COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 15	Boston	feb. 12
Philadelphia	" 16	Baltimore	" 16
Charleston	" 20	Washington	" 17
Paris	jan. 7	Liverpool	jan. 8
Havre	" 8	London	" 7

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, February 29.

SALES OF STOCK.

No sales at the Board of Brokers.

COTTON.

104 bales	Mississippi	....	16¼
475 do	do	....	16
22 do	do	....	17
1000 do	do	....	15¾
54 do	do	....	18½
137 do	do	....	16
138 do	do	....	17¾
158 do	do	....	16½
265 do	Louisiana	....	18
100 do	Lake	....	17
2453			

PRODUCE.

SUGAR—Per cwt	9 a 9½
FLOUR—per bbl	7 a 7
WHISKEY—per gal	50 a 60
LARD—per lb	14 a 14½
TOBACCO—per 100lb	$31 a 6 a 7
PORK—Mess	$21 a 22
Prime	17 a 18
BEEF—Mess 12 prime	10

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

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

SALES THIS DAY AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

600 shares	U S Bank,	128 a 129
100 do	do	129
50 do	do	128½
25 do	New Orleans Canal,	107
50 do	do do	time, 108
50 do	N O Commercial Bank,	time, 106½

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

COTTON.—The week's sales amount to 225 bales, of which about two-thirds were Upland, at 17½ a 18 cents for good quality, and 15 for inferior; 50 bales good N. Orleans, at 17 3-4 a 18 cents; some inferior North Carolina at 14 cents. During the week several hundred bales have been brought up by land from a vessel lying below in the river.

FLOUR & MEAL.—The flour market continues quiet. Small sales for shipment at $6,62½. We understand that several contracts have been made for flour, deliverable in the Spring, at $6,50 per bbl.

MOLASSES.—A sale of about 15 hhds old crop New Orleans, at 36 cents per gallon, is the only transaction that has come under our notice.

SUGAR.—Sales of upwards of 125 hhds New Orleans Sugar, fair to good, at 10a: 250 to 300 boxes white and brown St Jago, price and terms not communicated; about 150 boxes Havana Brown, at 10½ a 10¾ cents; small sales of Porto Rico at 10¼ cents; large transactions in Brazil Sugars, to arrive. have taken place at 10½ to 10 3-4 for white.

SALES OF STOCKS.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.

Reported by the Board of Brokers.

			per cent.
12 shares	U S Bank,	127½	100
29 do	do	128	100
1 do	do	128½	100
59 do	do 4th March	129	100

Saint Charles Theatre.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH, 1, 1836.
Will be performed the Comedy of the
JEALOUS WIFE.
Mr. Oakly, - - - - - Mr. Barton.
Mrs. Oakly, - - - - Miss Phillips.
In the course of the evening two Grand Overtures.
To conclude with
PETER WILKINS
OR
FLYING ISLANDER.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

First night of the re-engagement of
MR. RICE.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1836.
Will be performed the laughable Interlude called
'LETRIEUGE,
OR
THE BATH ROAD!
Tom, - - - - - Mr. Herbert.
Ellen, - - - - Mrs. Herbert.
After which the new petit Comedy called the
DUMB BELLE.
Vivian, - - - - Mr. F. S Hill.
O'Smirk, - - - - - Thorne.
Cinderella, (With songs) - Mrs. Knight.
Mary, - - - - - Kutz.
To conclude with the Etekopian Opera of
BONE SQUASH DIAVOLO.
Bone Squash, - - - - Mr. Rice.

LAST WEEK
EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.
ALL PRIVILEGED ADMISSIONS, SUSPENDED.
Corner of Orleans and Royal sts.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 1st, 1836, and every day till the 7th, at 7 o'clock precisely.
A beautiful exhibition embracing every thing curious in that line.

Mr. Adrien

Will divide the evening entertainment in three parts:
1st. Legerdemain and other feats of dexterity.
2d. The public will be surprised by astonishing tricks and the ladies, especially, will be much diverted by a great number of interesting exhibitions, and ultimately Mr. Adrien will make his own WIFE disappear with as much facility as he would a nutmeg.
The entertainments shall be terminated by the Fantoscope, in which new characters will be introduced. Mr Adnen is two well known to the public to give further accounts of his exhibitions, and he hopes the public will be satisfied with his incessant exertions to please them.
Price of entrance $1 00; children half price. m 1

For Boston—The brig EXPORT, capt Hall, will be dispatched as above offered immediately. Apply on board Pos.95, or to
HARROD & QUARLES.
feb 29

For Tampico, for passage only—The fine fast sailing schr WATER WITCH, capt Manson, will sail for the above port in a few days and admits passengers, for whom she has very fine accomodations. Apply to master on board or to
feb 27-6t JOHN A. MERLE.

For Matagorda—The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schr William and Francis, Capt Watts, is now ready to receive cargo and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage having good accommodations apply on board or to feb 27 WM. BRYAN, 30 Old levee

The subscription books to the capital stock of the bank of the improvements company of New Orleans, are opened from the 25th inst.
Persons wishing to subscribe may get copies of the charter of said company at its office, 151 Chartres st or at Mr Gaston Brusle feb 26-tf

Stinson & Campbell vs. a horse and dray whose owner is unknown.
BY virtue of a writ of provisional seizure to me directed from the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans; I have seized and taken possession of a certain dray and horse whose owner is unknown, wherefor all persons therein interested are hereby cited to appear before said honorable court within fifteen days from the first publication of this citation to answer to the demand of the property.
m 1-3t B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—By virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Probates, in and for the parish of Jefferson, I will expose at public sale on Wednesday the 30th March next at Hewlett's Exchange in New Orleans at 12 o'clock A M, the hereinafter described property belonging to the succession of Nathaniel F Stanley, to wit:
A lot of ground situated in the faubourg Livaudais in the parish, designated by the No 3, in square No 134 having sixty feet front on Sixth street by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth between parallel line on the plan of said faubourg.
Terms 6 and 12 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage until final payment.
Parish of Jefferson, Feb 29th 1836.
m 1 F. DUGUE, Judge.

LOTTERY—Va. Monongalia, Class 4—Drawn at Alexandria 20th, drawing expected the Saturday 5th March.
CAPITALS.
$25,000 $7,000 $4,000 $2,500 $2,000 $1,486
25 of $1000
Tickets $8—Halves $4. Orders promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE.
Drawn Nos of Petersburg Class 4—10, 46, 5, 7, 16, 34, 45, 36, 56, 19. New Orleans.
feb 29

MAYORALY OF NEW ORLEANS—The price of fresh flour being this day $7 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday the 29th inst,) 39 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more. f 29 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

CARRIAGE, HORSES, & COACHMAN FOR SALE—The subscriber being about to leave the country for some time, will sell his carriage, horses and coachman; the carriage was made to order has been in use since October last, and is in every respect first rate; the horses are gentle, well broke and calculated for family use; and the coachman is without exception one of the best in the state. For price apply at No 25 Conti street.
feb 29-3t WILLIAM BOSWEL.

NOW LANDING PER SHIP UNICORN—From Marseilles and for sale by the subscriber, 14 Cases assorted locks from 4 to 6 inches; 50 cases old cherries water.
E. L. BERNARD, 54 Conti st
feb 29

NOW LANDING PER SHIP AUGUSTA From Havre and for sale by the undersigned.
50 Cases extract of Switz absynth; 25 baskets champaigne wine; 27 cases assorted perfuTeries.
feb 29 E. L. BERNARD, 54 Conti st

NOTICE TO PLANTERS—For sale, a young mulatto girl, creole, aged 20 years, good washer, ironer, cook, seamstress, house servant and excellent hair dresser; fully guaranteed against all diseases and vices prescribed by law, except running away; she seems unwilling to serve her master. For terms, apply to Mr Goulon, at the City Bank. feb 29-3t

FOR SALE—By a gentleman about leaving the country a handsome new landau and harness built by Brewster and Lawrence of New York, also three pairs of well broken northern horses selected with great care in New York, for his own use. They can be bought cheap. Apply to Stephen Bartlett at Dubois' livery stable corner of Circus and Common streets.
feb 29-4t

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1836.

☞ We are authorized to announce that James W Zacharie is a candidate to represent the 1st Ward in the City Council and that he will be supported by
MANY VOTERS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES
TO THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

For Mayor
L. U. GAIENNIE.

Recorder
JOHN CULBERTSON.

Aldermen

1st District	J. W. ZACHARIE. GUSTAVE SCHMIDT. SALOMON HIGH.
2d District—	FELIX LABATUT.
3d District.	DR. THOMAS. A. GRAILHE. M. CRUZAT.
4th District—	G. PREVAL.
5th District—	F. PERCY. A. LARA. J. BERRY.
6th District—	
8th District—	F. BUISSON. LOUIS ALLARD.

The despatches forwarded to Washington by the ship St Andrew, were from Mr Vail, the American charge at London. The French ministry had intimated to the British Ambassador at Paris, their readiness to fulfil the indemnification treaty in all its bearings; and requested he would so state to his government. On learning this, the British government informed Mr Vail of the fact; and he accordingly forwarded the despatches by the first Liverpool packet. They state that 'the disclaimer of any threat to menace France was viewed as completely satisfactory to appease her susceptible feelings; and that she desired to renew her former diplomatic relations by sending and receiving ambassadors.' It was also asserted that the Messrs Rothschild had been notified by the French government that the money would be paid, etc.

ANDREW JACKSON has thus elevated the American name and honor high in the estimation of all nations; he has compelled justice, and forced admiration at the same time. *Eureka!*

THE TAMPICO AFFRAY.—We are informed that the U S district attorney, Mr Carleton has instituted a suit against General José, Antonio Mexia (pronounced Mehia), for fitting out and forwarding an expedition from this port to Tampico, against the Mexican government; and that the latter has been for the present liberated on giving $5000 bail for his appearance in the federal district court here, on the 3d Monday in May next.

Governor White has now an excellent opportunity of rendering himself esteemed, in the appointment of a competent judge for the court of probates recently established. He should act with energy and discretion, and not heed the numerous teasing and tormenting applicants by whom he is annoyed. The office is one of great responsibility and trust; and none should be appointed except one in whom the utmost confidence can be placed—such as *Messrs Waybin, Hennen or Denny*, or any other of equal merit in their profession, and integrity in their conduct.

THE MAYOR.—The Union of last evening says—'notwithstanding the many prejudices that Mr Prieur has on many subjects and the violent opposition which exists against him in the council, still the people think him honest and independent: and these qualities like charity cover a multitude of sins.' It is necessary in this instance that they should: for he has a multitude to be covered.

The prejudices of Mr Prieur are admitted. These prejudices in him are faults leading to evils of a serious magnitude, affecting the public interests; and cannot be lightly esteemed in the chief magistrate of a city—much less of a rising city like that of New Orleans, where the mayor has so much power, and where prejudices are the bane of prosperity, and the pests of society. Were his prejudices but personal, they would be overlooked: or were he in private life, they might be disregarded: but when they are those of ignorance joined with power, those of sectionality joined with perversity, those of dogmatism joined with laziness, they are of too dangerous a character and tendency to be viewed with the eye of sanction.

It is well known that all the improvements in New Orleans have been nullified or arrested by the perversity or supineness of Mr Prieur, in connection with his coadjutor the late city surveyor. Ordinance on ordinance has been passed by the council for certain improvements; and when the mayor's veto was cast aside, in consequence of the manifest necessity of such works—has he not wilfully prevented the effects of said ordinances in every respect? Witness the city prison, the construction of which having vetoed, he has opposed in every respect possible: so that the grand jury have been obliged to present it as a nuisance; and the corporation have been put to double the estimated cost of the whole, for a building not half finished.—*Call you this honesty and independence?*

He vetoed the subscription of the city to the stock of the Draining company, as if their operations were the result of dreaming madness; and afterwards proved the perfect practicability of their works. Was this honesty and independence?

He has allowed the opening of streets and erection of buildings in one part of the city: and opposed them in others. This too was independence.

He has been required to have enforced certain ordinances. The city council about 6 months ago enumerated nearly 20 that had been void for months preceding, and suggested that he should cause them to be fulfilled. Believing that they had no right to dictate his duty to them, he refused. This was independence 'with a vengeance.'

But the city council were compelled to appoint a committee of their own, to see that the ordinances were enforced. This evidently proved his honesty and *independence. If so, we have numerous examples of* these rare qualities reserved for future opportunities.

No—had Mr Prieur as many private good qualities as could render him deservedly esteemed by his fellowcitizens,—and these we deny him not, for we allude to him solely in his public capacity—he ought not to be mayor of New Orleans under any circumstances; and less so under the present and anticipated. His *total ignorance of the improvements made in other* cities in the union, by the knowledge and liberality of their inhabitants; and his consequent perversity of adhering to antiquated and local prejudices, are 'sins' that cannot be covered by mere honesty of purpose.—Honesty is a mere negative virtue, belonging to pusillanimity and folly; and may be displayed by any biped ass—by a fool or a miser, by the prejudiced and profane. *It may be as injurious in the conduct of the narrow*minded and perverse, as the cunning of an ignorant knave—particularly when it influences the public interests, when not to do what is required as well as right, is positively to do injustice and wrong.

Mr Prieur is not mentally competent to act as mayor of New Orleans, and represent the inhabitants of such a city. He is deficient in the energy requisite to transact faithfully its duties: and what honesty can compensate for negligence of duty? Had any person but Mr Prieur been mayor of the city during the past 4 years, we would not now find our citizens pitted against each other by sections; nor the city rent into divisions. To the 'honesty and independence' of Mr Prieur in the exercise of his veto power, are we mainly indebted for the sectional differences and divisions of New Orleans; and should he be again unfortunately elected—which we need not apprehend—we may have strifes and animosities of another kind and tendency.

THE WATERWORKS.

From the report of the waterworks committee of the Commercial bank, it appears that the charter permitted four years wherein to construct the works and convey water to the city, and that the works were commenced only in June, 1834, yet now they are nearly finished, and will be completed in the June of this year—half the time specified. The outlay was to have been $100,000 yearly for the four years, or $400,000 in all, and the water to have been raised to the height of 15 feet; but from the judicious management of the committee, and their wise confidence in the engineer, Mr Albert Stein, they have been enabled to construct the works required at less than the amount specified, and have purchased lands in addition, in order hereafter to enlarge their reservoir, etc. should necessity require. The total expense to the bank will be $450,000—which proves that the bank has done its duty to the public.

The works are on a mound, which is 320 feet square at its base, and 20 feet high, and is surrounded by a brick wall four feet six inches thick at the base, three feet at top, and nine feet high. The reservoir constructed on the mound is divided into four compartments; and being 12 feet deep, it is capable of holding 4,000,000 gallons of water, and thereby of not only affording sufficient water at all times for the pipes in the city, but of having a reserve always at command, in cases of accident by fire. The walls of the reservoir are secured by hydraulic cement, used both as mortar with the bricks, and as plaister over all the surface touched by the water, at the bottom and sides. The compartments each contain pipes of 18 inches bore, communicating by conical valves at the bottom, with that leading from the mound to the river, by which they can at all times be kept in a pure state.

The mound is situated between Richard and Market sts., and is 320 feet from the river. The water from the Mississippi, when at low water mark, is raised 42 feet into the reservoir, and when the latter is filled, its surface will be elevated about 28 feet above Canal st. near Royal. A condensing engine acting expansively, raises the water by means of pipes into the reservoir from the river—the size of which is only 400 feet from the Mississippi.

The mainpipes are the subject of consideration next. The chief distributing pipe, leading from the reservoir to Louisa street, is 18 inches in bore, and 31,900 feet long; thence to Canal through Magazine st., it is 16 inches in bore; in Canal st. it is 16 also—while in Camp, Chartres and Bourbon, it is 8; in Royal, Levee, Tchoupitoulas, Moreau, Victory and D'Enghien, it is 6; and in Esplanade it is 10. It is stated that there had been 32,024 feet of pipe laid previous to the 13th of last month.

There are auxiliary pipes leading to the river to empty the main pipes, in Louisa, Girod, Canal, St Peters, Esplanade and D'Enghien sts. These are operated on by means of stopcocks, which being opened are supposed to afford sufficient vent to the water from the pipes. Stopcocks are also placed in the main pipes, that they may be repaired when required.

There are also minor pipes of 4 inches bore, leading to the different fire-plugs—of which there are now 71.

The quantity of water that can be raised by the engine into the reservoir, is estimated at 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours—equal to a supply for 75,000 inhabitants, allowing each at an average 40 gallons a day; although in Philadelphia the average is 33; and in London, only 27.

The Commercial banking company have therefore done more than was required of them by the charter. They were to have constructed the works in 4 years; they will have them completed in 2. They were to have spent 400,000 dollars; they have expended nearly 450,000. They were to have raised the water 15 feet; it will be delivered into the second stories of any house.

The bank is permitted to charge the inhabitants for supplying them with water, a sum sufficient to clear 15 per cent. per annum for 5 years on the outlay, and 10 per cent, afterwards. Yet it is believed that even allowing this profit, water can be supplied to our citizens at a much less expense than under the present system.

The operations of this banking company, as regards their waterworks at least, are highly important to our citizens, and could scarcely have been trusted into better hands than the committee appointed—Messrs W G Hewes, Maunsel White and Felix Labatut: for, although they may not themselves be adept artisans, they had the discernment to select a competent engineer; and place entire confidence in him—while they assiduously inspected and examined all his transactions.

The hope of seeing the city well supplied with water in June ensuing, must be highly gratifying to our fellow-citizens: this can and will be done. Besides the hydrants erected in the streets, fountains will be erected in the centre of every square, similar to that already purchased for the square opposite the cathedral, which cost the corporation 1000 dollars. Families can have hydrants on their premises, and pipes leading to any apartment in two stories of their houses—at a saving of about ten per cent. on the present system; which added to the consideration of having good water well supplied on all occasions, should make all immediately contract with the company.

The only drawback which we experienced on reading this report, was on finding that the auxiliary pipes emptied the main ones into the river. There is a deficivity of many feet from the Mississippi towards the lake; and the auxiliary pipes may consequently be useless for the end designed—as the water cannot easily be forced from its level in the streets parallel to the river, to ascend a height of 4 or 5 feet to it. This height is apparent from the report itself; for although the site of the mound is higher than of Canal street, and that of the reservoir upwards of twenty feet higher than the mound, yet the surface of the water after being raised 42 feet to the reservoir, and being there 12 feet deep, will be but 38 feet above the ground at the corner of Canal and Royal sts.

We may be mistaken in our opinion; but we think it would have been preferable that the emptying pipes should have led into the various canals rearward of the city—into the Orleans, Gravier, Girod, Carondelet and Marigny, &c. where they might have been of additional advantage in forwarding the irrigation of the swamps, and promoting thereby the operations of the Draining company. If there were plugs in the main pipes, which could be opened along the course in certain parts, so as to allow free vent to the water, all the streets of New Orleans could be cleansed from every species of filth in half an hour—and thus essentially promote the cleanliness and health of the city. This was done in London, on the appearance of the cholera in that city, and was attended with the happiest effects. A contract for this purpose might be made with the corporation—and it would save the city the expense of enormously and uselessly maintaining police or street commissaries.

Lake Michigan will now be connected with the Mississippi river via the Illinois by a canal: so that we shall have inland navigation from New York to New Orleans.

It has been asserted by Mr Peyroux, an ingenious French traveller last century thro this country, that there formerly existed a natural connection between lake Michigan and the Illinois river, in almost the direction of the proposed canal. This is supported by the fact that the waters of nearly all the lakes which now into the St Lawrence, have sunk several feet; and the appearance of the Illinois itself, not only as regards its channel, which still indicates that it had been a river of magnitude—but from the bluffs along (tho now distant from) its course. Some have believed that the *sreep rocks among those bluffs, indicate the former ex*istence of a lake also in those parts.

The construction of the Illinois canal may be of great advantage to the commerce of the west; but unfortunately it may divert said commerce to N York, instead of N Orleans. Be it so—on a proper competition in the facilities of intercourse between distant states and cities, is based the rapid and permanent prosperi*ty of the union itself.*

First Correspondent of the Bee.

LETTER XXX.

Washington, Feb 14.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

I went into the supreme courtroom yesterday to listen to the displays of forensic oratory in that arena; as the senate was not in session, and the house doing very little. The room of the supreme court is placed immediately under the senate chamber: and like that is semicircular, but dark and sombrous. The entrance to it is lighted by a lamp, which throws out scarcely light enough to enable the visiter to see his way into it.—The room itself is lighted only from the east, by three windows, through which the light is thrown upon the faces of the members of the bar and the audience.—The judges are seated with their backs to the windows, and of course are saved the necessity of blinking like owls to shut out the rays of light, as was formerly the case when seated on the opposite side. I involuntarily turned my eye to the seat, where I had been accustomed for years to behold the venerable form of one of the greatest judges of his age; but it was vacant. The occupant had left it for a higher and a better sphere.—The chair was there, but unfilled: and I do not ask who will—but who *can* fill it? Judge Marshall was one, of whom it may with truth be said—

'We ne'er shall look upon his like again.'

His mind possessed a simple elegance; acute, profound and rapid; glancing with lightning velocity into the darkest subject, irradiating its obscurity, and plunging at once into the very bottom of the well of truth.—He has been very justly described by Dr Rush, who observes, that 'he pierced what was dark, examined what was remote, separated what was entangled, and drew down analogies from first principles. His reported adjudications will best make known to the world the penetration of his views, the extent of his knowledge, and the solidity of his judgment. They are a native treasure. *They will be a stream of light to after* times—posterity will read in them as well the rule of conduct, as the monuments of genius that would have 'done honor to any age or nation.' His moral character possessed a peculiar grandeur and beauty. He had all the virtues of Hale, and the learning and genius of Mansfield. He was as just as he was profound, and as honorable as he was talented. His genius, learning and virtues shed an intense ray of glory around the seat of justice, and he gave additional brilliancy to that science, 'whose voice is the harmony of the spheres, and whose seat is the bosom of God.'

Of his person, the best description I have seen is that given by the late eloquent attorney general, Mr Wirt. He was 'tall, meagre, emaciated—his muscles relaxed and his joints so loosely connected, as not only to disqualify him apparently for any vigorous exertion of the body, but to destroy every thing like elegance and harmony in his air and movements. His head and face were small in proportion to his height, his complexion swarthy. His countenance had a faithful expression of great good humor and hilarity; whilst his black eyes possessed an irradiating spirit which proclaimed the imperial power of the mind that sat enthroned within. His costume was of the old school; he wore his hair in a cue, which for so old a man was very thick; his dress was black cloth, and he never wore any thing but breeches, silk stockings and shoes.' A resolution has been adopted in the house, ordering a *marble bust of Judge Marshall, to be prepared and placed in the* chamber of the supreme court, in a position corresponding with that of the bust of the late chief justice Jay.—A monument is also to be erected to his memory in this city; and to be built by the contributions of the bar of the United States.

I pass now to the living, and will endeavor to give you a sketch of the present attorney general, B F Butler, Esq, who forms part of the cabinet of president Jack son, of some of the members of which I have already spoken.

In person, Mr Butler is about the middle size, well formed and not ungraceful. His face seems sicklied over with the pale cast of thought, and is a fine index of his moral character, which is mild, affable, unassuming and modest. He is, I believe, a professor of religion—to the pure principles of which he endeavors to live up, and to set an example of virtue and usefulness. I do not know that he has ever been distinguished as a party man; but from his character, I should judge that he was entirely destitute of that rancor and bitterness which usually characterize those who devote themselves to party purposes. He seems to be more attached to his profession than to politics, and is not fond of mingling with them more than is unavoidable. He has the reputation of being a sound and well read lawyer, and though not more than between 35 and 40 years of age, has made great attainments in the science of jurisprudence. His mind is analytical. He examines a subject with great minuteness, digests it carefully, investigates its various parts, unfolds its complexities, and makes it lucid and intelligible. His argument is a succession of syllogisms, occasionally blended with sophistry. He is more of a logician than a mere rhetorician—tho he occasionally indulges in amplification and illustration, which give effect to and vary the dry dress of mere reasoning. I have not yet heard him attempt any thing like a display of oratory. He speaks slowly, distinctly and emphatically; he never seems to aim at what is brilliant, or to indulge in the poetical.—His diction is chaste and correct, his enunciation distinct and agreeable, and his voice, attitude and action very well adapted to the sentiment he expresses. As an orator, he ranks far below some of his predecessors; but as a sound lawyer he is not much their inferior.—His legal opinions are highly esteemed as being founded on a correct and vigorous judgment, and a profound acquaintance with the great principles of jurisprudence. And the court always listens to him with great attention, as to one whose legal talents, acquirements and opinions they respect. My sketch of this gentleman is necessarily brief, from my limited acquaintance with him; but it will serve, I trust, to give your readers a more correct idea of the present attorney general of the United States.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1836.

Mr Labauve was permitted to present a resolution for the appointment of a committee of citizens to enquire into the expediency of effecting a cut-off of the Mississippi between Iberville and West Baton Rouge. The rules being dispensed with, it was passed.

Mr Bossier called up the bill supplementary to the charter of the Exchange and Banking Company. It was read a second and third time, and passed.

The bill to cede those offending the laws of other states, was also approved and passed.

The bill concerning elections in the parishes of East Feliciana being read a first time, on motion of Mr. Johnson, the rules were dispensed with, and it was read through its stages and passed.

The bill for the relief of David Duval was read a first time; and on motion of Mr Labauve it was made the special order for the next day.

The bill to divide the parish of Plaquemine into election precincts was read a second time, amended by Mr Lacoste, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brownson, the bill to divide the parish of St Martin into election precincts, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr Moore, the Senate took up the resolution from the House, fixing the order of business in both Houses; and rejected it.

The bill for the relief of the parish of Claiborne, so as to indemnify it for the expenses attendant on keeping Holshouser in jail, was bandied about for upwards of an hour.

Amendments were proposed, accepted and adopted, and on motion of Mr. Dupré, the bill was then postponed till next year. The vote being reconsidered, the bill was again modified and discussed; and at length a definite sum being specified, it was adopted.

The bill to authorise the state treasurer to subscribe for 500 shares of the Barrataria and Lafourche canal stock, was taken into consideration.

Mr Landry proposed that $5,000 be granted to the board of public works to construct a breakwater at the mouth of the bayou Lafourche. Last year, the board was granted to do this in two years. The delay being attributed to the want of funds, it was necessary that some sum should be specified; and that the work should be done during the present year, or the village of Donaldsonville may be destroyed.

Mr Moore opposed this appropriation. He thought that if the bonds of the state were sold, a sufficient fund could be raised to answer the purpose required.—Besides as half a million had last year been appropriated among the three congressional districts, he thought it unfair that an additional appropriation should be granted to one district in preference to another.

Mr Labauve proposed an amendment—that the $5000 should be taken out of the sum already appropriated for the 3d congressional district.

This was adopted; and the bill was passed.

The bill supplementary to the acts relating to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, became the special order of the day.

The first section had been adopted on Friday: and the second was unanimously agreed to. It permits the company to call in the instalments due on stock; and commence constructing the road without waiting for the sanction of the Mississippi legislature.

Mr Reid presented an additional section that the company should not prevent the construction of any other rail roads in the interior of the state, not leading to New Orleans.

The latter clause being stricken out, the section was adopted. The bill so amended was passed, and sent to the House, with the other bills.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On motion of Mr Brownson, the Senate took up the bill relating to the Medical College of Louisiana. It is to appropriate $60,000 to build an edifice for that college.

Mr Cuny inquired into the affairs of the faculty, whether they had means to support and continue a college if erected.

Mr Bronson stated that this application is similar to all others made on the state to erect colleges; and is entitled to the same consideration and support. The state has already lent its aid to this faculty, by the act of incorporation; and appointing trustees to superintend its affairs. These have presented a report to the legislature highly favorable to the institution; and recommend the object indicated in the bill, for which the appropriation is asked. The question is whether the institution merits the appropriation; and this he thinks satisfactorily answered by the report. The edifice will be the property of the state, and may be sold should it be found alienated from the uses designed, or not adequate to fulfil them: so that the state can suffer no loss. The trustees of the institution are highly respectable; and the members of the faculty are gentlemen of integrity and science; and neither are very likely to ask a useless appropriation of the state revenues. Nor need we hesitate in granting their request. Besides, the State will be benefitted not only in aiding a medical knowledge, and endowing a really useful institution, creditable alike to Louisiana and to the individuals connected with it—but will obtain the gratis attendance of the professors at the Charity Hospital.

Mr Moore enlarged on the benefits medical science will derive from the success of this college in New Orleans. It has now 30 students; and 12 of them will graduate this spring. Were then an edifice built for the lectures of the professors, hundreds of students will flock from all parts of the country. Something should therefore be done by the state. The governor being the president of the institution, we need not apprehend that the funds of the state will be wasted; and the judges of the supreme court are also its guardians.

A defect in the enactment of the 1st section being pointed out, further consideration was postponed till next day.

Mr Labauve reported a bill for the relief of Mr Zimpel, in connection with that for the relief of Geo. Stipp.

Mr Cuny proposed an amendment, that 7 dollars per diem should be awarded to Messrs Collins and Frederick, the translators for the senate.

The bill so amended was passed.

The bill relating to the Consolidated Association of bank, being returned with amendments from the house, the senate concurred in the amendments.

On motion, the senate adjourned till tomorrow.

The Globe says: "By the packet ship just arrived at New York, much public and private information, has been received in relation to our affairs with France. It is quite certain, that France will pay the instalments on the indemnity now due, on the President's annual message, without waiting for the acceptance of the meditation by England on the part of the United States."

The National Intelligencer says: "Information is said to have been received by the Administration, that the King of the French has signified his readiness to direct the payment of the instalments due under the Treaty of July 4, 1831, without waiting for the result of the meditation, considering the provisions of the act of the Chambers satisfied by the terms of the Annual Message of the President to Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—Mr. George Thompson, who delivered a course of lectures on slavery in this town, some time ago, and who has recently paid a visit to the United States on the same benevolent mission, is hereby running imminent risk of martyrdom in the cause, arrived at this port on Wednesday last from New Brunswick. We have heard that it is his intention to attend a public meeting here for the purpose of giving an account of his proceedings in the United States, and the reception he met with.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

The expedition sailed on Friday last, under Captain Ross and Humphreys, for the relief of the still imprisoned mariners in the polar regions.

The official account of the revenue ending January 5 h shows an amount of 11,575,528l. being an increase of 172,967l. upon the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The revenue of the whole year ending Jan. 5th 1835, was 42,430,207l. being a decrease of 513,669l. which is less than the amount of taxes repealed.

The paraghaph relating to the great American affair, virtually declares, that the last message of Gen. Jackson ought to remove all difficulties. This part of the address is important, and it seemed to give a lively satisfaction to the ministers, all of whom were in their places."

The address of the chamber of deputies was expected to be reported on the 8th. The reporter, or as we should call him, chairman of the committee, is M. Sarrazet, of whom the Courier Francais thus discourses.

"The choice of this gentleman indicates that the address will signify in the most graceful terms, the complete adhesion hereafter to be given by the majority of the chamber to all the sects and propositions of the ministry."

OFFICIAL

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Thursday, February 25, 1836.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs Chas Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Dupre, Hoa, Johnson Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, Lewis, Moore, Morancy, Reid and Tete.

The Secretary took to the House the bills and resolutions entitled:

An act to establish the manner of electing police jurors in the parish of Rapides, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the Governor to furnish standards to the regiments and battalions of militia in this State.

An act for the relief of John Caruthers, of the parish of Lafayette.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Louisiana cotton seed oil factory and insurance company; approved April 2, 1835.

Resolution granting leave of absence to C Barras, judge of the parish of Terrebonne.

Resolution granting leave of absence to Wm Boswell, notary public of the city of New Orleans, and to Henry Boyce, judge of the seventh judicial district; and,

An act to authorise Antoine Devilliers Guesnon, and Josephine Bozonier, his wife, of the parish of Orleans, to adopt Helena, an orphan girl, and to give her their name.

Two letters from the Governor were received, in which he stated that he transmitted to the Senate a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Lower Alabama, relative to the public lands, and the report of the administrators of the charity hospital of New Orleans.

Mr Bossier, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill, entitled

An act to amend an act supplementary to an act to amend the charter of the Exchange and Banking company. Read for the 1st time.

Mr Cuny, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill, entitled

An act to incorporate an association for the purpose of building an hotel in the town of Alexandria

Rules dispensed with, read for the 1st, 2d and 3d times, passed, and taken to the House.

On motion of Mr Cuny,

He was permitted to withdraw the bill entitled "an act relative to the revenue of the State."

Reading of messages from the House.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the parish court of the parish of Plaquemine, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Washington in the parish of St. Landry; approved 31st March, 1835.

On motion of Mr Dupre, the rules were dispensed with, read for the first, second and third time, passed, and taken to the House:

An act concerning and explaining the jurisdiction of the parish courts in the State, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Hoa the rules were dispensed with, read the first, second and third times, amended, passed, and taken to the House.

An act supplementary to an act to provide for the purchase of an additional number of negroes for the use of the State, to be employed on objects of internal improvement, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Landry, the second reading was commenced, and postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Labauve, leave of absence was granted to Mr Porche.

Special order of the Day.

An act to amend the last section of an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and to establish courts of inferior jurisdiction.

This bill was at its third reading, on motion of Mr Moore, the 1st section was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr Moore for the postponement of said section until Monday next, the yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

For the postponement—Messrs Brownson, Dupre, Johnson, Labrauche and Moore—6 ayes.

Against it—Messrs Bossier, Cuny, Hoa, Lacoste, Landry, Morancy, Reid and Tete—8 nays.

On motion of Mr Dupre to reject said bill, the yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

For the rejection—Messrs Dupre, Johnson, Labranche, Labauve and Moore—5 ayes.

Against it—Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Hoa, Lacoste, Landry, Moran y, Reid and Tete—9 nays.

On motion of Mr Labauve for the postponement until tomorrow, the ayes and noes were called for with the following result:

For the postponement—Messrs Brownson, Dupre, Johnson, Labranche, Labauve and Moore—6 ayes.

Against it—Messrs Bossier, Cuny, Hoa, Lacoste, Landry, Morancy, Reid and Tete—8 nays.

On motion of Mr Landry for the adoption of said section providing that the number of judges of the Supreme Court should be increased to five,

The ayes and noes were called for with the following result:

For the adoption—Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Hoa, Lacoste, Landry, Morancy, Reid and Tete, 9 ayes.

Against it—Messrs Dupre, Johnson, Labranche, and Moore—5 nays

The third reading thereupon took place, and the bill was passed.

An act to amend the several acts relative to the limits between Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge: second reading completed, rules dispensed with, read for the third time and passed.

An act to incorporate the Lake Providence and Red River rail road company, read for the second time and adopted to the 3d section inclusive, and, on motion, postponed until tomorrow.

Third Readings.

An act to provide for holding an extra session of the district court for the parish of Rapides; passed.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the State Treasurer to subscribe for 500 shares of the capital stock of Barrataria and Lafoucche canal company, and for other purposes; approved 25th March, 1835.

On motion of Mr Landry, the reconsideration of the bill was ordered, and the same ordered to lay on the table subject to call.

A verbal message from the Governor, brought by Mr H. E. Forstall, his private secretary, informed the Senate that he had approved and signed the bills originated in the Senate, entitled

An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic congregation of St Francis Xavier, of Rapides, and Roman Cathol