communication he corrects that statement by stating that it is five directors, he has never had that authority. The honorable senator asked how it could be reconciled with common sense, that the President should be authorised to call, and be kept inaccessible to those who were charged with its administration. How was it that the president was empowered to inspect the books and to make a report? Had he any better title, or was there any clause in the charter or any by law, which conferred upon him the exclusive privilege? Is he more competent to calculate upon the stocks and abuse the privilege than the directors? Oh no, there was no harm in his seeing that book, no danger of his speaking out. No other bank sustained or approved any such regulation.

The honorable gentleman (Mr. Downs) hoped the committee would not be influenced by the following and the appalling deed was that frightful source of misery—intemperance. In a fit of overwhelming passion, the wretch stabbed his wife twice with a carving knife, driving the weapon deeper through the breast bone, and penetrating the right ventricle of the heart. His victim expired in a few minutes, and the murderer was immediately arrested. He was unconscious of his crime until he had recovered from his inebriation, and we then stricken with unutterable horror at the sight of the bloody and mangled corse.

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From the Norfolk Herald, January 14.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

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Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1842.

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After some feeling remarks by Mr. Hunt, the bill was read three times and passed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the act amending the existing laws in relation to pilots.

The amendments of the senate to the bill establishing Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, and amending the act of organization of the Supreme Court, were laid on the table subject to call.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Hunt introduced, on behalf of the member from Baton Rouge, an act relative to the purchase of wood by steamboats on the river Mississippi. Read by the title.

The House was for some time occupied with business of a purely local character.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from the Native American Society, requesting the use of the Hall for Thursday evening. Leave was granted.

Mr. Conrad, of Saint Bernard, by leave, offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting a room in the State House, for the exhibition of specimens of mineralogy and geology.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to business of an entirely local and unimportant nature.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 25, 1842.

The President appointed on the committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the several officers of the state, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Davidson, Wright and Boatner.

The secretary reported to the House for concurrence the foregoing resolution, and an act concerning certain powers in the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines.

Mr. Davidson, with leave, introduced an act for the emancipation of Thomas Todd Brashear.

Mr. Davidson stated that he had received a request from D. Brasheares, asking him to apply to the Legislature for the emancipation of his son, the above named minor. The petitioner is a very respectable gentleman; the reason why the petitioner prefers this request, are that six or seven months would elapse before the emancipation could be obtained from the courts. The application would be made to the parish court, a family to be called, and the district court would then have to confirm the proceedings. The minor would be of age in June next, and it was requisite for an immediate disposition of a portion of the property, this being the youngest child, it was apprehended that his emancipation would be vitiated by the lapse of the state from suffering irremediable injury; he was ready to yield as much as could be conceded, consistent with the constitution of the state, and with the expediency of useful and proper measures.

Mr. Davidson moved that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Downs concurred, provided the bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, it being understood that if the committee would be ready to make its report, the consideration could be postponed. Adopted.

The Secretary reported to the House the bills that had passed during the morning.

Orders of the Day.

On motion, the consideration of the Militia bill was suspended, and the act to amend the act to prevent the further violation of law by the banks was taken up.

It was read for the first time.

Mr. Sparrow moved to strike out the penal clause of the bill, as he considered it retrograde.

Mr. Downs said that, as he had remarked yesterday, he was Loc disposed to discuss this bill further than became necessary by the opposition it should encounter. But it became necessary, as the gentleman from Concordia (Mr. Sparrow) had moved to strike out the penal clause, which he considered just and proper, that he should make a few remarks. As and been seen, and which was proved by the documents themselves, two very important items of information had been withheld by the President of the City Bank. He alluded to the issue of $200,000 bank certificates and to the illegal issue of the Citizens' Bank check book. The directors also had concurred in that refusal, with the exception of the applicant himself and another director. A mandamus had been resorted to for compulsory exhibition of that book, and the case had been argued yesterday, with what result the honorable member was not apprised. He had hoped there would be a unanimous expression of opinion as to the course that ought to be pursued, under the aspect of the present case. The bill is intended to remedy a great evil and to prevent future occurrences of a similar character. The clause is the same in this bill as in the one to which it is an amendment, and which has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor. A wrong has been done, and should we not prescribe a remedy? Are we to hold up our arms and do nothing? We should do something, if we should do nothing. We should prescribe that the effects of the illegal act should cease; for if nothing but future violations are visited, will it not be equivalent to a license to continue to enforce a past regulation, which the law does not touch? The honorable member on a former occasion had so fully discussed the bill, and had exhibited the provisions, as was not only wise and salutary, but that it was not, as was contended, retroactive, that he deemed it unnecessary to repeat what he had then urged, and consequently, he would dispense with a lengthy discussion.

The President had stated in one communication, that by a rule, five stockholders were authorised to call a meeting to examine into the condition of the bank, and in another communication he corrects that statement by stating that it is five directors, he has never had that authority. The honorable senator asked how it could be reconciled with common sense, that the President should be authorised to call, and be kept inaccessible to those who were charged with its administration. How was it that the president was empowered to inspect the books and to make a report? Had he any better title, or was there any clause in the charter or any by law, which conferred upon him the exclusive privilege? Is he more competent to calculate upon the stocks and abuse the privilege than the directors? Oh no, there was no harm in his seeing that book, no danger of his speaking out. No other bank sustained or approved any such regulation.

The honorable gentleman (Mr. Downs) hoped the committee would not be influenced by the following and the appalling deed was that frightful source of misery—intemperance. In a fit of overwhelming passion, the wretch stabbed his wife twice with a carving knife, driving the weapon deeper through the breast bone, and penetrating the right ventricle of the heart. His victim expired in a few minutes, and the murderer was immediately arrested. He was unconscious of his crime until he had recovered from his inebriation, and we then stricken with unutterable horror at the sight of the bloody and mangled corse.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Davis' message states that the finances of Massachusetts at the close of the present year, will be in a strong and prosperous condition, without a resort to taxation. A considerable addition to the revenue is anticipated from the operation of the distribution act. On the subject of the tariff the message recommends protection.

The amount of scrip issued by the state in aid of railroads is $4,360,000; all the roads so aided, except the western, have been so long in operation as to leave no reasonable doubt of their productiveness and of the sufficiency of the pledge to redeem the scrip. The number of miles of railway laid within the commonwealth is 200.

☞ Our readers (says the New-York *Courier*) will recollect the letter published some time since by one Castelli, calling upon our Government to interfere for the deliverance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, who is alleged to be imprisoned at Rome by the Pope. The same personage now publishes another letter, in which he says his first had not a word of truth in it, but was dictated merely by human passion. Castelli appears to have very inconvenient "human passions," and it would not be amiss to scourge some of them out of him by a little salutary punishment.

Col. Linn Banks, for several years a representative in Congress from the Madison district, Va., and lately defeated by Mr. Smith in a special election, was drowned a few days ago in crossing a stream.

☞ The ship *Morrison*, Benson, from Canton, went ashore on Little Egg Harbor shoals a few days since. Two steamboats were despatched to her assistance. Her cargo is very valuable, consisting of teas, silk, &c.

The news from the west is most distressing. Several of the best established houses in Louisville have gone by the board.

An act has been introduced into the New York legislature to repeal the registry law. We trust it will not pass.

Naval.—The French corvette *La Seline*, Commodore Cosmos Dumanoir, arrived at Pensacola on Thursday last.

The Oldest Tree in the World.—Mr. Loudon, in a late work, gives an engraving of the cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, perhaps the oldest tree on record. There is an ancient chronicle extant at Milan, which proves it to have been a tree in the time of Julius Cesar, forty two years before Christ. It measured 121 feet in height, and 32 feet in circumference, at one foot from the ground. It was respected by Napoleon, when laying down the plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line, to avoid injuring the tree.

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