THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

Yesterday we received papers inaccessible by the mail. No regular mail has rendered this city.

The passage of ship Boreas to Havre, and back to this port, is one of the most speedy that we have noticed for a long time. The Boreas, by reference to our marine list, sailed on the 18th of November, and returned to this port yesterday, in less than three months from the day of departure.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

By ship Boreas, Capt. Babbidge, from Havre, January 3rd, we are put in possession of files of Paris papers of the 1st and Havre of the 3d of January. The citadel of Antwerp is taken, and the general war, which the politicians of Europe had predicted, has not broken out as yet. The political consequences of this event, free from any general commotion, must be evident. The reveries of the sectarians of absolutism, who looked upon Holland as the vanguard of Russia, Prussia and Austria—and Belgium as the stepping stool to France and England, have been broken and dispersed by the artillery, which battered down the fortifications of Antwerp. Belgium, no longer reduced to the indignity of a tetrarchy, quartered among the four despotic powers, and forgotten on the map of Europe, will surge from the conflict, and henceforth assume her stand among the nations of the world.

After a battering siege of twenty-two days, productive of the most terrible ravages, the citadel surrendered on the 23d of December. A large portion of the left front of the bastion of Toledo had crumbled; every thing was ready for the passage of the moats; the fire of the Dutch was hushed, and the troops were impatient to be led to the breach, when two superior officers approached the advanced posts and requested to be brought to the head quarters of Marshal Count Gerard. A parley was opened, in which, after several attempts at restrictions, Chassé surrendered unconditionally. Contrary to the articles of the treaty between Gerard and *Chassé, the garrison* of the citadel, 4000 in number, have been sent over to France: whether as hostages or prisoners, is not stated. But the facts that a fruitless diversion was attempted against the French troops on the lower Scheldt, at the very moment when Chassé was making overtures of capitulation; the refusal of rendition on the part of the garrisons of forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek; the non-compliance of the defenders of Antwerp with an offer of convoy to the Dutch territory, under parole of not bearing arms against France and her allies, pending the difference between Holland and Belgium, seem to us to place them in the light of prisoners of war, unless a new word be invented for the present case, and they looked upon as prisoners of peace. The lateness of the hour compels us to restrict our translations to official communications; we shall furnish our readers with the details in our next number. Under our commercial head will be found statements of the Liverpool and Havre markets.

The elections, at the latest dates, were nearly closed in England. In spite of the intrigues and *douceurs* of the tory party, the returns show a large majority in favor of reform.

Head Quarters, Berchem, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.

In haste, I transmit a copy of the letter this moment directed to me by general Chasse, and delivered by two superior officers, vested with the power of treating in his name.

I shall have the articles of capitulation drawn up according to the instructions which I have received.

I have thought it my duty not to delay a communication of these measures; and I hope, within a short period, to be able to impart a most satisfactory conclusion of the matter. Accept, &c. The marshal, commander-in-chief of the northern army, Count GERARD.

His excellency, the duke of Dalmatia.

Citadel of Antwerp, Dec. 23, 1832.

Marshal—Under a conviction of having met all the requirements of military honor, in the defence of the citadel, entrusted *to my command*, I wish to put a stop to further effusion of blood. I, therefore, do myself the honor of informing you, that I am disposed to evacuate the citadel with the power under my command, and to treat for its surrender, together with *that of our position on the* Tete-de-Flandre and the depending fortifications. To meet this scope, I propose a cessation of hostilities on either side, pending the negotiations. I have directed two superior officers to deliver this letter to your excellency. *They are in* possession of necessary powers for treaty. Accept, &c.

The general of infantry, baron CHASSE.

HEADS OF CAPITULATION.

Art. 1. General Chasse shall deliver the citadel of Antwerp to marshal Gerard—the position of the Tete-de-Flandre, forts Burgh, Zyndrecht, and Austerfiel, in their present state, with the metal, ammunition, and provisions, with the exception of objects mentioned in article third.

2d. The garrison will evacuate with the honors of war, lay down their arms on the glacis, and be prisoners of war. Marshal Gerard, however, pledges himself to have them conducted to the frontiers, where they shall be put in possession of their arms, as soon as the king of Holland shall have ordered the evacuation of forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek. To this end, marshal Gerard will send an officer to the Hague, and allows general Chasse to do the same, if he deem it proper.

3d. The officers will retain their arms; and the garrison their baggage, horses, and articles, belonging either to the different corps or individuals of this garrison. All foreigners in the citadel will be under the protection of the French army.

4th. If the answer from the Hague order the delivery of forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek, the garrison will be conveyed to the frontiers of Holland, by water or by land, to suit the convenience of general Chasse.

5th. If the garrison take the land route, they shall march in a single column. General Chasse will be at liberty to send officers of the staff and war commissaries, to prepare lodgings on the Dutch territory.

6th. In case of the horses and vehicles of the garrison falling short of the number required for the transportation of baggage, means of carriage will be furnished at the expense of the capitulating party. The same condition will extend to the boats, that may be employed in the conveyance of the officers' moveables.

7. For the transportation of the sick and wounded to Berg-up-Zoom, the necessary boats will be furnished at the expense of the Dutch government. Such of the sick as may not bear removal will continue in the present station, and be attended to at the expense of the government of Holland.

8th. Immediately after the signing of the present articles of capitulation, the beseiging army will occupy the half-moon and the gate of the courtine,* in front of the city.

9th. In the shortest possible delay, the heads of the artillery and Engineers' corps will deliver to the heads of the corresponding corps in the French army, the arms, munitions and plans relative to their respective line of service. An inventory of objects thus surrendered will be drafted on either side.

9th. An additional article—The flotilla of twelve gunboats stationed before Antwerp, under the command of Col. Koopman, is not included in the present capitulation.

Acting in behalf of Count Gerard,
Lieutenant General ST. CYR NUGUES.
General of Infantry, Baron CHASSE.

[*A wall, extending between two bastions, in a line of fortifications.—Eds. of the Bee.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—We are credibly informed, that the Russian Court has transmitted an official communication to the governments of France and England, stating its determination to decline further interference in any conference which might be held for the discussion of differences between Holland and Belgium. This determination is grounded on the assertion, that the conference had deviated from the basis of its principles.—*Courier.*

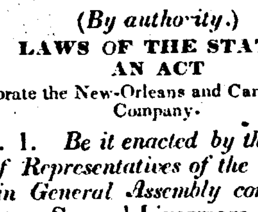
VIRGINIA, Jan. 18, 1833.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I saw a paragraph in the Intelligencer a few days since, [illegible] the Richmond Compiler, in which the very low price of negroes is mentioned, and the cause ascribed to be the Cholera. That disease certainly destroyed several hundred about Richmond and Norfolk, but by no means enough to produce any effect on the price of that species of property. The price has been gradually increasing for several years; and is known to be produced mainly by the increased demand in the South for that description of negroes which form the efficient labor of the country, say males from 12 to 25 years of age, and females from 12 to 18. Such immense numbers within those ages have, within a few years, been bought up for the southern market, that there are now but few of that description for sale—hence the enormous prices now given for even common field hands. Besides which, Virginia has, within a few years entered largely into the spirit of Internal Improvements, and not a little into Domestic Manufactures—all of which increase the demand for labor, and the blacks being better adapted to the climate and easier accommodated, are preferred. Men that a few years since hired by the year for from 25 to 45 dollars, now hire readily for from 60 to 70. The tobacco Factories in Richmond and Manchester alone, I presume, give employment to from one to two thousand men and boys, and the Coal Pits to nearly or quite as many more.—All of these causes draw from the agriculturist their most efficient labor, or what was formerly deemed their indispensable labor (men); but in consequence of the great improvement in implements of husbandry, and skill in cultivating our lands, I see no diminution in crops, but a great increase in demand for the surplus. For our wheat we get from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and for our corn we are now, at this early period of the year, notwithstanding abundant crops, getting 70 to 75 cents a bushel. Now, whence all this prosperity arises I will not pretend to say—but, the facts being undeniable, may we not fairly ascribe it to the policy of our Government? I will call it by no other name; but I suspect Mr. CLAY would give it, and perhaps properly, to the American system, and the manufactures, to the Tariff. As I presume you are unacquainted with the above facts, I give them to you that, if occasion require, you will be able to assign better reasons for the increased price of negroes than Mr. COMPILER has done.

Extract of a letter, from a sugar planter of Louisiana, now in New York, to his friend here:

"A few days since, I attempted a sale of my sugars at auction, and sold only a few hhds. at $4 to 4¼ the cwt., although of good quality, which prices, will nett me 2¼ to 3 cents per pound. From what I see here, I am now convinced that our sugars are to come down in price. I have ordered my overseer to plant 200 acres of cotton the present year, as hereafter, I will make a crop partly of cotton, and partly of sugar. What will become of our sugar planters I do not know; it is not the reduction of the duty on foreign sugar that I dread, it is the quantity now raised, and raising not only in Louisiana, but in Georgia and the Floridas, that is to be the cause of its low price. My opinion now is, that had the last crop been a good one, it would not have commanded above 2 to 2½ cents the pound. We planters are in a bad way."

An Interesting Case.—Several applications for divorce are now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The editor of the Daily Intelligencer, who has just returned from Harrisburg, relates the following particulars in relation to one of them:—"A young lady was engaged to be married to a gentleman who had every recommendation but wealth. Her parents, however, insisted on the acceptance of a wealthier suitor; and with an unwarrantable exercise of parental authority forced her to give up the man of her choice, and surrender her hand to the favorite of her father. The wedding day was fixed, and arrived; and the bride stood up in the *silent stupor of despair*, while the marriage ceremony was performed. But when the minister pronounced her the wife of the man she hated, her feelings burst through all restraint, and she passionately refused to consider him her husband. Neither force nor persuasion could now induce her to conceal or repress her aversion. She disclaimed the connexion, and applied to the Legislature for a divorce.—The rules laid down by the committee are rigid in the extreme; and we understand that the application will be refused. The majority on the committee, are, we hope for the credit of the sex, old bachelors."



(By authority.)

LAWS OF THE STATE.

AN ACT

To incorporate the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That Jno. Linton, Samuel Livermore, Laurent Millaudon, Levi Pierce, Maunsel White, John Slidell, James Purdon, Charles Gardiner, James P. Freret, Joachim Kohn, John B. Plauché, Matthew Morgan, Thomas Barrett, J. U. Lavillebeuvre, John B. Byrne, William McCawley, and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate, under the name of the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, and by that name may sue and be sued, make contracts, have perpetual succession, make bye-laws and regulations not being contrary to law, and exercise all the powers vested by law in private corporations.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the capital stock of said company shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hund ed dollars each share, and payable in such instalments, and tranferable in such manner, as shall be provided by the bye-laws of the company, and that upon each and every such subscription, there shall be paid at the time of subscribing, five dollars on every share so subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalments, and at such time, as may be required by the President and Directors of said Company: *Provided*, that at least ten days notice of such requisition, shall have been given in two newspapers; and if any such subscriber shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment thus required to be paid, for the period of ten days next after the same shall be due and payable, the stock on which it is demanded, and the instalments paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the Company, and a new subscription shall be opened to make up such deficient shares.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the affairs of said corporation shall be administered by seven Directors, each of whom shall be owner of at least twenty shares, to be annually elected, at such time as may be fixed by the bye-laws, each share giving a right to one vote.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the said corporation is hereby invested with all the powers necessary for the construction and repair of a Rail Road, from some point in the suburb St. Mary, through Naiades street, to its termination in the suburb Livaudais, and from thence to a street named First street—on a plan made of the plantation formerly belonging to Barthelemy Macarty, and which plan is deposited in the office of Greenbury R. Stringer, and thence through said street to the river Mississippi: *Provided*, the said Rail Road be so constructed as not to prevent the use and travelling on any street thro' which it may pass.

SECT. 5 *And be it further enacted, &c.* That said Company may agree with the owner or owners of any land, which may be wanted for the construction or repair of said Rail Road or any of the works connected therewith, for the purchase or use and occupation of the same; and if they cannot agree, or if the owner or owners of any such land be under any legal disability to contract, or be absent, or unknown, it may be lawful for said Company, to apply by petition to the Judge of the court of the first district, or parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans, describing the said land in their opinion necessary for the purposes required, with the names of the several owners or occupants, if any, and shall annex a map or or survey which shall distinguish the land of each of the several owners and occupants, if any, required as aforesaid, and the quality thereof and improvements thereon; and the said court shall thereupon summon a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders, three-fourths of whom may decide, whose duty it shall be to examine the land so required for said road, after ten days' notice to said owners or occupants, if known, of the time of making said examination, and to ascertain the damages each of said owners and occupants will sustain by the appropriation of such land to the uses required by said Company, and certify the same to be a true, fair and impartial valuatino and assessment, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and the said jury shall reduce their valuation to writing, therein describing the land condemned, and shall sign the same, which shall be filed in the said district or parish court; and said valuation or assessment shall, after ten days public notice, in at least two newspapers of this city, be confirmed by said court, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown; but if set aside, the court may order another valuation or assessment to be taken in the manner above described. And such valuation or assessment, when paid or deposited in court for the owner or owners of said land, or his or their legal representatives, shall entitle the company to the right, title, estate and interest in the same as fully as if it had been conveyed by the owner or owners of the same; and the amount of damages assessed, if not accepted when deposited as aforesaid; may at any time thereafter be claimed from said Company without costs: but the same if not accepted within twenty days after being so deposited in said court, shall be deposited in the state treasury, to the credit of the said owner or owners; and in case the owner or owners of any land or property, so wanted for the purposes aforesaid, is or are unknown, the attorney general of the state, shall be cited to appear for and defend them, who shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation to be fixed by the court, and paid out of the proceeds of the property taken for the use of said Company; *Provided*, that the land which the Company shall thus have a right to purchase, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty feet in width, on the whole extent of said Road; and *provided* that the owners of said lands through which said Rail Road shall run, retain on each side the right of front on the same, unless they think proper to abandon their right, and *provided also*, that said Rail Road shall not pass in any part of the city, or its incorporated suburbs, without the permission of the Mayor and City Council of New-Orleans.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the said Company shall have power to place on the Rail Road to be constructed under this act, all machines, waggons, locomotive engines, or carriages, of any description whatsoever, which they may deem necessary or proper for the purpose of transportation on said Rail Road, and they shall have power to to charge for the transportation of goods, produce, merchandize, or property of any kind whatsoever transported by them along said Rail way, any sum not exceeding the following rates, to wit: on all goods, merchandize, or property whatsoever, except brick, lumber, firewood, shells, coals and sand, transported by them, not exceeding fifty cents per ton, each way, exclusive of the labor of loading and unloading the same on and off the waggons of said Company; and on the said articles of brick, lumber, firewood, shells, coals and sand, not exceeding thirty cents per ton for transportation, exclusive of the labor of loading and unloading the same, and may demand and receive for the transportation of passengers, not exceeding twenty-five cents each, whether to or from the city; and the said Road, with all its works, improvements and profits, and all the machinery of transportation used on said Road, are hereby vested in the said Company, incorporated by this act, and their successors; and the shares of the capital stock of said Company shall be exempt from the imposition of any tax, or burthen of this State, during the space of five years.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the proprietors of land through which the said Rail Road shall pass, shall have the power to construct, at their own expense, as many Rail or other Roads, as they may deem proper, to communicate from the river, or any other point on their property, with said principal Rail Road: and that the said company shall not have the right to establish any branch to said road, without the consent of the proprietors.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the duration of this Charter is limited to fifty years: That if the said Rail Road shall not be commenced in one year from the passage of this act, and shall not be in operation in three years therefrom, then this act shall be null and void.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That John Linton, Samuel Livermore, Laurent Millaudon, Levi Peirce and Maunsel White, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to open books of subscription, at some convenient and proper place within the limits of the City of New-Orleans, for the amount of stock in this company, after having advertised the same in two newspapers of said city, in the English and French languages, for the period of at least thirty days, designating the time and place at which said books shall be opened; and that as soon as one thousand shares of the capital stock of said company be subscribed for, that then the stockholders aforesaid, shall, after due notice given by the said Commissioners, proceed to elect by a plurality of votes, seven Directors for the management of the affairs of said Company, who shall choose from their own body, a President; and the said Board of Directors shall remain in office one year, and in like manner every year thereafter, the same number of Directors shall be elected. Immediately after the said first election of Directors, they shall take charge of said subscription books, and keep the same open and free for all such as may choose to subscribe for stock in said Company, for the period of sixty days, if within that time the whole amount of stock should not have been subscribed for, and if a greater amount of stock should be subscribed for than is allowed by this Charter, then, and in that event, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Directors, to reduce the same to the true amount of capital of said company, by striking from the larger subscriptions, so that there shall be no one higher than another, until the same shall be reduced to the exact amount of the said capital.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said corporation to exhibit annually to the stockholders, who shall be convoked for that purpose, a full statement of the affairs of said Corporation; and it shall be the duty of said President, upon the requisition of any five or more stockholders, owning together one hundred shares, and stating the object and purpose thereof, to call a general meeting of the stockholders of said Company; and that at any such meeting of the stockholders, a majority in value, may remove from office any President or Director of said Company, and may appoint others in their stead, and that ten days notice shall be given of the time of calling said meeting, in two newspapers printed in the Parish of New-Orleans, and one in the Parish of Jefferson, if any be printed in the last mentioned Parish, and that all elections, which by this act, or by the bye-laws of said Company, ought to be held on a particular day, if not made on such day, may be made at any time within thirty days thereafter, and the said President and Directors shall hold their offices until such election shall have been made.

SECT. 11. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully, by any means whatsoever, injure or destroy, any part of said Rail Road, constructed by said Company under this act, or any of their necessary works, buildings, carriages, vehicles or machines, such person or persons, so offending shall, each of them, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to said Company, the sum of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered by suit before any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall moreover be liable for all damages occasioned thereby, and may also be proceeded against by indictment, at any time within six months after such offence committed, and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted, &c.*, That this Act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

[Signed] ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, February 9th, 1833.
[Signed] A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAVIVES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1833.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Johnson presented to the house the petition of the president, directors, and co. of the West Feliciana railroad company, praying for some amendments to their charter.

On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred to a *special committee, composed of three members.*

Whereupon, the speaker appointed Messrs. Johnson, Barron, and Jones, members of said committee.

Mr. Voorhies, of Lafayette, presented to the house the following resolution:

Resolved by the house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, That from and after the 20th inst. no further bills shall be presented to the house, until those under consideration shall have been finally disposed of.

On motion, ordered, that said resolution be rejected.

A message in writing from the governor, by Mr. Verloin, his private secretary.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message relative to the penitentiary, presented the following report:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message relating to the penitentiary, report—

That they have considered the subject referred to them, and have examined the report and documents submitted by *the commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of* the penitentiary. That after advertizing and allowing ample time for the reception of proposals, the lowest offer which they have been able to obtain for the completion of the whole building—the contractor furnishing all the material, is seventy-three thousand dollars—and that the offers or bids, if accepted for the several parts of the material and work, would have amounted to a still larger sum. The committee are of opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to depart in some measure from the plan of the Weathersfield penitentiary, to which the commissioners were restricted by the act under which they were appointed—they would refer to two of these only, in order to shew the necessity of granting some discretionary powers to the commissioners. According to the plan of the Weathersfield penitentiary, the cells are only seven feet in length by three and one half in width. In this climate, this space is not sufficient for the preservation of health, which should be constantly kept in view, as the object of the state is not to *destroy life, but to preserve it—to correct the morals of* convicts, and restore them to society, able and willing to gain an honest livelihood.

Upon the selection of a superintendant or warden, the success of the experiment about to be tried for the first time in this state, mainly depends. A man of good standing and of experience must be selected—one who would command respect, and be willing to devote himself to the duties devolving upon him—such a man probably could not be procured, if it would become necessary for him to seperate himself from his family. According to the plan prescribed, there will be no sufficient accommodation for a family in that part of the building appropriated to the warden; it will therefore be necessary to erect a building connected with the establishment, for the accommodation of the family of the superintendent or warden.

These alterations will necessarily increase the cost of the establishment: inasmuch as to effect the first, there must be an extension of the ground plat—and for the second, another building must be erected—it being apparent that the penitentiary cannot be built for the sum appropriated, it becomes important to inquire what course shall now be pursued? Shall another appropriation be now made? or *shall the state avail herself of the labor of the convicts now* in the public prison in New Orleans, and of those hereafter convicted and sentenced to hard labor, and authorize their removal to Baton Rouge, to be there employed in assisting in the erection of the penitentiary?

An estimate of the expense of supporting one hundred convicts at Baton Rouge, is herewith submitted; by which it will appear, that the expense, including food, clothing, bedding, guard, &c. will amount to $10,819 25 per annum. This estimate, the committee believe, to be sufficiently high; add to this, two thousand dollars for the salary of a physician and clerk, and the whole amount will be $12,819 25. By another estimate herewith submitted, it will appear that the temporary buildings necessary for securing the convicts, will cost $3,462 50—making in all, for the first year's expenditure, the sum of $16,281 75. For some years past, the annual expense incurred by the state for the support of the convicts in the prison at New Orleans, has been at least $20,000, the average number of convicts not exceeding one hundred—so that it would appear, even if the labor of the convicts cannot be usefully applied, there will be a saving to the state, by removing them, of $3,718 25, in the first year, and subsequently, of $6,180 75 per annum.

The committee are of opinion, that by employing them as assistants in erecting the building, that the labor of each convict would be worth fifty cents per day; and calculating that upon an average, they would be able to labor three hundred days in the year, it would amount to $15,000 per annum—and thus costing the state for the support of the convicts, but $1,281 75 in cash—many of the convicts, however, are mechanics, whose services will be worth more than the sum designated.

As it is impossible that the commissioners should be constantly occupied in superintending the erection of the building, it will be necessary that a proper superintendant should be appointed—whether that officer should be appointed by the commissioners or by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, is a subject of some difficulty. It would appear proper, that that officer should be responsible to the legislature—but, at the same time, the board of commissioners should have the power to provisionally suspend him, if, in their opinion, he should prove to be unfaithful or incompetent. By the provisions of the original act, the commissioners were not subject to removal for inattention to the duties imposed upon them—and once appointed, their functions would only cease when *the building was completed. Power without responsibility* should never be granted. The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that the board of commissioners should be appointed annually—and that should a vacancy occur by the death, resignation, or removal from the state, of any of the commissioners, that the governor should be authorized to make a provisional appointment, to continue until the period appointed by law for making the annual appointments.

In conformity with the views here expressed, the committee submit a bill, entitled an act to amend the act authorizing the erection of a penitentiary house and for other purposes, approved the 16th day of March, 1832.

THOMAS GIBBES MORGAN, chairman.

On motion, ordered, that said report be adopted; and that said report be printed.

The bill accompanying said report, and entitled "An act to amend an act authorizing the erection of a penitentiary house, and for other purposes;" approved, March 16, 1832: which was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Canon, the house dispensed with its rules and proceeded to the second reading of said bill, and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow, and that the same be printed.

Mr. Voorhies chairman of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Carrolton rail road company."

On motion, ordered, that said report be adopted.

The speaker having signed said bill;

The clerk was directed to request the signature of the president of the senate, to the above mentioned bill.

Mr. Chinn, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled "An act to change the mode of trial by jury in civil cases, which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be printed.

Mr. Barrow agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act to abolish one of the electoral precincts in the parish of West Feliciana, and for other purposes, which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Guillet, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act to grant certain powers to the police jury of the parish of Assumption:" which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Marigny, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act relative to prescription:" which was read for a first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be printed.

Mr. Canon, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act [illegible] of certain persons therein mentioned, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Horton, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Clinton Female Academy:" which was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Horton, ordered that the house dispense with its rules and proceed to the second reading of said bill.

On motion of Mr. Horton, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules and proceed to the third reading, and to take the same into consideration.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be taken section by section.

The several sections of the bill having been adopted.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass, and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate to said bill.

Mr. Maddox, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act to lay a tax within the state of Louisiana and determine the mode of assessing and collecting and for other purposes:" which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be printed.

Mr. Chinn gave notice that to morrow, or on a future day he will introduce a bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled anact to organize the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and establish courts of inferior jurisdiction:" " and "An act explanatory of the same."

Mr. Patten, gave notice, that to-morrow or on a future day, he will introduce a bill, entitled "An act relative to certain judicial proceedings for the parish of Carroll.

Mr. Charpantier, gave notice that to-morrow or on a future day, he will introduce a bill, entitled "An act relative to the public roads in the parish of St. Mary.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Davis their secretary informing the house that the committee of enrollment of the senate, having reported as duly enrolled the bill, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Amite Navigation Company and for other purposes:" the signature of the speaker is requested to said bill.

The speaker having signed said bill.

The clerk was directed to request the signature of the president of the senate, to the same.

By the same message, the concurrence of the house is requested, in the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a notary public in the parish of Carroll.

On motion of Mr. Voorhies of Layfayette, the house having dispensed with its rules, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a notary public for the parish of Lafayette;" was read for the third time and taken into consideration section by section.

The several sections of said bill having been adopted with amendments.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass and retain its title.

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

The speaker laid before the house some resolutions adopted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina, relative to the call of a convention of the states.

Mr. Barrow moved that said resolutions be laid on the table subject to the call of the house, and that the same be printed.

On the adoption of said motion, the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Nicholls, when it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Canon, Chinn, Dunnoy, Debaillon, Ducros, Duplessis, Dupré, Folse, Forstall, Garland, Guillet, Jones, Lagarde, Legendre, Leonard, Maddox, M'Rae, Marigny, Morgan, Ory, Patton, Roussel and Sibley, had voted in the affirmative—25 yeas.

And that Messrs. Canonge, Charpantier, Holstein, Lessassier, Nicholls, Porter, Voorhies of Lafayette, Walker and Watkins, had voted in the negative—9 nays.

Said motion was consequently adopted.

The speaker also laid before the house, resolutions adopted by the several legislatures of the states of Indiana, Georgia and New Hampshire, relative to the late proceedings of South Carolina towards the general government.

On motion, ordered, that said resolutions be laid on the table subject to the call of the house, and that the same be printed.

Mr. Duplessis moved that the house take up the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Orleans Cotton Press Company:" said motion being adopted.

Mr. Duplessis having voted in the majority, moved for the reconsideration of the first section; which being adopted,

Mr. Duplessis offered the following as a substitute for the first section, which was adopted.

Be it enacted, &c. That the persons before named, and others, their associates and successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Orleans cotton press company;" and by that name shall be able to sue and be sued, to make contracts, to hold property, to store tobacco, cotton, and other produce and merchandize, and have all the rights and privileges given by law to private corporations, except doing any kind of banking operations, and to make necessary regulations and bye-laws, not being contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state.

Mr. Marigny offered the following proviso:

Provided, That said corporation shall be subject to the ordinances of the city council of the city of Orleans.

On motion, ordered, that said proviso be rejected.

On motion, ordered that the second and third section be adopted.

Mr. Duplessis moved to amend the fourth section, by striking out the following words:

"That the directors shall at their first meeting after their election, elect one of their members as president, which was adopted.

On motion, ordered, that said section be adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Duplessis, ordered, that the fifth section, which is as follows, be rejected.

Sec. *Be it further enacted,* That all the property, rights, and privileges, acquired by the present owners of the (steam) Orleans cotton press of Nathaniel Cox & Co., shall be vested in the said corporation, on the terms and conditions upon which they were acquired; and that when the act goes into operation, it shall supersede all partnership agreements which may heretofore have been made between them: that the said corporation shall have the power to build and possess all such buildings as may be necessary *for its operations—and it shall also have the power to* complete and increase all such buildings as may have been already commenced, provided the same do not encroach upon public or private property, and provided, also, the same have not been commenced or completed in violation of the police regulations.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be adopted as amended.

On motion, ordered, that the bill be adopted.

The clerk was requested to inform the senate, that the house have adopted, with amendments, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans cotton press company," in which amendments, the concurrence of the senate is requested.

On motion of Mr. Holstein, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules, and proceed to the third reading of the bill entitled "An act to authorize Thomas Haberling to introduce a certain slave into this state," and took the same into consideration.

During the discussion of the first section, Mr. Voorhies, *of Avoyelles, offered the following proviso:*

"*Provided* said slave be the property of said Haberling, at the time of his introduction into this state," which proviso was adopted.

On motion, ordered, that said section be adopted.

On motion, ordered, that said bill be adopted.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass, and retain its former title.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein,

On motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Commercial.

HAVRE, December 31,

Sales this day—8 bales Louisiana cotton, 97c; 22 do 1f 2 1-2; 10 do 9½; 24 do new crop 1f 72; 139 do 1f 5c: 34 do 1f 1-3; 56 do 1f 12; 40 Georgia short staple, 95; 54 do 96½; 533 Mobile 91 1-2; 23 Tennessee 83; 199 Bahia 1f 6 1-2; and other kind, the whole amounting to 1757 bales.

Imports of cotton, at Havre, in the month of December:

Arrivals this month	13561	U. S.	13968	other sorts
Previously,	152324	do	159365	do
	165885		173233	

Stock on hand, same date—

16372 bales U. S. and 1078 other sorts—total	17450
Stock on hand at the same period last year.	17230
Augmentation,	220

Of the stock of this month, are 7837 bales Georgia, short staple; Mobile and Alabama; 7917 Louisiana; 618 Georgia long staple.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.

The sales of cotton this day reach to 2500 bales, to wit: Brazil at 9d for the Pernambucos; 7¾ a 7½ for the Bahias; 7½ a 8¼ for the Maragnans—100 bales Egyptians 8½ a 9; and upwards of 1500 United States, at 6½ a 8d.

☞ A meeting of the State Colonization Society, will be held on Wednesday the 13th inst, at 7 o'clock, at the church of the Rev Mr Clapp. A particular and full attendance of the officers and members is requested. feb 13

DRAWN NUMBERS in the Extra Class No 4, of the French Evangelical Church Lottery
42—40—64—63—57—52—62—39—55—48
Extra Class No 16, to be drawn on Friday, 15th inst.

BILLS ON NEW YORK, for sale by
feb 13 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

WHITE WAX—The subscribers have received per brig Sarah Lee, from Havana, and offer for sale 35 bales white wax (entitled to debenture.)
feb 13 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR SALE—A fine Billiard Table, with its apparatus. Apply at the Marine Hotel. feb 13

COMMERCIAL CLUB,
New Orleans, February 11.
AT a meeting of the committee of finance, of the Commercial Club, held the 7th inst, J B Lepretre, Esq. was elected President, D G Bordusat, Treasurer, and J A Bordier, Secretary. The subscribers to the club, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the hands of the treasurer. [f 13] J A BORDIER, secretary.

BALTIMORE GLASS.—The subscribers have received per brig Geo. Gardner, a new supply of Baltimore Glass, assorted sizes.
feb 13 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.—[illegible] boxes Sparkling Burgundy White Wine, of a superior quality.
feb 13 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

SWEET ALMONDS for sale by
feb 7 J MAGER.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Princess, Holmes, Liverpool; B Booth & co
Schr Francisco, Alzina, Campeachy, S Fernandez

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Herriman; from the Passes, having towed to sea packet ship Chester; Storer, for Philadelphia and ship Andes, Patton, for Liverpool—Brought up from sea ship Elizabeth-Frith, Bryant, from Charleston, brig Henry Lee, Gladding and brig Primera de Mahon; both from Havana. Left the Passes Sunday at 8, A. M. steamer Porpoise had just towed in ship Congress, from Portsmouth. The line ship Creole was still on the Bar. Outside the bar several brigs before reported, and one ship standing in for the bar, name unknown.

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, towed to sea ships Lotus; Wm and John and brig Ann and Leah—Brought up ship Newark and ship Congress. Left the Bar Monday at 10 A. M., reports ship Creol on the Bar and several vessels in the river.

Steamer Pocahontas, Hubble, having put her tow to sea, —brought up brig Dr. Franklin, 35 days from Cannary Island, brig Roxburry, and schr Ester, both from N. York. Left S W Bar at 5 P. M., Monday, reports ship Louisville a ship and two brigs in the offing.

Steamer Grampus, Beebe, having taken her tow to sea brought up ship Boreas, 38 days from Havre, and brig Tribune. Left the Bar Monday at 5 P. M., reports packet ship Louisville, from New York; ship Plato, 15 days from Boston; also a ship and 2 brigs in the offing.

Ship Boreas, Babbidge, 38 days from Havre, to the master—Cargo assorted mdz. to L Maison; A Lockhart & co; F Gillet & co; S Chalaron; T Demarhy; T Grimshaw; Lizardi Brothers; A Saillard; Heman and son, L Muh; R Gorant; Perret & Charbonnet; A Quartier and Boutin; Baron, jr; E Johns & co; T Nicolst & co; J Lanna; J Linton; B Lacoste; Boissard; W Nott & co; M Petet; B Juett J & L Garnier; A L Boimare. *Passengers,* A Saillard, Consul of France; lady, three children and governess; 70 in the steerage.

New packet ship Newark, Brewer, 16 days from New York, with cargo sundries.

Ship Alcipe, White, from Newburryport, cargo 16? bales hay to the master.

Ship Elizabeth Frith, Briard from Portsmouth; cargo hay, rum, cider and potatoes to the master.

Ship Congress, Adams, from Portland, with Produce to the master.

Brig Delaware, Wilson, from Havana, Cargo 133 bags coffee, 45 boxes sugar Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 231 bags coffee S G Blanchard; 51 bags coffee K Groning & co; 50 do W Israel, jr; 348 do J W Zacharie & co; 50 do J Suarez: 46 do G P and W C Bowers: 54 J Vurin & co; 119 bags coffee J A Miller; 5 large boxes segars J Thayer & co; 4 boxes do P de la Torre; 548 boxes segars J E Jolly; 10 boxes sweet meats G W Pitchard; 16 boxes Goule & Lambert; 4 do do J Kincaide; fruit to order. Passenger J Kincaide.

Brig Sarah Lee, Gladding, 13 days from Havana, to the master; cargo coffee, wax, sweet meats, liquors, etc. to M S Cucullu; A Quartier & Boutin; F P yro; J & L Garnier; J Estevanelle and Conrad; J A Merle & co; N A Baron; F Tio; J E Jolly; Hermann; A Laufear; N Gadding; A D Gove and order; 4 passengers.

Brig Paul Jones, Masters, from Jamica, in ballast.

Brig Union, Crosby, from Wiscasset, to L. H. Gale; cargo hay to consignee.

Brig Tribune, Staples, from Alexandre via Norfolk, 12 days the Capes, with 183 slave, for Natches, to J Franklin and others. *Memoranda,* Spoke on the 6th inst., in lat 25, 49, lon 70, 40, schr. Olive, Branch, 18 days from Newburry port, for New Orleans, same day, on the Banks saw part of a wreck, consisting of about 25 feet of a deck, which appeared to have had a break, attached to which was a round house, green.

Brig Bourne, from Baltimore to Harrison, Brown & co, cargo liquors etc. to S C Bell; S K Baron; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Harrison, Brown & co; others.

Brig Caducuer, Dexter, from New York, brig and Cargo to Barstow and Adams.

Brig Carmolite from Lafourch, with cargo to order.

Brig Dr. Franklin, Chase, with wine etc. to Thomson & Grant. Spoke on the North side of Porto Rico, brig Pilgrim, 24 days from Boston, for Aux Cayes.

Brig Roxburry, Harding, from New York, to Harrod and Quarles, cargo.

Schr Ester, Alexander, from New York, to the master.

Schr Robt Gordon, Baker, Jamaica, in ballast.

Schr Lafayette, Bissell, from Alexandria, cargo furniture to M Armistead; 207 kegs oysters J Ogilvie & co; 15 kegs tobacco to order; 83 slaves for Natches.

Schr Primero de Mahon, Fiz, from Havana to W W Caldwell; cargo coffee, segars, fruit etc. to sundries.

Steamer Lancaster, Hinkle, from St. Martinsville, cargo, 33 hhds sugar J Linton, 52 do T Segond; 20 do J A Miller; 30 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 5 do E B Hagan; 51 bbls molasses Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 8 bales cotton J B Plouche; 1 bbl syrup, 2 bxs, 300 wagon spikes 1 horse to order. Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Thonard and 3 children, Dr. J H Thomas, Messrs C Dethomrne, lady and 3 servants, A Luminas and lady, T. Cromelly, J Finley, Norris, J Johnson, F D Conrod, A Senv, A. McClure, J Blinco, W Green, J Kelly, W C Tomlinson, S Lunbeck, H B Hils.

Steamer Arkansaw, Thomson, from Fort Gibson, [Arkansas,] cargo peltries, mdze, hides &c to Tomson & Grant, and others.

Steamer Peruvian, Walker, from Lake Providence; cargo 4 bales deer skins 500 bales cotton to Wilcox & Fearn; 147 A Fisk, Watt & co; 53 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 95 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 53 J Hagan & co; 60 Dart & co; 6 Martin, Pleasants & co; 14 W & C Tate; 21 Maddux and Wood; 14 J W Breedlove, 24 W Bogart; 25 J Linton; 4 Harris; Wright & co; 5 M White; 14 do and sundries to A Cloud; 106 bags cotton seed P H Catlin—17 cabin, 17 way and 19 deck passengers.

Steamer Convoy, Reeder, from Cincinnati; cargo deer skins, cotton, flour, pork, whiskey &c. &c. to Bogart and Hawthorn; Stetson & Avery; Sloo & Byrne; J H Field & co; W Niven; Townsley, Prieur & co; Harris, Wright & co; Lockhart & Arrott; Hefford & Sorgentrey; Martin Pleasants & co; P Smith; L Uttenheimer; H C Black; W L Robeson; Cooper, Caruthers & co; Rhodes and Peters M White; N & J Dick & co; Brander, McKenna & Lee; Hagan & co; Wilcox & Fearn. 9 cabin, 24 way and 7 deck passengers.

Steamer Walk in the Water, Crane from Natchez, cargo, 756 bales cotton to Bullitt Shipp & co; 764 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 319 J Linton; 244 A Fisk, Watt & co; 34 Peroux, Rivard & co; 58 bags cotton seed, etc. to order—8 cabin 3 deck passengers.

Steamer Rapide; from Natchitoches, cargo 694 bales cotton, 22 packs deer skins, 78 beef hides and 36 sacks cotton seed to Mirandond, O'Duhigg & co; J B Plauche & co and others.

MEMORANDA.

The Elizabeth Frith, spoke, Barque Ospras, from New London, for this Port.

The Lafayette, spoke ship Albion.

Hence at Havre, 24th December, ship Sarah and Carolina; Prince; 28th, brig Emery, Marshal.

No clearances at Havre for this port, from the 1st of January.

Up at Havre for this port, American ship Majestic, Fasterbrock, to sail on the 6th or 7th January, ship Bolivar Welch, at the end of January.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Last Night but One of MR. BROWN'S HORSES.
MRS. DUFF'S SIXTH NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13,
Will be presented Kotzebue's play of
THE STRANGER.
Stranger, - - - Mr Caldwell
MRS HALLER - . MRS. DUFF
Countess Wintersen - Miss Coleman
After which, for the first time in America,
MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE.
Mazeppa - - - Mr Field
Olinska - - Mrs Rowe
To-morrow evening, last night of the horses.

BALL ROOM.
Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13 1833.
FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE
BALL.
Admittance—Gentlemen, one dollar.
Gentlemen will find a room to depsit their canes and cloaks. feb 12

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
Monday, February 18th 1833,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. E. BERTUS,
A DRESS BALL
Preceded by a CHILDREN BALL.
Admittance—one dollar; children half price. feb 4

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE
BALL.
Will take place the evening 16th February, 1833.
ADMITTANCE—Gentlemen $1 50
Ladies will only be admitted upon ticket of invitation, and none will be delivered at the moment of admission. No persons will be permitted to enter with a masque, without first making themselves known to an individual appointed for that purpose. feb 12

MRS. CALDWELL has the pleasure of announcing to her friends and the public generally that she has removed from the Mariner's Hotel, to the Franklin Hall Rail Road, where she can accommodate [illegible] with board and lodging, on reasonable terms. She has taken on deposit the Billiard tables for their convenience.
feb 13 L. A. CALDWELL