LATEST DATES.

New York	jan 21	Liverpool	dec 8
Savannah	jan 30	London	dec 11
Charleston	jan 22	Havre	dec 8
Washington	jan 21	Paris	dec 6
Baltimore	jan 22	Bordeaux	oct 22
Norfolk	jan 23	Madrid	nov 30
Mobile	dec 7	Cadiz	nov 2
Pensacola	jan 15	Havana	jan 19
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Houston	jan 19

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Yazoo, Trask, New York, Stein & Cohen.
Ship Jane, Ritchie Glasgow, Holmes & Mills.
Ship Oseola, Fowler, New York, Master.
Brig Pulaski, Castle, Boston, G Bradford.
Schooner Kentuck, Berlit, Mobile, Master.
Schooner Caroline, Sherwood, Matanzas, J W Zacharie & co.

ARRIVED.

The boat Pacific, Martin, from the N E Pass; towed to see ship Galen and sch Lodi; brought up pass cargo and the passengers of the ship Kensington from Liverpool; left the pass on the 25th at 2 P M.

Ship on the bar ship Kensington and Sch Lodi, and British bark Kent; seaside bound up French ships Hercules, and among the breakers sch Mary King of Baltimore; in the river sch Engineer from Lake R.

The boat Tiger, Roche, from the Passes; towed in ship Sirhey, brigs Pigeon and Salvador; left the pass on the 28th at 1 P M; brought up ship Oseola, Arabian and Angel; reports nothing new since Pacific.

The boat Hudson, Lionel, from the Passes; towed ship Catharine and John & Robert, brigs Bordeaux Packet and Energy; left N E Pass at 12 M, on reports nothing new; brought up ship Frances, Wolga, brig San Antonio and sch Sabina.

The boat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes; towed ship Howell and Georgian; sch Orphan Boy brought up ship Cassandra, Crisp, Liverpool, sch and Southerner; left the pass on the 27th noth.

Ship Cassandra, Crisp, from Liverpool Dec 2d, to Oseola, Glidden, from New Castle, Me, to Frances, Johnson, from Liverpool Dec 2d, to Wolga, Davis, from Boston 21 days to master.

Sch San Antonio, Sarzenas, from Malaga, to J W Zacharie & co.

Brig Arabian, Gardner, 9 days from Charleston, to J Hagan & co.

Brig Angel, Lederer, 4 days from Havana, to Chambers & Grand.

Brig Gavin, Baker, from Tampa Bay, to master.

Sch Urbain, Long, from Galveston 15 Jan, to master.

Schooner Southerner, Gaylord, from Galveston, to James Robinson & co.

Schooner Sabina, Moore, 9 days from Havana, to R Groves & co.

Steamboat Shakspeare, Avery, from Manchester.

Steamboat Manchester, Fa Brique, from Opelousas.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordan, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Vandusia, Small, from St Louis.

Steamboat Black Hawk, Hart, from Fort Adams.

Steamboat Mississippian, Atchinson, from Columbia.

Steamboat Swan, Day, from Mobile.

Steamboat Brilliant, Clark, from Bayou Sara.

At the N E Bar.

Ship Kensington, Curtis, from Liverpool Dec 3, to Colmack.

EXPORTS.

Ship Yazoo—829 bales cotton, 130 hhds and 93 tierces, 753 bbls pork, 104 kegs lard, 84 hhds 35 bbls sugar, 668 bbls flour, 100 bbls molasses, 8 bbls wheat and sundry articles.

Ship Jane—1079 bales cotton and 31 sheep.

Brig Oseola—764 bbls flour, 478 bbls pork, 28 sacks and 44 kegs do.

Brig Pulaski—48 bales cotton, 53 hhds tobacco, flour, 602 do pork, 22 hhds hams and 27 bbls

Sch Launch—1000 bbls corn in bulk.

Sch Carolina—asst provisions, &c.

Ship Sarah Packer—1369 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

Ship Frances—1954 sacks salt.

Ship Cassandra—1000 sacks salt and flags

Ship Oseola—1000 casks lime and spars.

Brig Wolga—mdse.

Brig St Antonio—wines and fruits.

Brig Arabian—200 casks lime and 38 staves.

Brig Angel—1200 sacks coffee and 300 boxes

Sch Southerner—14 half bales cotton.

Sch Sabina—coffee, fruit and sugar.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Steamboat Shakspeare—cotton.

Steamboat Manchester—cotton and mdse.

Steamboat Huntsville—cotton.

Steamboat Vandalia—cotton, lead, corn, and mdse.

Steamboat Black Hawk—cotton.

Steamboat Mississippian—cotton.

Steamboat Brilliant—cotton, sugar, molasses.

MEMORANDA

Left New York, Jan 31, ship Vicksburg, Wood.

Left for this port, the same day, ship Grand Turk.

Packet ship ORLEANS, from N. York, is discharging opposite the vegetable market; consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

FRANKLIN, AMES & CO.

Ship Ambassador from Liverpool is discharging at the New Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees will attend to their permits on board and to the payment of their wharfage. jan 20

FOR VELASCO & GALVESTON, Texas, on Thursday, 1st February, at 10 A. M.

The splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steamboat COLUMBIA, Capt. J. Wilson, will positively sail as above.

Passengers for Brazoria, Columbia and Quintana will find no delay and may depend upon the departure of the Columbia as advertised.

Freight or passage having splendid furnished stations for 200 cabin, and 100 deck passengers, apply on board, Gravier st, or to

JAMES REED & CO, 88 Common st.

No berth or state room secured, until paid for. Parties taken and landed at Galveston. Registered passengers taken on board.

New Orleans City Bank Notes only received in payment of passage and freight.

FOR HAVANA.

The steamship CUBA Capt. A. S. Page, will leave for the above port on Wednesday evening, 23d instant at 5 o'clock P M, from the wharf, opposite Toulouse st.

Parties by her convenience are requested to obtain their passage money must be paid to the agent in the time stated, and a receipt taken for the same to be produced to the Captain on board, without which will be necessary for such to procure a passport from the Spanish Consul, cannot proceed on the vessel.

Freight taken and forwarded punctually. For freight or passage apply on board or to

R GAMBLE, Agent.
19 Royal street.

REGULAR packet for Natchitoches, Alexandria and all intermediate landings.

The steamboat A M PHILIPS, Ferguson, will leave for the above ports on day 30 January at 5 o'clock p m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A MAURUF & CO.

FOR LOUISVILLE & PITTSBURG.

The superior and very fast running steamer GOV. SHELBY, Kercheval master, will leave as above, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

PEIRCE SHANNON & BROTHER,
26 Gravier st.

Shelby being of very light draft insures a passage to Louisville without transhipping.

FORT GIBSON, LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) Intermediate landings.

The regular trader steamboat CINDERELLA, Y Stephenson, master, is now loading & will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations on board, foot of Canal street, or to

GEO W. LONG, 12 Poydras st.

This boat is owned by the Captain, without an agent or clerk, will not be paid.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The elegant upper cabin steamboat John Randolph, Joseph Miller, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will positively sail as above, on Thursday, 28 February, at 4 o'clock. P. M. positively. For passage (having all state rooms) apply to the hotel Commission merchant,

YEATMAN & CO.
cor. St Charles and Common sts.

YAZOO PACKET

A new and fine steamer, Y. good, Vicksburg, Lake Providence and Natchez.

The regular packet steamer Bridgewater, W H Wright, Master, is now ready to receive freight and will leave on the 5th instant at 4 o'clock P M. For passage, having superior accommodations, board, Gravier street wharf, or to

COMSTOCK, HYDE & CO,
18 Poydras st

The Bridgewater will also take freight for Lake Landing, Grenada, Troy, and all Landings on Yalobusha River, having a small boat at Manchester.

FLOUR—350 barrels superior and wine, for sale and will be sold low—on the levee. For apply to

H C CAMMACK & CO, Bank place.

SEA PORK 35 bbls pickled shoulders, three barrels, thirty five bbls rumps, six barrels, one bbl pickle and forty P O prime pork in prime order for sale by

BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
63 Gravier st.

COLOGNE WATER & ITALIAN PASTE

Cologne water, a genuine article: 10 gallons Paste superior article, for sale by

J. A. BARELLI & CO, 61 Common st.

EAU DE NAPLES and Fouth de Bue, of various colors, for sale low to close a consignment.

THOS. W. SMITH,
48 Court st

CAMPHORIC SUSPENDERS—A superior lot, just received and for sale at

THOS W SMITH's Variety Store,
48 Court st.

ITALIAN SEWING SILK—for sale at a reduced price by

THOS W SMITH,
48 Court st

VESTINGS, CASSIMERES and NATINETS—A large assortment of the above will be sold at a bargain by

THOS W SMITH, 48 Court st.

EASTERN BUTTER—83 kegs in store and for sale by

COOLIDGE & PLIMPTON
60 Gravier st

HAVANA COFFEE & segars—100 bags Havana coffee, 120 packs Havana segars, landing and for sale by

E GRONING & Co.

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1838.

Directors of the Elections Bill.

The two houses of the legislature yesterday proceeded to the election by joint ballot of six directors of this institution on the part of the state. The result was as follows.

Moses Y. Patin,	54 votes.
W F C. Duplessis,	54
Jacques Dupre,	53
Wm. McQueen,	50
J. S. Annant,	45
Duncan Kenner,	41
Martin Gordon, senior,	34
Charles Olivier,	18
The five are were elected.	

The Election for Governor.

Among a free people, elections are equally important in their objects and consequences. It is by means of the ballot box that a people exercises in all its plenitude that sovereignty which it only delegates to its representatives, and it is by the ballot box that it once more disposses of a portion of its power. No higher power than that of the constitution, which it has imposed upon itself, can react upon the will of the people—by it alone are its magistrates chosen—At this important period ambition and intrigue are actively employed, and each party puts forth all its energies in order to profit by that agitation and commotion inseparable from a contest in which the collective agency of the mass is exercised. Nevertheless by the wisdom of the people, these commotions are maintained within the limits assigned by the laws, and if it sometimes happen that the tumultuous expression of opposite opinions, produces some degree of disturbance in society, respect for the laws and the observance of public tranquillity soon resume their empire. Hence when the election is once over, the people resign the sovereignty just exerted, and become obedient to the powers created by themselves. The sensible citizen will therefore make his choice before the moment of contest arrives, and the public journals in selecting a candidate will be careful in explaining the objects of their preference. Each political party naturally puts forward the pretensions of its candidate, and as the public welfare is equally their aim, thought be sought by different routes, the conductors of the press base their reasons with more or less speciousness, all upon this absorbing motive, whether the object be to justify their choice, or to sustain the claims of their candidate.

However this may be, it is undeniable, that in Louisiana, the primary consideration must be more particularly the prosperity of the country, than the peculiar interest of party. Hence is that the friends of the administration have abstained from urging the pretensions of a candidate of their opinions, and have even selected in preference one put forth by the opposition, and therefore some apology may be deemed necessary for the course we are about to pursue that we may not incur the charge of inconsistency.

The period is not very distant when the people will proceed in their collective capacity to the election of a citizen to govern our State, and under such circumstances, the spirit of party will succumb to the interests of Louisiana. No former contest has been distinguished by the occurrence of events of so exciting a character. Never have political differences of opinion been so decided. The entire nation appears divided into two great sects, upon questions of vital importance to the prosperity of the country. In the great principles now at stake, our convictions have induced us unalterably to embrace the doctrines maintained by the present administration, and amidst a clamor of even a successful opposition, we have not deviated from the course traced by the conclusions of calm reflection and experience. In the pursuance of those principles, we sought to concentrate in the choice of the people on a partizan of the administration, and we intended to insert in more than one article, to convoke a special convention for the purpose of obtaining such a candidate. But in making this step, our object was solely to become assured of the real wish of the people of the state, and to conform to the general opinion. At first, the efforts of the party were attended with partial success, and several delegates were appointed to a convention which was to meet on the 8th of January, but which afterwards deferred to the period of assembly till the 25th of the same month. Seven parishes, out of thirty eight, according to the usages of parties alone were represented and it hence became evident that the great majority of the democratic party were opposed to a convention, and did not desire that the gubernatorial election should be made a party question. These respective circumstances ought to have impressed themselves upon the minds of the delegates, and by demonstrating that they only represented a fraction of the party, should have proved that they could not accomplish the object of their mission. Nevertheless they determined to make a nomination, but aware of their insufficient numbers they sought an alliance with the members of the democratic party in the general assembly. Several of our legislators, learning to usurp a prerogative which the people had not confided to them, would not consent to unite with the delegates, others, differently constituted, believed that they possessed the right of assuming a special authority, and of inducing their constituents to cooperate in a design to which they had originally refused their concurrence. By this means, about half a dozen additional parishes have been ostensibly represented. The convention thus imperfectly & irregularly organized, proceeded to the selection of a candidate precisely as if every parish had been completely represented, but opinions being divided upon the respective merits of Messrs. Prieur and Dawson, the former gentleman, by a majority of a few votes, became the successful candidate of the convention. We are told that the gentleman who has received a small majority of votes will accept the nomination in spite of the inadequate representation of the party in the convention, but we can scarcely give credence to the assertion. In the present state of things Mr. Prieur has not the slightest chance of election to the office of Governor, and as he will only obtain a minority of the votes of the friends of the administration, his perseverance in seeking the office will induce the belief that the Democratic party will have numerous candidates that it really is. Thus far have we expressed our opinions on the candidate for the gubernatorial chair, chosen from the party to which we are attached.

Among the aspirants to this high honor, there are two, both ex-governors, both belonging to the opposition. The impartiality exhibited by Mr. B. Roman during his administration—the moderation displayed by him towards those whose opinions differed widely from his own—the wise distribution of the offices within his gift (being conferred without exceptions in favor of language, origin or party) all these circumstances constitute powerful testimony of his capacity for the office, and the strength of his claims prove and that he is well entitled to the confidence of the liberal party. We do not hesitate in asserting that all the individuals belonging to the opposition who might have been placed in the list of candidates, Mr. Roman offers, beyond all doubt, the high at prets nations to the support of the liberal party.

Other considerations might present themselves to the reflecting mind, considerations which belong to the maintenance of that spirit of harmony and good will existing between the two populations. By a tacit agreement, to which only a single exception exists, a member of the ancient has invariably succeeded to one of the new population in this high office, and this mode of procedure has contributed powerfully to the excellent feeling prevailing among them. In effect, nothing can be more just, than an impartial division of the favors of the people, so that no prejudice may result, no unpleasant distinctions in favor of a member of the one population over that of the other. At the last election for Governor, the Creole population admitted the justice of this reasoning, and did not oppose a candidate to Messrs. White and Dawson. The only deviation from this rule occurred in the election of Mr Johnson, and we are far from believing that it should serve as a precedent. The importance of preserving the utmost concord between the various inhabitants of the state would alone induce us to oppose any act that would tend an injurious innovation upon the rights which custom has sanctioned to the Creole population, and which would tend to exclude a member of that population from the chief magistracy of the state.

We shall explain no further, at least in present, the motives that determine us to sustain Mr. B Roman as a candidate for Governor. It is sufficient that we have demonstrated that a democratic journal may, without inconsistency, support a moderate member of the opposition. It is sufficient that we have attempted to convince our readers of our constancy in defending the standard which we have displayed. Indeed only a part of our columns to a subject which interests so deeply the welfare of our country, we not only fulfil our duty as journalists, but as Louisianians. We would be guilty of culpable neglect were we to avoid mingling in the discussions which the Gubernatorial election will unquestionably excite, and we believe that in supporting the claims of so justly popular an individual as Mr. B. Roman, that we only echo the sentiments of a great majority of the population of our State.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The clerk of the Criminal court has sent us for publication the report of the Grand Jury, which will be found in our columns. This document contains some important and judicious observations on the condition of the different prisons, and the improvements necessary. We trust that our municipal councils will attend to the suggestions of the report, and hasten to correct those abuses which have hitherto existed.

Repeating Rifles.

No one can tell the height to which the improvement of fire arms may be carried, by the ingenuity of our countrymen. We have heard of patent cannon—we have seen many improved small arms—but we must say that in our opinion Colts Patent Repeating Rifle, now for sale at the store of Messrs Whittmore and Blair, surpasses any thing of the kind we have seen or imagined. Until some other proffertile force than powder is procured, we believe it will be difficult to surpass it, for rapidity and certainty of execution.

Washington.

The senate did not sit on the 29th instant. In the house a bill was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, making appropriations for the payment of French Spoliations prior to the 31st of July 1801. The report was ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr Bedford 2000 copies were ordered to be printed. It involves claims to the amount of several millions of dollars. After some other business of not little importance Mr Foster resumed his speech on behalf of the dismissing members, and occupied the time of the house till the hour of adjournment. His argument was exceedingly able.

Canadian Affairs.

Our Extreme Mail brings the information from Malden that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island, belonging to the British Great Government prevails among the Canadians from Malden to opposite Detroit. It was supposed that an attack would be made upon Malden in the course of the night of the 8th inst. The patriots are represented to be in high spirits and rapidly augmenting in numbers.

Detroit papers of the 11th January state that from concurring reports which have come in from both sides the river, there appears to be little doubt that loyalists have captured the schooner Ann, belonging to the patriots on Whitewood Island, and taken several prisoners and some arms. Among the prisoners taken are said to be Dr Shaller of Detroit and Gibson and Gen. Blount of Canada. The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from Detroit on the 9th by a body of men belonging to it supposed, to the patriot force on Whitewood Island. She was chased by the Gen. Brady, from Detroit, armed to the teeth, in order to compel her return, but such was the unparalleled speed of the Erie, that she gained her destined port at Bois Blanc, discharged her cargo of provision and arms, landed the patriot troops on the boat, and was half way back to Detroit when she was met by the Brady.

In all the interior towns of Michigan meetings are being held, and volunteers are pouring into the patriot camp. Those on the Island now number twelve hundred men, under the command of General Southerland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan 29.

Mr Briant presented a petition from—Broussard, Mr Kenner presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of Ascension, praying for the incorporation of a Female Academy, in said parish.

The substitute offered by Mr Grymes for the bill amendatory to the bank charters, being the order of the day.

Mr Lewis spoke at some length against the substitute.

When he concluded, Mr Shidell moved that the house take a recess for half an hour, and in the meantime that the clerk inform the senate that the house was ready to go into the election of six directors of the Citizens Bank, on the part of the state. At the expiration of the time, the members of the senate repaired in a body to the hall of the Representatives, and the two houses proceeded to elect by joint ballot the said directors. Mr Bonsier was appointed teller on the part of the senate and Mr Sparks on that of the house. The result of the election is given in another part of the Bee.

The members of the senate having retired, Mr Brashear moved that the bill amendatory to the Bank charters be read, which was done accordingly.

When Mr Shidell moved that said bill be adopted as an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. Grymes. Mr Brashear moved that he wished to express his opinions on the subject, and as the present hour was too late to afford him an opportunity to do so to day, he moved the house adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

TO THE HONORABLE J. F. CANONGE, JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT, FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The Grand Jurors empanelled and sworn for the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and Plaquemines forming a considerable portion of the First District of the State of Louisiana, being duly impressed with the importance of the functions assigned to them, and which were so forcibly impressed upon their minds by your honor, do now in the discharge of their duties, on their oaths present as follows:

They have visited the different prisons of each municipality, and first the new prison erected in the second municipality and in which they have the satisfaction that they hereby proclaim that they have found them to be a neat and commodious building, well adapted for the purposes of security and at the same time of salubrity to the inmates. When they recollect the disgraceful scenes previously used, the friends of humanity cannot but rejoice to see how greatly the cause which they advocate has been benefited by the erection of these buildings. At the same time, some improvements appears to this jury desirable in the interior system and discipline.

In the first place, no provision appears to be made by law for the clothing, bedding and washing of the prisoners, some of whom are held in confinement for a considerable space of time. It follows that such of them as are without friends, are sufficiently miserable in a wretched state of destitution and filthiness. This is repugnant to humanity. The our State Parishes, the contrary by, ought to provide for the clothing and necessaries of the unfortunate beings who are deprived of their liberty for an alleged or actual violation of the laws of the country, and have not the means of providing for themselves.

The distance of the prisons from the river, renders the transportation of fresh water slow, and the supply limited. The introduction of water into the prison, by means of the water works, would contribute essentially to the comfort and cleanliness of the inmates, whilst at the same time, it would prove of vast importance, should a fire break out on the premises. If the pipes of the water works, be already extended through Rampart street, as this jury is informed, the introduction of water into the prison might be promptly procured, and the public spirit hitherto evinced by the Directors of the Commercial Bank, leaves no doubt in the minds of the Jury that the application of the competent authorities, will be responded to, with corresponding liberality. Then it may be hoped that this essential requisite for the healthiness of any collection of persons, will be and will be strictly observed and enforced within the prisons.

It is a matter of deep regret that the prisoners, whilst under confinement, should be suffered to remain in a state of complete idleness. The entire absence of occupation, so to speak, is ruinous to the morals of the old offender, against the laws of the country, if such a hope might be reasonably entertained, is evidently calculated to enable them to prepare new schemes of depredation and villany, and from the relation of their examples and doctrines, the immediate result of their constant association and intercourse with each other, the prisoners are, so far been guilty of small offences, must inevitably have a tendency to harden the hearts of the latter class, and predispose them to become hereafter, the vicious, if not the superior of the masters in the art of villany. It would seem desirable that some legislative enactment would authorize the police jury to provide employment for the prisoners, and particularly for those who have been confined as vagrants. The Jury deem it unnecessary to expatiate further on the benefits which might be expected from the system.

The debtor's prison offers but little matter to comment upon. As far as consonant with the ideas of confinement, the comfort of the inmates appears to be well attended to; their apparements are spacious and airy. Their humanity seems to have endeavored to lighten the unfortunate situation of those whom the severity of the law keeps separated from society. The Grand Jury have no suggestion to offer in relation to this prison, except that for be granted to the prisoners during the inclement part of the year.

The police jail of the First Municipality, which is built and divided precisely on the same plan as the parish jail, offers the same advantages of comfort and salubrity, for the colored persons therein detained. The remarks presented for the supplying the inmates of the parish jail with bedclothes, bedding, &c. are equally applicable to this prison, with this difference, that the inmates of the slaves confined, should be charged with the articles furnished, when they fail in providing the same.

The Grand Jury next visited the police jail of the Third Municipality, situated in Faisean, where they experienced a serious disappointment. The rooms provided for the reception of slaves, not employed in the public works, was found crowded and filthy in the extreme. The want of ventilation is sufficiently apparent, and must endanger the health of the inmates. An unfortunate wretch, labouring under a serious fever, was lying on the floor in the midst of others, no appropriate apartment being provided for the sick. Medical attendance, as far as could be ascertained by the Grand Jury, was obtained but very irregularly—Some attention of accommodation, and some order in the management of this jail, appears highly desirable.

On meeting, immediately after, the police jail of the second municipality, in Bienville street, the satisfaction felt by the Grand Jury was still increased to a great degree by the pleasing contrast therein exhibited. There, they found a striking proof of what may be obtained from a judicious system, and a strict attention to cleanliness and order. The building is indeed but a very indifferent one but every room and department are so frequently white washed and so perfectly clean, that the comparative confined and healthiness of the prisoners were at once apparent. There, every prisoner is provided with bedsteads, clothing, blankets, shoes, and abundant food by the municipality. Numerous rooms permit affording more extensive accommodations to the prisoners. The general impression upon the grand jury is that the administration of this jail may be offered as an example, from which improvements might be introduced into the other jails, with material benefits to the prisoners.

The difference of food both in quality and quantity allowed to this jail, and in the notice jail of the first municipality, led the grand jury to enquire into the comparative charges of the two municipalities. They ascertained that the charge to the master is 38 per diem to both, when the slaves are not employed in the public works. But in the second municipality the whole of the 38 is allowed to the jail keeper for the feeding of the prisoners, whilst in the first, 12½ only are allowed to the keeper. For what reason this particulation has been established, the jury are unable to conceive: but, the result is evidently disadvantageous to the prisoners of the first municipality, who, both in the male and female departments, have been unanimous in complaining of the scantiness of the provisions allowed them. Indeed, this will not cause surprise, if the modicity of sum allowed be taken into account. Some changes in this system appears highly desirable, and the pitiful speculation on the pittance of the prisoner ought to be abandoned, or the charge against the master increased.

The grand jury feel confident that they will be supported by an enlightened community in expressing the opinion that it is their duty to recommend the disuse of the barbarity with the severest enactments of the law—Indeed America has, in the humane and wholesome abolition of its punishment, given to the oldest and most civilized nations of Europe, lessons and examples worthy of imitation, which philanthropic Legislators have cheerfully caused to be engrafted in their code of laws. That New Orleans should remain backwards even in this humble sphere of improvement is in contradiction with American principles, and inconsiderate, and ought to, induce the citizens to have passed with the Legislature, a law which the legislature will undoubtedly of course will from such the certain opposition, of the Grand Jury.

Before closing their report, it behoves the Grand Jury have to indicate another be the Grievance, which has severely upon the prisoners, are the long and tedious detention which frequently takes place previously to their being brought to by trial. If many of the inmates of the parish jail appear to have been confined for offences the official charge of which could not be satisfactorily ascertained, it is to the delay which has already taken place in their preliminary examination. Some have been in jail more than five 9 months, without being tried, in, or, if convicted, to undergo punishment of a serious character, and in some cases, may exceed the penalty if tried by the law in case of guilt.

It seems to be admitted in all quarters that unnecessary tardiness prevails in this part of the administration of justice. After some other business of not little importance Mr Foster resumed his speech on behalf of the dismissing members, and occupied the time of the house till the hour of adjournment. His argument was exceedingly able.

Canadian Affairs.

Our Extreme Mail brings the information from Malden that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island, belonging to the British Great Government prevails among the Canadians from Malden to opposite Detroit. It was supposed that an attack would be made upon Malden in the course of the night of the 8th inst. The patriots are represented to be in high spirits and rapidly augmenting in numbers.

Detroit papers of the 11th January state that from concurring reports which have come in from both sides the river, there appears to be little doubt that loyalists have captured the schooner Ann, belonging to the patriots on Whitewood Island, and taken several prisoners and some arms. Among the prisoners taken are said to be Dr Shaller of Detroit and Gibson and Gen. Blount of Canada. The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from Detroit on the 9th by a body of men belonging to it supposed, to the patriot force on Whitewood Island. She was chased by the Gen. Brady, from Detroit, armed to the teeth, in order to compel her return, but such was the unparalleled speed of the Erie, that she gained her destined port at Bois Blanc, discharged her cargo of provision and arms, landed the patriot troops on the boat, and was half way back to Detroit when she was met by the Brady.

In all the interior towns of Michigan meetings are being held, and volunteers are pouring into the patriot camp. Those on the Island now number twelve hundred men, under the command of General Southerland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan 29.

Mr Briant presented a petition from—Broussard,

Mr Kenner presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of Ascension, praying for the incorporation of a Female Academy, in said parish.

The substitute offered by Mr Grymes for the bill amendatory to the bank charters, being the order of the day.

Mr Lewis spoke at some length against the substitute.

When he concluded, Mr Shidell moved that the house take a recess for half an hour, and in the meantime that the clerk inform the senate that the house was ready to go into the election of six directors of the Citizens Bank, on the part of the state. At the expiration of the time, the members of the senate repaired in a body to the hall of the Representatives, and the two houses proceeded to elect by joint ballot the said directors. Mr Bonsier was appointed teller on the part of the senate and Mr Sparks on that of the house. The result of the election is given in another part of the Bee.

The members of the senate having retired, Mr Brashear moved that the bill amendatory to the Bank charters be read, which was done accordingly.

When Mr Shidell moved that said bill be adopted as an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. Grymes. Mr Brashear moved that he wished to express his opinions on the subject, and as the present hour was too late to afford him an opportunity to do so to day, he moved the house adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

TO THE HONORABLE J. F. CANONGE, JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT, FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The Grand Jurors empanelled and sworn for the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and Plaquemines forming a considerable portion of the First District of the State of Louisiana, being duly impressed with the importance of the functions assigned to them, and which were so forcibly impressed upon their minds by your honor, do now in the discharge of their duties, on their oaths present as follows:

They have visited the different prisons of each municipality, and first the new prison erected in the second municipality and in which they have the satisfaction that they hereby proclaim that they have found them to be a neat and commodious building, well adapted for the purposes of security and at the same time of salubrity to the inmates. When they recollect the disgraceful scenes previously used, the friends of humanity cannot but rejoice to see how greatly the cause which they advocate has been benefited by the erection of these buildings. At the same time, some improvements appears to this jury desirable in the interior system and discipline.

In the first place, no provision appears to be made by law for the clothing, bedding and washing of the prisoners, some of whom are held in confinement for a considerable space of time. It follows that such of them as are without friends, are sufficiently miserable in a wretched state of destitution and filthiness. This is repugnant to humanity. The our State Parishes, the contrary by, ought to provide for the clothing and necessaries of the unfortunate beings who are deprived of their liberty for an alleged or actual violation of the laws of the country, and have not the means of providing for themselves.

The distance of the prisons from the river, renders the transportation of fresh water slow, and the supply limited. The introduction of water into the prison, by means of the water works, would contribute essentially to the comfort and cleanliness of the inmates, whilst at the same time, it would prove of vast importance, should a fire break out on the premises. If the pipes of the water works, be already extended through Rampart street, as this jury is informed, the introduction of water into the prison might be promptly procured, and the public spirit hitherto evinced by the Directors of the Commercial Bank, leaves no doubt in the minds of the Jury that the application of the competent authorities, will be responded to, with corresponding liberality. Then it may be hoped that this essential requisite for the healthiness of any collection of persons, will be and will be strictly observed and enforced within the prisons.

It is a matter of deep regret that the prisoners, whilst under confinement, should be suffered to remain in a state of complete idleness. The entire absence of occupation, so to speak, is ruinous to the morals of the old offender against the laws of the country, if such a hope might be reasonably entertained, is evidently calculated to enable them to prepare new schemes of depredation and villany, and from the relation of their examples and doctrines, the immediate result of their constant association and intercourse with each other, the prisoners are, so far been guilty of small offences, must inevitably have a tendency to harden the hearts of the latter class, and predispose them to become hereafter, the vicious, if not the superior of the masters in the art of villany. It would seem desirable that some legislative enactment would authorize the police jury to provide employment for the prisoners, and particularly for those who have been confined as vagrants. The Jury deem it unnecessary to expatiate further on the benefits which might be expected from the system.

The debtor's prison offers but little matter to comment upon. As far as consonant with the ideas of confinement, the comfort of the inmates appears to be well attended to; their apparements are spacious and airy. Their humanity seems to have endeavored to lighten the unfortunate situation of those whom the severity of the law keeps separated from society. The Grand Jury have no suggestion to offer in relation to this prison, except that for be granted to the prisoners during the inclement part of the year.

The police jail of the First Municipality, which is built and divided precisely on the same plan as the parish jail, offers the same advantages of comfort and salubrity, for the colored persons therein detained. The remarks presented for the supplying the inmates of the parish jail with bedclothes, bedding, &c. are equally applicable to this prison, with this difference, that the inmates of the slaves confined, should be charged with the articles furnished, when they fail in providing the same.

The Grand Jury next visited the police jail of the Third Municipality, situated in Faisean, where they experienced a serious disappointment. The rooms provided for the reception of slaves, not employed in the public works, was found crowded and filthy in the extreme. The want of ventilation is sufficiently apparent, and must endanger the health of the inmates. An unfortunate wretch, labouring under a serious fever, was lying on the floor in the midst of others, no appropriate apartment being provided for the sick. Medical attendance, as far as could be ascertained by the Grand Jury, was obtained but very irregularly—Some attention of accommodation, and some order in the management of this jail, appears highly desirable.

On meeting, immediately after, the police jail of the second municipality, in Bienville street, the satisfaction felt by the Grand Jury was still increased to a great degree by the pleasing contrast therein exhibited. There, they found a striking proof of what may be obtained from a judicious system, and a strict attention to cleanliness and order. The building is indeed but a very indifferent one but every room and department are so frequently white washed and so perfectly clean, that the comparative confined and healthiness of the prisoners were at once apparent. There, every prisoner is provided with bedsteads, clothing, blankets, shoes, and abundant food by the municipality. Numerous rooms permit affording more extensive accommodations to the prisoners. The general impression upon the grand jury is that the administration of this jail may be offered as an example, from which improvements might be introduced into the other jails, with material benefits to the prisoners.

The difference of food both in quality and quantity allowed to this jail, and in the notice jail of the first municipality, led the grand jury to enquire into the comparative charges of the two municipalities. They ascertained that the charge to the master is 38 per diem to both, when the slaves are not employed in the public works. But in the second municipality the whole of the 38 is allowed to the jail keeper for the feeding of the prisoners, whilst in the first, 12½ only are allowed to the keeper. For what reason this particulation has been established, the jury are unable to conceive: but, the result is evidently disadvantageous to the prisoners of the first municipality, who, both in the male and female departments, have been unanimous in complaining of the scantiness of the provisions allowed them. Indeed, this will not cause surprise, if the modicity of sum allowed be taken into account. Some changes in this system appears highly desirable, and the pitiful speculation on the pittance of the prisoner ought to be abandoned, or the charge against the master increased.

The grand jury feel confident that they will be supported by an enlightened community in expressing the opinion that it is their duty to recommend the disuse of the barbarity with the severest enactments of the law—Indeed America has, in the humane and wholesome abolition of its punishment, given to the oldest and most civilized nations of Europe, lessons and examples worthy of imitation, which philanthropic Legislators have cheerfully caused to be engrafted in their code of laws. That New Orleans should remain backwards even in this humble sphere of improvement is in contradiction with American principles, and inconsiderate, and ought to, induce the citizens to have passed with the Legislature, a law which the legislature will undoubtedly of course will from such the certain opposition, of the Grand Jury.

Before closing their report, it behoves the Grand Jury have to indicate another be the Grievance, which has severely upon the prisoners, are the long and tedious detention which frequently takes place previously to their being brought to by trial. If many of the inmates of the parish jail appear to have been confined for offences the official charge of which could not be satisfactorily ascertained, it is to the delay which has already taken place in their preliminary examination. Some have been in jail more than five 9 months, without being tried, in, or, if convicted, to undergo punishment of a serious character, and in some cases, may exceed the penalty if tried by the law in case of guilt.

It seems to be admitted in all quarters that unnecessary tardiness prevails in this part of the administration of justice. After some other business of not little importance Mr Foster resumed his speech on behalf of the dismissing members, and occupied the time of the house till the hour of adjournment. His argument was exceedingly able.

Canadian Affairs.

Our Extreme Mail brings the information from Malden that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island, belonging to the British Great Government prevails among the Canadians from Malden to opposite Detroit. It was supposed that an attack would be made upon Malden in the course of the night of the 8th inst. The patriots are represented to be in high spirits and rapidly augmenting in numbers.

Detroit papers of the 11th January state that from concurring reports which have come in from both sides the river, there appears to be little doubt that loyalists have captured the schooner Ann, belonging to the patriots on Whitewood Island, and taken several prisoners and some arms. Among the prisoners taken are said to be Dr Shaller of Detroit and Gibson and Gen. Blount of Canada. The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from Detroit on the 9th by a body of men belonging to it supposed, to the patriot force on Whitewood Island. She was chased by the Gen. Brady, from Detroit, armed to the teeth, in order to compel her return, but such was the unparalleled speed of the Erie, that she gained her destined port at Bois Blanc, discharged her cargo of provision and arms, landed the patriot troops on the boat, and was half way back to Detroit when she was met by the Brady.

In all the interior towns of Michigan meetings are being held, and volunteers are pouring into the patriot camp. Those on the Island now number twelve hundred men, under the command of General Southerland.

The Election for Governor.

Among a free people, elections are equally important in their objects and consequences. It is by means of the ballot box that a people exercises in all its plenitude that sovereignty which it only delegates to its representatives, and it is by the ballot box that it once more disposses of a portion of its power. No higher power than that of the constitution, which it has imposed upon itself, can react upon the will of the people—by it alone are its magistrates chosen—At this important period ambition and intrigue are actively employed, and each party puts forth all its energies in order to profit by that agitation and commotion inseparable from a contest in which the collective agency of the mass is exercised. Nevertheless by the wisdom of the people, these commotions are maintained within the limits assigned by the laws, and if it sometimes happen that the tumultuous expression of opposite opinions, produces some degree of disturbance in society, respect for the laws and the observance of public tranquillity soon resume their empire. Hence when the election is once over, the people resign the sovereignty just exerted, and become obedient to the powers created by themselves. The sensible citizen will therefore make his choice before the moment of contest arrives, and the public journals in selecting a candidate will be care