LATEST DATES.

New York	feb 12	Liverpool	jan 3
[illegible]	feb 8	London	jan 4
[illegible]	feb 10	Havre	jan 1
[illegible]	feb 10	Paris	jan 9
[illegible]	feb 11	Bordeaux	nov 27
[illegible]	feb 12	Madrid	dec 21
[illegible]	feb 7	Cadiz	dec 27
[illegible]	dec 30	Havana	feb 2
[illegible]	feb 1	Houston	dec 24

COMMERCIAL

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb 12.

[illegible] of U S Bank 116½
do 116½

By the Nimrod at Charleston.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 2.

Last week we had rather unexpectedly a heavy fall of Cotton from various quarters, but chiefly in the United States. It has swelled our stock to above 50,000 bales more than was anticipated, and has also damped the market very much. [illegible] prices are down nearly to 14d. perlb. from the highest point. Thus you see how very sensitive the trade is to any large supply. If here be a light crop in the next two weeks, we shall recover again, but if the imports come along freely we need not look much improvement.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 30.

Twelve—The total import of Cotton into the United Kingdom during the past year, or 1,175,233 bales, is 1,206,713, and in 1835, 1,030,879 bales. An examination of the annexed tables will show how there were considerable increases last year from [illegible] from America, viz of 78,159 bales, and the increase would have been essentially greater, had not the unusual difficulties, which have prevailed in the country during the past year, crippled so severely her [illegible] operations. It is generally understood that at least 130,000 bales of the crop of 1836, remain in the country at the close of October last. The [illegible] of Brazil has fallen short of last year's [illegible] of Egypt and we have had an increase of [illegible] bales. The supply of East India is considerably less than the last year, viz 77,252 bales.

Tuesday Evening—The total stock for the Kingdom is 239,330, last year it was 289,000, and in 1835, 292,000 bales. The stock of American, although augmented by the importation of 2,977 bales since the date of our last report, is 2,250 bales less than last year, and 21,120 less than that of 1835, and the stock of Brazil, at the close of each of these two years, is considerably lighter than they have been since the year 1821, when we had of American only 58,[illegible] bales. The measures, however, of accommodation, which have been extensively sent out from this country, will, we think, speedily induce a very liberal supply of Brazil, the stock in 29,270 bales, against 61,670 last year, and 33,810 in 1835. We have every reason to anticipate a fair supply of Brazil Cotton during the next year, although the [illegible] which has recently broken out at Bahia, may for a time, with the immediate shipping of supply. The stock of Egypt is 17,640 bales against 18,330 last year, 20,220 bales. The supply of East India is a liberal one, during the next three or four months. The stock of East India is heavy, 109,210, last year it was 120,980, and in 1835, 130,000. It is, however, pretty well assorted, and we are to receive ample supply from India and Mauritius and Egypt.

Consumption and Export.—The annexed tables show a very favorable part, for the consumption of the last year, viz 1,206,713 per week, which is an average of 902 a week, upon the consumption of last year, and of 2,269 bales per week on 1835—[illegible] bales, or 2,707 per week, which is an average of 902 a week, upon the consumption of last year, and of 2,269 bales per week on 1835—[illegible] bales 125,010 bales, or [illegible] in excess of 1836-37, and 22,910 bales on 1835.

Prices.—The present year was commenced with a very cheerful feeling. The accounts of the last year, and the general commercial embarrassment which subsequently soon began to prevail, [illegible] a powerful action on the [illegible] Cotton market, and Cotton experienced a material and a steady decline, till the middle of [illegible] when American was quoted as from 5½ to 6d. Wednesday in the second week of [illegible] and on this day—Bowed, ordinary, 6¼ [illegible] 7¼d. fair, 8 to 8½d. good fair, 9¼ [illegible] 10d. Orleans and Mobile ordinary, 6¼ to 7, [illegible] 7¾d. fair, 8 to 8½d. good fair, 9 to 9½d. Upland, 6¼ to 7, [illegible] 7¾d. fair, 8 to 8½d. good fair, 9 to 9½d. Georgia and Carolina, 6¼ to 7, [illegible] 7¾d. fair, 8 to 8½d. good fair, 9 to 9½d. Florida, 7 to 8, Maranhon, 7 to 9d. Pernambuco, 8 to 9½d. Bahia, 7 to 8d. Egyptian, 9 to 11d. Smyrna, 6 to 7½d. Turkey, 4 to 6½d. Stratton Mail, 6½ to 6¾d.

Years	Imports	Exports to Great Britain	Exports to France	Exports to Holland	Exports to Germany	Exports to Russia	Exports to Spain & Portugal	Exports to Italy	Exports to Turkey	Exports to Other Countries	Total Exports	Consumption	Stock
1836	1,206,713	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	239,330
1835	1,030,879	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1834	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1833	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1832	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1831	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1830	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1829	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1828	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1827	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1826	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1825	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000

Comparative statement of the IMPORTS, STOCKS and CONSUMPTION of COTTON at Great Britain, for the years 1836, 1835 and 1837.

Years	Imports	Exports to Great Britain	Exports to France	Exports to Holland	Exports to Germany	Exports to Russia	Exports to Spain & Portugal	Exports to Italy	Exports to Turkey	Exports to Other Countries	Total Exports	Consumption	Stock
1836	1,206,713	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	239,330
1835	1,030,879	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1834	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1833	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1832	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1831	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1830	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1829	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1828	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1827	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1826	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000
1825	1,030,000	437,000	180,000	40,000	100,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	832,000	1,030,000	292,000

Comparative statement of the Stocks of Cotton, in the entire parts, at the close of each year.

Years	Stock	Years	Stock	Years	Stock	Years	Stock
1836	239,330	1826	292,000	1816	292,000	1806	292,000
1835	292,000	1825	292,000	1815	292,000	1805	292,000
1834	292,000	1824	292,000	1814	292,000	1804	292,000
1833	292,000	1823	292,000	1813	292,000	1803	292,000
1832	292,000	1822	292,000	1812	292,000	1802	292,000
1831	292,000	1821	292,000	1811	292,000	1801	292,000
1830	292,000	1820	292,000	1810	292,000	1800	292,000
1829	292,000	1819	292,000	1809	292,000	1799	292,000
1828	292,000	1818	292,000	1808	292,000	1798	292,000
1827	292,000	1817	292,000	1807	292,000	1797	292,000

Imports, Exports, Stock and Consumption of Cotton, for the year 1837.

	Imports	Exports	Stock
Year ending 31st Dec. 1836	1,206,713	832,000	239,330
Year ending the year 1837	1,030,879	1,172,238	292,000
Supply in 1837	2,237,592	2,004,238	531,330
Stock on hand 31st Dec 1837	531,330		
Stock Continent & Ireland	47,430	125,000	
Consumption			
Year ending 1837	798,918	1,079,238	
Do 1836	1,206,713	1,206,713	
Do 1835	1,030,879	1,030,879	
Do 1834	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1833	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1832	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1831	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1830	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1829	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1828	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1827	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1826	1,030,000	1,030,000	
Do 1825	1,030,000	1,030,000	

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible] LEAR, D. [illegible] Horizon, Carr, Liverpool, W M Beal
[illegible] Tuscaloosa, Havre, L M Gale
[illegible] Baker, Liverpool, D H Gale
[illegible] Santee, Montgomery, Liverpool, Bailey & Abbott
[illegible] Hobsport, Sarrabes, New York, S & J P Whitney
[illegible] Constitution, Coz, New York, Geo Bedford
[illegible] Pacific, Gagne, Providence, Waterman & Burgess
[illegible] Sarah, Wilmington, NC, Master
[illegible] Scandiere, Baltimore, Wood & Simmons
[illegible] Oracle, Howland, New York, Master

ARRIVED

[illegible] Nelson Clark, Seaward, Baltimore, to George [illegible]
[illegible] about 8 in Boton me, Carrie, from S rever-[illegible]
[illegible] George Washington, Edgerton, from [illegible]
[illegible] sunbeat A M Philips, McClean, from Natchitoches
[illegible] Gen Brown, Carter, from Louisville
[illegible] Washington Street, from Lafourche
[illegible] Carolina, Jeffrey, from Mobile.

Omitted yesterday

[illegible] Wallace, Crowell, 13 days from Bonaire, to [illegible]
[illegible] Falconer, Corey, from Havana, to R Groning
[illegible] Malesks, Hanks, from St Marks, to master

EXPORTS

[illegible] ship Helen—1623 bales cotton
[illegible] Ann—1250 do do
[illegible] Ajax—994 do do
[illegible] Sarah—[illegible] do do, 53 bbls pork
[illegible] Louisiana—86 bales cotton, 266 hhds sugar, 49 bbls molasses and hides.
[illegible] Pacific—144 bales cotton, 70 bbls molasses, [illegible] and 296 bbls pork.
[illegible] Union—160 bbls molasses
[illegible] Ajax—601 bbls pork, 21 do beef and 412 [illegible]
[illegible] Gazelle—963 bbls pork, 98 do and 200 kegs lard, 14 tobacco and 5 bbls molasses

IMPORTS.

[illegible] New York—201 bbls pork, 96 kegs lard, [illegible] and sundries.
[illegible] Mark Wallace—140 bbls ex rum bulk.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

[illegible] on Brown—51 bbls whiskey, to G [illegible]
[illegible] Ingersoll and sundries, to Quarles & co.
[illegible] Yorke & Brooks 300 do Benine, Ferr[illegible]
[illegible] 90 coils rope, Carriere, Daron & co; 40 bbls [illegible] B owen; 35 coils rope, J Vairin & co; 10 [illegible] Morton & co; 225 bbls flour, A Provot; [illegible] N & J Dick & co, and sundries, to [illegible]
[illegible] A M Philips—210 bales cotton, J P [illegible] & co, 76 C Toledano, 67 J Metoyer, 40 Peyr[illegible]

Cour, Atwood & co, 29 A Rivarde & co; 25 R Shields, Byrne & co; 8 Benoist, Ferriday & co; 24 Yorke & Bro here.

Per steamboat Brian Borobime—220 bales cotton and 2 boxes sundries, J B Plauche & co; 36 bales cotton A H Wallace & co; 9 do Lambeth & Thomason; 76 Perrouse, Arcenaux & co; 10 Allain & Tremoulet; 117 A Rivarde & co; 30 M White & co; 34 Bennet, Ferriday & ho, 27 Thomas Barrett & co; 155 do and 1 bbl potatoes, C Tessier; 14 bales cotton, J Lott; 8 do A Ledoux & co; 30 A Mason & co.

Per steamboat George Washington—446 bbls pork, 101 hhds bacon, J Lendis & co; 23 rolls leather, 6 bales buffalo hides, J W Taylor; 30 bbls whiskey, 3 do butter, Wheelright, Reed & co; 28 bbls whiskey, G Forney; 24 bbls pork, J Bridge & co; 1000 bbls flour, A Wygant; 22 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co; 36 do Armor, Lake & Walker; 6 kegs tobacco, R Springer; 1 [illegible] and sundries, to owners on board.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND OF THE FIRST AND THIRD MUNICIPALITIES.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
A. B. ROMAN.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,
JOHN SLIDELL.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the 6th Feb 1835.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana approve of the general course of the administration of the late Executive, A. B. Roman; and that he carries with him in his retirement from office the grateful remembrance of the members of this house.

Resolved, Therefore 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 the 3d Feb 1835.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of the state, by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been marked by wisdom, firmness, and a judicious and unwearied zeal for the public service; that in the execution of the laws, he has exhibited fidelity, and in the numerous and important appointments it has fallen to his lot to make, he has manifested impartiality, and a single regard to the true interests of the state; and that he retires with the full and entire approbation of this House for 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.

☞In order to give our compositors an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the day, no paper will be issued from our office To-morrow.

☞An immense number of advertisements compels us to omit for one present several communications and editorials.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

☞Captains of different Companies in the Legion are most respectfully invited to partake of a collation with the LOUISIANA GUARDS, this afternoon, 22d February.

The guards will assemble at Bolin's Arcade, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

GILBERT TRUSH,
S. HAYNES,
J. R. BAKER,
Committee of Inspection.

Washingtons Birth Day.

The anniversary of this memorable day has attracted street, and Louisiana prepares to commemorate every event in our vast republic, to celebrate it with the commencement and rejoicing which should distinguish National festivals. In us, and we confidently believe in every American, the natural feel of Washington inspires feelings of grateful reverence and remembrance of a profounder character than those which experienced on similar occasions. The idea of a living whose birthday we commemorate, was never so soon overpowered in our goodness and greatness was inherent, and to whom every virtue and of human frailty was so foreign, that as Americans we may be pardoned for associating his name and memories with associations of unspeakable love and veneration. It is a source of the highest gratification to contemplate, and observe, that amid the thousand changes which have occurred since the recognition of the independence of our country, and the many and political revolutions that have divide and distract other zones, a feeling of perfect unanimity exists in relation to the imperishable foundation to the memory of Washington. Upon this subject distinctions of sentiment are unknown, and all parties seek unite to mark this glorious anniversary with the deep sense of a nation's gratitude. The cannons roar that we heard in New Orleans is so to speak, but the echo of the old voice that thunders among the hills of Maine, and the pomp and pageantry with which we distinguish the day, are but the distant echo of the grandeur with which it is celebrated by myriads of Americans.

If we calmly contemplate the character of Washington, we discover a combination of excellences which make it worthy of reverence, in whatever light we please to view it. The observations we can make and with so less beauty than just, that beings like him appear only in a series of ages to astonish mankind, and demonstrate the affinity between perfect virtue and its divine origin, and in fact the survey of his life and actions, his unsullied reputation, the miraculous preservation under circumstances of extreme peril, his long, pure and glorious career, all contribute to the belief that he was of those rare examples of perfection sent upon the earth by the special will of the Omnipotent, for the purpose of accomplishing a sacred mission. And what blessings more hallowed than the diffusion of liberty, and all its concomitant blessings, among a people prepared to receive and spread the boon.

While the memory of Washington is enshrined and immortalized in the hearts of Americans, we cannot believe that the Republic which after giving it freedom, he organized and governed, is destined to swerve one jot from her high and holy destiny. We cannot believe that our institutions are in danger while we cherish with such unceasing love and honor the recollection of their founder. There can be no stronger testimony of the value we attach to the bond that links in close fraternity the various portions of the confederacy, than the unfailing sentiment we entertain for the patriot of the Revolution, and most of all for the sacred name of him who fixed the measure of his country's glory. "May this sentiment never fail to animate our bosoms—may its overpowering influence annihilate every unpatriotic feeling, and maintain an ever green freshness the love of Liberty and Union, for we can we cease to be animated by its ripe, lasting, and our freedom are numbered.

Petition to the Governor

The whigs are getting up a most pathetic document addressed to our Governor, appealing him in terms that would soften a rock, to veto the Bank bill. They tell him in most moving language that the bill will render poor public credit, inflict a wound on the community, which it would require years to heal, and the fatal effects of which would be felt by remote generations. Fine and [illegible] language, but [illegible] the shadow, of proof.

The petition terms the Bank Bill a "violation of good faith." This is excellent! So the legislature in protecting the public from the pernicious influence of institutions which are virtually bankrupt, is guilty of a violation of faith. It an individual defrauds me in a pecuniary transaction, and I complain for the future to be [illegible], he may [illegible] me from him, by making him give bonds for the fulfilment of his engagements, by this curious reasoning I am found guilty of a violation of faith. We had hitherto imagined that the banks were the delinquents, but the new discovery of logic has convinced us that we labored under a radical error, and that the legislature are the real culprits, since they dare to interpose for the protection of the citizens. We trust that Governor Wise will be rendered fully conscious of the immense importance of the petitioners, and by granting their prayers give the banks full privilege to enrich their depositors at the expense of the people. True, should the veto be put, he will be [illegible] a caring inconvenience, since the provisions of that act are precise and comfortable to the recommendations in his message at the opening of the present session. But this is of serious consequence—the cardinal principle of the Bank Charter is a short truth and reason never [illegible] in a manner, to accommodate their views, and the veto of the Governor will be in perfect harmony with that fundamental maxim.

Vote [illegible] for the State of New York, up a [illegible] Senate a band of nearly Democrats who are almost [illegible] opposed to inundating the country with a flood of irredeemable trash, which, as is the case in New Jersey, would be issued by the Banks at par, and brought up those equitable transactions at one per cent discount. The Senate of New York have rejected the small bill law, and the subject has, as usual, been confided to a Committee of Conference. What the report of that body will be is yet uncertain, though it is probable it will not act as to meet the views of the majority in the Assembly. Should the small bill law be repealed the New York Banks will be enabled to make some handsome speculations. This is a part of the sound currency which the opposition are to effect by being in power.

Senate—Want of space has prevented the publication of yesterday's debates. The subject discussed being very important, and the members desiring that their constituents should fully understand their sentiments, the reporter wished to give the report in extenso and on account of its length it has been postponed till the next publication.

Naval—The U S sloop of war Concord sailed on the 17th inst. from Pensacola on a cruise. Schooner GRAMPUS arrived at the same place, the day the Concord sailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 21.

Mr Brashear, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of G. Thomson relative to a method of preventing overflowing of the river Mississippi, and reclaiming low lands, made a report, which was read.

Mr Lewis, from the committee appointed to go to the senate and inform such Frederick Buisson, sheriff of the parish of New Orleans, and to demand that the senate take order for the appearance of said Buisson, to answer to said impeachment, reported that they had performed the said duty.

On motion of Mr Phelps, the rules of the house were dispensed with, in order to take into consideration the bill to incorporate Fount Bow Academy in the parish of Caldwell, and the same was passed.

Mr Rogers moved that the rules be dispensed with in order to take up the bill to incorporate the Eagle Fire Company No 7, and the motion was carried.

On motion of Mr Wadsworth a section was added, incorporating Fire Company Croix No 9, and the bill, with this amendment, was passed.

On motion of Mr Canon the house took into consideration the bill to amend the act incorporating the Mandeville and Pearl River Rail Road Company, and passed the same with additional sections offered by Mr Avery, Mr Breed and Mr Boyle.

On motion of Mr Wadsworth the house took up the bill for the relief of the Commercial Library of New Orleans, and passed the same. The bill grants $100 per year, for five years, for the purchase of books, &c.

On motion of Mr Avery the house took up and passed the bill to incorporate the College of Baton Rouge. The bill appropriates $3000 per year for four years.

Mr Breed moved the house take up the bill to incorporate the town of Springfield in the parish of Livingston, and the bill was passed.

Mr Boyle moved that the house take up the bill to repeal the 15th section of the act creating the parish of Carroll, and the same was passed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Capt. Charles F. Hozey, inviting the members to visit the encampment of the Washington Guards on Lafayette square on the birthday of General WASHINGTON.

Mr Brashear moved the house take into consideration the bill to incorporate the Bath Rail Road Company—the bill was read section by section and passed.

On motion of Mr Wadsworth the house took up the bill granting to Mr White the exclusive privilege of using a method of setting sugar kettles, invented by him—the bill passed.

Adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, assembled

The memorial of the sellers and buyers of Tobacco in the city of New Orleans, respectfully represent:

That they, in common with all classes of their fellow citizens, observe with unfeigned regret that a large proportion of the Tobacco Trade is rapidly passing away from Louisiana, and they apprehend that if a most large excessive interference, New Orleans will cease to be a Tobacco Market.

Your memorialists are led to this conclusion, by the facts, that a large proportion of the Tobacco offered for sale in this city, is now ordered for shipment without inspection to Louisville, and that to large purchasers having repeatedly suffered enormous losses by the damaged sale of the article and frauds in the tare of the casks—have lost confidence in the inspection of the cooks—have lost confidence in the inspection of the cooks—have lost confidence in the inspection of the coo