COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Jan. 12	Boston	Jan. 10
Philadelphia	" 11	Baltimore	" 11
Charleston	Jan. 10	Washington	Jan. 10
Paris	dec. 16	Liverpool	dec. 29
Havre	" 2	London	" 29

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

January 27.

COTTON.

160 bales Mississippi		12 cts.
480 do Louisiana		11½
110 do Miss		12½
464 do do		13½
267 do do		13½
276 do do		13½
105 do do		13½
77 do do		13½
93 do do		13½
98 do do		13
1969		

PRODUCE.

Sugar—89½ to 91 per cwt—Molasses, 32½ per gal—Tobacco, 6½ to 20 per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Grn, 13½c to 14 per lb—Rio do, 10 to 12½ do—Lard per lb, 11to12½c—Flour 6¶ to 7¼ per bbl—Whiskey rectified 45 to 48c per bbl.

Cattle hides, 11 to 13c—Otter skins 3 to 4½ per skin —deer do 26 to 28 per lb—Racoon do 8 to 12

Butter, Goshen 30 to 33—western 25c

Wednesday, Jan 27.

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Fellows Exchange Broker.

Louisiana State Bank.....122½ last sales
Bank of Orleans.....118 last sales
Bank of Louisiana.....none off'd.
Consolidated Association.....103 last sales.
N. O. Canal and BankingCo.....104 asked.
City Bank.....105 asked.
Union Bank of Louisiana.....123—sales.
Citizens' Bank.....none asked.
Commercial Bank.....103½ asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank.....52 asked
Gas Light Bank.....108 last sales.
Carrolton Railroad Bank.....124 for 25 paid.
Louisiana State In. Co.....120 sales.
Louisiana In. Co.....@130 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co.....no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.....none offered.
Merchants' Ins. Co.....31½ asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.....53 asked
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co.....38 last asked
Ocean Ins. Co.....51 asked
Commercial Ins. Co.....48 asked
Louisiana Cot. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co. .no sales
Orleans Navigation Co.....none offered—no sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.....77 for 100 pd—last sales
Nashville RailroadCo.....per sales
Orleans Cotton Press Co.....150 for 500 past
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.....675 for 500 pd.
Old Architect Co. of 1838.....66 for 100 paid
Architect Stock of 8th District.....no sales

MESSRS. JANNEY 26.

COTTON—Yesterday we received advices from Liverpool to the 16th ultimo, shewing the market about the same as per last accounts;—After the receipt of which there was some enquiry, and from what we can learn, sales of 500 bales were effected, at rates about 1 cent below our last quotations. We are yet unable to make quotations. The weather during the last week has been very bad for out-door business and the heavy receipts during that time have not been got ready for the market. Should the weather be favorable, for a day or two, we may anticipate a large business, and shall then be enabled to give quotations.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This Evening will be presented the Opera of

CINDERELLA.

Prince	Mr Hodges
Baron	Thorne.
Alidoro	Williamson.
Dandini	Reynolds.
Pedro	Russell.
Cinderella	Miss Russell.
Clorinda	Mrs Russell.

In the course of the opera,

Mr and Mrs Beanie in a 'Pas de Deux.'

Previous to which the farce of the

BATH ROAD.

Tom	Mr Thorne.
Capt Brambleton	Williamson.

Saint Charles Theatre.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

Will be performed the romantic drama called the

KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

OR

THE YANKEE IN SPAIN.

Sy Saco,	Mr. G. H. Hill.
Count D'Osorie,	Pearson.
Malveneso,	DeBar.
Blabastro,	Cowell.
Constantia,	Miss Lane.
Benedict,	Debar.

In the course of the evening the celebrated Overture of MASANIELLO and LA PHILTRE:

To conclude with the petite comedy of

MY AUNT.

Dashall,	Mr. Murdock.
Eatale,	Cowell.
Frederick,	Spencer.
Mrs. Corbett,	Mrs Kinlock.
Emma,	Miss Verity.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. E. Bertus informs the public, that on Friday next, February 5, 1836, he will give for his benefit,

A Grand Dress Ball,

PRECEDED BY

A CHILDREN'S BALL.

Which will begin at 5 o'clock, and end at 9.

THE DRESS BALL

Will take place immediately after.

ADMISSION—Grown persons.....$1 00

Children.....0 50 cts

Immediately after the first ball,

Many children will dance a few quadrilles, which will be terminated by a grand 'galopade' by children.

After first ball, servants whose services will be no more required by the children, will leave the room. jan 26

BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The managers most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their

ESTABLISHMENT

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF

Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats, &c. &c.

Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent:—

Messrs. North,	Messrs. Levi,
Stickney,	Ricardo,
Rogers,	Wills,
Rockwell,	Stone,
Minnich,	Phillipo,
Shay,	Long.
Mateer,	Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PHENOMENON,

Miss Emaline Stickney,

AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,

Mr. Blackburn.

Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts; Gallery 50cts. Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

Seats can be secure from 10 o'clock, A. M. until P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day.

jan 27—tf

TEMPLE OF THE MAGI,

Fitted up at very considerable expense, at no 140 Chartres st. between Conti and St. Louis st.

RAHAB-BEN-ABEL MARCHAEL, the famed Chaldean Magi, and his Circassian lady, Zillah the Sybil, being the only two persons who have ever been permitted by the initiated Magi to visit a foreign country, will open every evening thereafter.

The very flattering reception they have met with in the Northern States, having been visited by upwards of 73,000 persons, has induced them to visit New Orleans and to hope to receive a portion of public patronage.

The apparatus and furniture are of a splendid description, and the hall is fitted up to represent the Temple of the Magi at Ispahan. The exhibition consists of the

Magic Feast,

In two parts, being a series of beautiful illusions in mechanical philosophy and natural magic, illustrative of the miraculous feats performed by the Ancient Magicians, Sorcerers and Indian Brasmins, as originally exhibited at the Court of Ispahan, before his Highness Mahmoud Schah, and also before the court of England, to the astonishment and approbation of their majesties and suite.

The illusions are of the first order, truly magnificent, incredible and amazing, and of such a nature, that persons of the strictest religious principles can feel no repugnance in witnessing.

Amongst many others the Brasmahical illusion of the

Sybilian Taper.

This deception of the Brahmins has puzzled and bewildered the learned of the old and new world. Also

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ZILLAH,

Who will in the presence of the audience,

Change to a Bird or Quadruped.

For particulars and excerpts recommendatory of the exhibition, see small bills at all the principal hotels, boarding houses and stores in the city.

Admission.—The Jewish is expressly appropriated to ladies and family parties, for which seats can be secured from 10 to 3, daily. Gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies will please take the balconnies.

Admittance $1—Children, with guardians, 50cts.—Gallery for colored persons, 75cts.

Doors open at 10—performance to commence at 7 o'clock. jan 16

AT THE SIGN OF HARMONY.

185 ST. PETER STREET.

The undersigned most respectfully informs their friends and the public in general that there will take place at their establishment, on Friday next at 7 o'clock P M, a great display of fire works.

Prices of admission $1 00

Persons wishing to secure tickets will please to call on Emile Perit and Louis Canonge. jan 27—3t

Otter Caps—An additional supply just received and for sale at the hat and cap store, No 10 arcade street by jan 27 J. EVANS & Co.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BATON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1836.

☞ The Editor of this paper respectfully announces to his friends and others in both houses of the legislature that he is again a candidate for state printer; and that should he be elected, he will perform the duties of his station to the utmost of his means.

We publish to-day an official report of the meeting of the cabaretiers or retailers of spirituous liquors, in relation to the language alleged to have been held by a senator of this state. But we beg leave to state to them and all others that Mr Moore restricted his epithets and allegations solely to those who sold liquor to slaves; and we are authorised to add that so far from denouncing the calling or persons of those engaged respectably in retailing spirituous liquors, he wishes to protect them. His object is if possible to suppress all those petty grog shops which sell liquors to slaves.

The act relating to public printing has been approved by the governor: so that the state printer may now be elected at any time. Let us therefore again appeal to the reason of those gentlemen in the legislature disposed to do justice to all. A resolution has been adopted by the senate, fixing the 3d Monday in February, as the day to adjourn *sine die*: so that half of the time specified for the duration of the session has now elapsed. Up to the present period, the editor of this paper has executed all the public printing required; and has now in pamphlet form ready to be distributed if necessary, the journals of both houses up to the end of last week. Should he therefore be neglected, delay is prevented; economy preserved, and an eligible medium offered for the publication of the journals etc of the legislature, and all other kinds of public printing: and his election may be considered as in force from the commencement of the session, so far as regards the contract under the new law. But if another be elected, which we trust we need not now apprehend, all the laws and journals will have to be reprinted; and not only will great delays be caused in their publication, but the state will be burthened with an additional heavy charge in consequence of the certain and just demand of the present printer for so much work done by order of both houses.

The bill relating to the Citizens' bank was adopted on its second reading yesterday in the senate. Not one word was said in defence of any of its enactments, as its supporters had resolved that they should not be altered in any respect: and as they had previously been discussed in detail in the house of representatives. Nor were any remarks made by its opponents on the nature and object of the bill—with one exception, although various amendments were proposed during the reading of the consecutive sections. The advocates and opponents were thus prudent in refraining from observations which they knew could not influence any vote, as each and every member had made up his mind on the subject.

The opposition was of a decided nature, but it was also of a gentlemanly character. There were no unworthy manœuvres resorted to; no mean devices to destroy or impair what could not be defeated—and even few amendments proposed not affecting the prominent features of the bill, which might not have been properly adopted under other circumstances. But none could be accepted; as it was everything or nothing with the advocates. Defeat might wait on delay; and strategic skill was indispensable.

Its third reading and final passage is fixed for to-day.

Extract of a letter received per mail from Captain Rousseau, United States ship St Louis.

Pensacola, Jan 23.

I arrived here yesterday from Key West, where I left Commodore Dallas; and shall return on Sunday to join him with all the marines that are here. We have sent all those we had on board to Tampa, to relieve the garrison that was besieged by the savages.—The Vandalia also left to bring them assistance, if necessary.

At a meeting of persons engaged in the retail grocery trade of New Orleans, held at the Washington Ballroom, on the 26th January, 1836, in the city of New Orleans, Mr Joaquin Vioaca was called to preside, Mr M Blanco was appointed vicepresident, and Mr Felix Maxent, secretary.

It having been explained to the meeting that its object was to take into consideration the measures now before the legislature of this state in relation to their trade, and more especially the injurious and calumniating language used by an honorable senator in the course of debate in the senate, affecting the private character and reputation of the whole mass of persons engaged therein.

The following resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:

1. Resolved, that as a part of this community engaged in a lawful trade, we are entitled in common with the rest of our fellow citizens to the equal protection of the laws of the country, and to that individual respect and consideration which our habits, our morals and conduct shall merit.

2. Resolved, that we hold it to be our duty to ourselves and to the country in which we live, to repel slander, calumny and unjust imputations, indiscriminate in their nature and involving one whole class of a community, from whatever source they may come.

3. Resolved, that this meeting disclaims all idea of asserting that there may not be many abuses on the part of individuals concerned in the trade.

It is the fate of all human institutions, and they have no pretension to an exemption from the common lot of humanity—but they do assert that if abused do exist to any extent, it is the fault of the law which has not provided sufficient means for their suppression, or a vicious administration which does not apply the means provided to the correction of the evil: and they do most solemnly protest against the injustice of presenting the whole and stigmatising their characters in mass for the malversations of the few.

4. Resolved, that this meeting do equally disclaim all right and all intention to interfere in any manner with the course of legislation on this subject, or to call in question the justice or propriety of any measure that may be adopted to suppress abuses—their only object is to repel unjust and unfounded aspersions and to vindicate in this solemn manner their reputations to their fellow citizens and the public in general.

5. Resolved that this meeting have seen with regret the expressions used by L H Moore, Esq, a member of the senate of this state, in the proceedings of that honorable body of the 14th of the present month, and published in the New Orleans Bee the state gazette of the 15th, by which the whole body who now compose this meeting are indiscriminately denounced as thieves and receivers of stolen goods.

It may be true, as that honorable gentleman observes, that he has been for twenty years a drunkard, indulging in the excessive use of ardent spirits, but it is a problem which this meeting will not undertake to decide how far this circumstance may qualify him for legislating on this or any other subject. But for the information of the public it may be necessary to state that the honorable gentleman does not, and never has, resided in the city of New Orleans; consequently his orgies have not been excited by us. He cannot cite as instances of his ever having been robbed by any one of the trade of this place; or any one of them receiving any thing of his, or from him, that was stolen. If all these things have passed under the eye, or to the knowledge of the honorable gentleman, it must have been elsewhere nearer to his own residence, among his own constituents; or at least among people that he is more intimate with than he is with the inhabitants of New Orleans; and this meeting appeals with confidence to the public against the crying injustice of visiting the sins of one people upon another. It may be that the honorable gentleman, in the course of his attendance upon the legislature in this city, may have been led by the habit which he publicly proclaims, into the habitations of some unworthy pretenders to our trade, and that there he may have found himself in company with thieves, receivers of stolen goods, negroes and slaves, engaged in the violation of law.

This meeting, collectively and individually, disclaim any knowledge of the gentleman's haunts; and if this be so, the gentleman has encountered the exception, and has unjustly magnified it into the general rule.

6. Resolved, that this meeting most solemnly declares that it has no other object in view than to show to their fellow citizens, and the public in general, that it entertains a just sense of the value of public opinion. That it justly appreciates the value of character, honor and reputation; that it deserves public respect and consideration, collectively and individually, to show that, in common with all free men, they are ready to meet and repel any attack upon either with promptitude.

That they court investigation, and fear not the insidious efforts of slander, calumny, inebriety or madness from whoever they may come

And that under the influence of such feelings, they submit their case with confidence to the judgment of an impartial public.

7. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and published.

New Orleans, 26th January, 1836.

CITY COUNCIL.

JANUARY 27th, 1836.

Present—Messrs. Culbertson, Berry, Baldwin, Labatut, Pichot, Geisenie and Allard

The journal of the preceding session having been read, a letter of a few lines was received from the mayor, nominating Mr Felix Labatut to fill the office of vacant director of the New Orleans draining company; which was approved of on ballot.

Mr Gaiennie obtained leave to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee of five members to obtain from the city surveyor authentic details of all the works done by the corporation in every ward of the city, from the 15th of January, 1830, to the 15th instant—in order to present a minute statement of the expenditures and receipts of the corporation, to be laid before the select committee of the house of representatives, to whom had been referred the memorial from citizens of the 6th and 7th Wards.

He asserted that this statement is necessary on the part of the Council, to disprove the unjust allegations of partiality and injustice, made in the memorial; and to put the legislature in full possession of the facts of the case. He had expected himself to prepare a statement of this nature: but preferred having a committee, and obtaining the details direct from the city surveyor, that their authenticity could not be doubted.

Mr Pichot supported the resolution as one of necessity, imperatively demanded by circumstances, and by the feelings of respect which members individually owed to the Council with which they are connected.—It is also of the utmost importance that the legislature [illegible] between the different classes of our population; and to place one portion of the community in the enviable [illegible] done, except that the reports presented by the Committee to be appointed, will undeceive the public as to the expenditures of the city revenues; and prove to all that the charges of sectionality or prejudice did not prevail in the Council in ordering any works or improvements in any Ward, but that justice was done alike to all, without distinction or difference—except, perhaps, that other Wards have more just cause to complain than the 6th and 7th.

The resolution was adopted—Mr Berry only voting in the negative.

Messrs Guiennie, Pichot, Baldwin, Allard and Berry were appointed on the committee.

Mr Gaiennie then presented a series of resolutions requiring the city surveyor to furnish said committee with the paving and other works done in every Ward of the city, up to the 15th instant, under the superintendence of the corporation; detailing the square yards of paving, of banquettes, etc., with the cost to the corporation, and what remains not reimbursed. Adopted.

A petition asking relief being received from Madame Pradier, aged 76, Mr Caldwell moved to grant her a monthly sum of $20.

Mr Pichot moved an amendment, to accord a monthly pension of 10 dollars to Baptiste, late of the guard.

Mr Berry moved also to grant 20 dollars to Manuel Cressy.

The resolution and amendments were adopted.

A letter was received from the president of the N. O. and Nashville rail road company, asking that the city surveyor should give the line of the route in the vicinity of the city.

Mr Gaiennie presented a resolution, ordering the surveyor to delineate the route. Adopted.

Mr Berry moved the postponement of petitions, to consider the reports relative to the 6th ward market. Lost.

A petition from Edward Hewlett, begging the consent to order the mayor to return him four pieces of ribbon, in his office, which had been seized in consequence of Hewlett's spelling without licence: also asking that a gratis licence be granted him.

Mr McFarlane moved to lay it on the table.—Adopted.

The same fate happened the petition of Gustave Lacoste, praying for the remission of a fine for keeping a cabaret without licence.

A letter was received from Fire co No 4, praying that the council take into consideration their petition previously presented.

Mr McFarlane presented a report on this subject accompanied with resolutions, authorizing the mayor to have constructed an engine house, on a selected lot adjoining the North American hotel, now in the possession of the company. Adopted

A letter was received from Mr Arrowsmith, stating that despite the resolution of the 2d instant, he had not yet received the line of the lateral branch of his rail road to the cemetry of Potterfield.

Mr Allard attributed the delay to the difficulty of the work required; but added that it would be performed in a few days.

Mr Gaiennie consequently moved to lay the letter on the table.

The petition of Marieux was referred to a select committee—Messrs Allard, Pichot and McFarlane.

The petition of the firewood dealers was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr Allard presented a resolution, to have two gas light lamps placed on each side of the cathedral.

Mr McFarlane moved as an amendment, that two should also be placed under the portice of the courts of justice.

The resolution and amendment were adopted.

Mr Thomas presented a resolution that the ordinances relating to the vegetable market, fixing the price of the stalls, should be printed in both languages, and posted in both ends of the market. Adopted.

The council adjourned till Saturday.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY, Jan 27th.

Three resolutions and an act relating to the public printing were brought from the executive department and approved by the governor.

Mr Johnson presented a petition from Richard Russell Esq against the bill to incorporate James H Caldwell and others, for the purpose of building a theatre arcade etc. He believes that injustice has been done him in erecting the arcade baths on part of the property leased him by Mr Caldwell; asserts he has consequently instituted a suit for damages; and prays suspension of action on the part of the legislature, so long as the subject is under litigation, as it might otherwise be prejudicial to his claims.

The resolution from the house, to appoint a joint committee to examine the Franklin college was read three all its stages, on motion of Mr Bossier; and passed. Messrs Brownson and Dupré were appointed on the part of the senate.

A message was received from the house, sending a resolution relating to the bayou Barthelemy; and an act to incorporate the Merchants' bank.

The resolution from the house relating to giving the 1st volume of the Louisiana Reports to Thomas Curry was read a first time.

The senate then proceeded to the special order of the day—the 2d reading of the act supplementary to the charter of the Citizens' bank.

On the 1st section Mr Bossier moved to pledge the faith of the state for the capital of the bank—

Mr Bossier moved to exclude the county of Natchitoches from the pledge—and demanded a nominal appeal; when it appeared that he and Messrs Johnson, Moore and Cuny voted in the affirmative.

Separate motions were then made by Mr Cuny to exclude Rapides county; and by Mr Johnson to exclude Teticlana, which produced a like result. On the latter motion, Mr Brownson observed that if the faith of the state be pledged, no part or district should be exempted from that pledge: the burthen should fall alike on all.

Mr Johnson concurred in this opinion; and added that it would be unconstitutional to make laws operate on one part only of the state, in a matter of this kind. He was desirous to record his vote in favor of exempting his constituents at least from the evils which he apprehended as likely to arise from granting the faith of the state to this bank.

Mr Moore moved another amendment to the 1st section—that every person choosing to become a stockholder to the bank, should be authorized to pledge not only his own property, but that of his nearest neighbor. This he believed to be equally constitutional and prudent, as the pledge required in the bill.—This amendment was not seconded.

Mr Cuny was perfectly aware of the importance of this bill to the citizens of Louisiana; and of the intense interest felt in its fate by the anxious looks of the large auditory then present: he was thus the proceedings of the senate. He is indeed opposed to the object of the bill; but his opposition is of that kind which desires to render it least objectionable in its features, as he perceives that it will be passed by the senate. He moved another amendment to the 1st section, that the bank shall not purchase any property but what may be necessary for its immediate operations, nor possess any but such as may be required in consequence of loans; and in order to secure the reversion of the bonds to the state, should necessity require, he added that an appraisement of the mortgaged property of every stockholder should be made every 10 years.

Mr Brownson seconded the amendment; and the question being put, a nominal appeal was demanded when Messrs Brossier, Brownson, Cuny, Johnson, Lewis, Moore and Nicholas voted in the affirmative; and Messrs Dupré, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, and Tete in the negative—7 to 7. The president gave his casting vote against the amendment.

Mr Hoa moved that the 1st section be adopted.

Mr Moore denounced the bill as an outrage on the rights of the good people of Louisiana; and was determined that his voice at least should be heard against its passage. It is perfectly unrighteous and unjust that the property of all the citizens of the state, should be pledged for 50 years in favor of a private bank, with a capital of 14 millions: and if the republican, when it is considered that only 3 years ago, this bank was chartered under the special proviso that the faith of the state should never be required nor given for the payment of any part of its stock. Yet after this time, when the bonds of its stockholders have been all hawked in every part of Europe, and found at length an asylum in Holland—now when the property of the stockholders has been appraised by commissioners appointed under their own surveillance and control, at about 3 times its value, they must require the pledge of the state on the property of all its citizens to sustain its doubly appraised mortgage on the property of about 280 private individuals. He cannot consent that either his own property, or that of his constituents—about 1290 in number, should be so pledged to sustain the property of those engaged in gambling transactions: for the affairs of the bank (he said) are no better than stockjobbing and swindling. He desired to have all the documents relating to the appraisement of the property thus mortgaged for the bank, before he gives his vote, in order to know whether one half or one-third of it is not property in negroes—mere animal matter, which like vegetables will long decay before the bonds of the state are called in for payment: and if then the whole responsibility of the bank be cast on the state—when he is "blown into atmospherical air like every other negro."

[The honorable senator continued a long harangue against the bill, its supporters in and out of the house, and the members absent, when he was called to order by the President.]

He then moved an amendment that the bonds of the directors and stockholders of the bank should be only countersigned on the part of the state.

This amendment being put to the vote, produced the same result—the casting vote of the president defeating the amendment.

Mr Moore then moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed, till the documents relating to the appraisements of the property of the present stockholders of the bank be laid before the senate.

A nominal appeal on this amendment produced the same result—7 to 7, the casting vote of the president being against it.

Mr Labauve was desirous at this early stage of the bill to state his reasons for giving his vote in favor of it. When the session commenced, he was opposed to the bill as presented in the other house; and so freely stated in conversation. But since that he had received written instructions signed by a large majority of his constituents, that he should vote for the bill. Now as he believes that it is the republican doctrine for a representative to obey the wishes of his constituents so made known and conveyed, he feels bound to vote in consonance with the opinion and by the advice of his constituents, in a matter which so materially affects their interests. Were it an abstract question, like that of impeachment, every member must depend on the exercise of his own judgment, and act according to the evidence in question; but on a subject of general importance, a representative is but the agent of his constituents, and should act according to their advice rather than his own opinions. Some features of the bill had been altered in the other house by his suggestions, as he was desirous that any amendments should be there made; but as the bill now stands, he feels bound to give it his support, and oppose all the obstacles used to impede its passage.

Mr Cuny had no desire to retard the passage of the bill; but is again induced to propose an amendment in order that justice may not only be done to the state, but to the several stockholders of the banking company. By the 13th section of the original act when on the bill is based, privilege is given the bank to purchase [illegible] and Lacoste appointed on the committee.

'Asking for the relief of Gen W. Addison, of Carrollton of Orleans.'

On motion of Mr Dupré this bill and the memorial presented in support of it, were referred to the committee on finance.

Resolution appointing a committee to visit the male orphan asylum: Amended by adding the Poydras asylum.

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

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened

A message from the house of representatives, brought by Mr Florian Rousseau, their clerk, informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bill entitled 'an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Exchange and banking company of New Orleans, approved April 1st, 1835.'

The vote by yeas and nays produced a similar result—7 for the amendment and 8 against.

The last session was then adopted by the same vote. Messrs Dupré, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, Tete and Derbigny, in the affirmative; and Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Johnson, Lewis, Moore and Morancy in the negative.

The second section being read, Mr Moore moved to amend the phraseology of the words by inserting stockholders' instead of 'the state of Louisiana' as debtors to the bank; and Mr Cuny moved that the bonds emitted in the series of years specified should be equal in amount. Both amendments were negatived on a nominal appeal.

A verbal amendment was proposed to the 3d section; and the bill was passed without remark—the nominal appeal being demanded on every vote.

On the 9th section Mr Brownson moved that books of subscription be opened for all of the capital stock of the company. Lost.

He proposed also another amendment to the same section, on that part of it which prevents any person being a stockholder of the bank who is not 'domiciliated and the possessor of the state of Louisiana.' The provision of this kind he believes to be in direct opposition to the article of the federal constitution which guarantees equal rights and immunities in every state of the union, to the citizens of all the other states. Were it intended to exclude a citizen of another state from any affairs in Louisiana, it might not be unconstitutional, as this is a matter of privilege; but it is a constitutional right secured to every citizen of the United States, that he shall be possessed of all the immunities and rights existing in other states—the right of being a stockholder in a bank is a common right; and cannot be denied to any citizen without violating the constitution. He therefore moved to strike out the restrictual clause. Amendment rejected, by a vote of 8 to 7.

Mr Bossier proposed an amendment to the 10th section to insert the word clothing between board and tuition. Lost by 8 to 7.

Mr Cuny proposed an amendment that the pupils taught gratis in the colleges should be 'indigent.' Lost by 8 to 7.

On the 17th section, Mr Moore moved that the trustees be authorized to use all due diligence that the bonds of the state shall be hawked and sold within 2 years. Not seconded.

Mr Cuny moved as an amendment that the series of bonds emitted in different years stated, should bear an increasing premium till the approach of their redemption. Although the bonds of the state may be negociated now at par, as stated in the charter; yet he thinks a premium should be exacted on any sold after 16 years: for if 50 years before being redeemed they can be sold at par, they certainly should bear an advanced premium for the benefit of the state as well as the holders, according as the time approaches for redeeming them.

This amendment shared the fate of all the others—lost by a vote of 8 to 7.

On the 18th section, Mr Bossier moved to locate the bank between Toulouse and Esplanade streets. Lost by a vote of 10 to 5.

Mr Moore moved to locate the bank on the Sabine. Not seconded.

All the sections of the bill being adopted by the usual vote of 8 to 7,

Mr Landry moved that the third reading be the special order for next day. Passed.

On motion of Mr Bossier, the senate adjourned.

Mercy and judgment—Hadst thou never any dangerous fall in thy intemperance? Then God showed thee thy danger, and that he was angry at thy sin, but yet did so pity thy person, that he would forbear thee a little longer, else that fall had been into thy grave.—Whon thy gluttony gave thee a surfeit, and God gave thee a remedy, his meaning then was, that thy gluttony rather should be cured sooner than thy surfeit—that repentance should have been thy remedy, and abstinence and fasting should be thy cure. Did ever thy proud and revengeful spirit engage thee upon a duel, or vexatious lawsuit, and God brought thee off with life or peace? His purpose then was, that his mercy should teach thee charity. And he that cannot read the purposes of God, written with the finger of judgment (for so is his whole hand is not limb) and consigned to eternal pain, because God will no more endeavor his cure, or if his mercy still continues and goes on in long suffering, it shall be by such vexatious instruments, such caustics and corrosives, such tormenting and desperate medicaments, such which, in the very cure, will soundly punish thy folly and ingratitude. For deceive not yourselves, God's mercy cannot be had to a person for any man's impiety—the purpose of it is to repentance—and God will do it by the mercies of its mercies, or by mercies of his judgments; he will break our hearts into a thousand fragments of contrition, or break our bones into the ruins of the grave and hell. And since God rejoices in his mercy above all his works, he will be most impatient that we shall despise that in which he most delights, and forbear us to have the greatest reason to delight in the riches of that goodness in which is essential, and part of his glory, and is communicated to us, to bring us to repentance, that we may partake of that goodness, and behold that glory.

OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, 22d January.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present:—Messrs Charles Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Hoa, Johnson, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Lewis, Moore, Morancy, Porche and Tête.

The president appointed the following committee on part of the senate:

Committee to examine the laws relative to the board of public works—Messrs Hoa, Johnson, Bossier

Committee to examine the affairs of the Carrollton bank—Messrs Bossier, Lewis and Lacoste.

Committee to visit and report respecting the charity hospital—Messrs Brownson and Hoa.

The secretary took to the house the resolutions and bills passed yesterday, entitled:

"Resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Carrollton bank."

"Resolution appointing a committee relative to the board of public works."

"Resolution appointing a joint committee to visit the charity hospital."

"An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya rail road and banking company."

"An act relative to elections in the parish of St Bernard."

"Resolution requiring the board of public works to cause to be examined bayou Pierre, bayou Wensey, and Pascagoula river, in the parish of Natchitoches."

"Resolution directing the directors of the board of internal improvements to cause to be examined the river Têche," &c.

"An act to amend the charter of the Union bank of Louisiana."

The president, agreeably to a resolution passed at last session, appointed on the joint committee to superintend the public library—Messrs Morancy and Labranche. On motion, the secretary informed the house of the appointment of said committee.

Mr Labranche, on part of the committee of enrollment reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled "an act to amend the several acts relative to the public printing, and for other purposes;" whereupon the secretary took the bill to the house for the signature of the speaker.

Mr Labranche, on part of the committee of enrollment reported as duly enrolled the resolution, from the house, relative to the salaries of United States officers in Louisiana; whereupon the president signed the same, and it was taken to the house.

Mr Bossier presented the following resolution, which was read for the first time.

"Resolved, &c. that the president of the senate and the speaker of the house be and are hereby authorized to adjourn their respective houses, sine die, on the 3d Monday of February next."

Mr Labauve, on part of the committee to whom had been referred the resolution relative to the limits of the parishes of Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and Iberville, reported favorably to said resolution; whereupon, on motion of Mr Labauve, the rules were dispensed with, the resolution read for the third time, passed, Messrs Labauve, Brownson and Porche appointed on the committee, and the resolution taken to the house.

Mr Hoa presented a memorial from the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company, praying that the state should subscribe for 40,000 shares of the stock of said company. The petition was read, and on motion of Mr Hoa, amended by Mr Moore, the petition was referred to a committee of five, on which the president appointed Messrs Hoa, Cuny, Johnson, Tête and Moore.

A message in writing from the governor was brought by Mr A E Forstall, his private secretary.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

READING OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

'An act granting banking privileges to the New Orleans improvement company and for other purposes.'

'An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans Gaslight and banking company.'

'An act to regulate the terms of the district court, in several parishes.'

'Resolution appointing a joint committee to take into consideration that part of the Governor's message which relates to the public lands.'

'Resolution requesting our representatives and senators in Congress to use their best exertions to obtain a final settlement of the land claims in the northern part of the state.'

THIRD READINGS.

'Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the affairs of the Commercial Bank.' Passed, and Messrs Hoa, Brownson and Porche appointed on part of the senate.

'Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the affairs of the Consolidated Association.' Passed, and Messrs. Johnson, Dupré and Cuny appointed on the committee.

'Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the affairs of the City Bank.' Passed, and Messrs Labauve, Morancy and Tete appointed on the committee.

'Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the affairs of the Louisiana State Bank.' Passed, and Messrs Labranche, Porche and Lewis appointed on the committee.

'Resolution directing the sub-board of public works to cause to be examined the canal leading from bayou Lafourche to Lake Verret.' Passed.

'An act to amend the charter for the appointment of two notaries public in and for the parish of Washington.'—Passed, and the title amended to read, "an act to provide for the appointment of additional notaries public in the parishes of Washington and Avoyelles"

'An act repealing certain powers granted to the brigadier generals in the state of Louisiana.' Passed.

'An act authorising the governor to purchase arms for the use of the state.' Passed.

'An act relative to the male orphan asylum.' Passed.

Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the affairs of the Clinton and Port Hudson rail

'Asking for the relief of Gen W. Addison, of Carrollton of Orleans.'

On motion of Mr Dupré this bill and the memorial presented in support of it, were referred to the committee on finance.

Resolution appointing a committee to visit the male orphan asylum: Amended by adding the Poydras asylum.

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

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened

A message from the house of representatives, brought by Mr Florian Rousseau, their clerk, informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bill entitled 'an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Exchange and banking company of New Orleans, approved April 1st, 1835.'

The vote by yeas and nays produced a similar result—7 for the amendment and 8 against.

The last session was then adopted by the same vote. Messrs Dupré, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, Tete and Derbigny, in the affirmative; and Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Johnson, Lewis, Moore and Morancy in the negative.

The second section being read, Mr Moore moved to amend the phraseology of the words by inserting stockholders' instead of 'the state of Louisiana' as debtors to the bank; and Mr Cuny moved that the bonds emitted in the series of years specified should be equal in amount. Both amendments were negatived on a nominal appeal.

A verbal amendment was proposed to the 3d section; and the bill was passed without remark—the nominal appeal being demanded on every vote.

On the 9th section Mr Brownson moved that books of subscription be opened for all of the capital stock of the company. Lost.

He proposed also another amendment to the same section, on that part of it which prevents any person being a stockholder of the bank who is not 'domiciliated and the possessor of the state of Louisiana.' The provision of this kind he believes to be in direct opposition to the article of the federal constitution which guarantees equal rights and immunities in every state of the union, to the citizens of all the other states. Were it intended to exclude a citizen of another state from any affairs in Louisiana, it might not be unconstitutional, as this is a matter of privilege; but it is a constitutional right secured to every citizen of the United States, that he shall be possessed of all the immunities and rights existing in other states—the right of being a stockholder in a bank is a common right; and cannot be denied to any citizen without violating the constitution. He therefore moved to strike out the restrictual clause. Amendment rejected, by a vote of 8 to 7.

Mr Bossier proposed an amendment to the 10th section to insert the word clothing between board and tuition. Lost by 8 to 7.

Mr Cuny proposed an amendment that the pupils taught gratis in the colleges should be 'indigent.' Lost by 8 to 7.

On the 17th section, Mr Moore moved that the trustees be authorized to use all due diligence that the bonds of the state shall be hawked and sold within 2 years. Not seconded.

Mr Cuny moved as an amendment that the series of bonds emitted in different years stated, should bear an increasing premium till the approach of their redemption. Although the bonds of the state may be negociated now at par, as stated in the charter; yet he thinks a premium should be exacted on any sold after 16 years: for if 50 years before being redeemed they can be sold at par, they certainly should bear an advanced premium for the benefit of the state as well as the holders, according as the time approaches for redeeming them.

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