THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY, PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON, No. 110, CHARTRES, BETWEEN CONTI & ST. LOUIS STS.

No. 155. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1836. VOL. IX.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

1 SUBSCRIPTION—*For the Paper only* TEN DOLLARS YEARLY, payable six months in advance. No subscription will be received for less than a year.

2 No subscription from the country will be received, unless an agent in this city be designated, to whom application may be made for regular payment, which is to be made one year in advance.

3 No subscription either from the city or the country shall be stopped unless the arrearages be paid; and any person wishing to discontinue his subscription shall give notice thereof in writing to the Editor of the Bee only, eight days before the expiration of the year's subscription.

4 Advertisements to be published in English and French. None in one language only. They shall be charged one dollar per ten lines or less for the first insertion in each language; and half a dollar for the following insertions.

5. Advertisements published *with interruption*, will be charged the same as a first insertion—viz: one dollar for each insertion and each language.

6. Advertisements which are not limited on the manuscript as to the number of insertions, will be continued until stopped, and charged as the advertisement.

7. Annual subscriptions for commercial advertisements only will be received on accommodating terms.

8. All letters directed to the editor must be post-paid, otherwise they will remain at the post-office.

9. Subscribers who shall not receive their paper regularly are requested to inform the editor of it.

10. Carriers of the Bee are not authorized to receive or stop a subscription.

United States Daily Mail Line from New Orleans to Mobile.

Steamer.	Master.
SOUTH ALABAMA	WM. MARKS.
ALERT	CHARLES WALKER.
LEONIDAS	HUTTON.
MAZEPPA	JOSEPH CADOMA.

The above steamers are of the 1st class, commanded by men of experienced seamen. The strictest punctuality will be observed in their time of sailing. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers.

They will leave New Orleans at 4 past 3 o'clock, P. M., Mobile at 4 past 9, A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

TOURNE & BECKWITH.

No 28 & 29, New Levee.

B Passengers leaving for Mobile are requested to be at the head of the railroad at 2 o'clock, when they will be given on board the boats at Three. feb 25.

FOR BAYOU SARA—For Passengers only—The fast running low pressure steamer CHAMPION, capt Wix, will leave the foot of Canal st for the above and all intermediate landings, on Monday, the 21st inst, at half-past 6 o'clock, A M,—though by daylight.

From New Orleans.	From Bayou Sara.
TUESDAYS	MONDAYS
THURSDAYS	WEDNESDAYS
SATURDAYS	FRIDAYS

This boat is well calculated for the com'ort and convenience of passengers; and no expense or exertion on the part of the captain or owners will be spared to make the trip agreeable. For passage apply on board or to JOHN DOUGLASS. m 23.

FOR APALACHICOLA, (first vessel)—The regular packet schooner DAVID ROGERS, Giberson, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Poydras st, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH. m 16 Nos 28 & 29 Newlevee

FOR APALACHICOLA.—The schooner Bellona, Cliffe, master, having two-thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply on board *opposite Poydras street, or to* TOURNE & BECKWITH, mar 23 28 and 29, New Levee

FOR APALACHICOLA.—The schr Callina, Pool, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Poydras street, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, mar 23 28 and 29, New Levee

For New York—The first class, fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig ELIZA DAVIDSON, Capt Alexander, wants the bulk of 100 bales; for freight or passage apply on board at the lower press, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co, m 22 47 Bienville st

European Traders.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fine coppered and copper fastened Br barque MOUNTAINEER, Wm Aberdeen master, requires about 300 to 400 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight or passage, having a few berths unengaged, apply to GVANCE & R GAMBLE, 51 Customhouse st m 17

For Liverpool—The A I, coppered and copper fastened fast sailing British ship ORIENT, W Scott master, requires only about 500 bales to complete her cargo. For freight of which apply to WM. VANCE. m 15

For Liverpool—The A I, coppered and copper fastened British barque MADRAS, H Thomaston master, is now ready to receive cargo, carries only about 1000 bales. For freight apply to WM. VANCE. m 15

For Liverpool.
THE A I British ship CELIA, John Black, master, yet wants 200 bales, for freight of which, or passage, apply to GVANCE & R GAMBLE, mar 14 51 Customhouse st.

For Gibraltar—The A I, coppered and copper fastened brig MARINE, Davis, master, having one half of her cargo engaged will be despatched for the above port in this month. For balance of freight apply to the captain on board, or to R. GRONING & Co. Advances will be made on consignments by the above vessel. m 11

For Havre and Bordeaux—The fine new barque LOUISIANA, having part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 1st of April positively. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply to JULES LEBLANC & Co, 102 Royal st m 19

For Liverpool—The fine British barque ELEANOR, Davidson, master, is now ready to receive cargo for the above port. For freight apply to WM. VANCE, 18 Custom house st m 22

For Liverpool—The fine fast sailing British ship CONSBROOK, Breatowe, master will carry about 1300 bales. For freight or passage apply to WM. VANCE, feb 22 18 Custom house st

For Liverpool—The A. I, coppered and copper fastened British barque JOHN WALKER, W Black, master, will have quick despatch; for freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM VANCE. feb 13

For Liverpool—The very superior and fast sailing A I British barque CAMBRIAN, Capt Coward, being entirely loaded, requires from 250 to 300 bales cotton to complete cargo. For freight of which, apply to G. VANCE & R. GAMBLE. feb 19

Mexican Traders.

For Tampico—The Mexican brig DE LEYTE, Capt Espinola, having the greatest part of his cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight of 180 barrels or passage, apply to T. PRATS & SON. m 15

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

For Galveston Bay and Sabine Lake—The superior fast sailing schr LONE, having most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will receive immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to WM. BRYAN, m 7-tf 36 Old levee

FOR HAVANA—The first rate fast sailing Schoon't FORRESTER Russel Master, burthen about 800 bbls, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For ballance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations apply to JOHN A. PECK, m 21st 29 Bienville st.

For Havana—The fine packet ship MOROCASTLE, Powers, master, will be despatched for the above port on Monday next, the 28th. This vessel is fitted up in superior style with state rooms for 24 passengers. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board opposite Poydras st, or to R. GRONING & Co m 25

For Freight or Charter—The fine fast sailing brig FORTUNE, of 180 tons burthen is in good order and ready for sea. She lies on the opposite side of the river; apply to HARROD & QUARLES, m 22 24 Custom house st

VESSELS WANTED.
Two vessels wanted immediately, carrying from 500 to 600 bales Cotton, to go to a Northern port.—Apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH, mar 23 No 28 & 29, New Levee

For Matagorda Bay (First vessel)—The substantial fast sailing schr HENRY, Grimes master, having part of her cargo engaged, will receive immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply on board opposite St Louis st, or to WM. BRYAN, 36 Old levee m 7-tf

For Freight or Charter—The schooner FORESTER, Russell master, burthen 100 tons is now ready to receive corgo. Apply to the captain on board, or to JOHN A. PECK, 29 Bienville st m 10

For Freight or Charter—The brig [illegible] WEBSTER, Goodrich master, on the [illegible] side of the river, is in fine order [illegible] is of light draught of water and [illegible] well, apply to m 5 HARROD & QUARLES.

For Freight or Charter—The A I, British barque VENTURE, Capt Wilson is ready to receive cargo; she will draw but 12 to 13 ft cotton loaded. Apply to Capt Wilson on board, or to m 19 R. & J. CURELL, Bienville st

For Freight or Charter—The fast sailing brig DANIEL H. MILLER, Fales master, capacity about 1200 bbls, apply to m 8 EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 Old levee

For Freight—For Tampico or Matamoras, the American schr LOUISIANA, Capt Wm Wallinston. For terms apply to the captain on board, opposite Toulouse st, or to m 3 A. M de MIRANDA & Co.

For Freight or Charter—For a northern port in Europe, or on the Mediterranean sea. The fine Lubeck built FLORA, Capt Stirein, registered burthen 150 tons. Apply to the capt on board opposite post 50, or to LATASTE & BRULATOUR. feb 27

For Sale, to Let or Lease—A beautiful property situated at Biloxi. Apply No 279 Bourbon st, between Main and St Philip sts. m 15-4t

TO LET—The upper story of the house No 30 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Levee streets. Apply to R. BRUGIER. m 24

TO LET—An entirely new and very nea house, so constructed that it can be occupied either by one very large family, or by three separate smaller ones; with back buildings &c. situated in Bagatelle street. Apply to A. RASCH, No. 75 Chartres st. m 18

Bank & Company's Notices.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

THE appointment of an exchange clerk will be made on Tuesday 29th inst. Applications will be received at the banking house.

By order of the board of Directors,
m 23-3t CHS. LESSEPS, Asist Cash.

Office Pontchartrain railroad Co.
New Orleans March, 16th, 1836.

NOTICE—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the office of the company on Thursday 31st inst, at 4 o'clock p m, to take into consideration the "Act supplementary to an act of incorporation, granting Banking privileges to the company.

By order of the Board,
m18-18t JOHN B LEFEE, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that an election of seven directors to serve until the 25th February 1837, will be held on the 31st inst, at the office of the company, Chartres st.

By order of the Board.
m 22-9t J. M. RABOTEAU.

CARROLLTON BANK—United States Bank notes be had at this institution
m 22 J. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA—On Monday 28th instant the appointment of paying Teller of the Bank will be made by the Board of Directers, this situation having become vacant.
m 18 C LESSEPS Ass't C'h.

Atchafalaya Railroad & Banking Co.
New Orleans 11th March, 1836.

THE Subscribers in this Institution are hereby notified, that agreeably to the 8th section of the act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to Incorporate this Company," an installment of Five Dollars per share, will become due, and is required to be paid, on or before Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Board.
m 12—18 t ROBT. G. DIXON, Cash'r.

Extract from the 15th section of the Charter—"If any subscriber shall fail to make either of his payments, to the amount of Twenty-five Dollars upon each share, at the same time each shall be payable, as herein before required, such subscriber shall forfeit to the said company the sum or sums before paid upon each share subscribed."

Exchange Hotel Company,
New Orleans, March 12, 1836.

THE Stockholders of this company are requested to call at the office of the Ocean Insurance Company for the purpose of transferring their stock to that of the Exchange and Banking Company, in conformity with the 2d Section of the supplementary Act amending the charter of said Exchange and Banking Company, promulgated this day. By order,
m 14 F BELANGER, Secretary.

CARROLLTON BANK—The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that in conformity with the amendatory act now promulgated of the Charter, a meeting of the Stockholders is called to take place at the Banking House Canal and St Charles streets, on the 5th day of April next ensuing, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to approve and accept of the said amendments, at which time a statement of the affairs of the Bank will be laid before them. By order
JOHN NICHOLSON.
m 12 Clerk.

Atchafalaya Railroad & Banking Co.
New Orleans 11th, 1836.

THE Stockholders in this Company are notified that the Transfer Books will be opened on Wednesday the 16th instant. By order
m 12 ROBT. G. DIXON, Cash'r.

☞ 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 feb26-tf

New Orleans Improvement and Banking Company.

NOTICE—Proposals will be received at the office of this Company until the 1st April next to contract for the works hereafter described, to be executed for erecting the building of the Citizens' Bank, viz:
For all the wrought and case iron and smith's work.
For the carpenter's work
For the brass or zinc roofing
For the marble and stones
For the plastering and cornishes
For the sculptures and carving
For the painting
For the glazing and lights
No undertaker of said works will be allowed to contract for any other work than his own trade or profession.

The book of conditions and terms will be left for inspection at the office of the Company, from 9 o'clock A M, until P M. J. H. RABOTEAU,
m 9-22t Secretary.

CARROLLTON BANK.—The situation of general book-keeper in this institution is vacant. *Application to be made in writing.*
m 8 J. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company—Notice is hereby given, that books of subscription for the balance of the capital stock of the Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company' not yet subscribed for, will be open on Friday the 12th inst, and continue open for ten days, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No 39, Camp street.
SAM. D. DIXON
JON. W. SWAIN,
SAMUEL CHAPMAN,
ROBT. F CANFIELD.
feb 3 Commissioners.

NOTICE—The election as advertised to take place this day for Directors of the Orleans Cotton Press Company, is postponed until the 20th day of March next By order of the Board.
feb 30-2t W. G. DUNN, Sec. pro tem

PATENT CEMENT ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY POTS.

100 **Ornamental chimney moulds** which prove to be of essential service in preventing smoke and rain descending chimneys and causing an additional draught and an embellishment to the exterior of buildings, for sale by Wm. BRYAN,
39 Old Levee,
And at the manufactory, 57 Esplanade street
Stills, Gutters, Flagging, &c. March 7.3-7

14 BASKETS CHAMPAIGNE were taken away by a dray, no 15, from the Levee, on Saturday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. The baskets are marked F D B except two marked M J & Co; the bottles are corked and silver capsealed. The number of the dray can be identified by several persons, the harness was very shabby. Any person giving information to the subscribers, leading to the recovery of said wine, will receive the thanks of the owners.
J Le BLANC & CO, Royal st.
J OGDEN & CO, Gravier st.
m 15

NOTICE—Whereas Anacharsis Luminais, sheriff of the county of German coast, has applied to me for the cancelling of bonds signed by him as sheriff aforesaid, one on the 16th June 1832, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, jointly with Jn. Baptist St. Armand and Patrice Arroye, his sureties; and the other on the 25th of February 1833 for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, jointly with Godefroy Boudonquié, his surety.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing, at the office of the secretary of state, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bonds, and the mortgages resulting therefrom, should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixtieth.

By the Governor,
E. D. WHITE.
MARTIN BLACHE, Secretary of State. m 15-30t

FOR SALE—Several tracts of valuable Sugar and Cotton Lands, most eligibly situated. For the terms, which will be accommodating, and for further artieu ars, apply to L. Millaudon, Esq. m 9-6mo

New Orleans Gaslight and Banking Co,
March 11th 1836

THIS Institution is checking on New York at sight m 18 R. BACOT, Cashier.

NOTICE—The subscriber, being about to sail for France in a few days, gives notice to those who may be indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he will undertake to fulfill every order in his line of business and will spare no pains to bring articles perfectly manufactured and of the best qualities. J. SAUVAGE,
Tailor and Draper, Royal st,
m 13-8t 3tw between Toulouse & St Peter sts

OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY March 14, 1836.

The House met agreeably to ajournment.

Mr. Augustin on behalf of the committee of enrolment reported that he had this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor on the bills entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Mobile Sea board association" and "An act to grant a pension to to J. E. Lefebvre and J. B. Hardy.

The House took up the bill entitled "An act granting a compensation to the clerk of the House of Representatives."

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Davis their secretary, requesting the signature of the speaker to the bills entitled 'An act to incorporate the St. Charles Theatre, Arcade and Arcade baths Company and Company of the Orleans street Theatre."

"An act for the relief of Edward Mair."

"An act for the relief of G. W. Addison of the parish of St. Landry."

"An act to provide for holding an extra session of the District Court for the parish of Rapides."

"An act to amend an act to incorporate the New Orleans Rail Road Company, approved 30th January 1835, and to amend the act supplementary thereto, approved March 24th 1835."

"An act limiting the powers of the Police Jury of the parish of St. Landry."

"An act to incorporate the Rapides Navigation Company.

"An act to amend an act to prevent gambling, approved 19th March 1835.

And "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the Harbour master, wardens and pilots of the port of Orleans and other officers."

Said bill having been reported as duly enrolled.

The Speaker signed the same.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Landry on behalf of the committee of enrolment reported that he had this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor the bills entitled:

"An act to authorise the Gov. of the State to cancel a mortgage on some securities in certain cases and 'An act for the appointment of additional notaries and auctioneers for the parish of Natchitoches."

Mr. Lewis moved for the reconsideration of the bill entitled "An act granting a compensation to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The yeas and nays having been taken, it appeared that Messrs. Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breggle, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Couvillon, Haile, Lambert, Lawson, Lewis, M'Alister, Nerault, Sibley, H.C Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—17 yeas.

And that Messrs. Armand, Augustin, Bernard, Bienvenu, Bresaux, Bry, Davidson, Debuys Delachaise Dixon, Freret, Jauffrion, Labatut, Marigny, Milligan, Montegut, Ory, Patin, Penn and Chenet had voted in the negative—20 nays.

Said motion was consequently lost.

The several amendments of the Senate having been read and taken,

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof

Mr. Rain offered resolution to prolong of twelve hours the time fixed for the adjournment sine die, which was read for the first time—The motion to dispense with the rules having been made the yeas and nays were taken, and it appeared that Messrs. Augustin, Bienvenu, Brashear, Breazeale, Bry, Couvillon, Davidson, Debuys, Dixon, Freret, Lawson, Lewis M'Calister, Marigny, Montegut, Patin, Sibley and H. C. Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—18 yeas.

And that Messrs. Armand, Barrow, Bickham, Bresux, Brown, Delachaise, Ducros, Haile, Jauffrion, Landry, Nerault, Ory Patten, Chenet; Wilson and Winn had voted in the negative—16 nays.

Said motion was consequently lost.

Mr. Lambert on behalf of the committe of enrolment *having reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled* "An act relative to scholars gratuitously received in the college of Jefferson.

The speaker signed the same.

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

The House resumed the discussion on the protest of the members who were opposed to the passing of the act pledging the faith of the State for the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Mr. Marigny having moved the reading of said protest.

Mr. Winn moved to lay said motion on the table and called for the yeas and nays—*it appeared that* Messrs. Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Davidson, Haile, Lawson, Lewis, M'Alister, Milligan, Patten, Patin, Sibley, H. C. Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—21 yeas.

And that Messrs. Augustin, Bernard, Bienvenu, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Ducros, Freret, Jauffrion, Labatut, Landry, Marigny. Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Penn and *Chenet had voted in the negative*—16 nays.

Said motion consequently prevailed.

Mr. Marigny moved to lay said protest on the table.

Mr. Davidson having called for the yeas and nays on that question it appeared that Messrs. Armand, Augustin, Bernard, Bienvenu, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Ducros, Freret, Jauffrion, Labatut, Landry, Marigny, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Penn and Chenet had voted in the negative—17 nays.

And that Messrs. Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Davidson, Haile, Lawson, Lewis, M'Alister, Milligan, Patten, Patin, Sibley, H. C. Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—21 yeas.

Said motion having prevailed the following protest was inserted.

The undersigned members of the House, having opposed the passage of the bill, pledging the faith of the State for the Citizens Bank, and having used every honorable means in their power to defeat a measure, in their opinion, fraught with so many objectionable features, big with consequences of the most mischievous and pernicious character, and in violation of *every principle of individual right and public expediency*; feel constrained by an imperious sense of duty to their constituents and to themselves, to place on the records of the House as a perpetual memorial of their motives and reasons, this solemn expression of their deliberate opinion, as well against the policy as the constitutionality of the act.

In stating their objections on the ground of policy, the undersigned do not propose to do more than make a brief summary of their points of opposition, without entering into a formal argument on the subjet. They are then opposed:

1. Because they believe it impolitic to pledge the faith of the state for any amount beyond its present obligations, thereby jeopardizing its credit in times of real necessity;

2. Because they believe that the amount for which it is pledged is greatly beyond the demands of the ordinary business of the State, or the requirements of its commerce;

3. Because they believe it inexpedient to place under the control of any one set of men so large amount of the capital of the State, thereby enabling them to control a corresponding proportion of its business;

4. Because they believe it highly impolitic to create a corporation of fourteen millions of dollars, locate it in the city of New-Orleans and to place the entire control and direction in the hands of its merchants, whose interest it is, as it is their policy, to use it to their best advantage, however injurious to the planting community.

These considerations, united with many others, which the undersigned do not think it necessary to repeat, have forced the conviction on their minds that the measure is impolitic and at war with the best interests of the State, and therefore feel it to be their duty to present the facts in a plain unvarnished manner to the consideration of their constituents, that the public mind may be awakened to the importance of the subject and made to feel and see the circumstances, the inexorable necessity, which is precipitating the State in the downward course to ruin and bankruptcy.

The objections above stated, however, in the opinion of the undersigned, hold in point of importance to one of higher consideration, which has suggested itself to their minds. We then, submit for consideration, and as the ground for objection, whether any act of Legislature pledging the faith of the State is constitutional or not? The constitution of the United States declares that "no State shall emit bills of credit." Are the bonds proposed to be issued by the State "*bills of credit*" in the meaning and intendment of the constitution? What did the constitution mean to declare and designate by the phrase *bills of credit*? These are questions which must be answered before we can arrive at a just conclusion as to the constitutionality of the measure in question.

In the interpretation of all remedial laws, it is a fundamental rule, universally recognized as governing those whose duty it is to expound them—first, to enquire what was the old law—secondly, the evil to be corrected, and lastly, what change the enacting power has thought proper to make. If any doubt then remains, its solution must be determined by the history and reason of the thing.

By the articles of confederation, the power to "coin money and emit bills of credit" was not prohibited to the States, but as an inherent right and attribute of sovereignty, remained in full force and vigor until the adoption of the constitution of the United States. During our revolutionary struggle, this right was exercised to a heinous and mischievous extent by all the States. Every species, character and denomination of paper issues, successively had their day, until the credit of the States became enfeebled, exhausted and broken down, sunk under the accumulated and superincumbent weight of obligations, which they in most instances wanted the ability to discharge, but in many they did not. The consequence was, that the bonds, notes, bills of credit, bank bills, or other obligations of the states (by whatever denomination they can be called) issued to-day and received as evidence of value to-morrow became valueless in the hands of innocent persons, the victims of the inability or injustice of the States. All were more or less the sufferers of this ruinous system of state credit, but chiefly the poor whose necessitous circumstances compelled them immediately to part with this depreciated medium of any sacrifice however great. But the great evils resulting from this system consisted in the fact, that the holders of this depreciated medium, paper issue, bills of credit, or whatever else it may be called, had no power to force the states to redeem it at any value. As the paper medium of each is freely circulated for a time among the citizens of the other states, who received it as the representative of value, but who in the end found it worthless in their hands.

Such were their inherent powers of the States under the articles of confederation, and such were the evils to be remedied. What then has been done to correct these evils? The constitution declares that no state shall coin money or emit bills of credit. But it may be thought by some that the constitution intended only to prohibit the states from issuing bank bills as a circulating medium. To this argument we would reply that some of the ablest expositors of the constitution have laid it down as a general rule in the interpretation of legal instruments that whenever common law phrases are employed they are to be understood in the ordinary and common acceptation assigned to them by usage in the system from which they are adopted. The writ of habeas corpus; the freedom of the press and of speech are cases in point, and though we have no bill of rights or magna charta, yet are these phrases deemed and taken, as so many guarantees of the sacred rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, in the fullest extent in which they have been consecrated in the enlightened jurisprudence of the British nation. If this rule of interpretation should be thought just and applicable, and we believe it must, then the phraseology in the constitution is free from doubt. The bonds proposed to be issued by the state merit the definition of a bill of credit. What is a bill of credit? In the general sense it means every species of obligation negociable and redeemable either at sight or on time. The phrases were in general use by the adoption of the Federal constitution and designated no less the paper currency issued by congress and the states during our revolutionary struggle, than every other denomination of paper issues made by the same authorities. What then did the constitution of the United States prohibit by the clause, "*no state shall emit bills of credit.*" If any doubt remained the meaning should be sought in the necessity that produced it. The experience of those, who framed the constitution taught them the necessity of depriving the states of this power. They had witnessed the ruinous effects of paper issues predicated on the faith of the states. They had seen the states issuing bills of credit in every form and then refuse to redeem them but at their depreciated value. Owing to this fact it was well known that the value of this paper circulation was continually changing, and these changes, often great and sudden, expose individuals to immense losses, were calculated to destroy that confidence which should ever exist between man. In no country did more wide spread ruin and intense suffering accompany the system. Impressed with these evils resulting from the system and, the necessity of an uniform standard of value throughout the country, the framing of the constitution gave the power to the general government "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." It was their intention to cut up root and branch this pernicious system, not to prevent the thing when it bore a particular name, but to prohibit the thing in whatever name or form it might assume. If the prohibition is not a mere empty sound it must comprehend every paper issue by a state for the purpose of extending its circulating medium. It would be absurd we think, to conclude that the constitution meant to inhibit the emission under one name, leaving the right unimpaired to assume another. It cannot be seriously contended that the constitution intended to prohibit names and not things to deal with shadows and leave substances. To what a preposterous conclusion does this construction lead? What an important clause in the constitution intended to remedy the evil, big with great and ruinous mischief, and for that reason it inhibited in language the most emphatic and positive, may be evaded by the substitution can but be constitutional under a new name then did the framers of the constitution do a vain and idle thing. Denominate the thing a bill of credit and it is prohibited; call the same thing a certificate, paper bill, state bond, bank bill, or bank note and it becomes constitutional.

But if these objections were not solid and well founded, what difference, we would ask, is there in fact and in principle, between the state issuing bonds, borrowing and banking in its own name and by its own agents, and a case like the present when the institution is professedly reared on the faith of the state to operate on capital borrowed in its name, and divide with it one-sixth, tenth or twenty-fourth part of its profits. It is in fact the state banking throught the agency of individuals for the benefit of those individuals. It is in principle a partnership between the state and individuals in which the state is to furnish the capital, the individuals the skill and labor, and then devide the profits in ascertained proportion. In this case, then, the state does indirectly what it is prohibited to do directly, and in the opinion of the undersigned is a palpable violation of both the spirit and leter of the constitution.

There is another point of view in which the undersigned consider the act a violation if not of the letter at least of the spirit of our constitution. It is a principle consecrated in our institutions that taxation shall be uniform, and we put the case (and it is only by applying principles to extreme cases that their correctness can be tested) that if the property to be mortgaged to this institution should by any unforseen cause become depreciated in value and the institution should by any sudden revolution of fortune become unable to redeem the bonds proposed to be issued by the state, and it should become necessary that the state should step forward to meet its engagements for the bank by levying taxes to pay the demands, whether any such levy from the nature of things would not operate unequally? The tax gatherer goes to A. B and C to assess their quotas in proportion to their property; A and B possibly may be stockholders, and may have mortgaged their property to the bank for a loan of money, which they have deposited and are unable to pay; may have enjoyed all the privileges and advantages of the institution and thereby been instrumental in producing its inability to redeem the bonds of the state upon which it is predicated; their property may have been seized and sold to satisfy the debt which they owe to the bank—and C may have become the owner by purchase; in this case A and B have enjoyed all the privileges of the bank, participated in the destruction of its credit and have dissipated their property, of which C has become the owner, and in whose hands, depreciated in value it is to be assessed to make good the deficit of a loan for the payment of which it has once been sold. In this case the same property may be twice subjected to the same demand of the bank, and in the hands of C may be held responsible for a deficit created by A and B and which they have become unable to make good. There is another point of view in which the case put is equally striking and illustrative of the inequality of taxation which must follow. A and B are stockholders—C is not. But his property is taxed—for what? Not to meet the necessary expenses of government, the only just and constitutional ground of taxation, but to pay debts contracted by A and B.

There is another principle consecrated in our institutions and of the utmost importance for the safety of property, life and liberty of the citizen, which, on the happening of the event contemplated in the section giving the faith of the state, would be violated in the most direct manner; under our constitution no man can be made liable for the act of another or held responsible for his obligations without his previous consent, first, freely and voluntarily given. If the institution should fail and the state be compelled to redeem the bonds, then the property of one man must be taken to pay the debts of another. This the undersigned consider as a palpable infringement of the inviolate rights of property and therefore clearly unconstitutional. It is a direct contradiction to the principle contained in the fifth article of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, which provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, a principle consecrated in the first article of our elementary code.

In addition to the arguments urged upon the house to prove the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of the measure under consideration; we will now present a statement of the modes of proceeding resorted to, while this act was on its third reading, to insure its passage in its present shape.

By the fourth section of this act a certain portion of the profits to be realised by the bank is secured to the state, and it is further provided that "*the whole amount of these state profits shall be appropriated to the benefit of Free Schools agreeably to the population of each Parish, which shall be ascertained by a census taken every four years,*" &c., and the bank shall be exempt from any taxation during the continuance of its charter the tenth section provides "*that said bank shall be bound as a condition of the present act, to pay during the time of their charter* five thousand dollars per annum to each of the following colleges, in the three congressional districts, to wit: to the college of Jefferson, to the college of Franklin and to the college of Jackson; in consideration of which sums said colleges shall be bound to receive each ten pupils to be selected by the trustees of each of said colleges amongst persons residing within the congressional districts within which said colleges are respectively located, free from any charge for their board, tuition, and complete course of education."

This section, though it had been offered by a supporter of the bill, was in discussion strongly opposed by him and its other friends, with very few exceptions; but was adopted by the house.

On the next day, a member who had voted with the majority for that express purpose, moved to reconsider the vote by which that section had been adopted, which motion was negatived, so as the bill then stood, no *one small bonus* was granted to the state in consideration of her bonds to be issued for the benefit of this Institution.

At this stage of the proceedings, the friends of the bill carried a motion to recommit it to a committee of six members.

A few days after this recommittal, and when several of its opponents were absent from the seat of government, this bill was reported to the house without any change whatever in its features, and one of the committee immediately offered for adoption the thirteenth section; which, we conceive, ought to have been reported by the committee, if they had agreed on its propriety, as an amendment, but that committee thought proper to take the course stated and the house sustained them in it.

By this thirteenth section it is provided "that the appropriation made by the tenth section of this act in favour of the colleges therein mentioned shall be paid in such manner as shall be in accordance with the proportion given to the state in the profits of the bank, nor to diminish any of the securities given by the act incorporating the Citizens' Bank to the holders of its bonds, any thing in the above mentioned section or in any other part of this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

When this section was offered it was objected to, as being out of order, because—

1st. It was a virtual reconsideration and repeal, or amendment of the tenth section, which the house had already decided should not be reconsidered, repealed or amended.

2nd. It was a virtual repeal of part of that section and also of the fourth section, already adopted: in as much as it makes the state and not the bank pay the appropriations for the colleges; and diverts a portion ($15,000) of the state profits already devoted to Free Schools, from its proper destination and directs it to be differently applied.

Against all these proceedings, so much at war with what we conceive to be the true principles of legislation, and so unjust and oppressive in their character, the undersigned conceive it to be their duty as it is their unquestionable right, to register this their most solemn protest—and they respectfully request that the same be spread at large upon the journal.

WALTER BRASHEAR, F. BICKHAM,
E. L. BRIGGS R. BROWN,
JAMES McALLISTER, P. COUVILLION
BERRY WILSON, H. M. BRY
T. LAWSON, B. B. BREAZEALE,
RICHD. WINN JOHN SIBLEY,
THOS. H. LEWIS, J. M. PATTEN,
FRAS. BREAUX, ALEXR. BARROW,
HENRY C. THIBODEAUX.

Mr. Montegut on behalf of the committee of enrolment reported that he had this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor the bills entitled:

An act regulating the weighing of hay."

'An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Matchitoches.'

'An act relative to the scholars gratuitously received in the Jefferson College.

'An act relative to public education on the parish of Catahoula.

And 'An act to grant to Joseph Letchworth, his heir and assigns the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Bogue Chitto River on the old Military road.'

Mr. Palm on behalf of the committe on contingent expenses reported that the committee had examined the vouchers accompanying the contingent account of the Governor and find the same correct.

On motion, ordered that said report be adopted.

The House took up the bill from the senate entitled 'An act to provide for the completion of the Penitentiary of Louisiana and for other purposes.'

On motion the House resolved into a committee of whole, Mr. Penn being called to the chair, after some time, on motion, the committee rose. The chairman, Mr. Penn, reported that the committee of the whole had had said bill under consideration and had adopted the same.

The House took up said bill.

The several sections having been adopted, on motion, ordered that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that he had this day approved and signed, the following bills and resolution: to wit:

An act regulating the weighing of Hay.

An act relative to public education in the parish of Catahoula.

An act to grant to Joseph Letchworth, the heirs and assigns the exclusive privilege of keeping a Ferry across the Bogue Chitto River on the old Military road.

An act to incorporate the West Feliciana Agricultural Society.

An act further to regulate the election precincts in the Parish of Washington.

An act granting a compensation to the clerk of the House of Representatives and to other persons therein named.

An act to grant certain privileges to the town of Harrisburg.

Resolution to authorise the governor to pay out of the appropriation for the relief of Florida $2,000 for supplies made to the volunteers under Colonel Leonard.

On motion ordered, That a joint committee be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is now ready to adjourn sine die.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Montegut, Bienvenu and M'Alister on said committee.

Mr Landry on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment reported that he had this day submitted for the approbation of the Governor the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Atakapas and Opelousas Marine and Fire Insurance Company."

A message was received from the Senate by Mr Davis their Secretary, informing the House that the President of the Senate had signed the bill of contingent expenses; and requesting the signature of the Speaker to the bill entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the penitentiary of Louisiana and for other purposes;" which bill having been reported as duly enrolled, was signed by the Speaker.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

Mr Davis offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted—

Resolved. That the thanks of this House be tendered to the Honorable Alcée Labranche for the able and impartial manner he presided over its deliberations.

Mr Montegut, on behalf of the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that the committee had fulfilled their duty and that the Governor had no further communications to make.

The House then adjourned sine die.

(Signed,) FLAURIAN ROUSSEL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ORLEANS STREET RAIL ROAD—This road is now opened every day. The Cars will leave St Claude street, every hour of the day from 6 o'clock A M, to 7 o'clock P M, and will leave the bayou St John every hour from 6½ A M, till 7½ P M, until further notice.

Fare each way, 12½ cents. Children half price. m 24

$20 Reward—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 1st inst, the slave ABBEY alias CAROLINE alias CATHARINE, formerly owned by Mr Wm T Thompson, of New Orleans. She is a griff in color and somewhat of an Indian in appearance, 5 ft 3 or 4 inches in height, with good teeth and fine suit of hair, she had on black gown, a black turban on cap and false curls of white persons hair. When spoken to she looks down or from the person addressing her.

$20 Will be paid for her del