## LATEST DATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Feb. 3 | Liverpool | Jan. 6 |
| Boston | Feb. 11 | Liverpool | Jan. 6 |
| Philadelphia | Feb. 3 | Havre | Dec. 30 |
| Washington | Feb. 3 | Havre | Dec. 30 |
| Baltimore | Feb. 3 | Bordeaux | Jan. 2 |
| Charleston | Feb. 8 | Bordeaux | Jan. 2 |
| Mobile | Feb. 1 | Vera Cruz | Jan. 25 |
| Havana | Feb. 1 | Vera Cruz | Jan. 25 |
| Houston | Feb. 12 | New Orleans | Feb. 1 |

# Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, February 16, 1841.

REMARKS.—Business is gleaned from some articles that operated during the last few days, so far as some articles the operations have been extensive. The weather continues very fine, and favorable to out-door transactions. The river rose, and at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrival since the 12th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,000 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 3,000—Mobile, 800—Texas, 92; together, 19,800 bales; same time, for Liverpool, 5,850 bales—Glasgow, 1,257—Bremen, 325—Nantz and Bordeaux, 914—Havana, 812—New-York, 437—Baltimore, 165—Norfolk, R. I., 27; together, 4,937. Sales, making an addition in stock of 8,994 bales, and being made in addition to sales of shipboard bales, and being made, inclusive of all on shipboard not stated this day, a stock of 109,003 bales, against 110,514 at the same time last year.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1840. Oct. 1, stock on hand | | 87,36 |
| Receipts last three days | 19668 | |
| previously | 417445 | 437113 |
| | | 524531 |
| Exports last three days | 11634 | |
| previously | 313104 | 324738 |
| Stock on hand, this day | | 109093 |

Since our review of Friday evening last, a very active business has been done in the Cotton-market at full prices, and in many instances at a trifling advance on our figures, in which we have made some slight alterations. The sales on Saturday were 6,000 bales; yesterday, 4,000; and to day about 2,000; together, 12,000 bales; the principal part of the purchases have been for the English markets, although buyers for the north still continue to operate to some extent. As the season advances, the estimates of the crop decline; at present we find the prevailing opinion in favor of a crop of 1,300,000 bales, although as heretofore we are inclined to differ materially on that point.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS.

| Louisiana and Mississippi. | | Tennessee and N. Ala. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 5 @ 5½ | Ordinary | 00 @00 |
| Middling | 5 @5½ | Middling | 00 @00 |
| Fair | 10 @10½ | Middling Fair | 00 @00 |
| Good fair | 11 @11½ | Fair | 00 @00 |
| Good and fine | 12½ @00 | Good and fine | 00 @00 |

TOBACCO.—A very good demand can insue to be evinced for this article, and the sales made for the last few days amount to about 500 Hhds at previous prices. We quote Firsts, 9 @9½—Seconds, 7 @8½; and for Lugs, Manufacturing and Inferior sections, 4 @6½. A selection of M, consisting of 97 hhds, sold for 8½ @ 9 cents, and 50 hhds at 8, 7½ and 9½.

Arrived since the 12th inst., 267 hhds;—cleared in the same time, for Bremen, 435 hhds—Liverpool, 19—New-York, 12—Boston, 96; together, 561 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1840 Oct 1, stock on hand | Hhds | 2912 |
| Receipts last three days | 267 | |
| previously | 6393 | 6660 |
| | | 9660 |
| Exports last three days | 499 | |
| previously | 5667 | 6166 |
| Leaving a balance of stock of | | 3714 |

SUGAR.—The market continues to maintain the character of activity noticed for some past, in the generality of the operations within the last few days, have been effected at further improved rates. On Saturday a sale of 65 hogsheads was made at 7c; and several small lots have changed hands at 8½c. We therefore place our quotations at 8c @ 8½c for extreme qualities, but would remark, that it is difficult to obtain anything under 8½c. The total sales since our last embrace 700 hhds, the most of which at 8½c; and the market closes very firm with a healthy appearance. Sales on plantation to the extent of 600 hhds have transpired since Friday last, at prices varying from 4½ to 6½c.

MOLASSES.—There has been a steady inquiry for this article at from 30 @31c for lots in good shipping order. About 21,000 gallons have been taken on plantation at 18 cts.

FLOUR.—A feeling of dullness and inanimation continues to pervade the market, and since our last has scarcely been interrupted by even a moderate demand. The principal transactions have been made at $4 12½ @ $4 25 for superfine; 3,000 bbls have changed hands at $4 19½. A decline of 12½c on the present rates would induce some heavy operators to enter the market to a considerable extent.

PORK.—This article affords no exception to the other descriptions of western produce, which at late have been strongly neglected, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the northern markets. Speculators decline operating, and it will require some mark of encouragement to induce parties of holders to make inroads into the transactions of note. Mess Pork is generally held at $13 00; but sales cannot be made above $13 50 for small lots.—M. O., $10 50 @ $11 00—Prime, $9 50—P. O., $8 50 @ $9 00.

BEEF.—Our observations above are applicable to this article, the inquiry has been limited to small parcels at previous quotations, which are Mess, in barrels, $11 50@ $13 00; half bbls, $6 00 @ $7 00—Prime, $6 75 @ 7 00.

BACON.—The market continues very inactive, the principal demand being confined to retail lots for immediate supplies and city consumption. We quote Hams 8c—Canvassed ditto, 10 @ 11c—Sides, 6 @ 6½c—Shoulders, 4½ cts.

LARD.—We have a very moderate business to notice since our last; prices, however, have undergone no change, although the market is heavy. Prime leaf commands, 7 @ 7½c, in ordinary quantities; for large lots, 7½ @ 8c.

WHISKEY.—The market continues extremely dull, and rectified is now currently sold at 19c, although some holders cling to part with their stock at this rate. Small lots from store will bring 19½ and perhaps 20c.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE.—The principal part of the stock of Kentucky Bagging in the hands of the trade and other individuals, holders are enabled to maintain the firm position noticed in our last, and refuse to sell under 24c and 10c. As yet we have not heard of any transactions at these prices. India Bagging is in moderate request at 22 @ 23c. cash, and sac. 4 mos.—Scotch, quiet, at 16 @ 22c—German, 19½ @ 21—Northern, 15 @ 16c.

KENTUCKY COTTON GOODS.—We find no change to notice in this department; the inquiry is steady, and prices full. Kentucky jeans are generally quoted—Linsseys, 25c; Negro Jeans, do do. 20c; Kentucky Lowsile, 4-4 wide, 16 cts.

COFFEE.—The market has been very dull since our last, the sales having been confined to trifling parcels for immediate wants. The stock in the city is considerable. We quote Havana prime, 11½ @ 12c; Rio Coffee, 10 @ 11c—Rio Coffee, 11½ @ 12½ cts.

CANDLES.—The market is extremely quiet, and the stock on hand is large, part of which cannot be sold but at higher limits. We quote New Bedford, 45c—Nantucket, 44c.

OILS.—This article remains without change. Fall, strained, $1 15 @ $1 20; Winter-strained, $1 25 @ $1 30; Whale Oil, 50 @ 52c.

LEAD.—We have not heard of any sales since our last; we continue to quote $4 50 @ $4 62½. Most of the receipts are immediately transhipped to the north.

EXCHANGE.—There is no material change to cent on sance or sans nat;—Sterling is nearly, and we quote 10 @ 10½ cent premium—Francs, 5 10 @ 5 12½—New-York, on 5 days, 1½ @ 1¾ cent. premium;—Sight Checks, 3 @ 3½ cent. premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 10 @ 10½ | ¾ ct. prem. |
| France | 5 10 @ 5 12½ | ¼ ct. prem. |
| New-York, 60 days' date | 1 @ 1½ | ct. prem. |
| do 30 do | ¾ @ ¾ | ¼ ct. prem. |
| do 10 do | ¼ @ ½ | ¼ ct. prem. |
| Philadelphia 60 do | ¾ @ 1 | ¼ ct. prem. |
| do sight | ¼ @ ½ | ¼ ct. prem. |
| Boston, at 60 days | ¾ @ 1 | ¼ ct. prem. |

FREIGHTS.—No alteration has occurred since our last; the engagements have been few, at 9-16d. for Liverpool, and 11c for Havre.

FREIGHTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ⅝ lb to Liverpool | 9-16d. |
| do Havre | 11c. |
| do New-York | ½ @ — |
| Tobacco ⅝ hhd to Cowes, &c | 80c |
| do London, direct | 50c 0d @ 65c |
| do New-York | 6 50 @ 0 00 |
| do Boston | 6 50 @ 0 00 |
| do Philadelphia | 0 00 @ — |
| Sugar and molasses from coast ⅝ hhd | 1 50 @ — |
| From the city | 1 50 @ — |
| Lard ⅝ lb | 1 50 @ — |
| Pork ⅝ bbl | 0 00 @ — |

# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Pacific, 815 bales cotton, 564 bbls flour, 1 bbl molasses, 1 box tobacco.

Glasgow—Per ship Cassandra—1257 bales cotton.

Nantz and Bordeaux—Per ship Talma—914 bales cotton.

Bremen—Per ship Alexander—325 bales cotton, 435 hhds tobacco, 41 bbls flour, 19 tons log wood, 75 casks staves.

Boston—Per ship Timour—472 bales cotton, 73 bbls beans, 483 do flour, 256 do pork, 94 hhds hams, 19 do tobacco, 652 hides, &c.

New-York—Per ship John Brouwer—271 bales cotton, 1244 hogs lard, 62 bbls do, 1000 bbls pork, 496 do flour, 47 do beef, 74 do hides, 41 casks hams and shoulders, 10 do tongues, &c.

Baltimore—Per ship Sussman—291 bbls pork, 335 hhds sugar, 284 bbls molasses.

Per schr Gen Jackson—108 hhds sugar, 143 bbls molasses, 26 bales cotton.

New-York—Per ship St Mary—335 bbls pork, 504 do flour, 111 do molasses, 1 tierce lard, 1348 kegs do, 407 bales cotton, 90 hhds sugar, &c.

Per barque Lilias—108 bales cotton, 40 do peltries, 477 casks molasses, 600 hides, 2 bbls sugar.

Per brig Ely—225 hhds 70 tcs 42 bbls molasses, 1 bbl syrup.

Per brig Boredino—467 bales cotton, 38 do molasses, 26 bales cotton.

Per schr Ann Eliza—[illegible]

Per brig Paquete de Hamburg, 293 bales cotton, 1500 staves, 13,250 bricks.

Lagos—Per ship Rio Grande—[illegible] bbls coal, lots property, &c.

Per ship de Cuba—Per schr Uncas—161 bbls pork, 40 boxed do, 50 bbls beef, 30 do whisky, 700 kegs lard, &c.

Apalachicola—Per ship Atlantic—7 bbls whiskey, 67 do flour, &c.

IMPORTS.

Galveston—Per steam ship Savannah—79 bales cotton to W C Tompkins & co; 30 do F Conroy.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Wm French from Louisville—174 bbls flour to S Bell; 21 bales hemp Adams & Hartwell; 16 pcs bagging Worsley & Foreman; 48 bbls whiskey J Virin & co; 2 bbls do Sewell & co; 1 bbl do Hunt & co; 2 bbls honey liquors, O A Lewis a bro; 20 bbls bacon Ferguson & Reed, 100 bbls tallow M Thomas; 12 cattle; bellows Stark, Day, Stanford & co; 40 bbls tallow Ogden, Addison & co; 7 bales cotton J Balis d; 1 car M Stark; 2 bales mdse, &c, 10 sundries.

Per steamboat Pamela from Opelousas—418 bales cotton, C Tobelmo 30 Follain, Bellecq & Degelos; 73 A Grunez; 30 do Blanc & Darby; 30 A Desmarc; 33 G W Campbell.

Per steamboat Bogue Hume from Lafourche—41 hhds sugar, T Flower & Finley; 30 do, 77 bbls molasses, Brander, Williams & co; 3 hhds sugar, sac. Lambeth & Thompson; 16 hhds sugar, 9 bbls molasses, 4 bales moss, G W Bogert & co; 1 bbl molasses H Tete; 60 do W Bogert & co; sundries to sundries.

Per steamboat Houma from Lafourche—10 hhds sugar, 7 bbls molasses, P J Pavy & co; 100 bbls molasses W Bogert, 20 do H Tete; 17 C T Chandler; 20 bbls sugar, T Gibert; 1 bbl do J Berry; 60 bales moss mr Lange; 19 do Coffman; 28 bales cotton, J Strachan; 4 pr Goundin a bonit; 26 do, 3 bbls molasses, A Rivardi a bro; 2 pr Gourdain & Brent; 26 do, 3 bbls molasses, A Rivardi & co; 20 bbls sugar Gourdain & Brun; 13 bbls molasses, 16 bales cotton Broad & Landry; 10 do cotton C Teledano; 37 do Pepin a, Arcenil & co.

Per steamboat Boat of Ann from Vatoe City—25 bales cotton to Ward, Mott & co; 206 F J Linard & co; 20 do A J Quick & co; 12 J R Conner; 117 Curtis & Wales; 100 Boatmen, Brunton & co; 192 C Orduey; 21 Armour, Lake & co; 11 Lambert & Thompson; 61 Brander, Williams & co; 66 S R Griffith; 41 Franklin & Henderson; 20 P H Aspinwall & co; 20 Dickey, Payne & Hawkins; 35 Bailey & Hall; 20 Payne & Hawkins; 18 Taylor, Gordon & co; 20 A Lebeau & co; 10 J Goodin; 11 Blackford, Huntington & co; 19 Lilly & Robinson; 5 Mad-ux, Pollard & co; 50 Barbout; 50 do; 1 sacks, Ringgold & Forsday.

☞ NOTICE.—Preside Schmidt, consignee of one half of the engagements have been low, at 9-16d. for Liverpool, and 11c for Havre.

FREIGHTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ⅝ lb to Liverpool | 9-16d. |
| do Havre | 11c. |
| do New-York | ½ @ — |
| Tobacco ⅝ hhd to Cowes, &c | 80c |
| do London, direct | 50c 0d @ 65c |
| do New-York | 6 50 @ 0 00 |
| do Boston | 6 50 @ 0 00 |
| do Philadelphia | 0 00 @ — |
| Sugar and molasses from coast ⅝ hhd | 1 50 @ — |
| From the city | 1 50 @ — |
| Lard ⅝ lb | 1 50 @ — |
| Pork ⅝ bbl | 0 00 @ — |

# NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY SLATT, MAGNE & CO.

Office, 91 Chartres street.

CITY EDITION, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10 COUNTRY EDITION, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

"The Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1841.

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

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

THE CASE OF M'LEOD.—It is with regret and mortification that we record the high-handed proceedings which took place on the release of M'Leod, upon bail. If the paragraph which we copy from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is correct, he had no sooner obtained his liberty than he was seized by an armed mob, and thrust again into prison. For the honor of our state and nation we hope the statement will prove to be unfounded.—Journal of Commerce.

However much we may concur with the Journal of Commerce in hoping that the statement above quoted may be unfounded; yet, if the people of New-York have been exasperated beyond self control in this matter, it is to the impertinent interference of the British Minister, and the insulting tone of his communications to the Secretary of State that the popular outbreak is attributable. There was nothing in the proceedings against McLEOD which warranted the belief that the civil authorities of New York were unwilling to allow him every advantage which the law affords to persons accused of crime. Indeed his admission to bail proves that his treatment was neither unnecessarily rigorous nor inhuman. But there is that in the American character which rebels against the goutering superciliousness of foreign functionaries, and which may hurry our citizens into error, when too intensely excited.

McLEOD owes any harsh treatment he may receive from American citizens to Mr. Fox's arrogant letters to Mr. FORSYTH. They were of a character calculated to gall the pride of a susceptible people; and had they been written for the express purpose of exciting popular commotion, they could not have been couched in language more conducive to that end. McLEOD, it may be said, should not suffer for the imprudence or folly of Mr. Fox. True, but the official interference of the latter person has invested the proceedings against him with an importance beyond the intrinsic interest of the question of guilt. It has involved the national honor, which requires that the trial should progress in due form to a verdict, whether for or against the prisoner. The people of New York smarting under the disparaging and bullying letters of the British Minister, seem determined to make McLEOD stand a trial. They have been goaded to this resolve by the most contemptuous treatment, and they wish to show that they are not to be intimidated by bravado or words of menacing import.

We are not disposed to look upon every exhibition of popular feeling as outrageous or even reprehensible, nor are we willing to see the censure of an act thrown upon our people which properly attaches to another quarter. The "high-handed proceedings" were the result of a proper indignation at the intolerable conduct of Mr. Fox, which had no other mode of displaying itself; and if they prove that the people of New York cannot boast the forbearance of the saints, we doubt if there be a community in the United States that would not have done the same thing under the same circumstances. It may be hard upon McLEOD, that the representative of his government has implicated the pride of a whole people in his trial; yet if he were allowed to depart without one, the New Yorkers would never hear the last of it. Their neighbors in Canada would taunt them with having yielded to fear what they denied to justice. Give him a fair trial. If guilty, hang him. If innocent, let him depart in peace.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate of the U. S., February 1, the Vice President submitted a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1839. The following are the numbers of the militia in the respective states and territories, as given in the Adjutant General's return:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine | 46,338 |
| New Hampshire | 29,762 |
| Massachusetts | 90,857 |
| Vermont | 26,397 |
| Rhode Island | 4,491 |
| Connecticut | 43,176 |
| New York | 162,172 |
| New Jersey | 39,171 |
| Pennsylvania | 202,281 |
| Delaware | 9,982 |
| Maryland | 46,864 |
| Virginia | 105,522 |
| North Carolina | 66,218 |
| South Carolina | 40,817 |
| Georgia | 57,312 |
| Alabama | 41,332 |
| Louisiana | 14,849 |
| Mississippi | 26,641 |
| Tennessee | 61,902 |
| Kentucky | 82,335 |
| Ohio | 146,428 |
| Indiana | 53,918 |
| Illinois | 27,360 |
| Missouri | 34,866 |
| Arkansas | 2,028 |
| Michigan | 5,476 |
| Florida Territory | 827 |
| Wisconsin | 5,925 |
| Iowa | |
| District of Columbia | 1,849 |
| Total | 1,692,444 |

The force from which troops would be drafted in case of necessity is double that of the footing of the above returns. There were, about 2,500,000 votes polled at the last Presidential election. The number of persons who did not vote, it is supposed is equal to the number of voters who are exempt from military duty, from age and other causes; besides the number of persons capable of bearing arms who were not entitled to vote,—such a young men between the ages of 18 and 21, and those excluded from the ballot boxes by the restrictions in some of the States upon the right of suffrage—must be very great indeed.—Such an exhibition of natural strength might give more energy to our foreign policy, than has been displayed of late.

There was a large attendance at the American Exchange, on Monday evening. The performances of the German Glee Club were as brilliant as the object of the oratorio was commendable. The hymn sung by the Orphans was well executed, and the appearance of so many destitute children of misfortune, who, but for the Asylum which the proceeds of the entertainments are destined to rebuild, would be without shelter from the biting wants of poverty, awakened the most lively emotions in every breast. Every person present felt as though the money expended in purchasing a mission was just out at interest, where rust consumes not and thieves can not break in and steal. We were glad to see the ball so graced by the fair sex.

LECTURES ON SHAKESPEARE.

[illegible] our columns, that Mr. TAMBURO will commence a course of lectures upon the writings of SHAKESPEARE, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening next. The reputation of the lecturer and the exhaustless beauties of his theme induce us to promise a rich repast to those of our citizens who may attend his course.

MR. BARRETT's benefit takes place this evening at the St. Charles. The beneficiary has long held a prominent station on the American boards, and we hope his friends and the public will not forget him upon this occasion.

Amongst the attractions of the bill is the announcement of a new candidate for histrionic fame—a Miss MASON, who appears in two pieces. Rumor speaks in glowing terms of the personal attractions and accomplishments of the fair debutante. She has entered the profession at the ebb of dramatic popularity, but we hope she will be a principal means of restoring theatricals to their wonted and appropriate place in the regard of the public.

RESUMPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA—The Raleigh Register says: "The banks of North Carolina have been waiting only for the Virginia banks to resume and will now resume forthwith.

CHEERING CONTRAST.—Cotton is selling at twelve dollars per bale more than it sold for this day twelve month.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Wm. Tyler, for late Louisville papers.

SERVETS OF PUBLIC LAND.—A writer in the Mississonian, who seems to be well informed of the details of the land office operations, makes the following curious development of the way in which Uncle Sam has been sometimes fleeced by pretended surveys of the public lands:—

That frauds have been committed in making returns of surveys of lands over which a chain was never stretched, is beyond doubt; and it has been given said that, in days gone by, expensive series of [illegible] (merely platting can be so called) were made by deputy surveyors the current of a water course in a canoe, taking the course of its meanders by a compass, and the distances by a calculation of time required to float from one point to another.

THE BANKS.

"Twenty [illegible] days after," by the chairman of the finance committee, providing for the resumption of such banks as may be disposed to surrender their charters, and fixing a period for the resumption of specie payments, was taken up yesterday in the house of representatives. The main features of the bill have been little affected by the amendments which several sections have undergone. It is an act of an eminently useful and beneficial character. Under its salutary operation the weak banks will be enabled to wind up their affairs without embarrassment, and the leading institutions, not simply to the resumption, but to the permanent maintenance of cash payments, will be removed. There are several monetary institutions in our city, which, for some years past, have been in an unhealthy condition, interfering with the wholesome action of the sound corporations. To such, the present law will be a precious boon, as aided by the other banks, they may enter into liquidation, and relieve their stockholders and the public from the dangers of evils far more to be dreaded than the peaceful termination of their career with little or no ultimate loss.

By the terms of the bill, the banks of the state are required to return to specie payments on or before the first Monday in November, 1841.

☞ By a resolution of the House of Representatives, Professor RIDDELL, Mr. FORSHAY, of Vidalia; and several other scientific gentlemen have been appointed a committee to explore the mineral wealth of the state, and report thereon at the next session of the legislature. Those who have read the letters lately published in this paper, must not be reminded that the north-western part of Louisiana offers a rich field for the researches of the mineralogist and geologist, and promises a harvest of valuable results.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the Saranah, Capt. WADE, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 13th inst. The news is of some interest.

G. W. TERRELL has been appointed secretary of state, vice A. S. LIPSCOMB, resigned; and T. G CHALMERS has received the appointment of secretary of the treasury.

We copy the following from the Austin Sentinel, of the 30th ult.

"We rejoice to communicate to our fellow citizens the gratifying intelligence that a convention with England has been ratified by the senate, by which the British government has agreed to mediate effectually with Mexico, and it is probable that within a very few weeks an armistice will be agreed upon, by which hostilities will be suspended for six months, with a view to a complete pacification between the two countries. If Mexico shall accept the mediation of England, the armistice will take place within thirty days after the Mexican government is notified of the intelligence by the British Minister in Mexico. As the despatches of Lord Palmerston relating to this subject have already been forwarded from Galveston, we may expect intelligence from Mexico relative to the armistice, about the first of March."

The treaty with the Netherlands has also been ratified by the senate.

It appears by letters from the frontier that not the slightest apprehension exists of an invasion of Texas by Mexico.

The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph F. Murrell, on the corner of St. Jachim and St. Anthony streets, Mobile, was consumed by fire on Sunday last.

WYANDOT EXECUTION.—The Bucyrus, Crawford county, (Ohio) Democrat gives the particulars of a trial for murder and execution of a young Wyandot Indian, according to the laws of the tribe. The execution took place at Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, on the 5th of October last. The trial was by the males of the tribe, assembled in full council. Witnesses were examined before the assembly, and cross examined by the accused, and after he had heard the testimony, and the accused in his own defence, he was, by acclamation unanimous vote, pronounced guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be shot, which sentence was executed accordingly.

Though justice, according to the forms of savage law, was has done to the savage murderer, it appears strange that such a proceeding should have been permitted by organized and populous portions of Ohio. From the narrative it would appear that some white men participated in the ceremonies at the execution.—Ohio Star.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

FEBRUARY 12, 1841.

Mr. BOSSIER, President pro tem.

Resolution relative to banks in which the state is interested.

Mr. Waggaman moved the postponement of the debates until Monday next.

Mr. Hos ouvert that said resolution had already been postponed several times, and cannot account for said postponement, without suspecting the cause.

Mr. Wigg main wishes a postponement in order to obtain a bill relative to the banks of the state, and wishes the resolution to be made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Downs does not approve the motion of Mr. Waggaman, provided the bill relative to election obtains the preference.

Mr. Waggaman amends his former resolution, relative to banks, by inserting a new clause, to the effect of appointing by ballot the members comprising the joint committee of examination.

Mr. Hos objects to this mode of appointment, which he considers not in use.

Mr. Wagg main wonders at the opposition of the senator from Orleans,—the appointment of members of a committee by ballot, far from being without precedent, is one constantly in use; and, if the senator is of a contrary opinion, all he desirating as emblies—it is an old custom, belonging to the wholesome doctrine of democracy. He sees nothing unusual in the mode of appointing members.

Mr. Hos wishes the senator from the third district to state his reasons for insisting on the adoption of the amendment, as the mode of appointing members which he now proposes is altogether contrary to usage; and, moreover, the only true democratic mode of electing, as it is the mode in use. The member who argues for such an innovation, is bound to substantiate his claim, as it regards an exception which it is difficult to account for. The resolution under discussion should be discussed without further delay, several postponements having already taken place, and nothing now would justify it. Mr. Hos moved to amend said resolution in such a manner as to embrace certain enquiries not specified in them.

Mr. Waggaman does not feel at a loss to explain or justify his proposition, his object is clear, which is to obtain as much as possible, the opinion of the senate, in order that the members of the committee should be the choice of the whole senate.

Mr. Downs has no objection to make, he only wishes to know what is prescribed in the rules on this subject.

Mr. Wagg main is entirely indifferent, he simply should obtain the preference on the other; but he is of opinion that the senate should yield to the desire of the senator of the third district.

Mr. Crow prefers that the members of the committee should be appointed by the president, being undoubtedly able to do justice in such cases; he objects to the mode of appointing by ballot.

The senate decides that the appointments shall be made by the president.

Mr. Sparrow is of opinion that the investigation ought not to be limited to the institutions mentioned in the resolution, although it is a matter of regret that the application of the banks in favor of which the state has pledged its faith, but the other banks should also be subjected to a rigorous examination. It is not sufficient that the interests of the State; it is likewise just and indispensable to mind the interests of the people, and to protect the working classes of society. Consequently he offers an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Waggaman admits of the utility of the amendment, and approves of the just observations of the senator from Concordia; but observes that the original resolution embraces a very wide field. The labor of examining the bonds is considerable, said bonds amounting to 28 millions. If it is the wish of the senate to extend the examination to the other banks in which the state has an interest, their capital amounts to over 30 millions more. What is the object of the resolution? It is to ascertain what has been the conduct of the banks, who have obtained the support of State; if those banks have been well managed, the people will know it; if on the contrary, they have been badly managed, the people should also know it, and shall know it. This investigation is of the highest importance as it involves our happiness and future prosperity. Some of the banks are insolvent, and the other fourth is no better. To notice this last class, would impede and prevent the commencement of business early, without obtaining any real advantage for the society. Mr. Waggaman concludes in declaring his opposition to the amendment offered by the senator from Concordia.

Mr. Hos found himself compelled to address the senate. In his opinion, it was unfortunate that there should be cause to deplore any present situation. Every effort however, should be made to get clear—as should never despair of the republic. He was far from supposing that Mr. Sparrow's amendment was out of place, for the question before them was one in which the whole body politic was interested. For his own part he would be glad to see the most enquiry into the condition of the banks, he would, on the contrary, do his best to support it. Undoubtedly the state, in its collective capacity, is bound to do all that lies in the senate banks; but did it follow that all enquiry should be neglected, into the condition of the banks, in which individuals were equally interested? Mr. Bridgeport, said he forgotten that a real solidarity exists between all the banks. The sculptor from the third district has said that three fourths of the banks in the state are hard up in fact, or insolvent, and the remainder were not much better off. Well, no matter whether the assertion be exact or gation to be extended to all the banks. Are the innocent, and the guilty, all bind together and made to enable this to be done, all, without except, n, should be embroiled in the enquiry, for they all hold together and were bound by the same responsibilities. True, the real estate banks were offered a few more guarantees than the others; but then, occasionally, the latter had a few more liberalities than the former. For instance, in 1837, while the real estate banks curtailed their circulation, the other banks extended theirs. All the banks are in the same boat; the former should remain indebted to the latter for large sums, as each one was thus more or less bound for the circulation of the others, and the existence of their credit. The Citizens' Bank itself did not desire to see the other banks ruined. The notes liquidated have been accounted for, but we know not the real situation of the other real estate banks.

No doubt it would be right to protect the share holders, but to do so, should we sacrifice the debtors? I could not, said, I hope the senate would not, but would be interested to. I would (said the senator from Orleans) have the banks accord facilities to all who are able to give security. Let us act or not to act as the majority of the senate capacity of the directors, but by a board of control. For I am not afraid to repeat the name, notwithstanding the ridicule with which I have affected to regard it. Once more the act of liquidation might be called for, but would it be prudent to grant them, with out the situation of the banks were known. Ought the solidarity of civil legislature extend to shareholders and not to the debtors? It is said that a committee cannot assume so large a plan as a general examination of the banks; but is a committee to sit during the recess, which would give the members time enough for a general examination. No doubt the work would be painful, but still it could be accomplished. I, at year a work of the same kind was undertaken, and got through within six weeks. Much information and numerous tables were collected, and published in what was called the Blue Book. Besides, the committee which is to be appointed, has it not every thing at its disposal—time, means, clerks—if the amendment of the senator from Concordia be adopted, the original resolution will be defective. It is the duty of the legislature to act with vigilance, and to keep always a sharp look out on the banks. It is true that the citizens enlightened by the legislator, should be able, without necessitation, to distinguish the good note from the bad one. Mr. Hos concludes with the amendment of Mr. Sparrow as amended, and will vote for it in order to complete the original resolution.

Mr. Herbert, considering the imports of the debates, thinks proper to suggest a mode which may conciliate the difference of opinion of his colleagues, to confine to the standing committee on banks, the duties of the bill, for which it is said, they are legally bound by their faith, and to appoint special committees, who would report on the situation of the banks during this present session.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the amendment of Mr. Sparrow was ordered to be printed, to be further examined on Monday next.

[OFFICIAL] FOR THE BEE.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1841.

At ten minutes past ten the speaker took the chair. No quorum being present, a call of the house was made, when it appeared that but 19 members were present. Mr. Wooworth moved an adjournment as a rebuke to the absent members. The motion was negatived by a vote of 10 to 9.

On motion, the house took a recess.

At 30 minutes after ten the speaker resumed the chair. There being still no quorum After some time a quorum being formed the house proceeded to business.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Poydras and Aubert.

*Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.*

Mr. Bedford laid before the house a petition from the companies of the parish of Orleans, which was read by the clerk and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bedford introduced a bill to incorporate the Fire Hydrant Company, which was read by the clerk and referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Rittiff introduced a bill for the relief of the Carrington Academy. Referred to the committee on public education.

On motion, the house took up the bill abolishing capital punishment, and laid the same on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Cottman moved that the house take up the bill relative to the organization of the militia. The motion was lost.

*Reports of Standing Committees.*

In behalf of the committee on education, and on commerce, manufactures and agriculture, Mr. Boudousquie reported a bill to create Inspectors of the colleges and schools of Louisiana with uncertain limits, and an act to appoint public weighers for the city of New Orleans, and to regulate the same. Both bills were read by the title, and the report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cottman, from the committee on the militia, offered a report on the petition of the Washington Battalion, recommending that said petition be placed on the same footing with the Legion. The report and petition were laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

*Reports of Select Committees.*

In behalf of the committee on banks, Mr. Osborne offered a resolution, requiring Professor Riddell and others a committee to explore the mineral wealth of the state, and report thereon at the next session of the legislature. Those who have read the letters lately published in this paper, must not be reminded that the north-western part of Louisiana offers a rich field for the researches of the mineralogist and geologist, and promises a harvest of valuable results.

*Bills and Notices of Bills.*

Mr. Couvillon, agreeably to notice, introduced an act relative to public notices in the parish of Avoyelles. The same was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Farmer, the hour took up a bill from the senate limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to their respective wards, and laid the same on the table subject to the call of the house.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Bedford introduced a bill to incorporate the Fire Hydrant Company, which was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Quinn introduced an act relative to the keeping of public records, which was read by the title and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Ellis gave notice that he would shortly introduce an act to amend the 4th section of the act relative to divorces.

Mr. Bayliss gave notice of a bill to explain acts 128 and 336 of the Civil Practice.

Mr. Friend gave notice of an act for the relief of the Claiborne Academy.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the house took up the bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank, and laid the same on the table subject to the call of the house.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The house resumed the consideration of the 4th section of the act provide for the liquidation of certain banks, and for the resumption of specie payments.

The section was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Morse, providing that sections for a debt or the liquidating bank shall be accepted whence or debts or offered as security a mortgage on property exceeding by one half, the amount of the debt.

The 5th section was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Bedford.

The 10th section, which provides for the resumption of specie payment on or before the first Monday in February, 1842, was amended so as to require the banks to resume or cease to liquidation on or before that time. The phraseology of the section was further amended so as to harmonize with the first section.

Mr. Thomas moved the rejection of the section as foreign to the immediate object of the bill. He was sustained in motion by Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Burke sustained the propriety of retaining the section. He thought the introduction of the section necessary in order to enable the state to carry into effect the provisions of the bill. He was willing, however, to surrender the section rather than occasion dissension.

Mr. Clanard (Ouachita) said. There was such a bill before the house, providing for the resumption of specie payment—The difficulty suggested by the gentleman from Orleans would be obviated by that bill.

Mr. Claiborne hoped the motion of the gentleman from Baton Rouge would not prevail, and supported the section.

Mr. Crow explained. There was such a bill before the house, providing for the resumption of specie payment—The difficulty suggested by the gentleman from Orleans would be obviated by that bill.

Mr. Claiborne hoped the motion of the gentleman from Baton Rouge would not prevail, and supported the section.

At 30 minutes after ten the speaker resumed the chair. There being still no quorum After some time a quorum being formed the house proceeded to business.

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