LATEST DATES.

New Orleans	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Havana	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Mobile	[illegible]
Tampico	[illegible]	Matanzas	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	Balmoral	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL &c.

SALES OF COTTON ON SATURDAY.

400 bales Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
232 do	do	[illegible]
204 do	do	[illegible]
967 do	do	[illegible]
18 do	do	[illegible]
100 do Louisiana		16½
1028		

MOBILE MARKET, 4TH.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SALES OF COTTON.

The Sales Yesterday were:

23 bales Alabama		[illegible]
12 do	do	16
58 do	do	16½
11 do	do	16½
8 do	do	16½
27 do	do	16½
15 do	do	16½
12 do	do	16
252 do	do	[illegible]

Sales on Wednesday were—

147 bales Alabama		15½
34 do	do	16½
30 do	do	16
15 do	do	16½
2 do	do	16
254 do	do	TO Blount's crop

NEW YORK Jan 28.

Coffee—There has been no material variation in the markets since our last report. The demand which still continues limited, has been chiefly confined to Brazil of which nearly 3000 have been taken in parcels for home use at 11 a 14½. The other transactions have consisted of For 200 bags Laguira at 12; 100 Java 15; 150 prime Cuba 12½ all on 4 mos. and 300 middling quality Cuba 10; and 100 Trinage, 11c both cash. The stock of Brazil is large.

Cotton—A fair demand has continued to be experienced, chiefly from manufacturers, and for the finer qualities, on which, in some instances, further trifling advance has been realized, and in the other descriptions full prices have been obtained. The sales during the last three days have embraced 300 bales Florida at 15 a 17½, 300 Mobile, 17 a 19, and 300 New Orleans at 15 a 18½ cents, forming a total for the week of fully 2100 bales. The highest rates continue to be realized only on time.

Dyewoods.—The stock of Campeachy logwood is creasing, and as the demand is limited, most of the parcels are going into store. The common qualities of Fustic are plenty, and neglected; and the stock of Dyewoods generally, with the exception of Camwood, a fully adequate to the present demand. There have been no sales of any description.

Flour and Meal.—The market for Wheat Flour has experienced no variation since our last statement.—The demand, more particularly for Western, remains extremely limited, and prices the same although purchases of any considerable extent would ensure lower reductions from quotations; we note sales of Georgetown at 12½@6, 700 barrels Old Scotch American returned 6, 30 days; and 300 barrels Richmond City Mills, Gallaher, at 12½ cash. In Corn Meal sales to a moderate extent in barrels are going on at 4,75 a 4875, the latter rate with time. Rye Flour is nearly if not quite out of market.

Lead—The market is fairly supplied with New Orleans Pig, but the article has been without demand for some time past. The wants of manufacturers for the present are answered.

Molasses—Several moderate cargoes, recently arrived, remain afloat unsold. The only demand existing at present is for small parcels for city consumption.

Provisions—There has been an increased demand for mess Pork, for which we advance our quotations to 13,50 a 14; about 5 a 600 barrels city and country inspection have been purchased on speculation at 13,50. For prime Pork we also advance our rate to 18,25 a 17,50; a sale of 300 barrels city inspection was made yesterday at 18,50. Other descriptions continue in limited demand at previous rates. No change in Lard, which continues dull. Our quotations for butter are as before, but sales are hardly made. We advance our rates for Cheese to 9 a 11c. The article is in demand, and getting scarce. A sale of 50 boxes Dutch Cheese has been made at 7½ delivered.

Rice—There has been a steady fair demand for this article price exchanging 3,62½ for fair, to 3,87½ for prime quality. The sales, which have amounted during the week to 600 tierces, have been chiefly of the best qualities, and for exportation.

Sugar—The Trinidad, Havanah, and light sapphires, render the state of the Sugar market quite uninteresting. There is occurring, which is at, accessarily nothing, are in no instance was the previous quotations, which we retain; about 55 hhds Guadaloupe, Havana, sold at 8½; 15 do Porto Rico, 7½; and some prime St Croix at 10c.

Tobacco—The market remains quiet; and we have heard of no transactions in the article.

Freights—To Liverpool and Havre continue dull at our quoted rates.

Exchange—Since the sailing of the last packet there have been no important transactions in Foreign bills, and we have no change to notice. Export of specie this week, $[illegible]

Wall Street, New-York, Jan. 28.

Wall street was thrown into commotion yesterday morning by the appearance of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House with a list of the banks, that had failed to pay specie to the Presidents and Cashiers of the deposit government banks. The Manhattan, the Phenix, the Mechanics, the State, the Union, the Bank of America, and several other banks are included in the summons. The citation comes from the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Wise and Fryer are members. The object of this investigation is to ascertain the exact relations which exist between the government and the banks—the connection of Reuben M. Whitney with them—and the popular conclusion is, the whole imbroglio, of banks, government, agents, and everything thereon depending. So far as the investigation is extended, it shows the influence of Whitney, his salary, or his agency, we conceive it to be a matter of very little importance whether the investigation goes on or not. But if the commonwealth have sense enough to ascertain the exact truth and feel from the causes and ground, one of the government banks in Wall st, in relation to the late pressure—the high rates of interest exchanges—the cutting down of specie—the general disorder of the currency, produced by the deposit and distribution laws, then we do say, that the committee may throw some light on the subject—may be able to bring high upon the political horizon a very splendid Aurora Borealis that will startle the rogues of party throughout the country, and satisfy them that the day of judgment, in their case, at least, is past and gone.

We learn that to-day and next Monday, large lots of cashers will start for Washington.

Thus proceeds the investigation in Congress—but that in Albany is now some dozen effectually stifled.

Yesterday some few stocks took a slight rally, but it was generally very weak. The general impression still is that stocks will advance before summer to very high rates as compared with present prices.

Foreign exchange is heavily offered for in considerable quantities. It is now quoted at 109½ to 109½ and a belief is entertained that it will get beyond 110 before next packet day. There is a great scarcity of foreign exchange—or rather there is a great demand for it. The cause from the increasing importations of foreign goods, and the deficiency of the exchanges from the south. Some difficulty has been experienced in coming in of southern bills. Possibly they have not enough to supply our exports, increased by the large importations we are pouring into the city.

The other articles of commerce are as usual. Cotton is flat. Flour and meal are very high. English coal is quoted at $36 per ton.

NEW YORK, Jan 28th.

In consequence of the great pressure in the Money market for four months ago it was feared there would be a short supply of Spanish dollars imported, but we now state that many had contemplated their orders.—However this may be, it does appear that there is nothing in the business of importing on the contrary the packets come full, and the regular importers are receiving larger supply than usual. One house of our acquaintance received in the last packet eight hundred thousand dollars value. There were two more large packages also yesterday and to day there, with what are unknown, will appear to about four thousand packages. The Sarah Sands, arrived three weeks earlier than usual, passengers are here from all parts of the United, the ship was spirited and there is every reason to believe that the Spring trade will open with great life and vigor.

Never on the spot was better, it appears not to have been more so much so as the East and South. As at Boston the goods were cleared up with snow, a unusual quantity of which has fallen. At Baltimore the weather was severe. We have a pressure the almighty a better, and consequently other business is seldom known.

The Senate of the U States are engaged with the Land Bill, they will repeal the Treasury order, the public will be quite contented let it stand as it did before.

The legislature of this State are considering every method to let certain shaving banks escape any examination. That they will succeed we have hardly a doubt. There is no a sensation—no feeling of public value, except it be similar to that in Messrs. Wise's there the Committee sit in public the parties subpoenaed are called upon to answer say and all questions put to them by able Counsel in the main, have detected, exposed, and punished the vile conspiracy.

Stocks have fallen to-day. It is a circle between the Land Sales which shall succeed in bringing down certain banks.

There is no change in the Money market.

STOCKS.

Wednesday P.M.

Stocks are down again to day. Delaware went down to 97 a 1 bid—a fall of nearly 4 per cent. The impression is decidedly the general feeling week in the street.—The amount of our exports to be taken and add a dozen more fortunes and are realized in the same period of time. Morris also fell off 2 days Monday dropped from 1 per cent; Long Island fell to 81; U States Bank pretty firm; Farmers and Mech Bank without change. Boston and Providence rather lower

CHARLESTON Jan 28

Cotton—There has been but very limited demand for inferior descriptions of Upland during the week; which fully sustain the last quoted prices. The sales of the week reach about 1500 bales. The following are the particulars: 11 bales at 12, 28 at 13½; 37 at 14; 41 at 14½; 275 at 15½; 81 at 16½; 230 at 16½; 609 at 17; 301 at 17½; 133 at 17½; 61 at 17½; 430 at 17½; and 17 at 18.

In the finer qualities of Sea Islands Cotton, the demand the past week has been limited, but in Manos and Florines a good business has been done. The sales reach about 800 bales, at prices ranging from 30 to 60c.

Rice—The market does not present so healthy an appearance this, as the preceding week for Rice, and a slight reduction has been submitted to in the primer qualities, while inferior and middling, have held their prices of late; holders of prime are generally reluctant sellers, looking for better prices.

The sales of the week are: 41c, 43c 15,26, 221 at 2, 121 at 3 11,16, 1073 at 3½; 498 at 3 3,16, 430 at 3½; 13 at 3 5,16, 125 at 3¾; 25 at 3 9,16, 207 at 3½ 77 at 3, 9,16, and 28 at 3¾.

REPORT OF DOUGH RICE.

From the port of Charleston since the 1st October 1835.

Liverpool	71,661 bushels
London	17,200
North of Europe	62,285
Total foreign	151,146

Groceries—The importations in New Orleans Sugars, at private sales, have been limited of any quotations, at public sales, harvest considerable business has been done, of 1,000 hhds prime St Croix from 10 to 11c; 15 hhds Porto Rico at 7 to 8c, 25 hhds Havanas at 9.

Old Sugars are very dull. 50 hhds Cuba Coffee, new crop at 13½ a 14; 15,000 Havanas brought 9c; of West India, the market is well supplied, principally in second hands in the demand; there is little what brought 36c.

Lard—The market still continues well supplied with the article which goes off heavily. 100 kegs brought 8½. We also learn that 100 kegs, new Baltimore Lard brought at auction 13c.

Savannah, January 20.

Cotton—The transactions in Cotton are since our last weekly report, have not amounted to half the previous—and the demand prospects are dull.

We quote from 15 to 17½ cts. Rice—Considerable sales have been made, at from 3,62½ to 3,87½ per 62 cts. We quote from 60 to 65 cts. Corn—Retails at 81 12½ Freights—To Liverpool, cotton, 3/ a 3/ 6. To Rice 9/. To Boston, 1,25 per bbl. Rice 12½ per 1b. To Boston, 1,25

Liverpool, December 24.

Cotton.—The transactions in cotton are less extensive than those of the preceding week, there has however been a fair demand for all the descriptions, Orleans, New Orleans, Mobile, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, there is little or no change.

Yesterday 730 Bales were brought to the hammer, 500 common ordinary quality, sold at 3 3-8d a 3 3-8d per lb, a few samples fair sold at 3 1-2d a 3d. One bale very good, fetched 3 3-8d per lb, the good quality of the quality, and the low kinds were previously unsaleable and are now nominal. Pernams and Maranhams saleable at prices, and Egyptian, Surats are in request at prices, the current.

The total sales are 23,310 bags of which 1600 American, 600 Surat, 100 Bengal are speculation, 180 American, 100 Surat and 500 Bengal for export.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1837.

☞ For several English advertisements, see French page.

The following named gentlemen will be supported as directors of the Louisiana State Bank:

H. D. Paire,	A. Morgan,
F. de Armas,	H. Lockett,
Louis de Ferry,	A. W. Pichot,
J. B. Lepretre,	F. Rosmage,
E. Soniat,	F. Buisson,
F. Labatut,	C. Tel dano.

☞ Mr Louis Le Beau, will be supported by a great number of stockholders of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, as director for said bank, at the election to be held the 6th inst. feb 6

☞ THE following Stockholders are recommended for Directors of the Citizens' Bank, at the ensuing election:

Messrs J. A. Merle,	B. Maurigny,
	P. J. Tricou,
	L. G. Hellgisberg,
	P. A. Delachaise,
	E. J. Forstall.

We are indebted to capt Welsh, of the ship Mozart, arrived here last evening from Havre, for a file of Paris papers to the 17th December. Their contents we have been anticipated by the arrival at New York of the ship Pennsylvania.

Still Later and Better.

A Mobile paper of Friday last, states that the steamboat Champion, Capt. Mundy, brings the following intelligence, derived from passengers on board the cutter Jefferson, at Pensacola, three days from Tampa Bay. The celebrated Indian Jumper and the negro Abraham have been captured, and Osceola himself had escaped with difficulty with only five of his followers, in the direction of the South. Gen. Jesup, who seems to be the man destined to put an end to this war, was using efficient means for catching him.

The sloop of war Concord, with Commodore Dallas on board, was expected at Pensacola, in a week; the Vandalia had taken her place at Tampa.

FROM FLORIDA.

According to the news received from the theatre of war by way of St. Augustine, we learn that the army under General Jesup, was actively pursuing its plan of operations against the Wahoo Swamp, which seems to be the place where the remains of the Indians were assembled. During the march the army passed ten villages, containing about 200 houses.—Measures were adopted in order to ensure the capture of the famous Powell, and it was believed he could not escape. There was a small chance of his forming a junction with Micanopy, Jumper, and Abiapoko. Jesup has with him a fine body of men, principally regulars. The 6th regiment of infantry is at Tampa Bay, and the 4th at the camp on the Withlacoochee. Three hundred dragoons and two companies of artillery had arrived at Black Creek, and other reinforcements were daily expected.

The papers of the Georgia papers, from which these details are extracted, announce information derived from the St. Augustine Herald that a great number of negroes had been captured, and that their possession was found a large quantity of cartridges made in a novel manner.

An order was issued by Gen. Jesup, for the 3d company of dragoons to move to Fort Drane.

Lieut. Col. Crane is to command all that portion of the frontier which extends from Black Creek to the river Suwanee, and establish his head quarters at Garey's Ferry.

Lieut. Col. Fanning, on his arrival, will move to Volusia, with the companies commanded by Captains Mellon and Vinton. He will have at his disposal several steamboats of light draft of water, which will ascend the river St. Johns to Lake Monroe, towing those barges containing the troops destined to co-operate with the army on the banks of the river.

A battalion of militia from South Carolina is on its march—one company will be stationed at Volusia, and the others at points to be designated by Col. Crane.

The dragoons, until further orders, will guard the line of frontier from Black Creek to Fort Drane, and thence to the Suwanee. Their duty will be to range the country and drive off the parties of Indians that may infest it, above all to prevent them from forming a junction with the band of Alligator, which is said to be encamped on the lower part of the river Ocklawaha.

Col. Crane set out on the 14th January for Garey's Ferry.

General DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Abingdon, was on the 30th ult elected Governor of Virginia, by the General Assembly. He is described by the Enquirer as "a decided friend of the present administration; as firm in his principles as he is amiable in his manners." The vote was, Campbell 80; W. M. Daniel 38; W. H. Roane 21; scattering 19.

COMMUNICATED.

The Supreme Court.

Public attention has been for sometime directed to this Tribunal. Who is to fill the place of Judge Marshall, is a question the more frequently asked, as the difficulty of answering it increases. In fact, from the course things have taken, it has now become a problem, of which conjecture itself cannot furnish the solution.

Two persons of eminence in the legal profession, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Simon, have been successively nominated by the Governor, and have both been rejected by the Senate. These gentlemen, we are informed, are both men of long practice, and respectable standing at the Bar, intimately acquainted with the English, French and Spanish Languages, and perfectly conversant with the jurisprudence of those countries. It is well understood that the experienced practitioners in the city will not accept the office, so that to fill the place now, the Governor must be driven into the junior ranks of the profession. As soon as these rejections occurred, the universal enquiry was, "How did it happen? What were the objections to such men as Bowen and Simon?" It was at first explained on the score of unacquaintance with those candidates. The Senate, it was said, did not know them. The reason, however, was not satisfactory. If the persons nominated were not personally known to the Senate, it might have been an excellent reason for examining into their qualifications—certainly no reason for rejecting them without enquiry. In the instance of either of the persons presented to them, the Senate had within itself, in the persons of several of its members, the most abundant means of information. Neither and more authentic proofs were required, the Judicial reports of the State were open, where any one might satisfy himself as to the qualifications of both the "great unknowns."

It has been suggested that the true reason of the rejection was not any objection to Mr. Bowen or Mr. Simon, *but that the Senate preferred a candidate of their own, a member of their own body.*

Such being the state of the case, a very serious question is presented to the people of Louisiana: a question materially affecting the division of powers created by their constitution. The Government of Louisiana, like that of the other states of the Union, is a government of checks and balances. In framing their constitution, the people intended to have the concurrence of both Governor and Senate in the appointment to offices. By giving to the Governor the power to nominate, a safeguard was provided against the passions, the intrigues and the cabals incident to men acting bresponsibly and secretly, in a body. By vesting in the Senate the power of refusal, a security was thrown in against the abuse of the nominating prerogative.

As long as the controlling power of the Senate is used according to the true intent of the Constitution, it is unquestionably a most salutary check, highly favorable to liberty. But whenever the Senate overstepp the province assigned them, and reject nominations submitted to them, merely because they prefer another candidate of their own, then the forms of the constitution are indeed preserved, but its spirit is violated, for, if by repeated rejections the Senate could compel the nomination of their favorite candidate, the people would no longer have the controlling *will of the Governor and Senate*, but only the will of the latter. In fact both the nominating and appointing power would be in the Senate, and the Executive branch of the Government would be omnipotent.

The public mind is now awakened to the subject, and while we sincerely believe the Senate to have been actuated by no unworthy motive, it is to be regretted many that the rejection of Executive nominations is the sole ground of preference for another, and that other one of their own body, would be an alarming precedent for the future.

A letter to the editors of the New York Merkantile Advertiser, dated Marseilles, Nov. 28, says:—Our accounts from the Levant, state the plague to be raging at Constantinople. The shelves still continue to navigate at Smyrna. The communication between Smyrna and Scalopia completely stopped. Our distinguished friend Mr Leghorn have been subject to a quarantine of 20 days; and the plague on account of ships from Naples being allowed to enter the town in full of travellers, both Knights of Malta, and the Grand Master. Within the last fortnight the plague has made eight hundred tons of wheat brought here for the United States, and they are obliged to ship it by foreign vessels, as there are no American ships here."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

Washington Gleaner of yesterday morning, Jan. 26, 1837.

Mr. Thomas replied and argued that the act of yesterday had remedied any defect or irregularity in the [illegible] of the State of Louisiana, [illegible] cattle [illegible] of the Senate, [illegible] gentlemen called for the reading of the credentials [illegible] were read. The certificate of election is dated 1836. Mr. Thomas and gentlemen [illegible] themselves with disputing the claims [illegible] seat here who had as good a right [illegible] to be here. He therefore called for the previous question [illegible]

The question was accordingly put, and the motion was carried, [illegible] Mr. Thomas opposed, was overruled, and took his seat.

ALTERCATIONS.

Under this head, it may be mentioned that a personal difficulty sprang between Messrs. Jarvis and Bell, in which the House interfered in order to a settlement.—The dispute is still going on the subject of the powers of the House over the subject.

Mr. Jarvis moved to take up the bill provide for the effectiveness of boys in the naval service of the United States.

Mr. Bell opposed it, as it would encroach upon the very brief and already partly consumed hour which he would have for the purpose of concluding his remarks in support of his motion for leave to introduce a bill to secure the freedom at elections.

Mr. Jarvis argued, in reply, that this bill was of public importance; that the commerce of the country was suffering in consequence of the difficulty of procuring seamen for the naval service. The gentleman from Mississippi knew, he said, that his motion would lead to no practical object; and that it would only serve to gratify his personal feeling.

"That false, exclaimed Mr. Bell.

Mr. Jarvis nodded significantly, which Mr Bell responded.

Mr. Jarvis insinuated that he should prosecute the matter no further in the house.

Mr. Bell interrupted in order to propose mutual explanation—but failed.

Mr. M. then moved to lay the gentleman under obligations to prosecute the matter no further in the House.

The debate was going on at half past 3

List of Officers attached to the United States Ship of the Natchez.

WILLIAM MERVINE Com	
E. BUCK, Lieutenant.	
T. G. BENHAM, Lieutenant.	
HENRY BOOKE, Lieutenant.	
J. R. CHANDLER, Surgeon.	
STERRETT, RAMSAY, Purser.	
M. SMITH, Acting Master.	
S. SHARP, Assistant Surgeon.	
C. S. RIGLEY, Passed Mid.	
D. McDUGEL, " "	
T. F. DAVIS, Mid.	
J. G. ANTHONEY, "	
HENRY SHEPWITH, "	
R. COLINS, "	
C. SAUNDERS, "	
A. WHEELER, Capt. Marines.	
J. BRYANT, Acting. Boss.	
JOHN MCKICK, " Gunner.	
L. McKAY, " Carpenter.	
C. C. BARTLING, " Sail Maker.	

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, 1st February, 1837.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

By a message from the senate by Mr Davis there accompanying the signature of the speaker is requested to the bill entitled:

"An act relative to the secretary of the senate & to the chief clerk of the house of representatives.

"An act relative to jurors of the parish of Jefferson.

"An act for the relief of the widow and heirs of Joseph Mayer.

"An act to incorporate the Louisiana Gulf rail way company.

"An act to incorporate the Louisiana home company.

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for furnishing the public juries of the different parishes of this state with copies of the assessment rolls of the taxable property within the said parishes and other other purposes approved March 30th 1835.

"An act further to amend an act entitled act to repeal an act to incorporate the New Orleans Carrollton Railroad Company and for other purposes"

"An act granting to Charles A Sewall the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across Red river a little below Port in the parish of Natitoches."

"An act providing for the appointment of additional notaries public and auctioneers in the parish of Natchitoches" and

"An act to incorporate the Ouachita Ferry's Association in the town of Monroe in the parish of Ouachita" a vote read for the 2d time and ordered for a 3d reading on to-morrow

A message from the Senate by Mr Davis their secretary, the House is informed of the concurrence of their body in the resolution relative to the establishment of a Post Office in the parish of Rapides.

The House took up the bill entitled: An act to amend and explain the 1024, 1025, 1036, 1037, 1038, and 1039th sections of the Louisiana code in reference to the appointment of administrators and for other purposes.

The question ordered that said bill be laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

The House took up section by section the bill entitled:

"An act to amend the laws on trial by jury in civil cases and for other purposes"

Mr Shiloh having moved to amend the 1st section so as to make its provisions bear on the 1st Judicial District alone.

On the adoption of said amendment the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs Boyle, Brashear, Gaford, Dupree, Fryer, Grimes, Kember, Kemp, McDonald, Morgan of Ouachita, Rogers, Shiloh, Soman, Wadsworth, Webre and Walker had voted in the affirmative—17 yeas.

And that Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Claiborne, Cornillon, Eason, Godberry, Lanthreaum, Morgan of St Landry, Phelps, Sparks, Sloan, H C Thibodeaux and Wilson had voted in the negative—15 yeas.

Said amendment was consequently adopted.

On motion for the adoption of the 1st section as amended which was carried as follows:

"Shall it be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the promulgation of this act, where a civil case shall be tried by a jury, in the district courts of the 1st Judicial District, the verdict of the parish court for the parish of Orleans, as soon as made or more jurors shall have agreed on a verdict, shall be there shall come into court and inform the judge of the same.

The yeas and nays were called for when it appeared that Messrs Boyle, Cazes, Dickson, Forstall, Grymes, Kember, Kemp, McDonald, Morgan of Ouachita, Potts, Rogers, Soniat, Wadsworth, Webre and Walker had voted in the affirmative—17 yeas.

And Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Claiborne, Cornillon, Eason, Godberry, Lanthreaum, Morgan of St Landry, Phelps, Sparks, Sloan, H C Thibodeaux and Wilson had voted in the negative—15 yeas.

Said amendment was consequently adopted.

On motion for the adoption of the 1st section as amended which was carried as follows:

"Shall it be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That from and after the promulgation of this act where a civil case shall be tried by a jury, in the district courts of the 1st Judicial District, the verdict of the parish court for the parish of Orleans, as soon as made or more jurors shall have agreed on a verdict, shall be there shall come into court and inform the judge of the same.

The yeas and nays were called for when it appeared that Messrs Boyle, Cazes, Dickson, Forstall, Grymes, Kember, Kemp, McDonald, Morgan of Ouachita, Potts, Rogers, Soniat, Wadsworth, Webre and Walker had voted in the affirmative—17 yeas.

And Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Claiborne, Cornillon, Eason, Godberry, Lanthreaum, Morgan of St Landry, Phelps, Sparks, Sloan, H C Thibodeaux and Wilson had voted in the negative—15 nays.

The motion was consequently adopted as amended.

The question for the adoption of the 2d section which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the article 560th of the code of practice, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

And that Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Brashear, Boyle, Cazes, Claiborne, Cornillon, Dupree, Forstall, Godberry, Kennedy, Kember, Lanthreaum, Morgan of Ouachita, Potts, Rogers, Sloan, Soniat, Sparks, H C Thibodeaux, Wadsworth, Webre, Walker and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—24 yeas.

Said amendment was unanimously adopted.

On motion for the adoption of the 5th section which becomes the 3d and reads as follows:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That from and after the promulgation of this act, it shall be lawful for the Judge of the first district the judge of the district of Orleans, and the judge of the criminal court of the first district, to adjourn a longer time than to the first Monday of the month next following and adjourned.

Mr. Canon called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Brashear, Cazes, Kennedy, Kember, Sloan and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—9 yeas

And Messrs. Breed, Brashear, Cornillon, Dupree, Eason, Forstall, Grymes, Godberry, Kemp, Lanthreaum, Morgan of St Landry, Morgan of Ouachita, Potts, Phelps, Rogers, Shiloh, Sparks, Soniat, H C Thibodeaux, Wadsworth, Webre and Walker had voted in the negative—23 nays.

Said motion was consequently rejected.

On the question for the final passage of said bill as amended—the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Breed, Brashear, Cazes, Dupree, Forstall, Grymes, Kennedy, Kember, McDonald, Morgan of Ouachita, Potts, Rogers, Shiloh, Sparks, Soniat, Wadsworth, Webre and Walker had voted in the affirmative—17 yeas

And Messrs. Avery, Andrus, Bourg, Brosier, Claiborne, Cornillon, Eason, Godberry, Lanthreaum, Morgan of St Landry, Phelps, Sparks, Sloan, H C Thibodeaux and Wilson had voted in the negative—15 nays.

Said bill was consequently adopted, and ordered to be read the 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading on to-morrow.

Mr Brashear on behalf of the committee on Internal improvements reported by introducing the following bill:

Resolved—By the General assembly of the state of Louisiana that the governor be authorized and requested to appoint one or more competent persons to make a geological, mineralogical and botanical reconnoissance of this state, and that they be required to report to the next legislature, a general account of its rocks, ores, fossils, soils, springs, mineral and vegetable productions, for the purposes of ascertaining and body to indicate the propriety of having a complete scientific geological survey made of the state, in relation to the agricultural, manufacturing & commercial interests of the state, and further, that whenever there are large bodies of land within the limits of the state, subject to inundation, that they cannot be brought into cultivation, and whereas those of a similar character which are now in cultivation, and becoming subject to inundation by the increasing elevation of the waters of bed of the Mississippi, a result of alluvial action common to all streams that traverse alluvial districts, and whereas the lands lying on the Atchafalaya which are bordered by the northern margin of the Mississippi in these lands beside their rich Red and West, can not be relieved from inundation by a levy of any magnitude; they are required to report the topographical observations in reference to such hydrographical improvements as may facilitate the egress of the Mississippi to the Gulf, or to relieve the lands in question from its margin from inundation, by which the present and future results of industry and enterprise may be saved from ultimate destruction.

Which was read for the 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

For the committee on Internal improvements, on behalf of the committee on Internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of E Baton Rouge, praying for the well known the area, and discharged before Baton Rouge to Liberty, reported by introducing the bill entitled:

"An act making an appropriation for the road leading from Baton Rouge to Liberty,"

Which was read for the 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

Mr Canon gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the Lake Borgne canal company"

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr Webre introduced the bill entitled:

"An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prescribe the formalities to be laid in the summoning of the grand and petty jurors, approved, March 15th, 1816"

Which was read for the 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Jno M. Bright in relation to the portrait of Geo Washington now exhibited in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion ordered that the same be referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House took up the resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the Charity Hospital and adopted the same.

The speaker appointed on said committee, Messrs Brashear, Kennedy, and Boyle, on behalf of the House

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

On motion, the house reconsidered the report of the judiciary committee made yesterday, against the bill entitled:

"An act to create a separate probate district within certain prescribed limits of the parish of Jefferson."

The house took up said bill and on motion referred the same to the judiciary committee.

The following standing rule offered on yesterday by Mr Patin. "No bill shall be committed before its second reading, nor between a second reading and on motion (standing rule) was adopted.

By a message from the senate by Mr. Davis their secretary, the concurrence of the house is requested in the bill entitled:

"An act to repeal the act of Opelousas" and

"An act to incorporate the New Orleans Commercial Library.

Which was read for the 1st time and ordered for a 2d reading on tomorrow.

Mr Brashear on behalf of the committee on Internal improvements reported by introducing the following:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the capital of the branches shall be furnished to them in the proportion which their respective capitals bear to the amount paid in, and the remaining two thirds of the capital be furnished to the branches respectively, within thirty days after the passage of this act; and provided, that the regular dividends shall not be expended by any further portion of their capital, until a sufficient amount of the capital stock of the company from time to time shall have been paid in, and shall have been paid in to cover the cost of the hospital lot.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the profits of the fourth section of the original charter of the company shall be applied to the full amount of the whole capital of the branches shall be paid in.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this act shall not have effect unless it shall be accepted by the President and Directors of the company, which acceptance shall be duly communicated to the Governor by the President of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved Feb. 3, 1837.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

WANTED at the office of the Bee, two first rate PRESSMEN. Apply immediately.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

First night of the new GRAND ORCHESTRA, who will perform the splendid Overtures to Masaniello and Fra Diavolo.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 6,
Will be presented Tolon's comedy of
THE HONEY MOON.

Duke Arasse.	Mr. Barton
Rolando.	
Jacques.	Mr. Barton
Jacinta,	Mrs. Barton
Volante.	Mrs. Barton

After the Comedy, Mrs Barton will recite "Collins' Ode on the Passions,"
Accompanied by all the original Music.

To conclude with the Farce of
33 JOHN STREET ADELPHI.
Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Sale

Tomorrow evening
The American Tragedian, Mr. A. A. Adams.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CARP STREET.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

THIS EVENING February 6, 1837.
Will be presented the Drama, entitled the
ICE WITCH,
Or, The Frozen Hand.

Harold, of the Frozen Hand,	Mr. Foster.
Magnus Snorb, his Henchman,	" Hill.
Gratwolf, of the Mills,	" Barclay.
Hecla, (with Songs,)	Mrs. Knight.
Minna,	Mrs. Russell.

Fancy Pas De Deux by Mr. & Mrs. Lessin.

Grand Overture by Kaffner.

To conclude with the Drama, entitled
THE JEWESS,
Or, The Council of Constance.

Eleanor Mendizabal,	Mr. Forrest.
Cardinal,	" Fielding.
Rugiero,	" Barclay.
Rashael Mendizabal,	Mrs. Russell.
Tresca Mendizabal,	Mrs. Russell.

PATENT COTTON GIN.

Invented by Alexander Jones, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. and manufactured by Robert Hoe & Co. New York.

THIS Gin is calculated to clean double the quantity of cotton, and looking much better than the Saw Gin; the other kind ever having been so much objected to this patent) and to improve the quality of the cotton.

They can be made to do the work of from 60 to 100 hands, and whether large or small, will only require the attention of one hand, whereas, Gins of the ordinary construction, require the attention of two, and from four to eight hands to attend them.

This Gin feeds itself. The feeder being so arranged as to free the cotton from all trash and dirt before it can reach the saws; and by a very simple arrangement of a screw to each set of gauges, through which the cotton passes, the feeder can be so fixed, that no foot, in order to suit the condition of the cotton or the size of ginning. The saws are placed on two sets of pinions, which run in opposite directions, and are cleaned by two sets of brushes, which operate with such great rapidity as to render each brush as effective as if it received two strokes from the brushes before they can make one revolution.

The whole is put up in mahogany a box, as in the ordinary Gin, and may be operated by white horses, or any other power, which will drive a Saw Gin.

These Patent Cotton Gins, which were the class at Banks Arcade in Magazine street, was tried in the factory in New York, to have the alignment, the Cotton in the seed, obtained from South Carolina, and proved that it is be a perfect operating machine.

It will be put up for operation in this city for the inspection of planters and others, as soon as manufactured for that purpose.

Further information, apply to ALEXANDER JONES, at the "Cotton Exchange Office," in Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade, where will be glad to receive orders for planting, to be made on New York and delivered to planters in season for the coming crop. The price of the Gins, will vary according to size, from $250 to $[illegible] dollars.

No orders can be attended to without a city reference.

New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1837. feb 6

New Town of Fort Pleasion—Texas.

SOMPTUOUSLY adorned by various persons of distinguished taste, as the town is to advertise the above as one of desirable locations for a town, that I feel not only emboldened, but obliged in duty to disinterested to the public, as a situation possessing all the conveniences and advantages appertaining to a commercial town.

It lies on the Trinity River, navigable for steamboats, near the Copper Corner of Madison County, which can any place by the bay; and one another side by a cross navigable to such flowing from three to fifty feet water. Here abins on the bay, fresh water of the purest kind is to be found in abundance.

The history, the authority, the fertility of the soil, and peculiarity of the climate at all seasons of the year, commend it dense population as far as Texas is concerned, necessarily begins the depot of the imports and exports of the vast tract of country to the south. Should a few immortals and commerce take place between Texas and the neighboring Mexican States, this town is indisputably entitled the emporium of that trade, &c.

The bayou is covered, abound with oysters of the best quality, and fish of every kind. The air and fields may be said to be alive with game, and game of every description; so that it may be said, without any exaggeration, that there is not a spot in the world better calculated to afford the enjoyment and comfort the operator.

To satisfy the [illegible] persons, who have declined their purchases, I will make their establishments in the [illegible] hundred lots (comprising of thirty yards by [illegible]) be offered for sale in the [illegible] and Mobile, as soon as surveyed.

Any religious denomination that provide money for the purchasers, a building block will be reserved for a church and school-house.

The money will find to be to a delightful and healthy summer residence, and pleasant during the hot weather, by simply crossing the bay.

ROBT. P. HEARN.

The Agents, upon the premises will attend daily, from the hour of 10 a.m. to [illegible]

LOT on the opening of the 5th street, near Orleans street, adjoining Pres. Pontchartrain Railroad, which may prove already free and paid, and for sale at a low price for the term of one, two, or three years, if not sooner, it will be thankfully received, or positive a cash offer. Inquire of the Gent. will very according