THE TRIBUNE.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JERome RAVIN,
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE."
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**J. B. DAWSON.**
FOR MAYOR
**JOHN H. HOLLAND.**

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " JAMES BRADFORD.
3d " L. MOORE.
4th " A. MOUTON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The citizens of the 2d congressional district are respectfully requested to meet at the bal-room of Mr. Deputy, in St. Philippe street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. D. F. Barthe, in voting as he did, on the Citizens' Bank Bill, and to adopt suitable measures to express energetically their candidate rejection.

D. F. Barthe is respectfully invited to attend this meeting, to expose the motives that induced him to vote for the addition of the bill pledging the faith of the State as a guarantee for the loan to be obtained on the capital a requisite necessary to the establishment of said Bank.

*A great number of Stockholders and others.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the 6th and 7th wards is most respectfully requested on Saturday evening, the 22d instant, half past 6 o'clock, at the New Market Exchange, opposite the New Market, to take into consideration the most suitable measures to secure the election of J. H. HOLLAND, for mayor of the city of New-Orleans.

A CITIZEN.

Feb. 21st, 1834.

We insert and call the public attention to the following preamble and resolution, proposed in the senate as a means to afford relief from the alleged embarrassments in the money market, and to secure the local banks from the improper control of the U. S. Bank. The measure would have in our opinion the happiest effects, and prove quite sufficient for the purpose for which it is designed:

Whereas it is contemplated by the State Banks at the present crisis of unparalleled pressure, by a joint effort and in proportion to their respective capitals, to relieve the debtors to the Bank of the United States, by assuming the payment of their debts at fixed periods within the limit of its charter, and whereas in the opinion of the legislature, such a step by withholding further discounts by said bank, and consequently the means of exercising an injurious control over the state banks, would enable the state banks to relieve the country generally:

Be it resolved, That the general assembly will approve of and strongly recommend the concurrence of the banks to which the state is interested, in such measures, as may be deemed expedient by them, and adopted by the other state banks, for assuming the payment of the debts due to the Branch Bank of the United States, in the city of New-Orleans, or the adoption of such other measures as may tend to relieve the embarrassments of the community.

A great deal has been said and written on the causes of the pressure for money in this city. It is idle, it is injurious to the reputation of our merchants, to say that the mere depositing of half a million of dollars in two banks instead of one, has produced the distress. A more rational cause has been assigned, which the public begin to believe is the real one, viz: that more than half the discounts at this branch have been divided among some eight or ten houses. We have heard that the discounts of the Branch during the year 1833, amounted to eight millions of dollars—five millions of which are distributed among eight or ten individuals. Doctor Caldwell's emetic has produced terrible retchings. At 'em again Nick, two more doses will effect a cure!

Our readers will find in our columns the proceedings of a large meeting of freemen held in Philadelphia, in which that corrupt and unconstitutional monopoly, the U. S. Bank, is denounced and set down as the real cause of the distresses of the commercial community, and the Secretary of the Treasury is sustained and sanctioned in the course which he has adopted in removing the deposites. Our readers will also find appended thereto, a letter from the Hon. RICHARD RUSH, which was read at the meeting and ordered to be printed.—The opinion of such a man as Mr. Rush, under any circumstances, should be entitled to great weight, but when it is recollected that he has invariably been in the opposition ranks, and friendly to the bank, his argument should be conclusive, for he can have no possible bias, and would not have changed his views unless upon good and sufficient grounds.

We have received the following letter from Baltimore, and deem it to be our duty to lay the same before our readers.—The circumstances detailed come in a shape sufficiently creditable to render caution necessary, and put us upon our guard:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4th, 1834.

*To the Editor of the Bee:*

Dear Sir—In opening a communication with you, it may appear strange, yet as strange as it may appear, it behooves one editor to guard another against danger, it matters not how far the distance may be apart. The secret of my story will be short, and as I applied through you to give publicity to the facts, I am in hopes that it may arrest and prevent an evil that will befall some innocent and unsuspecting family in your country. There is now on board of the Erie Packet, Captain Higgs, which sailed from this port on the 26 inst. for your city (New-Orleans) with a number of slaves on board, among which is a negro woman, named Nancy sometimes called Nancy Smith. This negress was banished from the State of Maryland, for the crime of *incendrise*, and also, in attempt to murder her mistress and family. It appears this negro woman lived in Baltimore, with her mistress in the capacity of a cook; her mistress was a mild and gentle lady, much esteemed, and respected by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance—her name is Sedley, (Sen.)—The negress was arrested, tried, and in court found guilty by the jury; proving the most diabolical acts ever heard of. She finally narrowly escaped being burnt up twice. The penalty of the law in this state is death, but as the Judge has the *ruling power*, he ordered her to be sold out of the state, to save the expense of hanging her, and being too religious a man to deprive human life. She was sold to Austin Woolfolk, a negro trader, for a trifling sum of $75 to Sled, and he has shipped her to New-Orleans for sale, and will no doubt give her a good character. This *demon* is then to be set at liberty among strangers, with a mind and heart as ferocious as a tiger, bent on some hellish and revengeful plan.—I blush for Maryland, that such base and unfeeling acts should govern her better judgment or be countenanced by the courts of justice—what, drive such a monster in a sister state, that she may wreak her vengeance on some innocent and unguarded person! My blood recoils at the very thought of it! I ask the question! Are we not Americans, relations, friends and citizens of the same republic?—Yes—Then why send such a wretch abroad to do more mischief.

Sir, my esteem and friendship
Will ever remain sincerely yours,
RICH'D W. HALL.

## THE LION BEARDED IN HIS OWN DEN.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING!!

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Third Congressional District, opposed to the rechartering of the United States Bank, and favorable to the measures of our Chief Magistrate, in removing the public deposites, was held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 29th instant.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr JOSEPH L. THOMAS, of the Northern Liberties, Chairman, and

THOS. HOLLOWAY, CHAS. PRAY, GEO. WORL, JOSHUA JOHNSON, DANIEL NEWMAN, } Northern Liberties,
JOS. WOON, W. S. FREDERICKS, THOS. M. RUSH, JAS. BOON, } Penn Township,
TAYLOR BRANT, JACOB COLLAR, } Kensington,
as Vice Presidents, and
*Zach. B. Zeigler, Thos. Lassellon, Geo. Thorn, J. C. Clark,* } Secretaries.

The call was read, and, on motion, the following persons were appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting:

R. D. Martin, Thos. Earle, Esq. Z. B. Zeigler, James Bosh, A. W. Tatem, Dr Beanler, B. Newman, J. C. Smith, C. P. Mulliken, and Richard Bacon.

The company being so numerous that the Hall was found insufficient to contain them, it was, on motion, Resolved, to adjourn to the saloon of the Northern Exchange—after a short absence, the committee returned, and presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the administration of Andrew Jackson, which has been conducted on those republican principles, which are in unison with the feelings of the Great Democratic party of this country, is at the present moment bitterly assailed, and charged with violating the Constitution, the laws, and the public will, by members of the United States Bank, who, from the mode of their election, and long tenure of office, may not at all times be found in accordance with popular sentiment, and it has hence become expedient that the people should at times express their sentiments in relation to the conduct, ability and expediency of the recent measures of the present administration: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting, the present commercial distress, so far as it may be occasioned by the conduct of the Bank of the United States and its advocates, and that from the early and the other measures of the Administration, is the result of a premeditated design on the part of the Bank, to produce a state of embarrassment, and thus induce a renewal of its charter, by the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the determination of the Government Directors of the United States Bank, to withdraw the deposites of the American people, and to be relieved from all further concern in the management of the Bank, as a signal manifestation of the spirit of the charter, and a gross insult to the majesty of the American people.

Resolved, that this meeting approve of the course of the Government Directors of the United States Bank, in supplying the deficiency of the American people, and so boldly performing their important public duties, and that they will be sustained by the people, in every measure they may pursue throughout the Union.

Resolved, That we view the Treasurer of the United States, the present Secretary of the Treasury, as a faithful and indefatigable public servant, worthy of the high and honorable station, and as such, deserving of the highest confidence and honors which his fellow citizens can confer on him.

Resolved, That State Banks under proper regulations and restrictions, together with a sound and uniform weight of American gold coin, will afford a currency more uniform, stable and safe than we have enjoyed during the existence of the present United States Bank, and will answer every necessary purpose.

Resolved, That we are convinced that the present embarrassment is not brought on so much with a view to the restoration of the Deposites, as to effect the recharter of the United States Bank, a measure that the people have decidedly and deliberately condemned.

Resolved, That the conduct of the United States Bank at the present time, and the effect which it has been able to produce in the community, tends to convince us that its existence during a time of war would be decidedly dangerous, as it might then be found arrayed against the government and the people, and sustaining the cause of a *foreign foe*, by deranging the currency of the country, and clogging the power of the government to carry on the necessary fiscal arrangements.

Resolved, That as our patriotic ancestors were willing to forego the use of tea and other luxuries, for the good of their beloved country, so, we trust, the American people at the present day will be willing to suffer a temporary inconvenience, rather than surrender the rights and liberties of themselves and their offspring, and put on, through compulsion, the "golden fetters, which have been prepared for them.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State Rights, as contained in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99, and believes, that the chartering of a "mammoth monopoly," by the National government, tends to endanger the preservation of those rights and the stability of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of Ohio, New York and New Jersey have set an example in passing resolutions on this subject, which we approve, and which we trust will be followed by that of Pennsylvania.

After which, the meeting was severally addressed by Messrs. Brothers, Earle, Read and Wood, and a letter from the Hon. Richard Rush, was read, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

On motion, Resolved, That the letter of the Hon. R. Rush be published.

On motion, Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be forwarded to the President of the United States; and that copies be forwarded to our Representatives at Washington and Harrisburg.

## MR. RUSH'S LETTER.

SPRINGHAM, PHILADA. COUNTY,
January, 29, 1834.
*Wednesday morning.*

GENTLEMEN—

I have just now received your letter of this date, written on behalf of a number of the citizens of the third Congressional District, expressing their wish that I would give my attendance at the meeting to be held this evening, at the Commissioner's Hall N. L., and express my views in relation to the United States Bank, the removal of the public deposites, and the constitutional power of the President in the matter; and have to regret my inability through other engagements, to be present.

But I am flattered at the expression of such a wish on the part of this portion of my fellow citizens, about to assemble in public meeting in a district, of which I am also myself a resident and voter; and, unimportant as I should otherwise have supposed my views to be, I will, with your permission, take the liberty of stating them in this form, though I can only do so briefly.

On a recall from some of my fellow citizens last autumn, I expressed my opinions on this same subject, under the several aspects which your letter presents, and nothing has occurred to change it. On the contrary, further and careful examination have strengthened me in all its grounds. I stood at that time, chiefly upon the evidence brought to light by the President, of the Bank having employed and paid the press large sums of work out its own ends, the money being in part taxes from the coffers; an abuse that I hold to have been the most unwarrantable in its way, of any before ever before known to our annals. What have we from the corporation since? Truly its own confession of the act, and that it glories in it! The Presidents constitutional veto it seems, is in effect, to an attack upon its character, resembling that which counterfeiters make upon its notes, and claims to strike back with a weapon bought up with the public money, in the one case, as it would frame indictments and carry on prosecutions on the other!

Gentlemen, there is an enormity in the whole course of the Bank on this single point, apart from all others, upon which I am not now to expatiate, though it is alive with thoughts that are of deep public concern. There are, I know orators and statesmen among us—high and famous men—who turn from it in cool or assumed disdain, as something too small for notice; but to my mind it is big with principles and results transcending in immediate and permanent importance the currency question, or any other to which the removal of the deposites, or non-renewal of the charter, has given rise. I must ask your excuse for the allusion my principle is mounting it, but it, notwithstanding the many pure and honorable minded masons that there are in the world, I sincerely believe the masonic institution to be productive of public mischief, and in nothing more than its power over the press: what am I to think of a monied corporation, wielding funds larger than the revenues of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press and deal with presidents as it would deal with felons. "I have half a mind to say, go on in your patriotic work of exterminating such a corporation. Show it no quarter that honorable hostility does not demand. In such a warfare with it, I am with you heart and hand.

The greater its operation upon the interests of the community, the greater the necessity, under the proved abuses of its power, for its overthraw. Should it get the upper hand now, it will become a perpetual subject to the nation, ready to renew and aggravate its worst usurpations. No matter what the present odds of its downfall, endure, *court* death and bear coming under such a master. Copy the sixth resolution of the public spirited citizens of Smithtown, adopted in Union meeting last week, to wit—"that the time honored treasury notes—continental money—is worth more rather than let the Bank get its foot upon your neck in this contest. That the President has full constitutional power to act as he has done in removing the deposits, I have never had the slightest doubt, but I tackle out clear shot chances to the House of Representatives. Your great hope at this moment lies in firmness at home. From the Senate, you have nothing to hope.

And what was there to hope from the same body in the most memorable seasons of President Madison's administration? Nothing. The war itself, even for so terrible an outrage as impressment, would not have been waged, or its glories secured, but for the popular impulse that encouraged and sustained him, against the open opposition or secret embarrassments which that branch of Congress was disposed to throw in his way. The people, the House of Representatives, and the President, triumphed then, as I trust they will now. "Madisons War" that "wicked war" was more fiercely assailed at that day, than the removal of the deposites at this; some of his opponents were for sending him to Elba to share Bonapartes' prison—others would have brought him to the block; all raised the cry of injury to the country, in frightful amount in every way—public and individual distress—ruin desolation;—such were the unceasing and confident predictions. Those who survived the passionate exaggerations of the one epoch, may hope to do so of the other; even to reap a harvest not less abundant in ultimate advantage: This, gentlemen, I am sure, must be your hope, as it is mine; and, as far as I can see into the future it is a hope resting upon rational and solid foundations. There is in our history, now and then, a close analogy to the history of the late Reform question in England, when the people, the House of Commons, and the King, were on opposite sides to the House of Peers; and the general movement in both cases being against that branch of the legislature remote from popular responsibility, in the one by hereditary tenure, in the other by tenure for six years.

Reciprocating the assurances of friendly respect which your kind communication to me breathes,

I remain your fellow citizen,
RICHARD RUSH.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Northumberland, Mitchell, Liverpool, W Nott & co
Brig Dimoc, Sherwood, Charleston, S C S A Bufrelli
Brig Mohigan, Hyler, Richmond, L H Gale
Schr Alert, Taylor, Apilachicola, Rogers & Hawthorn
Schr Eagle, Cortazar, Campeachy, Lizardi, Brothers
Schr Eliza Ann, Emerton, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Brig Joma, M'Cabb, 23 days from N York.
Schr Packet, Ewell, 25 days from N York.
Schr Waldoboro, from Thomastown—with lime.
Schr Emblem, Baker, from Pensacola.
Schr Billow, Dunsalp, from the Coast.
Schr Three Brothers, Williams, from the Coast.
Schr Creole, from La Branche's Plantation.
Schr Grand Regulator, from the Coast.
2 of Painters, and 2 of Kirby's flat boats from Alabama, with 500 bales cotton.
Barque Augusta, Smith, from Kennebunk.
Brig Eliza, Sleeper, from Thomastown.
Brig Splendid, McKenzie, 29 days from Boston.
Schr Aurora, from the Coast, with sugar.
Schr Passaic, Duperis, from Campeachy.
Schr Paramount, Burr, from Mobile.
Schr Globe, from Boston.
Schr St. Croix, Furnass, from Mobile.
Schr Cantin, Lawrence, from Charleston.
Schr Brilliant, Brown, from Mobile.
Brig Eagle, Mansuwry, from Havana.
Brig Rosin, Chaffe, from Port-au-Prince.
Brig Dash, Stevenson, from Barbadoes, ballast.
Brig Patron, Varnel, from Boston.
Schr Cleto, Howard, from Apilachicola.
Schr Hero, Stanton, from Tobasco.
Steamer Splendid, James, from Cincinnati.
Steamer Friend, Brand, from Lafourche Interior.
Steamer Arab, Myers, from Natchez—cargo, cotton, etc.
9 flat boats from Alabama and Tennessee, with 2,500 bales cotton.
Steamer Caspian, Kimball, from Natchitoches.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 10th, 1834.

The House met according to adjournment.

On motion, an order for a leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Bonny and Delhomme.

Mr. Vorhies, of Avoyelles, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as correctly enrolled, the bills entitled,

"An Act incorporate the Lake Pontchartrain Steam Boat Navigation Company." And

"An Act creating additional election precincts in the parish of St. Landry."

The Speaker having signed said bills,

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

Mr. Vorhies, of Avoyelles, laid before the House the petition of sundry inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, in relation to the Port Wardens of New Orleans.

On motion, ordered that the same be referred to a Special Committee, composed of three members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Vorhies of Avoyelles, Augustin & Allard, members of said Committee.

Mr. Chinn, on behalf of the Committee of Finance, introduced a bill entitled, "An Act authorising the Governor to borrow a certain sum of money therein mentioned," which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on morrow.

Mr. Barrow, on behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Louisiana, made the following report:

The Joint Committee, appointed to examine the Bank of Louisiana, to whom were referred the resolutions of said bank, and a resolution instructing the Committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the deposites of the State from the Bank; respectfully submit the following report:—

In consequence of the deep interest which the State has in the Bank; and the unusual attitude which the Bank had assumed towards the Executive department, and the excitement against the directors of that institution; your Committee undertook the discharge of their duties with a determination to give the affairs of the Bank the most rigid examination, and with a fixed resolution to scrutinize the accounts of the directors, and ascertain if the general administration of the Bank had been just and liberal to the country.

It is a matter of regret, that a serious difference of opinion should exist between the Executive and the direction of the Bank as to the amount of funds which the State has in that institution, especially as the time is fast approximating when the bonds of the State, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, will have to be paid.

There can be no doubt, that it was the duty of the Governor, in his annual communication to the Legislature, to give what he conceived to be an accurate statement of the financial affairs of the State, and to point out the means which existed of paying off the bonds in coming due in July next; and if it were not premature in the direction of the bank, to respond to that part of the Executive's message, before the appointment of the Legislature Committee, which custom and law requires to be made annually. Your Committee believe, none can justly deny that the language of the resolutions of the Directors of the Bank, is discourteous towards the Executive, and derogatory to the dignity which ought to characterize the acts of that Board, in its official intercourse with the Governor.

Whether the Executive or the Direction of the Bank are right in the interpretation, respectively given by them to the Charter, is a question of much difficulty, about which, even gent emen learned in the law may, and do honestly differ. And as to the expression of an opinion by your Committee, upon the subject, even if it should be adopted by both branches of the Legislature, would not tend in the least degree to a definitive settlement of the question, and as the whole matter must necessarily be referred to the Judiciary for adjudication; your Committee conceive, that it would not be an act of supererogation in them to express an opinion upon the subject, yet, as no practical benefit to the State can flow from your Committee entering into such a discussion, they have thought it most prudent, and just, under all the circumstances of the case, not to touch the legal question.

That a speedy termination of this controversy, between the State and the Bank, is important to the interests of both parties, admits of no doubt, and as the Judicial tribunals only, can settle it, your Committee recommend that the Attorney General be authorised and instructed to institute, with the least possible delay, a suit against the Bank. This suit can, in all probability, (as a general desire seems to exist to have it finally decided in a month or two; and if the decision should be in favor of the State, then there will be no necessity for the State to borrow money to meet its bonds; but as uncertainty hangs over this matter, and as the faith and the credit of the State are of the sacred nature, in the eyes of your Committee, to be jeopardised on any account; your Committee think it their imperative duty to recommend to the Legislature to provide, immediately, the means to pay the bonds of the State which become due on the 1st of July next. Those bonds constitute the first series, for which the faith of the State is pledged, and they ought to be punctually paid at all hazards, and at any sacrifice. The credit of Louisiana now stands pre-eminent in the world, capitalists, who never hear name is known; because her ample resources are well understood, and her punctuality in meeting her engagements, which is the key stone of public, as well as private credit, stands unimpeached.

Taking the estimate of the Bank, which was officially communicated to the Legislature by resolutions passed by its direction on the 9th ultimo, it appears there will be, on the 1st of July next, a deficiency of about $272,000, to be provided for by the State, to meet its bonds then due for $600,000. And your Committee believe that the most judicious plan of raising the funds to cover that deficiency, will be, for the State to avail itself of the credit to which it is entitled, by the Charters of several of the Banks. The "Consolidated Association," "The Union Bank," "The Canal Bank," "The City Bank," and "The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank," are all bound by their Charters, to lend to the State different sums, amounting in the whole to $1,600,000; but some of them can exact a higher rate of interest than others, and even a greater interest than the State has ever yet been forced to give, but not more, perhaps, than it would have to give, if it should be forced to go into the money *market*, at the present unfavorable crisis, when the prudent and timid among private capitalists have drawn close their purse strings; and the avaricious, but more adventurous money lender, is disposed to seize the opportunity of extorting an exorbitant interest.

It is impossible for your Committee to know which of the institutions before specified is in the best condition to enable it to comply with the obligation of its Charter: and as your Committee think it would be unjust, during the present pressure in the money market, to withdraw from any one, or even two of the Banks the whole sum which the State may need, they think it right to leave that matter to the enlightened discretion of the Governor.

To enable your Committee to come to a conclusion satisfactory to themselves, relative to the expediency of removing the deposites of the State from the Bank, unless the Bank would agree to pay an interest upon such deposites, the Cashier was called upon to inform the Committee what was the average amount of the deposites of the State, as well as the average amount of individual deposites. From that officers statement, which was verified by an examination of the books of the Bank for twelve months back; it appears, from an off-hand calculation, (for mathematical certainty was not deemed important,) that the average amount of all the deposites does not exceed $360,00, $60,000 of which may fairly be put down to the credit of the State, but of course, there is a great fluctuation in the amount of the deposites, both of the State and individuals. As the State is a stockholder in the Bank to the amount of $2,000,000, it must be evident to every person, that the State is deeply interested in the prosperity of that institution, and it ought to do nothing which might tend to diminish its profits. If the Bank should agree to pay the State an interest on its deposites, and on application should be made on the part of all other persons making deposites, for a like interest, with what reason or justice could the Bank resist the demand; and if the Bank (as in common justice it would be bound to do) were to pay an interest on all its deposites; it requires no great powers of calculation to discover that the State would be a looser by the measure, as it would only receive on interest on $60,000, while it would have to pay an interest, as the owner of one half of the stock of the Bank, on $150,000.

No one alleges, nor even dreams that the deposites of the State are not perfectly safe where they now are, or that an improper use has been, or will be made of them by the Bank, for which reason, and those before assigned, your Committee are of opinion that no interest ought to be required of the Bank on the State deposites, nor ought the deposites to be removed, because the Bank is unwilling to allow an interest on them.

Your Committee having presented their views of the subjects which were specially referred to them, will now present the result of their enquiries, in the form of resolutions, which they have prepared for the general consideration and adoption of the House. The Committee were unanimously of opinion that the conduct of the Bank in refusing to pay the State the interest on the deposites of the State, was a rigid construction of its Charter. They acted like men who had allowed to be carried, and who wished that the people of the State should learn, through their representatives, the sound condition of an institution in which they were so deeply interested. In consequence of the current rumors which were afloat, that the Bank was dispensing its powers with a partial and lavish hand to its own directors, and a few commercial houses in the city, your Committee felt themselves bound to ascertain upon what foundation rumors of such a private character rested. It appears, that on the 27th of January last, the date of the general statement of the affairs of the Bank, which was furnished your Committee, but five out of the thirteen Directors stood indebted to the Bank in the way of accommodation, and that those five owed the Bank $28,000, one third of which was discounted upon a pledge of stock, and the balance on promissory notes, which small sum, considering the wealth and the extensive business of many of the Directors, and the great pressure in the money market, is a strong evidence that the Directors have acted with unwonted delicacy in helping themselves to the money of a Bank entrusted to their management. The examination of the accounts of those commercial houses, which rumor said were the *favorites* of the Bank, and which were consuming its very vitals, was equally favorable to the prudence and impartiality of the Bank, as to the credit of those houses. Your Committee feel themselves constrained to say, that they believe the Bank of Louisiana is in a condition pre-eminently prosperous, and that its affairs are conducted with great ability, prudence and impartiality, and with a liberality to the inhabitants of the country, deserving of commendation. Your Committee submit with this report a document marked A, which will shew the condition of the parent Bank, and a document marked B, which will shew the condition of the branches, and a document marked C, that will illustrate the liberality of the parent Bank to the inhabitants of the country, by showing that she has loaned on mortgages, to individuals living out of the 1st district, about $500,000, much of which has gone into parishes for which the branches were established. All of which, together with a bill and resolution touching the matters herein contained, are submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

ALEXANDER BARROW, Chairman,
of Committee on the part of the House,
AD. BEAUVAIS, Chairman of Committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion, ordered that said report be laid on the table, subject to the call of the House.

The same member, on behalf of the same Committee, offered the following resolution:

"*Be it resolved &c.* That the Attorney General of the State be, and he is hereby instructed and directed to institute suit, without delay, in the name and for the use of the State, against the Bank of Louisiana, to recover from said Bank all such sums of money as the State is legally entitled to."

And a bill entitled, "An Act providing for the payment of the State bonds;" Which bill and resolution were read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholls, on behalf of the Committee appointed to examine into the situation and condition of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to examine into the situation and condition of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, having performed that duty, beg leave to make the following report—

The infancy of this institution added to the facilities afforded by its officers, rendered the labors of your Committee comparatively light. Their attention was necessarily confined to the amount of subscriptions, the particular parishes in which stock had been subscribed for, and the efforts made by the Bank to obtain loans.

The accompanying document will place before the House the amount of the subscriptions, with the respective parishes in which they were made.

Messrs. Dusuau de la Cour and A. L. Ekhart were appointed by the Bank, commissioners to effect a loan in Europe, whose efforts, up to the 4th Nov. 1833, had been successful. The commissioners stated in active operation from the correspondence of the commissioners, communicated to your committee, there is no reason can be formed of the probable result of their negotiations, which however, it appears from the correspondence, bid fair to possess, to the Citizens Bank, the same advantage of a loan that the Legislature of the State possesses, to the Union Bank.

A majority of your Committee consider, that the suggestion stated in your resolution, and which is a part of the instructions, by which a loan would be negotiated.

THOS. NICHOLLS, Chairman.

On motion, ordered that said report be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Garland, the House reconsidered said report.

It being the time for the order of the day, the further consideration of said report was postponed until to morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bills entitled,

"An Act for the relief of Henry Boyce."

"An Act to create a Second Judge for the Police of the City of New Orleans."

"An Act to incorporate the St. Bernard Rail Road Company." And

"An Act to grant to John Crawford, of the parish of Concordia, the privilege to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river opposite the town of Warrenton."

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

The House took up the resolution relative to the "journal *sine die*."

The same having been amended, on motion, ordered that it be adopted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby authorised and required to adjourn their respective Houses, *sine die*, on Monday, the 3d day of March next."

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate in said resolution.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis, their Secretary, informing the House that the Committee of Enrolment of the Senate, having reported as correctly enrolled, the bill entitled "An Act in relation to the compensation of assessors in certain parishes," and the resolution relative to James H. Caldwell; the President of the Senate had signed the same.

By the same message, the House was informed that the Senate had concurred in the appointment of a Committee on conference in relation to the 14th section of the bill entitled "An Act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Louisiana." And that Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas are the members appointed by the Senate on said Committee.

Mr. Augustin, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the resolution granting leave of absence to Wm. Boswell, Louis T. Caire and Branch W. Miller, Notaries Public of New Orleans, and the bill entitled, "An Act supplementary to An Act incorporating the Natchitoches Causeway Company."

The Speaker having signed the same,

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

A message in writing from the Governor, by Mr. Verlon, his private Secretary.

Mr. Vorhies of Avoyelles, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported to the House that he had this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor, the bill entitled, "An Act in relation to the compensation of assessors in certain parishes;" and the resolution relative to James H. Caldwell.

The House took up the bill entitled,

"An Act to amend the Charter incorporating the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, approved April 1st 1833," which was made the special order of the day for to-day.

On motion, the House formed itself into a Committee of the Whole;

Mr. Hon being called to the Chair.

After some time the Committee of the Whole rose; the Chairman, Mr. Hon, reported that the Committee had had said bill under consideration, and that the Committee had adopted the first section of said bill.

The House took up said bill.

Mr. Garland moved that the following question be put to the House: "Have the members, who are subscribers to said Bank, the right of voting on that question."

The yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Augustin, Allard, Bienvenu, Bouligny, Breau, Canonge, Chauvin, Chinn, Davidson, Ducros, Fulse, Forstall, Guillet, Hon, Jones, Lagarde, Legendre, Lessassier, Marigny, Ory, Roussell, Sibley, Vorhies of Lafayette and Watkins had voted in the affirmative—24 yeas.

And that Messrs. Barrow, Brown, Bullard, Charpantier, Garland, Holstein, Johnson, Maddox, McRea, Mulhollan, Nicholls, Patten, Porche, Porter, Taylor, Vorhies of Avoyelles and Walker had voted in the negative—17 nays.

The House then decided that those gentlemen had a right to vote on that question.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY B. FORSTALL.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st March, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, the following valuable property, and also the slaves hereafter named, sold on account of departure to Mexico.

A Lot of Ground divided as follows:

Lot No 1, being the corner of Conti and Dauphin street, measuring 32 feet 1 inch fronting Conti street, by 61 ft 6 in 4 lines fronting Dauphin street.

Lot No 2, adjoining the above, measuring 41 ft 7 in fronting on Conti street by 61 ft 6 in 4 lines in depth, with a brick house comprising 4 apartments, and a brick story kitchen.

Lot No 3, adjoining the above, measuring 27 ft 1 in 2 lines on Conti street, by 61 ft 6 in 4 lines in depth.

Lot no 4, adjoining the above, measuring 27 ft 1 in 2 lines, by 61 ft 6 in 4 lines in depth. On said last two lots is a large frame building, inhabited by several tenants.

The side walks of said 4 lots are well paved with stones and bricks, and done agreeably to city ordinance; the purchaser is not to pay any thing for the same.

Terms of sale: 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for notes endorsed to satisfaction and mortgage until final payment—the purchaser will be at liberty to have his notes discounted at 10 per cent.

Should not the expected price be offered for said 4 lots, and should there be but one or two sold, the sales will become null and void, and in such case the whole will be put up again to be sold together.

A Lot of Ground, situated in faubourg Marigny, being the corner of Victory and Marigny streets, and near the Rail Road:

Lot No 1, measuring 25 ft 9 in 4 lines fronting on Victory street, by 100 ft in depth fronting on Marigny street.

Lot No 2, measuring 25 ft 7 in fronting on Victory street by 100 ft in depth.

Lot No 3, measuring 25 ft 7 in on Victory street by 100 ft in depth.

Lot No 4, measuring 25 ft 7 in on Victory street, by 100 ft in depth.

Lot No 5, measuring 25 ft 7 in on Victory street, by 100 ft in depth.

Lot No 6, measuring 26 ft 9 in on Marigny street by 138 ft 6 inches in depth.

Lot No 7, measuring 26 ft 9 in on Marigny street, by 125 ft 6 inches in depth.

The side walks of all said lots are well paved and finished, on several of them are frame houses, and brick houses between posts.

Terms: 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for satisfactory endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment. The purchasers are to give their notes divided into several amounts.

Also the following slaves:

Prosper, a creole negro man, from 22 to 23 years old, good character, able to do any kind of work, cartman, good servant and very obedient, he is warranted free of diseases and vices prescribed by law.

Frozine, a negress, from 35 to 36 years of age, good cook and washer, with her 4 children. She is sometimes subject to sickness on the stomach, except that, she is warranted free of diseases and vices prescribed by law.

Michel, one of Frozine's children, from 11 to 12 years old, a good and intelligent boy, warranted free of diseases and vices prescribed by law.

Edward, do a negro boy from 5 to 6 years old.

Josephine, do a negro girl, 2 years and 6 months old.

Joseph, do a negro infant, 5 months old.

Maria, a creole mulatress, from 15 to 16 years old, with her male infant, 3 months old; she is a daughter to Frozine, good house servant, and warranted free from the diseases and vices prescribed by law.

All the above named servants bear good characters, and are to be sold only, because the owner wishes to leave the country.

Terms: 6 and 12 months for satisfactory endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale, for land and slaves, to be passed before L. Ferrand, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb 21

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st March 1834, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, a lot of ground fronting on Dauphin street, between Ursuline and Hospital streets having 34 feet 6 inches front by 66 ft 1 inch deep, French measure, together with the buildings thereon, viz: a brick house built in 1832, having 30 feet 6 in front, a two story brick kitchen also of brick having 34 feet 6 inches front divided into several chambers, with chimneys; the yard is paved, a brick necessary &c.—the whole is conveniently arranged.

Conditions—$500 cash, the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months, credit in notes endorsed to satisfaction and mortgage.

The act of sale to be passed before Mr. Ferrand, notary at the expense of the purchaser. feb 3

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 25th February, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

The lease of the house on Chartres and Toulouse streets, until the 1st November next:

The No 1, Store along on Chartres & Toulouse streets; the Stores No 2 and 3, on Chartres street, with rooms, kitchen, &c. feb 21

BY TRUDEAU & CANONGE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Monday the 24th February, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange,

1 ♀ Nancy, 19 years old, with her child Timothy, 6 months old.

2 ♀ Matilda, aged 22 years, with her child William, aged 1 year.

3 ♀ Malinda, aged 25 years, with her child John one year old.

4 ♀ Polly, aged 15 years

5 ♀ Fenix, aged 14 years

6 ♀ Hannah aged 12 years

7 ♀ Lucinda, aged 11 years

8 ♂ William, aged 12 years

They are warranted free of the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms: 4 months for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. feb 21

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Tuesday the 25th inst., will be sold at auction store No. 20 St Louis st. at 10 o'clock, precisely, without reserve, to the highest bidder, 200 cases and trunks of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., among which are calf kid, and pegged brogans; many fine calf sewed shoes, boys pq; womans fine prunella shoes; kid shoes do; children's prunella and kid boothes, shoes &c.; also ladies and gentlemen slippers, and a quantity of russet brogans and negro shoes. The whole to be positively sold in cash to close a concern. feb 21

PARISH OF ST JAMES.

DETAINED IN JAIL,—A young mulatto man, named John about 16 or 18 years old. He says he belongs to Mr Maddox, merchant, Magazine street, near Poydras, New Orleans. The owner is requested to take him back in conformity to law.

feb 21 MICHAEL SANSON, sheriff

FOR SALE by the undersigned,

MARIA, a negress, 18 or 19 years old, in the State for these 8 or 10 years, seamstress, house servant, cook and washer. If within 5 days she is not sold at private sale, she will be sold on the 25th instant at auction, by Trioon and Canonge.

VICTORINE, a creole mulatress, 26 years old, good cook, washer ironer and sick nurse, together with her son 13 years old, warranted a good character, &c

SUZANNE, a creole mulatress, 24 years old, hairdresser, washer, ironer, and excellent house servant, fully warranted.

NATHAN, a negro man, about 30 years old, good coachman, seller, good character, fully guaranteed.

Fourteen shares of the lower cotton press, 6 of which are entirely paid, there being but two payments, made on the other 8, forming a total of $480, and the balance payable from 6 to 6 months, in notes of $240. The first 6 shares are of $500 each; apply to

LA ROCHE & GAU