LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb. 13	Liverpool	Jan 4
Boston	feb 13	London	Jan 4
Philadelphia	feb 12	Havre	dec 30
Baltimore	feb 13	Paris	dec 29
Washington	feb 13	Havana	Feb 4
Charleston	feb 13	Mexico	jan 14
Tampico	feb 4	Bordeaux	dec 6
Vera Cruz	jan 20	Matamoras	dec 16

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

50 bales	Mississippi		13
24 do	do		14½
100 do	do price not transpired		
50 do	do		13½
50 do	do		13
50 do	do		13
200 do	W Barrow		13½
25 do	do price not transpired		

NEW-YORK, Feb 11.

SALES OF STOCKS

100 shares	U S Bank	117½
50 do	do	118
200 do	do	60 da 120-

NEW-YORK Feb 11.

Cotton—There was rather more doing and prices fully supported. Sales 3,000 bales of which 600 Upland at 15 a 15½ cts, 900 Florida at 16 a 16½, 300 Mobile at 16 a 16½, and 100 Orleans at 16 cts.

Flour—The sales were large and in Brat and So Do, the kinds in which the transactions were large, and advance was gained of 2 a 3c. The sales were about 12,000 bbls, viz. 800 Genesee at 12 a 12½ cts, Brandywine sold at 12½ and 1200 bar at 12 a 12½ cts for Philadelphia; 1500 Louisiana at 11½ a 12 cts; 2500 Ohio at 10 a 10½ cts and a little at 11c, on Jan at 13½, 150 and white at 15½, and 1500 Cincinnati at 12½.

Provisions—Beef and Pork are both rather heavy but no reduction in prices.

Lard—Is selling at 11 cent and has now 14 a 15c for prime.

Rice—Is rather and better sufficiently for any.

Tobacco—Sales are 700 lots at 3,500 a 8,8 per 100 lbs, much is chiefly of middling and lower qualities and higher.

Wheat—The market is still heavy and low sales.

Rye—Is auction, 38 bbls, Kentucky sold at 2½ a 2½.

Corn—The following sales were made, 60 bbls yellow for at 7 cts; 600 Southern at 8 a 8½ cts; 1000 Cow at 10 a 10½ cts; 20 Pots Rounds at 8 cts; 700 Calvalla at 9 a 9½; 300 packages Cartagena at 9 cts for brown, and 9½ cts for white and 500 bags prime Cuba at 11½c. There is not a box of brown Cuba for sale.

For Harrisburg, Monroe & Eccle Fabre, Cuchita, and all intermediate landings.

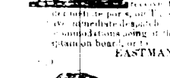
The swift and fast running steamboat Romeo, R. A. Kyle master, will leave as above on Tuesday the 21st inst at 4 A. M. for the above landings. Having a commodation, apply on board opposite Chalmers or to KIMBALL & PEMROY, 6 Front Levee.

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, Attakapas.

The steamboat Monmouth, J W Dodge master, will receive freight and leave for Attakapas and leave on Friday the 24th at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage apply on board, or

EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 Old Levee.

FOR SAINT LOUIS AND ALTON.



The splendid and well known steamboat Boonshick, James master, will be ready to receive freight for the above port on Wednesday the 22d inst at 10 o'clock at the foot of Poydras st. For freight or passage apply on board the boat, or to

EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 Old Levee.

STEAM BOAT MAIL. The undersigned as Agent for the Post Office Department, is prepared to offer the Mail Contract which Mr Jones notices, to carry the mail from New Orleans by and intermediate places to the river Ascension, 3 weeks in alternate weeks S. S. L. M. Agent for Lessees of Mail Contract. St Louis, and N Orleans 16 27

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAFOURCHE.

The fast sailing packet Mariner, Capt Lewis, will leave as above regularly every Saturday for the remainder of the season, leaving her wharf, Levee, opposite Canal st, at 4 P M. For freight or passage, apply on board, Clegg & Co by which this advertisement will be continued.

JOHN C HARRISON, PER PRO. GEO A. BROWN, C. CLEGG, CHARLES CLEGG. 1 20

NOTICE—The undersigned, Commissioners of the fourth ward of the Parish of Orleans, between the south west side of Delor street, the Cypress de Tritton canal, the water by the Old Carp Canal and Bank, Company and the Parish of Orleans, inform the public the assessment roll is completed, and shall be open for ten days, the hours for inspection of Mr Norton's, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hunter and the remaining Tuesday at Mr Samuel Lecorbier of Bacchus and Lafayette streets, for inspection

L. ROAMNIS, J. D ROSENDA, SAML. KROGRS

Persons entitled to vote, residing in the above limits, desirous of knowing whether their name has been put on the tax list, are requested to call and examine the roll at the above named places

Orleans, Feb 20, 1837.

NOTICE—Mr Samuel Lapsar, purchaser of 24 lots of ground in Carrollton, sold by Mr Jarnett, Sen, auctioneer, on the 26th of January, are requested to call within 10 days from the publication at the office of Felix Grima, Esq N P in order to fill the terms of said auction sale, otherwise said ground will be resold for the account and risk of said Lapsar. Feb the 2d of March, 1837, at the Auction Exchange, by M Barnett, Senr

For Sale.

Subscriber have in store, and offer for sale, the following articles viz:

Baskets of Champagne.
do do of Burgundy.
Casks Rhine Wine,
Cases Marguerite wine.
Barrels Absinthe.

CHS SOYER & VICTOR LABATUT, 173 Royal street.

A BARGAIN—For sale, a Boarding House, which is now in good order, and doing a very profitable business. Those who may desire to enter into this line of business, will do well to call immediately at 66 Royal st. Accommodating terms will be given. 1 10 3t

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1837.

CORRESPONDENT

We regret that X Y. Z. came to hand too late for publication.

We are happy to announce the arrival on board of the barque Josephine, at the port, from Havre, of Bishop Blanc. The fact of this eminent divine's intention to take his residence amongst us, will doubtless be gratifying to a large number of our fellow citizens.

Texas.

By the arrival at the schr Southerner from Velasco we have received our files of the Telegraph up to the 14th February inclusively. They contain nothing in regard to the political situation of the country.

Accounts received at Columbia state that a Mr Vavasco, who had just arrived at Bejar, (San Antonio) brings information that the Mexican army was divided as follows—1000 men at Monte troy, 2000 at Saltillo, 2000 at Matamoras, and about 100 at Laredo. The greatest misunderstanding prevailed amongst these troops—the larger portion of them were in irons, and the reaches have expressed their determination not to fight unless the Texians invade Mexico. Bravo has arrived at Saltillo.

THE CURRENCY.

Some people have acquired a habit of speaking in relation to the currency, without knowing any thing about it,—without understanding the meaning of the word. The derangement of the currency is a favorite topic of declamation with the opposition, while by the wise the blame of every pressure in the money market upon the general government, when in fact every commercial country is subject to revulsions in trade which necessarily create pecuniary embarrassments in the community, and a country like the United States, whose circulation is chiefly composed of bank notes of various denominations and amounts from one dollar to one thousand, is besides liable to fluctuations in its monetary system, which must in nature of things arise from the ignorance and mismanagement of five hundred different and independent banking institutions. To cut off this source of mischief, we are told, the rechartering of the United States Bank or the establishment of another similar institution, is the only effectual remedy that can be applied. In our opinion the cure is more mischievous and dangerous than the malady. It is beyond a doubt, that a great national Bank, receiving the revenue and paying the disbursements of the government, would have power sufficient to control the issues of the local Banks. We say nothing here of the question whether congress is vested with authority under the constitution to create such an establishment, we merely premise that nothing is clearer to our view than that congress has no such authority. But adverting to the expediency of the measure only, we feel equally convinced that a national institution is not the authority that now needed, to remedy a derangement of the currency or to prevent a future recurrence of the evil. Why should twelve or eighteen directors of a national institution be more likely to conduct their business with intelligence and integrity than an equal number of directors of any other? Experience, the only safe criterion in these matters has proved that state banks may be managed on sounder principles, and with more disinterested views than a national bank. Look back to the conduct of the United States Bank in 1815 and 1819, when the mismanagement of the President and directors of that institution brought embarrassment and distress upon the commercial world, and when the government was obliged to interpose its authority to save the institution itself from bankruptcy. The annals of banking in no country exhibit a strange instance of mismanagement than the conduct of the directors of the Bank of the U States at the period alluded to. And yet this is the institution and these men who are to be clothed with supreme power over the monetary concession of the country. What has happened to prove that under similar circumstances such a bank would not be guilty of the same folly? Men of the same stamp may be found in any similar institution which may be created, and who can assure us that they would not conduct themselves in a similar manner? The evils of the currency stand no help of the bank. How shall the currency to be rendered sound and preserved secure from those minor fluctuations, which so frequently occur, or at least are so frequently complained of?

It has been urged against the present administration that it has been strong in the attempt to suppress all bank paper in order to substitute hard money as the only circulating medium of the country. No member of the administration ever proposed or countenanced any such thing. The policy on which the administration has acted with regard to the currency is one perfectly developed in the President's message to congress in December 1835. In that document he says, "the collection and custody of the public revenue form a source of credit to the deposite banks, will increase the security which the state provide for a faithful application of their trusts by multiplying the securities which their operations and accounts will be subjected, and it cannot be doubted that such conditions on congress may not fit to adopt with regard to the deposits in those institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of this small bills will be cheerfully complied with, and that we shall soon gain in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If by this policy we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country."

This is complete and satisfactory explanation of the views of the cabinet of General Jackson relative to a greater extension of the metallic currency of the country. The President is aware, as every man is who is acquainted with the subject, that it is impossible to introduce the circulation of gold coins where the banks are at liberty to issue all kinds paper money of the same amount. Gold and paper representing the same value, can never circulate together the paper drives the gold into other countries or into the secret coffers of capitalists and banks at home. In the space of two years since the value of gold coins was raised to its proper standard by act of congress, the secretary of the treasury says the amount of gold in the country has been augmented five millions of dollars, and at the same time fifteen millions in gold have been coined at the mint. But who sees a gold coin in circulation that does not look upon it as a novelty?—The gold is in the country, who doubt—but not in circulation, and it never will circulate so long as bank notes of equal amount are permitted to be a legal component of the currency.

The idea of collecting the revenue entirely in gold and silver, is so preposterous that we cannot suppose that it ever entered into the head of an American statesman. The specie circulation of the country is estimated by the secretary of the treasury at twenty eight millions—the public revenue of the last year was forty seven millions. The bare mention of these two circumstances shows how absurd, impracticable and tyrannical would be an attempt to force the collection of the revenue exclusively in gold and silver.

The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river on the 7th inst occasioned a general rejoicing at Pittsburg.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb 20, 1837.

Mr Wilson, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill to incorporate the Carrollton Gas Light Company, gave notice that said committee would be ready to report to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Wilson, the bill from the house of representatives, granting additional powers to the police jury of the parishes of Catahoula, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second Reading.

Resolution to establish a direct communication between the Mississippi river and Bayou Grosse Tete, and for other purposes.

Resolution relative to the printing of the Penal Code and the Code of Commerce of Edward Livingston.

Resolution postponing the consideration of the Penal Code until the next session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr Wood, the senate took into consideration the resolution relative to the adjournment sine die, and concurred in the amendment of the other house, fixing the adjournment on the 13th of March instead of the 6th.

THIRD READINGS.

Bill to amend the prescription relative to accountants by sheriffs.

Resolution relative to the steam pile driving machine, now in operation on the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company.

Both of these bills were passed.

SECOND READINGS.

Bill to incorporate Shiloh Railroad Company. The different sections of the bill were adopted, with two amendments, one making the capital of the company $50,000 instead of $500,000, the other changing the day of opening the subscription books from the 3d Monday of March to the third Monday of April next.

The Senate at 3 more than an hour with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 20.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs Avery and Hunt, for the rest of the session.

Mr Brashear, from the committee on the distribution of the surplus fund, reported a bill which was read twice and ordered to be printed. The bill devotes the fund to the advancement of different objects of internal improvement, and a support of public schools!

Mr Lawson, on behalf of Mr Paine, who was absent, introduced a bill relative to the Citizens' Bank, providing that subscribers to the stock of said institution who shall not have sent their subscription and necessary documents to the bank before the 1st April next, shall forfeit their privileges as stockholders—Read twice.

Mr Bonsal, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of justices of the peace in Carrollton.

Mr Poydras, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill relative to justices of the peace in the parish of Point Coupee.

Mr Brashear obtained leave to introduce a bill relating to the revenue of the state. (It creates the office of the collector of the tax on profession in each municipality of the city of New Orleans, and levies a tax of $1000 on each foreign insurance company operating in this state.) The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr Patin moved to dispense with the rules, and take up the bill relative to the Citizens' Bank. The motion was carried and the house proceeded to consider said bill.

Mr Lawson moved to substitute 1st of May instead of 1st of April as the day after which the subscriptions will not be received: motion adopted.

Mr Avery said, by the bill as it now stood, subscribers might lose their privilege through the neglect of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions, whose duty it was to transmit them to the bank. He knew several persons who had offered their papers to the cashier, who had refused to receive them merely because they had not passed through the form of being transmitted by the commissioners. Mr Avery said he hoped some amendment would be offered, by which this hardship would be obviated.

Mr Patin observed that only one parish (Avoyelles) had failed to send on the subscriptions, approximate of property &c: the other parishes of the state ought not to be deprived of the benefit of the stock for the delinquency of one. If the cashier, had refused to receive documents from private individuals, it was done in compliance with the charter. Subscriptions if obtained directly from the commissioners, it would be impossible to distinguish persons who actually subscribe from those who were not.

The bill was adopted.

Mr Ducros, from the committee of enrollment reported several bills as duly enrolled.

The house took up and passed the bill to incorporate the Lafourche Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr Lawson offered an additional section, providing that any number of persons may form themselves into an insurance company, by declaring, under certain forms, that they adopt the act as the basis of their charter. The bill passed as amended.

The bill to incorporate the Exchange Hotel and Bath Company was passed, with an amendment offered by Mr Canon, that the company pay $500 to the three municipalities to be divided among the fire department. Mr Canon said this proposition was made at the instance of the Company.

The House took up the bill allowing mileage to constables.

Mr Lawson moved to allow them the same fees as they now allowed by law to Sheriffs, and that they shall receive no higher fees than Sheriffs for selling property, the bill thus amended was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Louisiana and Mississippi Rail Road Company, was then taken into consideration.

Mr McDonald offered another bill as a substitute, and the consideration of the latter was postponed till it shall be translated.

Mr Brashear, from the committee of Internal Improvements, made a favorable report on the petition of Cutesby Graham, and presented a bill granting him a loan of $4000 for five years without interest, the going security for repayment, and furnishing in lieu of interest, a map of the Louisiana and Texas in the state, to be placed in the office of the Parish Judge. Mr Brashear concluded, that from the written proposals in favor of Mr Graham, he could not hesitate to believe, that he was a man of talent and character, and that his proposed map would be highly useful to the public. Read twice.

The House took up the bill relative to roads and levies in the Parish of assumption. The bill appropriates half of one years taxes to repair and construct certain roads and levies in the said parish.

Several amendments and additions were offered to this bill and passed. But as the bill, with the amendments, was finally rejected by a large majority, it is unnecessary to mention their details.

The House took into consideration the bill relative to the collection of taxes in the Parish of Claiborne.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr Canon in the chair, on the 5th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum.

The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 6th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 7th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 8th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 9th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 10th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

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Mr Canon moved to strike out the 99th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 100th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 101st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 102nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 103rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 104th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 105th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 106th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 107th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 108th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 109th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 110th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 111th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 112th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 113th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 114th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 115th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 116th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 117th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 118th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 119th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 120th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 121st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 122nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 123rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 124th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 125th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 126th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 127th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 128th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 129th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 130th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 131st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 132nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 133rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 134th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 135th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 136th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 137th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 138th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 139th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 140th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 141st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 142nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 143rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 144th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 145th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 146th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 147th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 148th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 149th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 150th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 151st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 152nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 153rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 154th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 155th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 156th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 157th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 158th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 159th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 160th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 161st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 162nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 163rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 164th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

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Mr Canon moved to strike out the 166th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 167th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 168th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 169th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 170th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 171st section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 172nd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 173rd section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 174th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 175th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 176th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 177th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected.

Mr Canon moved to strike out the 178th section, which fixes the compensation of the assessors at $200 per annum. The passage of this section was rejected