LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 16	Liverpool	dec 8
Boston	Jan 15	London	dec 11
Philadelphia	Jan 17	Havre	dec 8
Washington	Jan 13	Paris	dec 6
Baltimore	Jan 16	Bordeaux	oct 28
North ports	Jan 17	Madrid	nov 28
Norfolk	dec 7	Cadiz	nov 2
Mobile	nov 1	Havana	Jan 15
New Orleans	dec 1	Houston	dec 28

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan 16.

[illegible] shares United States Bank [illegible] 100
[illegible] do do [illegible] 119¾
[illegible] do do [illegible] 119¾

PRICES OF SPECIE.

	Offered.	Asked.
American Gold	100	103
Spanish guns	4.97	5.00
Mexican Dollars	102	—
French Franc pieces	94	96¼
French Doubloons	17.25	—
Spanish Doubloons	16.00	16.25
Spanish Dollars	102	102½
Silver Dollars	103½	105½
Cobb's Dollars	99½	99¾

[illegible] Market—The Corn Exchange is dull at last quotations. Cotton firm at active demand. Mortgages [illegible] new crop, selling at 35 cents; Orleans [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.

THE MARKET. (Semi-Weekly Report.)

COTTON.—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton since our last, but the prices then quoted [illegible] maintained up to yesterday, when the express [illegible] in possession of advices from Liverpool [illegible] a decided improvement in all the market, which [illegible] indeed to assume an hot week's rates, [illegible] was to such opposition on the part of purchasers [illegible] to force terms, the business done was limited, and assist as we were able to ascertain, [illegible] prices

Rice.—There has been an active business done in [illegible] market since Friday last, and an advance of [illegible] has been obtained for this article.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ferax, Healy, Havre, T Ansley.
Golden Snow, Liverpool, S & J P Whitney.
Sulliman, Havre, Roumage & Herbaut.
Sidney, Queen, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Fred Tyler, Carpenter, Boston, G Bedford.
Nassau, Fairfield, New York, W G Hewes.
Alonna, Dunne, Charleston, J A Barell & co.
Tipsomply, Davis, Philadelphia, S & J P Whitney.
Daniel, Tripp, Pensacola, G Bedford.

ARRIVED.

Low boat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes—and sea ships Queen Adelaide and Neptune, [illegible] Charles Joseph and to the bar ship Diamond; [illegible] up ship Seaman, left the pass on 22d at sun [illegible] ports on the bar ship Echo inside at anchor—Mississippi Jacob Pennell and Calcutta bound [illegible] Antelope, off the middle ground bound in.

Low boat Lang, Robinson, from N E Pass, towed to [illegible] Olive & Eliza, and Saxon; brought up ship [illegible] Robinson and John N Glossier, left 22d at 3 P M, [illegible] ship John N Gossier, Davis, 67 days from St Petersburg, in ballast.

Ship Wm Ritchie, Rodger, 56 days from Belfast, [illegible] to Gaines.

Brig Sultan, Howes, 19 days from Boston, to J A [illegible] & co.

Schr Patriot, Young, 18 days from Thomaston, to [illegible] Bedford.

Steamboat Velocipede, Stanley, from St Martinsville.

Steamboat Emperor, Johnson, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Independence, Wheeler, to Cincinnati.

Steamboat Gov Clark, Rich, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Manchester, Fairgate, from Opelousas.

Steamboat Pennsylvania, Stone, from Portmouth, [illegible]

EXPORT

Ship Ferax—1279 bals cotton.
Ship Gaston—1780 do do.
Ship Salem—1315 do do and 100 buffalo [illegible]
Brig Sidney—1175 do do.
Brig Ariel Tyler—107 bales cotton, 10 hhds [illegible] 1 trunk wearing apparel, 990 sacks corn, 18 [illegible] 1126 kegs and 42 bbls lard, and 954 bbls [illegible]
Brig Alonna—795 hhds molasses and 166 do [illegible]
Brig Almira—76 hhds sugar, 65 hhds bacon, [illegible] bbls lard, 192 do pork, 95 sacks [illegible]
Brig Tipsomply—86 bales cotton, 246 bbls pork, [illegible] flour, 75 hhds rum, 236 kegs lard and 69 hhds [illegible]
Schr Daniel—ballast.

IMPORTS.

Ship Seaman—[illegible]
Ship Wm Ritchie—potatoes, ice and dry goods.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Steamboat Manchester—385 bales cotton and [illegible] leather.
Steamboat Gov Clark—330 bales cotton.
Steamboat Emperor—2406 bales cotton.
Steamboat Washington—275 bales cotton, 35 puncheons, 36 hhds sugar and 74 hhds [illegible]
Steamboat Independence—pork, lard, whiskey, [illegible] tobacco, &c.
Steamboat Pennsylvania—pork, flour, molasses [illegible]

MEMORANDA

Steamboat Emperor towed down ship Sidney from [illegible]
Brig Ariel Tyler, sailed from Savannah for the [illegible] to Boston for this port, Jan 15, ship Caroline [illegible] for a New York for this port, Jan 16, sch Wm [illegible] Edmonds, ship Gratitude, Tapp, Turks, Varney [illegible] for Boston for this port, Jan 15, ship Emperor, Howard [illegible] for Boston, 14th, ship Lagoda, Freeman [illegible] from Charleston for this port, 15th, brig Arabella, Gardner.

CAUTION.

On the 17th inst. we enclosed to Messrs E. J. Du [illegible] & Co. Notes of Mr. Lewis Dubuisson, the following described Post Notes, made payable [illegible]

No. [illegible], J. B. Trevor Cashier, Philadelphia, No Number, 6 months, Note A. No 58, order [illegible] Banks for $500.
No. [illegible], President, J. B. Trevor, Cashier, Philadelphia, No Number, 6 months, Note A. No 59, order [illegible] Banks for $500.
No. [illegible], President, J. B. Trevor, Cashier, Philadelphia, No Number, 6 months, Note A. No 60, order [illegible] Banks for $500.
No. [illegible], President, Wm D. Lewis, Cashier, Girard [illegible] 26th June 9 months, 495, J. Sommerville Cashier [illegible]
No. [illegible], President, Wm D. Lewis, Cashier, Girard [illegible] 26th June 11 months, 199, J. Sommerville Cashier [illegible]
No. [illegible], President, Wm D. Lewis, Cashier, Girard [illegible] 26th October, 6 months, 602, J. C. Martin & Co [illegible]

We believe to have been in the mail robbery [illegible] near Stockton Alabama, and are [illegible] cautioned not to negotiate for the [illegible]

BOWERS & BREWSTER,
New Orleans 23d Jan 1838. 37 & 39 Commercial street.

FOR SHREVEPORT,

And all landings on the Red River up to the Raft

—SHREVEPORT PACKET!—

The first class new steamboat Little Red, Capt Gonsolin, will take the place of the Chickasaw from the Chickasaw to repair on the 23d, which will require some days, and [illegible] to the same trade as a regular packet. [illegible] departure on Saturday evening next January 27, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to
BARBISON & SEWALL, 14 Camp street.

FOR CINCINNATI

The well known steamer Princeton, Capt Perry master, now ready to receive freight for the above and intermediate ports, and will depart on Thursday 25th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
No. 14 Poydras street.

For Natchez, Rodney, Grand Gulf, New Orleans, Warrington, and Vicksburg, and all intermediate landings.

The new and splendid steam boat EMPEROR, Stephen Johnson, master, is now ready to receive freight, and will [illegible] for the above ports on Saturday the 27th inst at [illegible] o'clock. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply on board, opposite Urania street, or to
PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER.
26 Gravier street.

NOTICE TO VESSELS

The Steamers Chief Justice Marshall and Emperor, will now remain in any position in the river between the Arcade and Gravier streets.
PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER.
26 Gravier street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only.

The fast sailing A 1 ship Lotus, Skiddy, master, will receive some late deposits. For [illegible] on, have good accommodations, apply to
BAILLY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville st.

FOR HAVRE.

The Nantes, Olympia, Capt Gray, having part of her cargo on board, will soon leave for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, [illegible]
F. PERRET.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The schooner Levin Jones, Williams master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going in a few days, will apply dispatch, for balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to
ALFRED WALLEY, 34 Gravier st.

Lombard & Co's.
BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS

The A 1 ship Sesmam, Howes master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on the 15th instant, for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
J. A. BARRELLI & CO.,
61 Common street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The superior and fast sailing brig Father, Hussey master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all the week, for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
J. A. BARRELLI & CO.,
61 Common street.

FOR SAVANNAH

The fine brig LIZIA HAND, Capt. Briggs, [illegible] for freight or passage, and now going on board, and will meet with despatch, for the above port, for balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to Mr. Peters street, or to
WOOD & SIMMONS,
22 Poydras street.

FOR SALE.

The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened barque Orbit, built in Norfolk, in the best materials, 292 tons burthen, or 500 [illegible] apply to
E. & J. ANDREWS,
26 Gravier st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Head Line.

First vessel to sail on the 25th inst.

The regular packet brig Swan, Captain Ames, has nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to Captain Ames on board, opposite Urania street, or to
JAMES D. DENEGRE,
16 Custom house st.

Charges advanced on all goods by this line. The barque Josephine will succeed the Swan jan 22

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1838

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING at the NEW CITY EXCHANGE, St. Louis-street, for the purpose of taking measures to present to the Legislative petitions expressive of their disapprobation of the creation of a National Bank. As petitions of an opposite character are in circulation, some counteracting measures appear indispensable, and it is therefore earnestly requested that the attendance upon this occasion be general.

Democratic Meeting.

The friends of Democracy must not forget that a public meeting will take place this evening at the New City Exchange. The proceedings arrived when we must be active in forwarding the principles of our party, and in attempting to neutralize those of our opponents. The latter are employing every effort to mislead the their views—they are amassing merchants and petitions to present to the Legislature in favor of their supreme project, a National Bank, and we must not suffer them to exceed us in moral strength, or to subdue us by superior energy and decision. We therefore call upon every one attached to the Democratic party of New Orleans, and contributing to its high and salutary objects that animate that party to be present at the assembly this evening. Repeated it shall have served to convince us that with unanimity, and devotion to a common purpose, we can outmanœuver our adversaries. Let us show not in on the present occasion to exhibit our superiority. Let us meet in our strength, and prove that the Democracy of New Orleans will not be behind their brethren of Carolina, Georgia, and other States in repudiating the creation of a monopoly, the pernicious influence of which was foreseen by the genius, and tantamount to the patriotism of Jackson.

☞ We would direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. Bowers & Brewster in our paper, stating the supposed loss of a number of valuable post notes. They are believed to have been in the mail robbed on the 17th inst near Stockton, Alabama, and some of them may possibly be offered for negotiation in this city. The public is cautioned by the owners not to take for them.

The Legislature and the Banks.

During our attendance on Monday upon the Legislature, we were impressed with the importance of some remarks thrown out in the passion of the moment by Mr Hoa. Upon motion of Mr. Derbigny to postpone the discussion on the Bank bill until further facts had been collected, the gentleman replied with great asperity, that the committee was already in possession of facts the clearest one of which to the Senate was not yet deemed necessary, but that as so much magnitude was attached to giving them publicity, he for one was perfectly willing to do so, but he add ed that the development of these details, by implicating certain individuals, and substantiating the charges of fraud and usury, would prove a amount to a private grief persons, would render necessary a degree of severity towards those the actions never before practised, and which would persons never be again required. Now it seems to us this is exactly what is needed. In the Panics can be easily demonstrate it have been conducted on various principles; if the charters have essentially violated the spirit of the charters, by restricting a few blooded speculators those benefits which were designed to be common to the entire mercantile community—if their boards of wealth were freely distributed to the few commercial Lewis bans who absorbed millions, while the honest hard working mechanic who trusting upon limited but real capital, was debarred from these advantages—if the practice of this gross and clamorous monopoly can be clearly charged to the Banks—justice and the law cry aloud to demand the exposure. So far in the thinking part of the community of these abuses is not yet cured for, we cannot, we believe that longer concealment would be criminal. The Legislature has undertaken to investigate the affairs of the various Banking institutions in our state, and has, to that effect, appointed a general and sub committee, charged with the conduct of every fact tending to draw light upon their arduous labors. In the pursuit of this investigation, the committee have discovered that the liquidations of the Banks are far more monstrous and appalling than we previously imagined, does this constitute a substantial reason for the preservation of secrecy? Does it not rather inculcate more strongly the necessity of exhibiting to the public an unbiased statement of the "fortunes frakes" play of by these [illegible] upon a divided community. These inconsistencies derive the very existence from the Legislature, and would constitute a most absurd and monstrous act, that from the moment of their creation, they are utterly independent of the power that called them into [illegible] yet such is the doctrine assumed by many individuals, who profess to believe that the banks can law only refuse to expose their sins to the public as not the will of the Legislature. This singular opinion, which elevates the creature above the creator, and [illegible] the power of a secondary by a superior power, is based by the experienced in the art, people of these institutions, [illegible] for more credible to be capable of [illegible] their honor.

The banks were chartered with a view to the general welfare; circumstances effected good reason to conclude, that the principle of their formation has been neglected, that the general welfare has been merged in a private subservience to a limited number—that the interests of the mass have been sacrificed to those of the few. Complaints to this effect are not unfrequent, and the public, [illegible] to know how far the banks have strayed by their charters, and how far they have violated the express provisions of those instruments. In the course of the investigation, facts may be brought to light, and testimony adduced to prove that these institutions have not fulfilled the objects with which they were created. The fear that individuals may be implicated is perfectly ridiculous, if the banks have not exceeded the limits of the powers they received; the investigation, if they have swerved from their duty, the public and the Legislature, which is the presentation of that public, should be the instructed in the best cases, else how can it act with impartiality and proper convict on. The data of its action is massive derived from these facts, and he is an enemy to the public and a blinded champion of the banks who would demand concealment. Besides such a course would inevitably retard the restoration of that confidence which is so much desired by all. The public can only regard these measures with a jealous eye, when they feel certain that legislative industry has exonerated their condition with the most cure, has revealed them of that proclivity to vice which may be considered almost inseparable in chartered institutions, and has placed them upon the secure and useful basis, that of public benefit.

We know well that the banks have been forged of the foul and unhealthy principles which had been suffered to accumulate within them, and that under which some and indispensable restrictions, they will soon become a healthy and vigorous condition, we shall cease to regard them with aversion—we shall learn to appreciate their utility, and recognize them as a blessing and not a curse to the community.

Mr Wins is not a Bank director, and has not been for near a year, he was director of one of the branches about six months, and voluntary resigned. In the debates of Monday he did not acknowledge that the U States Bank was not at all implicated in involving the country in the present commercial distress, but said it was a question the discussion of which could lead to no good end in examining the proposition then under discussion.

The Gambling Act.

We are happy to observe the curable and public spirited representative Mr Canon, brought this subject before the house of representatives on Monday last in the shape of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the efficacy of the laws against gambling now existing. There is certainly a fault somewhere—either in the laws in the administration of the law.

On Monday last the coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of a man who had committed suicide, by cutting his throat and the razor battery at the bottom of the [illegible] with a knife. From the evidence before the jury at request of a [illegible] that on reviewing proceedings this man came to the bar and [illegible] at the corner of Poydras and Magazine, and asked lodging for the night—He was shown into a room where many other boarders slept, and during the night he committed the fatal deed.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Washington

On the 15th Mr Buchanan brought forward a bill for the enforcement of neutral relations between the United States and foreign powers. The provisions of this bill are very severe, and are said to be just what Sir French Head would have framed to preserve the neutrality of the United States and Upper Canada. Mr. Buchanan supported the bill in a speech of considerable length. The bill was intended to act upon Mexico, Texas, and Canada and not upon foreign powers whose territories didnot border upon her owe. The 5th embraces six sections, and empowers Custom House officers, United States Attorneys, Placed States Marshal's, United States Agents, State and County and City Authorities to prevent the strictest laws of neutrality between all neighbouring powers. It vests them with authority to seal all shippers of arms and munitions of war under bonds, so that the arms and munitions thus shipped may not be employed in the world—it empowers officers of government to cut off all common caution between this and neighbouring countries, when interfering with the pacific relations of either country.

Mr. Ruggles hoped the bill would not pass through the senate to-day. He wanted attention to be directed to the North Eastern boundary of Maine. Mr Buchanan replied, and finally acceded to Mr. Ruggles' request. So the bill was postponed till the next day.

Mr. Grundy's attempt to bring up his steamboat bill failed.

In the house the most important subject of discussion was the naive American petition from the citizens of the district of Columbia, praying for an alteration or repeal of the naturalization laws. The house after some discussion, refused to consider the subject at that time.

On the 8th a discussion of a personal character arose in the house between Messrs. Wise and Gordon, during which they were frequently called to order. A memorial had been presented by Mr. Howard from Mr. Claiborne similar to the one presented some time previously by Ward and Prentice. Mr. Wise objected to printing the memorial inasmuch as that from Ward & Prentice had been translated by themselves and there could be no reason why Claiborne's should be printed by the house. Mr. Gholson, very much excited replied that he and his colleague sought no charity from their fellow citizens, but only the exercise of simple justice. He did not think [illegible] Mr. Wise responded in similar language, and a number of gross personalities was bandied between the two gentlemen. After considerable confusion, one of the members moved that apologies to the house by the gentlemen who had violated decorum. This was agreed to, and after a protracted and unpleasant discussion, a motion for adjournment prevailed by not without great difficulty. Gholson is an extremely precious [illegible] and Wise does not think himself entitled upon to demand satisfaction—Hence it is believed that a duel will not follow.

In the senate the new Treasury bill was reported by Mr. Wright, it differs but little from that of last session. Mr. Swift's petition, of a long and exciting debate between the Northern and Southern members, was laid on the table.

Canadian Affairs.

There is little that is new from the frontier. The British it appears, have not yet taken full possession courage enough to attack the Patriots on Navy Island. A volunteer expedition to this effect was attempted, but failed. The Toronto Patriot contains in addition to the official account of the dispersion and the Caroline, the correspondence between Gen. Arcularius and Colonel McNab, the first requesting a suspension of hostilities towards Navy Island until a demand is made for the surrender of the arms and ammunition belonging to the United States; the second, granting the request, and [illegible] Arcularius for his "noble desire, sincerely to cooperate with the government of her Britannic Majesty in suppressing the lawless nations against the authority of Great Britain and Ireland." The Patriot has no expression of the worthy Colonel.

Two steamers of the 25th inst. from St. Catharines and Burlington, from Rochester under command of Col. Ward. Also the Troy company of Volunteer Artillery. Their number is about 60 with 4 field pieces.

The report of the emigrant ing committee, published in the Cleveland Herald states that one week from last Cleveland for Detroit, with about one emigrants on board, well provided with all the arrangements necessary for the object of the transportation.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. C Derbigny President

Saturday of 20th January, 1838

On motion of Mr. Labauve, an after compensation of clerks, Senate in the amendment of the House to the bill relating to the clerks of the Parish of Pointe Coupee.

Mr. Hoa, [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature—Second Session

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

[illegible]

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Thursday Jan 18, 1838.

[illegible]

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday 23d January 1838

Mr. Lewis said he had heard that when he was a [illegible] days ago it was reported in conversation and in some of the public prints that many of the members of the legislature were largely indebted to the banks, and thus influenced they were afraid of pushing their duties. Mr. Lewis said he was indebted to the banks and cared not who knew it, he was perfectly willing the whole story should come out. He therefore moved that the general committee on banks be instructed to inquire into and report the amount of loans to members of the legislature from the different banks before and since the commencement of the present session.

Mr. Lewis said he was not a stockholder in the bank, and cared not who knew it, he was perfectly willing the whole story should come out. He therefore moved that the general committee on banks be instructed to inquire into and report the amount of loans to members of the legislature from the different banks before and since the commencement of the present session.

Mr. WINN continued by remarks pro and against the resolution. He was in favor of giving full notoriety to the proceedings of the committee, he was willing to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom, he was willing to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom, he was willing to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom