LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 29	London	Dec. 16
Boston	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Philadelphia	Jan. 28	Paris	Dec. 14
Washington	Jan. 28	Havre	Dec. 14
Baltimore	Jan. 28	Bordeaux	Dec. 4
Charleston	Jan. 26	Mexico	Jan. 8
Havana	Jan. 26	Matamoras	Jan. 10
Mobile	Jan. 28	Vera Cruz	Jan. 20

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

During the last three days, business generally has been excessively dull, and stagnation has pervaded all departments of trade. This condition of affairs may, in some measure attributed to the weather, which has been much more than disagreeable, and has operated unfavorably to most and disagreeable, and has operated unfavorably to out-door pursuits; but such causes are but secondary, and of comparatively little importance. The real source must be traced to the inquietude existing in the public mind, and the apprehensions of capitalists with regard to the action of the Legislature on the Bank question—causes which we have time and again adverted to, and to which we have always found ourselves directed on occasions similar to the present, in which we have to say, that anxiety and trepidation and confusion are at an end. The Legislature has passed a bill, one of the features of which compels a resumption of cash payments on the 30th September, and it merely awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The Banks and the community now know what to expect.

Upon the character of this measure it is neither our province nor our desire to dilate. Some of its provisions appear to be good and unobjectionable, while others are considered highly objectionable. Whether its ultimate effects will be of that beneficial nature which its projectors seem so sanguinely to anticipate, time alone can determine. At all events, the decision is now made, and all speculation as to the sentiment and conduct of the Legislature is over. Time will so far tend to remove some of the lineaments which have so long clogged commercial enterprise.

We are still without late advices from England, although both the Boston and West India steamships are now past due.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 26th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 19,270 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 3,632—Arkansas, 869—Texas, 73; together, 16,083 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 10,218 bales—Cowes and a market, 1,298—Hull, 1,182—Havre, 1,462—Boston, 719—Bremen, 1,4—Havana, 36—New-York, 1661 Boston, 3,235; together, 20,005 bales; making production in stock of 30,42 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 152,261 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841	Sept. 1, stock on hand	14490
	Receipts last three days	18663
	" previously	433236 450097
	Cleared last three days	20665
	" previously	291250 311915
	Stock on hand	138182

Since our review of Friday last the Cotton market has remained in a very inanimate condition, and sellers have operated with great reluctance, owing principally to the disappointment experienced in not receiving any later advices by either of the steamers from England, both of which are now past due. The difficulty in negotiating exchange, together with the late rise in freight, has likewise contributed to the present state of inactivity. On Saturday the sales were 1600 bales; yesterday 500, and to day 3,000; together 4,600 bales, and prices have gradually given way 1@1c on all descriptions, excepting on good fair and choice cottons. Our quotations are reduced accordingly.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION,

Louisiana and Mississippi.	*Transcendental do.*
Ordinary ..... 6 @ 6	Ordinary ..... 5 @5
Middling ..... 7 @ 7	Middling ..... 5 @5
Middling Fair ..... 8 @ 8	Middling Fair ..... 5 @5
Fair ..... 8 @ 8	Fair ..... 5 @5
Good fair ..... 8 @ 8	Good fair ..... 5 @5
Fine ..... 8 @ 8	Good and fine ..... 5 @5

TOBACCO.—While the last few days the tobacco market has been rather quiet, and we are informed of sales to the extent of only 150 hhds. at previous rates. We quote fair running lots 2½ @ 2¾, 4 and 4½c for ord, Seconds and Firsts; fine lots and selections command 5c more.

Arrived since the 26th ultimo, 208 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Cowes and a market, 54 hhds.—Liverpool, 90—Barbadoes, (W) 5—New-York, 84—Boston, 96—Charleston 15; together, 674 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841, Sept. 1, stock on hand		3760
	Receipts last three days	363
	" previously	2799 7192
		10950
	Cleared last three days	674
	" previously	4970 5644
	Stock on hand	5306

SUGAR.—The transactions in this article since our last have been on a very limited scale, owing chiefly to the unfavorable state of the weather, which during the last two days has materially interfered with out door pursuits. The stock on the Levee continues heavy, and consists principally of the late arrivals, which, as we have before mentioned, which are much sought after, form but a small portion of the quantity on sale. In prices we have no change to notice, and quote 5@5½c for strictly prime grocery; inferior to fine ranges are selling much below our inside figures. We have not heard of any sales on plantation.

MOLASSES.—The same cause referred to above have tended to curtail the operations in this article, which for the week since our last barely reach 300 bbls at 16@17c according to the condition of the barrels. We are informed of a sale of 1000 gallons on plantation, at 13½c.

FLOUR.—The flour market has been very inactive during the last three days, and the business is mainly confined to the wants of consumers, which are but limited, having changed hands for shipment. We quote superfine at 3 @ 3 50. The stock is heavy, and the price appears to be tending downward.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The provision market continues dull, and the wet weather has tended to increase the inactivity. The shipments to the eastern markets are also on a very large scale, and the stocks of every article have in consequence been considerably reduced. Mess *Pork* is in pretty good demand at $9 50, although the sales are confined to small lots—Thursday, 26 bbls @ $9 50—Saturday, 28 bbls $9 25, at which rate we estimate of 200 bbls for shipment to Havana. *Beef*—Mess, in barrels, $10 @ $11 and @ 7c., on the levee. Prime, in barrels, $6 50 @ 7 50 per bbl. *Lard*—we quote at 4½ @ 5 according to quality. *Hams*—Bacon is in demand but better required, and we quote—Hams, w. Sides, 5½@6c. Shoulders 4c. Sides 3c. Shoulders 4c.

WHISKEY.—Only a limited business has been done in this article since our last, and Rectified is held at 13c. There is no Common in market.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—These articles continue extremely dull, and the demand is neither expected to retail lots at previous quotations, say for Kentucky Bagging, 19@20c.—India do. 20@23c.—Kentucky Rope, 6 @ 6c.—Other descriptions are nominal.

CANDLES.—The demand is very light at previous rates. New Sperm, 30@40.—Nantucket, 27@38c.

OILS.—We have no change to announce in prices, and continue our former figures, viz: Whale, winter strained, $1 10@$1 20. Fall strained, $1 10@$1 15.—Whale Oil, 45@50c per gallon.—Linseed Oil $1 75@$1 80.—Tanners' Oil, 21@25c per gallon.

EXCHANGE.—In all descriptions of Exchange, the transactions have been very limited, and the rates are quite nominal, although the general tendency is still downward. We quote Sterling, 11@12½ at sight and 60 days.—France, 5 07½@5 10.—New-York, 60 ds 2½@3 at 6 per cent. Sight checks, ½@¾ per cent prem. The Arcola Bahya Bank is checking on New York at 2½ per cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling	11@12½ at 60 ds.
France	5 10
New York, 90 days sight	2½@3 at 6 ct. prem.
do 10 days sight checks	3@3½ at 6 ct. prem.
do 10 days sight,	½@¾ at 6 ct. prem.
do sight checks	4 @4½ ct. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 ds	1 ct. discount
do sight	½ ct. prem.
Boston, at 60 days	¾@3¾ ct. prem.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool and Havre are still at 9 16d and the Coastwise freights remain unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ✠ bale to Liverpool		9 16d.
do	Havre	½c.
do	Boston, (steam)	$1 00 ✠ bbl per bale.
do	Boston	$1 62½ a 1 75
Tobacco ✠ hhds to Cowes, &c		none shipping.
do	London, sloop	$3 @ —
do	New-York	4 00
do	Boston	4 00
Flour ✠ bbl to Cuba		$1 @ —
Sugar and molasses from coast ✠ hhd		50 cts @ —
do from the city		$1 75 @ 2 00
Flour ✠ bbl to Mobile		$1 00 @ 1 25
Lead ✠ ton		$20 @ 3 50
Pork ✠ bbl		50 @ 50

☞ The long ONE'S Capt Butler, from New York is now discharging her cargo at the Triangle above Canal. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
G BEDFORD & BRO'K, 24 Customhouse st

ADVANCES.

☞ Liberal cash advances will be made on Negro, Mules, Horses, Coffee, Salt, Merchandise and other merchandize, consigned to Kennett, White & Co., Saint Louis.
LUTHER M KENNETT,
of the firm, may be found at the counting room of John R Shaw & Co, 74 Poydras st.

POTATOES—200 bbls potatoe on shipboard, and for sale by
11 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

CHAIN CABLE—1 inch cable, suitable for steamboat, for sale by
56 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

LIME—1000 casks lime, landing from Pontchartrain, for sale by
11 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine flour, for sale by
f3 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st.

BRANDY—80 bbls apple brandy in store and for sale by
f3 W C TOMPKINS & CO, 49 Gravier st.

LARD—500 kegs prime leaf lard in store and for sale by
f3 W C TOMPKINS & CO, 49 Gravier st.

PEPPER—Sumatra pepper, for sale by
f31 GEO GREEN & BRO, 52 Gravier st

HAVANA SEGARS of the best brands and assortments for sale by
f31 J N RICHFIELD, 38 Royal st

STARCH—50 boxes Western starch, for sale by
f31 CHAS C SACKETT & Co, 36 Poydras st

EXCHANGE—on Havana, for sale by
f31 J N RICHFIELD, 56 Royal st.

EXCHANGE—Sight exchange on New York for sale by
f31 CHAS C SACKETT & Co, 36 Poydras st

COFFEE—Havana and Rio coffee on hand and for sale by
f31 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st

SUGAR—50 boxes Havana yellow in store and for sale by
f31 J ROBERT & CO, 3 Magazine st

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
f31 J N CHAMBERLAIN, 76 Magazine st

OFFICE—Rio and St. Domingo, for sale by
f31 GEO GREEN & BRO, 52 Gravier st

STEARN CANDLES—1200 boxes sperm candles, for sale by
f31 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

FLANNEL—10 bales fine 7 8 white flannel, for sale by
f31 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—800 cases for sale by
f31 WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

DOUBLOONS—Spanish and Patriot doubloons for sale by
29 M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

SPECIE—For sale by
f31 M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

BUDAHANA BONE NOTES—for sale by
f31 M HOLLANDER, 42 Camp st

HAVANANA and Lagayara coffee for sale by
f31 SCHMIDT & Co.

SPECIE for sale by
f31 SCHMIDT & Co

BAGGING—India and Kentucky, for sale by
f31 GEO GREEN & BRO, 52 Gravier st

ALMONDS—Shelled and soft shelled sweet, for sale by
f31 S VALLS, 34 Gravier st

WHISKEY—Monghan whiskey, for sale by
f31 S VALLS, 34 Gravier st

HOLLAND GIN—6 pipes for sale by
f31 S VALLS, 34 Gravier st

BRANDY—Champagne and Cognac in bulk, for sale by
f31 S VALLS, 34 Gravier st

SEAL—50 barrels No. brown seal for sale by
f31 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

SALT—2000 sacks coarse Liverpool for sale by
f31 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

BEEF—200 bbls prime beef for sale by
f31 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 91 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, $10
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, " " $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 9, 1842.

UNITED STATES *vs.* MERCHANTS' BANK.

The proceedings of the United States against the Merchants' Bank of this city, have been the source of so much speculation and excitement, that we have taken the pains to enquire into the precise condition in which the parties stand towards each other; and though our explanation may be somewhat tardy in its appearance we can vouch for its accuracy—a quality we held in higher esteem than mere celerity.

In 1836, the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania executed four bonds to the United States, for $1,986,589 04 each bearing date the 10th. of May 1836, and payable with 6 per cent interest in all the months of septem-ber 1837—1838—1839 and 1840. These bonds were given in payment of the stock held by the government in the late Bank of the United States.

The three first bonds were paid in full, a part of them in advance of maturity, as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3rd. of June 1841.

The attachment against the Merchants' Bank was issued upon the bond due in September 1840. Upon this bond there was paid in the year 1840, as stated in Secretary Ewing's, report the sum of $1,774,513 80. There was also paid in the same year, as appears from said report, the further sum of $512,136 47; which amount although paid in 1840 was not entered in the office of the Register until the 4th March 1841. Between the 1st. of January and 4th March 1841 there was paid upon this bond an additional $17,913 as per same report. There was subsequently paid upon the bond, during the three first quarters of the year 1841, the sum of $132,000 as stated by Secretary Forward in his report of last December.

Deducting these credits from the principal and interest of the bond, there will remain the sum of $86,404 79 due by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to the United States. This agrees, too, with the statement of the Investigating Committee of the Bank of April 1st., 1841.

The facts here derived from the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, present the following summary.

Bond due in September 1840	$1,986,589 04
Interest from 10th of May, 1836, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum equal to four years and six months.	536,379 02
Sum Total	$2,522,968 06

From which must be deducted the following credits. Payments in the year 1840, as per report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d of June, 1841 | $1,774,513 60

A further payment made by the Bank in 1840, but not registered until the 4th of March, 1841 | 512,136 47

Other payments between 1st of January and 4th of March, 1841 | 17,913 00

And payments made in the three first quarters of 1841 as per Secretary Forward's report | 132,000 00

Making a sum total of payments of... | $2,436,563 27

Leaving a balance due of... | 86,404 79

Mr. Secretary Forward in his report of Dec'r last in speaking of the anticipated receipts of the Treasury for the last quarter of 1841, mentions $10,315 22, as due upon this bond. It is known that many of the payments by the Bank were made in advance of the maturity of the bonds, and it is probable that a discount was allowed upon such payments. It may be inferred, therefore, that this sum of $10,315 22, is all that is owing to the United States. If, however there was no allowance made for anticipated payments, the utmost that can now be due is $86,404 79 with some possible interest after September 1840.

The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, it is well known, sold the Merchants Bank to citizens of this place some time last spring. Whether under the bill of sale it is liable for this debt to the United States, is the legal question involved in the case. Our purpose was not to discuss the legality of the attachment; but merely to give the facts of the case as derived from official documents—that done, we leave the subject for the present.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

From an *official* document we have been favored with the perusal of, we give some further particulars of the capture of the Santa Fe Expedition. After encountering innumerable hardships and privations, the Expedition reached Palo Duro, a tributary of the Red River, on the 29th of August. At this time there were only five days rations of beef alone in the camp, the other provisions having been exhausted. This country beyond seemed to be impassible for wagons. Indians in large parties were hovering around the camp. Under these circumstances it was agreed that Col. Cooke and Mr. Brenham, two of the commissioners, should go in advance, with a third of the military escort, to procure supplies and a guide for the expedition—the Mexican guide having deserted them a few days before, in company with an Italian named Brignoli. On the 31st of August this division left the camp: the military escort was under the command of Captain Sutton. It consisted of 75 men, which together with the traders and guests accompanying it, amounted to 97 souls.

The division marched forward to the Moro, another branch of Red River, without meeting a human being, or seeing any signs of a settlement. At the Moro they fell in with a party of Mexican traders, who informed them that they were within eighty miles of San Miguel. After despatching two messengers to General McLeod, who was in command of the remaining forces, to destroy the baggage waggons and follow on with all possible haste, the advanced party pursued their journey, and reached a Ranch called Las Galenas, on the 13th of September.

The next day Mr. Vanness, the Secretary of the Commissioners, was sent on to San Miguel, accompanied by Major Howard, Captain Lewis, a Mr. Fitzgerald, and George W. Kendall. On the 15th the division arrived at a Ranch on the Pecos, twenty miles distant from San Miguel. Shortly after they reached this place, they were waited upon by a Mexican officer, who with seventy armed men had occupied a Ranch on the opposite side of the river. He informed them that the Governor was approaching with a large force, and that he had been despatched to ascertain their purpose, intercept their march, and require them to lay down their arms. The Commissioners assured him of the pacific intentions of the expedition, but refused to surrender their arms. They consented, however, to remain where they were, until intelligence was received from Mr. Vanness.

On the 16th another interview was had with the officer, who was informed that unless some intelligence was received from Mr. Vanness, the division would proceed to San Miguel the next morning. The officer said that he would send a courier to have Mr. Vanness brought to the camp, and that next day he would cross the river with his men, and remain in the neighborhood of the Texians, as an evidence that he was friendly disposed towards them.

Up to this period the Texians had treated every Mexican whom they met with every civility, paying for what was procured for the expedition, at double prices.

On the 17th the same officer called upon the commissioner accompanied by an express, who requested them to remain where they were until the arrival of the Governor who would arrive within the day with several thousand men. At one o'clock the officer commenced crossing the river with his men, about half a mile below the Texians. His command consisting of three hundred men, took up a position in the front and left flank of the Texians. About an hour afterwards another body of Mexicans crossed the river above and formed a junction with the first force. There was then no doubt of the purposes of the Mexicans. The Texians occupied a strong position, where they could have defended themselves for a thousand men; and an engagement would have occurred in ten minutes, had not the arrival of Capt. Lewis with Don Manuel Chavis, Kinsman and confidential agent of Governor Armijo, prevented it.

Mr. Chavis demanded the surrender of the Texians, in the name of the Governor and by his authority in the terms:

"That the Texians should immediately give up their arms and remain where they were as prisoners on parole, until such time as supplies could be obtained sufficient for the subsistence of the troops in returning to Texas.

"The arms and private property should be properly labelled with the names of the owners, and returned to them upon their arrival on the frontier."

These terms were offered with the most solemn assurance of their being fulfilled. Capt. Lewis then informed the Texians that the party accompanying Mr. Vannase were all captured by Rancheros and were tied and would have been shot, but for some explanations made by him. They were then taken to the governor, who had sent all of them but himself to Santa Fe. He magnified the military force and discipline of the Mexicans, and assured the Texians that unless they immediately surrendered, they would be surrounded by a well armed and disciplined force of 4,000 men. These representations, so far as the military preparations of the country were concerned, proved to be false; and the document observes that Capt. Lewis obtained his liberty and the privilege of importing goods duty free into New Mexico, as a reward for his treachery.

Under these circumstances, with an enemy of more than five times the number of Texians before them, and an immense force expected to arrive hourly, when no aid could be anticipated from the main body; without provisions, and their horses worn down, and with *special instructions from the Texian government to avoid hostilities if the people of the country were opposed to them*, the division surrendered.

All the conditions of the surrender were of course violated by their treacherous enemies. It was after a deliberation of many hours that their lives were even spared. On the 19th. they were hurried off on their journey to Mexico. Capt. Lewis, accompanied the Governor in search of the rest of the Texians, and it was supposed used the same artifices to get them to surrender.

The Texians now in chains in the city of Mexico, are those who composed the escort of Cooke and Brenham. The main body under McLeod, had not reached that city at the last dates.

Since writing the above, a letter has been received from G. W. Kendall, dated Chihuhua, 22d Nov., in which he speaks of himself as being in good health and spirits, and expects to be in the city of Mexico on the 1st of February. He states further, that his treatment had been rather humane than otherwise.—It is more than probable that this letter was written in the expectation of its being intercepted by the Mexican authorities. Mr. K. is in company with the party of 200 Texians, under the command of Gen. McLeod. We infer from it that Mr. K. was sent from San Miguel to Santa Fe as stated by Captain Lewis.

THE BANK BILL.

As reported by the committee of conference, passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a very decided majority. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Hunt made an exceedingly powerful argument against its passage. Several of the members who sustained the bill, gave their reasons for voting in the affirmative—among others Messrs Clarke, Dugue and Conrad of Orleans. They supported the bill as an alternative between no legislation at all and its adoption. It is, we believe, the intention of the Legislature to prepare a supplementary act, to correct some of the defects of the one which has just passed.

☞ Some of the northern papers profess to have received information of a contemplated reunion between the president and the whig party; the introduction of a new bankrupt law to take effect in August, and to include banks and corporations within its action; and the establishment of a national currency satisfactory to the nation. It is all news to us.

Athenaeum Rapt—The Opelousas *Gazette*, of the 29th January says:—Captain Mayo, the superintendant of the boat and hands, at work in clearing out the Atchafalaya Raft, informed us a few days since, that the work was being efficiently executed, and the boat would not leave the raft until the work of destruction was accomplished; a mile and a quarter remained yet to be completed. Such is the effect of money in doing, that, we are told, the raft begins to give. This is a favorable state of things; and we may indulge in the hope, that ere long, our navigation will be at all times practicable.

Charles O'Malley, *Nos. 21 and 22.*—We are indebted to Carey & Hart, publishers, through Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co., for the two concluding numbers of this admirable story. They are embellished with several finely executed illustrations.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Chieftain* for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

☞ The trial of Cole is going on in New York. The evidence as yet, is not conclusive.

☞ The ship *Mercules*, Gregurson, from Copenhagen, while endeavoring to cross Charleston bar on the 26th ult., was struck aback, which caused her to go ashore. She was still aground at the last accounts.

☞ The brig *Vesse*, from Barbadoes, at Charleston, brought papers containing advices from London to the 17th December, by the *Sidney*, from Southampton. We copy all that has not been anticipated by the arrival of the *Forth*.

LONDON, December 17.

The first vessels belonging to the West India steam fleet to form and a duplicate of the article despatched per packet on the 15th inst.

The two vessels now departing are the Forth, which left Southampton to-day for Havana, calling at Nassau, proceeding to New Orleans, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and thence to the Havana.

To leave Southampton to-morrow:

The Solway for Barbados proceeding to St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Tortola, St. Thomas, St. Juans, Porto Rico, Grand Key, Turks Island, Hayti, St. Jago de Cuba, Belize and thence to Havana.

The Tweed for Barbadoes, proceeding to St. Vincents, Grenada, Trinidad, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, Curacoa, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and thence to Chagres.

The Clyde, to sail at Madeira, and proceed direct to Santander and Demarara, calling off Berbice thence to Barbadoes, and call at Tobago, and from Barbadoes to Grenada.

Two other vessels will be despatched about 20th inst., in order to complete the strength of the different stations. Only two of the first steam fleet will remain under London at January next.

I have a little to add in the way of news. The Earl of Westmoreland died at Brighton on the 14th inst., having lived to the advanced age of 83 years. He had been enabled, until within a very few months, to perform the duties of his office without suffering. He is succeeded in his title by his son Lord Burghersh, lately appointed ambassador to Prussia.

The trials of the parties at Paris, concerned in the attempt to assassinate the French princes, presented a most interesting spectacle, by the spontaneous production of fresh evidence, after the case for the crown had closed, and some of the counsel for the prisoners had addressed the court in their defence. The Chamber strained the law to hear all of this circumstance to reiterate their invectives against the ruling powers. The ordinance for the reduction of the French army has been passed by two for forming a reserve corps in Algiers, to be called Spahis, but upon a more regular course of discipline than those heretofore employed there under that name.

From Spain there is nothing fresh.

Office of the Daily Georgian, }
SAVANNAH, Jan. 24—12 M. }
[Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.]
FLORIDA, Jan. 21st, 1842.

The scouts under Col. Riley and Maj. Plympton, 2d infantry, have not yet returned. Lieut. Wessells with company H, 2d infantry, is encamped at Fort Clinch, No. 3. The Creeks have refused to surrender, contrary to the expectation of the well informed among us. What effect this will have upon the future prospects of hostilities I am unable to say. Fort Clinch has been re-occupied, Lieut Col. Loomis, 6th infantry, in command.

The 3d infantry have been relieved, and will proceed to their stations on the Gulph, Mobile, Pen-acola, &c. It is also rumored that the 6th and 2d infantry will soon be relieved by the 1st, 4th Regiments, and have "done the state no small service. Yours.

We have advices from Tampa to the 13th inst., which state that Col. Worth is still vigorously following up his operations against the Indians, and is very sanguine of success. Every thing regarding the campaign that are now coming about.—St. Augustine News, Jan. 22.

The schr Walter M., Capt. Hitchcock, arrived here on Wednesday last, from Fort Pierce. We learn that an expedition, with Capt. Gardner in command of Lieut. Taylor, left that post on 13th inst. for the headwaters of the St Johns. A scout, mounted, under the command of Lieut Taylor, accompanied the party. Left in the evening of the day, for the purpose of co-operating with Capt. Vinton. [Ibid.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

The secretary reported to the house the following on rolled bills. Act for the relief of Wm. R Willis; act granting certain powers to the police jury of Rapides; act granting certain powers to the police jury of Rapides; also a resolution relative to private land claims.

The president laid before the senate a message from the governor transmitting a resolution from the state of Alabama, relative to the annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States; also resolutions from the state of Kentucky against the repudiation of the state bonds.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the former were referred to a select committee, and at the same time he claimed to be exempted from the duty of serving as the reporter thereof, inasmuch as his labors on the finance committee demanded all his attention.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the latter resolutions were referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Bossier presented a petition from the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, and asking the repeal of a certain law, which on his motion was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Scott of Feliciana, moved that the senate take up a bill from the house of representatives granting to Isaac Wright the privilege of keeping a ferry. The bill under went its second reading, the rules were dispensed with and it passed.

On motion of Mr Davidson, the senate sat with closed doors for four months.

The doors being opened, Mr. Hiriart gave notice that he would leave to-morrow for Baton Rouge, for the purpose of visiting the penitentiary, to report upon the condition thereof.

On motion the senate adjourned.

[Reported for the Bee.]
LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1842.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Winchester, Thomas and Hardesty, on the committee to which was referred certain documents, transmitted by several of the states.

Mr. Boudousquie presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee, to report a law to enforce that article of the constitution, which compels the attendance of absent members.

Mr. Voorhies, Chairman of the Committee of Enrolment, reported that the following bills duly enrolled. Mr. Poydras, from the same committee, reported a bill.

Mr. Tanner, from the Committee to whom was referred a petition from the inhabitants of a certain portion of Ascension, to be annexed to the parish of Catahoula, reported a bill to that effect. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Morse introduced an act, relative to the Police Jury of the Parish of Caddo. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hardesty have leave to introduce a bill to appoint an additional Notary Public for East Feliciana. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Phillips, by leave, presented a bill for the admission of Attorneys to the practice of law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jorda, the House took up a bill relating to Justices of the Peace of the Parish of St Bernard. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Parish Court of the Parish of Plaquemines.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Phillips, by leave, presented a resolution, to appoint a Special Committee, to enquire whether any individuals illegally sit in the Supreme Court to practice law, in foreign ports; adopted. Messrs. Philips, Harbour, and Bedford, were appointed on the Committee.

Order of the Day.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Bank Bill was the special order of the day.

Mr. Downs moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report certain amendments.

A question of order here arose as regarded the manner in which the motion to recommit should be put. This being decided, Mr. Downs recalled another point, that of the power of re committing, which he denied. A debate followed, and the speaker decided that the bill could be committed. Mr. Morse appealed from the decision of the chair, but subsequently withdrew it.

Before the vote on the motion to recommit was taken, Mr. Downs explained the objects of the proposed amendments.

Mr. Canon followed in reply and opposed a recommittal.

Gen. Thomas spoke to the same side, opposing a recommitting and the supplementary legislation. The yeas and nays on the recommitment stood yeas 47, nays 46. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Bossier moved the adoption of the report. The yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. Hunt addressed the House at length and with great ability, showing the power of argument, against the passage of the bill.

On the adoption of the bill the yeas and nays stood: yeas 58, nays 35. So the bill was passed.

On motion the House adjourned.

We have been requested by Mr. Duguo, to publish his reasons for voting in favor of the Bank Bill.

"I vote for the bill because I conceive that some legislative action, in regard to this matter, has now become necessary and is anxiously expected by the community; and because because the bill certainly contains many wholesome provisions. I am nevertheless decidedly opposed, particularly to that provision which creates the Board of Currency. This Board of Currency is invested with enormous powers, and such as ought never, in a republican country, to be granted to so small a number of men; besides, the bill contains many other objectionable features, which I consider will operate almost as effectually to repress the issues of paper, particularly to that provision which creates the Board of Currency. This Board of Currency is invested with enormous powers, and such as ought never, in a republican country, to be granted to so small a number of men; besides, the bill contains many other objectionable features, which I consider will operate almost as effectually to repress the issues of paper, as the immediate specie payment clause. I am nevertheless decidedly opposed