COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton yesterday.

100 bales Louisiana	[illegible]	
25 do	[illegible]	
1[illegible] do	[illegible]	
42 do	[illegible]	
44 do	[illegible]	
126 do	[illegible]	
48 do	[illegible]	
38 do	[illegible]	
27 do	[illegible]	
548		

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tiger, Baker, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Ship Zampa, Demagree, Nants, J Mager.
Bark Edinburg, Bristow, Liverpool, W Vaben.
Sch Montgomery, Sawyer, Swanna River, D Goldsmith.
Sch Wasp, Pillsbury, Ve'asco, Master.
Steamer Columbia, Wright, Galveston, Jas Reed & co.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Phenix, Pauling, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Huron; brought up ship Queen Adelaide, bark Jane, brig Oceola and polacre Sebastian; left the N E Pass on the 1st at 3 A. M., reports ships Alfred, Yazoo, and Congress, bark Falmouth and others at the bar; in the river brig Two Sisters and steamer Cuba ashore; several sail bound up.

Tow boat Tiger, Beebe, from N E Pass; towed to sea ship North Star, brig Theoes and a sch ———; brought up ship Mary Ann, barks Susan, and Hazard, and brig Alfred Tyler; left the pass on the 1st January at 12 M, reports ship Yazoo on the bar; several sail in the river bound up.

Tow boat Hudson, from the English Turn; brought up ship Golea, brig Nelson Clark and a sch.

Ship Golea, Snow, from Bucksport, Me, to master.

Ship Mary Ann, Childs, 25 days from New York, to master.

Ship Queen Adelaide, Barstow, 19 days from New Castle, Me, to L H Gale.

Bark Jane, Ritchie, from Glasgow via Barbadoes, to Holmes & Mills.

Bark Hazard, Clark, 30 days from Providence, to master.

Bark Susan, Lacour, from Bordeaux Nov 8th, to Leroy & Bro.

Brig Alfred Tyler, Carpentier, 30 days from Boston to master.

Brig Nelson Clark, Seaward, from Tampa Bay, to Geo Bedford, in ballast.

Brig Oceola, Towner, 18 days from New York, to master.

Polacre Sebastian, Casas, 9 days from Havana, to master.

Steam ship Cuba, Swiler, from Havana Dec 28th, to R Gamble. She is reported to be ashore 60 miles below the city; tow boat Farmer has been sent to her assistance.

Steamboat Semaphore, Haygood, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Brilliant, Clarke, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Homer, Bell, from Wheeling.
Steamboat Adriatic, Perry, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Shakspeare, Frost, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Maseppa, Griffin, from Mobile.
Steamboat Hinds, Gardason, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Washington, Streck, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Ellen Kirkman, Bonner, from Nashville.
Steamboat Tuskina, Bradley, from Vicksburg.
Steamboat Arkansas, Halkerman, from Little Rock.
Steamboat Peru, Bredes, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat New York, Burgess, from Nashville.
Steamboat Swan, Dorsey, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat St Louis, Swan, from Louisville.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Tiger—1775 bales cotton.
Per ship Zampa—976 bales cotton, and 25 tons logwood.
Per bark Edinburg—1811 bales cotton, 108 half do, 690 bundle hides.
Per sch Montgomery—corn and hay.
Per sch Wasp—assorted cargo.
Per steamer Columbia—groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Queen Adelaide—lime.
Per ship Mary Ann—mdze.
Per ship Galen—produce, &c.
Per bark Hazard—produce and paving stones.
Per Bark Susan—wines and mdze.
Per brig Alfred Tyler—ice.
Per steam ship Cuba—fruit.
Per bark Jane—mdze.
Per brig Oceola—salt, wine, and brandy.
Polacre Sebastian—fruit and coffee.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Hinds—801 bales cotton, Lyons, Harris & co; 144 N & J Dick & co; 201 Nugent & Turpin; 92 Burke, Watt & co; 17 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 1 [illegible] Kelly, Harris & co.

Per steamboat Washington—10 hhds sugar, P H Galway; 40 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 34 Henri & Lanrens; 26 do and 40 bbls molasses, 1 do syrup, W Bogart; 100 bbls molasses to order; 30 J B Plauche & co; 24 do M McNab; 16 Obley & Hadden; 30 A Rivarde & co; 26 bales cotton, G Bedford; 5 clo Devanport & Gardain.

Per steamboat Peru—227 bbls pork, 372 kegs lard, Hyde & Comstock; 19 bundles candles, Walton & co; 561 bbls flour, 29 boxes butter to order; 22 bbls whiskey, A Lester; 50 coils rope, 136 kegs lard, T J Forstall; 10 bbls charcoal, N Jarvis; 47 bundles brooms to order; 129 bbls pork, 289 kegs lard, to order, 400 kegs lard, Coit & co; 350 kegs lard, Lawrence & Longendor; 123 kegs lard, 17 bbls pork, J Landis; 32 do A H Wallace; 123 bales cotton, J M Broadwell.

Per steamboat Tuskina—300 bales cotton, J H Levenich & co; 739 do Bruner, Ferriday & co; 93 Armor Locke & Walker; 312 Burke, Watt & co; 66 N & J Dick & co; 41 Lockhart; Feaney & Danegres; 78 do Brander, McKenna & Wright.

Per steamboat Arkansas—66 bales cotton, to T R Hyde & Brother; 161 Burke, Watt & co; 173 to N & J Dick; 479 sacks corn, J M Bell & co; 310 bbls pork, Lorenzo Clarck; 146 bbls pork, 5 do beans, to order; 1 bx venison hams, C L Gardner.

Per steamboat Ellen Kirkman—102 bales cotton, to Franklin, Ames & co; 616 J H Levenich & co; 17 do Hyde & Comstock; 699 Buckner, Stanton & co. 36 do M White & co; 1060 do Bennet, Ferriday & co; 21 do Carothers, Harris & co; 17 bbls beeswax, Price, Johnson & co; 161 bbls pork, 281 kegs lard, to Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 90 hhds tobacco, 103 bbls pork, 74 kegs lard, 5 casks bacon, 5 half bbls apples, 3 bbls peas to owner on board; 1 trunk, N & J Dick & co; 50 bbls corn meal to order.

Per steamboat New York—101 hhds tobacco, Yeatman & co; 34 do and 58 bales cotton, Fribe Johnson & co; 73 coops fowls, owner on board.

Per steamboat Swan—134 boxes and 21 kegs tobacco and sundries, Ogden & Southgate; 200 bbls whiskey, J Vairin & co; 21 bbls do, 6 do flour, 10 do crackers, 13 kegs butter, P Shannon & co; 356 kegs lard, 268 bbls pork, 20 bbls lard, 122 boxes tobacco, Prescott, Jones & co; 3 hhds tobacco, R High & co.

Per steamboat St Louis—496 bbls flour, Garrain & co; 45 do pork, 291 kegs lard, W Anderson; 104 head cattle, owner on board.

Per steamboat Homer—606 bbls flour, 250 kegs lard, 20 do butter, 70 molasses bbls, M Andrews; 700 boxes glass, 176 bbls flour, 1 box books, to Moore & Clarke; 360 bbls flour, Jas Bain; 6 bbls flour, J D Thayer & co; 100 bbls flour, 24 kegs lard, 26 do butter, 200 boxes glass, 16 kegs pickles, 6 half bbls do, C D Kress; 5 bbls whiskey, 2 do brandy, L Dobbin; 1 pair match horses, 1 stud, and 4 poney to order; sundry lots fowls apples, &c, to order.

Per steamboat Semaphore—95 bales cotton, C Toledano; 53 do and 98 hides, Follain, Degelice & Reloge; 14 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 120 do A Ledoux & co; 25 do J W Stillwell; 18 do L Lecarpentier; 10 do B Laudumiey; 47 bbls molasses, J H Deverich; 114 hides, 20 rolls leather, 1 bbl molasses, Lastrapes, Dezmare & co; 1 box, Turner & Woodruff; and 1 do, Legrain.

Per steamboat Brilliant—13 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 39 do C G Allerstand & co; 5 do A Rivarde & co; 7 do E Carnot; 25 T Segand; 12 hhds sugar, 24 bbls molasses, R P Gaillard; 1 bbl sugar, J Estavin; 10 hhds sugar, A Maurin & co; 95 bbls molasses, Thos Segand; 26 F Jourdain; 86 do J S David; 22 hhds sugar, 4 bbls, 2 coops, 1 box, J S David; 126 bbls molasses, to B Brugier; 3 coops and sundries, to owners on board.

Per steamboat Shakspeare—305 bales cotton, to J H Levenich; 233 do Franklin, Ames & co; 91 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 5 W N Wood; 75 N & J Dick & co; 4 Price Johnson & co; 104 to order; 10 C Glymer; 155 L A Finley; 7 A Fisk; 19 S & J P Whitney; 378 bbls pork, Yorke, Brothers & co; and 3 boxes mdze, J B Plauche.

Per steamboat Adriatic—3 bbls beef, 60 half do, 9 half bbls tongues, J Vairin & co; 106 bbls pork, Adam & Hartwell, 17 boxes beef, J C Paris; 50 half bbls beef, Yorke & Brothers; 50 bbls flour, Gazzam & co; 156 bbls pork, 56 do lard, 314 kegs lard, Stetson, Avery & co; 32 hhds bacon, 269 kegs lard, J A Merritt; 223 bbls pork, 149 do bacon, 378 kegs lard, Samuel Henshaw; 99 bbls pork, 223 kegs lard, Jos Landis & co; 212 bbls pork, 27 hhds do, 250 kegs lard, J A Merritt; 330 pe pork, 338 kegs lard, 76 bbls pork, N Patterson; 53 bbls pork, J A Merritt; 161 bbls pork, sundry lots bacon, lard, chickens, vinegar, A Flower; owners on board, 200 bbls flour, Bass & Hawthorn.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Shakspeare towed from Vicksburg bark B shaw, and from Natchez ship Isaac Hicks, both bound to Liverpool with full cargoes of cotton.

Brig Alfred Tyler Dec 7th, off the Bahama Banks spoke ship Plato from Charleston bound to Mobile.

☞ NOTICE—The ship Octorara, Capt. Decon, from Philadelphia is discharging opposite the mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville st.

☞ NOTICE—The brig Alexander, Captain Freeman, from Baltimore is discharging opposite Suzeau street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville st.

GREAT LUCK IN THE LOUISIANA TO DAY. The ticket No. 1 19 13 the GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $25,000, in the Louisiana Lottery drawn last evening, was sold at SCHUYLER'S, 35 Chartres st. The fortunate holder is informed that the cash will be paid for the same as soon as presented.
jan 3—3t

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY
Authorised by Law, 21st March, 1836.

Will in future be drawn in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange. Adjoining the Post Office.

THIS AFTERNOON.

The Manager has taken an office in the Exchange, fronting on Exchange place, and opening into the saloon, where Tickets will be for sale up to the moment of drawing.

Immediately after the drawing the office will be open for the payment of Prizes, or renewal in the next class.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.
Class D.
CAPITAL PRIZES,
$12,000!

Will be drawn in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange adjoining the Post Office, on Wednesday, January 3d 1838 at half past 5 o'clock P M.
J. K. MEAD, Manager.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$12,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,000
1	do	2,000
1	do	1,331
10	do	1,000
10	do	500
[illegible]	do	400
[illegible]	do	200
[illegible]	do	110

a large number of a less denomination.

Tickets $4; Shares in proportion.
[illegible] of 25 tickets, 100 dollars; must draw 48 [illegible] may draw four capital prizes.
[illegible] of shares in proportion.
[illegible] Offices, Merchants Exchange, also at No [illegible] and No 122 Chartres street.
J K MEAD, Manager.

[illegible] CO.—30 bales tobacco just received, will [illegible] ned, in store and for sale cheap by
A. GRIVOT, 12 Poydras st.

[illegible]—116 Bags Havana Coffee, landing per [illegible] ner Colandrina, and for sale by
J. PRATS & SON.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY [illegible] BAYON, Printer of the State, General [illegible] and of the First and Third [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1838.

☞ For the proceedings of the House of the 29th and Senate of the 27th and 28th, see first page.

☞ In our report of Friday's proceedings of the House of Representatives there was an error, purely typographical, by which Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sexton are said to have offered resolutions of a similar stamp. The resolution of the former related to the Orphan Boys' Asylum—not the Catholic Boys' Asylum, as it was printed. There was also an error of figures in the amount of the circulation of the different banks, as printed in the Bee. The Bulletin copied the passage mistaken on Monday without correcting them, in filching from the Bee materials for his editorial articles. We mention the circumstance for the information of the readers of the Bulletin as well as of our own, and in order that they may perceive how carefully the journalist in question performs his editorial duties.

We should be obliged to the writer in the Louisiana Advertiser if he will point out the passage in the Report of the Finance Committee on banks, in which Mr Gallatin is quoted as having recommended the proportion of one third between the cash liabilities of a bank and the amount of specie in its vaults. We have examined that Report with the closest attention, and the only sentence in which Mr. Gallatin's name occurs, is the following: "Specie being made the regulator of banking would act as the governor of a well constructed engine—possessing within itself the power of expansion and contraction, there could be neither loss nor abuse of power with all its hazardous consequences. This system is not new—it has already been strongly recommended by Mr. Albert Gallatin in his 'Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the U S.' published in 1831.

Now, if the writer had reflected one moment, the only fair and just conclusion that can be deduced from the above sentence, would have occurred to him, that Mr. Gallatin was referred to merely to prove that specie is the proper regulator of banking. As to the proportion required, it depends entirely upon the denomination of notes issued—thus, where notes of one dollar are issued, it would suffice to have in specie one tenth of the circulation and deposites; whilst, in our humble opinion, based on the experience of our own institutions, one third of the liabilities in specie is absolutely necessary to sustain a mixed circulation at its par value, when no notes of less denomination than five dollars are issued.

Mr. Gallatin was right in considering the banks as in a flourishing condition, when their specie basis was one fifth of their circulation and deposites, (see page 57: for when he wrote, many of the State banks were issuing notes of one dollar, and the proportion of specie then held to sustain the aggregate circulation and deposites was much larger than one third would have been had their issues of small notes been restricted to five dollars, as they are and fortunately have been for a long time in this State. But let us see what Mr. Gallatin says on the subject, and here we must be allowed to observe that that this article would have appeared sooner, had we been in possession of Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet, which came into our hands only last night.

In page 88 Mr. G. says: "In order to attain perfect uniformity, the value of a paper currency should in the United States be always the same as that of gold and silver coins, of which it takes the place:" be the rule adopted, therefore, what it may—according to Mr Gallatin and all the other authors cited by the president of the Chamber of Commerce in his treatise on credit, specie should always form the basis and regulator of paper currency, and according to our inexperienced judgment, none but gamblers can be opposed to this fundamental principle of correct bank n[illegible]. But we will give another quotation from Mr. Gallatin in order to illustrate some of the positions assumed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce. In page 20, he uses these memorable words:

"Some persons are yet found who contend for issues of paper money to an indefinite amount, without regard to the fundamental principle that the DEMAND IS FOR VALUE, and that it is impossible to increase the amount of currency beyond certain limits, without producing a corresponding depreciation in its value. A recurrence to that principle is sufficient to dissipate the SINGULAR ILLUSION under which that opinion is advanced."

Surely it was a most unfortunate and untimely act, to lug in Mr. Gallatin as the advocate of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper, or of an indefinite suspension of cash payments by the banks.

The Contest in Canada.

There are some very sensible observations in a late number of the New Era in relation to the form of government in Canada. It is notorious that we are less intimately acquainted with the institutions of a country in immediate proximity with our northern frontier, than with the government and constitution of far more remote regions. Canada has usually been imagined to be so absolutely a dependence of the British crown, that little interest has been felt and less attention been displayed in tracing the mode in which this immense province has been governed. Until lately, the nature of her legislation, the manner of her representation, and the healthy or vicious administration of her affairs have been entirely unknown. The recent revolutionary movements in that extensive tributary of Great Britain have aroused a spirit of enquiry into the real causes of the popular commotion, and the desire to become thoroughly conversant with the origin of the Canadian disturbances appears now to be a prominent object with all parties. Under these circumstances we gladly avail ourselves of every source of information calculated to throw light upon a subject hitherto so greatly involved in obscurity. We therefore condense from the above mentioned journal the following observation relative to the government of Canada:

"The sole constitution of the Canadians consist of a law of the British parliament passed in the year 1791. The provisions of the law establish, 1st a Governor and Executive Council, appointed by the British government, and holding their offices during the pleasure of the crown. All subordinate situations are appointed by this council, save such as emanate immediately from the crown.

2nd, The Legislative Council or Upper House, as it is called, likewise the appointment of the crown and their offices a life tenure; their number being discretionary.

3d, The Lower House, or House of Assembly, which is elected by the people in separate districts. The members of this branch, hold their offices only during four years, the present number being between eighty and ninety."

Here at once we perceive immense inequality, and consequent continual springs of discord. The Lower House being the only one chosen from among the people, must necessarily comprehend and advocate more completely the interests of the native Canadians, than the officers appointed by the crown, who are often selected from patronage or influence, and who come into the country, perhaps ignorant of the feelings, habits, and wishes of the people, and prepared blindly and boldly to maintain the constant preponderance of British supremacy. Collisions between the upper and lower Houses, and the Executive council are of frequent occurrence, & as may naturally be expected, in all such disputes, the lower having to resist alone the combined influence of both the upper House, and Executive council, is generally worsted.

The following example of the pernicious effect of these contests upon the intellectual and moral progress of the Canadians, related by the New Era, is a powerful evidence of the deplorable results of conflicting representation. About two years ago, an act establishing common schools expired. A new bill similar in principle, was passed by the Assembly with the addition of a clause, making the commissioners who were to execute it, eligible by the people. The Legislative Council threw out the bill on the assumption that the right of choosing commissioners belonged solely to the governor and executive council. What has been the consequence? Why, the lamentable one, that from that period the public schools have been closed, and the children of the poor debarred the inestimable blessings of education. This is only one among manifold instances of the oppressive character of the present government. The decisions of the House of Assembly have for a long series of years been generally neglected, or rejected by the Legislative Council, and the majority of the Assembly have not unfrequently been insulted by the Governor in his official communications—their motives impugned and their actions aspersed. Every memorial from the House of Assembly to the British Parliament stating their grievances, and soliciting redress, has been either unattended to, or acted upon in such a manner as to inflame and exasperate still more the already irritated minds of the people. These disturbances which for many years had been brooding, but silently, though unnoticed by us, have at length broken out into open revolution. The result, despite present appearances, cannot we think be questioned—that the struggle will terminate in the ultimate emancipation of the Canadians, we are justified in believing from the knowledge of the conclusion of most revolutions, from the animating examples which the patriots will have continually before them of the consequences of a successful contest in our own country, and from the confidence they must feel that in a just cause, conducted with firmness and intrepidity, the aid of the God of battles is rarely withheld. The determination to be free constitutes at once a gigantic stride towards the attainment of freedom—let but the spirit in which the conflict has commenced, be nobly and unflinchingly maintained, and Canadian liberty must be the certain consequence.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Evening Star, Commercial, and Courier, all Whig papers published in the consistent city of Gotham, are at present dreadfully at loggerheads. Among the various causes of this difference, the treatment of the Conservatives by the Courier is mentioned as exceedingly unkind and ungenerous. The Courier, it seems, is not willing to acknowledge that the victory in New York was ascribable to the assistance of their new allies, but denounces them soundly as a pack of worthless knaves who deserted the ranks of the administration and joined the Whigs, because they wished to save their credit, and were infected with the ambition of belonging to the ascendant party. The Star and Commercial deny and Major Noah [illegible] [illegible] of all [illegible] [illegible] and arrogance that mark his style, bid the Courier to spell out terms, annihilates [illegible] with the artillery of [illegible] and the musketry of his wit [illegible] pronounces the Conservatives to be the purest patriots that ever graced a cause, declares that their [illegible] and patriotic course saved the Empire State, and demands for them the [illegible] and confidence which their noble and disinterested conduct claims.

The Star, in allusion to the Courier, becomes quite truculent; he votes his [illegible] with a ferocity [illegible] known to the more courteous editors of the South, and invokes his rival of venality, arrogance, impudence, imbecility and sundry other mental and moral imperfections. Of course the Courier retorts with equal rage, if not with equal power, and a logomachy is maintained among the wielders of the pen, with a spirit of [illegible] and zeal as fierce as the most uncompromising sectarian could desire. In the interim the poor Conservatives begin sorely to feel that they are destined indeed to occupy the Augean Stable. How wretched and equivocal must be the position of an auxiliary, who though according its assistance to, and contributing to the triumph of the Whigs, is yet so thoroughly scorned by the men whom it helped to place in power, that even the good natured and magnanimous defence which it receives from some of them, fails to elicit any other sentiment than pity mingled largely with contempt.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Sefton, as Jemmy Twitcher, drew an immense concourse to the Camp on New Year's evening. It would be presumptuous in us to dissent from the suffrages of every audience, which has universally acknowledged the superiority of his pretensions in that character, over other artists; yet we may be permitted to remark that if we are to judge of his powers in general by his performance on Monday night, we should conclude that Mr. Sefton was a very droll, original, and grotesque, but not a natural actor. No actor that we have seen before ever threw his person into such a variety of ludicrous and curious contortions, or uttered the magic words sell out of it in such a peculiar ventriloquial voice. All this is highly piquant and amusing particularly when witnessed for the first time—whether Mr. Sefton possesses versatility or not we cannot yet declare, and as we are not disposed to prejudge his merits, we will found our decision upon farther experience. That he is a veteran of the stage there can be little question—he is in perpetual motion, always acting, always exhibiting some eccentricity in his gestures or language. To use a theatrical phrase, he always fills the stage, whether speaking or not, in which particular he strongly resembles our inimitable friend Holland. We shall see more of Mr. Sefton and then speak of him at large.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

As the Whig Journals in Carolina and elsewhere are so particularly anxious to inform the people that that state is decidedly opposed to the principles of Mr. Calhoun, we think it but an act of benevolence to remind them that South Carolina has lately by unparalleled majorities both in the Senate and House of Representatives, given her assent to the doctrines advocated by that gentleman in relation to the United States Bank. By a vote in the Senate of 35 to 5, and in the House of 96 to 16, she has declared her opinion of the unconstitutionality, inexpediency and dangerous tendency of that institution. There appears in the Whig papers of that quarter, such a degree of fretfulness, so much feverish solicitude upon the subject that we mention this fact purely with a view to calm all their doubts, and put a final period to their conjectures with regard to the precise political sentiments of South Carolina.

Interesting Trial

By our files of Jamaica papers we have received a detailed official account of the trial of Dr. Stennett, for an alleged attempt to kill Capt. Simon Groves, of the American ship Emily. The trial was one of intense interest, and though the testimony in some respects varied materially, the general impression was so far favorable to Dr. Stennet, that the Jury, after hearing the evidence for four successive days, and after mature, and we believe impartial deliberation, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. It appeared on the trial that the provocation given to Dr. Stennett was of the grossest character, that Capt Groves was a man of violent temper and brutal habits, who had insulted the lady of Dr. Stennett, and upon a threat of vengeance from her husband, had placed him ignominiously in irons. Some of the witnesses swore positively that no pistol was either snapped or fired—others that such a weapon was presented to the head of Capt. Groves and snapped; the evidence is here contradictory but preponderates in point of numbers and respectability in favor of Dr. Stennett. The trial was attended by crowds who received the verdict of his innocence with every demonstration of joy.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MR. DERBIGNY, President.

Sitting of the 2d January, 1838.

During the temporary absence of Mr. Derbigny, occasioned by the expiration of the year of his presidency, Mr. Ducros was called to the chair pro tem.

Mr. Hoa obtained leave of absence for Messrs Johnson and Scott, the two Senators appointed to visit the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and enquire in the condition of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road and Banking Company, who were gone to execute this mission.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the Senate proceeded to the election of a president, Messrs. Labauve and Armant were appointed—on the votes being counted it appeared that Mr. Charles Derbigny was unanimously chosen, with the exception of a single blank vote.

The choice of the officers of the Senate was as follows:

Mr. Horatio Davis, Secretary, unanimously selected.

Mr. F. H. Davis, translator from French into English and Messrs Frédéric, and Emile Wiltz, translators from English into French by unanimous votes.

Mr. Charles Bayon, reporter, unanimously, except a single blank vote.

Messrs. Dupré, St. Colombe Davis, Bickham and Duplantier, enrolling clerks unanimously.

Mr. Lemaitre Sergeant-at-arms. unanimously, and Mr. Kaboarg, porter, unanimously.

Mr Derbigny having been sworn by the President pro tem in the usual manner, took his seat.

Mr WINN moved that the Senate should take in consideration the resolution relative to certain surveys to be made by the board of public works.

Opposition being made, Mr Winn withdrew his motion.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr DUCROS moved that the discussion of the bill relating to the State representation in General Assembly be [illegible].

Mr HOA said that he wished to know whether the motion to re-consider the first section of the bill was not the first step to be taken, since many members who voted in the majority on the question of adoption desired that the subject should be resumed. He added that he made the remark for the purpose of knowing the precise position in which the bill now before the House, stood.

The PRESIDENT, said that in according with the opinion entertained by his predecessor Mr Smith, an opinion which still prevailed, he believed that the 1st Section of the bill was still before the Senate. The vote had been given on the non adoption but not on its rejection.

Mr WINN asked to know whether in the opinion of the President, the bill was to undergo its second reading; or whether it had already undergone it.

The President having replied that he considered it as having not been read twice.

Mr WINN remarked that this was not his impression; he believed that the second reading was over. The Senator from Rapides added that the conclusion must not be drawn from this opinion that he was the enemy of the bill—the vote given by him on the subject proved the contrary, but he desired that the Senate should pursue a uniform course on this question, and that it should adhere to the Manual of Jefferson in the continuation of its proceedings. Looking at it in the view which appeared to him legal, he thought that the motion to reconsider the first section would be the most correct of all those offered, for this question not having been adopted should be regarded as having been rejected.

Mr. DUCROS did not know whether there was any motion before the Senate. All that he knew was that a bill was at its 2d reading, that the first section had been rejected, but that the rest was still subject to discussion. The honourable member added that he would object to a re-consideration of the section which had been rejected, (the non-adoption was equivalent to a rejection) because which he gave, was given conscientiously. He did not however think the bill rejected—the subject might be referred to a Committee of Conference of the two Houses, which would make whatever amendments were required. He therefore would propose the reference of the bill to a Committee.

Mr. HOA said that he had just looked over the rules, and that to their tenor the question that appeared to him least doubtful was to re-consider the 1st section; if this motion were adopted the subject would be legally before the Senate, and might be referred to a Committee.

The honourable member based his opinion on two parliamentary rules, one of which says, "that whenever a motion which has been seconded shall not obtain the consent of the majority of the Senate it shall be considered as lost; and the other rule observes, "that when a question has been submitted to the Senate, and has been adopted or rejected, any member voting with the majority may demand a re-consideration in order to remove every obstacle on the present question, and to avoid every informality, the honorable member thought that the best mode to be followed was to demand the re-consideration of the subject, although he is inclined to be in favor of the opinion adopted by the predecessor of the president now in office. The senator from Orleans agreed with him that a motion which was not adopted, was not consequently rejected. For a member might vote for the non-adoption of a measure without voting for its rejection, if the measure were capable of being amended so as to conciliate his views and opinions. But in regarding non-adoption as equivalent to rejection, a member would be deprived of the privilege of presenting an amendment—which was contrary to the spirit of every regular system of public proceedings.

But, continued the honourable member, in the doubt which exists with regard to the true position of the bill, it is better to renounce the benefit of these bye-laws in favor of the 1st section being still in possession of the Senate, rather than to leave a door open to discussions. The wish of the Senate from what the member perceived, was to place this section before that body; now in this point of view he thought it his duty to propose that one of the members who at the last sitting voted in the majority, should now demand the re-consideration.

Mr. WINN observed at this portion of the discussion that the remarks made by him had no reference to the motion made by the member from the first district, but simply to the opinion manifested by the president.

Mr GARCIA moved the reconsideration of the 1st Section, he was the more disposed to the measure, as he hoped and desired that the state should be represented in an equitable manner and according to the will of the constitution. He preferred by the occasion to explain his vote at the last sitting, and observed that he would have thought it his duty to give his sanction to a law the purport of which would be the establishment of the apportionment on the basis of the most perfect equality, but that this object had not been attained by the bill. He added that when this law was submitted to the Senate, several members made use of every possible argument both for and against the subject. He remarked that, while he did justice to the ability displayed by the member from the 2nd district in the discussion on the [illegible], and who [illegible] spoke from conviction [illegible] while he acknowledged and always entertained [illegible] of the correctness of his principles and [illegible] of character, he Mr Garcia, was not [illegible] that by the adoption of the bill, the constitution would be necessarily violated, upon which public affairs should always be predicated, and from which the members had sworn never to deviate; that no consideration should ever induce him to diverge from this general principle, he had sworn as a representative of the people to maintain as far as lay in his power, the inviolability of the constitution, and therefore, he voted against the adoption of the bill. He was not ignorant that, in thus voting, he was incurring a very great responsibility, but that he did not hesitate consciencously to declare it, not fearing whatever consequences might flow from his conduct, but that he always regulated with honor the idea of forfeiting his own esteem, and of losing in his own eyes every right to the confidence of his fellow citizens and to the title of a man of honor.

Mr. Garcia terminated by observing that he was glad that the subject should be re-considered in the hope of furnishing to various parts of the State the chance of obtaining their constitutional representation.

Mr. WINN moved that the motion to re-consider should be put to the vote, and the yeas and nays taken.

Mr DUCROS said that if no other means of replacing the 1st section of the bill in the power of the Senate, he would vote without hesitation in favor of the motion to re-consider; but if this proceeding be followed discussion will be re-opened on a subject already exhausted, and upon which the Senate has already pronounced its opinion; the discussion would be interminable, and no good would result to the future fate of the bill.

Mr. DUCROS thought that any stage in the progress of a bill, provided that it had not received its final rejection, it might be referred to a committee for all necessary amendments. For this reason the member thought it his duty, to vote against the reconsideration.

Mr. HOA said he had already explained the doubtful point in regard to the position of the bill before the Senate. The majority of the Senators present did not agree on the subject, and this difference causes a discrepancy whether the non-adoption of a bill was a rejection or not. Now one of these two questions is evident, either the first section of the bill in question was rejected, or it was not. In the first case how could it return before the Senate unless by a motion for reconsideration. In the second, this motion would be at the most but an amplification, which would be productive of no other consequence than to place the affair in the very light in which the Senate wished to behold it.

At present, added the member, the Senator from the first district has observed that if he considered the first section as having been rejected, he would be the first to move for a reconsideration. But if the existing doubt be not sufficiently removed and the section be in reality rejected, what would be the consequence? New discussions will arise, and it will be said that the committee possessed no such right since this section was no longer in the power of the Senate.

However well convinced the gentleman might be in his opinion, Mr. Hoa thought that he should yield it in favor of a bill which every member thought of sufficient importance to accept the chance of amendment, and as it is of the greatest necessity that the committee understand in what manner it should act on the subject, it is more proper that the motion to reconsider be adopted. He therefore hoped that his colleague from Plaquemines and St. Bernard would no longer oppose the adoption of the motion.

Mr. WINN said that he had call for the yeas and nays on the preceding question, that his constituents might know how he voted. This motion otherwise did not affect the other senators whose opinion he respected. Before the question was given Mr. Winn desired to know the present position of the bill and if the position were such that the bill could only be considered at its second reading, he would propose its reference to the committee general, and its immediate attention to it.

Mr. HOA replied that in whatever manner the Senate should be organized, whether as a Committee general or otherwise, it is not less true, that in order to do away with every doubt, there can be but one motion before it—that of reconsideration. If this motion be not decided, the very doubt started by himself will exist always, but if the 1st section of the bill be rejected, or not, and if the Committee can lawfully act and to it, in case the first motion prove correct.

Mr. WINN consented to withdraw his proposition.

In the course of the debate Mr. Derbigny had been replaced in the chair by Mr. Labauve; he mingled with the members and announced his intention of speaking.

Mr. GARCIA moved that Mr. Derbigny should take the floor.

Mr. DERBIGNY consented, and said that although on all passed occasions and since the opening of the present session, he always avoided speaking to the time of this Senate, the bill in question was nevertheless so important, that he deemed it his duty to explain why he voted against the 1st section, and the motion upon which he sounded his demand of a re-consideration.

The president observed that he had voted against the bill because he believed it to be unconstitutional. Before demonstrating the truth of this assertion, he would ask if Louisiana was composed of two States and governed by two constitutions. If there were really a third State of Louisiana, another territory known under the name of "Florida" but if only one constitution and one state exist, how can the number of the present representation be possibly augmented beyond the limits fixed by the constitution, when the MAXIMUM of this representation exist already.

The partisans of the bill, added the honorable Senator from the third district, have maintained in their arguments in favor of the bill, that since by the annexation of Florida the number of Senatorial districts was augmented, that of the representation in the chamber must necessarily be increased. This opinion, though entertained by several members was far from being based on solid foundations. Was it not requisite that this excess of territory should be represented in the Senate, and could this be effected in any other manner than by the creation of new Senatorial Districts? Was not Florida to have her senators, as well as other portions of the State. Inasmuch as she formed an integral portion of Louisiana, and paid her quota of public taxes?

The intention of the member was not to blame the opinion of the members who had sustained the bill, he respected that opinion—he believed it to be conscientious, but it did not follow that it was correct. The fault in this opinion, since by it the system of representation in the two houses was confounded, and in the following manner:

The deputation in the House of Representatives was only the representative of the number of electors in the various parishes in the state. The Senate, on the contrary, represented the territory alone, and since it was, constitutionally speaking, perfectly impossible to enact a sub-division of the fourteen senatorial districts already existing, the number of the districts must be augmented in order to give to Florida the representation to which she is entitled, according to the law by which she forms part of Louisiana. But with regard to the number of representatives in the House, it has invariably been fixed at fifty, and it is impossible to augment it without violating the constitution.

Mr. DERBIGNY here observed that since he had had the honour of sitting in the general assembly, experience had taught him that the subject of apportionment was one of the most knotty that existed and one which the diversity of opinion was considerable. Some members thought it sufficient that a part of the state should be called a parish, to have a right to representation. This opinion was erroneous; for a parish must possess a competent number of electors to claim its contingent in general representation. But in the Senate, the same position does not hold good; it is the territory of the country which is represented, and not the voting population as such.

Mr. Derbigny thought, that for the reasons just alleged, the number of representatives could not be constitutionally augmented; that moreover fifty members might be fully as competent and able to deliberate on public affairs as sixty; besides the number of fifty was constitutional and sixty was not.

The honorable Senator concluded this portion of his remarks, by repeating that he professed the greatest respect for the opinion of those members who differed from him in their mode of considering the question, but that with regard to himself, seeing in the first section of the bill a measure wholly contrary to the provisions of the constitution, he thought it his duty to vote against its adoption.

With regard to the question of reconsideration he did not think the Senate could do otherwise under present circumstances. The bill was one of a very important nature, and that it was the duty of the general assembly to legislate on the subject in the course of the present session, that the state might be adequately represented. Let the apportionment be made on the basis of justice; let the bill undergo such amendments as are necessary to maintain this precious and essential equality, and if he is called again to give a vote, he will sustain it with all ability, provided that the amendments made be in harmony with the principles of the constitution—otherwise he would not.

Mr. Derbigny here suggested the data according to which the apportionment might be made. It will be demonstrated that there is unity of territory and unity of constitution, it will be impossible to overstep the maximum of representation which consists of fifty members; but this apportionment might be based on perfect equality. He did not think, as before remarked, that Florida was a territory apart; now in this point of view and with regard to the representation of that part of the state, if circumstances required it, the parish of West Baton Rouge might be joined to West Feliciana and so on. But at all events, the representation of the senate which is that of the territory and not that of the electors should remain invariably the same.

The member thought that it was only under circumstances of the greatest urgency that the constitution should be violated; these cases which must be considered exceptions, being excluded that instrument cannot be infringed without endangering the safety of the country, since the able rule of conduct would then be trampled on admitting even that the partisans of the bill have a better position on this question than the member speaking, he still could behold the necessity of violating the charter under present circumstances. The representation cannot and should not exceed 50 members, and Louisiana can always be properly represented with that number. At last he partisan of the bill had sought to prove the reverse, and even if it were proved no good would thence result to the measure; the sole consequence would be an increase in the public expenses occasioned by ten new members! Should we then thus compromise the finances of the state, where it is so easy to apportion the representation so that it may be perfectly just and equitable for all parts of Louisiana? Let then the apportionment be so established that while the number fifty, fixed by the constitution, is preserved, the different parishes may receive that justice which is due them; let the excess be bestowed upon the city of New Orleans, if she has a just claim, he would consent willingly to it, and if this mode of apportionment be practicable he did not see why it was attempted to infringe the provisions of the constitution.

Mr. DERBIGNY finished his speech by observing that the position he occupied in the Senate was very different from that of the other members. He was only permitted to vote upon a question where the suffrages were equal; and even then without having taken any part in the debates which have preceded, so that he rarely enjoys an opportunity of giving his opinion upon the subject under discussion. He thought it his duty to deviate from this neutrality, as the present question was one of extreme importance, and calculated to attract public attention. It is thus at least that he regarded it, and in accordance with this opinion he would recommend particularly to the members to confer with each other, and to make the necessary amendments to the bill, before it be submitted for final adoption. A reconsideration of the 1st section and subsequent reference of the subject to a committee, was the only means of arriving at this result. The gentleman was sorry to have trespassed so greatly on the time of the Senate; the motives of his last vote required an explanation.

Mr. HOA took the floor, observing that he did so with a view of destroying the impression which the President's speech might have produced on some of the Senators with regard to the question of the constitutionality of the bill. At the moment when he was about to develop his opinions, a member approached and whispered him; Mr. Hoa after an instant's reflection said that he would here terminate the discussion, reserving to himself the right of refuting the arguments of the President, at a future opportunity.

Mr LABAUVE remarked that previous to being called to the Chair, he had an established opinion on the merits of the bill, but that from that moment the discussion had convinced him that the sole object sought for, was to give it a constitutional form. He would have voted against the bill such as it existed, because he thought it contrary to the Charter, but as he desired that Louisiana should be fairly represented, he would vote for the reconsideration of the 1st Section, to leave to the Senate the chance of arriving at a [illegible] object.

The question being put on the adoption of the [illegible] and the yeas and nays [illegible] being called.

Messrs. Armant, Bossier, Garcia, Hoa, Labauve, [illegible], Tice and Winn, voted in the affirmative, and Mr Ducros in the negative, so the motion was consequently adopted.

Mr WINN observed that as this bill was of a very important character, and as a large number of members were now absent, it would be better to postpone the subject to another day, in order that it might be discussed by the representatives, from all parts of the states. He therefore proposed that the Bill should be placed on the special order of the day for the 15th inst.

Mr DUCROS objected to this proposition, and said it was better as he had first stated, to refer the bill to a committee.

Mr LABAUVE [illegible] this last motion, because the bill should be [illegible] it was necessary to make a new calculation of apportionment. If the subject were not thoroughly [illegible] labor could not be completed, and the bill should be on the 15th inst in the same condition as at present.

Mr WINN withdrew his motion.

Mr HOA thought that now the bill was in the power of the Senate, the reference might be made quite as well at the next sitting. He would therefore, move an adjournment.

This motion being adopted,

The Senate adjourned till the next day at 10 o'clock A M.

MR. EDITOR—Amongst the amendments proposed in the bill Mr. Hoa, and three through various communications to the newspapers, to the Charters of the Banks as this city, one feature in nearly all the Charters are understood at present, and which may be set down as the root of all the evils that have grown out of our banking system, appears to have been overlooked. I mean the power of the Banks to make loans upon their own stocks. It is constantly asserted that the Presidents and Directors of some of the Banks of this city, are not Bona Fide Stockholders in the institutions which they govern—having together their loans upon stocks, and various other devices and accommodations.

This is given also as a reason why it is so difficult to dislodge a board; once they have for a year the possession of a Bank, a constant eye is kept upon the stock list by the directors, it necessary, stock is purchased and divided out amongst friends, so as to command a certain majority of votes—and this costs nothing—because the stock is immediately hypothecated, and the favored party gets back his money.

If none of the Banks the Charters require that a certain number of the directors shall go out every year, by this clause the Legislature no doubt calculated, that a new set of men would come in such occasions, and enquire into and correct the abuses, if any, of the old board—but this salutary provision is almost constantly evaded by the election of one partner of a house to take the place of another.

Unless, therefore, a radical, or at least a partial change can be made in the clause of the Charters relating to loans upon stock, some of our Banks can never acquire public confidence again—because the public is well apprised of the abuses practised by the Directors, under cover of stock loans, and sham transfers of stocks, to ensure their re-election, in opposition to the wishes of the Bona Fide Stockholders. To such Banks any leniency on the part of the Legislature would result strictly in a worse catastrophe than the one we have already witnessed, unless guarded against by such alterations in the Charters as will preclude the possibility of the same abuses occurring in future.

Let the Legislature so amend the Charters of the Banks as to prohibit loans on stock entirely (excepting by the real estate Banks) or limit them at most to 25 or 33 per cent upon the amount paid in, and compel each person on voting, to make oath, that he, or the party he represents, is the real Bona Fide owner of the stock to be voted on, that the instalments were been paid up according to the requisitions of the Charter and that said stock has not been hypothecated to the Bank for more than —— per cent upon the amount paid in. The clause in relation to the change of a certain number of Directors every year, should be so amended that no partner of a Director left out at the election should be eligible to succeed him at the board for a year.

As in one of the elections for Bank Directors will be ever before the Legislature gain a[illegible] upon this important subject, it will be necessary to amend the Charters, so as to have new elections held, because, under the present system, the boards of most of the Banks will not represent the Bona Fide Stockholders, who I think have as strong claims to the protection and sympathy of the Legislature as any other class of persons.

The situation of the country requires that all reasonable indulgence should be granted to the Banks—at the same time every possible caution should be used to prevent the recurrence of the abuses which have brought such disasters upon the country, and have contributed more towards it than the practices to which I have alluded.

Feeling with the community, a deep interest on the subject, the foregoing remarks, hastily penned are submitted to the consideration of the members of the Legislature, by A STOCKHOLDER.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. I.

Sitting of Saturday 31 December, 1837.

The Council having to assemble this day according to adjournment, a half an hour after the time fixed, the Recorder having called the members to order and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were:

Messrs T. Duplessis, W S C Duplessis, Armand, F. D. A mee, Hugh Canon and Correjolles, 7. The Council not forming a quorum.

On motion the sitting was adjourned until Saturday next, 6th January, 1838, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A true copy.
D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, December 27th, 1837.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Bourg, on account of illness.

Mr. Ducros, on behalf of the Committee of enrolment reported as duly enrolled the following resolution and bill:

A resolution granting leave of absence to James N. Chosson, one of the Port Wardens of the port of New Orleans.

A resolution from the Senate directing the Civil Engineer to make a survey of Bayou Salier, and the bill entitled an "act to amend an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company, approved, January 6, 1830.

On motion, said report having been adopted, the Speaker signed the same, and the clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

Mr. Brazeale on behalf of the Committee on unfinished business reported the following bills "An act to incorporate the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in the Parish of St. Martin. "An act entitled an act supplementary to an act [illegible] to incorporate the society of Mechanics of the city of New Orleans, passed 17th February, 1[illegible], which were read by their titles for the first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Slidell, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee to whom were referred the bill entitled an "act to amend and provide for the appointment of a notarial for Parish for the practice of the City Court of New Orleans, and for other purposes, reported a bill with amendments, which was read for a 1st time, and ordered to be printed.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee to whom were referred the bills entitled "an act to amend the act entitled an act to authorise Parish Judges to appoint deputies in certain cases" reported by introducing a bill entitled "an act to authorise the Parish Judges to replace them in certain cases.

Which bill was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Wadsworth gave notice that he will shortly introduce the following bills:

An act to authorise the Governor of the State to purchase —— copies of a condensed edition of Martin's Reports and ten volumes of the Louisiana Reports.

An act to authorise the Governor of the State to purchase —— copies of an edition of the English translation of the civil code of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Bisant gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill, entitled

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish election precincts in the parish of St. Martin, passed March 14th, 1835.

Mr. Ratcliff agreeably to previous notice introduced a bill entitled "An act to authorise Fielding Davis of the state of Mississippi, to remove certain slaves from the state of Louisiana into the state of Mississippi, which was read for the first time and on motion ordered for its second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Canon gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the subscribers to three cemeteries to be located in or near the city of New Orleans.

Agreeably to previous notice Mr. Creighton introduced a bill entitled,

"An act for the diffusion of useful knowledge, which was read for a first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion the house took up the report of Mr. Canon in relation to the Jefferson College and which reads as follows:

To the honorable the Senate and House of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened.

The joint committee of the two houses appointed to examine the condition of Jefferson college, have the honour to report:

That they have proceeded to the parish St. James, and made thorough examination of that important institution.

That they have examined with attention the different classes and that they have been highly gratified with the youthful learning displayed by the pupils.

The number of resident students amounts to one hundred and twenty seven, and amongst them, the committee have remarked young gentlemen who give the highest promises of talents and industry. We may now say, with an unfeigned satisfaction, that Louisiana has a college placed on a very respectable footing and which bids fair to obtain a supremacy over all the universities of the Union, in point of deep and varied learning.

Many of the pupils, after proving proficient in Greek, Latin and mathematicks, and able to translate fluently Tacitus the most concise and severe of Roman authors, have also alternately translated, with great accuracy and elegance, Spanish into French and English and vice versa, which the committee would assert is not to be equalled in any other college of this our vast confederacy and which perhaps is due to a variety of favorable circumstances.

Of Dr. J. R. Ingalls, the president of the college, it is impossible to speak without praise for his learning, his modesty his urbanity and his devotion to his charge. His collaborators have been selected with great care and at a large expense by a committee composed of some of our best and most enlightened citizens, whose disinterested and consistent zeal cannot be too deservedly extolled.

A new building has been added to the structures already existing, the costs of which amounted to about twenty thousand dollars.

By reason of the facility with which every man of education and abilities, can secure lucrative employment in Louisiana, the direction have found it necessary to give a large salary to the eminent men whose interests and talents they were anxious to attach to the institution. On the other hand the present pressure of the times has compelled some subscribers and the parents of some pupils to remain somewhat in arrears, as to the payment of the college fees. Besides, the treasurer of the state, stands indebted unto the institution in the sum of $31,250, for appropriations granted by the state unto the college of Jefferson, which indebtedness is caused by an ambiguous construction of the several acts making said appropriations; on this head, the committee will call legislative interference.

All the afore related causes have created some embarrassments in the finances of the college, but the committee convinced that sound learning is for the mind, what proper food is for the body, do not hesitate to believe, in common with the whole community, that the state will continue her fostering care to that already fertile nursery of science and useful knowledge.

A further and strongest consideration, which militates in favor of the institution, is that a good college will be the means of retaining at home the immense amount of money expended every year in other states of the union and foreign countries by our fellow citizens for the tuition and maintenance of Louisianian pupils, and which is computed by competent judges to be about two hundred thousand dollars that incessant drain on our finances will be stopt, as soon as [illegible] with equal instruction may be [illegible] that [illegible] and education [illegible] given throughout to national institutions. We [illegible] that the maxim [illegible] becomes a second nature.

The committee have the honour to submit the following resolution for your adoption.

Resolved that the treasurer of the state pay unto the said college all sums which may be due under the existing appropriations.

Resolved that it is well understood that all the appropriations made in favour of the college Jefferson are [illegible] and [illegible] appropriations which are to be [illegible] without any [illegible] to posterior or interior grants.

E. A. CANON,
Ch. Com. H. R.

The house took up the resolutions recommended by said report which were read for the first time and on motion were laid on a second reading on to-morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bills entitled "An act to increase the number of the judges of the Supreme Court.

"A bill to extend the right of suffrage."

"An act to incorporate the New Orleans Philharmonic Society."

And also the bills from the Senate, entitled "An act to incorporate and entitled an act to incorporate the Donaldsonville and Bayou Goula Rail Road Company.

"An act amendatory of the several acts relative to the duties of the state printer and for other purposes.

"An act to amend an act to establish the manner of electing police jurors in the parish of Rapides and for other purposes."

Were read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

THIRD READING.

The house took up the bill entitled "an act to apportion the representation of the different parishes of the state of Louisiana, in the House of Representatives of said state, which had been made the special order of the day for this day.

Mr. Scruhe having moved as an amendment to the first section, that one member of the representation of the parish of Orleans should be taken out and one added to the representation of the parish of Assumption.

On the question for the adoption of said amendment the yeas and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs Boyle, Bozier, Bossier, Canon, Comet, Convillon, Ducros, Frerot, Forstall, Grymes, Kennedy, Lawrell, McDonald, Moore, Morgan of St. Landry, Morgan of Ouachita, Fatin, Phelps, Rougere, Bird, Sonist, Sarpy and Walcot had voted in the negative—24 nays and Messrs Barrow, Brashear, Coulon, Creighton, David, Eason, Godberry, Kenner, Kithel, Sparks, Sloan, Traxillo, A. B. Thibodeaux, Thomas and Wadsworth had voted in the affirmative—15 yeas.—Consequently said amendment was rejected.

Mr. Brashear having moved as an amendment, that one representative be taken out of the Parish of St. Landry and one added to the Parish of St. Mary.

On the question for the adoption of said amendment the yeas and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Brashear, Coulon, Creighton, Kenner, Lawson, Morgan of Ouachita, Patin, Phelps, Ratliff, Sparks, Sloan, Traxillo, A. B. Thibodeaux, Thomas had voted in the affirmative—15 yeas; and Messrs Boyle, Brant, Bozier, Brazeale, Canon, Convillon, Ducros, David, Eason, Frerot, Forstall, Grymes, Godfrey, Kennedy, Lewis, McDonald, Moore, Morgan of St. Landry, Rodgers, Slidell, Sumst, Sarpy, Wadsworth and Wilson in the negative—24 nays.

Said amendment was consequently rejected.

On the question for the adoption of the adoption of the first section of said bill which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That hereafter, and until further provision shall be lawfully made, the several Parishes of this state shall be entitled to elect in the same manner pointed out by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and [illegible] to the General Assembly of the State, the following number of Representatives, to wit:

The Parish of Plaquemine, one Representative.
The Parish of St. Bernard, one Representative.
The Parish of New Orleans, eleven Representatives.
The Parish of Jefferson, one Representative.
The Parish of St. Charles, one Representative.
The Parish of St. John the Baptist, one Representative.
The Parish of St. James, two Representatives.
The Parish of Ascension, one Representative.
The Parish of Assumption, two Representatives.
The Parish of Lafourche Interior, three Representatives.
The Parish of Terrebonne, one Representative.
The Parish of Iberville, one Representative.
The [illegible] Parish West Baton Rouge, one Representative.
The Parish of East Baton Rouge, two Representatives.
The Parish of East Feliciana, two Representatives.
The Parish of West Feliciana, two Representatives.
The Parish of St. Helena, one Representative.
The Parish of Livingston, one Representative.
The Parish of Washington, one Representative.
The Parish of St. Tammany, one Representative.
The Parish of Point Coupee, one Representative.
The Parishes of Concordia and Carroll together, one Representative.
The Parish of St. Mary, one Representative.
The Parish of St. Martin, two Representatives.
The Parish of Lafayette, two Representatives.
The Parish of St. Landry, five Representatives.
The Parish of Avoyelles, one Representative.
The Parish of Rapides, two Representatives.
The Parish of Natchitoches, three Representatives.
The Parish of Claiborne, one Representative.
The Parish of Ouachita, two Representatives.
The Parish of Catahoula, one Representative.

The yeas and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Boyle, Brashear, Brant, Bozier, Brazeale, Canon, Comet, Convillon, Creighton, Coulon, David, Frerot, Forstall, Grymes, Kennedy, Lewis, Moore, Morgan of St. Landry, Morgan of Ouachita, Patin, Phelps, Rodgers, Ratcliff, Slidell, Sumst, Sarpy, Thomas, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—30 yeas, and that Messrs Coulon, Ducros, Eason, Kenner, Lawson, McDonald Sparks, Sloan, Traxillo and A. B. Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—10 nays, and that section was consequently adopted. The second section having been on motion adopted,

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereon.

By a message from the Senate by Mr. Davis their Secretary, the House was informed of the concurrence of that body in the bill, entitled an act for the relief of John Sulzer.

On motion the house adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock, A. M.

DIED,

Departed this life at Fort Dade, Florida, on the 14th ult., of Typhus Fever, Lieut. Thomas B. Adams, of the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery.

In recording the melancholy bereavement which this trying dispensation of Providence has brought upon his relatives, friends did charge in grief, a duty is imposed from which the writer shrinks to perform.

As a son he was all a parent could wish, as a brother he was all that affection could desire, as a soldier he was all that the most rigid performance of duty could, together and all his country could ask for. Since the commencement of the Florida war, he has always been at his post, ever ready to meet danger and encounter every obstacle. Possessed in a high degree of refined manners, and of cultivated mind, having an elevated sense of honor and exalting integrity, it is not to be wondered at that he was a favorite with the army. He carries all the encomiums, which worth and honor would claim for him to, and all his friends and associates a will bear the willing testimony that this humble eulogy was his due.

Though he had no mother's tears to bless his dying head, not a sister's hand to offer him relief, yet it is a consolation to know that he had about him in his last moments, friends tried friends, to offer him comfort and hope.

May his remains rest in Peace.

CHARLES WATTS,

HAS resumed the practice of his profession as Attorney and Counsellor at law. His office is at No 56 Canal street, next door to the Orleans Bank.
jan3 3t

THE subscribers have entered into a co-partnership, for the sale of dry goods, wholesale and retail; their business will be conducted, under the firm of Germain Ducatel & Son.

The public will continue to find in their store, No 83 Chartres st, a choice assortment of foreign and domestic goods, which they offer at very low prices and on liberal terms.
GERMAIN DUCATEL.
GERMAIN DUCATEL, Jr.
jan3

LOST.

BY the subscriber, on the 1st January, at about 2 o'clock P M, in front of the French Theatre Coffee House, a pocket book, containing $[illegible] in notes, two notes of $50 of the Citizens Bank, one of $50 of the Exchange Banking Co., two of $10 Carrollton Rail Road and Banking Company; one of $5, Orleans Bank, and the balance in Municipality notes. Besides a promissory note at my order for $104, due on the 10th January; one for $100, due in the latter days of M 1838, one for $41 due in the last days of December 1837, drawn by G Dubreuil, one for $10 by Declouet, several small accounts due in Baton Rouge and Plaquemine, amounting to above $30. The public is cautioned against negotiating said notes, as the payment is stopped. A liberal reward will be given to whoever returns the pocket book and papers, to Mr. Gordon, corner of Toulouse and Bourbon, by
P G DUMAS.
jan3 3t

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday evening last a pocket book containing the following three notes:

$181 56 drew by Ad Boyer to the Order of Lord Schmidt, 1 Dec 1836 a date.

$473 80 ..... Stuart Perry P. ..... R Terrell 17 D. ..... 1836, at 3 years after date. ..... [illegible]

$173 56 ..... Stuart Perry P. ..... R Terrell 1836 at 3 years after date. Besides these and some other papers only of use to the proprietor.—Payment on these notes having been stopped, the finder is requested to leave the pocket book at Messrs Schmidt and Rogers Office, corner of Canal and St Charles st, and receive the above reward.

The public is forewarned not to trade for the above mentioned Notes. LOUIS SCHMIDT.
jan 3—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Monday, January 1st 1838, a pocket book, containing two $10 bills on State Bank of Louisiana, and two of [illegible] bills value, whoever will return the said pocket book with the money at Zacharie & Brothers, Levee street, shall be entitled to the reward.
jan 3 D W CLARK.

LOST yesterday morning, in or near the Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a pocket book, containing two bills on the Merchants' & Planter's Bank of Mobile, of ten dollars each; a due bill of the sum of eighty dollars, drawn by F. Cornelius and Dibble, to the order of Michael Webster & George Bellman, at sixty days date, this note drawn on the 30th December last, and sundry other papers or notes not recollected. The payment of the $80 note having been stopped, the public is warned not to receive it in payment or negotiate it. The finder will be suitably rewarded if he returns the pocket book and its contents to
MICHAEL WEBSTER,
GEORGE BELLMAN.
jan 3—1tp.

TURKS Island Salt—5000 bushels salt, on board the brig Tallyrand, for sale by
J. PRATS & SON,
jan 3 St. Ann st.

LARD—450 kegs superior leaf lard—landing per steamers Adriatic and Peru, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO,
jan 3 No. 16 Poydras st.

BUTTER.—40 kegs Ohio family butter, a fine article for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
jan 3 69 Gravier street.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—136 boxes landing from ship Medford, for sale by
R O HOSEA,
jan3 12 Custom House street.

THE undersigned has this day taken into Partnership Mr. Charles Werner, formerly of Vera Cruz, and will continue to do business under the firm of
SCHMIDT & WERNER.
New Orleans, 1st January 1838.
Jan 1 F. W. SCHMIDT, 90 Bienville st.

BRANDY—40 1-4 pipes brandy in store and for sale by R GRONING & Co. jan 3

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The steamboat TUSCARORA, Daly, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Thursday next, 4th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the ship, on board foot of Custom House street, or to
FORSYTH & LEMERICK,
jan 3 139 Magazine st.

For Louisville, Cincinnati, and all intermediate landings.

THE splendid upper cabin steamer Columbus, Jones master, having her cargo engaged, and will [illegible] have immediate despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
BOGERT & HAWTHORN.
jan 3 [illegible] st.

FOR HAVANA.

THE fine and fast sailing Packet Brig Orleans, Brandon master, will meet with despatch for the above ports.

For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations apply to the Captain on board, or to
jan 3 R. GRONING & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE well known A 1 coppered and copper fastened brig Timoleon, Captain Clarke, will sail on Saturday. For freight of about 75 bbls or passage, having superior accommodations with single state rooms, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville street.

FOR NEW YORK—Passage only.

THE A 1 coppered and copper fastened Ship Herbert, Holden master, will sail on Tuesday. For passage in the cabin or steerage, apply to the Captain on board opposite the Rail Road, or to WM. C. TOMPKINS,
jan 3—4t No 20 Conti st.

FOR GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing brig Chatham, Joseph Frost, master, will have immediate dispatch, for the above port. For freight of about 100 bales cotton or passage having good accommodations, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT.
jan 3

FOR NEW YORK.—The well known A 1 coppered & copper fastened brig TIMOLEON Captain Clarke, will sail on Saturday, for freight of about 75 bbls or passage having superior accommodations, with single State Rooms. Apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville st.

CARROLLTON BANK.

AT an election holden at the Banking House on the first of the month, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this institution for the year 1838:

D F Burthe, L Millaudon
J Kohn, A Wallace
V Burthe, A Burthe
H G Pemberton, J A Merrill
G C Duncan, H W Palfrey
W Boulighny, Jr. [illegible]
New Orleans, 2d January 1838.
jan 3 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Co.
January 2d, 1838.

AT an election of Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, held 1st inst, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Thomas C. Magruder, Wm. H. Kerr,
Shaman Field, J. T. [illegible]
Joseph N. Bonnell, E. H. [illegible]
Gerard Ducquran, M. Gauvreau,
Joseph Ponsor, U. Landes, and
James H. Caldwell.
jan 3—1w JOSEPH W. ZACHARIE, Cashier.

DR. De Lacharelle, of the Medical Faculty of Paris, and also of New Orleans, lately from France, offers his services to the public of the city. His office and residence are No 70 Canal street. Jan 3—1w

NOTICE.—Found, adrift, opposite the plantation of the subscriber, situated in this Parish, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, four bales of Cotton, in a damaged state.

Should they not be claimed by the owner, on or before the 15th January inst, they will be sold at auction by the Parish Judge of the Parish for account of whomever it may concern.
ZENON BOUIS,
jan 3 St. James Parish.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Two splendid Pianos, of the most modern style and finish, one of Rose wood with ornaments of brass; the other in Mahogany with lemon wood ornaments are put for lottery, No. of tickets 90, at $20 each.

The lottery will be drawn at 12 o'clock precisely, on the 31st January inst, at Mr Wolf's office, No. 321 Royal street, in presence of a Judge of the city. The two last numbers drawn will be entitled to the Pianos. The last one taking its choice.

Persons wishing to see the pianos, may call at Mr. Wolf's, where they have been left for inspection.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

MR. Lowel informs his friends and the public that he has constantly for sale Kentucky Sheep, ewes with lambs, with some Goats. Some of the females have their lambs, and the others will have them very soon. Those wishing to see a flock may apply to him at the Washington Market house, or to Mr Augustin, opposite the Dutch mill. They will be sold by numbers from 5 to 20, or more, at moderate prices, or in exchange for Calves. jan 3—4t

FOR SALE.

30 Slaves of the Creole and Bank of the Planters of Louisiana, paid fully paid. Apply to the [illegible] of the Bee. jan 3—4t

WINDOW SASHES—Just received a lot of window sashes of assorted sizes, well worthy the attention of builders, for sale by
[illegible] & HEAD,
jan 3 St. Poydras street.

HERRING.—30 bbls prime Scotch Herring, for sale by [illegible] & HEAD,
jan 3 St. Poydras street.

[illegible] 150 [illegible] for sale by
[illegible] & HEAD,
jan 3 St. Poydras street.

OLD SUGAR.—25 hhds prime quality—landing for sale by P H GALLWEY,
jan3 31 Common street.

SUGAR.—20 hhds prime New Sugar landing, for sale by P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common st.
jan 3

WINES AND SEGARS.—64 boxes East India Madeira, of Lewis and sons; 8 qr casks and 7 Indian bbls L. P. Madeira; 12 bbls sweet Malaga; 39 half boxes Havana Segars (very old.)
P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common st.
jan 3

HAY.—500 bales first quality Hay, landing from ship Octorara, and for sale by
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville st.

COAL.—106 casks Anthracite Coal, landing from ship Octorara, and for sale by
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 3 14 Bienville st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—80 packages now landing, and for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHERS,
jan 3 30 New Levee.

OLD Monongahela Whiskey—15 bbls 5 years old for sale by FORSYTH & LEMERICK,
jan 3 135 Magazine st.

RICE—120 barrels Rice, landing from brig Athens, from Charleston and for sale by
jan 3 R GRONING & Co.

BAGGING & ROPE—800 pieces Kentucky bagging—600 coils rope in store & for sale by
FORSYTH & LEMERICK,
jan 3 135 Magazine st.

[illegible]—[illegible] for sale by SAMUEL RICKER, Jr.
jan 3 25 Camp st.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 kegs fresh buckwheat flour, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by SAMUEL RICKER, Jr.
jan 3 25 Camp st.

DRAB CASTOR HATS—cases drab and ten wicker [illegible], made in Philadelphia, now landing from ship Octorara, for sale by
SAMUEL RICKER, Jr.
jan 3 25 Camp st.

SEGARS.—25,000 Havana segars, 25,000 Principe segars just received and for sale by LEGENDRE & BERNIAUD,
jan 3 37 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAIGNE WINE—150 baskets superior "Sillery Mousseux" champaigne, just received and for sale by LEGENDRE & BERNIAUD,
jan 3 37 St. Louis st.

LARD, Pork, Beef and Prime Beef.—81 barrels lard, 30 barrels mess pork, 100 do M O, 200 do prime, 80 do [illegible] do shoulder, 15 do clear, mess and prime beef, 900 kegs leaf lard in store and for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG.
jan 3

TONGUES AND HAMS.—1 hhd smoked beef tongues, 10 bbls smoked beef hearts, a choice article, one uncanvassed beef in store and for sale by
LAYET & AMELUNG.
jan 3

SUGAR.—45 hhds new sugar, landing, for sale by P H GALLWEY,
jan3 31 Common st.

[illegible]—[illegible] in store for sale by FORSYTH & LEMERICK,
jan 3 135 Magazine st.

PORK & LARD—161 bbls prime & mess pork—280 kegs lard, landing from steamboat Ellen Kirkman, for sale by
FORSYTH & LEMERICK,
jan 3 135 Magazine st.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday, the 22d day of January next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A.M., I will expose at public sale and outcry, to the highest bidder, the property hereinafter described belonging to the heirs of the late Paul Moreau, to wit:

1st. A certain tract of land situate in this parish of St. James, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, sixty three miles above the city of New Orleans, measuring seven arpents and one third, more or less front on the river, by eighty arpents in depth, and measuring more or less—in closing lines, in proportion to the whole of the plantation originally composed of twelve arpents and two thirds, whereof the above described premises is a part, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereon, and thereunto belonging.

2d. A sugar house which stands on a tract of land, adjoining the above described premises, together with all its appurtenances.

3d Thirty one head of slaves, of either sex and different ages.

4thly. And several head of horses and cattle, &c. attached to the said plantation.

Conditions of the sale.—The plantation, together with all the machinery thereon and thereunto belonging, payable in four equal instalments to fall due in the month of March of the years 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842.

The sugar house together with all its appurtenances payable one third in the month of March of the years 1839 and 1840.

The slaves payable in three equal instalments to fall due on the 1st of month of March of the years 1839, 1840 and 1841.

And the horses, cattle, &c. payable in all the month of March, of 1839.

The purchaser to give satisfactory endorsed notes with special mortgage upon the land and slaves until final payment, and made payable at the office of the Judge of the parish of St. James. In case of non payment, the said notes to bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the day of this falling due until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Judge Taney, at the expense of the purchasers.

Parish of St. James, December 11, 1837.
jan 3 td. B. M. TANEY, Judge.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, the 30th ult., a gentleman returning from the masked ball was attacked by two villains, who knocked him down, after stabbing him twice with a dirk, and then robbed him of about eighteen hundred dollars, which he had secured in a belt around his waist. The notes were mostly of one hundred dollar bills of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and about seventy five dollars of the Tombigby Rail Road Bank, which were just issued. A liberal reward will be given for any information which may lead to the detection of the villains, or for the recovery of the money, by applying at No 60 Gravier st.
jan 1

Sales at Auction.

BY T. MOSSY & GARRIDEL.

ON Friday the 5th instant, will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, at their auction store, No 50 Toulouse street, for account of whom it may concern, and by the inspection of the wardens of the port:

46 packages of English Dry Goods, consisting of printed jaconets, ginghams, linen sheeting, and [illegible]; Imported and damaged on board the ship Orlando, Coffin, master, on her voyage from Liverpool to this port.

N. B.—A general attendance is expected as the goods will be sold by package.

These goods are imported by Messrs Kennedy, Barret and Co. and are very suitable for the market.
jan 3

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 6th January, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

Four lots of ground, situated in suburb Marigny, the lot No. 8 measures 31 feet 6 inches front on [illegible] street, by 135 feet in depth, and 23 feet 6 inches English on rear; lots Nos. 4, 5 and 7, fronting on Casacalvo street, between Frenes and Enghien; Nos 4 and 7 are corner lots and measures 23 feet by 107 feet in depth, and are comprised in the square bounded by Casacalvo, Frenes, Great Men and Enghien streets.

Terms. One fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale before Felix De Armas, at the expense of purchasers.
jan 3

BY J. LEVY.

WILL be sold this day, at 11 o'clock, at 58 [illegible] street.

[illegible] cases boots and shoes,
100 Nests Trunks,
30 Cases superfine Silk and Fur Hats,
12 Baskets first quality Champagne,
20 Bags Coffee,
2 Cases Gilt frame Looking-glasses, assorted sizes,
5 kegs and 10 half kegs Brandy.
Terms at sale.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Thursday the 4th inst, will be sold at our store, No 50 St Louis st, at 11 o'clock—2 Pianos Leipzig Pianos, assorted, by [illegible], only just imported and fresh.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Valuable Property for Sale.

ON Thursday, 4th of January 1838, will be sold by [illegible] at the Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, a valuable house and lot, situated in [illegible] Children between St. Anthony and Magazine streets, on the north east side of the street, measuring [illegible] feet front by 104 feet in depth, English measure. The house has been built 15 months, and is of the best description—containing 4 rooms, papered, and 2 cabinets on the lower floor. Two finished rooms in the garret, and two cellars for wine or wood. The kitchen is large and contains 4 rooms.

Terms—One half cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before T. Seghers, notary public, at the expense of purchaser.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Sale of Alabaster Ornaments, &c.

[illegible] day Wednesday January 31, will be sold at No. 25 St. Louis st. Giron's house, at 11 A M. An assortment of Vases, Arches, Candlesticks, and a variety of other articles. The public are invited to call and examine.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Sale of Damaged Cotton.

WILL be sold Wednesday evening, 3d instant, at half past 4 o'clock, in the Louisiana Cotton Press.

140 bales Damaged Cotton,

for account of whom may concern. Terms cash.
jan 1

BY J. LEVY.
Succession of Thomas C. Cash.

ON Wednesday the 10th of January, will be sold at 53 Magazine street, at 12 o'clock.

A handsome Carriage nearly new with Harness complete, with a pair of well broke bay horses. Conditions at sale.

BY J. LEVY.
Succession of Thomas C. Cash.

WILL be rented on Tuesday the 9th day of January 1838, at Banks Arcade at 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of November next, 4 handsome offices on the 2nd floor of the eligible store adjoining the Atlantic Bank, Magazine street, also, the third and fourth floors of same building. Conditions at sale.

BY J. LEVY.
SUCCESSION OF THOS. C. CASH.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated 16th Dec. 1837, and by direction of the executor,

Will be sold on Saturday, the 6th day of January next, half past 10 o'clock, at the store of E. Yorbers, No. 23 Camp street, a large quantity of choice old Wines and Brandies of a variety of celebrated brands belonging to said succession.

Terms. All sums under $300 cash, over $300 and not exceeding $400—six months credit, for sums over $400 four months credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.

Also, on Wednesday, the 10th Jan., 1838, at 12 o'clock, at 53 Magazine street, a large assortment of Household furniture, Six bales Bagging and Rope, and clothing belonging to the above succession.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St. John the Baptist, Court of Probates, estate of the late Jean Francois Jacob.

On Monday the 5th of February, 1838, at 10 o'clock A. M., by virtue of a decree from the court of Probates in and for the parish of St. John the Baptist, bearing date 1st January last, and at the request of Mr. Lucien Faget testamentary executor of the late Jean Francois Jacob, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned ex officio, auctioneer of the Parish aforesaid, the plantation hereinafter described, the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the succession of the said Jean Francois Jacob, viz:

1st, in a lump, a plantation situated in this parish on the right bank of the Mississippi, measuring about eight arpents and a half front to said river by eighty arpents in depth, which gives to the property an extent of about seven hundred and fifty arpents in superficies, of which there are one hundred and ten arpents cleared and a certain quantity of woods in sufficient to plant at least one hundred and [illegible] arpents; a large extent of land if the weather is favorable, will be ready at the time of the sale to be sold with a fine pasture ground and a fine forest; the proceeding of the land which is to be cultivated; this property which is bounded on the upper side by that of Francois Webre and brothers, and on the lower side by that of Zephyrin Barre, are a fine story house, kitchen, and hospital, three stables, a shed, two hen houses, fourteen negro cabins of two rooms each, with brick chimneys, a sugar house built of brick with its coolers, and two sets of four kettles of a draining house also built of bricks, which is of [illegible] two hundred hogsheads, a second building built of [illegible] horse power, and two corn houses which has under its roof a corn store with stoves, etc. thirty-six mules, among whom are [illegible] of a steam engine, a driver, a cooper, a cook, eight carters & good field hands, eleven others among whom are a seamstress, a washer, [illegible] servant, washer and ironer, a house servant, [illegible] and seven field hands and eight or [illegible] twenty-four horses, eighteen yoke of oxen, a quantity of corn and fire wood, and the implements of husbandry, tools and other articles indispensable to the cultivation of a plantation.

2nd. And separately a large quantity of household furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, looking glasses, desks, commodes, clocks, silver forks and spoons, &c.

Conditions.—The plantation, slaves, horses, cattle and implements of husbandry payable: one fourth in cash and the balance in one, two, three and four years credit, from the day of the sale, in endorsed notes satisfactory to the executor, at the domicil of the Association of the Planters of Louisiana New Orleans, secured by mortgage until final payment.

The household furniture payable cash.

The expenses of the act of sale, mortgages, &c. at the charge of the purchaser.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, December [illegible]
dec 27 T. LEBLANC, [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by late arrivals from England an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, consisting in part of

4-4 Linens, in whole and half pieces, of the most approved finish and of every quality.
7 8 do do do
5-8, 3-4 and 7 8 long Lawns
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers and Damask, in pieces and Cloths
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, of the [illegible] quality
3 4 and 4-4 Bretagnes and Platillas
Creas and Crequillas
White and brown Linen Drillings
Brown Linen Pantaloon Stuffs
3 4 White and brown Linen Mexicans [illegible]
Brown Linen French Napkins
3 4, 7-8 and 4-4 Linen Osnaburgs &c.
Ladies white Cotton Hose, extra fine
Cotton Braces
Tape, Checks and Stripes
Ginghams, &c. &c. &c.

Which together with an assortment of Goods suitable to the Mexican market, they offer for sale by the package, on reasonable terms.
jan 3 R & J. CURRELL, Bienville st.

NOTICE.—A. Capdevielle has taken into copartnership, from the 1st instant, Mr. J. Pourciau, of Bordeaux; they will continue the same line of business, under the firm of A. Capdevielle & Co.

[illegible], to arrive as in store, the following [illegible] received per ships Vaillant, Louisiana, [illegible] bordeaux packet, and for sale by the subscribers:

400 cases wine, different qualities; 150 do cherry, 140 do preserved fruits, 20 do assorted cordials, 25 do Dennick Brandy, 25 barrels vinegar, 20 bales cognac, 15 quarter pipes do, 200 baskets oil, 100 do oil.
jan 3 A. CAPDEVIELLE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The grocery and Coffee House establishment, situated at No. 146, Basin Corner of Toulouse and St. Louis sts. Apply to the premises for further information.
jan 3 J. E [illegible]

PORK, BACON & LARD.—216 barrels prime and imported old pork, 50 jowls, 25 hhds Cincinnati smoked sides, 25 casks smoked hams, and jowls, kegs leaf lard, for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
jan 3 69 Gravier st.

FLOUR, LARD, PORK—200 bbls superfine flour, 700 kegs lard prime article, 370 bbls mess pork, landing, and for sale by
jan 3 M MAHER, 16 Poydras st.

WHISKEY, AND FLAXSEED—80 barrels landing from flat boat, 40 tierces flaxseed, on flat boat and for sale by M MAHER,
jan 3 16 Poydras st.

NOTICE.—Mr A COLOMB, lately arrived from Paris, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the public.

His residence is at the corner of Royal and [illegible] streets, above the Merchants Assurance Office. Mr Colomb will call at the residence of those persons who wish his services, as soon as informed.

References—Doctors Chalier, Fortin and Martin, of this city. dec 26

DISSOLUTION.

FROM this day our Copartnership is dissolved by mutual consent, and the pending affairs [illegible] liquidation of our firm, will be settled by [illegible] Vincent McQuaker, who alone [illegible] [illegible] dated in [illegible] 1837.
dec 30 McQUAKER, BARON & Co.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Meeting of the Directors shall be held on the morning on the 8th inst, at the hall of the Washington Fire Company No. 4, on Wednesday Evening the 3d, for the purpose of electing Officers.

Directors are respectfully requested to comply with the requisitions of the 2nd Article of the Constitution entitling them to their seats at the Board.
Jan 1 B. CASEY, Secretary.

L'ABEILLE

Journal [illegible] du Commerce [illegible]
IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PAR [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS
MERCREDI MATIN, 3 JAN[illegible]

A M. A. BIDE.

Monsieur,—Lorsque, comme vous [illegible] de redresser des abus, on doit aussi [illegible] renfermer dans le cercle de la vérité.

Laissant de côté, pour le moment [illegible] [illegible] que vous cherchez à nous faire, le seul capable de [illegible] mettre les choses [illegible] naturel, nous n'aborderons que l'[illegible] article publié dans le Courrier [illegible] trait au prétendu refus de notre part [illegible] votre communication. Le [illegible] nous sommes permis de [illegible] que nous blâmions les discussions [illegible] l'impossibilité où je vous avais de publier votre article, vous [illegible] alors, et nous pourrions [illegible] l'auteur [illegible] fîmes voir alors les nombreux manu[illegible] être livrés à l'impression pour ce jour[illegible] t afin de notre réponse, vous repliez [illegible] nous disant que le sujet était trop [illegible] vous l'apportez au Courrier.

Nous nous rappelons, Monsieur, qu[illegible] développé votre projet de finances, [illegible] et vous ne vous trouviez directement [illegible] l'elite presque générale, ou [illegible] l'Abeille et d'autres [illegible] sent. La conversation pr[illegible] ces deux opinions différentes [illegible] votre de citoyen. Lorsque M. Bide no[illegible] ne se trouvait pas [illegible] dans le [illegible] de cette question [illegible] que nos colonnes seraient [illegible] question aussi importante que celle [illegible] soudre, toutes les fois que [illegible] été prié, soit pour se faire un nom [illegible] financier, soit pour se donner d[illegible] que cette question était générale [illegible] timent qui devait animer l'écrivain [illegible] M. Bide reprit alors son article. [illegible] vous avez oublié d'ajouter, sur [illegible] refus.

Sur la représentation de l'Et[illegible] sinne au Congrès

Lorsque nous avons rendu compte [illegible] Congrès, relatifs à l'abolition de [illegible] district fédéral, nous étions tellement [illegible] l'importance des devoirs qu'avait [illegible] tation de notre État, que nous n'a[illegible] à les comprendre dans les éloges [illegible] méritée la noble résistance [illegible]. Mais, quelle a été notre désappointe[illegible] réflexion, nous avons trouvé que [illegible] où il pouvait y aller pour nous [illegible] aucun de nos représentants n'était à [illegible] ces motifs sans doute, mais l'a[illegible] inconvenance pour le pays; et [illegible] ça s'est élevée au congrès [illegible] celles du Sud, auraient pu attirer [illegible] malheurs incalculables. Quelque [illegible] de représentants au Congrès, [illegible] gage de confiance que puisse [illegible] citoyens chargés de veiller [illegible] bien-être, mais, qui peut le dire [illegible] ses destinées mêmes! Cependant [illegible] leurs qui leur sont imposés, ou [illegible] importans quelques intérêts personnels [illegible] tans au Congrès y ont laissé [illegible] l'une des circonstances où leur pré[illegible] air démesur. En effet, on voit cha[illegible] veiller des attaques contre nos [illegible] nos droits constitutionnels, et [illegible] population entière, on suppose [illegible] doit être toujours en garde [illegible] neur! On se demande donc [illegible] y a peu de jours à la Nouvelle [illegible] Johnson personne s'ignore qu'il [illegible] des chances d'une future élection, [illegible] de Congrès, et que, pour lui, le [illegible] puté de la Louisiane, n'est qu'un [illegible] place de gouvernement. Pourtant [illegible] nous opposerait vainement la [illegible] ce motif est puissant, plus [illegible] ruse excuse, plus nous devons [illegible] d'obtenir à gagner un titre qui [illegible] lui qu'il honore. Convient-il bien [illegible] tume de sacrifier à la grandeur [illegible] les plus palpitans de nos pays? [illegible] nouveaux débats, une voix, une [illegible] pas décider du sort d'une question [illegible] pas contredit la loi fédérale? [illegible] puté de la Louisiane, se dira-t-on [illegible] partisan malheureux! On [illegible] dès lors il devait à son pays, [illegible] cygner un emploi qu'il était [illegible] Que l'on fasait une promenade [illegible] promenade d'élections! Braves [illegible] risquer le salut du pays qui vous [illegible] propres intérêts! Et que sont [illegible] nous, vos intérêts privés au [illegible] On est véritablement courageux [illegible] portant, si vivace, qui [illegible] çante, n'ayant que trois défenseurs [illegible] soucieux de leur mandat! On [illegible] ou, contre les ambitions, les [illegible] et l'on se demande si le vote [illegible] pas compté, un jour ou l'autre, [illegible] pour nous, il nous serait trop pé[illegible]

Police Nocturne.

Les vols de nuit se multiplient [illegible] dans notre ville. Du 1er janvier [illegible] attaqués [illegible] par deux hommes [illegible] auquel on a enlevé 1900 piastres [illegible] [illegible] après lui avoir [illegible] garde. Un autre vol a été [illegible] sur Mr. Bordelon, juge de la [illegible] lui, auquel on a pris son portefeuille [illegible] cents piastres, mais, on sait [illegible] au lieu le 31 décembre. Mr [illegible] nettoyage de la ville, se trouve [illegible] [illegible] de roe, rue du Maine, [illegible] Remparts, saisit sa jambe [illegible] qu'il crut au premier abord [illegible] tellement sur son chemin [illegible] [illegible] lui faisant perdre l'équilibre [illegible] dont la fête d'entre la bordure [illegible] comme il cherchait à se relever [illegible] par des bras qu'il crut [illegible] prendre la tête de l'assaillant [illegible] levant de son habit son porte[illegible] cents piastres en argent. [illegible] près et voyant fuir vers les [illegible] [illegible] relevé et [illegible] qui l'avait fait tomber, il [illegible] qu'il était volé, et qu'il était [illegible] guet d'attaque.

Cette circonstance passe all[illegible] mérite publicité; et nous ne [illegible] des prudence et vigilance [illegible] sortir à la nuit close; déjà [illegible] reçue faite par trois hommes, [illegible] combre; mais en dépit des [illegible] re, il n'était résulté des [illegible] réflexions; beaucoup de [illegible] révoqué le fait en doute! [illegible] trois individus dans les mêmes [illegible] constamment nouvelles; les [illegible] citoyen que nous avons [illegible] nous inquiétudes que [illegible] obligea remonter à la source [illegible] remarquait leur plus d'activité [illegible] et l'éveil donné au sujet de [illegible] été infructueux! Il est certain [illegible] laisé dans les rues, il devient [illegible] de chez soi la nuit, car nul [illegible] aussi formidable dans une ville [illegible] cette espèce sont si faciles [illegible] donc lieu d'espérer que les [illegible] par les efforts pour prévenir [illegible] il serait difficile de se défendre [illegible] rons à empêcher que la Nouvelle [illegible] ait le théâtre d'événements [illegible] semble l'insuffisance de nos [illegible] administration.

Nous ne pouvons nous em[illegible] ici, combien est-il nouvelle [illegible] être la police qu'elle rame dans [illegible] c'est en vain que par des [illegible] par des aiminaires d'expédi[illegible] rait d'entraver la marche de [illegible] question vitale pour notre ville [illegible] a jugé la question, et il n'est [illegible] ne semble le genre point est [illegible] lue que l'on prétend maintenir [illegible] même temps.

La centralisation des pouvoirs [illegible] la sûreté publique, à l'hygiène [illegible] connue; et toutes les [illegible] lions, ne sauraient faire [illegible] ment en effet, ces trois [illegible] autorités municipales peuvent [illegible] livrées à des directions différentes [illegible] vues plus ou moins sensées [illegible] d'intégrité ou d'opinions? [illegible] la création d'un conseil de [illegible] formaté dans les actes, et [illegible] ment la police. En [illegible] de l'établissement de la ville d'Orléans [illegible] ville dicte les ordonnances [illegible] nauté toute entière! Quel [illegible] ces à ces mesures si [illegible] gner sur trois régions d'une [illegible] distincte, pourquoi il faut, [illegible] mort suffisant pour laisser [illegible] nité d'action est une des [illegible] Une mince police, une [illegible] tion de salubrité sont [illegible] démontré la nécessité. Cr[illegible] déjà, tant parmi les [illegible] autorité patriotiquement [illegible] pensée suborddonner les [illegible] ne soit pas illusoire. La [illegible] plus des affaires de [illegible] faire dépendre publics; et [illegible] prêtant aux réitérés [illegible] putaire. Que la législature [illegible] publie; consolidera la [illegible] qu'elle va toujours l'[illegible] dialogue qui n'est plus [illegible] grade! Unis dans la [illegible]