LATEST DATES.			
New York	jan 17	Liverpool	dec 8
Boston	jan 16	London	dec 11
Philadelphia	jan 18	Havre	dec 8
Washington	jan 14	Paris	dec 6
Baltimore	jan 17	Bordeaux	oct 22
Charleston	jan 18	Madrid	nov 28
Mexico	dec 7	Cadiz	nov 2
Tampico	nov —	Havana	jan 15
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Houston	dec 28

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan 17.

50 shares United States Bank ... 119

NEW YORK, Jan 17.

Cotton—We make no variation in our quotations for Cotton, which are firmly maintained. The market for the last two days has been less active, and the sales for the past four days do not exceed 2500 bales.

The stock being very light, owing to the recent extensive operations, and an advance on the rate of freights being demanded has no doubt caused the present langour in market.

Coffee and Sugar—We continue our quotations unchanged. The demand continues entirely confined to the trade, and transactions have been unimportant.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orwell, Gow, Liverpool, Crawford & co.
Ship John & Robert, McKechnie, Liverpool, W Vance
Brig Bordeaux Packet, Stephenson, Amsterdam, H Goldermeester
Brig Pilgrim, Stevenson, Baltimore, Geo Bedford
Sch Harvest, Phelps, Mobile, S Page
Sch Tyleston, Tham, Nantucket, Master
Sch Hero, Latham, St Josephs, Henshaw & Rogers
Sch Belle, Low, Houston, Master
Sch Rolla, Haley, Matagorda, Master
Sch Hyleger, Rodgers, Harrisburg, J G Rowland

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the Passes; towed to the bar ship J Pennell and to sea bark Champion, brig Washington, Barge, polacre San Sebastian, and sch H [illegible] Smith, left the N E Pass on 23d, one brig in the offing.

Ship Celia, Black, from Liverpool 15th November, to Vance & Gamble.

Brig Maria Theresa, Cushing, 20 days from Boston, to order.

Polacre Decidida, Semillat, 7 days from Havana, to J Frats & Son.

Steam packet Cuba, Salva, from Havana Jan 19th, to R Gamble.

Steamboat Galenian, Esnault, from Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Washington, Streck, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Homer, Gaamer, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat New Albany, Young, from Ouachita River.
Steamboat Sir William Wallace, Knight, from Mobile.
Steamboat Isabella, Whitney, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Renown, McBride, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Semaphore, Haygood, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Sultana, Tufts, from Louisville.
Steamboat John Randolph, Miller, from Nashville.
Steamboat Correo, Gordon, from Opelousas.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Orwell—1337 bales cotton, 800 hides and 4 tons fustic.
Per ship John & Robert—1867 bales cotton and 227 pigs copper.
Per brig Bordeaux Packet—547 bales cotton.
Per brig Pilgrim—247 bales cotton, 10 hhds tobacco 66 bbls molasses, 180 do pork, 26 do flour.
Per sch Harvest—50 bbls flour and 60 tons pig iron.
Per sch Belle—provisions.
Per sch Rolla—groceries, provisions, &c.
Per sch Hyleger—groceries, provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Celia—2744 sacks salt, 600 hampers potatoes, 19 bbls ale, 30 hhds Cannel coal.
Per brig Maria Theresa—asst mdze.
Per polacre Decidida—fruits.
Per steam packet Cuba—fruit.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Galenian—22 bales cotton and sundries.
Per steamboat New Albany—cotton, sundry hides, mdze, &c.
Per steamboat Homer—lard, whiskey, flour, pork, molasses, corn, tobacco, flaxseed, bagging, rope, beef, and sundries.
Per steamboat Washington—cotton, sugar, molasses, and sundries.
Per steamboat Correo—208 bales cotton and sundries.
Per steamboat Semaphore—497 bales cotton.
Per steamboat John Randolph—cotton, tobacco, pig iron and sundries.
Per steamboat Sultana—whiskey, candles, flour, flaxseed, wheat, pork, tobacco, &c.
Per steamboat Renown—cotton and sugar.
Per steamboat Isabella—whiskey, flour, pork, bacon, lard, &c.
Per steamboat Sir William Wallace—cotton and sundry mdze.

MEMORANDA.

Steam packet Cuba reports a large tow coming up.
Cleared at New Bedford, Jan 12, for this port, ships Caroline and Emperor.
Ship American, Manchester, was spoken Jan 6, lat 35, lon 65, bound for Liverpool.

FOR FLORENCE, TUSCUMBIA,
And all landings on Tennessee River.
The splendid new steamboat PENNSYLVANIAN, Payne, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Custom House st. or to
FORSYTH & LIMERICK,
jan 25 135 Magazine st

FOR OUACHITA RIVER, MONROE, HARRISONBURG, Sicily Island, Ecore Fabre, and all intermediate landings.
The new and superior steamboat NEW ALBANY, Wm Young, master, will leave as above on Saturday, the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M, positively.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, cabin being entirely in state rooms, apply on board opposite Notre Dame street, or to
PEIRCE SHANNON & BRO.
jan 25 36 Gravier st

FOR SHREVEPORT,
And all landings on the Red River up to the Raft.
SHREVEPORT PACKET—The first class new steamboat Little Red, Capt Gonsollis, will take the place of the packet Chickasaw (until the Chickasaw be repaired of the damages occasioned by the fire on the morning of the 23d, which will require some days) and continue in the same trade as a regular packet.
She will depart on Saturday evening next, January 27, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
ROBESON & SEWALL, 44 Camp street.
jan 24—4t

FOR HAVANA.
Passage only.
The A 1 brig GRAMPUS, having all her cargo engaged, will leave on Saturday next. For passage only, having handsome accommodations, apply on board, or to
J PRATS & SON,
jan 25

FOR HAVANA.
The fine brig ALEXANDER, Gill, master, will leave this day. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co,
jan 25 27 Toulouse st

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 fast sailing ship Riga, Smith master, wants 200 bales to fill up. For freight of which, or passage, apply to
LEVI H GALE,
jan 25 93 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only.
The A 1 fast sailing ship Havre, M'Kown master, will meet with despatch. For passage apply to
LEVI H. GALE,
jan 25 93 Common st

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fine fast sailing ship Providence, Pierce, wants 250 bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which, or passage, apply to
BAILLY & ABBOTT,
jan 25 14 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only.
The fast sailing A 1 barque Dianthe, Capt Williams, having all her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 5 14 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Passage only.
The fast sailing A 1 ship Lotus, Skiddy, master, will receive immediate despatch. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 24 14 Bienville st.

FOR HAVRE.
The No 1 ship Olympia, Cap Grey, having part of her cargo engaged, will soon leave for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
jan 22 6t F. PERRET.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The schooner Levin Jones, Williams master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on will meet with early despatch, for balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to
jan 22 3t ALFRED WALLEY, 34 Gravier st

Lombard & Co's.
BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.
The A 1 ship Seaman, Howes master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on or before the 15th proximo, for balance of freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
J. A. BARRELLI & CO.,
jan 24 61 Common street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The superior and fast sailing brig Father, Hosey, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this week, for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
J. A. BARRELLI & CO.,
jan 24 61 Common street.

FOR SAVANNAH.
The schr ELIZA HAND, Capt. Briggs, having half of her cargo engaged and now going on board, and will meet with despatch for the above port, for balance of freight or passage, apply on board at the St Peters street, or to
WOOD & SIMMONS,
jan 24 23 Poydras street.

FOR SALE.
The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened barque Ophir, built in Norfolk, in 1834, of the best materials, 203 tons burthen, or 500 bales, apply to
E & J ANDREWS,
jan 24 32 Gravier st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fast sailing schr Enterprize, carries 600 barrels, draws a light draft of water. Apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 25 14 Bienville st.

NEITHER the Captains or Consignee of the British ships William Rockie and Celia will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crews of said vessels. jan 25

STORAGE—The subscriber will take on storage in his extensive fire proof warehouse establishment situated at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, any kind of produce or merchandize. Some of the stores are entirely separate from the others, and secured with good locks and fastenings, in which any kind of dry goods, wines, &c.—would be perfectly safe. The rules of storage would be reasonable, apply to
CHARLES BYRNE,
jan 25 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

ANGELL'S PATENT FILE PRESS.—The utility of this convenient article having been very tested, by being generally introduced in counting rooms and public offices. A constant supply will be found at the principal Stationers and by the Agents for the patentee. NORMAN, STEEL & CO.,
jan 25 13 Bienville st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1838.

Democratic Meeting.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic party on Wednesday evening, 24th inst. at the New City Exchange, GENERAL PLAUCHE was called to the chair, assisted by the vice-presidents, Messrs J W Breedlove and Wm Duplessis; and Messrs Horatio Davis and Charles Genois were appointed secretaries.

The objects of the meeting being explained by the President, Mr Bernard Marigny was called upon to address the meeting. He spoke at some length in reprobation of a National Bank, and exposed the pernicious influence of such an institution upon the country. He was succeeded by Messrs Sevier, Davis, and Woodruff, who touched on various topics connected with the subject of a National Bank.

A committee was then appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions. The following gentlemen composed the committee:

J C Larue	D Augustin
Jesse Wilcox	B Z Canonge
C Bayon	—— McHenry
D. McFarland	Felix Lefebre
Solomon High	Paul Tulane
Hortaire Andry	Horatio Davis.

The committee, after a short absence, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, a resolution has been presented to the General Assembly of this state, instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress, to oppose the charter of a national bank.

And, whereas, great efforts have been made by the enemies of Democratic principles to impress upon the minds of the members of the general assembly the opinion, that the people of this state are favorable to such a bank.

And whereas we deem it important for the confutation of this error, that the people should at this time give a free and full expression to their opinions upon this subject, therefore

1. Resolved, That the framers of the Constitution having refused to grant Congress the power of incorporating, on the express ground that it might be used to incorporate a bank, we hold it certain that no such power was ever intended to be conferred by the people—that congress does not possess it—and that in attempting its exercise, that body would transcend its legitimate functions, and enter on a career of legislation which has no bounds, and which must ultimately lead to the establishment of a despotism or the destruction of the Union.

2. That the project of establishing a Grant National Bank for the purpose of controlling the local banks, is no less repugnant to common sense than to the spirit of our Constitution; for being under the control of the same man, possessing the same inducements to abuse its powers, and equally liable to abuse, it would act in the same manner and only increase the evils of the system, in proportion to its superior powers.

3. That the policy of the southern portion of this republic upon the question of a National Bank, has been been often discussed and long since settled—we fully concur in the discussion, and deem it alike due to the prosperity and independence of our state, to oppose a scheme which has for its direct object the control of her agricultural and commercial interests, by a body of men beyond her limits, unknown to her laws, and irresponsible to her tribunals.

4. That our senators and representatives in the general assembly be respectfully requested, to maintain these positions by the adoption of Mr. Slidell's resolutions before referred to.

5. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed and copies transmitted to the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives of this state.

Errata.

In the report of the debates in the Senate, yesterday, the Reporter, in stating the facts mentioned by Mr Hoa relative to individual loans obtained from eight banks, forgot to add, that the $6,972,000 which was spoken of as having been lent to 29 commercial houses, had been granted to 29 houses composed of bank directors.

There is another error in the sum total of the protested notes. This amount should be as follows:

Amount of protested notes	$10,429,218
Collected	1,151,487
Settled from 6 mos to 8 years	6,526,833
Still unsettled	2,750,900

These errors are rectified, that Mr Hoa's statement may be placed in its true light.

The Banks &c.

It was intimated in our article of yesterday on the Legislature and the Banks, that the General Committee upon whom the duty had devolved of investigating the present condition of these institutions, had in its possession a number of facts establishing the system of exclusive favoritism pursued by the banks. The debates in the Senate on Tuesday conclusively demonstrated the enormous extent to which this unjust principle had been carried. By the statements offered by Mr Hoa, it appears that although only eight of the sixteen monied monopolies with which New Orleans is encumbered, had hitherto exhibited a faithful *tableau* of their affairs, the prodigious amount of seven millions of dollars had been distributed among *twenty nine* commercial houses! After this, who will venture to deny that the Banks of New Orleans have been conducted upon principles altogether at variance with that view to equal benefits with which they were originally created. Here is a sum, which properly diffused among the mercantile community would not only have been productive of immense general advantage, but would absolutely have saved from impending ruin hundreds of really honest and industrious merchants. But no! this tremendous amount instead of being disseminated through a thousand channels, was absorbed by a handful of greedy speculators, who without the claims of real capital, traded to an unparralleled extent upon the hollow and unstable basis of unlimited credit. The notes of the modest merchant whose integrity and sense of moral obligation did not permit him to figure amid hundreds of thousands, and deal in extensive but precarious operations, were contemptuously thrown aside, to give place to the lordly aristocrat who claimed his 20, 30, 50 or 100,000 dollars; and humble honesty was compelled to seek a painful, repugnant and ruinous resource, in the griping avarice of shavers while the mammoth speculator strutted complacently along, impressed with the delightful certainty that he held in his hand a second purse of Fortunatus, which though ever emptied, was still replenished.

The day of retribution was however not distant—the gorgeous delusion which had long buoyed up these besotted tools of fortune, at length vanished, and reverses followed with overwhelming celerity.—Where then were the golden hoards which, they had so often freely employed. Why, they were closed to their grasp by the immutable principle of self preservation. The Banks were compelled to contract their discounts, or mingle in the same ruin which had fallen upon their favorites. What now is the situation of these large commercial houses? They owe frightful sums to the banks, which they cannot liquidate—they are unable to take up their notes—yet the banks tho' perhaps refusing further accommodation, are compelled to grant extensions of time in order to avert their own destruction! because if they force the payment of these gigantic claims, they only consummate the bankruptcy of their debtors, and thus lose every thing, whereas indulgence may possibly secure them at least a moiety.

Humbled and depressed as must be the lordlings whose fabric of unchecked prosperity has melted away before the stern touch of misfortune, we might be content to pity or despise them were their influence confined solely to themselves. But unhappily these fatal effects extend collaterally to all those interested directly or indirectly in their affairs—to the man of probity as well as to the knave—hundreds are implicated in their distress, and thus the ruinous administration of the banks, by bolstering up a few privileged monopolists, has wrought unexampled injury upon all classes of society. Are these abuses? or will the apologists for the banks yet pervert their ingenuity to the discovery of some loop-hole of sophistry through which they may creep.

Legislative interference is hence imperatively demanded; without its wholesome checks the evils which now oppress us may recur at a future period. We claim security for the future, if not indemnity for the past.—The control of that power at whose will the bank were created can be at all times justly applied, in order to ascertain whether these institutions have adhered faithfully to the principles of their formations, but when their charters have been trenched upon, that interposition becomes not only the province, but the bounden duty of the Legislature. The mere suspension of specie payments by some of the Banks, and the prolonged inability to redeem their issues by others, at once brand them as infractors of their charters, and the supervision of the authority that endowed them with power and prerogative, is urgently required.—Whatever may be the opinions of individuals in regard to the right of the Legislature to meddle with banking operations while these institutions remain in the just exercise of their delegated powers, no one, we think, will be found fool hardy enough to question the lawfulness of legislative enquiry, and the necessity of prompt and efficient legislative action, from the moment that the charters of the Banks have suffered violation. The converse of the proposition would invest the banks with a despotic and untrammelled sovereignty, setting public opinion and the laws equally at defiance. It is conceded that by the suspension of specie payments, the banks have broken the terms upon the observance of which they were permitted to carry on their particular transactions. They are now virtually defunct—they lie totally at the mercy of the Legislature, and if suffered still to exist, the permission must be regarded as an act of leniency to the public, who holding their false "promises to pay" would be measurably involved in their destruction, and as an indulgence to the Banks themselves conferred with a hope of speedy amendment in the unwise and wicked course they have hitherto pursued.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi election question came before the house on the 17th inst. The interest which this affair has excited was intense, and the galleries were crowded at an early hour.

Mr. Mercer's resolution calling upon Gholson and Wise not to prosecute the quarrel any further, was laid on the table by a large majority. Several resolutions where then read some of them denying the claims of Prentiss and Word, and others asserting their right to take their seats. After some discussion the house announced its readiness to hear these gentlemen, whereupon Mr. Prentiss addressed the house at length in defence of his claims. His speech was characterised as bold, impetuous sarcastic and forcible, with very animated gesticulation, and a liberal employment of metaphors bordering upon the extravagant. He divided his arguments into five heads each of which he discussed with considerable ability. His principal object was to prove that the election of July did not and could not invalidate that of November. He was still proceeding on the general merits of his claims, when a motion for adjournment was made by Mr. Patton, to which Prentiss gave way.

In the senate an animated discussion arose upon a resolution presented by Mr. Webster calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in reference to the payment of pensions by the agent for that purpose, of Fishermen's bounties by the collector, in bills of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston; also on what authority the payments were made in bills of that Bank, the amount of public money deposited in that Bank, where the deposites were made, the loss incurred by the United States—with other information. Mr. Webster supported this resolution in a long argument, asserting that the payments in the paper alluded to, were in direct violation of the acts of Congress.—Mr. Hubbard wished to know if Mr. W. intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the payments to be made in the paper mentioned. The resolution was finally adopted with some amendments.

The vote on the postponement of the Sub Treasury scheme bill, was reconsidered, and made the order of the day for the 24th.

Steamer Darien.

Capt. Nock of the Steamer Florida, arrived at Savannah on the 18th inst., and reports that he passed the Darien aground at the mouth of Bear Island Creek. A Sloop was a long side, taking out Cotton. Part of her deck was out of the water, but the whole of the forward deck of the Steamer was five feet under water.

☞ The PRAGUE MUSICIANS give their third Concert this Evening, at the St. Charles St. Hotel.—This announcement, we feel assured, will be sufficient to ensure them a crowded house.

Canadian Affairs.

We have but one slip containing information from the Frontier, and as it belongs to a paper violently opposed to the cause of the Patriots, we can find little else than garbled extracts from the loyalist journals. It, however, appears by a general order from Colonel McNab, that Sir Francis Head has expressed his unqualified approval of the expedition against the Caroline and its sanguinary results. The same document contains an expression of thanks from the Governor to Captain Drew and his brave volunteers, for the important service rendered by them to the province.

A correspondence is in progress between General Arcularius, and Colonel McNab, on the subject of the *pirates* at Navy Island. The letter of the former enclosed a proclamation issued to the citizens by Mr. Garrow, the United States Marshall, and requests of McNab authority to promise pardon and unmolested access to their homes to the Canadians on Navy Island who may be persuaded to abandon their delusive project. The reply of McNab states in general terms that his object in attacking Navy Island was simply to recover for her Britannic majesty a portion of the British empire, upon which an American citizen styling himself R. Van Rensselaer with others, had in violation of the laws of nations, presumed to constitute for Upper Canada a Provisional Government, which promises to parcel out among its adherents the most fertile lands in the Province. He said that those who think proper to depart from the Island are at liberty to do so, and that during the contemplated attack, those laying down their arms shall not receive any personal injury, but will be made *prisoners* to answer to the laws of their country for their conduct.

The slip from which we extract the above-mentioned intelligence announced in a postscript, that private information just received, states that no attack will be made on the Island.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.
Mr. C Derbigny President
SITTING of 24th January, 1838.

Mr Hoa wished to rectify an error committed by him yesterday, in speaking of the banks who had furnished statements and replies to the questions proposed to them. He had only cited the Atchafalaya, Carrollton, Citizens', Exchange, Louisiana, Mechanics & Traders, and Union Banks. He must now observe that the Louisiana State Bank was likewise of the number; but that its report had been shut up in one of the Clerks' desks, where it had remained among other papers for many days.

Mr Hoa thought these explanations due in order to save the cashier from the reproach of negligence which might be cast upon him by the board of directors—a reproach which he had not merited.

Mr Bossier, agreeably to notice given, introduced a bill to incorporate a distinct battalion of militia in the parish of Caddo—it was read the first time.

The president submitted to the senate the report of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of New Orleans. This document related principally to the condition of the New Prisons, and to other objects of the penal code.

The senate dispensed with its rules and passed a resolution, authorising the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house, authorising each to purchase for the use of these two houses a copy of Mitchell's map of the world.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
Bank Question.

The senate resumed the discussion of the bill to amend the Bank Charters of this state. The debates opened on the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr Winn relative to the qualifications of members of the Board of Circulation.

1st. The members of the board shall be citizens of the U. States, and shall have resided at least 5 years in the state—Adopted.

2d. They shall not be interested in commerce—adopted.

3d. They shall not be Bank Directors—adopted.

4th. They shall not be interested in business with any director.

Mr Hoa proposed to amend this last clause by substituting for the words "*interested in business*," these, "*partner of*."

Mr Hoa proposed to amend this amendment by prefixing to the word "*partner*," the word "*mercantile*." The amendment thus modified was adopted.

5th. They shall not be stockholders or exchange brokers—adopted.

The first section thus amended was put to the vote. The yeas and nays being called for,

Messrs Armant, Bossier, Dupré, Garcia, Hoa, Johnson, Lewis, Labauve, Olivier, Penn, Scott, Tete and Winn, voted in the affirmative, and

Messrs Briscoe and Ducros in the negative—the section was consequently adopted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, &c, That as soon as possible after their appointment, the members of the Board shall select one of their number for the President, and he shall continue in office as well as the other members of the board until the second Monday of February, in the year following their appointment, or until their successors be qualified to act; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Board, by resignation, death or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, or the Governor and Senate, as the case may be. The members of the Board shall be entitled to no salary, but they shall have power to appoint a Secretary, to whom, as well as the President, they shall grant such compensations as they may deem reasonable and porportionate to the services by them rendered, and all expenses attending the organization and operations of the Board, shall be paid by the Banks, accepting this accepting this act as herein after specified, *ex pro rata* its capital paid in, Provided the total amount of the expenses of said Board, including the salary of the President, shall never exceed $4000 per annum, and shall be paid quarterly, on the order of the President, accompanied by a statement of said quarterly expenses.

Mr. Winn, proposed to amend this section by substituting for the words "*shall not receive any salary*" the following words "shall receive, each, with exception of the State Treasurer, a salary of $4,000 per annum."

Mr. Labauve proposed a second amendment, by virtue of which, the Secretary shall be taken from the board, and shall receive no other salary than as a member of the board.

Mr. Winn proposed a third amendment which consisted in erasing the sum of $4,000, and replacing it by $20,000.

The amendments, together with the section were adopted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, &c., That each member of the Board of Currency, shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties as such, take and subscribe before the Parish Judge of the Parish of Orleans, the following oath, viz: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on me, as a member of the Board of Currency, of the State of Louisiana, to the best of my abilities, and agreeably to an act entitled:

'An act amendatory of the Bank Charters of this State, and for other purposes,' and that I am now, and have been for the last five years, a citizen of the State of Louisiana," which oath shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Winn proposed two amendments to this section. One which imposed upon the members of the board the furnishing of security from $20,000, by two trust worthy persons; and the second the object of which was to render the section conformable to the first, by adding in the form of an oath each of the qualifications required of the members of the board.

Mr. Bossier presented a sub amendment to exempt the treasurer from furnishing security and taking the oath.

Mr. Garcia wished to see this section so amended that it would be well understood, that the state treasurer, being ex-officio member of the board of circulation, could not be a bank director.

Mr. Hoa objected to this suggestion. He considered the state treasurer as a man entitled to the confidence of the people, as the individual charged with the administration of the finances of Louisiana, and as such he was only joined to the board of circulation, in order to observe that this circulation was constantly maintained on a proper basis.

Mr. Garcia admitted the reasons alleged by the senator from the second district; but he thought that the directors appointed by the governor and the senate, in the banks, were likewise entitled to the confidence of the public, since they were chosen by its representatives. Now these were excluded from the board by the very fact of their being directors. It appeared to him, therefore, that in order that the senate should not contradict itself, the treasurer, who was ex-officio member of the board, should not compose a part of the direction of a bank.

In the general committee, continued the honorable member, I was opposed to the admission of any bank director in the board of circulation. I desired that the control should be confided to men entirely independent of these institutions. [illegible] the happiness of being listened to, and the majority decided that the board should be composed of directors in the name of the state. Now the majority in the senate decided the contrary, and excludes every director, only to admit independent persons. Since this alteration has been made, it is necessary that is should be entire; that we may not be, I repeat, in contradiction with ourselves.

The proposition of Mr. Garcia not being seconded, was not put to the vote.

The question then being on the adoption of the third section of the bill, as amended by Messrs. Winn and Bossier.

Mr Garcia having called for the yeas and nays on this question,

Messrs. Armant, Bossier, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve Olivier, Scott, Tete and Winn voted in the affirmative.

Messrs. Briscoe and Garcia in the negative.

Sect. 4 And be it further enacted, &c, That the Board of currency is hereby authorised to investigate, as often as it may deem expedient, all the affairs of the banks of this state, whether in operation or liquidation, and to call for papers and persons, and to examine every information it may judge necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of this act; and to that effect the same powers of investigation possessed by the state legislature, are hereby granted to the board of currency.

Mr Derbigny called a member to the chair, and took part in the debate.

He said that however feeble the minority might be, he should not the less express his opinion on this question, and exhibit all his objections against the adoption of various parts of the bill.

The *great* majority of the Senate appeared to be in favor of this bill, from the votes given on the three preceding sections. He himself was disposed to accept portions of it, but others existed to which he was opposed, because he thought them inadmissible.

Mr Derbigny examined the section under discussion, and demonstrated that the powers granted to the board of control was as considerable as those of the legislature itself. He thought it dangerous to establish such a principle, and that its consequences would be detrimental to the community. The facility with which a question so arduous was acted upon, justified what he said yesterday, viz. that the members were excited, and he must observe that when he made use of the term excitement, he had no intention of addressing personal remarks to any one in the senate chamber, he simply wished to speak of that excitement which for some time past had existed in society, and which the members felt, not as senators, but as members of society.

The present question was to be treated with all the *sang froid* possible. We must guard ourselves from following the impulse of the mass, but try on the contrary to act, so as to produce some remedy for the evil. Now, the present section, as it stood, exposed the country to evils as great as those from which it suffered. If the directors chosen by the government and senate to represent the state in the direction of the banks, had permitted abuses to glide into the affairs of these institutions, was it not probable that a board composed of a much smaller number of persons would be equally exposed to error or weakness. He would certainly form such a conclusion. Another objection was, that it would be extremely imprudent to confide to three or four men subject to error, like all mankind, powers so enormous as those proposed to be granted.

He would admit for the moment that the board was composed of individuals offering every possible guarantee, who would never be wanting in their duty. The control would then be perfectly well performed; but if the governor and senate should be deceived in their choice, to what imminent peril would the country not be exposed!

This power, added Mr. Derbigny, was of a nature to obstruct banking operations. For it was such that the members of the board would be privileged to intercept at any moment, at their own pleasure, the affairs of these institutions, requiring their books, papers, documents and the presence of their clerks, when ever they deemed necessary.

Another result was to be feared. Some of the banks had forfeited their charters, but others had obeyed them to the letter, and had conducted their business with all possible wisdom and prudence. Now it was possible that the other would refuse to accept so rigorous a control when they had done nothing to merit it.

Mr. Winn said he would accede to the motion which the senator from the third district appeared to have in view. He would therefore propose to amend the section so as to mention that the enquiries of the board would only take place after banking hours, and to extend the latter portion of the section which grants the board all the powers of investigation enjoyed by the legislature.

Mr. Derbigny moved, in order to render the text clear, and make the French and English texts correspond, that the following proviso be added at the end of the section, "provided the books and papers be not carried out of the banks."

The section thus amended was adopted.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the board of currency, immediately after its organization, and on the last Saturday of December in each year, to ascertain as accurately as possible the true condition of every monied institution in this state, and for this purpose of each of the following statements, certified by its president and cashier, and made up to the close of the same day.

1st. A full and detailed statement of the affairs of the bank.

2d. A detailed statement of its cash responsibilities and of its specie on hand; which statement shall be duly recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose; and on the last day of each month it shall be also the duty of the board of currency to require the following statement from every bank, certified as above, viz: A statement of its deposits, designating the kind of money, of its circulation, designating the kind of paper, and of its specie, designating the kind of money.

And from and after the 1st of March, 1840, it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency to average quarterly the amount of specie in each Bank during the previous quarter; say, on the first Monday of April, July, October and January in each year, and to publish the same, and the statements and quarterly averages above required shall also be recorded; that it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency on the first Monday of each month, to publish at least in one of the papers of the city of New Orleans, a condensed statement of the circulation of each Bank, of its deposits and of its specie, that it shall also be the duty of the Board of Currency, on the second Monday of January in each year, to transmit under a sealed cover, to the address of each House of the Legislature a report of its operation during the preceding year, and a condensed statement of the condition of the Banks, made up to the close of the same day, together with the record book required by this section, and the Governor of the State or a committee of either branch of the Legislature appointed for that purpose, shall have the power to examine as often as they deem it expedient, the records of the said Board of Currency and to demand copies of any documents he may require.

Mr Winn proposed to add after the words "of its cash deposits giving the kind of money" the words "and the amount of its specie paid in specie deposits."

A slight discussion arose between Messrs Hoa, Derbigny and Winn on this amendment.

Mr. Derbigny thought the system of special deposits a bad one, inasmuch as it favored speculation. Some individuals took advantage of it, curing entire months to place their specie in safety to the vaults of the banks, and the moment a gold premium was offered on gold and silver sold it. The banks could not use these funds; the public obtained no advantage from it; and the banks thus kept watch over immense sums destined in advance for speculation. On another occasion he would present an additional section to interdict this kind of deposits, which he considered very injurious to the country.

Messrs Hoa and Winn, on the other hand, sustained the amendment, and explained that however just the argument of Mr Derbigny might appear, and however they might feel convinced of the abuses which the system had led into, the question under discussion was very different from what the senator conceived it to be. It was necessary to know the true situation of the banks, and it no difference was to be between the specie belonging to these institutions and that existing as special deposits. These banks might in their statements prove that they possessed the due proportion of specie, while the money in reality belonged to individuals who had deposited it. A correct statement must be made of what belonged to the banks. This was the object of the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr Hoa proposed a second amendment, which was likewise adopted, by which the monthly publication of the statements will be made in English and French, in two instead of one paper in New Orleans, the state journal forming one.

The section, thus amended, was adopted.

The Senate sat with closed doors on executive affairs.

The doors being re-opened,

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, the house dispensed with its rules, and took into consideration the bill to incorporate the town of Port Hudson.

The resolution offered by Mr. Lewis, requiring the general committee on banks to inquire and report on the amount of loans made by those institutions to members of the legislature, being in order, was taken into consideration.

After some remarks from Mr. Barrow, which were answered by Mr. Lewis, amendments were offered by Mr. Ratliff and Mr. Kenner, and a few concise and forcible observations from Mr. Grymes, the resolution was rejected by a considerable majority.

The substitute offered by Mr. Grymes to the bill amendatory to the charters of the banks was next in order, and the house was occupied in discussing the expediency of taking it up, till the hour of adjournment.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr Grymes for the bill amendatory to the Bank charters, reported by the general committee. The substitute is now the order of the day in the House of Representatives—the other is under discussion in the Senate.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of each and every Bank incorporated by and under the authority of this State, and of each and every corporation endowed with the privilege of Banking, to furnish and deliver to the Treasurer of this State, at his office in the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday in each month, during the continuance of the charter of each and every of the said corporations, a general statement of the affairs of each and every of the said Banks and corporations verified by the oaths of the respective Presidents and Cashiers of the said corporations, or other officers or servants thereof making the same, and the said Treasurer immediately upon the receipt of such statements to lay the same before the Governor of this State, and as soon after as possible to cause the same to be published in a condensed form in the newspaper in which the laws of the State are published.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further enacted; That the Governor is hereby authorised and requested as often, and whenever he shall judge necessary, to appoint under his hand, a commission composed of at least three competent persons, who shall have power and authority to examine all the Banks and corporations, their books, accounts and records of all descriptions, and to explain and verify the truth or falsehood of all or any of the said statements thus rendered, and generally into the affairs and condition of the said corporations, and to make their report to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to lay all such reports and proceedings before the Legislature at each annual session thereof.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted; That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of each and every Bank or corporation invested with Banking powers and located within the city of New Orleans, or the First Judicial District of this State, on the first Monday in each month during the continuance of the charter of such Bank or corporation to furnish and deliver to each and every other Bank or corporation located within the limits aforesaid a just, and true statement of each and every of said banks or corporations during the month preceding, specifying the amount of loans or discounts, the nature of the security on which they were made, whether on mortgage, pledge or personal security, and distinguishing the amount of each description, and distinguishing the amounts respectively loaned or discounted on notes or bills payable in New Orleans or elsewhere in this state, from those made on domestic or foreign exchanges or other securities payable out of the State, which statements shall be signed by the respective Presidents and Cashiers of each of the said Banks and corporations.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted; That each and every of the said Banks or corporations shall on or before the 1st day of March, 1839, have on hand as its own right absolute property not subject to any special deposit loan or claim whatever, an amount of gold or silver, current coin according to the laws of the United States, at least equal to one-third of all its liabilities exclusive of circulation and deposits and shall constantly thereafter keep the same proportion on hand on an average throughout each year, and to aid in effecting which, they are required to apply their present surplus funds and accumulating profits up to the period aforesaid; provided that the sufficiency of the surplus fund or profits shall be no excuse to any such Bank or corporation for a failure to comply with the requisitions of this section; and provided also that no bank or corporation shall ever be at any one time more than three months without the proportion of specie herein specified.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted; That every such bank or corporation shall on or before the 1st day of March, 1840, resume the payment of all its debts, obligations and liabilities of what nature or kind soever in legal gold and silver coin, current according to the laws of the United States, and shall continue and maintain the same in good faith, and to a 1 intents and purposes, thenceforth to the end of their charters respectively.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted; That each and every of the said banks and corporations who shall adopt, and shall well and truly conform to and execute all and singular the provisions, enactments and injunctions of this act, and shall continue to do so herein required, shall be released and absolved from all forfeitures, pains and penalties which they or any of them may have become liable to in consequence of their suspension of specie in the month of May last, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to any manner to affect, impeach, alter or change the claims, rights or remedies of individuals against the said banks or corporations, or any of them.

Sect. 7. Be it further enacted; That any bank or corporation as aforesaid, which shall fail to adopt and well and truly conform and execute all and singular the provisions of this act, and comply with all its requisitions and injunctions, or shall at any time during the continuance of its charter, fail in any particular, to comply therewith as aforesaid, then and in that case, such bank or corporation shall derive no benefit from the provisions of the 6th section of this act, but shall at all times, and on all occasions, be and remain subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures arising from the cause of the said section mentioned, as if this act had never been passed, and moreover the charter of any such bank or corporation shall be *ipso facto* forfeited.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted; That if any President and Cashier or either of them, or any other officer or servant of any Bank or corporation shall furnish any statement, account or document required by this act, to be sworn and delivered under oath, and the statement or account should be false in any particular, or if any President, Cashier or other officer or servant who shall have signed or concurred in the condition thereof, shall each and every of them be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted; That each and every of the said Banks or corporations shall from and after the passage of this act, be and they are hereby authorized to issue post notes, payable and redeemable in gold or silver coin as aforesaid on the 1st day of March, 1840, and which said notes shall be receivable by each and every of the said Banks at par, in payment of all sums due to them respectively, provided that no such note as to be issued shall be under the denomination of twenty dollars, and shall be all redeemed or converted on demand, on or after the said 1st day of March, 1840.

NEW YORK, Jan 16th.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The New York Gazette of Tuesday says, "The meeting of bank officers on Saturday evening last, was on the subject of a resumption of specie payments, and adjourned over to Saturday next. It is in contemplation to appoint a committee to proceed to Philadelphia and ascertain from the banks there when they will be ready, and to fix on a national day for a general resumption; but it is understood that if the Philadelphia banks should refuse to fix upon some definite time, the banks in this city will make immediate arrangements to resume without their co-operation."

In reference to the Banks of Pennsylvania, we have in the Philadelphia Herald the following statement of their condition on the 20th November, 1837.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	59,944,385 7
Notes in circulation	17,075,657 95
Due to other banks	47,945,705 81
Due depositors	15,911,265 94
Divide [illegible] unpaid	346,353 36
Contingent fund	3,463,744 04
Profit and loss	5,676,186 92
Discount, exchange and interest	2,113,014 83
Miscellaneous	4,267,046 51

RESOURCES.

Bills and notes discounted	71,733,671 25
Specie	7,064,013 73
Notes and checks of other banks	4,135,341 24
Due by other banks	17,752,538 74
Real estate and other property	5,394,147 96
Expense account	515,957 48
Foreign exchange	9,365,167 14
Stock	4,777,283 89
Miscellaneous	25,036,961 41

The Herald then goes on to remark—

"From the above statement it will be seen that our Banks owe other Banks $47,945,705 89, and have due them from other Banks $47,752,538 74, leaving a balance in favor of the Banks in this State of $193,167 [illegible]. The amount of their specie is $7,064,013 73, [illegible] a city in favor of other Banks to the amount of $4,135,341 23, and [illegible] of exchange to the amount of $9,365,167 14, making an aggregate of immediate resources of $20,564,521 91. Their circulation is $17,075,657 95, deposits $15,911,265 04, and dividends unpaid $346,353 36, making an aggregate of immediate liabilities of $33,336,056 37. It was thus be seen that the Banks of the State of Pennsylvania had on the 30th November one dollar of immediate resources for every dollar of immediate liabilities."

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Thirteenth Legislature—Second Session.
JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.

Wednesday, 17th January, 1838.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr Creighton.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Slidell introduced a bill entitled:

"An Act for the regulation of certain corporations, and to secure the right of their creditors and stockholders."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered to be printed.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill entitled:

"An Act to regulate the paper currency of the state."

Which underwent a first reading, and was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Slidell gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled:

"An Act to incorporate the Bayou St. John Marine and Fire Insurance Company."

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr McDonald introduced a bill entitled:

"An Act to suppress duelling."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for second reading on tomorrow.

Mr Lewis, on behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled:

"An Act to create and establish the parish of Cado, and for other purposes."

Said report having been adopted,

The Speaker signed said bill.

The Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr Davis their Secretary, the concurrence of the House is requested to the following bills, entitled:

"An Act regulating the inspection of flour, beef and pork, and the guaging of spirituous liquors, in and for the town of Natchitoches."

"An Act for the relief of the Louisiana Insurance Company."

"An Act to divide the parish of Plaquemine."

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

By the same message, the concurrence of the House is requested to a bill entitled:

"An Act to amend an act entitled an act to extend the powers of the police jury of the parish of St. Martin, and for other purposes, approved on the 28th of March, 1835."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion of Mr Avery, the House having dispensed with their rules, said bill underwent a second reading, and was ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

By the same message, the House is informed that the President of the Senate has signed the following bill and resolutions:

"An Act to incorporate the college of Poydras, in the parish of Point Coupee."

"The resolution authorising the governor to request from the secretary of war the gift or loan of two field pieces, for the use of the volunteer company of cannoniers of Donaldsonville."

"The resolution authorising the state treasurer to pay unto the College of Jefferson certain sums therein set forth."

Mr Lewis, on behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported that he had this day submitted the aforesaid bill and resolutions to the approval and sanction of the governor.

By a message from the Senate, the House is informed, that the committee of conference to whom was referred the bill entitled: "An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a company to construct a road through the prairie between New Orleans and the English Turn, on the right side of the Mississippi" had reported the same with amendments, which have been adopted by the Senate, and in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

On motion of Mr Phelps, the House concurred in said amendments.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
Second Reading.

The bills entitled:

"An Act to provide for the establishing of a ferry across Thompson's creek at Murdock's old ford."

"An Act relative to roads and levees in front of properties of non-residents in the parish of St Bernard."

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

The House resumed the discussion of the resolution instructing our senators in congress, and inviting our representatives, to oppose any bill to establish a national bank.

Mr Ratliff having moved to postpone the discussion of said resolution to the 2d Monday of February next, Mr Lewis called for the yeas and nays on said motion, when it appeared that Messrs Bickam, Boyle, Bossier, Brasseale, Chenet, Cade, Eason, Forstall, Grymes, Godberry, Kenner, Kemp, Lawson, Patin, Radiff, Slidell, Soniat, Sloan, Serpy, Wadsworth and Wilson had voted in the affirmative, 21 yeas; and Messrs Avery, Boury, Burrow, Brashear, Briant, Coulon, David, Fleret, Lewis, McDonald, Moore, Morgan of St Landry, Morgan of Ouachita, Poydras, Phelps, Rost, Sparks, H C Thibodeaux and Thomas had voted in the negative, 19 nays.

Said motion having prevailed,

The further discussion of said resolution was consequently postponed until the 2d Monday of February next.

The House took up the bill entitled:

"An Act specifying a terms and amendments to the constitution of the state of Louisiana, and for taking the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to adopt the same;"

And the substitute to the same, entitled:

"An act to provide for taking the sense of the good people of the State as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention to amend their constitution;" which were made the special order of the day, to be taken up immediately after the resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any bill establishing a National Bank, shall have been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Ratliff, the House took up said substitute.

On motion of Mr. Sparks, said bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the House and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House having dispensed with their rules, the bill entitled:

"An act creating a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debts of the State and appropriating to said fund, the money received, and to be received from the Treasurer of the U. S. in virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to regulate the deposits of the public money, approved 23d June, 1836," was taken up and on motion referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill entitled "an act to regulate the sale of slaves and for other purposes" was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Phelps to postpone said bill indefinitely—Mr. Eason called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Bickam, Brand, Bickham, Boyle, Brashear, Briant, Chenet, Coulon, Ducros, David, Godberry, Kenner, Kemp, Lewis, Morgan of St. Landry, Poydras, Phelps, Rost, Slidell, Sarpy and Wilson had voted in the affirmative, 21 yeas—and Messrs Avery, Eason, Morgan of Ouachita, Ratliff, Sparks Soniat, Truxillo, H. C. Thibodeaux and Thomas in the negative 9 nays.

Said motion having prevailed, said bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill entitled "an act to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court" was taken up and on motion made the special order of the day for Monday next, to be taken up immediately after the bill entitled:

"An act to amend the law relative to the privilege of Commission Agents, Consignees and Factors" shall have been disposed of.

The House then took up the bill entitled "an act to extend the right of suffrage."

On motion to lay the bill indefinitely on the table the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Avery, Boury, Brand, Bickam, Brashear, Briant, Chenet, Coulon, Ducros, David, Godberry, Kenner, Kemp, Morgan of St. Landry, Morgan of Ouachita, Poydras, Rost, Sparks, Soniat, Sarpy, Truxillo, H. C. Thibodeaux and Wadsworth had voted in the affirmative, 23 yeas—and Messrs Boyle, Brasseale, Lewis, Phelps, Ratliff, Slidell, Sloan, Thomas and Wilson had voted in the negative—9 nays.

Said motion having prevailed, said bill was indefinitely laid on the table.

The bill entitled: "an act to incorporate the New Orleans Philharmonic Society" was taken up.

On motion the same was laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate entitled:

"An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to incorporate the Natchitoches and Sabine Rail Road Company."

Said bill having been adopted;

On motion ordered that it do pass and retain its title.

On motion the clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The bill from the senate entitled:

"An act amendatory of the several acts relative to the duties of the State Printer, and for other purposes" was taken up section by section.

The several sections having been adopted with amendments,

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

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof and request their concurrence in the amendments of the House.

The House took up section by section the bill from the Senate entitled:

"An act to amend an act to establish the manner of electing police Jurors in the Parish of Rapides, and for other purposes" approved 9th March 1836.

The first section thereof having been adopted, during the discussion of the second,

On motion of Mr. Sparks, the further consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill entitled: "an act for the diffusion of useful knowledge" was taken up and on motion laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

The House took up the bill entitled:

"An act to authorize the clerks of parish judges to replace them in certain cases."

The several sections having been adopted with amendments,

On motion ordered that said bill do pass as amended, under the following title:

"An act to authorize parish judges to cause themselves to be replaced in certain cases and for other purposes."

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Lewis on behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the following bills and resolutions:

"An act to provide for the payment of a certain portion of the cost of paving the streets and side-walks, bounding on the square on which the Legislature Hall is situated."

"An act to amend several acts to incorporate the church of St. Francis in the Parish of Point Coupee and for other purposes" and the

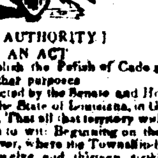
Resolution approving of the course pursued in congress by the Southern delegation when the abolition question was lately agitated in congress.

Said report being adopted.

The speaker signed said bills and resolution.

The clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

On motion the House adjourned until to morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT
To create and establish the Parish of Cado and for other purposes.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That all that territory within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning on the south west side of Red River, where the Township line between Townships twelve and thirteen strikes the same, thence due west to the south west bank of Bayou Pierre Lake, thence up said Lake to the mouth of the Bayou la Bonne Chasse, thence up said Bayou to the most western part of Messrs. Boudenge and Vascocu's plantation, thence by a due south line until it intersects a direct line running from said western bank of Bayou Pierre Lake to the Sabine River, where the line between townships nine and ten strikes the same, thence pursuing the boundary line of the United States to Red River, and down the same to the point of beginning, do form and constitute a new parish to be called the parish of Cado.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Governor be, and he is required by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all the necessary officers for the new parish of Cado.

Sec. 3rd. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Parish Judges of the Parish of Cado, hereafter to be appointed, shall, immediately after receiving his commission, convoke a meeting of the inhabitants of his parish, at some convenient place, who shall divide the parish of Cado into not less than seven police jury districts, and immediately thereafter, an election shall be held at convenient places for police jurors, one of whom shall be elected for each district, after regular notice of time and place shall have been given by said Parish Judge.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Parish Judges, immediately after the elections for police jurors shall have been consummated, shall convoke a meeting of the police jury for the purpose of selecting a seat of justice for the parish, which shall be called and known by the name of Wallace, and adopting such resolutions as may be necessary to cause the erection of all necessary public buildings for said parish.

Sec. 5th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Parish of Cado shall constitute a part of the seventh judicial district and sessions of the district court shall be holden therein at the seat of justice, or in default of the selection of a seat of justice, at the house of Thomas Wallace on the second Mondays of February and August in each and every year after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6th. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the judge of the seventh district as soon after the passage of this act as may be convenient, to appoint a clerk for the district court of said parish, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the Probates and Parish Courts of said Parish and who shall immediately after his appointment establish himself permanently at the place at which the district courts are to be holden, as shall also the parish judge of said parish.

Sec. 7th. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district and parish courts and the probate judge for the parish of Natchitoches, to transmit to the clerk of the courts for the parish of Cado, immediately after his appointment; the records of all the cases pending in the district, parish or probate courts of the parish of Natchitoches where in the defendant or defendants reside, within the limits specified in this act.

Sec. 8th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the parish of Cado shall remain united with the parish of Natchitoches in elections for all state and federal officers; and the parish judge and commissioners of elections shall immediately after the polls are closed transmit a certified statement of the vote of the parish of Cado to the parish judge of Natchitoches who shall receive and count the same as a part of the vote of the latter parish.

Sec. 9th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the parish of Cado shall receive no portion of the land credit or other property belonging to the parish of Natchitoches.

Sec. 10th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the parish of Cado shall be entitled to all the benefits of the acts entitled "an act to provide for the support and administration of the parish schools and for other purposes" approved March the fourteenth eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Sec. 11th. Be it further enacted, &c. That the parish judge of Natchitoches shall forthwith furnish to the state treasurer a list of the names of all electors enlisted within the limits specified in the first section of this act, and the state treasurer before paying to the directors of the parish schools of Natchitoches, shall deduct two and five-eighths dollars for each elector included in the aforesaid list which shall be paid over on the warrant of the president of the police jury of the parish of Cado for the use of schools therein.

Sec. 12th. And be it further enacted, &c. That the sheriff of the parish of Cado shall collect the state taxes against the citizens residing within the limits of the new parish, and to enable him to do so the sheriff of Natchitoches shall furnish him with a certified list of the names of such persons in the new parish as may have been assessed together with the amount of tax standing against them, which taxes as fast as collected shall be paid over by the sheriff of Cado to the state treasurer.

Signed JOSEPH WALKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Signed C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 18th, 1838.
Signed E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened; That the civil engineer of the state be and he is hereby instructed to examine Little River from its mouth to the junction of Bayous Castor and Duckemon and the Dorcheat twenty-five miles above Dreux's landing and report to the next session of the legislature the probable amount of money, that will be required to make said streams navigable for steam boats.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 18th, 1838.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

☞ The Corresponding Committee request the Members of the Democratic Convention of the State of Louisiana to meet this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Hotel, Royal st.

D. AUGUSTIN, Chairman.

Jn. Gibson,
H. Davis, Secretaries
J C Larue,

☞ The pamphlet entitled "REFLEXIONS ON THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE BANKS" is now for sale at the Exchange and at the principal book stores in this city. The English translation is under impression, and will be soon offered for sale at the same place. Price 50 cents. jan 23 3t

FOR SALE, the entire FURNITURE of a small house, being all nearly new and latest fashion, having been made to order, in this city.

Also, two SERVANT GIRLS, one of them a cook and general house servant, with her child, a boy about 14 months old—the other a cook, washer and ironer, with her child, a boy about 12 months old.

The servants will be sold separately, with or without the furniture.

A line addressed to Box 414 Post office will meet with immediate attention.
jan 25 3t

St. Charles Hotel.
PRAGUE COMPANY.
THE CELEBRATED PRAGUE COMPANY OF MUSICIANS,
will give their LAST
CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 25TH,
At the
ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE HOTEL.
☞ Tickets $1 50—To be had Messrs E Johns & co, corner of St Charles and Common sts, at the St Charles Exchange Hotel, at the Bar of the New Exchange in St Louis st, and on the evening of the Concert, at the room.
☞ For further particulars see small bills.
The Concert will commence at half past seven P. M.
jan 23 3t

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
THE Lovers of Dancing are respectfully informed, that immediately after the Concert of the Prague Company, which will take place on Saturday 27th instant, there shall be a grand
DRESS BALL
When the concert will be over; no person shall be allowed to enter in the ball, unless he produces a ticket of the Managers of the Orleans Room.
All persons not going to the Concert and wishing to have admittance in the Ball will have to procure himself of a check which he may use all the night.—The price of that check will be 50 cents.
☞ Tickets can be had for the Ball, at the office of ball room.
ADMITTANCE.—Gentlemen who will not attend the concert, $1 50.
jan 25

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
THE Subscribers to the society mask'd Balls are requested to meet on Saturday next 27th inst. in order to appoint Commissioners, and draft the regulations of said Balls. jan 23—3t

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.—Notice, by order of the Administration Committee:
Resolved, That the invitation that is the society balls to be given in the Orleans Ball Room is closed from this date. jan 24—3t

MARINE BALL ROOM,
Old Levee, between two Markets.
Saturday, Evening, Jan. 27th.
A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE
BALL.
ADMITTANCE.—GENTLEMEN.—$1 50.
In said Establishment there will be found a fine Restaurant (eating room) and a good bar.—Also, places to deposit canes, cloaks and arms. In a private room, dresses and masks.
☞ No Gentleman will be admitted in the Ball Room with arms on. jan 25—3t

OFFICIAL DRAWING.
☞ The following are the drawn numbers of
CLASS No 32
OF THE FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY;
14, 18, 31, 45, 71, 25, 16, 13, 64, 6, 53, 46.
Drawn Wednesday, Jan 24, 1838

SATURDAY.
CAPITAL PRIZE,
$20,000!
10 PRIZES of $1000 DOLLARS!!!
FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.
Authorized by Law, 31st March, 1838.
CLASS 33.
Will be drawn on Saturday, January 27, 1838
At half past 5 o'clock in the Evening, in the Grand Saloon of the
Steamboats Exchange.
Adjoining the Post Office.
J. K MEAD, Manager.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots,
Tickets $5, halves $2 50, quarters, $1 25.
Packages of 25 Tickets, 126 dollars; must draw $70 and may draw the four highest capitals. Packages of shares in proportion, to be had at
Managers Offices, Merchants Exchange, also at No 4 Arcade and No 112 Chartres street.
☞ CASH for Prizes as soon as drawn.
jan 25 J K MEAD, Manager.

TO RENT, and immediate possession given,
That spacious and splendid Mansion house (known formerly as Mrs Hepps) situated on St John the Baptist street, between Lacourse and Robin sts. The lot is 100 feet front by 126 feet deep, the house contains twelve rooms including kitchens, washroom and wine cellars, there are two good cisterns on the premises, a good well of water and stabling for four horses, &c. The entire premises has just been thoroughly repaired with new floors, &c and painted inside and out. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
jan 25 6t 53 Gravier st

STOP THE MURDERERS!!
4000 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of LAFAYETTE JONES, CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, CAESAR A. JONES, and ACHILLES JONES, to the Shelby County Jail; or One Thousand Dollars for the delivery of each in the same Jail, or Five Hundred Dollars for each delivered in any Jail so that they may be brought to justice. The aforesaid Lafayette, Chamberlayne, Caesar A. and Achilles Jones, are charged with the Murder, of Col. Edward Ward, their Uncle, of Shelby county, Tenn., on the evening of the 22d December, at the house of Albert G. Ward of said county. They have been seen several times on the Arkansas shore, opposite Randolph. The following is a description of them:
Lafayette Jones is from 33 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very corpulent, will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds, ruddy complexion, sandy and bushy hair, sandy whiskers extending to the lower end of the ear, heavy, red or sandy beard, left arm now injured by a shot lately received, light blue eyes, converses well and speaks fluently, dull sour countenance.
Chamberlayne Jones is from 28 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, weighs 130 to 135, rather swarthy complexion, dark hair, short dark whiskers, slow mouthed, awkward and stiff in his manners, speaks slowly, precisely and positively.
Caesar A Jones is about 26 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, weighs 175 or 180, ruddy complexion, sandy bushy hair, light colored eyes, red whiskers, heavy sandy beard, when walking, leans forward and turns his feet out, one more than the other, small scar under the chin, converses freely, and is a great talker, countenance sour and ill-natured.
Achilles Jones is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, rather round smooth face, weight about 150 or 160, swarthy complexion, dark hair, but little beard, uncouth in his manners and conversation, and stiff, and has an impediment in his speech.
The above reward of Four Thousand Dollars is intended to include the reward of $1600 heretofore offered.
JNO. W. JONES,
ROBT. B. JONES,
A. G. WARD,
M. T. R. UPSHAW,
Big Creek, Tenn, Dec. 30, 1837—3t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of James C. Wilson, will please present their accounts, and those indebted will pay to C F James at the post office.
jan 25—6t Mrs ELIZA WILSON, Executrix.

FAUBOURG WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have rented the large and beautiful ball room of Mr. Giquel, in faubourg Washington, for the purpose of giving subscription Balls and Military dinners.
Attached to this establishment, are billiard rooms and a Coffee House, in which will be found the best of Liquors and attentive bar-keepers.
The subscribers will let no exertion be wanting to please their Ball Room both to the decorum and respectability of its visitors, on a par with any in this or any other country,—and therefore, with the more confidence indulge the hope that it will be patronized by the elite and fashionable of New Orleans.
☞ The balls take place every Wednesday and Saturday.
J CAUVIN,
nov 13 E. SALVATORY.

New-Orleans Mechanics Society.
AT the anniversary meeting held in four rooms, this day, January 24th, 1838. The following members were elected to fill the office attached to their names:
M. CANNON, President.
F. COOK, Vice President.
J. DUVAL, Secretary.
R. HALL, Treasurer.
G. ALLEN, L. P. M'ILVAINE, A. L. PLOUGH, JOHN WOOLF, Stewards.
WM. SANDERS, DAVID SIBEL, ROBT. CLANNON, Committee of Health and Relief.
A. MONDELLI, T. MAY, JOHN LYALL, Committee to examine the Secretary & Treasurer's Books.
jan 24—3t J. DUVAL, Secretary.

WINDOW & COACH GLASS.—1,500 half boxes Baltimore glass of all sizes, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by
jan 24—5t A QUERTIER & ALBERT,
No 26 S. Louis st.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.
THE Rev Mr. J. Vanderahk, being at present in the State of Louisiana, will depart from New Orleans on the 20th of March next, and will take under his charge the children and effects which may be confided to him. The studies of the University embrace a Classical and Commercial education, jointly or separately.
The price of Boarding, comprising the teaching of all the different languages and sciences, washing, mending, medical attendance, stationary, &c is $180 per annum, and $10 entrance, apply to Mr F. Hewlett, Barthau, Agent of the University No 35 Condé street. jan 24—3t

LOMBARD & CO'S
BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS
Line of Packet Ships.
THIS new line of ships has been expressly built to run between the above ports, and will be found of suitable draft of water, accommodations for passengers, and every effort will be used to give general satisfaction. The line is composed of the following ships:
CHEROKEE, 415 tons, J. Harding master.
CAMEKINE, 400 tons S Lamist master.
CHARLESTON, 375 tons, D Eldridge master.
COLUMBIANA, 365 tons, G. Barker master.
SEAMAN, 350 tons, J. H. Howes master.
BOMBAY, 425 tons, D Humphrey master.
The above ships are all new, of first class, copper fastened and coppered, commanded by men of great experience, have large accommodations, with a separate ladies cabin, every attention will be paid to passengers, and the very best of stores provided for them.
The packets will be towed up and down the Mississippi, and the strictest punctuality observed in the time of sailing, and should the regular vessels be detained to arrive in time, other ships equally as good will in all cases be substituted. A share of patronage is solicited, and agents pledge themselves to accommodate shippers and not be unreasonable, to receive and forward goods by said line at the most moderate charges and to advance the charges on goods shipped by them required.
The ships will leave the 1st and 15th of every month. For freight or passage, apply to the agents.
J. A. BARRELLI & CO, 61 Common st.
jan 25, 1838. Opposite Bishop's Hotel.
N B Advances made on consignments to Messrs A C Lombard & Co, agents in Boston.

REMOVAL.—Bateman & Bothers have removed from 20 Old Levee to 40 Camp st. jan 6—1m

Sales at Auction.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 27th inst, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No 79 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets,
A quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of dining and card tables, sideboards, mantle clocks, looking glasses, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, &c. Terms cash. jan 25

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Sale of Brogans & ready made Clothing.
THIS day, Thursday the 25th inst will be sold, at No 20 St Louis st, at auction store, at 10 o'clock,
130 cases kid and russet brogans,
30 do water and kip boots,
107 cases assorted clothing, consisting of satinet jackets, pantaloons, vests, white striped shirts, &c, fine cotton shirts,
Striped shirt cottonade pantaloons,
Red flannel shirts, white flannel drawers,
20 chests hosiery of white blue & black
Ladies cotton stockings,
4 cases English woollen socks,
25 cases assorted umbrellas,
4 cases playing cards, different qualities,
10 cases 3-4 brown cottons,
4 do 4-4 do do.
And a large assortment of other articles,
60 boxes cavendish and small lump tobacco.
jan 25

BY J. E. BLACHE.
WILL be sold, on Thursday the 25th inst, at 4 o'clock p m, on the Levee between the Red House and the meat market, the cargo of the brig Teneriffe, direct from St Cruz de Teneriffe consisting of 29 pipes, 94 half pipes and 314 qr casks old wine. Terms at sale. jan 25—4t

BY J. E. BLACHE.
WILL be sold this day, the 25th inst, at 4 o'clock p m, at No 64 Gravier st, to close an account 30 bbls of spirits of turpentine. Terms cash.
jan 25

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER.
WILL be sold on Friday the 26th inst, at 4 o'clock p m, opposite the Jackson cotton press, landing from brig Nina, from Honduras, 50,000 feet mahogany, in lots to suit purchasers, 12 tons logwood. jan 25

BY J. LEVY.
WILL be sold "without reserve" on Thursday, the 25th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at 33 Magazine st.
250 Baskets Crescent Brand Champagne,
300 do do Burgundy Wine,
Warranted superior quality and in fine order.
jan 24

BY J LEVY.
An Extensive Sale of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c. &c. on Credit.
WILL be sold on Thursday 25th, and Saturday 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the stores of Messrs Isaac Bridge & Co, Magazine street,
500 cases boots, brogans and shoes, ladies kid, prunelle and leather shoes, men and children's hats and caps—20 cases seasonable clothing, consisting of merino satinet pantaloons and Jackets, Kentucky Jean pantaloons, satinet frock and surtouts coats and vests, dress coats, white cotton and colored and heavy brown cotton shirts, drilling and derry pantaloons and jackets.
ALSO.
50 boxes Kentucky bagging,
100 cases Cavendish Tobacco.
Terms—All sums under $250 cash; from $250 to $500—60 days; from $500 to $1000—90 days; and all sums over $1000 on 4 months for approved endorsed paper.
jan 24

BY BACH & CALHOUN.
WILL be sold on Friday, 26th January 1838, at 4 o'clock P M, on Nayades street, one square above Tivoli Circle, about
200,000 feet of Cypress Lumber, of every description in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale. jan 21

BY BOUNY & GUINAULT.
WILL be sold on Thursday 25th instant at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange—the negro woman Marguerite, aged about 40 years, good cook, washer, good house servant, speaking English and French, having resided many years in the city and country, guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms—6 and 12 months credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing mortgage until final payment.
jan 23

BY M. BARNETT, SENR.
WILL be sold on Thursday 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets.
THAT FINE NEW BUILDING, situated corner of Casacalvo and Clouet streets, composed of 4 large apartments, a gallery, cabinets, cistern, together with a double kitchen, bricked between posts.
ANOTHER HOUSE, situated in Casacalvo street, between Montegut and Clouet sts. composed of 4 apartments, gallery, cabinets, cistern, kitchen &c. The above two houses are in good order and well finished.
Terms at sale. jan 22

Valuable Property in Esplanade street
BY M. BARNETT, SENR.
WILL be sold on Thursday 25th inst.at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets.
A new two story brick building, situated in the same square of the property of late Wm. Nott, the House forms the corner of Esplanade and Burgundy streets, on a lot measuring twenty four and a half feet front on Esplanade street, by a depth of 107 feet on Burgundy street. The house is elegantly finished, having marble mantle pieces, and grates, together with a carriage house, stable, cistern, well, pump, &c.
Also a back brick building two stories, with kitchen, wash-house, several rooms above with fire places, there is a nice balcony on the front, measuring 90 feet.
Terms—one-third cash, the balance at 6, 12, and 18 months, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment. The sale will be positive and possession given on the lot of February next.
Persons wishing to purchase said property will do well to call and look at it before the sale. jan 23

BY DOMINGON & SAMORY.
Estate of Victor Tulane
Sale of ready made Clothing, Hats, &c.
BY order of the Honorable the Parish Court, for the city and parish of Orleans, under date of the 15th January 1838, will be sold on account of the estate of Victor Tulane, deceased, and of the firm of Tulane & Coleman, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the store No. 5, Old Levee street nearly opposite the Custom House.
All the goods in said store, comprising a large and beautiful assortment of ready made clothing, hats, &c.
Terms Under $500, cash; over $500 and under $1,000, 60 days credit; over $1000, 90 days credit, for approved endorsed notes. jan 16 12t

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Sale of Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
ON Thursday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at auction store No 20 St Louis street.
160 cases of Brogans, Shoes and Water Boots a different qualities; Hats and 20 cases of assorted clothing, Sattinet Pantaloons, Vests and striped shirts. Terms Cash—And sale positive. jan 22

Office Western Marine & Fire Ins. Co.
New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1838.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this company, will be held on Monday the 5th day of February, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, in pursuance of the charter.
jan 25 GEO. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK.
New Orleans, January 24th 1838.
THIS institution will check on Cincinnati.
jan 25 GEO O. HALL, Cashier.

SALT, Cannel Coal and Potatoes.—The subscriber offers for sale, just landed,
2000 sacks Liverpool fine and coarse salt,
1600 hampers Irish potatoes, in fine order,
50 tons Cannel coal,
300 yards superior flagstone.
jan 25 3t R GAMBLE, 19 Royal st.

St. Mary's College.
REV Mr. Jno. Timon president of the above college, is on his departure, and intends a parents who have children in this institution, and who may wish to see him respecting them, to call at Rev Mr Moni's, or to DEVENPORT & GOURDAIN,
j25 Agents, No. 13 Conti st.

GERMAN Goods.—1 case assorted snuff boxes and German cologne water, for sale by
LANE, VAN WYCK & CO.
j25—3t 76 Magazine st.

STEEL Pens—60 gross English steel pens, for sale by LANE, VAN WYCK & CO.
j25—3t 76 Magazine st.

500 HIDES, for sale by
DEVENPORT & GOURDAIN,
j25 13 Conti st.

35 HHDS sugar and 40 bbls molasses, on the levee, for sale by
DEVENPORT & GOURDAIN,
j25 13 Conti st.

THE Subscribers has received per ship Jane Ross, from Havre, an assortment of Ladies' Shoes, young ladies' do, children's do, men's and children's do, in a box, children's do, of the latest fashion.
jan 25 5t J L GASTINEL, corner of Royal and Ursuline st

LARD—300 kegs prime leaf lard, for sale by
jan 25 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 53 Gravier st

PORK—250 bbls prime pork for sale by
jan 25 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 53 Gravier st

DOLBEAR'S PENMANSHIP—This popular and complete system of penmanship is for sale at NORMAN, STEEL & CO,
jan 25 Stationers, 12 Bienville st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and those of the city wanting supplies of paper and stationary are requested to call at No 13 Bienville st and examine the stock and prices.
jan 15 NORMAN, STEEL & CO.

MOROCCO LEATHER, &c.
50 Packages Morocco Leather, assorted colors,
4 do French black do
30 packages Cordovan kid do
30 do Bont Linings, assorted colors,
14 dozen Coach Linings, red & purple goat morocco,
4 cases artificial Flowers, latest patterns,
7 do satin beaver Hats, latest fashion, in store and for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 25 14, Bienville street.

BUTTER.—203 kegs Butter, landing from barque Cosmock, from Philadelphia, for sale by
jan 25 WOOD & SIMMONS, 22, Poydras street.

RICE.—100 tierces for sale by
jan 25 WOOD & SIMMONS, 22 Poydras street.

CHERRY BOUNCE—50 barrels for sale by
jan 25 WOODS & SIMMONS, 22 Poydras street.

Edward Broughton vs Devereaux Bullard
PARISH COURT.—By virtue of an order of seizure of this case, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, on Thursday, 25th inst at one o'clock, P M, five slaves, seized in the above suit, viz: Mary and her two children, John and Rufus; Charles and Stevens, two young negroes.
Conditions of the sale—four months credit from the 1st February next, in notes endorsed to satisfaction and bearing mortgage until final payment.
jan 25 FRED BUISSON, Sheriff.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway on the 24 h January, 1838, the negro wench named BETSY aged about 25 years, 5 feet high, handsome faced and pleasant countenance, having the mark of a whip below the neck, and several others on the rump. She stutters a little. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring back that wench to Pierre Rodin, on the Bayou Road, or secure her in one of the state jails. Captains of steamboats and others are cautioned not to receive that slave on board, under the penalty of the law. jan 26 3t

A person well accounted as a competent pastry cook, wishes to find a situation as such, in a private house. Apply at Mr Ider, No 35 St Bernard, opposite the public square. jan 25—3t

L'ABEILLE
Journal officiel de l'Etat, du Conseil Général et de la Première et de la Troisième Municipalité.
IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PAR J. BAYON.
NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS:
JEUDI MATIN, 25 JANVIER 1838.

ASSEMBLÉE DÉMOCRATIQUE.

L'Assemblée démocratique convoquée ... s'est réunie, hier au soir, à l'effet ... opinion relativement au projet d'établissement ...

L'assemblée ayant été formé ainsi qu'il suit: J. B. PLAUCHE, président, J. W. BREEDLOVE, W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, [vice-présidents]; H. DAVIS, Ch. GENOIS, secrétaires.

Le motif de la réunion étant expliqué, M. Marigny est appelé à la tribune ... pour des plus chaleureux, il exhorte ... à réunir tous leurs efforts pour abattre ... menace. L'éloquent orateur ... fait ressortir tous les ... vrais démocrates de l'Union et la république ... exposés, si jamais la banque ... rétablit. Il fait un appel au patriotisme ..., généralement, de tous les ... repousser de tous leurs moyens ... l'entreprise doit compromettre leurs ... et leur faire perdre le noble héritage ... des pères de la patrie.

D'autres orateurs succèdent à M. ... contre cette opinion au sujet de la crise ... nationale. Ces différens discours ... enthousiasme par l'assemblée entière.

L'assemblée nomme ensuite un comité ... pour rédiger des résolutions ...

Ce comité ayant été fait, les résolutions ... furent adoptées à l'unanimité. Elles ... différer que dans l'opinion des démocrates ... le Congrès n'a nullement le ... une banque nationale qu'il est du devoir ... des citoyens du Sud de répudier une semblable ... l'assemblée sanctionne les résolutions ... par M. Slidell à la Chambre des ... qu'une copie des résolutions actuelles ... soient adressées à l'orateur de la ... et président du sénat.

Les journaux de New-York du 16 ... d'une assemblée des officiers ... afin de prendre en considération ... paiemens en espèces. Un comité ... se rendre à Philadelphie, pour ... celle-ci, quand ... générale. Si les banques ... à fixer le jour, alors ... des mesures ... paiemens en espèces ... aux banques de P... dans le *Philadelphia Herald* ... situation au 20 novembre ...

RESPONSABILITÉ.

Capital, ...
... en circulation, ...
... aux autres banques, ...
... pour dépôts, ...
Dividendes non payés, ...
Fond contingent, ...
Profits et pertes, ...
Escompte, change ...
Divers, ...

AVOIR.

Billets escomptés, ...
Espèces, ...
Billets et chèques des autres banques, ...
Dû par d'autres banques, ...
Propriétés foncières ...
Dépenses, ...
Lettres de change ...
Actions, ...
Divers, ...

Le Herald continue ainsi:

"D'après le tableau ... [les banques] doivent à d'autres banques $... qu'il leur est dû par d'autres banques ... ce qui laisse une balance en faveur ... Etat de $0,905,826 ... le montant ... est de $7,024,041 71 ... quez pour la somme de $4,133,340 ... change pour la somme de $9,365,167 ... de ressources disponibles de $... culation est de $17,074,567 ... 04, et leurs dividendes à payer $346,3... total de responsabilités ... On voit donc que les banques de la Pe... au 30 novembre, une piastre disponible ... piastre due."

De la Législature et des banques.

Tandis qu'à grand renfort de propos ... sur les maux passés, et que ... présente, les banques de l'Etat de N... pris leur marche; et déjà les ... lieu dans celles d'Albany. No... sans doute à nos représentans ... mettent à examiner des procédés ... surer le public, et rétablir la confiance ... fait par une commission du sénat ... n'a produit qu'une contre épreuve du ... et déjà les sections qui avaient ... me de la commission, les sections ... contrôleurs permanens, se trouvent ... été réintégrées sur motion de ... commission! Il semblerait par là que ... mon du projet de la commission, on ... ter à la critique du public qui s'attend ... ment sur le bureau de contrôle, et que ... semblant de le retrancher, qu'avec l... de le réintégrer à la faveur des am... marche nous semble quelque peu ... clément le contrôle, tel qu'on l'avait ... bill primitif, semblait une conception ... bon le retrancher du projet de loi ... qui n'est, à tout prendre, que l... nier.

Nous ne prétendons pas ici faire l'... moins la critique des différens projets ... il'on veut arriver à une fin, il ... quent avec soi-même; on ne cherche ... la marche du commerce, en prolon... qui y règne depuis quelque temps ... sans doute à faire bonne ... dégager de toute entrave, et de toute ...

Le projet de substitut présenté à ... ce bill de la commission l'avantage ... tudé de difficultés de détails, et de ... bien moins susceptible d'être taxé ... qui touche le commerce auquel on ... l'indépendance convenable. Le gr... donc à notre sens de ramener la ... affaires, et ca qui tend directement ... semble plus désirable que tout ... dont les dispositions hérissées ... difficultés. Telle n'est pas l'intention ... mais, les discussions interminables ... s'élever au sujet des moindres ... détails qui semble donner dans ... erraindre, non sans raison, que le ... que celui qui a droit ... défendre le ... déchalle que la ... ment la question; et qu'elle ... semblerait ... de la pouillers, ... pour ne s'occuper que ... moyens ... sortie une considération à laquelle ... moins qu'il n'apparaît ... dans vers l'illégalité. La législature ... quand elle émet ... quand elle ... mais, sitôt qu'elle ... ses actes, ... gagés, elle ne ... ation de ... tion admettre ... Nous ... nombre de ceux qui ... à la ... d'amendement ... mais, il est certain ... tions auxquelles ... à obtempérer; et le ... nous n'en saurions ... moyens ... mettrait ... manens. En cela, ... M. Grymes ... rait moins ... commission ... quantes qu'il ... rable au contrôle ... de corruption ... suspicion ... bles rendrait leur inspection ... plus concluante ... et toujours ... me, tant il est ... chance de succès ...

Cependant, le bill ... aux banques ... pouvoir ... leur ... 1840 ... ces; faveur que l'on pourrait ... le droit d'accord ... non, qu'il en résulte ... du droit de réclamer ... les circonstances ... La suspension ... hale, les porteurs ... sans intérêt ... Nord ont ... Louisiane ... remboursé ... comparable ... avec le ... Il ne suffit ... gislature ... font qu'il ... voyons pas ... de nature ... l'Etat qu'à ... adoptant cette section du bill, ... ne pas payer leurs ... des Post-notes ... 1840, moins qu'un privilège ... cours des banques ... dans la dépendance des banques ... comptés par ces institutions ... que de tels effets ... dividendes et ... terme accordé aux banques ... Par ce moyen, la législature ... en partie, le tort ... bilités, une suspension légale ...

Quoiqu'il en soit des mesures ... il, que la lenteur dans les discussions ... rée des discussions; place la ... position, et que, quelle que soit ... à prendre, mieux vaudrait ... las. ... ne nous dissimulons ... si la loi intervenir près le ... tation d'illégalité, l'opposition ... que, en arrêtera l'action ... nos institutions, de faire de l'art ... elle-même ne pouvant juger ... pres effets, des procès interminables ...