LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 31	London	Jan. 3
Boston	Jan. 31	Liverpool	Jan. 3
Philadelphia	Feb. 1	Paris	Jan. 3
Washington	Feb. 1	Havre	Jan. 1
Baltimore	Feb. 1	Bordeaux	Dec. 31
Charleston	Feb. 5	Mexico	Jan. 26
Savannah	Feb. 5	Tampico	Jan. 26
Mobile	Feb. 5	Vera Cruz	Jan. 30

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT, }
FEBRUARY 11th, 1842.

The interval that has elapsed since our review of Tuesday past—it is scarcely necessary to observe—has been marked by no improvement whatever in trade. The apathy with which affairs have progressed from bad to worse within the past fortnight is frightful. Failures are of daily occurrence, and it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the suffering and distress under which the mercantile community, and in fact all classes are now laboring from the want of those facilities which are absolutely indispensable to carry on the business of our great commercial emporium. From the contemplation of the future we shrink with dismay; nor can we discover a ray of hope to indicate the belief that better times are at hand. One by one, the supports of our commercial prosperity have given way, and the last prop has been rudely rent asunder by an act of arbitrary legislation,—we mean the Bank Bill, for which we would fain find some apology in the ignorance of its framers with matters of finance.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 8th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 5,381 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 376—Arkansas, 721—Texas 12—together, 6,630 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 2,029 bales—Havre, 2,236—Havana, 46—Boston, 401—Baltimore, 33—Portsmouth, 736—together, 6,489 bales; making in addition to stock of 140 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 152,767 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841 Sept. 1, stock on hand		14499
Receipts last three days	6630	
" previously	474969	481599
		496098
Cleared last three days	6489	
" previously	336176	342665
Stock on hand		153767

Since our last review the Cotton market has been quiet and the daily sales have only averaged 2,500 bales in prices we have no change to notice, although to day they were rather easier than we have observed since the commencement of the week, and the market closed with a dull feeling. We are looking for later advices from England in a day or two, and operations appear to be keeping aloof until their reception.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and Ark.*	
Ordinary	6 @ 6¼	Ordinary	0 @ 0
Middling	7 @ 7	Middling	0 @ 0
Middling Fair	7¼ @ 7½	Middling Fair	0 @ 0
Fair	8 @ 8¼	Fair	0 @ 0
Good fair	8½ @ 8¾	Good fair	0 @ 0
Good and fine	9 @ 9½	Good and fine	0 @ 0

TOBACCO.—The business transacted in the Tobacco market, since our review of Tuesday last, has been rather light, owing in some measure to the smallness of the stock, and likewise to the difficulty experienced in purchasing on the same terms, holders having generally succeeded in obtaining an advance of from ¼@½ on the prices previous to current. The transactions embrace about 250 hhds. amongst which we observe 34 of Missouri at 5¼, 41 do at 5¾, 40 do at 6¼, 42 hhds at 6¾ and 9½, 91 hhds at 7½ @ 7¾, 41 and 65 @ 8, and various small lots within the range of the above figures.

Arrived since the 8th instant, 230 hhds.—Cleared in the same time, for Antwerp, 181 hhds—Cadiz, 178—Havana, 160—Baltimore, 11—together, 810 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841, Sept. 1, stock on hand		2708
Receipts last three days	339	
" previously	8429	8768
		11476
Cleared last three days	516	
" previously	7158	7674
Stock on hand		3802

SUGAR.—We have generally had a dull market since our last, and to-day the weather has been very unpropitious, so as to interfere completely with out door business. The sales have reached about 300 hhds at 3¾@4¼c for extreme qualities, the greater portion of which is for shipment to the West. We have no sales to notice on plantation.

MOLASSES.—The demand for this article continues pretty active at our previous quotations of 19@ 17c per gallon, and about 600 hhds have changed hands since our last, at these rates. We are not informed of any further transactions on plantation.

FLOUR.—The limited enquiry for this article, which we have noted for some time past has had a corresponding effect on prices, and nibbs our last, superfine has declined to $3 75@ 4 12½, at which rates it is freely offered, without finding purchasers, excepting for small lots. To-day a sale of 600 bbls was made at $3, and similar quantities could readily be obtained at this quotation.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The provision market presents no new feature, the demand for all descriptions being still on the same limited scale mentioned in our last review. Large quantities continue to be shipped to the Eastern markets on account of Western owners, without producing any effect on prices. We quote Mess Pork $8 50@ 9 00—Prime, $6 50@ 06 75—M. O. $8—Rob Prime, $5 50@— P O $6 @ 10—Beef—Mess, in barrels, $11 00 @ 0 00, in half do. $5 75 @ 06 00—Prime, in barrels, $6 00 @ 0 00, in half do. $3 00 @ 0 00—Lard—Prime, has been sold since our last at 4¼, and can still be bought at the same terms—in kegs from 5 to 5½. *Bacon* (new) Hams, 5c.—Sides, 4c.—Shoulders, 3½c.

WHISKEY.—A falling off in the demand since our last, has been followed by a decline of 1@2c per gallon. Prime quote Rectified at 16@16½. The receipts are very dull, and trade seabus quite limited.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We are still unable to notice any improvement in these articles, and the enquiry is altogether confined to retail lots of Kentucky and India, the other descriptions remaining entirely neglected. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 16@18. India, 19@20. Kentucky Rope 6½@6c.

COFFEE.—The public sale of Rio Coffee announced for to day, by Messrs. J. A. Brand & Co., attracted a large concourse of buyers, and the bidding was very spirited. The whole quantity advertised, viz 2,500 bags, was disposed of at 8¼@ 8½c each, the greater portion at the former rates. Country merchants were the principal purchasers. This sale establishes a decline of ¼@½c per lb. since our last. Havana Coffee is very dull, at 9½@ 10c. for prime green. Indifferent and middling 9@ 9½.

CANDLES.—The enquiry is very limited, without change in prices, say for New Bedford Sperm 28@ 29c—Wanticket 26@ 27c.

OILS.—Prices has undergone no alteration since our last, the demand is slack and but little doing. We quote Winter Strained Sperm, 1 70@ 1 80—Strained, 1 10@ 1 15—Whale Oil, 45@ 55c.—Linseed Oil, 1 00@ 1 10 per gallon. Tanners are 81½@ 84 per bbl.

EXCHANGE.—The transfers still continue to be effected at very irregular rates, and great difficulty is experienced in negotiating. We quote Sterling 11 @ 11½ @ 12 per cent. Paris, short Sight 10 @ 10¼ @ 10½ @ 10¾ @ 11 per cent. Short Sight 4 @ 5¼ per cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	11 @ 11½	11 per cent. prem.
France			
New York, 60 days' sight	3½@ 3¾	3½ per cent. prem.
do 10 days' sight checks	3¼@ 3½	3¼ per cent. prem.
do 10 days' sight, specie funds	3¼@ 3½	3¼ per cent. prem.
do sight checks	3 @ 3¼	3 per cent. prem.
do sight, specie funds	1	1 per cent. discount.
do sight	2½@ 3	2½ per cent. prem.
Boston, at 30 days	2½@ 3	2½ per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.—Continue very steady at ¼ d to Liverpool, and 1¼c for Havre, and four engagements have been effected since our last, at these rates.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ✠ bbl to Liverpool		1¼ d
do Havre		1¼c
do Boston		1¼ @ 1½c
Tobacco ✠ hhd to Cowes, &c		15 @ 50c
do London, direct		1¼ @ 50c
do New-York		00
do Boston		00
do Philadelphia		00
Sugar and molasses from coast ✠ hhd		00 @ 00
From the city		37½c @ 3 00
Lard ✠ bbl		1 50 @ 0 00
Lead ✠ ton		3 50 @ 4 00
Pork ✠ bbl		00 75—87½

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held this (Saturday) evening, February 12th, 1842, at their room, Canal street, at 7 o'clock.

f12 GEO. L. BENNET, Secretary.

☞ The brig LIME ROCK, Capt. Fales, from Charleston, is now discharging at the Triangular Stores. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

f12 O BEDFORD & BALL, 36 Customhouse st.

☞ The consignees of the new ropewalk to order and Mr. B. H. Campbell, consignee of sail yarn, are requested to call on board brig LIME ROCK from Charleston and receive the same.

f12 O BEDFORD & BALL.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the ship CLEMENTINE, from Bremen, are responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

f12

☞ The ship CLEMENTINE, Gosselmann, master, from Bremen, has now obtained a 15 days' permit, the consignees by her are requested to take out their permits in due time—no shifter goods shall be sent to the public stores, after the expiration of 5 days.

☞ The ships JODEFFROY, H. Bohn, master, and PRINCESS LOUISE, Rodbertus, master, from Hamburg, having obtained 15 days' permit, the consignees by these vessels are requested to take out their permits, and to attend to the receipt of the goods in due time, else they shall be sent to the public stores.

feb 10 SCHMIDT & CO, 88 Bienville st.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French ship PANURGE, Hugues master, from Havre, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

f6 ☞ JOHN, DARDEN & CO.

☞ Consignees per ship PANURGE, Captain Hugues, from Havre, will please to take out their permits and take delivery of their goods. *14 days.* ☞ JOHN, DARDEN & CO.

ADVANCES.

☞ Liberal cash advances will be made on Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, Bank Notes and all kinds of merchandize, consigned to Kennett, White & Co., Saint Louis.

LUTHER M KENNETT,
of the firm, may be found at the counting room of John B. Shaw & Co, 24 Poydras st.

f11

EXCHANGE ON NAVARRA, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by J ROBERT & CO.

f11

DOUBLOONS for sale by
feb M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

EXCHANGE on Havana, at short sight; for sale by
f10 P DE LIZARDI & Co, 59 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
f10 J ALBERT, 79 St Louis st

EXCHANGE—60 days sight on New York, for sale by
f10 DOANE & Co, 69 Poydras st

EXCHANGE on Havana, at short sight, for sale by
f10 PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st

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f10 PRATS & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE on Paris by
f12 BOUJIN, GALLY & Co, 79 Toulouse st

COTTON BAGGING, (German)—For sale by
f10 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 56 Royal st

DEMIJOHNS—3, 5 and 7 gallon, for sale by
f12 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 56 Royal st

WESTPHALIA HAM —For sale by
f12 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 56 Royal st

BEANS—100 barrels red beans, in superior quality, in store and for sale by
f12 M & J SOLOMITE,
77 Commerce st

FLOUR—700 bris flour, baker's brand, now at the landing for sale by
f11 CHARLES DYER JR.

LIME—600 bris lime, balance of the cargo of the ship Megnuticook, for sale by
f11 J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

SLATES—4,000 large Buchoes; 4,000 small do; 15,000 Countesses, landing from the ship Fame, and for sale by
f11 J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

COTTON SEED.—100 bales cotton seed, Nos. 3 to 9; 4 bris cotton, for sale by S & J ROBERTS,
f11 73 Camp street

GRASS SEED.—1 tasker Manilla Orass Cloth, for sale by
f11 WM. CAMPBELL,
No 26 Customhouse street.

RICE—60 tierces Fresh Best Carolina Rice, landing from brig Lucy Ann, for sale by
f10 O BEDFORD & BALL, 36 Customhouse st.

POCKETS—100 bale hose pieces, 56 M ✠ pack at inspection, for sale by M & J SOLOMITE,
f11 77 Commerce st

TEA.—Imperial gunpowder and young hyson, in store and for sale by
f11 O BIENGAED, 94 Old Levee

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance*, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is consonant to and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 12, 1842.

REPUDIATION.

There has been a meeting of the bond paying forces in Jackson, Mississippi. Several gentlemen of high standing in the state, openly renounced the odious doctrine.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We surrender our columns to-day to the report of the Grand Jury, which will be found extremely interesting. It treats of matters of great local importance—and suggests many reforms in the police and prison discipline, which are equally called for by humanity and sound policy.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.—MR. ADAMS, in the commencement of his reply to MR. MARSHALL'S speech, upon the resolutions of censure, introduced by that gentleman, paid the following brilliant compliment to the eloquence of his opponent:

"He had heard it say by a person acquainted with WARREN HASTINGS, that when he was brought before the judicial tribunals of his country, for the commission of high crimes, upon the trial which lasted (*Mr. A. believed*) seven years, when the thunders of eloquence of EDMUND BURKE and RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, where poured upon his head, he almost thought he was guilty of the crimes with which he had been charged, so powerful was the eloquence with which he was assailed. The eloquence which the gentleman from Kentucky, (MR. MARSHALL,) had now exercised personally against *him*, under the profession of having no personal feeling, was equal to that of BURKE and SHERIDAN combined.

So the House adjourned.

FLORIDA WAR ENDED.

Yesterday, the ship Roslin, arrived at the Barracks, about five miles below the city, bringing two hundred and thirty Indians from Tampa, on their way to the West.

Amongst them are the family of Neothlocmata, the principal chief of the Tallahassee tribe. Two other chiefs are in company. They are under the command of Capt. ALEXANDER, who will take them to Arkansas.

About two hours before the Roslin left Tampa, an express arrived, bringing intelligence that Tiger-Tail had been shot. Although he had made his escape after being wounded, it was not thought, even if he survived, that he could give the whites much annoyance. Northlockmata, together with thirty other warriors were kept behind to hold communication with the few Indians now left in Florida, and bring them in.

The war was considered virtually at an end. The wife and child of Tiger-Tail are amongst the Indians who arrived in the Roslin, and it is believed that he will give himself up if he is not dead. The importance of this chief has been greatly overrated; Neothlocmata, his brother, being confessedly the great man of the tribe.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY.—The first number of this periodical has made its appearance. It has certainly able contributors, and the work is got up with much care. We will endeavor to give a more extended notice of its contents in a few days—premising that the politics of the journal are of a very exceptionable, not to say danger ous character.

ST. CHARLES.

MISS ROCE.—A charming actress—appears for the second time, in an amusing farce, in which she sustains several characters. The ever attractive "Loudon Assurance," is also repeated.

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First night of the "Naiad Queen," which we are assured has been got up in a style of splendor never surpassed.—The programme promises a great variety of gorgeous scenery, and if half what is said be true, the spectacle will prove magnificent.

CONVICTION OF COLT.—The Jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against COLT, charged with the murder of SAMUEL ADAMS, in New York. There has not been a trial, for many years, that has excited so much interest through out the country.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of late Vicksburg and Natchez papers, from the clerk of the steamboat *Sultana*.

PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.

The Philadelphia papers of the last inst, announce that the interest due that day upon the Bonds of the State would not be paid. The defalcation is owing to an injunction against the Bank of Pennsylvania, in which the funds were deposited, restraining the payment of interest, sent out at the instance of the Governor of the State. We take the following items from the *North American* of the last inst:

THE BANK.—Yesterday morning, before nine o'clock, a number of persons were collected in front of the Pennsylvania Bank on Second street. At the hour, instead of the gates and doors of the Bank being opened, the following notices of an injunction was posted on the porters' ledges, in front of the Bank:

MACHINERY'S HOTEL, January 31st, 1842, }
7 o'clock, Monday morning. }

President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I directed the Attorney General, on Saturday evening, to adopt proper legal measures to secure the public money deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well the interests of all who are in any way creditors or shareholders of that institution. The officer will now apply to the Supreme Court, at the earliest possible moment this morning, for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver to whom charge of all the assets of the Bank may be committed. Learning this first step was taken, and directed not to open your doors this morning, nor pay out any of your money, or transfer any of your property for any purpose, whatever. The keys must be placed in the custody of the law, the rights of all parties will be fully guaranteed.

Respectfully, DAVID R PORTER.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the direction of the Governor, the Bank is hereby closed.

JOSEPH TROTTER, President.

Monday morning, 9 o'clock, 31st January, 1842.

Several persons appeared disappointed, but no symptoms of violence were exhibited. Part of the assembly soon moved up to the Moyamensing Bank, corner of Chestnut and Second streets, on which there was a constant run during the whole day, which is promptly met, and the doors of the institution were not closed until after five o'clock, in order to allow those holding their notes to receive others in their stead. The amount paid out, we learn on inquiry, was not large. About three o'clock the concourse amounted to some two hundred and fifty persons, but few of whom presented their notes. By half past four the number had decreased to less than fifty persons, most from the suburbs. The run has enabled the Bank to decrease its circulation, a circumstance dassired by all the Banks, in the present excited state of feeling. The stock of this Bank is higher than any but one, of the banking institutions in the city.

There was a slight attempt at a run on the Southwark Bank, but it was of short duration.

The Banks—Arrangements completed—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the delegates of the different Banks was held, at which it was determined to receive in deposite and to pay away as checks, the notes of all the Banks in the city and county that continue in operation. The securities mentioned yesterday were deposited by all of them, and we understand that the final arrangements will be completed to-day, for carrying out the plan proposed at the meeting held on Saturday last. We sincerely congratulate the community upon that excitement and suspense which has existed for several days past is now at an end.

The interest due by the state, we regret to state, will not be paid. The measures are in progress for accomplishing this most important object at an early period.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Jan. 31, 1842.

TO SENATE, immediately after the journal was read,

Mr. Simmons announced the death of his colleague, the honorable, Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island. He spoke in most pronounced an affecting eulogium on the deceased, and, in the course of his remarks, stated that Mr. Dixon was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1774; that he removed to Rhode Island in 1792, graduated in the R. I. College in 1796 9, and was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1803, and served for 24 successive sessions.—He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1838, and died in his lodgings in this city on Saturday the 29th inst. at noon.

Mr. Woodbridge moved the customary resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That a committee be appointed to conduct the funeral.

2nd. That the members of the Senate wear crape for one month; and

3rd. That as a tribute of respect the Senate adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of private bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice and referred.

Several communications from the Executive Department, were also received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Fillmore from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support and protection of the several treaties in foreign countries, which was read twice and committed.

A resolution from the same quarter was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the tariff duties of foreign countries as compared with the duties of this country.

On the reception of a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Dixon, a eulogy on the deceased was pronounced by Mr. Tillinghast. The usual resolution for the usual marks of respect, were then adopted, after which the House adjourned.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1842.

Mr. Poydras reported for the Enrolling Committee, that he had submitted to the governor several acts and resolutions for his signature.

Mr. Denis Prieur from the same committee, reported as duly enrolled, an act for the relief of Mrs. Jacob S. Upton.

Mr. Deshields, from the Select Committee, reported an act for the relief of Mary Ann Mitchell, a blind girl. The act appropriates $50 for her transportation to the Blind Institution in New York, and $200 per annum for her education. The bill was read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the House took up the amendments of the Senate, to the bill more effectually to prevent the introduction of the persons of color into the state, and concurred in most of them, after which the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Bellinger offered a preamble to the resolutions censuring the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Benches, on the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were taken for and stood, yeas 7, nays 81. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the House took up the resolutions of the Committee of Internal Improvements, relative to the navigation of Lake Pontchartrain.

The question being dispensed with, the House took up the bill to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company No. 1, and adopted the same.

The House took up and reported the amendment of the Senate, to a bill respecting the collection of Taxes in the parish of Jefferson, a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Ratliff, on behalf of the committee of claims reported unfavorable to the claim of J. B. Kendall, which was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Orders of the Day.

The bill concerning the evidence to be admitted in proceedings for libel, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The act to provide for the liquidation of banks was laid on the table subject to the call of the House. The bill was shortly after taken up.

Mr. Coltman having entered was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions for addressing the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Bench.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for liquidating banks. Some discussion was elicited by a proposition to amend the first section, so being considered, that as the bill had been framed by the Committee of Conference, it was not susceptible of any amendment by either branch of the Legislature. After a prolonged debate sustained by Messrs. Morse, Thomas, Conrad of Orleans, Canon, Ratliff and Shearer, the Speaker decided that the bill could not be amended.

Mr. Boudousquié gave his reasons why he must vote against the bill. He thought the manner in which the bills had been introduced, to be objectionable. But he would be willing after the rejection of this bill to move a dispensation of the rules that it might be introduced de novo, and thus be discussed as a standard.

Mr. Clark moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the 9th section. This motion rends as follows:

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, &c. That no Bank for which the State has subscribed for the whole or part of its capital or the bonds of which are guaranteed by the State or in which the State is a stockholder, shall be allowed to participate in the liquidation before said bonds shall have been fully discharged and paid; and if any such Bank shall be compelled by its creditors to go into liquidation, the affairs of said Bank shall thereafter be conducted in its corporate name by a president and six directors, to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to whom all property, debts, rights and resources of such liquidating Bank shall be delivered, and said president and directors as appointed shall be invested with the same powers and authorities and be under the same liabilities, penalties and restrictions as provided by the 1st section of this act, and the act entitled "An act to revive the charters of the several Banks located in the City of New Orleans, approved January 31st, 1842, except that at any time after said decree, the stockholders of said Bank shall cause to be returned and given up to the State all the bonds and property of the State in the hands of said Bank, then and in that case the Governor after cancelling the bonds, shall by proclamation, announce and declare it effected, by the said Bank, and the liquidation of them be null and void, and that they are reinvested with all their rights in said Bank as they exist at the time, and the liquidation of said Bank shall thereafter be conducted in the same manner as provided for in other cases.

On this proposition an animated debate arose; the section being at length rejected, by Messrs Canon and Ratliff.

Mr. Conrad of Orleans spoke at length on the subject—was opposed to the section as it stood, though he admitted the necessity of the provision being made to protect relators in the section.

On the motion to recommit, the yeas and nays were called for. Before taking the vote Mr. Ratliff made a personal argument against the section, though at the same time he declared he rote against personal resentment. He was for rejecting the bill and introducing a new one.

Mr. Hunt opposed the section with great warmth and moved a reconsideration of the vote which was carried.

So the House adjourned.

TO THE HON. J. F. CANONGE,
Judge of the Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury for the Parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines and Jefferson, beg leave respectfully to make to you at the present term, beg leave respectfully to make to you at the present term, the following remarks in relation to the police and prison discipline, which are equally called for by humanity and sound policy.

Thomas F. Marshall.—Mr. Adams, in the commencement of his reply to Mr. Marshall's speech, upon the resolutions of censure, introduced by that gentleman, paid the following brilliant compliment to the eloquence of his opponent:

"He had heard it say by a person acquainted with Warren Hastings, that when he was brought before the judicial tribunals of his country, for the commission of high crimes, upon the trial which lasted (*Mr. A. believed*) seven years, when the thunders of eloquence of Edward Burke and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, where poured upon his head, he almost thought he was guilty of the crimes with which he had been charged, so powerful was the eloquence with which he was assailed. The eloquence which the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) had now exercised personally against *him*, under the profession of having no personal feeling, was equal to that of Burke and Sheridan combined.

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PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.

The Philadelphia papers of the last inst, announce that the interest due that day upon the Bonds of the State would not be paid. The defalcation is owing to an injunction against the Bank of Pennsylvania, in which the funds were deposited, restraining the payment of interest, sent out at the instance of the Governor of the State. We take the following items from the *North American* of the last inst:

THE BANK.—Yesterday morning, before nine o'clock, a number of persons were collected in front of the Pennsylvania Bank on Second street. At the hour, instead of the gates and doors of the Bank being opened, the following notices of an injunction was posted on the porters' ledges, in front of the Bank:

MACHINERY'S HOTEL, January 31st, 1842, }
7 o'clock, Monday morning. }

President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I directed the Attorney General, on Saturday evening, to adopt proper legal measures to secure the public money deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well the interests of all who are in any way creditors or shareholders of that institution. The officer will now apply to the Supreme Court, at the earliest possible moment this morning, for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver to whom charge of all the assets of the Bank may be committed. Learning this first step was taken, and directed not to open your doors this morning, nor pay out any of your money, or transfer any of your property for any purpose, whatever. The keys must be placed in the custody of the law, the rights of all parties will be fully guaranteed.

Respectfully, DAVID R PORTER.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the direction of the Governor, the Bank is hereby closed.

JOSEPH TROTTER, President.

Monday morning, 9 o'clock, 31st January, 1842.

Several persons appeared disappointed, but no symptoms of violence were exhibited. Part of the assembly soon moved up to the Moyamensing Bank, corner of Chestnut and Second streets, on which there was a constant run during the whole day, which is promptly met, and the doors of the institution were not closed until after five o'clock, in order to allow those holding their notes to receive others in their stead. The amount paid out, we learn on inquiry, was not large. About three o'clock the concourse amounted to some two hundred and fifty persons, but few of whom presented their notes. By half past four the number had decreased to less than fifty persons, most from the suburbs. The run has enabled the Bank to decrease its circulation, a circumstance dassired by all the Banks, in the present excited state of feeling. The stock of this Bank is higher than any but one, of the banking institutions in the city.

There was a slight attempt at a run on the Southwark Bank, but it was of short duration.

The Banks—Arrangements completed—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the delegates of the different Banks was held, at which it was determined to receive in deposite and to pay away as checks, the notes of all the Banks in the city and county that continue in operation. The securities mentioned yesterday were deposited by all of them, and we understand that the final arrangements will be completed to-day, for carrying out the plan proposed at the meeting held on Saturday last. We sincerely congratulate the community upon that excitement and suspense which has existed for several days past is now at an end.

The interest due by the state, we regret to state, will not be paid. The measures are in progress for accomplishing this most important object at an early period.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, Jan. 31, 1842.

TO SENATE, immediately after the journal was read,

Mr. Simmons announced the death of his colleague, the honorable, Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island. He spoke in most pronounced an affecting eulogium on the deceased, and, in the course of his remarks, stated that Mr. Dixon was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1774; that he removed to Rhode Island in 1792, graduated in the R. I. College in 1796 9, and was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1803, and served for 24 successive sessions.—He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1838, and died in his lodgings in this city on Saturday the 29th inst. at noon.

Mr. Woodbridge moved the customary resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That a committee be appointed to conduct the funeral.

2nd. That the members of the Senate wear crape for one month; and

3rd. That as a tribute of respect the Senate adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of private bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice and referred.

Several communications from the Executive Department, were also received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Fillmore from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support and protection of the several treaties in foreign countries, which was read twice and committed.

A resolution from the same quarter was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the tariff duties of foreign countries as compared with the duties of this country.

On the reception of a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Dixon, a eulogy on the deceased was pronounced by Mr. Tillinghast. The usual resolution for the usual marks of respect, were then adopted, after which the House adjourned.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1842.

Mr. Poydras reported for the Enrolling Committee, that he had submitted to the governor several acts and resolutions for his signature.

Mr. Denis Prieur from the same committee, reported as duly enrolled, an act for the relief of Mrs. Jacob S. Upton.

Mr. Deshields, from the Select Committee, reported an act for the relief of Mary Ann Mitchell, a blind girl. The act appropriates $50 for her transportation to the Blind Institution in New York, and $200 per annum for her education. The bill was read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the House took up the amendments of the Senate, to the bill more effectually to prevent the introduction of the persons of color into the state, and concurred in most of them, after which the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Bellinger offered a preamble to the resolutions censuring the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Benches, on the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were taken for and stood, yeas 7, nays 81. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the House took up the resolutions of the Committee of Internal Improvements, relative to the navigation of Lake Pontchartrain.

The question being dispensed with, the House took up the bill to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company No. 1, and adopted the same.

The House took up and reported the amendment of the Senate, to a bill respecting the collection of Taxes in the parish of Jefferson, a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Ratliff, on behalf of the committee of claims reported unfavorable to the claim of J. B. Kendall, which was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Orders of the Day.

The bill concerning the evidence to be admitted in proceedings for libel, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The act to provide for the liquidation of banks was laid on the table subject to the call of the House. The bill was shortly after taken up.

Mr. Coltman having entered was allowed to record his vote in favor of the resolutions for addressing the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Bench.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for liquidating banks. Some discussion was elicited by a proposition to amend the first section, so being considered, that as the bill had been framed by the Committee of Conference, it was not susceptible of any amendment by either branch of the Legislature. After a prolonged debate sustained by Messrs. Morse, Thomas, Conrad of Orleans, Canon, Ratliff and Shearer, the Speaker decided that the bill could not be amended.

Mr. Boudousquié gave his reasons why he must vote against the bill. He thought the manner in which the bills had been introduced, to be objectionable. But he would be willing after the rejection of this bill to move a dispensation of the rules that it might be introduced de novo, and thus be discussed as a standard.

Mr. Clark moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the 9th section. This motion rends as follows:

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, &c. That no Bank for which the State has subscribed for the whole or part of its capital or the bonds of which are guaranteed by the State or in which the State is a stockholder, shall be allowed to participate in the liquidation before said bonds shall have been fully discharged and paid; and if any such Bank shall be compelled by its creditors to go into liquidation, the affairs of said Bank shall thereafter be conducted in its corporate name by a president and six directors, to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to whom all property, debts, rights and resources of such liquidating Bank shall be delivered, and said president and directors as appointed shall be invested with the same powers and authorities and be under the same liabilities, penalties and restrictions as provided by the 1st section of this act, and the act entitled "An act to revive the charters of the several Banks located in the City of New Orleans, approved January 31st, 1842, except that at any time after said decree, the stockholders of said Bank shall cause to be returned and given up to the State all the bonds and property of the State in the hands of said Bank, then and in that case the Governor after cancelling the bonds, shall by proclamation, announce and declare it effected, by the said Bank, and the liquidation of them be null and void, and that they are reinvested with all their rights in said Bank as they exist at the time, and the liquidation of said Bank shall thereafter be conducted in the same manner as provided for in other cases.

On this proposition an animated debate arose; the section being at length rejected, by Messrs Canon and Ratliff.

Mr. Conrad of Orleans spoke at length on the subject—was opposed to the section as it stood, though he admitted the necessity of the provision being made to protect relators in the section.

On the motion to recommit, the yeas and nays were called for. Before taking the vote Mr. Ratliff made a personal argument against the section, though at the same time he declared he rote against personal resentment. He was for rejecting the bill and introducing a new one.

Mr. Hunt opposed the section with great warmth and moved a reconsideration of the vote which was carried.

So the House adjourned.

TO THE HON. J. F. CANONGE,
Judge of the Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury for the Parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines and Jefferson, beg leave respectfully to make to you at the present term, beg leave respectfully to make to you at the present term, the following remarks in relation to the police and prison discipline, which are equally called for by humanity and sound policy.

Thomas F. Marshall.—Mr. Adams, in the commencement of his reply to Mr. Marshall's speech, upon the resolutions of censure, introduced by that gentleman, paid the following brilliant compliment to the eloquence of his opponent:

"He had heard it say by a person acquainted with Warren Hastings, that when he was brought before the judicial tribunals of his country, for the commission of high crimes, upon the trial which lasted (*Mr. A. believed*) seven years, when the thunders of eloquence of Edward Burke and Richard Brins