LATEST DATES

New York	jan 30	Liverpool	dec 28
Boston	jan 29	London	dec 26
Philadelphia	jan 31	Havre	dec 30
Washington	jan 30	Paris	dec 31
Baltimore	jan 31	Bordeaux	nov 26
Charleston	jan 31	Madrid	dec 5
Mobile	jan 30	Cadiz	dec 15
Tampico	jan 25	Malaga	jan 20
Vera Cruz	dec 11	Havana	jan 26

COMMERCIAL

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

10 shares United States Bank			113
50 do do do			113
25 do do do			113
25 do do do			113
50 do do do			113
do do do			113
do do do			113

SPECIE—American gold is 3 a 3½ premium; half dollars 42 a 43 dis; quarters do; sixpences dollars 44 a 45 dis; five franc pieces $4.74 a —; Patriot doubloons $15 a 16.20.

TREASURY DRAFTS—Par.

TREASURY NOTES—1 a 2 premium. Sales of 90,000 at par, $1,000 at 2 premium, and $2,000 at 1 do. $5,000 of five per cent notes were sold at 1 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

5 shares U. S. Bank | 119½
2 do do | 119½
14 do do | 119½
50 do N. O. Gas | 15
50 do do | 15

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The Stock Market yesterday showed little change in its general appearance from that of Saturday. U. S. Bank closed at 113; Merchant's Bank, 114. Delaware and Hudson experienced a decline, having opened at 73½, and closed at 73. Sales of $6000 in Treasury Notes of the first emission at 1 a 2; and $5000 of the new, bearing 5 per cent interest, at 1 per cent premium.

The Committee which had proceeded to Philadelphia last week on the part of the banks of this city, in order to ascertain the feelings of the officers of the Philadelphia banks, in a simultaneous resumption of specie payments, returned on Saturday. We learn that a reply to the propositions made on the part of our banks will be forwarded in an early day—nothing definite having taken place at the last accounts. The impression at Philadelphia appears to be that an immediate resumption would not be advisable at the moment, for the banks of either city.

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS—Just as we began to have a little confidence in Boston banks, a new report reached here, which has for the time suspended all operations. Letters from Boston say that they American Bank has stopped payment, and some others not to mind, the consequence of which has been, that our brokers have refused all Boston bills until they hear further. Full confidence is, however, given to other Massachusetts as well as New England bills.

6 P. M.—Since the above was written we have received the Boston Mercantile Journal of Sunday evening, by which it appears that the reports have been exaggerated. The Journal says:

"It is stated in a notice of the Associated Banks in another column, that the American Bank has ceased to be a member of that Association—and the bills are consequently no longer received at the Suffolk Bank. It is said that the Directors have decided to wind up its business.

"The American Bank has this day been redeeming at their counter, in current money, their bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

"We understand that the whole amount of bills of the American Bank represented to be in circulation—$750,000—the Associated Banks have in their bills $149,000, being more than one fifth of the whole amount, without any other security than is possessed by the public.

"The Connecticut Banks generally are in high credit, from the known character with which their affairs are managed, and the limited amount of notes in circulation. The Rhode Island Banks also stand well, from the fact that the Directors and Stockholders are personally responsible.

Treasury Notes bearing an interest of five per cent are in market, and are selling at one per cent above New York city bills, and foreign gold below specie. The old Treasury Notes are selling at par in 1 cent advance.

The cashier of the Middling Interest Bank, of Boston, has published the following statement in relation to its affairs: "The whole amount of its bills now in circulation is $55,488; to meet which it has $12,000 in gold and silver in its vaults, a deposit of $5000 in the Norfolk Bank, and bills of other Banks of $4500—and its resources are abundantly sufficient to meet all its liabilities to the public and its stockholders."

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

COTTON—We have no alteration to make in our last report, the market is steady, and prices depressed. About 200 bales Florida have sold at 12 a 13, and small parcels New Orleans have sold at prices corresponding to quotations. The market closes dull, and prices are less firmly supported.

FLOUR—Continues quite dull, and very materially declined since our last report. There have sold 1000 bbls Havana at the early part of the week—500 bbls at 5½, and 1000 do at 5½ per gal. 6 mos, and part 4 prime do cash. Domestic now has a dull sale on the spot. But little has been done in retailing since prices and the stock is small.

GRAIN—The recent improvement noticed in our last is fully sustained. Sales of 350 a 400 boxes Havana brown 84 a 86c, 150 do do white taken for retailing at 90c, and sm. lots have to-day made 111; 40 bbls fine mixed Super ib 4 mo. Public sale 56 bbls. Havana brown 86 per lb 4 mo. The market closes firm, with a good demand, and moderate stock.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.

FLOUR—The transactions in Howard street Flour are very light. We quote the wagon price to-day unchanged at $5.50, and the store price is at $5.75 a $6—sellers. Country dealers are unwilling to sell for less than the store price.

There is no demand for City Mills Flour, and the market is without transactions. Holders nominally ask $6.50.

We quote Ex Rio Flour from wagons at $4.50, and from store $4.75 a $5.

WHISKEY—Is extremely dull. We quote bbls. nominally held at 38cts, and hhds. at 34 a 35 cts. The wagon price of bbls. is 30 cts in advance of the barrel.

LETTER—The transactions in Cotton generally, has been limited lately we believe for the want of vessels. We understand that the vessels now in port are generally taken up and their cargoes purchased.

RICE—The demand yesterday was light, and prices maintained the day before could not be realized. The market closed heavily.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

FLOUR—Sales of 1000 bbls yesterday, at $5.25—5.37 now asked.

WHISKEY—Sales at 38 cents. Generally held at 39 cents.

PORK—Over 900 $4.00 a 4.50. Less than 800, $3.50 a 4. Considerable numbers still arriving, and of the best class, averaging over 300 lbs.

BACON—Sides, loose lots, bbl. $12.00. Clear, bbl. $15.00 Large parcels, 6 a 6½ cents.

LARD—In kegs, 6½ a 7 cents.

BEEF—Old, sal. 85 a 90 cents.

HAY—Best, bush. 37½ cents.

The weather cold and stormy. The Canal closed. Ice still navigable from Pittsburg to the mouth.

Money very scarce. Exchange on the East difficult to be had. Gold, $1 per $100 premium.

Flour has advanced. A lot of 1200 was sold yesterday at 5 cents premium. Small sales at 5.

Hay came from Liverpool that the Bank of England has given orders to the branch banks to reject all notes tendered to them which may be drawn by the agents of the United States upon Mr. B. Jaudon here, and also reported that the refusal to open a discount account for Mr. Jaudon. If they be true, it is a pretty considerable degree of jealousy toward Mr. Jaudon, which we suppose will be followed on the plea that Mr. Jaudon having come to deal in American securities, will probably be the means of exporting a large amount of gold to the United States in payment for them, which would be quite agreeable to our Bank Directors. However, the English capitalists like American Stocks, they certainly be prepared to spite of any opposition on the part of the Bank; and if they throw obstacles in the way of Mr. Jaudon, there are many other essential operations who will turn their attention to the new market.—(London "Courier.")

FOR HAVANA.

THE fine ship CUBA, A. S. Page, commander, will leave for the above port on Thursday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

Persons in country by this conveyance are requested to obtain all passage money must be paid to the agent prior to the time of sailing, and a receipt taken for it, to be produced to the captain on board, and without it will be necessary for each person to procure a passport from the Spanish Consul, or they cannot be received in the vessel.

Freight will be secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to R. GAMBLE, Agent, 49 Royal street.

For Pittsburg.

Wooding, Portsmouth, and all intermediate landings.

The splendid upper cabin packet STEAMER ROBERT PERRAU, L. A. Scudes, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will leave as above on Sunday the 11th instant at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, 35 Gravier street.

TOW-BOAT CONDOR,

Capt. Edmund Gray,

Will undertake to tow vessels from the Balize up to Vicksburg, or the Balize; she will run regularly between this port and Vicksburg, stopping only in towing downward. She was built expressly for towing business, and has been engaged for a long term of years in towing barges on the Ohio river. For terms, apply to the captain on board, or to FRANCIS TURNER & CO. 34 Poydras st.

N. B. The Condor's skin is placed in Palmers and Simonson's store, 250 Old Levee st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship GLOBE, Oliver, master. For freight or passage apply to R. GALE, 93 Common st.

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

A. B. ROMAN.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,

JOHN SLIDELL.

Said extract from the Journal of the House of the 1st, 1838.

Resolved, That the Senate of the state of Louisiana do express to the general course of the administration of the late executive, A. B. ROMAN, that in carrying with him in his retirement from office the grateful remembrance of the members of this body.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Roman.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Same Feb. 1838.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of this state by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been marked by wisdom, firmness, and a fidelity and unwearied zeal for the public service in the execution of the laws, in the exhibition of duty, and in the numerous and important appointments it has fallen to him to make, which he has uniformly impartially, and a single regard to the true interests of the state and that he retires with the full and entire approbation of the Legislature, his official conduct, and with their personal esteem and regard.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House transmit to the late Governor Roman a copy of these resolutions.

Whig Lesofocoism.

The Whigs are ever anxious to attach the epithets of Lesofocoism and Disorganizers to the Democratic party, but with due deference to their superior sagacity in the vituperative art, we think that we can prove by certain extracts from one of their most moderate and consistent journals, that they are not in sentiment far behind the most ultra and furious jacobites of the day. An article appeared in the Bulletin of Tuesday morning, on the legislature and the banks, from which we collate the following choice specimens of Whig obedience to the laws. Speaking of the bank bill before the House he observes:

"The many inconsistencies and deformities which mar its features, will be so many obstacles in obtaining the sanction of the Governor, and may perhaps induce *a refusal to justify the Banks in refusing to submit to the restrictive provisions.* To save the people from ruin, the Banks may be forced to *disregard the restrictive provisions* upon them, and await the action of a subsequent legislature, in the reliance upon a change of opinion and policy in the majority."

He then goes on to declare that the people will undoubtedly support the banks in their projected defiance of the Legislature, and adds:

"So long as public opinion sustain the Banks, they need not dread the operation of the laws, which the next legislature may alter or repeal. They want no better basis than the confidence of the people. With this support they can *defy* legislative coercion, until a change of laws gives them a change of measures.

If this be not the quintessence of lesofocoism, under its most repulsive form, we would be happy to learn in what it differs from it. It goes further than any thing we have yet seen in the Evening Post and other lesofocoo journals; it openly counsels the banks to refuse submission to the laws, and assures them they will be sustained by the people. We had hitherto believed the editor of the Bulletin to be a very brainless but still a harmless creature; in the daily habit of putting forth a quantity of wordy nonsense, but incapable of serious advocating any measure that would tend to impair the supremacy of the laws. We were mistaken—what a very small portion of intellect is necessary to make a very mischievous animal; witness the monkey in fact, it is the link of brains which frequently produce important results. It an may be conceived the power of reflection, it would abstain from meddling with matters beyond the scope of its limited comprehension. There is not with the Bulletin. Incapable of forming an opinion based on reason, he puts forth his fantastic lucubrations, though totally unqualified to decide upon their sense, quintessence. Happily, however, the people are disposed to more amply gifted in the reasoning faculty, than the journalist in question. They have sense enough to perceive, that his counsels are but their unwise and vicious conduct, rendered active legislation indispensable to the public welfare. The restrictions contained in the bill under discussion are not particularly calculated to please these institutions, because they will not only put a period to the abuses which have hitherto existed, but will effectually prevent their renewal. The bill provides a close and constant system of super intendence over their culpancy—many of them have by their corruptions so impaired their affairs, that they feel an advantage in the capability of redeeming their issues at the prescribed period. Hence the least solvent of these delinquent institutions are the most loud and eager in their denunciations of the bill, while those banks whose transactions have been conducted upon a more equitable basis, are not unwilling to submit to legislative coercion, and expose their operations to the contemplated Board of Currency. We could point out the secret instigators of insubordination, the interested advocates of disobedience to the laws, who conscious of their unsound and unstable condition of some of these institutions, wish to avoid submission to an act that will leave them no alternative but to enter into liquidation.

Louisiana is, we blush to record it, the only state in the Union where individuals are to be met with calling themselves republicans, yet striving to overthrow the free principle of republicanism—fealty to the acts of a legislature created by themselves—obedience to laws passed for the benefit of the people; and in favor of whom is the revolutionary doctrine maintained? In favor of a few blessed monopolies, in danger of dissipation from the rude touch of legislative justice, and desirous of maintaining an existence which they have long since forfeited by the most glaring infractions of the charters by which they hold their tenure. And does the Bulletin conscientiously believe that the refusal of the banks to recognize the validity of the bill now before the House of Representatives, will really incur the sanction of the people? We might well despair of public virtue could we admit this odious anomaly. No, no Mr. Bulletin! neither your imbecile and pompous verbiage, nor the more ingenious by connected sophistries of other journals, will suffice to drive every particle of common sense from the minds of the people. They know full well, that the banks being the offspring of the Legislature, created upon certain conditions, which having violated, they are exposed to whatever enactment may be judged necessary by our law givers, can neither defy their edicts nor claim the support from the people. The Banks more punishment, instead of which they receive, pardon. Insolent with indulgence they now seek to deny the control of their creators, and call upon the people to uphold their monstrous wickedness. They will discover their error. If the bill passes, which we doubt not, they must accept its provisions or forfeit their charters. Resive disobedience will only bring them to the proper tribunals—the decisions of which will soon dissipate their delusion.

The schooner Sarah Ann, Bentemps, 5 days from Tampico, brought the following amounts of specie:

E Fishman	$2,980
A Chatignier	15,310
J Cushman	1,400
John, Daron & co	8,476
Dansac	30,250
Aicard & co	1186
J A Marle & co	3,440
M de Lizardi & co	14,080
H C Cammack & co	700
J Crosby	2,800
M Calmes & co	1,131
Schmidt & Verner	9,0034
S W Oakey & co	891
F Ferret	1,255
J Verner	1,400
S Bourdin	2374
F W Schmidt	6,000
F Fray & co	7,000
F Gillet & co	1,500
J Siff	2,415
M Lopez	1,000
Total	$103,433

TAMPICO.

The schooner Sarah Ann, arrived here yesterday from Tampico, brings no news from Mexico. We learn verbally from one of the passengers, that money was sufficiently abundant. In the city of Mexico, the return to New Orleans of Senor Francisco, Pizarro Martinez, Mexican Minister to Washington, had already transpired. As we before stated, the departure of Mr. Martinez is solely attributable to the severity of the climate at Washington.

☞ Another Express has arrived containing rather a fuller budget of news than that of yesterday, but the ships are so injured by moisture that it is with the utmost difficulty we can decipher their smeltey contents. The various intelligence will be found under their proper heads.

Destructive Fire in New York.

On the 6th ult, a fire broke out in Fifth Street, in a small stable, which quickly communicated to the surrounding buildings crossing the Avenue and sweeping the houses away with fearful rapidity. The wind which had been blowing fresh the whole day, increased almost to a gale during the fire. The consequent destruction of property was immense, and it is stated, that but for the intervention of a few empty houses which checked the fury of the flames, the conflagration would have been so disastrous, or many so than that of 1835. The number of dwellings consumed, amounts to about twenty, four on Fifth street, sixteen on Avenue D, and five on Sixth street. In most of those the progress of the fire was so rapid and irresistible, that the occupants had barely time to save themselves, with nothing but the clothing on their persons at the time. The estimated loss is about $50,000, insurance being effected to about one fourth the sum.

Death of Cassin.

The Charleston Mercury announces the death of this celebrated Chief. He expired on the 26th ult. at Sullivan's Island, opposite the city of a catarrhal fever. He had the best medical attendance, but had been drooping and ill for some time. The Mercury thus describes this noted warrior—"Bold and decisive in his duty, deeply but concealed in hatred, dark, implacable, and relentless, he was a fit instrument for the purpose for which he was employed in the council, in the battle, and in the ambush. Indomitable in his hatred, he was yet unshaken in his duty, by the dying of his death, he was true to the last to the cause of his hatred, and faithful to the whites, this that published fruit of his policy."

We have little doubt that Cassin was a hero to his people—he often boasted of raising the war-whoop and fan-fare the Indian with the blood-red of the Seminoles, and frequently avowed that he had never to drink blood nursing up children. Future poets perhaps shadowing the recent chief proved with their productions of genius.

Committee Awake.

The Boston Morning Post says that Sutherland, the committee of the Indiana sub, had been delegated with the consent of the Whigs of the U. S. Legislature, carry out of high administration—"Let evil, Mr. Sutherland, being unfortunately partly conducted, he overlooked.

The Economical Behaviour of the Whigs, under this chapter, *The Canada War has not ended!* If Mr. Sutherland, has received an illiet circular, though, and perhaps, fresh Bydd'ed, C. C. Allen, which that upon the day it was written, the enrolment had passed through the place for Tennessee, with the intelligence that the patriots had risen in considerable numbers, in the Boston District, for the sole purpose of reminding the individuals imprisoned in Boston in that District. The wrong side—"So far this concerns you, the jail will doubtless be taken, and the prison released.

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Washington.

The PRESIDENTIAL BILL, for a privileged discussion, which continued until earlier signifyall, passed the Senate on the 29th inst, by a vote of 30 to 18.

Among the members who defended the bill was Mr. Webster who entered at length into its merits, and supported in an able manner the views of the administration.

Various petitions were presented for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia which were all laid on the table.

Petitions were presented praying Congress to finish the frigate Barrian, now on the stocks at Philadelphia.

Mr. Sevier offered a resolution asking the Committee on commerce to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Missouri river from its mouth to Fort Leavenworth.

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A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a majority of one vote—a motion to reconsider the vote was carried by a large majority. The memorial was finally laid on the table by a vote 126 to 89.

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JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON, President.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1838.

Mr Hoe gave notice that he would introduce bill to establish a plan for the collection of state taxes upon lands, slaves and other objects, in and for the parish of Orleans.

The same member introduced a resolution that from Monday next no bill or resolution should be introduced without permission of a majority of a the members present.

Adopted, with an amendment by Mr Bonner, establishing an exception in favor of the bills or resolutions reports by committees.

The senate took into consideration a communication from M. C. Woodruff, president of the board of public works, relative to the report of the Engineer of the State, which was read a few days since. Mr Wiplead out some errors into which that officer had fallen in relation of the facts contained therein.

A communication was read from the Medical Society, giving an account of the operations of the association in the course of last year, of the sanitary condition of the country, &c.

SUPREME COURT.

The order of the day was the discussion of a bill to augment the number of judges of the court. The first section increased the number to 5 in place of 3, and allowed each of the new judges a salary of 3,000 dollars.

Mr Winn was opposed to the adoption of this section. He had no intention to occupy the senate's time in long debates; he simply called for the yeas and nays, and before the question was put, he would make a single remark in explanation of the vote which he would give.

He then stated that he had had occasion to consult the constitution of the principal states in the union on same the number of judges was fixed. The state of New York, amongst others, had a short time since amended its constitution, and in consequence by able men, and it had not been deemed necessary to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court to more than three. He was certain that the court had more to do than ours. He thought, yea, he was sure, that three were sufficient for New York, he did not think that we required five.

Mr. Hoe, did not think that in a question like the present, his opinions could influence that of his other members. The importance of the subject, and particularly those who intended opposing the bill, have perhaps only discussed their views to the state of Mississippi in the country. The prompt and easy dispatch of business did not probably warrant an increase in the number of the judges of the supreme court. While business accumulated in such a manner at New Orleans, that the expense of the court was only more indispensable and urgent. The necessity of appointments had long been felt. Last year a bill of the same nature had been adopted by a great majority of the Senate. The House of Representatives had the given it its sanction. This year the House had adopted it, and now opposition arises in the Senate. Mr. Hoe said that he was ignorant of the facts which had induced some of the Senators to change their opinions, with regard to himself he sentiments remained the same. They were founded on the wants of the country.

The honorable member entered in some details concerning the delay which had characterized the proceedings of the court, in New Orleans. Such was the multiplicity of business, that a judicial proceeding sometimes required a year for its termination. These delays were highly detrimental, particularly where pecuniary notes was the subject of litigation. If the docket were corrected, it would be seen that an enormous number of cases was still pending and could not be decided for want of time to the serious prejudice of many citizens. With five judges these evils which would disappear, the administration of justice would be much more prompt, and the expenditure of public money would result to all classes of the people.

But it was doubtless the question of $18,000, which occasioned the objection to the adoption of the bill. It was certainly the duty of the representatives of the people, to be economical, and to see that the public funds should not be unnecessarily expended. But he hoped would make a difference between necessary and unnecessary expenses. That in question was of the utmost necessity.

Mr Hoe concluded his remarks by refuting the argument of the member from Rapides, relative to the number of judges in the supreme court in the other states. The new constitution of New York had been cited. Mr Hoe had not consulted the instrument and could not say which were the points of coincidence or difference with our own. He, however, recollected that the judges of the supreme court of that state were elected all certain age, when they were retained by others. The object in this law was doubtless the employment in the important office so many individuals possessed of physical and mental vigor, who should apply themselves with assiduity to the official affairs which are adapted to their health.

But omitting this fact, the member who had just spoken should prove how far the period he had established was just. If really the supreme court of New York had a larger amount of business through the year than New York—it might have less, for it would well known how far the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Louisiana extended. It is bounded at once the most important affairs, and simple transactions once above the sum of $500. But this parallel had nothing to do with the present question. The object was simply to know what is the number of judges may be augmented or not. This was the question.

Mr Winn did not intend prolonging the debates. He would only ask the mover if he thought that three competent judges could not decide all the cases of judges of the supreme courts as well and as quickly as five. If so, where was the necessity of drawing from other states any so unequal sum as the demand for the two additional functionaries? If in the state of New York three judges were sufficient, he saw no reason why in New Orleans they should be insufficient.

Mr Hoe seemed in sound, that in his first address he had stated that the business of the state was not in the same proportion as it was in the state of New York. The number of cases was not equal, the number of judges should be equal. The jurisdiction of the court was more extensive in the state of New York than ours.

Mr Hoe was always ready to answer questions. Those members who were against the bill, thought perhaps that three persons were sufficient to fulfill the duties assigned to judges of the supreme court, and that the three judges now with the court were capable of discharging the business before them. If matters were so, he was sorry for the country, since there had been a very large number of cases decided, amounts to about twenty, four on Fifth street, sixteen on Avenue D, and five on Sixth street. In most of those the progress of the fire was so rapid and irresistible, that the occupants had barely time to save themselves, with nothing but the clothing on their persons at the time. The estimated loss is about $50,000, insurance being effected to about one fourth the sum.

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MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1838.

Mr Hoe gave notice that he would introduce bill to establish a plan for the collection of state taxes upon lands, slaves and other objects, in and for the parish of Orleans.

The same member introduced a resolution that from Monday next no bill or resolution should be introduced without permission of a majority of a the members present.

Adopted, with an amendment by Mr Bonner, establishing an exception in favor of the bills or resolutions reports by committees.

The senate took into consideration a communication from M. C. Woodruff, president of the board of public works, relative to the report of the Engineer of the State, which was read a few days since. Mr Wiplead out some errors into which that officer had fallen in relation of the facts contained therein.

A communication was read from the Medical Society, giving an account of the operations of the association in the course of last year, of the sanitary condition of the country, &c.

SUPREME COURT.

The order of the day was the discussion of a bill to augment the number of judges of the court. The first section increased the number to 5 in place of 3, and allowed each of the new judges a salary of 3,000 dollars.

Mr Winn was opposed to the adoption of this section. He had no intention to occupy the senate's time in long debates; he simply called for the yeas and nays, and before the question was put, he would make a single remark in explanation of the vote which he would give.

He then stated that he had had occasion to consult the constitution of the principal states in the union on same the number of judges was fixed. The state of New York, amongst others, had a short time since amended its constitution, and in consequence by able men, and it had not been deemed necessary to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court to more than three. He was certain that the court had more to do than ours. He thought, yea, he was sure, that three were sufficient for New York, he did not think that we required five.

Mr. Hoe, did not think that in a question like the present, his opinions could influence that of his other members. The importance of the subject, and particularly those who intended opposing the bill, have perhaps only discussed their views to the state of Mississippi in the country. The prompt and easy dispatch of business did not probably warrant an increase in the number of the judges of the supreme court. While business accumulated in such a manner at New Orleans, that the expense of the court was only more indispensable and urgent. The necessity of appointments had long been felt. Last year a bill of the same nature had been adopted by a great majority of the Senate. The House of Representatives had the given it its sanction. This year the House had adopted it, and now opposition arises in the Senate. Mr. Hoe said that he was ignorant of the facts which had induced some of the Senators to change their opinions, with regard to himself, his sentiments remained the same. They were founded on the wants of the country.

The honorable member entered in some details concerning the delay which had characterized the proceedings of the court, in New Orleans. Such was the multiplicity of business, that a judicial proceeding sometimes required a year for its termination. These delays were highly detrimental, particularly where pecuniary notes was the subject of litigation. If the docket were corrected, it would be seen that an enormous number of cases was still pending and could not be decided for want of time to the serious prejudice of many citizens. With five judges these evils which would disappear, the administration of justice would be much more prompt, and the expenditure of public money would result to all classes of the people.

But it was doubtless the question of $18,000, which occasioned the objection to the adoption of the bill. It was certainly the duty of the representatives of the people, to be economical, and to see that the public funds should not be unnecessarily expended. But he hoped would make a difference between necessary and unnecessary expenses. That in question was of the utmost necessity.

Mr Hoe concluded his remarks by refuting the argument of the member from Rapides, relative to the number of judges in the supreme court in the other states. The new constitution of New York had been cited. Mr Hoe had not consulted the instrument and could not say which were the points of coincidence or difference with our own. He, however, recollected that the judges of the supreme court of that state were elected all certain age, when they were retained by others. The object in this law was doubtless the employment in the important office so many individuals possessed of physical and mental vigor, who should apply themselves with assiduity to the official affairs which are adapted to their health.

But omitting this fact, the member who had just spoken should prove how far the parallel he had established was just. If really the supreme court of New York had a larger amount of business through the year than New York—it might have less, for it would well known how far the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Louisiana extended. It is bounded at once the most important affairs, and simple transactions once above the sum of $500. But this parallel had nothing to do with the present question. The object was simply to know what is the number of judges may be augmented or not. This was the question.

Mr Winn did not intend prolonging the debates. He would only ask the mover if he thought that three competent judges could not decide all the cases of judges of the supreme courts as well and as quickly as five. If so, where was the necessity of drawing from other states any so unequal sum as the demand for the two additional functionaries? If in the state of New York three judges were sufficient, he saw no reason why in New Orleans they should be insufficient.

Mr Hoe seemed in sound, that in his first address he had stated that the business of the state was not in the same proportion as it was in the state of New York. The number of cases was not equal, the number of judges should be equal. The jurisdiction of the court was more extensive in the state of New York than ours.

Mr Hoe was always ready to answer questions. Those members who were against the bill, thought perhaps that three persons were sufficient to fulfill the duties assigned to judges of the supreme court, and that the three judges now with the court were capable of discharging the business before them. If matters were so, he was sorry for the country, since there had been a very large number of cases decided, amounts to about twenty, four on Fifth street, sixteen on Avenue D, and five on Sixth street. In most of those the progress of the fire was so rapid and irresistible, that the occupants had barely time to save themselves, with nothing but the clothing on their persons at the time. The estimated loss is about $50,000, insurance being effected to about one fourth the sum.

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LATEST DATES

COMMERCIAL

SALES OF STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.

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BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

FOR HAVANA.

THE fine ship CUBA, A. S. Page, commander, will leave for the above port on Thursday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

Persons in country by this conveyance are requested to obtain all passage money must be paid to the agent prior to the time of sailing, and a receipt taken for it, to be produced to the captain on board, and without it will be necessary for each person to procure a passport from the Spanish Consul, or they cannot be received in the vessel.

Freight will be secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to R. GAMBLE, Agent, 49 Royal street.

For Pittsburg.

Wooding, Portsmouth, and all intermediate landings.

The splendid upper cabin packet STEAMER ROBERT PERRAU, L. A. Scudes, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will leave as above on Sunday the 11th instant at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, 35 Gravier street.

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