THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The mail due on Monday arrived late that night bringing no later dates from New York than the 29th, and corresponding dates from other cities. The mail due yesterday furnished dates from New York to the 31st ult, Boston 29th, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to the 1st inst. from Charleston we have received no papers. The packet ship Hudson has arrived at New York from London, furnishing papers from that city to the 15th Nov. and Portsmouth to the 17th inclusive; but by the arrival at New York of the brig Mary Jane from Rochelle whence she sailed on the 29th Nov. later information has been received from Europe than that furnished by the Hudson, except a few extracts of local matter from the English papers; particulars will be found below.

It has been suggested by a correspondent at Washington, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Courier, that an extra session of Congress is whispered as likely to take place, immediately after the close of the present.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 31, 1832.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Dallas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the servant officers, viz. The boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail makers, in the naval service of the United States.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sprague on Friday, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to prepare and introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage.

This resolution was discussed by Mr. Sprague, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Foot, in its favor, and by Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Bibb, in opposition.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, on the motion of Mr. Grundy.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Buckner having given way for the purpose,

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was

Ordered, That when the senate adjourns, it adjourns, to meet on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the resolution and amendments were then laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The doors were then adjourned.

The House of representatives did not sit to-day—Jan. 7th.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Dec. 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hudson, Capt. Morgan, arrived last evening, we have received London papers to the evening of the 15th ult.

The combined French and English fleets remained at Deal on the 15th.

The Palembang, (a Dutch vessel) from Baltimore for Rotterdam was sent into Falmouth, Nov. 13th by an English cutter.

The Dutch ship Henrietta, from Batavia, for Amsterdam with 300 tons coffee and 60 tons sugar, was carried into Portland roads on the 12th.

Some other Dutch vessels had been sent into English ports. There was a great activity in the Dock Yards, in fitting out ships of war.

The papers contain many speculations on the consequences that may result from the measures adopted to bring Holland to terms, but they seem generally of opinion that that object will be effected without bringing on a general war.

A public meeting was held in London on the 13th, of persons "anxious to preserve pacific relations between England and Holland." This is denounced in some of the papers as a meeting got up for the purpose of injuring the administration, and it is stated that another meeting was held of the "friends of the administration," to express their approbation of its measures in the present crisis.

The London Courier of the 15th, affirms that there will be no general war, and in commenting on the speech of the King of Belgium, says:

"It will be seen from that speech that the entry of the French army into Belgium is considered not as the act of France individually, nor of France and England conjointly, but as the act of the whole body of the conference.

The principle of session against Holland has been distinctly admitted by all the members of the Conference; although there has arisen some difference of opinion as to the mode of carrying that principle into effect. The convention between England and France must not be considered as a distinct alliance in opposition to the other members of Conference; but as a necessary assurance to the King of Belgium that the coercion resolved on by all, should be effectually enforced by those two members of the Conference who were not embarrassed by family connexions with the House of Orange, and who from their positions and means possessed the facilities for immediately carrying into execution decisive measures of coercion.

It seems plain, then, that the non-interference of France and England, under the circumstances, would not have prevented that which on all sides is deprecated—the evil of a general war. The settlement of the present point in dispute—the possession of the citadel of Antwerp—is now taken out of the hands of Leopold and his majesty is relieved from the heavy responsibility of hostilities which might lead to a general disturbance of the tranquility of Europe.

Looking at the question, in the view which we have taken of it, we cannot but consider the present measures of France and England as calculated to preserve peace rather than to excite war. There was a difficulty to be got over; it might have been wrong for England ever to get in it; but being pledged as a member of the Conference to a particular course of policy, it was not by sneaking out of it, when an embarrassment occurred, that she could either save Europe from a war, or her own honor from a stain. The force of circumstances has compelled her to carry her interference with continental affairs further than, we should say, the true policy of this country would dictate.

The best thing now to be done, is to get out of the entanglement as fast, as we can; the present proceeding, it is to be hoped, will be the means by bringing on a part of the matter to the settlement of which Great Britain stands pledged, to a speedy close. Then new circumstances may give the opportunity for altered combinations. But, above all things, Great Britain must fulfil her engagements, though contracted in error, and continued with embarrassments."

LONDON, Nov. 15, evening.

The Consol market continues steady at 83 3-4.

An express has arrived from Amsterdam, bringing the prices of the Dutch funds, on Monday, which show a decline of nearly one per cent; the last quotations having been 39 1-2.

The private letters we have seen from Oporto are of a very favorable nature. In consequence of the numerous reinforcements which were constantly arriving, amongst the latest of which was the Liverpool steamer, with troops on board, the loss of which on the coast of Portugal was so industriously reported a few days since.

The French army about to be stationed on the Rhine will, according to the Constitutionnel, consist of 100,000 men, to be commanded by a Marshal of France.

In a quotation from the Phare of Antwerp, it is said that the English and French fleets will endeavor to make themselves masters of the Scheldt, and also make an attack upon Flushing.

Brussels Journals to the 13th, quote a letter from Berlin of the 6th, asserting that a Prussian army of 180,000 men will be assembled in these weeks on several points of the Belgian and French frontiers. It is also reported, that the Prussian government had issued orders to call out the Landwehr in the Rhenish provinces, and further, in letters from Aix-la-Chapelle of the 8th, that the reserve was likewise to be called out.

A private letter from Ghent is quoted, stating that the Magistrates had received on the 12th counter orders respecting the preparations to be made for the expected arrival of the Dutch troops on the 12th and 15th.

Cadiz, Nov. 14.—His Majesty's ships Donegal, Talavera, and the rest of the combined fleet, now in the Downs, are preparing for sea, and if the wind and weather permit, to-morrow morning, the whole will proceed on a cruise off the Dutch coast.

(From the Phare of Antwerp.)

Our means of defence against the citadel of Gen. Chassee should not be able to respect the city, are immense. There are 40 mortars placed. Supposing that we are compelled to defend ourselves, each mortar would throw 12 bombs an hour, that would be at the rate of 25, 920 in 24 hours. We know no fortress which can resist long a fire so fearful.

Throughout the day beef and provisions have been brought to the citadel. The Dutch cease not during the night to throw up fire rockets.

Antwerp, Nov. 2.—We learn that the merchants of Amsterdam and Rotterdam have sent to the King a memorial in the form of a protest against all the consequences that may result to Holland by the blockade of its coasts by the French and English squadrons.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The brig Mary Jane, Capt. M'Keagry, arrived this morning, from Rochelle, on the 29th November, bringing dates from Bordeaux to the 17th, and from Paris to the 15th, both inclusive. The news by this arrival is unimportant.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The Moniteur contains the following:—Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier, this day the 15th November, directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

The 25th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleets sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November.

The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venloo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and is now in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the head quarters of the French army on Friday evening, and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference.

BELGIAN CHAMBER—SPEECH OF THE KING.

Gentlemen,—The four months which have elapsed since the close of the last session have seen the accomplishment of many events important to the future fate of the country.

Belgium has been successively recognized by the powers of Europe, and the national flag admitted in most of the foreign ports.

My union with the eldest daughter of the king of the French in drawing closer our ties with a generous people, has presented to me a new opportunity to receive from most of the courts of Europe, proofs of their friendship and of good wishes for the welfare and consolidation of the new state of Belgium.

After long delays, less injurious however to the interests of the country, that might be apprehended, the moment is at last assured, when I can comply with the wishes of the chambers and nation, by loading the powers who were guarantees of the treaty of the 15th November, to ensure its execution. Those powers, having acquired the certainty that in longer abstaining from adopting coercive measures they would place Belgium, in the absolute necessity of doing herself justice, were unwilling to encur the risk of a general war united by a formal convention, two of them, have engaged to begin the execution of the treaty, by the immediate evacuation of our territory. The fleets of France and England will fetter the commerce of Holland, and if these means of coercion are not sufficient, in two days a French army will advance without troubling the peace of Europe, to prove that the guarantees given, are not vain words.

Such are, gentlemen, the fruits of the policy followed until now by government. With confidence I shall submit to your examination the negotiations which have brought about this result.

The solution of the principal difficulties which impeded the progress of government will permit us, gentlemen, to occupy ourselves more exclusively with those administrative and financial ameliorations which the interest of the country demands.

The organization of the judicial power has completed the political constitution of the state, and placed on a defensive basis, the independence of the magistrates.

At the same time that the budgets of the year 1833 will be presented to you, the accounts of 1830 and 1831 will be placed before you.

The second part of the loan which you have authorized has been contracted for, on advantageous terms, taking circumstances into consideration. These circumstances, which are common to almost all the countries of Europe, have caused Belgium an excess of expense, which must be met by an excess of burthens. The country will submit to those necessary sacrifices with resignation, when it looks around and calls to mind that at no epoch has it existed, notwithstanding the importance of events, under a system of impost so moderate and so mild.

If the execution of the treaty by the powers should prevent our young and brilliant army from signalizing its valor, its devotion guarantees, that in the course of events now preparing, the violation of our territory by the enemy, or any other act of agression against Belgium, will not pass with impunity.

The interests to of this army are the object of my lively solicitude. It is difficult as yet to fix the epoch of a disarmament now become more probable. The project of a law for the organization of the army in time of peace, will however be presented to you.

[Here follow some observation on the internal government of the country.

We are on the eve of great events, gentlemen. The evacuation of our territory will contribute to confirm public confidence. But you will recollect with pain that Belgium entire, has not been adopted by Europe. When the day of seperation shall come we shall not forget those populations which have associated themselves with so much devotion to our cause. They do not cease to occupy my thoughts. They deserve to engage those of the nation."

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th November. They too speak of the movements of the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movements of the French and not to engage in actual hostilities, unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London conference.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun boat stationed in the Scheldt, says:

We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo French fleet, however I do not believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits of Thermopylæ of the Scheldt.

The Zeus is here with some Gunboats and the position is naturally so strong that it would require very superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock, two new Gibraltars and the citadel can only be compared to a mine covered with cannons and mortars and completely undermined. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say: if they attempt it, then it may be said of Antwerp, *Here once stood a superb city.*

On the 15th, the Dutchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, and among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

From Gibraltar—By the arrival of the brig Elizabeth, we are in possession of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 6th ultimo, in which it is stated that the Spanish government now permits the entry of foreign vessels in ballast to load at the port of St. Ubes.

A general illumination had taken place at Malaga, in consequence of the release in that place of the prisoners to whom the Decree of Amnesty applied for political offences committed during the recent illness of the king.

Commercial.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK, DEC 31.

147	shares	U. S. bank,		106
150	"	"	"	105¾
150	"	"	"	105¼
100	"	"	"	105¼
500	"	N. O. Canal & Banking co.		119

NEW YORK, December 29.

400	"	"	"	106¼
110	"	"	" (On time)	106¼
37	"	"	" (On time)	106¾

NEW YORK MARKET, Dec 29.

COTTON. We have again to report a dull week in this article, and sellers have been obliged to make concessions. The sales since our report of the 22d inst., reach only 1300 bales, namely 950 bales Uplands 10½ a 11½; 300 New Orleans 11 a 13; and 50 Florida 11½ a 12½.

SUGARS. There is a small business doing at steady prices; the stock still continues very low, 400 boxes white Havana have been taken for export at 6⅞ a 8¼, and 100 a 150 boxes have been sold at 9 a 10½ cents, long. There are no browns in market. Small sales of Porto Rico were made early in the week at 7½ cents; of this description there is now none in firs hands. New Orleans have been sold in lots at 7½. By auction yesterday, 295 hhds; of New Orleans were sold at 6¾ a 7⅞ cents, 3 and 4 months.

TOBACCO. There appears to be but little doing in this article. 20 to 30 hhds. Kentucky is all we have heard of, that has been sold at 4½ cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Nov. 14.

Sales of 23 bales Louisiana Cotton at 105; 250 bales Georgia, 92 50 a 95 50; 32 Tennessee, 87; 832 bags St Domingo Coffee at 96.

From the Gibralter Price Current of Oct. 31.

Candles, American, sperm. 4-4 lb. selling in small parcels; Coffee, Havana, 14, last sales and none; Porto Rico, 14 6 a 15, last sales at first price and second asked; Brazil Green, 13 6 a 14, according to qualities; St. Domingo, 13, according to qualities; Cotton, Pernambuco, 17 a 18, little demand; New Orleans, 12 3 a 12 6, scarce; Fruits, Almonds, Jordan, 22 a 23, partial demand; American Beef, 8 a 9, small parcel arrived; Pork, 13 a 14 do; Flour, Amer. 7-6 a 8 per barrel; Pepper, Am. imp. 7-6; Alspice, 9-6, last sales and none; Tobacco, Negrohead, 7-6 a 8, more asked for parcels; Kentucky, 5-6 a 8, selling at auction at these quotations; Cuba and Havana 1st quality, 16 a 20, nominal; 2d do 16 a 20, do; 3d do. 10 a 12; do; Quicksilver, 41-6 a 12.

SUGAR.—300 hhds sugar, on plantations below, and near the city, for sale by

jan 15 DUCROS & MORPHY.

(*By authority.*)

LAWS OF THE STATE.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to subscribe for a certain number of shares in the West Feliciana Rail Road Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened,* That the governor of the State shall subscribe the amount of one hundred shares in the West Feliciana Rail Road Company; *Provided* that the State Treasurer shall not pay any part of the aforesaid sum of ten thousand dollars, until five hundred shares suscribed for by individuals, are actually paid in, when he shall pay one half the amount, and the residue in instalments, as the stockholders shall be called upon to pay, by the directors of said company.

SECTION 2, *And be it further enacted &c.* That the governor is likewise authorized to appoint one additional director, to represent the interests of the State in the said West Feliciana Rail Road Company, when one half of the above subscription shall have been paid by the State.

(Signed,) A. MOUTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 9th, 1833.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1833.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Nicholls, Jones, Johnson, Marigny, Grymes, Porter, Hoa, Canon, Barron and Voorhies of Lafayette, members of the committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's Message relative to the late proceedings of South Carolina towards the general government.

Mr. Nicholls asked for, and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Porter.

Mr. Chinn asked for, and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Morgan.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Grand Jury of the seventh Judicial district relative to the public schools.

On motion of Mr. Duplessis said report was referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Leonard presented to the House the report of the Grand Jury of the Parish of St. Helena relative to public schools.

On motion, said report was referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Jones introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of —— members of the Senate, and five of the House of Representatives, be appointed to prepare a bill to provide for taking the sense of the people of the state of Louisiana, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr. Robin introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee of internal improvements take into consideration the present situation of the Grand Levee of Pointe Coupée, and of the levees constructed, and to be constructed on the lands adjoining said levee, and which belong to the general government.

Resolved also, That the same committee inquire whether it would not be convenient that measures be taken to provide for the construction of a levee through that part of the recourci in the Parish of Pointe Coupee, at the place of the projected cut off; and that said committee, as soon as possible, make their report, by bill or otherwise.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Chinn introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this part of the Governor's message relative to the militia, be referred to the committee of that name.

Resolved, That this part of the Governors message relative to schools be referred to the permanent committee of public education.

Resolved, That this part of the Governor's message relative to *private and public works* and to the judiciary, be referred to the committee of internal improvements.

Resolved, That this part of the Governor's message relative to Banks and to the situation of our finances, be referred to the committee of finances.

Resolved, That this part of the Governor's message, relative to Lotteries, be referred to a special committee composed of three members. The Speaker appointed Messrs Canon, Wm. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, and Porter.

Resolved, That this part of the Governor's message relative to industry and improvements, be referred to the committee of commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

On motion: *Ordered*, That all these resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Sibley *gave notice that to-morrow, or on a future day*, he will introduce the following bills, entitled "An act to alter the eleventh section of the act entitled an act to provide more effectually for the public roads in this state:" Approved March 12th, 1812;

And a bill entitled "An act to alter the 37th section of the act entitled an act to punish crimes and misdemeanors." Approved, May 4th, 1805.

Mr. Duplessis introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That that part of the Governor's message relative to the contract made for the furnishing arms to the volunteer companies in the several parishes of the state, be referred to the committee on the militia.

On motion: *Ordered*. That said resolution be adopted.

Mr. Garland introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

Mr Garland presented to the House the petition of certain inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, praying that a new election precinct be established in that parish.

On motion; *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Morgan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, to which was referred the resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of repealing the existing laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves from certain states, be instructed to send for such persons as they may deem proper, and examine them under oath, touching the matters referred to them.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

Mr. Garland introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of —— members of the Senate, and —— members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Union Bank of Louisiana, and particularly into the manner the stock of said bank has been distributed among the subscribers thereto.

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Ducros: *Ordered*, That the House dispense with its rules, and proceed to the consideration of said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Garland: *Ordered*, That the blank be filled up with the word five.

On motion of Mr. Nicholls: *Ordered*, That the members of said committee be appointed by ballot.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Davis their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house in the following resolutions:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, composed of two members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Union Bank of Louisiana, their rules and regulations adopted by said institution.

Be it further resolved, That it will be the duty of the said committee to examine how the directors of said bank have disposed of the bonds and of the stock already received, by them, and the manner in which the subscribers are to give mortgages, as well as the regulations and resolutions adopted by the aforesaid bank with regard to its branches established by the charter in the several Parishes of the state.

Resolved, That a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, composed of two members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, composed of two members of the senate, and three members of the house of representatives, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, composed of two members of the senate, and three members of the house of representatives, be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Consolidated Association.

On motion of Mr. Garland: *Ordered*, That the resolution offered by him on the same subject, be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Duplissis, the resolution from the senate relative to the Union Bank of Louisiana was taken up.

On motion: *Ordered*, That the blank in the resolution be filled up with the word five.

Mr. Garland moved to add the following resolution.

And be it further resolved, That said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted as amended.

On motion: *Ordered*, That the resolution from the senate relative to the Bank of Louisiana be taken up. The blank was filled up with the word five.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

On motion: *Ordered*. That the resolution from the senate relative to the bank of the state of Louisiana, be taken up. The blank was filled up with the word three.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

On motion: *Ordered*, That the resolution from the senate relative to the Consolidated Association, be taken up. The blank was filled with the word three.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

On motion: *Ordered*, That a recess of ten minutes do take place.

The house met again.

On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Lafayette: *Ordered*, That two tellers be appointed—Whereupon Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Voorhies of Lafayette, and Roussel tellers.

The ballot box was carried round, and it appeared on opening the same, that out of forty-five members present.

Mr. Nicholls had obtained 36 votes; Mr. Garland 35; Mr. Chinn 34; Mr. Barrow 32; Mr. Ducros 24; Mr. W. Voorhies 14; Mr. Hoa 11; Mr. Debaillon 8; Mr. Robin 8; Mr. Canon 9; Mr. Duplessis 5; Mr. Bullard 4; Mr. Marigny 2; Mr. Walker 1, and Mr. Grymes 1.

Messrs. Nicholls, Garland, Chinn, Barrow and Ducros, having obtained the requisite majority, were declared duly elected members of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Marigny: *Ordered*, That the Speaker do appoint the other committees relative to the other banks: Whereupon Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, Walker, Canonge, Roussel and Johnson members of the committee relative to the Bank of Louisiana.

Messrs. Bullard, Debaillon and Hoa members of the committee relative to the Louisiana State Bank.

And Messrs. Marigny, Jones and Robin members of the committee relative to the Consolidated Association.

On motion: the clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill entitled

"An act authorizing chairmen of committees in either house of the legislature, or of joint committees, to swear witnesses, was read for a second time, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Third reading.

The bill entitled "An act to determine the place of the sitting of the Supreme Court of this state" was read for the third time.

On motion of Mr. Grymes, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill, Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, being called to the Chair.

After some time, on motion of Mr. Grymes, the committee of the whole rose. Mr. Voorhies chairman of the committee of the whole reported that said committee had adopted said bill with amendment.

The house took up said bill.

On motion: *Ordered*, That the first section be adopted.

On motion for the adoption of the second following section,—"Be it further enacted, That in case said judges should think proper to hold their sittings in the room formerly occupied by them, the sum of six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the rent of said room, and that the Governor is hereby authorized to draw to that effect for the said sum on the public Treasury, and that all laws contrary to the present be and the same are hereby repealed." The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Garland, when it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Boulligny; Bullard, Canon, Canonge, Chauvin, Chinn, Dannoy, Debaillon, Ducros, Duplessis, Dupré, Edwards, Foloe, Grymes, Guillet, Hoa, Horton, Jones, Lagarde, Leonard, Lessassier, Maddox, Marigny, Nicholls, Ory, Robin, Roussel, Thibodeaux and Watkins had voted in the affirmative:—30 yeas.

And that Messrs: Bienvenu, Breaux, Brown, Charpentier, Garland, Johnson, Legendre, McRea, Morgan, Mulhollen, Sibley, Voorhies, of Lafayette, and Walker, had voted in the negative—13 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

The title having been amended as follows, "An act relative to the Supreme Court of this state.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said bill do pass, and be entitled "An act relative to the Supreme Court of this state.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate in the above mentioned bill.

On motion,

The House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Hewes, Spear, Boston, Master
Polacre Tres Amigos, Victory, Havana, Estevanell & Courvall
Brig Clio, Kirk, Philadelphia, J Hogan & co
Schr Aspasia, Grenaker, Charleston, W L Hodge

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Porpois, Marshall, towed to sea brig Leonhro't up ship Sapphire, and schr Martha; towed in over the bar ship Caravan, and brig Pleiades.

Ship Sapphire, Grace, 27 days from Boston, to the master—cargo to G Whitney; Thomson & Grant, and others.

Ship Crown, from Liverpool, cargo 2755 bags salt.

Ship at the Point, supposed to be the Caravan.

Schr Clara, Stetson, from New Castle—corgo.

Schr Martha, Spillman, from Galveston Bay, to Gallander and Deblois—cargo 35 hides and firewood to the master—8 pass.

Steamboat Monticello, Patterson, from Plaquemine—cargo cotton, molasses &c—18 pass.

Steamboat Wanderer, Culver, from Manchester—cargo, cotton &c—36 pass.

Steamboat Halcyon, Eder, from Lafourche Interior, with 12 pass.

Steamboat Planet, Gian, from Fort Adams—cargo cotton—25 pass.

Steamboat Vermillion, Delaboussaye, from Baton Rouge—cargo sugar &c—12 pass.

Steamboat Bonnets O'Blue, Vaught, from Cincinnati—cargo pork, lard, &c &c—84 pass.

Steamboat Walk-in-the-Water, Buckner, from Natchez; cargo cotton, &c &c &c—23 pass

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Bath for this Port 21st ult., ship Andes, Patten,

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, 31st ult, brig W. Henry, Johnson.

Cleared at Baltimore, for this port, 31st, brig Corinthian, Colburn.

Brig Leader hence at Gibralter, 12th Oct.

At Norfolk from this port, 31st ult, brig Tribune, 12 days passage. Spoke ship Crescent from this port bound to Havre, had experienced bad weather, and lost stern boat, on the 21st saw her again but did not speak her.

Up at Bordeaux for this port, ship Missouri, at Trieste 2nd Angola, from this port; reported below Philadelphia, ship Ohio, Garvin, from this Port.

At New York, ship Talma, Lecus, from this port.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

first night of the engagement of
MONSI GOUFFE.
THIS EVENING JAN. 16th.
Will be enacted Beaumont and Fletcher's sterling comedy,
RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.

Leon,	Mr Caldwell,
Michel Perez,	Mr Russell,

After which an interesting historical pantomine, entitled
LA PEROUSE.
(With all the original music)

Champanze, the monkey,	Monsi Gouffe
La Perouse,	Mr Fletcher.
Umba,	Mrs Rowe,

BALL ROOM.

Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets
On Wednesday, the 16th January 1833.
FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE

BALL.

Admittance—Gentlemen, one dollar.
Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their cases and cloaks. dec 31

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION HALL,
OF THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER, THE MELODIUM, &c.

At the Planters Hotel, No. 19 Canal street,
Performance every evening, (including Sunday's) to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely. Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Admittance: $1; children under 12 years, half price.

Tickets may be procured at the exhibition Hall during the day, and at door in the evening. jan 15

TOBACCO INSPECTION.—Notice W Weatherred & S W Polk have opened their office for inspection of Tobacco, at No 15 Gravier street, second door from the corner of Tchoupitoulas street. j 16 3t

NOTICE.—A young gentleman, speaking English and French, lately arrived in this city, wishes a situation in a Grocery Store. He can furnish good recommendations. A letter addressed to O P Q, at the post office will be thankfully received. j 16

MOLASSES.—20,000 gallons molasses on plantations below the city, for sale by

GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
jan 16 39 New Levee Street.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Ten dollars reward will be given for the arrestation of the negro wench MARIANN, alias Urine, aged 20 years, of an ordinary height, strongly built. She speaks French and English, and very timid in speaking to a white person. She was dressed with a blue cottonade gown, a red handkerchief on her neck, and had no shoes. She has been employed, during last summer, to sell milk. Said wench absconded on the 20th of last month, and was seen since on Esplanade st. Captains of steamboats and vessels are warned not to receive said slave on board. A LARA.

j 16 Suburb Marigny, corner of Victoro & Espain st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the court of probates in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, bearing date 10th January, 1833, will be sold on MONDAY 18th, February next, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following property, belonging to the estate of the late Rosette Rouseve, f. c. w.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in this city, measuring 60 feet (French measure) front on St. Claude street, between Barrack and Esplanade street, by 120 feet in depth, together with the Buildings and Fruit Trees thereon.

Terms—One fourth cash, and the balance at one, two and three years for notes, divided into [illegible] and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender, with [illegible] mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed at [illegible] Carre de Armas, esqr., at the expense of the purchaser. Jan 16

BY J LE CARPENTIER & Co.

ON Tuesday, 22d instant, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold

A HOUSE, No 1, situate at the corner of Marais street and the bayou road, having 53 feet 6 inches front on Marais street, 55 feet 5 inches on the bayou road, and 71 feet 3 inches width on the back line. There is on this lot a brick house, covered with tiles.

Also, a lot of Ground adjoining the preceding, having 30 feet front on Marais street, 25 feet in width, by 71 feet on one side and 80 on the other.

Also, another lot of Ground adjoining the preceding, having 30 feet front on Marais street, 25 feet width on the back line, 80 feet depth on one side, and 90 on the other.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. j 14

BY P A GUILLOTTE.

BY virtue of an order from the hon court of probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans will be exposed for sale by the above auctioneer on Wednesday the 23d instant at the usual place, three horses and one saddle and bridle, belonging to the succession of E T Taylor dec. Terms of sale cash.

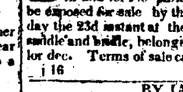
j 16 H NORTON, Curator.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Wednesday the 16th inst, at auction store No 26 St Louis st, will be sold without reserve, a quntity of DRY GOODS, belonging to a store just closed, consisting of cottons, linens, hosiery hdkfs and a variety of other articles worthy of attraction to dry good dealers.

Terms cash. j 16

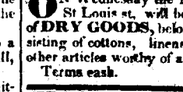
FOR ST MARTINSVILLE,
ATTKAPAS, *and intermediate landings.*



The steam boat VERMILLION, Capt Belhoussaye, is ready to receive freight and will leave for the above places on to-morrow at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to GRAY, DURIVE & Co.

j 16 No 38 New Levee street

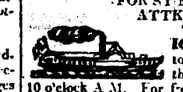
FOR PITTSBURGH.



The new fast running steamboat DON JUAN, Swager, master, having part of cargo engaged, will have despatch; for balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 15 15 New Levee.

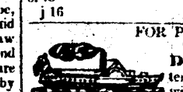
FOR LIVERPOOL.



The first class coppered and copper-fastened ship NESTOR, J. Parrott master, wants 3 or 400 bales cotton to complete her loading, and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply to

jan 15-8t I. OGDEN & Co.

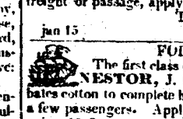
FOR HAVRE.



The first class coppered and copper-fastened ship LEXINGTON, Samuel Atkins master, wants 400 bales cotton to complete her loading. For freight of which apply to

jan 15-8t I. OGDEN & Co.

FOR BOSTON.



The coppered brig COMMISSARY, captain Rundolett, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

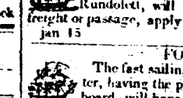
jan 15 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing ship LOIRE, Boulanger master, having the principal part of her cargo going on board, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to J. LE BLANC

j 10 No 175 Royal street.

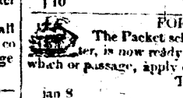
FOR MOBILE.



The Packet schr. LOUISIANA, Smith master, is now ready to receive freight at the Basin, for which or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 8 15 New Levee

FOR MARSEILLES.



The coppered and copper fastened ship DUBLIN PACKET, McPherson master, will positively sail from hence for the above port on the 15th inst. For freight of 100 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to to the captain on board or to A. QUERTIER & BORTIN.

j 8

FOR MARSEILLES.

The ship PHOENIX, Capt. Salaune, will depart on the 12th inst, apply, for passage to the master on board, or to (jan7) J. MAGER.

STORE TO LET.

A very commodious and convenient Store for Rent—having already fitted up a very neat counting room, the rent will be low, and the location is really a desirable; it is in a neighborhood that will suit a wholesale retail, commission or shipping merchant. Apply No 61, St. Louis st. near Royal st. jan 15 3t

WHO SELLS THE PRIZES Q R.

Answer—SYLVESTER!!!

It is well known to all adventurers that during the last five years Sylvester has constantly enriched the public by having distributed prizes to the amount of 3 millions of dollars. He is now prepared to continue the same in Louisiana—This evening Lottery draws—Tickets 4 dollars, lowest prize 6 dollars—Capital 12000 dollars. Open from 6 a m till 9 p m.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
j 16 No. 16 Camp street.

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH LOTTERY

*Draws this day Jan. 16th 1833—66 number L