COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 6	Boston	feb. 9
Philadelphia	" 9	Baltimore	" 10
Charleston	feb. 12	Washington	" 10
Paris	dec. 30	Liverpool	dec. 25
Havre	" 31	London	" 24

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, February 23.

SALES OF STOCK.

The following sales were collected today at the Brokers Board.

35	Shares Mechanic & Trad bank		53
25	do do do		52
110	do Commercial		108
170	do Carrolton		25
100	do Gas		105

COTTON.

1100	bales Mississippi & Louisiana		16½
450	do do	do	16¾
492	do do	do	16¾
50	do Florida		16¾
105	do Miss price not ascertained.		

PRODUCE.

STEAR—Per cwt	9 a 9¾
FLOUR—per bbl	7 a 7
WHISKEY—per gal	50 a 60
LARD—per lb	14 a 14¾
TOBACCO—per 100lb	85½ a 6 a 7
PORK—Mess	22½ a 23
Prime	17 a 18
BEEF—Mess	12 prime 10

Butter very high and nominal.
Other articles remain as last quoted.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Elizabeth, Thayer, Havre, L H Gale.
Brig Havre, Collins, Havre. G Bucklin.
Brig Ione, Williams, Matamoras, J Reed & co
Schooner Philadelphia, Hughes, Laguna, master.
Schooner John M Bandel, Dickinson, Matamoras, Cuculu, Lapeyre & co.
Schooner Hope, Barter, Charleston, J M Wright.
Schooner Jew, Taylor, Charleston, master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Spaulding, left the Passes at noon, yesterday—took to sea ship Helen Mar, brig Gazelle, and Amelia. Brought up barque Silvia and brig Argo. Reports nothing new.
Steamer Semaphere, Hoffman, Opelousas, Opelousas.
Steamer Augusta, Barrett, Grand Gulf.
Steamer Memphis, Hart, Nashville.
Steamer Revenue, Gabarrehe, Lafourche.
Steamer Velocipede, Stanley, St Martinsville.
Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon, Opelousas.
Steamer Watchman Chauvin, Fourche Interior.
Barque Silvia, Rowland, Liverpool, 24th Nov.
Brig Argo, Luffrio, Baltimore, 27th January, to J W Zacharie.
Schooner Prim, Johnson, Mobile, P K Sheffield.—50 bbls Mackerel, to order.
Schooner Wilmington, Robinson, Mobile, to master, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Ship Elizabeth, 978 bales cotton, 200 bags cotton seed.
Do brig Havre, 1029 bales cotton, 3000 staves.
MATAMORAS—Brig Jane, 12 tierces loaf sugar, 100 barrels do, 150 boxes claret, 25 tierces rice, 200 barrels biscuit, 200 fish, &c.
Schooner J M Ranel, assorted cargo, dry goods &c.
CHARLESTON—Schooner Hope, 50 hhds sugar, 60 barrels molasses, 100 kegs lard, 1 sack cotton seed.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This evening, Feb 24, will be performed the comedy of

A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

Donna Olivia Miss Russell.
Mr and Mrs Benaie in a Pas de Deux.
To conclude with the farce of
BONE SQUASH DIAVOLO.
Bone Squash Mr Rice.

Saint Charles Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1836.

Will be performed the laughable comedy of

TURNING THE TABLES.

Jack Humphries, - - - Mr. Hill.

After which the superb spectacle of romantic called

PETER WILKINS
OR
FLYING ISLANDER.

For characters see bills.

ORLEANS ROOM.

On Saturday, February 27th.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A GRAND DRESS BALL, for the

BENEFIT
of
MESSRS. VALLIERE AND NORES.

Programme.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture of Semiramide, performed by the orchestra of the French Theatre.
2. Duo from William Tell, by Rossini, sung by Mess Meyman and Bailly.
3. Romanza, with variations, for the violincelle by Mr Alfred Boucher.
4. Nocturne, sung by Mme. Barthélemy and Mr Heyman.
5. Cavatina, *Tu vedrai la Sventurata*, from Il Pirata by Bellini, on the valve trumpet by Signor Gambati.

PART SECOND

6. Thema, with variations for the piano forte, by H. Herz, performed by Mr. Nores.
7. Aria, from *Il Barbiere di Seviglia*, sung by Mme. Barthelmy.
8. Thema on a Swiss air, as sung by Mme. Malibran with variations for the Clarionett, performed by M. F. Kroll.
9. Trio from William Tell, by Rossini, sung by Mess Heymin, Curto and Bailly.
10. By particular request, the Savoyard, with variations for the Oboe; performed by Mr Valliere.

Mr Nores will preside at the Piano forte
The concert will begin at 7 o'clock precisely. feb 24

For Princeton, Vicksburg Natchez, and intermediate landings—The steamer ABEONA, Wright, master, will leave positively, at 4 o'clock P M. Passengers are requested to be on board in time. feb 24

For Freight or Charter—For a northern port on the Mediterranean sea, the fine Lubeck brig FLORA, Capt Shrein, registered burthen 180 tons. Apply to the Captain on board opposite post No 50, or to
feb 24 LATASTE & BRULATOUR, 11 Royal

For Havana—The superior and fast sailing schr TELAZER, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail this evening, for freight or passage having excellent accommodations apply on board opposite post 42, or to
HARROD & QUARLES,
feb 24 24 Custom house st.

NOTICE—is hereby given that neither the proprietors, Owners, or Consignees, of the French Barque Louisana, will be responsible for any debts, contracts, by the crew of the said Barque. feb 23

NOTICE—Neither the Captain or Consignees of brig Neptune from Bordeaux, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew. feb 22-3t

The brig Neptune Capt Balmesa from Bordeaux, is now discharging below vegetable market: Consignees will please send their permits on board, and after this date receipt of their goods. feb 22-3t

$3 Reward—Runaway for the subscriber about two months since a mulatto girl in named ANN, about 14 years of age presumed is section the back part of the city. The above reward will be paid for her delivery in the jail of this city, or the subscriber corner of Lacous and Religuase sts.
feb 24-3t MARTIN BEALE.

$15 Reward—Runaway from the Railroad Bakery, the negro TIM, aged about 25 or 30 years, 5 ft, 2 inches high, of weak constitution walking with difficulty and bent forward. He pretends he is free, and looks habitually for employ on board steamers and schooners.
Captains are warned against receiving him on board. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in the city jail, or bring him back to the said Bakery, corner of Cassculo and Elysian Fields sts.
feb 24-10t

$25 Reward—Will be paid for the apprehension of the negro slave DEMARD, belonging to the New Orleans Draining Company, 18 to 20 years old, 5 ft, 4 inches high, stoutly built speaking French and English. He had irons on his legs when missed. Formerly belonged to Mr Soule and was employed for one year at the lower foundry.
feb 24-8t

ST JOHNS, GARDINER AND SEEDSMAN—Corner of Poydras and Gironde sts, (formerly Gravier's plantation, house and gardens) four squares back of the railway in Poydras st, where fresh kitchen garden seeds may be obtained on reasonable terms by the single paper, dozen or box of 50 to 100 papers neatly labeled, comprising a full assortment of choice and useful seeds for a kitchen garden.
Also just received per ship a variety of annual blown seeds. Plants for sale by the dozen or hundred.
feb 24-1aw 3m

DUCK Pantaloons and Shirts—Just received and for sale by the case or dozen, by
FROST & CO. No 8 Custom House st.
Feb 24

WHISKEY and Butter—80 barrels rectified Whiskey and 60 kegs Western Butter. For sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st.
Feb 24

FOUND—By the subscriber in the evening of Sunday, two game bags, quite new, containing some sportsman's cloths, and also two shot belts. The owners are requested to call for their property and pay advertising charges. SANTIAGO COLLADO.
feb 24-2t

LATASTE & BRULATOUR—Offer for sale, now landing from ship Augusta, from Havre—150 baskets sparkling Burgundy, 60 cases red Burgundy, Volney, Richeburg Chambertin; a few cases, imitation Madras, colored & black for mourning; a few cases, provision, 3 cases Gruger Cheese; 6 Stransburg truffle pies. No 11 Royal st. feb 24

NOTICE—Found on the 19th inst two barrels of sugar, which are supposed to have been deposited by a Drayman on the Levee, in front of St. Philippe street. These two barrels were taken away by the undersigned on the 22d and deposited on their premises. They invite the owners to claim them and pay charges.
BERMUDEZ BRASSEUIL, & Co.
feb. 23. 16, Conti street.

SALT—1200 Bags common and 600 bags of fine Salt for sale by WILLIAM VANCE.
feb 24-tf No 18 Custom House st.

THE BEE.

Official Paper of the City Papers.
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1836.

COMMUNICATED, 8th WARD.—If past services and acknowledged impartiality can be accounted as claims for preferment for Alderman. No more Frederic Buisson will be elected. These are the recommendations as a candidate at the coming election, for which he will receive the votes of *many electors of the* 8th Ward.

☞ The postponed meeting of the Lyceum will be held this evening at the usual time and place. Mr Lucius Duncan will deliver a lecture on the romance of American history; which will be followed by a debate on the progress of arts and sciences under different forms of government.

The mail of yesterday brought no later intelligence from the east than previously received; except that on the 8th inst, the bill to charter the U S bank, by the legislature of Pennsylvania as a bank of that state, with power to have agencies in other states, had been under discussion a second time in the senate; and that a majority of 6 was in its favor. This bank will pay a donation of 2 millions to Pennsylvania, and loan 6 for internal improvements. It will therefore increase the relative importance of the keystone state; and will be divested of its supposed obnoxious features in being connected with the national government.

Had our legislature adopted the bill introduced at the commencement of the present session, for the emission of a certain amount of state bonds, it might.... but what else could we expect?

The session of our legislature is drawing towards its close, according to the resolution for adjourning on the 7th of March: but there are so many bills of the utmost importance still pending, that we have been repeatedly solicited to suggest to members to prolong the session.

The bills relating to the Medical College of this state, to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, to the Canal bank and to the division of the city should not be postponed; and they will require more time than can well be spared from the many local bills still *in transitu*.

The members of the legislature will promote the true interests of their constituents, by prolonging the session even for a fortnight; and in that time they may despatch all the necessary business.

Would it not be well that the legislature should order both a topographical and geological survey of Louisiana? The latter would be essentially useful for the wealth, population and prosperity of the state, and could be effected at a comparatively trifling expence.

It is gratifying to find that the members of the senate have at length attended to the repeated calls of the most intelligent gentlemen of the bar; by introducing a bill to appoint two additional judges of the supreme court of this state. Suits in litigation will necessarily increase with time and population; and even had three judges been enough previously, they could not be now, were they all in health and younger.

As it has been resolved that the business of that court hitherto transacted at Baton Rouge, shall be performed in New Orleans, it might be well to define more explicitly the time of holding the sessions in his city—so as to state from the 1st Monday in Nov till the 4th Monday in July inclusive.

We have often wondered at the lavish appropriations made for the bayous Plaquemine and Lafourche, from knowing that they were as useless as profuse. The topographical levels of the country prevent their being useful, so far as navigation is concerned; for it is known that the bed of the bayou and canal Plaquemine are about 4 feet above the height of low water mark, of the Mississippi; and consequently they must continue unnavigable during the greater part of the year whatever improvements may be made on them, as the fall of the country is to the Mississippi in that district. The bed of the Plaquemine is fordable for mon ths together; yet the board of public works, voluntarily and by advice, have recklessly spent thousands in vain endeavors to surmount insurmountable obstacles.'

The bayou Lafourche is in the same state, as its bed is also considerably higher than low water mark in the Mississippi; and all the moneys expended on it will be equally vain. It would be preferable at once to close up all connection of the Plaquemine and Lafourche with the Mississippi than 'throw good money after bad' in attempting to retrieve what is irreverably lost, and to conquer the land marks of nature. Our legislature cannot remove mountains; and—with all due respect to them—they are 'no conjurors.'

They seem to have no definite idea of the levels of the country, in order to guide them as to the utility and practicability as well as the expediency of many works which they have imposed on the board of internal improvements. They fancy that to will is to do; and therefore order surveys *ad libitum* of petty bayous and streamlets, which the grand rivers in their mighty overflowings have but disgorged.

The valley of the Mississippi is formed by the Chippewau or Rocky, mountains on the west, and the Alleganies on the east. The lowest level of this vale is the Atchafalaya, not of the Mississippi river; and consequently the fall is from the Mississippi to the Atchafalaya in all the immediate space. The absurdity consequently of attempting to render navigable any of the intermediate canals or bayous, whose bed is above low water in the Mississippi, must be evident to all who are not blindly interested in that attempt.

Yet we find many gentlemen otherwise intelligent vote for such appropriations to make waters mount 3 or 4 feet on land above their level, without any conductor: and no: for sums of the state treasury from 'any funds not otherwise appropriated;' but impose bonuses and penalties on banking companies for the same heroic object. The bank of Carrolton is levied on in the sum of $75,000 to carry a canal up a height from the Atchafalaya river to the Mississippi—although the bed itself of the canal is many feet higher than either of these rivers. Were such a canal practicable and useful, it were well to construct it, considering its expediency alone; but the time will demonstrate the utter impossibility of constructing any canal between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers below the parish of Point Coupee. Consult Darley, Crozat or any intelligent surveyor who has ever traversed that region; and you will be convinced if not persuaded of the truth of these remarks. Why then adhere blindly to a particular system of improvement, which is useless and extravagant?

The true plan of draining is to improve the banks of the great rivers; and the meliorations to be made on the bayous will follow. The bed of the Red river is gradually on a declivity from the Rocky mountains; and both banks are pretty nearly on a level near to Alexandria—from which place the right bank is lower than the left, and consequently the adjacent districts southward are inundated. Construct then a level along the remaining part of that bank; and future inundations will be prevented, while the marshy lands in Avoyelles, etc can easily be reclaimed.

The river Tensas should be freed from obstructions, and levees constructed on both its banks, till it unites with the Washita: at that junction the waters of both should be forced into the Black river which discharges itself into the Red—and by their means, the fall into Little river and Catahoola lake would not only be cut off, but the refluence prevented of the waters which inundate the adjacent district.

Attention should be simultaneously directed to removing obstructions from the Atchafalaya, and constructing levees on its banks—particularly on the left which is the lowest. This would render less laborious and expensive any attempts to clear the dependent bayous, which sound policy suggests should be subsequent not as now antecedent to the improvements of the Atchafalaya. The same system should be pursued as regards all the bayous running eastward towards that river, as their declivity is eastward.

In the eastern part of the state, the declivity is westward as far as the Mississippi; and it therefore designates the necessary improvements after the obstructions shall have been removed from any river, in constructing levees on the right or western banks of all the rivers that run south.

Adopting a system of internal improvements based on this knowledge of the topographical relations of the different parts of the state would save much time, much chicanery, much annoyance, and much of the public treasury.

At an early period of the session indirectly did we endeavor to attract the attention of the legislature to the public works which would really be useful as well as practicable, in reclaiming most of the lands inundated in Louisiana, when noticing a project to construct a canal thro Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana from Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi to the Red river. The right bank of the Mississippi from its junction with the Missouri is higher than the left, as far as the above town, but thence onward to St Francisville, the left is higher; and from the city to the Balize both banks are nearly level, being neither now more than two or three feet above high water mark.

The Morning Post has been discontinued, from want of 'the ways and means.' It was daily published in this city; was well edited and well printed: but being chiefly a partisan paper, it could not thrive even with the support of the post-office and other *ex-officio* advertisements.

[illegible] more surprised at the attitude [illegible] sooner up' [illegible] strictly partisan [illegible] Orleans, [illegible] country as little understood in Louisiana, [illegible] contest any elections; and considering that the leading members of the Jackson party are disunited among themselves, and distrustful of each other—but more so considering that our citizens are more [illegible] than politicians, much less partisans.

Yet should we consider the number as well as the condition of our population, we might be more surprised at the number of daily journals published in New Orleans. There are probably 70,000 inhabitants during the greater part of the year—of which about 40,000 are coloured persons, and 25,000 of the latter are slaves. Of the 30,000 who are whites, we may suppose that not 1 in 6 persons are subscribers to newspapers—probably not 1 in 10. Many of these 3000 take two or more of our journals—of which there are still 3 morning and 2 evening.

The Bee has about two-thirds of that number; the Bulletin has more than one-half; but few of the other four newspapers have the half of that half. The Bulletin is the most profitable journal in New Orleans, in consequence of its extensive advertising support; but the Bee has the greatest number of subscribers, and is daily increasing its list and advertising patronage. It has now nearly 2000 subscribers; and as we are resolved to advocate any measures conducive to the general interests—to refrain from discussing or noticing irritating topics—and to afford our readers all the commercial and other information possible and useful, we have humble yet earnest hopes of enhancing the value of our paper; and still augmenting the number of both advertisers and subscribers.

PHRENOLOGY, and its moral influence, or the CAUSE OF PHRENOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE. By Mrs L Miles, Philadelphia; Carey, Lea and Blanchard; New Orleans, Bancroft and Trier

This work was originally published in London, where it was printed on a set of cards, exhibiting the particulars of each organ, according to phrenologists. In its present appearance, the work is highly creditable to the Philadelphia publishers, from the neat manner in which it has been printed and bound.

But notwithstanding that ladies have thus volunteered to prop the cause of phrenology—despite the perspicuous and condensed arrangement of the phrenological developements and deductions which Mrs Miles has exhibited in this pretty little volume, we are alas! still infidels in phrenology—further than as it regards mere animal existence and manifestations.

Ladies who study phrenology will find this volume very convenient for their centre table or boudoir; but we fear that the fair sex will make that science so fashionable, as to render its future condemnation a heresy in gallantry—yet fortunately the fashion of ladies is often folly.

A third edition of HORSESHOE ROBINSON, by J Kennedy, Esq of Baltimore, has been issued by Messrs Carey, Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia. This is honorable to the author, and creditable to his fellow-citizens, who thus appreciate and reward merit. But if we mistake not, the reward in this instance is substantial—the author sharing with the publishers, the profits arising from the sale of the work: so that in some instances at least, the harvest reaped in the fields of American literature is not trifling.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

"TAMPA BAY, on board the David Brown, February 14th, 1836.

"The conveyance I had written to you by yesterday has taken another route, and perhaps will not reach its destination, Mobile, in some time. We have been unavoidably detained here in wooding, discharging cargo, troops, &c. The army marched out in quest of the enemy, at half past 10 o'clock with all the pomp of war. Their red allies brought up the rear, seventy in number, and set up their wild war-whoop. Late in the afternoon of yesterday, there was a heavy firing heard, to the south of us, and it is supposed there was a general engagement. All the families, residents here, have taken refuge on board the shipping, during the absence of the army. We are getting under weigh for Havana, via Key West.

The following letter, published in the Maine Age, was written by the Hon Edward Livingston to a member of the legislature of that state:

NEW YORK, Dec 30, 1835.

Dear Sir—Your letter being directed to New Orleans, where I have not been for many years past, did not reach me until this day. I had a very short time been informed by an article in one of the papers, that a report of a committee of your house of representatives had been made recommending the abolition of capital punishment. Few public events could have given me the high gratification I derived from this intelligence, and I immediately took the liberty of requesting one of your representatives in congress to furnish me with a few copies of the report, intending to send them to my correspondents in France, Germany, England, and other parts of Europe, where I know the prospect of its adoption will be hailed with a satisfaction equal to that with which I myself received.

You are perfectly right, sir, to ask for practical results, rather than theory unsupported by them; but it is with great regret and some mortification, I am obliged to say that those you naturally looked for from Louisiana cannot be afforded. The great experiment is yet to be tried in the United States, and I devoutly hope, (for it mingles with my religion) that the example may be set by our state: of the result I have not the shadow of doubt. Although the legislature of Louisiana unanimously adopted the plan I offered of a penal code, of which the abolition of capital punishment formed the basis, yet since the system has been completed and laid before them, they have never taken it into consideration. It has never, it is true, been formally rejected, but I have long since despaired of its adoption there, and it would be a curious circumstance that two states occupying the opposite extremes of the Union should have credit, the one of promulgating and sanctioning the theory, and the other the infinitely greater honor of practically proving the utility of the system.

Although the success of the measure in practice would be a strong reason for its adoption, yet it must occur to you, that the want of it ought not to be a fatal objection. If the experiment had been tried, and it had failed, or had been attended with the injurious consequences in the multiplication of the crimes to which it had been applied, we ought to be deterred from renewing it, unless we could reasonably attribute its failure to circumstances which we could control or which not apply to our situation. But when reason and humanity teach us, that a practice although of long continuance is wrong, when we find it ineffectual to obtain the object we have in view, when we can see no imminent danger from its abolition, and above all when we have the power, on the first appearance of danger, to retrace our steps, then it appears to me that we should not wait for experiment, but boldly make it; hesitation under such circumstances would stand in the way of all improvement. But we are not without experience on this subject, both foreign and domestic. In all the states many crimes formerly punished with death, now incur a milder penalty; yet in none have those crimes increased in a ratio equal to the increase of wealth and population, while murder, almost the only crime punished capitally, increases in a frightful degree. All my endeavors to procure statistical returns have been ineffectual; but any one who reads the papers must be struck with the daily details of ferocious homicides which meet his eye in every column, and every man who reflects, will compare this to the comparatively small number of executions. He will naturally ask why so many of these offenders have escaped punishment, and the answer readily occurs, that the nature of the punishment secures impunity. Many jurors have scruples which prevent their agency in the infliction of death—under any circumstances; all will require the fullest proof, and tremble to think it at even that which they may consider such, has led to the conviction of the innocent. But though the abolition of capital punishment has been tried in the United States only on inferior crimes, yet in other countries it has been made general to all. Under the despotism of Egypt, and the Greek Empire, for 250 years in republican Rome, in Russia under Elizabeth, and with complete success in our own day in Tuscany; for I refer you to the introductory reports to my penal code, pages 34 and 130. This striking fact there recorded that only five instances of murder occurred in twenty-five years in Tuscany, where it was not punished with death, while in a single year in the city of Rome twelve times that number for the same crime was committed, although the penalty was the forfeiture of life. I refer to the case of Tuscany, not only because it was a striking one, but because by a singular coincidence, while I am writing this letter, I have casually received the means of giving a conclusive answer to an objection which may be made to this almost conclusive example. Why, it may be asked, if the abolition in Tuscany was attended with such beneficial results why was it not continued? Why was the punishment of death restored? It was restored because an enlightened and humane sovereign was succeded by a foreign conqueror. It was known that the code of Leopold was abolished by the French conquest, but the policy of the conqueror has just been disclosed.—A late paper printed at Paris has just been received. It contains the review of a work lately published by Louis, the brother of Napoleon, in which the principles of the Emperor on the subject in question are laid open in the following extract from the work, in which the author gives his reasons for declaring the sovereignty of Tuscany, which his brother had offered him.

"In the conference at Mantua, I asked him (the Emperor) whether he would permit me to govern the kingdom which he proposed to confide to me, entirely after my own fashion, as far as regarded the interior, provided I left the whole exterior relations to him? I understand you, replied he, and will answer you in the same spirit of frankness with which you have spoken. In the interior as in the exterior, all belonging to me must follow my orders. You wish to act the Medici at Florence! No! this cannot be! You in my place would act precisely as I do now. The interest of France is the point to which every thing must tend. Codes, taxes, and conscriptions, every thing in your kingdom must be in the profit of mine.—If I allowed you to make Tuscany happy; and tranquil, all travellers from France would go to it. Thus we see that the great experiment of Leopold was given up, when it had the result the most glorious for humanity, because it would have made Tuscany happy and excited the envy of France.

I regret exceedingly, sir, that I am obliged by the delay in receiving your letter, and the near approach of your legislative session, to send you this hurried and imperfect answer to your letter. The subject is one in which my earnest wishes are so much engaged, that I can ider the omission of any argument, that might by possibility have weight, as greatly to be regretted. Copies of my penal code were sent to your senators and to the governor of your state, I presume they may be referred to, and introduced your serious consideration of the arguments contained in the introductory report on this subject at pages 22 and 114 and those which follow. I do this from no silly pride of authorship, but from a deep conviction, strengthened by every reflection since they were written, that they are founded in truth, in religion and humanity.

[illegible] Twelfth [illegible] Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Saturday, 20th February.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs Charles Derbigny president, Bossier, Brown, Cuny, Dupré, Ledoux, Landry, Lewis, Moore, Mordney, Porche, Reid and Tete.

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

'An act supplementary to an act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous liquors without the consent of their masters, approved 2d April, 1832.'

And 'An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the public schools of New Orleans.'

Mr Bossier gave notice that on tomorrow he would introduce a bill entitled:

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

Mr Johnson, on part of the joint committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Consolidated Association presented the following report:

The joint committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, ask leave to report, that in the performance of the duty assigned them, they proceeded to the banking house of said association, where they were politely received by the officers of the bank, and the books opened to the committee, and all other information relative thereto promptly communicated.

The committee are gratified to have it in their power to express their entire satisfaction with the condition of the affairs of this institution, and of the wisdom and impartiality of those who have presided over it.

The committee have procured from the officers of the bank a copy of the annual statement of its affairs, as also a resolution adopted by the bank on 28th Jan. 1836, which are herewith submitted.

(Signed) JOSEPH E JOHNSON,
Chairman on part of the senate.
THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON,
Chairman on part of the house.

Consolidated Association
Of the Planters of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 28th Jan, 1836.

Sir—I am instructed by the Board of Directors to transmit you the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted with its preamble, at the sitting of the 23d inst.

"Whereas the late crop is the shortest that was ever made in Louisiana since the cultivation of the sugar cane was first introduced; resolved that the stockholders and other debtors by mortgage, who shall pay all the interests due by them, shall be dispensed for the present year, to pay any of the instalments due on the principal."

In offering this aid to its stockholders, and other debtors by mortgage, the Board of Directors rely on their punctuality, in paying up the interest, and avail themselves of this opportunity to observe that the payment of interest can in no case be retarded.

I have the honor to be sir,
your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. MILTENBERGER Jr.,
Cashier.

General statement of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, January 25, 1836.

Cash: Specie and Local Bank Notes	$3,934,699 08
Real Estate: Notes and bills discounted, (due upon an average in 45 days)	8,799,077 36
Stock La Mortgage	930,361 69
Bills Receivable	340,834 96
Foreign Bills of Exchange	187,935 63
Union Bank, New York	30,496 59
Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, Mobile	12,618 16
State of Louisiana, Principal	25,303 07
Notes and Bills Discounted, Protested, Doubtful	77,802 93
Due by City Banks of New Orleans	50,964 77
Sundries accounts	50,964 50
Due by Orders	90,180 47
Do " Sundry Accounts	107,180 95
Do " New Orleans Canal and Banking Company	30,038 85
Bills Receivable	10,000 00
Deposites	3,188,869 74
	$18,963 53
Profit and Loss	10,856 96
Notes in Circulation	7,432 00
Bills Payable	10,000 00
Phenix Writers & Co. London	4,250 00
Thomas Bank of Tennessee	11,437 61
Due at Louisiana State Bank	34,704 88
" Union Bank of Louisiana	4,500 00
" Commercial Bank	50,100 00
" Mechanics and Traders' Bank	50,000 00
" Carrollton Rail Road and Banking Company	100,000 00
" Gaslight and Banking Company	
State Bonds, Capital—Dividend No 1	$1,000,000 00
" 2, declared this day	90,000 00
	90,000 00
	$2,400,000 00

Estimate of the profits of the Consolidated Association Bank.

Dividends Nos 1 and 2	894,704 88
Discounts	340,000 00
Reserved Dividends	300,000 00
Which sum equal to 8 per cent on 4,000,000, was declared to be the net profit for the preceding 6 months	894,704 88
Loaning No	300,000 00
Discounts reserved on the 27th July, 1835	825,351 56
Interest on $8,000,000, state bonds received since and profits on Exchange, &c	175,391 56
Net profits previously declared	1,000,000 00
	2,000,743 12
LESS:	
Dividends Nos 1 and 2	894,704 88
Discounts	375,000 00
Reserved Dividends	300,000 00
Discounts	8,583 25
Reserved	34,370 83
	615,114 44
	325,411 69

Mr. Johnson presented a "Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and report on the local concerns of the State;" read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Brownson, the Senate took into consideration the bill, entitled "An act for the relief of T. and F. Harris, deaf and dumb boys;" rules dispensed with, read for the second and third times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hos, the Senate took into consideration the 1st section of the bill, entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company;" said section and several others were amended, the rules were dispensed with, and the bill read for the third time and passed.

Mr. Moore, after leave obtained, introduced, without previous notice, a bill, entitled "An act for the relief of the Medical College of the State of Louisiana;" read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Cuny, the Senate took into consideration the resolution entitled, "Resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the affairs of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of New-Orleans;" rules dispensed with, read for the second and third times and passed; Messrs. Reid and Johnson appointed on the committee on part of the Senate

On motion of Mr. Cuny, the Senate took into consideration the "Resolution appointing a joint committee to visit the College of Jefferson;" rules dispensed with, read for the second and third times, passed; Messrs. Brownson and Bossier appointed on the committee on part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate took into consideration the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, in the bill to be entitled "An act to incorporate the New-Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company;" on motion of Mr. Moore, the said amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Dupré, the Senate took into consideration the bill, entitled "An act to change the time of appointing Assessors of the State in the parish of St. Landry; rules dispensed with, read for the second and third times, amended and passed.

[illegible] Bank, [illegible] Loaning No [illegible]

[illegible] Bank, [illegible] Loaning No [illegible]

[illegible] Bank, [illegible] Loaning No [illegible]