COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 1	Boston	jan. 28
Philadelphia	" 1	Baltimore	feb. 1
Charleston	feb. 6	Washington	2
Paris	march 4	Liverpool	dec. 30
Havre	" 17	London	" 23

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, February 13.

COTTON.

600	bales Mississippi, price not transpired.	
511	do do do	
168	do do do	15½
150	do do sales not disclosed	
100	do Miss do	
100	do do	16
250	do Louisiana	16½
550	do do	16
25	do do	15¾

1832

PRODUCE.

Pork—Per cwt	9½
Beef—per bbl	7 a 7½
Cheese—per gal	45 a 50
Lard—per lb	10 a 10½
Molasses—per 100lb	$5 1 n 6 a 7

Other articles remain as last quoted.

NEW YORK, Jan 30.

Cotton—The demand has been more active both for export and home manufacture; full prices have been obtained, and in some instances 1-4 of a cent advance. The transactions of the last three days embrace about 600 bales of Upland at 12 3-4 a 16 1-4 cents; 300 Florida, 15 3-4 a 16 3-4; 200 Alabama, 16 a 16 1-2; and 200 New Orleans, 16 a 18 3-4; making a total for the week of 2400 bales. The market closed with much firmness.

Flour—The market remains without essential variation. The sales which have not been large, include Western canal, at $750; Ohio, in flat hoops, $750; Georgetown and Hoppes street $737 1-2 Pennsylvania, $725. Rye flour is in fair demand $5 a 537 1-2. The stock of western flour is estimated at about 60,000 barrels; a smaller stock than usual, and the stock of southern is light.

Molasses—We have only to notice sales of 30 hhds of crop Havana at 35 cents 4 months; and 30 hhds sweet and sour, 26 cents. Quotations are nominal.

Sugars—The demand has been quite animated, and sales have been made of about 4000 bags Manilla, to the refiners, at 9 cents, 6 mos; 500 hhds New Orleans, from 10 1-4 cents; 100 hhds Porto Rico, 10 1-2; 100 hhds St Croix, 10 3-4 a 11; about 200 boxes Havana brown, 10 cents; and 100 boxes white, 12 cents. Muscovadoes have advanced 1-4 a 1-2 a cent, and the stock is now quite small.

Exchange—There has been but little done. Bills on England sold at 9 1-2 a 9 3-4 cents premium.

At New York, on the 30th ult 100 shares United States bank stock sold at 119 1-2; do do do [no time] 120; 300 do do do [no time] 120 1-2; 100 do do do [on time] 120 1-2; 100 do do do [on time] 119 3-4; 200 do do do [no time] 121. On the 1st instant 50 shares sold at 121; 65 do do do [on time] 123, 220 do do do [on time] 122 1-2; 50 do do do [on time] 122 1-4; 114 do do do 122; 210 do do do [next week] 122; 115 do do do [next week] 122 1-4.

BOSTON, Jan 25.

There has been a very fair business done during the week, although we have but few of the sales to report and market remaining with the exception of some few articles without any material change. Quite extensive sales of coffee for export and consumption, and also sugar, but has not affected our former quotations, as there yet remains a fair supply. A large portion of the cotton which has arrived has changed hands—no alteration however in prices.

Sugar—Some export demand and sales of 3000 bags Manilla, price and terms not transpired—sales also, of 530 boxes Trinidad brown, mostly for exportation at 10 per lb. 6 mos. Small sales of Brazil brown, at 8c per lb. 6 mos.

Molasses—The stock at market of all descriptions does not probably exceed 1200 hhds which is a very small supply, about one half of which is said to be Cuba, suitable for distilling, most of the balance is Surinam. Sales limited, and former prices continued.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6th.

COTTON.—Arrived since our last to yesterday morning inclusive, 868 bales Sea Island and 5121 bales of Upland cotton. Cleared in the same time, 249 bales of Sea Island and 4311 bales of Upland cotton. On shipboard not cleared, 324 bales of Sea Island, and 2301 bales of Upland cotton. The sales have been 521 bales of Uplands, as follows: 521, 16½; 54, 16½; 570, 16; 898, 16; 68, 15⅞; 265, 15½; 20, 51½; 480, 15½; 10, 15½; 9, 15½; 92, 15; 111, 14½; 160, 14½; 19, 14½; 33, 14; 36, 13½; 271, 13½; 127, 13; and 233, 12½ cents. In long cotton, Sea Islands from 35 to 56, common Maines, 35, and Santees from 32 to 34 cents. The demand during the week, has been for prime and choice Uplands; for other descriptions there is but little inquiry, and the market has closed rather heavy; the sales of long cottons does not exceed 350 bales. We have no late European advices. We continue our last quotations. Uplands inferior 12½ to 13, fair 13½ to 14½, good 14½ to 15, prime 15½ to 16, choice 16½ to 16½; Sea Islands from 35 to 50, and upwards for extra fine; Maines 35 to 45, and Santees from 32 to 34 cents.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Earl Dalhousie, Reed, Antwerp; Holmes & Mason.

Ship Ellen Brooks, Redmond, Liverpool; J H Shepherd.

Brig Corinthian, Colburn, Havre; L H Gale.

Schr Pearce, Johnson, Mobile; Stinson & Campbell.

Schr Henry Lee, Chatham, Mobile; Tourne & Beckwith.

Schr Brutus, Hurd, Matagorda, Wm Bryan.

Schr Creole, Fish, Tampico; J Crosby.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Martin from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Rowan, brigs Messenger, Arabian, William Thatcher, Remonstrance, and a schooner. Brought up a ship a brig and a schooner.

Towboat Porpoise, Stark form the Passes, towed to sea ships Alcione, Roman. Brought up one barque and a schr; reports ship Birmingham to have gone to sea on the 10 inst. Anchored off the Bar ship Mary, and several others before reported.

Ship Tacitus, Russel, 48 days from Liverpool to Lafayette & Green.

Barque Eleanor Davidson 60 days from Liverpool to M Prince.

Brig Eveline, Jackson, 10 days from Tobasco to Quertier & Albert.

Schr Pelican, Davis, 10 days fm Campeachy 1,000 sponge to J W Zacharie.

Schr Philadelphia, Hugo, 10 days fm Tuspan, master, sponge 12,000 to J W Zacearie and others.

Schr Magnet, Parson, 8 dy fm Havana, master.

Steamer Velocipede, Stanley, St Martinsville.

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sara.

Steamer Bunker Hill, Glove, Vicksburg.

Steamer Shakespeare, Longcope, Vicksburg.

Steamer Troubador, Staley, Vermillionville.

Steamer Revenue, Gabaroche, Lafourche.

Steamer Southerner, Casey, Columbia.

Steamer Carrolton, Towner, Natchez.

Steamer Cumanche, Brown, Big Black.

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, Opelousas.

Steamer Teche, Dough, St Martinsville.

CONSIGNEES,

Per steamer Huntsville—701 bls cotton Lee & Hardy; 99 do A Ledoux; 84 do Byrne, Hoye & co; 68 do J B Planche &co; 13 do and 5 do moss B Landemy; 25 do cotton M White &co; 11 do Burke, Watt &co; 5 do T Barret. &co; 10 do Bullet, Ship &co; 13 do Ingersoll &co 23 do J S Walton; 12 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 11 Brandner, M'Kenna & Right, 5 do Forstall & High; 12 do Lee Carpenter—68 cabin passengers.

Per steamer Bunker Hill—540 bls cotton, 46 sacks cot seek Bullett, Ship, &co 256 bls cot Byrne, Herman &co; 339 do and 100 sacs seed Brandner, M'Kenna & Wright; 128 bls cot Lambeth & Thompson; 76 do Burke, Watt &co; 51 do M White &co; 5 do T Barrett &co; 4 do Buchanan & Hagan; 4 do Ingersoll & co; 3 Martin, Pleasants & co; 100 brls dried apples L Rae; sundries G M Smith.

Per steamer Velocipede—172 bls cotton O'Duhigg & Chatequer; 84 do E Teledano, 86 de Lestrape & Desmare; 56 do I B Plauche &co; 24 do Henri & Laurens; 9 brls molasses Woolley & Montague; 28 hhds sugar L Desmare; 1 hhd 1 brl sugar and 2 molasses to order; 18 hhds 2 brls sugar and 2 do molasses 143 horns H Penn; 4 brls molasses Bell & Colla; 23 hhds sugar to order.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool, per ship Ellen Brooks—1808 bales cotton

Antwerp, per ship Earl Dalhousie—916 bales cotton

Havre, per brig Corinthian—758 bales cotton

Mobile, per schooner Henry Lee—85 hhds sugar, 185 bags coffee, 80 brls molasses, 462 sacks cotton seed

Matagorda, per schr Brutus—10 brls beef, 10 do pork, 5 do flour, 1 tierce rice and sundries

Mobile, per schr Pearce—70 hhds sugar

MEMORANDA

Steamer Revenue reports, that on her passage up a man named Charles Garcon (carpenter on board) fell into the Mississippi and was drowned.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 13th February, 1836.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by the board of directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Bank, hereby give notice, that in conformity with the 8th section of the act entitled "an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana," approved 30th January 1836," books of subscription to complete the capital stock of "the said Citizens' Bank shall be opened at the banking house, every day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M, from the 8th of March until the 20th of June next.

Agreeably to the forementioned act, none of the present stockholders shall be admitted to subscribe, neither shall any person be allowed that privilege, unless he be a free white citizen of the United States, and domiciliated in the state of Louisiana.

The subscriptions must be guaranteed by mortgages on property situated in the city and parish of Orleans only; and

In conformity with the 7th section of the charter of the bank, approved 1st April 1833, the subscribers shall exhibit to, and place in the hands of the commissioners a public and authentic act of sale, a patent, concession or certificate of confirmation of title from the Land Office of the United States, deed of partition or judicial sale properly legalized, or some other good and sufficient proof of title to the property which he offers as the basis of his subscription, to be judged of by the said commissioners, and to their satisfaction.

P J TRICOU,
J B LEPRETRE, } Commiss'rs.
M S CUCULLU,

feb 13—20t

Notice—Charles H. Bancroft hereby informs the public that he has entered into a copartnership with Abraham N Trier, on the 20th day of January last. The Book and Stationary business will be continued by them under the firm of Bancroft & Trier, No 14 Camp st.

feb 12—1m

Office of the Exchange Company,
New Orleans, February 10th, 1836.

A Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Monday next the 15th inst at 5 o'clock P M, at the office of the Merchants Insurance Company corner of Bienville and Royal sts. on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

A. DUPUY, Secretary.

feb 10-5t

THE BEE.

Commercial State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1836.

By the mail of yesterday, we received no journals east of Philadelphia; but otherwise a regular mail—Philadelphia and Baltimore of the 1st, Washington of the 2d, and Charleston of the 6th.

The debates on abolition, and on the resolutions presented by Messrs Benton and Adams had not been terminated in either house of Congress. The committee on foreign relations in the senate had reported a bill to adjust the claims under Spanish titles to lands in this state, agreeably to a resolution of our legislature last session; but the committee on public lands appointed to report on the other resolution for a grant of land for the purposes of internal improvements relative to the Atchafalaya and the levees, wished to be discharged—which was negatived. The remarks of Judge Porter on this subject will be published tomorrow.

On the subject of the proffered mediation of England, our correspondent throws more light than the Washington papers, altho we publish the remarks in the Globe of the 1st inst.

There had been no later intelligence from Europe.

The bill to charter the U S bank, has passed the representatives house of Pennsylvania, by a large majority; and its passage in the senate was almost certain. It is authorized to have branches in any state; and may possibly resume its branch here, by making the Gaslight bank its avowed agent for all its transactions.

REPORTS OF THE HOUSE—Yesterday about 11 o'clock a m, we received the reports of the proceedings in the house of representatives, of the 9th and 10th inst; and tho it is perfectly gratuitous on our part to publish after such a delay, we do so to shew our readiness to serve both houses of the legislature, and perform even more han the duty required of the state printer.

The journals of the senate are very irregularly sent to this office—5 or 6 days too late. Why not have this rectified?

The last annual report on public schools in this state, by the secretary of state, may be found on our first page.

It is a pity that the salary of that secretary were not increased; and that he were required to visit in propria persona all the parish schools and district colleges in the state. This would certainly be preferable to appointing traveling committees of the legislature, during the session—paying them millage and other fees; and compelling them to neglect the duties assigned by their constituents.

Would it not be well that the legislature should order 'Moreau's Digest' of the laws to be continued?—Eight years have elapsed since it was compiled; and many important laws are comparatively unknown.—The secretary of the senate would be perfectly competent to the task; and could perform it during the vacation.

England was indebted to Handel for her Oratorios, or superior species of church music; yet some of his works have never been excelled, and scarcely equalled in majesty and effect,—altho surpassed in variety of composition, so as to give the others a dramatic effect. The nations of Europe excel England in operas; but England excels all the world in the quality and quantity of her oratorios, or compositions of sacred music. Those by Handel and Haydn will live as long as the associations of sound and the tests of good taste remain; and those by Purcell, Boyce, Arnold, Crotch and others will stand the wear of ages.

Oratorios are the national music of England, altho she is not wholly deficient in lyrical or operatical compositions; but her musical fame concentrates chiefly on the former.

When therefore we found announced the Messiah of Handel, and the Creation of Haydn was to have been performed yesterday, we were delighted, in having recalled the reminiscences of our youth—and such reminiscences are probably more strongly displayed in the associations of music, than of place or time.—Hence it is that Moore so justly sings—

When thro life unblest we rove,
Losing all that made life dear,
Should some note we used to love
In days of boyhood meet our ear,—
Oh how welcome breathes the strain!
Waking thoughts that long have slept,
Kindling etc.

Yesterday at the appointed hour and place we attended the promised performances; and cannot say that we were disappointed—altho we have often heard the oratorios much better executed. We had believed that the attempt was an experiment to test the taste of the public; and that the necessary preparations for an efficient display were not made: our expectations were therefore moderate.

All that concerned the instrumental part of the entertainment—with the exception of the performance on the organ—was well done, and received; and much of the vocal displays were of a superior order. The opening recitative by Hobgess, of 'Comfort ye my people,' and the air of 'Every valley shall be exalted' were a happy exhibition of his intrinsic talents as a singer. We have never heard Tham one so much such advantage as in 'Why do the heathen so furiously rage together, and the people imagine a vain thing' nor do we recollect that we have heard it given in better spirit or with greater effect. That gentleman is unfortunately known to the public as a mimetic actor; and hence he is divested of the wreaths of fame justly his meed. His knowledge of music as a science may not equal that of others; yet his practical displays of music are not excelled in the southern states.

The ladies performed the songs allotted to them with good effect. Miss Meadows and Miss Nelson were heard with delight; yet the Misses Debar and Verity were listened to with indulgence.

In general, this exhibition was all that could have been expected from an experiment. The auditory were numerous and respectable—the 'parquette' was filled with the fashionable of one class of our population; and the only tier of 'boxes' was densely crowded. It is to be trusted that oratorios will be given every Sunday during Lent; and hope that the errors of yesterday's display can easily be rectified. In oratorios, the instrumental music should not preponderate over the vocal, as yesterday—altho that might answer in concerts; nor should any instrumental solo be permitted on the sabbath in a church.

The performers would do better a second time were their efforts properly encouraged—not by compelling them to appear on the footing of charitable displays, but emulous to please others and profit themselves.

The latest intelligence from Florida indicates chiefly the concentration of different forces from South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, in various parts.—The troops sent from this city had arrived at Tampa bay—those from Charleston had been at St Augustine on the 2d inst, in order to go to Fort King; and those from Georgia were mustering strong. Colonel Lindsay is in Mobile, with orders to call on and command volunteers from Alabama.

There had been no rencounter lately been the Indians and Americans; nor have we exactly ascertained where the Indian forces under Powel have encamped. But we hope that the augmented troops brought against them will soon bring the contest to a speedy and final issue.

The Indian forces amount to 2000 warriors, 1000 negroes, and about 650 renegades bearing arms; and the U S troops with the militia had increased to nearly 3000 on the 6th inst. Of these between 8 and 900 left Orleans; and today we expect that nearly 400 more will depart under Colonel Leonard—that is about 1300 from Louisiana alone. Yet our fellow citizens are accused of cupidity! Bah!

First Correspondent of the Bee.

LETTER XXIV.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The information which I communicated to you in my last, in relation to the proposed mediation of England is correct. The captain of the British vessel Pantaloon, arrived in this city on the evening of the party of Secretary Forsyth, and sent for Mr Bankhead who was there. The next day the terms of the proposed mediation was communicated to the President, but nothing definitive has yet transpired. It has been said however that the President refuses to accept the mediation, but upon certain conditions; that there are points in the controversy that he will consent to submit to no power on earth, because they are such as he will not deviate from. Captain Corry states that he was unacquainted with the character of the despatches he bore till after his arrival in this city; that he received a telegraphic notice at Falmouth to get ready in twelve hours for sea, and sailed at the time limited for his departure. He says that in England, they cannot be made to believe that either America or France will be so blind as to plunge into a war about a mere matter of etiquette—tho the impression is that Louis Phillippe is secretly desirous to bring about this event. The officers of the Pantaloon who came to this city have been very kindly received, and hospitably entertained. One of them, the son of Lord Clifford, a middy, is quite a lion among the fashionables here from the rank of his family and his own personal beauty. This profier to mediate on the part of our ancient enemy deserves the thanks of this government, as an act purely disinterested. A state of hostility between the U S and France, and even a cessation of commercial intercourse, would [illegible]

[illegible] Great [illegible] by [illegible] carrier [illegible] between [illegible] two nations. The no foreign [illegible] commercial [illegible] is certain [illegible] Secretary Dickerson [illegible] is very doubtful the mediation will only be accepted conditionally by the President—and if so so, [illegible] gentlemen in the south must prepare for consequences, and buckle on your armor, especially if congress concur in such measures as General Jackson may recommend for their adoption.

Last night Secretary Cass delivered the first annual message, in the hall of representatives, before the American Historical society, of which he is the president. The magnificent hall was brilliantly illuminated, and filled at an early hour with an immense crowd. The principal officers of the government, foreign ministers and their attachés—members of other societies, citizens, strangers, and all the beauty and fashion of the city attended. The discourse tho long, perhaps too long for such an occasion, was nevertheless highly interesting and instructive. It displayed much learning, extensive research and great ability. Its principal fault was the want of lucid arrangement, which must be attributed to the brief space allowed him to prepare it, and his other necessary official avocations. It was calm and philosophical in its meaning, expansive and almost encyclopédian in its range, and replete with interesting facts, and just and profound reflections. It is calculated to reflect great credit not only on its author, but on the society to which he belongs, and will add another link to the literary wreath that encircles his brow. It was listened to by the immense crowd before whom it was delivered, with the liveliest interest and the most profound attention, and went off with the most gratifying eclat and success. From eloquence permit me to pass to the fine arts There is now exhibiting here, and will soon be exhibited in your city, a piece of statuary, that for beauty surpasses any thing of the kind ever before seen in this country. It is the statue of Cleopatra, the celebrated Egyptian beauty, executed in Rome, and formed of a substance capable of being colored to the life. It is a combination of real and ideal beauty—its anatomy is perfect, and the figure exactly the size of the Venus de Medici—every limb admirably moulded—the lips, eyes, fingers, feet, wonderfully formed—and the whole realizing the most splendid dream of female loveliness. It almost comes up to the conception of Shakspeare in his description of the animating mistress of Mark Anthony—who was

One made up of loveliness alone—
A caricature of her gentle sex,
The seeming paragon.

But you will have an opportunity to see this exquisite statue in a short time, as the proprietor means to take it to New Orleans. It has however been found rather too nude for the taste of the ladies of our city, tho many I believe have been to see it—tan there is nothing offensive in it to chastity.

February 1st.

Captain Corry has taken his departure, and is the bearer of despatches from our government. Those despatches are said to contain an acceptance of the mediation of Great Britain; but the impression still is that it is not unconditional, and that certain points are still adhered to. This however is a matter of conjecture; and my opinion is that the mediation of Great Britain has been agreed to by the President, for the purpose of bringing this controversy to a close. A war originating from a point of honor must necessarily be interminable—because that point can never be settled by arms, and if negociation fails, war cannot make it more definite. The differences with France will have one good effect It will induce the government to be more anxious to put the country in a proper state of defence for future emergencies.

The French question was incidentally under discussion in the senate today, Mr Buchanan made an ingenious and able speech on Col Benton's resolutions—and placed the subject in a very strong point of view. In the house nothing of interest has arisen—memorials praying for the abolition of slavery in this district is still presented from one to three at a time, and after a flying shot or two, laid upon the table. It causes no interest now, and the eloquence of those who present the petitions, is wasted by falling on a listless and inattentive ear. The bill to which I referred in my last, provides that all "claimants to lands under sales, grants, and confirmations made by the Spanish government prior to 1810, west of the river Perdido, east of the Mississippi and south of the 31st degree of latitude, are authorized to present the same to the district judge of the eastern district of Louisiana, in the same manner as is directed by the act of 1824, &c. This bill has had two readings only. It contains some other provisions which are not necessary to be given.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1.

We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon, brought despatches to Mr Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both the parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the government of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In any event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the president in his special message remains unchanged.—Globe.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Benj Benshaw, Consul for Laguayra.
Joseph Cullen Consul for Tenerifie.
Samuel Haight, Consul for Campeachi.
Dominick Lynch, Consul for Bayonne.
Michael Mahon, Consul for St Jago de Cuba.
John A Parker, Consul for Brazoria.
George W Montgomery, Consul for St John's (Porto Rico.
Chauncey Bush, Consul for San Blas and Mazatlan.

Washington Feb 2.

No 18. H E Hooke et al vs John Linton's executor. Appeal from the district court of the United States for Louisiana.

On motion of Mr Porter, counsel for the appellee, this appeal was dismissed.

Congress.

Mr King of Georgia, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill concerning claims under Spanish titles to lands in Lousiana; which was read and ordered to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Porter, 500 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr Ewing from the committee on Public lands moved that the committee be discharged from any further investigation of various memorials and petitions, asking for rights of pre-emption, or grants of land from Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Objections being made to this mode of disposing of petitions, in which they were interested, by Mr Porter, Mr Benton and Mr Moore, the motion to discharge the committee was laid on the table.

The United States vessels at Havana, on receiving the intelligence transmitted to them by Key West, sailed immediately to the succor of the people of Florida.

Louisiana seems to have hit upon the true course to punish duellists and prevent duels, in making the survivor in a duel fall heir to the obligation of the man he has murdered. Put in the hands of the creditors of the deceased, and his bereaved family, the legal power to compel a performance of these obligations, and it will be found that the tenderness of the pocket excels that of the heart which beats beneath it, in preventing sanguinary appeals. Mercenary selfishness will prove more than a match for the honorable selfishness of duellists. Globe.

The unprecedented impulse which the great work of internal improvement has lately received throughout the Union, the magnitude of the objects proposed, and the determination with which they are either contemplated or prosecuted, have created an immense demand for capital. Accordingly we find that many of the States are resorting to the creation of banks, or the obtaining of large loans to supply the desideratum.

Louisiana has just created an additional bank with 12 millions of dollars capital.

Alabama one with 5 millions.

Massachusetts is deliberating on a project of one of ten millions.

Indiana has authorised a loan of ten millions of dollars on the credit of the state, for purposes of internal improvement.

The Pennsylvania house of representatives has passed a bill, which it is said will also pass the senate, to re-incorporate the proprietors of the capital of the present bank of the United States with a capital of 35 millions (or more) by which the state is to receive for purposes of internal improvement a bonus of 5½ millions—Nat Int.

It is reported that Andrew Stephenson has been nominated by the president of the United States to the senate for the office of minister of the United States to Great Britain and John H Eaton for that of minister to Spain—Ib.

New York, Jan 30.

The important bill authorising the several insolvent Fire Insurance companies in this city to restore their capitals and resume their business was ordered to a third reading in the house of assembly on Friday by a vote of 88 to 12. This we consider as one of the most important measures that has been asked of the legislature to mitigate the calamities by the late fire, as it will enable the unfortunate insurance offices immediately to recommence business on a solid basis and to place in security an immense number of holders of property who are now unable to obtain insurance without paying exorbitant premiums.

It was believed the bill would have finally passed the house of assembly on Saturday, but the mail of that day had not arrived, or was not asserted when the post office closed yesterday.

CITY COUNCIL.

[illegible] of Saturday, 13th February, 1836.

Present—Messrs Scott, President, Pichot, Guinault, Thomas, Perry, Allard, Baldwin, Caldwell and Lafontaine.

Mr Davidson was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr Schmidt.

According to rule, that part of the mayor's letter received at the last meeting, and left unread was brought up.

On motion of Mr Allard said that without for a moment questioning the mayor's reasons he still does not think that the action of the council should be stayed on account of the pending a report that there is now a bill before the legislature to divide the city, and therefore he moves that this part of the letter be passed over in silence.

Mr Baldwin presented a resolution, the object of which was to carry into effect the improvements of the city lately ordered by the council.

Mr Thomas presented a resolution that the improvements ordered for the market of the faubourg St Mary be suspended till further orders.

Mr Baldwin withdrew his resolution, and that of Mr Thomas not being seconded, the previous motion of Mr Allard to pass over in silence was sustained.

On article 6 Mr Gaiennie moved that that part relative to paving be referred to the paving committee.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr Allard, the petition of R R Keene, counsellor at law, requesting a recognition to his title to 5000 acres of land situate within the limit of the donation made by the late Stephen Girard, and lying in the parish of Ouachita, was read.

On which Mr Pichot offered a resolution that the petition of R R Keene be granted by the council, and that his title be confirmed by the mayor in the name of the council, provided the city attorney shall, after examining the title, consider it to be good.

Mr Berry said he should move to refer the petition to a special committee for at the present time he was perfectly blindfolded, and knew nothing at all about the matter—he should like some information on the subject which might either guide him to vote for a similar resolution like that just presented or same time by rejecting it at once.

Mr. Pichot said that he had listened attentively to the remarks of the gentleman from the 6th ward (Berry) that he had declared he was blindfolded; and in order that his eyes may be open, he wishes to refer it to a special committee, does the gentleman not know that his petition has already been referred to a special committee, and that two of the members of this committee are members of the bar Desirous as he feels, and as no doubt every member of the council feels, to be faithful to their constituents, yet it would be impossible that their whole time could be expended in their service This resolution is merely the result of the opinion of the committee, the question of the validity of Mr Keene's title is one of some difficulty—and as there is an attorney paid by this corporation to protect its interest, it would be incourteous by neglecting to ask his opinion, and thus tacitly accuse of negligence or want of ability, neither of which can be attributed to the gentleman in question. The resolution was put and carried.

A petition was read from Francois Bertol, asking for relief, who had suffered severely from an explosion while employed in his avocation of making matches.

Mr Pichot testified to the justness of the petition, and presented a resolution authorizing the mayor to cause to be paid to him twenty dollars per month for three months, which was adopted.

A letter was received from Mr George Eustis, city attorney, in reply to a question put as to whether or not the mayor can not be forced to carry in execution the ordinances and laws of the council. The reply was that every legal ordinance can be enforced, and that the mayor is bound to put them in execution—he referred to articles 834 and 830 of the code of practice respecting coercion to officers by mandamus, and that he does not think the mayor exempted from this provision. Passed over in silence.

Mr Augustin presented the result of his enquiry as to what the several printers in the city before ordered to print the ordinance respecting the new city watch—charges—which are thus:—John Gibson forty-eight dollars for printing it in the True American, and eighty dollars for the five hundred pamphlets; Mr Rae fifty dollars to print it in the Bulletin; Mr St Romes fifty dollars to publish it in each language; Mr Fendergast one hundred and twelve dollars.

Mr Caldwell—That the minimum price offered be paid to each of the newspapers before designated, and that the pamphlets be dispensed with.

Mr Thomas, as an amendment, moved that the ordinance be only printed—continued in the Bee if a useless waste of money to publish it in any other—it can be promulgated as well by the Bee as by any other paper, and he thinks that its circulation is sufficiently large to make it generally known.

Mr Allard offered, as a substitute, that it be continued in the Bee, and that the secretary be authorized to offer to the Bulletin and True American thirty dollars each to print it, which was adopted.

A petition was read from Pierre Romoux aged 92 years, asking for relief, which was granted, by appropriating for him forty dollars now, and his petition to be referred to the member of the second ward (in which he resides)

A petition was received from the president and directers of the Carrollton railroad company, on which Mr Baldwin offered a resolution that they be authorized to prolong their railroad across lot No 63, as designated by Zimpel's plan, and there to make an intersection with Nayade street, provided they shall remove it in sixty days after any notice to remove it shall be given them by the mayor.

Mr Pichot as an amendment offered another clause condemning them to pay $100 per day for every day after receive such notice, and refuse or neglect to comply with it.

Mr Baldwin at the instance of Mr Gaiennie offered an additional proviso, that the company shall assume all responsibility in crossing that lot 63, which with the amendment and resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr Gaiennie the council sat with closed doors for about half an hour.

On the reopening Mr Baldwin offered a resolution having for its object to require immediately a statement from the city surveyor, showing where the contract with the Messrs Phelps and Minturn ordered to be passed on the 14th April, 1834, have been executed—the streets and squares in the different wards—and upon what basis of taxation the paving has been appropriated—adopted.

Mr Labatut offered a resolution that a square in the vicinity of the Catholic cathedral shall bind themselves to the corporation to erect the edifice as proposed by them; the corporation of New Orleans shall give to them the lot known as Antony square for this purpose, which resolution passed with an amendment from Mr Baldwin, and provided that if the said church does not use it for this purpose it shall revert again to the corporation.

Mr Caldwell presented a resolution inviting the mayor to instruct the city surveyor to give the line necessary in all the newly incorporated parts of the city in order that the inhabitants may lay their banquettes—adopted.

Mr Labatut presented a resolution instructing the deputy surveyor to give a plan for a watchhouse to be situated on the triangle of Esplanade, Francais and Victoire streets, on a lot of ground 2 years since appropriated for this purpose—carried.

Mr Berry offered a resolution that the council appoint a committee to call on Mr Perat, who is charged to keep the city time; to instruct him to equalize the time, so that it shall agree with the true meantime of the different chronometers of the vessels lying at the Levee.

Mr McFarlane moved to amend so as to let it read 'meantime instead at true meantime.'

Mr Labatut offered a subamendment, that a committee be appointed to confer with the committee on finance of the cathedral church; and this is done because Mr Perat is paid one half of his salary to keep the clock in repair by the trustees of the cathedral.

The resolution as amended was adopted

Mr Gaiennie requested the secretary to refer to the records and see on what day the $5000 appropriated for the volunteers of Florida under Dr McFarlane was adopted; which was done, and the record shews it to be on Saturday the 6th inst.

On motion the council adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb 9th 1836.

The report of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the governor's message which referred to the subject of abolition, with resolutions thereto attached was before the house, and the 3rd, that we have the right, and do respectively demand of the non-slave holding states, such legislative action, as will protect us against the insults and injuries of the abolitionists within their borders being under due consideration, Mr Brashear opposed its adoption on the ground that its demands were ill-founded, and expressed and required more of our sister states than the preceeding course of our legislative entitled us to

Mr Augustin replied that the substitute embraced no new demand from that sustained in the 3rd resolution, that its object was to set forth more explicitly and positively the right which we possessed to the legislative action of the northern states, for protection from the efforts of the infernal schemes that were now hatching under the security of their laws—that the resolution was taken from these, unanimously adopted by the Virginia gentlemen, and that her doctrines on all similar points are fit models for our legislative cause.—There was no occasion for reciprocative enactments in order to gain countenance to the request made by this resolution of other states—the laws existed in this state with the severest penalties attached to them, guarding against insurrection of slaves and teaching them to read and write, severer perhaps, than in any other.

Mr Brashear was entirely opposed to the adoption of the resolutions at the present moment—there was no law in our code to prevent or punish similar offences in this state against the peace and security of that of others. When such a law was in effect we could then with propriety call for a like enactment, without affording an objection to its compliance, but until then the question might well follow the application; on what ground can this be required of us? If we have, and which would soon be introduced, they could then adopt this without any reluctance.

Mr Lawson ventured to say that this legislature would not hesitate to act promptly and efficiently at a similar call from any of her sister states; had we not sufficient reason to demand this interposition of their laws, when our society had been distracted and war wrought to our very firesides, by the fanatics of other states who had interfered in our domestic affairs and dared with the most hardy impudence to dictate to us how we should dispose of our own property; who were pursuing a course of policy destructive to our rights and calculated to create a momentous and fearful chasm between the north and the south He thought it proper that congress and the whole north should know that we were determined to discountenance and repeal even at the point of the sword all such iniquitous interference with our domestic affairs.

Mr Haile thought that both resolutions could be acted on by the honorable gentleman from St Mary's (Mr Brashear.)

Mr Brashear moved to lay the resolution on the table subject to the call of the house, which was refused.

The 11th section on motion of Mr Barrow, was amended by changing the word "resented" to that of "resisted," and the whole body of the resolutions together with the report of the committee unanimously adopted.

Mr Davidson moved to take up the resolution offered by him on the 18th instant, which was partly discussed and postponed to the following day.

Resolved that a committee of three members be appointed to ascertain and report to this house if the office of adjutant and inspector general of this state be not filled, and if it is, by whom and in what manner.

Mr Davidson remarked that he urged the adoption of this resolution thus earnestly, because he had been informed that both the adjutant and inspector general and his assistant were absent from their post. He appeared in this house to know if it were proper that an officer holding so important a charge should be absent without the states knowing it, or the affairs of his office left in a legal and satisfactory state. He was the property of the people of Louisiana, and as such, the people having transferred the duty of overseeing the performance of his official relations to the governor, it was nothing more than justice to them from whom he had received this charge that he should acquaint the people through the legislature of so important a charge as this. The peculiarity of the times too rendered it doubly necessary that he should be exact and prompt in his supervision of offices connected so intimately with the military defence of the state. The law under which he was appointed says he shall not be absent except on professional duty. (Here Mr D read the law defining the duties of the adjutant and inspector general.)

Mr Davidson remarked that he had called at the office of the adjutant and inspector general for the purpose of having several military commissions issued, but had found both him and his assistant absent.

Mr Marigny persisted in his former opposition to the resolution. He wished to know what object it was intended to effect. Whether should the governor report the office vacant, a motion would be made to have it filled, if so he would vote most determinedly against it, as he never would consent to substitute any one in the place of that officer who had so magnanimously offered his services, and gone to protect the almost defenceless inhabitants of Florida against the scalping-knife and tomahawk.

Mr Davidson rejoined that gentlemen had mistaken the object of the resolution entirely—that it was not intended either to censure or approve of the conduct of the governor in sending the adjutant inspector general to Florida, or by any means. He only wished to know, and to let the people know how the duties of that office were discharged, if indeed they were performed at all. He thought it the duty of the governor to step in advance of the house and to furnish voluntary information with regard to these things. Here the honorable gentleman from ——(Mr Davenport) has said that he called at the adjutant's office on business of vital importance to the interests of the whole state and found it entirely vacant. It is the duty of the militia officers to forward their regular returns to him and his province to lay this information before the governor, who issued the commissions and ordered or sanctioned whatever measures were necessary for the better regulation of the military at the instance of this officer The people naturally expect and have a right to do so, that no branch of this complicated military cabinet should be disarranged or neglected, and therefore if the office was now in a deserted state he wished the fact officially promulgated that the necessary steps might be taken to have this evil remedied. He meant no disrespect and entertained no injury at the governor's reputation, nor would the admiration of members or their feelings for the executive prevent his discharging the duties he owed to his constituents and the people at large.

Mr Ogden wished that the resolution might have some specific object in view. It could be of no possible benefit to hear the fact communicated, that the office was vacant. And with the view of having it offered in a useful shape he moved its reference to the committee on military affairs.

Mr Augustin thought it would be better to authorize the governor to fill the office, if vacant, conditionally.

Mr Davidson wished to know how it could be filled again if now filled, and if not filled, why should it not be filled regularly and not conditionally.

Mr Sparks observed, "that trump after trump came bolting down upon the governor in such quick succession that his friends scarcely knew to what place machinery to attribute it, or how to secure him from such rapid and various assaults. Our patriotic and chivalrous adjutant general devotes himself to the suffering cause of our neighbors in Florida, and scarcely has he