COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

Transactions in produce of the various kinds have been to a fair extent, but probably not so large as they would have been if money had been more plenty, the scarcity of which operates very much against business in general, and as regards confidence there has been very little done towards restoring it. Most of the transactions are for cash, or very short credit. As regards business in foreign articles, it remains extremely dull, although the country must be extremely bare of many kinds. Much difficulty no doubt exists in regard to making payments in order to renew a credit. Money continues scarce and somewhat difficult to obtain, for it is doubtful as to the course the legislature may pursue towards the banks, and there is much anxiety to know their decision—soon after that, it will take time to restore former confidence.

Specie has advanced to 3¼ a 5 per cent. for dollars, and American gold to 4 a 6—there is, however, not much demand—the principal part is in small sums for persons going to the western states. U. S. Bank bills have advanced to 24 per ct. Mississippi money continues at 15 to 20 per cent. dis.

Since our last weekly report, advices have been received from Liverpool to the 7th Dec. The cotton market appears to have continued unsettled, and large sales made at an advance on previous rates of ¼d per lb. on American short staple—but it is noticed that the demand had been less brisk the last two days, although prices were unaltered.

We have likewise accounts from Havre to the 7th December—from which it appears there had been a rise in the in American cotton of 1 a 3 centimes per 1 kilo.

The weather was warm the fore part of the week, and some rain—but on Thursday it fell in torrents, attended with thunder and some lightning; at night it became very cold, and still continues so.

Cotton—The transactions of the week are said to amount to from 14 to 15,000 bales at an advance on or hardly to fair at about 1 cent per lb. This advance may not be maintained, as purchasers do not seem in cline from the opinion that the late favorable accounts of prices at Liverpool will be maintained. There is likewise an advance in Freights, and a decline in the rate of Exchange, so operate against prices. We have omitted giving the daily report of sales, as we have found it impossible to come at them with any degree of accuracy, and refer to quotations for prices for Louisiana and Mississippi, very little of any other description has arrived. The exports are 172,737 bales, against 187,406 to the same period last season, leaving a deficiency of 18 669 bales, which stands thus:

Short to French ports	31,111 bales
Do North of Europe	1,988
Do Other Foreign ports	938
	31,937
Excess to British ports	10,366
Short to Foreign ports	23,571
Excess Coastwise	9,908
Deficiency	13,669

The amount cleared this week has been larger than any last season by 1069 bales—the largest for the season being the corresponding week. The exports of the three last weeks amount to 73,715 bales, a large proportion of which was for account of the Mississippi banks.

Tobacco—Sales continue very limited—they are scarcely worthy of notice. Both stock and receipts are extremely light, and a large part of the shipments are on owners account. The exports are 4626 hds. against 2739 of the same period last season—hay stand thus:

Excess Coastwise	1669 hhds
Short to Foreign ports	782
Short of last season	887

The excess is entirely to New York—to all other ports it is short of last season.

Sugar—There is a fair demand, and sales to some extent have been effected, but at lower rates than our last quotations. We now quote 6 a 6¼—and on plantations 6 cents. We do not hear of no sales this week by quotation.

Molasses—There is a fair demand at our quotations which we reduce to 27 a 28 cts. and on plantation 20 cents per gal.

Rice—We reduce our quotations to $7 a 7 25 the cwt. There is no demand except for very small quantities. We hear of 1008 bbls being sold yesterday at $7.

Corn—This article remains at about the same price as last week, say 60 a 62½ cts per bushel, but we have no sales to note.

Hay—The market is well supplied with this article—we quote $22 a $23 per 100 lbs, very little will come to the river price, and then in small parcels.

Provisions—Beef continues scarce. Pork is brisk and firmly, and we reduce our quotations for mess to $14 and prime $12 per bbl.

Lard—The rates have advanced again, we now quote Liverpool 3 a 7-8d, and to Havre 1 1-2 a 1 3-4c. A ship was taken up yesterday at 7-8 d Liverpool, and a penny now asked. The number in vessels loaded has not diminish much, although since has been obtained; there are but 7 ships at the river which has last week only 109 against 116 last week. There is now in port not cleared 62 ships, 7 ships and 81 brigs. Of the ships and barks there are loading for Liverpool, 10; Havre, 1; Glasgow, 4; New York, 4; Boston, 1; Providence, 3; Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 2; brigs for Liverpool, 12; for various ports coastwise and 4 for Havana.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$	C
Cotton—Good & Fine	per lb	12	12½
Good Fair	do	12	12
Fair	do	10¾	11
Middling	do	9	9½
Ordinary	do	8	8½
Tobacco—Fine quality	do	6	6
Second	do	5	5
Crossedge	do	2	3
Cuba	do	22	28
Sugar—New Orleans	do	6	6½
Cuba—white	do	6	6½
brown	do	8	8½
Molasses	per gal	27	28
Hides—Green—Western	per lb	0	22
Dundee	do	16	18
Tallow	per lb	8	10
Tallow—Prime	per bbl	6½	9
Liverpool	do	1	1 50
Scotch	do		
Candles—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 35	0 35½
Adamantine	do	0 23	0 23½
Tallow	do	0 17	0 18
Coffee	per lb	0 12	0 13
Rice	do	0 12	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 00	0 00
Flour	per bbl	7 00	7 25
Fruit—Raisins	per box	2 00	2 50
	half box		
	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	0 15
hard do	do	0 7	
Figs	per box	1 40	1 50
Herring, per box		0 87½	1 00
(D Salt, per bbl		0 00	0 00
(Pickled	do	0 00	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	12 50	00 00
No 2	do	10 50	00 00
No 3	do	6 50	7 00
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	0 75	0 87
shelled	per bush	0 60	0 62½
Oats	per bush	0 40	0 45
Beans	per bbl	3 00	3 25
Hay	per 100 lb	0 87	1 12½
Hides—Le de Mias	per lb	0 8	0 9
Western	do	0 11	0 14
Lead—Pig	per 100 do	0 51	0 54
Bar	per do		7½
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	per bbl	1 25	0 00
Provisions			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	16 00	16 00
Prime	per bbl	11 50	12 00
Pork—Clear	do	16 50	17 00
Mess		14 00	14 50
Prime	do	12 00	00 00
Hog round		5 00	5 50
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 10	0 12
Canvassed	do	0 13	0 14
Sides	do	0 9	0 9½
Shoulders	do	0 6	0 7
Hog round	do	0 6	0 7
Lard	do	0 6½	0 7
Butter—North ports	do	0 20	0 30
Western do	do	0 15	0 16
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lbs	4 25	5 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	$ 1½	
Soap No 1	per lb	0 7½	0 8
Soda—Ground blown	per mch	3 00	0 00
Ground	do	3 25	0 00
Tobacco Stems	per bush	0 40	0 45
Spirits			
Brandy—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		55	0 59
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		40	0 40
Jamaica		1 00	0 00
Northern			0 65
Holland			0 00
Waterman		93	95
Whisky—Common		40	00
Rectified		42	00

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

	Bales. This week.	Bales. Previously	Bales. Total.	Bales. Last season.
Liverpool	93005	69737	162742	191 974
Coastwise and Glasgow	965	1548	2513	4611
Other British Ports				
Total to British Ports	23970	81285	105255	92385
Havre	2001	31175	33176	56939
Nantes		2673	2673	1994
Marseilles		1023	1023	5507
Other French Ports		976	976	3930
Total to French Ports	2001	35847	37848	66359
Northern Europe		365	365	2423
Spain & the Mediterranean				
Other Foreign Ports		2327	2327	3783
Total for Foreign Ports	25971	122824	148795	171866
Boston	940	6841	9361	5062
Providence		436	436	795
New York	736	13996	17732	8284
Philadelphia	117	892	1049	1068
Baltimore	35	569	964	411
Total for Ports, U. S.	2828	23414	29542	15540
Total	27799	145238	178537	187406

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

	Hhds This week.	Hhds Previously	Hhds Total.	Hhds Last season.
Liverpool		517	517	61
Greenock and Glasgow				
Other British Ports				
Total for British Ports		517	517	61
Havre		19	19	381
Bordeaux				
Marseilles		92	92	
Other French Ports				
Total for French Ports		111	111	381
Northern Europe				3
Spain and Market				440
Other Foreign Ports		421	421	946
Total for Foreign Ports		1049	1049	1831
Boston	86	91	173	359
New York	147	2977	3124	946
Philadelphia		221	221	346
Other Ports, U. S.		59	59	257
Total for Ports U. S.	236	3347	3577	1908
Total	236	4396	4626	3739

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	2½a par ct, prem
Mobile	5a par ct dis.
Mississippi	15 a 30

SPECIE.

Dollars	3½ par ct prem
Doubloons—Spanish	16 00
Mexican	15 00
American Gold	4 a 6 per Ct prem
Sovereigns	4

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	5-32d
Hemp, Cotton per lb	11-16c
Northern pts in U S, cotton	per lb 5-16c
Tobacco—per hhds from the coast	45 a 50
from the city	40 a 5
Tobacco per bbl	25

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.

Cotton—Received since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, 387 bales Sea Island, and 3025 bales of Upland cotton. Cleared in the same time, 387 bales Sea Island, and 1879 bales of Upland Cotton. Our ship board, not cleared, 100 bales Sea Island and 9251 bales of Upland Cotton. The sales have been 6419 bales of Upland, as follows: 63 at 11; 208 at 11½; 1653 at 11; 10 at 10½; 337 at 10½; 161 at 10¾; 420 at 10½; 100 at 10½; 1463 at 10¼; 275 at 10; 509 at 10; 240 at 9¾; 96 at 9½; 201 at 9½; 212 at 9; 3 at 8¾; 183 at 8; 13 at 8½; 35 at 8¼; 3 at 8; and 3 at 7½. In long cotton, 1124 bales Sea Island, from 28 to 55; 10 Mauritius at 37½; 48 Santee at 36½ a 38; and 13 Nassau at 10 a 24 cts. The market has improved in price and inquiry for Sea Island cotton, and in Long Cottons the sales have been at very fair prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Sales at the Stock Exchange:

10 shares United States Bank		118¾
50 do do do		119
50 do do do	b. 3 days	119
100 do do do		119½

Specie—Quarter dollars 2a¼ premium, $17 a $17 50 do patent, $16 a $16 25. American gold 2a premium sales; Spanish dollars, 4 do dis; Mexicans, 2 do do; five franc pieces 95 cts. do.

Treasury Notes—14 a 14 discount.

Treasury Drafts—14 a 14 discount.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.

Annexed we beg leave to hand you to-day's review of our market.

The sales of the past 8 days amount to 3000 bales, which went slowly off at declining prices, and the advance in limits we had reported last week has been maintained. Our present prices range from 80 to 110 —occasionally, for a very choice quality, 115—but the latter prices are obtained only for the prime in general sales are making from 90 to 105. We have had some supplies of new Georgias, which have been sold from 95 a 102—they appear so far of a much better quality than last year's scrip.

There has, as yet, but one vessel arrived with new cotton from New Orleans, which is discharging, but as yet we have seen nothing of it.

HAVRE, Dec. 7

Our buyers of cotton still hold back, and a few holders were induced to sell at a trifling decline in prices—upon the whole, however, the market looks steady, and it is known that the spinners want supplies.

We received to-day, via Liverpool, New York advices to the 16th ult and acquire said that sales of 8000 bales on last Monday in that, with an advance of ¼d.

HAVRE, Dec. 7

Since the last mail, there has been a full market, and in consequence of which a reduction took place.—New Georgia Cotton bought by the Switzerland, valued 102 was sold at 100—the reduction is 2 a 3 on all sorts of American cottons, and we think it probable that the reduction will continue, notwithstanding the numerous vessels which your books and ours are suspected of.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.

The following report embraces the transactions from the 30th ult. to the 5th inst. inclusive:

Coffee—The few transactions effected in this article, have taken place without alteration in our rates. They comprise 753 bags St. Domingo, ordinary St Domingo, at 56¼; 98 fine ord. Rio, at 55; 62 good ord. at 53½; 300 good Laguira, 64¼; 70 ord Bahia, at 50; 1028 bags.

Cotton—We have had a limited demand for this article during the last week, principally for the United States short staples descriptions, have experienced a decline of 1a 2 cent. per kilo. In other kinds, we have no change to notice.

The sales have been 2730 bales consisting of 486 New Orleans, of which 24 at 99, 138 at 94 to 101, 10 at 102, 50 and 94, a choice lot, at 110; 265 Mobile, of which 49 at 80, 60 at 90, 129 at 97 to 101, 27 at 102; 933 Upland, of which 53 at 90, 298 at 94 to 99, 234 at 100, and 348 at 102 to 110; 915 Pernambuco at 110 to 122, and 131 Bahia at 93 to 95—the whole duty paid.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.

Since we last addressed you our cotton market has been excited. The imports continue fully, and the sales, particularly of American, decreased, and that description especially is much under the control of speculators. The extensive speculation of cotton is unabated, and though the manufacturers and spinners have not been obtaining much cheaper prices, yet they have been enabled by the improvement of the market to obtain a better price for their goods.

The sales of cotton of all kinds have been estimated at 14000 bales on the 2d, 8000 on the 4th, 5000 on the 5th, on the 6th 6000, and yesterday 7000. The advance paid on American short staples is ¼ per lb.—Other kinds, Surat excepted, which is 1d dearer, have not advanced.

The prices of American cottons may yet be further enhanced, but the appearance of supplies coming forward in such abundance as to produce a progressive increase of stock, which will probably give a check to the buoyancy of our market.

It must be remarked that the demand for cotton has been active trade both yesterday and to-day, though the advance drawers are remaining.—We now quote Upl'd, 6¼ a 3d. Orleans, 6¼ a 3d; Mobile, 6¼ a 9

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1838.

☞ For want of room we were obliged to transfer several English advertisements to the last column of the third (French) page.

☞ The Prague musicians give their second concert this evening at the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ That the whigs should be tremblingly anxious to conceal the damning truth of the "unholy alliance" between abolition and a national bank is another potent proof that the discovery would be fatal to the existence of that glorious institution. That they are exceedingly wroth at the boldness of the democrats who dares to establish the connexion, is not to be wondered at. Truth itself would be disowned by them if it should happen to combat their darling project.

Mr. John Slidell.

The Southerner appears to have misapprehended the views of this gentleman respecting the bill to extend the right of suffrage. In virtue, Mr S. said, he was opposed to the further extension of the right of suffrage—but that had reference merely to his own proposition to confine the poll tax to those who have resided five years in the state and two years in the parish in which they should vote. He was opposed to the further extension of the right of suffrage, that is, to beyond persons thus qualified by residence. The reader will remember that the avowed object of the bill was to enable persons who neither property to acquire the right of suffrage by paying a small sum into the state treasury in the shape of a poll tax. That Mr. Slidell was not hostile to the principle of such a bill, is known by the fact that he voted against Mr. Kennedy's motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill. The following is a list of the members who voted in the negative on that motion, extracted from the journal of the House: Messrs. Boyle, Broxacle, Lewis, Phelps, Ratliff, SLIDELL, Sloan, Thomas, Wilson—9.

Fornasari's Concert.

Really we live in a musical atmosphere, and breathe nothing but the echo of sweet sounds. Concert upon concert presents its irresistible fascination, and every species of entertainment is employed to refine, purify and elevate the taste for the most delightful of the arts, already so prevalent in our city. The concerts of Messrs Truzzi, Bishop and Vallliere were excellent in their way, and were numerously attended by those whose musical susceptibility is finer for the exercise of enjoyment. The se of the Prague musicians are well calculated to inspire mingled astonishment and pleasure, at the perfection of harmony, the *ensemble* (to use a French expression in default of an English one) produced by the indefatigable efforts of these matchless musicians. A new claimant now solicits public patronage, and does whose pretensions are founded upon the meed of universal applause decreed by delighted audiences during his engagement last winter with the Italian company. In default of the opera, Signor Fornasari proposes giving a series of concerts, the first of which will take place on Monday evening at the Orleans ball room. By consulting his programme, it will be seen that he has engaged the services of the most eminent Italian artists to be met with, while his own powers of enrapturing will not be wanted on the occasion. Fame speaks loudly of the distinguished powers of Signora STELLA who has figured as a Prima Donna in various houses both in Europe and this country. The world excellence of this lady will likewise be displayed in the proposed entertainment. Our old, well tried intimable Corti, who gives to his instrument, attractive and rule in other hands, the softness and melody of the flute, will contribute to the pleasures of the evening, while a complete orchestra, lead by the able director of the Italian opera, will execute two of the most admired overtures in the range of Italian music. We think it scarcely necessary to add our wishes, that a crowded assembly may recompense the enterprise of the gentleman, who has undertaken to gratify the public by this chaste and costly entertainment.

NATIONAL BANK.

Will the question of rechartering a National Bank be brought before Congress during its present session. We are inclined to reply in the negative. The two houses at Washington seem to be abundantly provided with subjects of discussing with "food for swell and bitter fancies" for some time to come. The affairs of Canada, the outrage upon the Caroline, the question of the violation of neutrality between the two governments, together with the message of the President upon the subject, will in themselves give rise to interminable discussions—the members will enjoy ends as opportunities of indulging in their favorite pastime—long speeches. When we add to these sources of debate, the frantic footsteps of Mr. Adams, and the dogged perseverance of Mr. Slade and his chase in regard to the slavery question; the annexation of Texas, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, the Mississippi elections and other minor topics, a fund of subject may be accumulated sufficiently numerous to occupy the members of Congress during the entire term. The belief is strengthened by the notorious delays that occur in the action of the two houses upon all questions of comparative importance. Every member thinks himself privileged to inflict with merciless monotony a speech of some hours duration upon his colleagues, and though the theme be as hackneyed, and thread-bare as an old wife's story, the reluctant ears of the listeners are not spared one single wearisome detail. The honorable Mr. this or that thinks he does not duly fulfil his pledges to its constituents, if he fail to pell and sicken his hearers with words out arguments and unsoaring reiterations. All this will consume a large portion of the allotted time, and the session will even probably be finished before the legislature, kept at present as a corps de reserve, has been undergone discussion.

For other and plausible reasons we do not doubt the Banking Bank question will be postponed by Congress during the present session. The advocates of this institution though, by reason of their resuscitation, inevitably many powerful and even flinty many years past, will not consider such a course quite sufficiently influential and organized to act with firmness and concert on this important subject. The adoption of a United States Bank has been regarded as one of the landmarks of parties, the present political distinctions, and it is therefore one of the principal objects of the Epicureans, that the opinion of their sect should be one and undividedly on this point.—The quietus given by congress at its extra session to this cardinal project of the whigs, strongly indicated that at that period the friends of democracy and force to monopolies still predominated by less large a majority to enable the opposition successfully to resist their activity. They, however, before adjourned, the friends of the whigs have received secession from the ranks of various converts in which the democrats were defeated, the Biddle faction is in close conception of triumph to hazard another struggle. Since the administration of Jackson, by the indomitable spirit of a president too inflexibly honest to be corrupted by intrigue, bullied by menaces or wheedled by honeyed adulation, the "monster" has been laid upon his back, and despite the violence of his efforts to rise, has been kept in the recumbent posture by every successive congress. The attempts of Biddle and co. to help himself upon his feet, have hitherto invariably proved abortive. He is kept clamping and in a measure immovable by the wisdom and determination of congress—It is more than likely that the question of his disenthralment will be avoided during the present session, and that the opposition will patiently wait until they can augment and concentrate their power by other victories, before resuming the arduous work to remove the bank. By next year it is supposed they will take the field with strengthened forces, and by all means to be established whether the congress of 1839 will prove recreant to the principles that animated their predecessors in crushing the "chartered liberty tiger."

CANADIA AFFAIRS.

The report of Mr. McKenzie's arrest is confirmed by our last dates from the Frontier. Immediately upon his apprehension, bail to the amount of $5000 was offered and accepted, and McKenzie returned to Navy Island. It is said that Gen Arcularius has applied successfully to Sir Francis Head for permission to take the cannon now on Navy Island, and they fall into the hands of the British authorities. Gen. Scott proceeded Albany on the morning of the 5th inst. and left on the evening for the Frontier, accompanied by Colonel Marcy, Colonel Worth and Adjutant General MacDonald.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal states that heavy firing had been heard for some hours at Buffalo, and that the cars coming in giving information that a tremendous conflagration had been opened upon Navy Island by the Royalist, from the main shore. The letter in question mentions that the Patriots expected to be attacked that night—that the British forces are very large, that the Patriots are numerous, determined and their island almost impregnable.

The contents of this letter are not generally credited by the New York Journals.

Sir Francis Head utter ydenies any participation in, or knowledge of the Schlosser affair.

The minor details by the ships are neither interesting nor important.

WASHINGTON.

By the express that we sip in possession of dates from Washington of the 11th and 12th instant. The subject of discussion in the senate on the 11th was a resolution offered by Mr Clay, as an amendment to Calhoun's kite resolution it was as follows:

Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only territory of the United States in which it now exists; because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would be thereby created in the minds of the slaveholding population, because the people of that territory have not asked it to be done, and when admitted to the Union will be entitled to and will claim that question for themselves, and also because it would be an open violation of a solemn compromise made at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country by which while slavery was prohibited North, it was admitted south of the line of thirty six degrees, and thirty minutes, north latitude."

This amendment, after undergoing some unpleasant modifications from Messrs Hubbard and Rives, passed by a vote of 24 to 9, Mr. Calhoun complaining bitterly of its adoption as a sort of insult.

The house appointed a committee of five was appointed to examine a transaction had before it by the sergeant-at-arms, in relation to a deficiency of $3,800 in a sum of $27,000 carried by Mr. Dorsey to the Metropolis Bank in October last, in checks from the speaker and vice president.

On the 12th inst. in the Senate Mr Calhoun's SIXTH RESOLUTION came up for consideration. This resolution relative to the annexation of Texas, and the petitions against it, on the ground that Texas was a slave holding republic. Mr Preston was opposed to the connection of Texas with the subject Mr. Calhoun denied that his resolution had any reference to Texas. It contained certain great principles intimately connected with Southern institutions. Mr. Preston considered his colleague's resolution as interference with a favorite proposition of his own—the annexation of Texas, and calculated to embarrass progress of his project. He therefore moved to lay on the table. The yeas and nays being taken on the subject and the resolution was laid on the table by a vote 35 to 9.

An amendment to the resolution by Mr. Smith, modified by Mr. Alley, then came up and after some discussion was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 21.

In the house, a report from the committees on elections, in relation to the contested elections of Messrs Gholson and Claiborne. The question merely report the facts and leave the decision to the house.

The appropriation bill for the support of ministers to the Great and Little Danes passed without opposition.

Senate of Louisiana—Mr. C Derbigny President.

Sitting of Jan. 19th, 1838.

On motion of Mr Johnston the bill establishing the mode of disposing of the funds arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue, underwent its third reading and passed.

Mr Briscoe, agreeably to notice given, introduced a bill relative to the lands of public school in the parishes of Caddo, Madison.

Mr Bossier gave notice that he would shortly introduce the following bill:

"Act to provide for the appointment of assessors in and for the parish of Caddo."

"Act to create a disciplet battalion of militia in the parish of Caddo."

On motion of Mr Winn, the bill to come to the relief of Franklin Coll ge was read a third time and passed by its title.

The special order of the day was the discussion of the bill fixing the apportionment of State Representation in the House of Representatives.

Mr Seto moved the rejection of the bill and called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays having been taken it appeared that Messrs Briscoe, Johnson, Lewis, Labauve, Penn, Purche, Scott and Winn had voted in the affirmative, 8—and Messrs Arnaud, Bonner, Dupré, Duclos, Garcia and Hoa, in the negative. "The bill was consequently rejected.

The senate resumed the discussion of the bill interdicting all communication between the free of color and slaves in this state.

This bill was adopted with several amendments and sub-amendments introduced by Messrs Ducros, Hoa and Bossier.

The senate having dispensed with the rules, said bill underwent its third reading by its title only and passed.

The special order of the day being the bill abolishing the Board of Public Works,

Mr Garcia observed that this board had just submitted its annual report to the legislature, the printing of which had been ordered. This report as well as the accompanying documents, contained the result of the operations of the board, and the amount of the expenses incurred by it since its creation. It would perhaps be better to wait for the return of the documents in question. Each member would then have a copy, and could himself ascertain what the Board has accomplished, and how far it had been useful to the public, so as to be enabled to give a conscientious vote upon the subject.

Mr Bossier proposed that the bill be placed on the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr Penn thought this delay too short. The report of the board was perhaps somewhat long, and there would naturally be some delay in the printing. The member from St Tammany consequently proposed to amend the proposition of the senator from Natchitoches, by placing the bill on the special order of the day, for Monday week.

Mr Johnson said he had introduced the bill simply because he considered the system of public works adopted and followed by the board, defective. He had not formed this opinion from the report itself, or from any other document, but past and present facts demonstrated that the Board of Public Works had not pursued the course consistent with propriety, and that its system of administration was essentially vicious. Nevertheless with a view to conciliate, he would acquiesce in the proposition just offered.

The motion of Mr Penn was put to the vote and adopted, after which,

The senate adjourned till Monday next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan 19, 1838.

Mr Kemp presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of St Helena, praying for certain improvements in the navigation of the river Amite.

Mr Kennedy presented a petition of John Gibson relative to the New Directory. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Barrow, from the committee to whom the matter was referred, reported a bill granting a certain remuneration to Frederick Bossier.

Mr Brashear, from the Committee on Improvements, reported with amendments, the bill to amend "An act relative to the levee of the Bayou Lafourche in the Parish of Point Coupee" which was read for the first time and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Ratliff on behalf of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Louisiana State Bank, and Bank of Louisiana State Bank, and Bank of Louisiana State Bank, and Bank of