New York	[illegible]	Charleston	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Savannah	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Mobile	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	New Orleans	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Nashville	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Cincinnati	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Louisville	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	Boston	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

REMARKS.

There is no change in business worthy of note, sales of produce, and staples, with the exception of Cotton, continue extremely limited; we would in Cotton, continue extremely limited; we would impose from owing the large quantity of the various sections of western produce cleared at the custom house and the animated appearance of the levee that an extensive business was doing, but this is not the case, for a very large proportion of the shipments are on owners account. Money continues extremely scarce, which consequently effect business to a great degree. No change is expected until the Legislature, come to some decision in regard to the banks, but the branches of which have been obeying the behest, the bills brought forward in each house very materially, it may therefore take some time before the matter is finally settled.

Specie remains without any material change, we reduce our quotations for dollars to 3¾ a 4 per cent, prime Mexicans remain the same, and the demand is confined to small sums. U States Bank Bills we quote at 2 per cent prem, the Mobile Sta. 6 discount which issue per cent less than last week, the large amount of Cotton received from there has the effect to reduce the premium on bills, as the avails ready to reduce the premium on bills, as the avails of the cotton are substituted, for payment of the various outlinks of produce required from this market.

The Rivers remain unobstructed, and Produce is freely coming in which has caused a reduction in the prices of some articles.

COTTON—The transaction of the week are comparted at from 12 to 1400 bales, we are however unable to give the particulars, as many of those engaged in the business are unwilling that their particular transactions should be generally known, there however we think that the amount above stated will not materially vary from the sales of the week. We do not change our quotations, but we add by some that there has been an advance of about ¼ a ¼ cent, others think there is no actual change, but that holders are very firm, the advance in Freight has its effect on the quotations, and purchasers are unwilling to buy at any advance, notwithstanding the combined favorable accounts from Liverpool. The Exports now nearly in same rate to the same period last season, being 5,000,575 bales above, they are 195,524 against 209,097 to the same period last season, they are as follows viz:

Short to French ports	31,525 bales
Do North of Europe	2,954
Do Other Foreign ports	4,063
	38,642
Excess to British ports	41,647
Short to Foreign ports	17,018
Excess Coastwise	10,448
	6,573

TOBACCO—There are no transactions worthy of mention in consequence of the small stock. The Exports are 4895 hhds against 4075 to the same period last season, making an excess of 816 hhds which has been entirely to New York, they being short to all other ports.

They stand thus	HHDS.
Excess Coastwise	1781
Short to Foreign ports	945
	836

Large transactions may not be expected before March or April, for until then the receipts will be limited. Our quotations for Cuba is nominal, there is none in first hands.

HOGS—The sales of the week have been slighted we reduce our quotations to 5¼ a 6c per lb. which was the regular price of yesterday for good, very fine will brand over and infeior is selling for less than the quotations. Havana white would readily bring our quotations there is however none in first hands.

MOLASSES—A good demand has existed during the week, and sales in some extent was effected at 27 cents per gal.

FLOUR—A good supply having been received has caused a decline in prices, which we now quote 5¼ a 7 dollars per bbl—7 Bulkage is generally asked, but we hear of sales at 6¾ few holders however will sell at that price.

CORN—We reduce quotations to 58 a 60 cents per bushel, and sales are limited at this reduction.

FISH—We reduce our quotations for all descriptions and refer to them for the market price, at which rates they are dull.

LEAD—There are no sales worthy of note, shipments are to some extent but on owners account, for price see table.

PROVISIONS—We reduce our quotation for some descriptions of Pork, Beef remains in future price, and provisions scarce.

WHISKEY—There is very little cashing in first hands, we reduce our quotations by contents to 26 a 28 and Rectified to 28a 30c per gal.

SALT—We hear of one sale of Turks Island at 34 cents per bushel, and not over that could be obtained at this time, for a cargo.

FREIGHTS—We have again to notice an advance in rates, and now quote to Liverpool to 11 have 12 per lb, and some are refusing those rates, we hear of over a penny having been paid in one instance to Liverpool, whether those rates will be maintained we leave for the consideration of those particularly interested, the number of ships and barks remain about the same as it have been for about 6 weeks, the vessels cleared from this port from 9063 bales of Cotton cleared during the four last weeks, we refer to table for quotations Cotton was they are generally very brisk.

There are now 34 ships, 34 Barks and 77 brigs in Port, of the ships, and Barks 26 are loading for Liverpool, 2 Glasgow, 3 Havre, 3 Boston, 4 New York, 3 Philadelphia, 1 Providence and 1 Baltimore, of the Brigs 2 are loading for Liverpool, and 24 for various Ports principally Coastwise.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

	C.	C.
Cotton.—Good & Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco.—Fine quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crop	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar.—New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba—white	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagging.—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bale Rope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal.—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles—Sperm, N Redford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nantucket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee—Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit—Raisins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Almonds, extra shell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Filberts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pick—Cod	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel, No 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
No 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
No 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain—Corn in car	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides—La & Mex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead—Pig	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomaston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions:		
Beef—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork—Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog round	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon—Hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavassed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog round	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—Northern, S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice—Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shot—assorted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap No 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt—Liverpool fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
ground	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turks Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits:		
Brandy—French, 4th pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
American 1st proof	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gin—Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey—Cognac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rectified	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	Bales. This week	Bales. Previously	Bales. Total	Bales. Last season
Liverpool	1859	105743	122602	95541
Greenock and Glasgow		2612	2612	7456
Other British Ports				
Total to British Ports	1859	108355	124614	102997
Havre	3740	23176	36916	40477
Bordeaux		2073	2073	2740
Marseilles		1023	1023	2546
Other French Ports		976	976	2920
Total to French Ports	3740	27248	40988	48683
North of Europe	857	969	978	3968
Cowes and a market				
Other Foreign Ports		2277	2277	6410
Total for Foreign Ports	10596	143795	168861	185874
Boston	407	5261	9468	5408
Other eastern Ports		436	436	795
New York	541	13732	14276	8477
Philadelphia	325	1009	1334	1048
Other Ports U. S.	247	904	1151	496
Total for Ports, U. S.	1221	25442	26663	16224
Total	21787	172237	195524	209097

BANK NOTES

U S Bank	[illegible] per cent prem
Mobile	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]

SPECIE.

Dollars	[illegible]
Doubloons, Spanish	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	[illegible]
Havre, Cotton per lb	[illegible]
Northern ports U S, cotton per lb	[illegible]
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	[illegible]
from the city	[illegible]
Tobacco per hhd	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week	Previously	Total	Last season
Liverpool		517	517	61
Greenock and Glasgow				
Other British Ports				
Total for British Ports		517	517	61
Havre		19	19	391
Bordeaux				
Marseilles		92	92	
Other French Ports				
Total for French Ports		111	111	391
North of Europe				3
Cowes and a Market				440
Other Foreign Ports		421	421	1109
Total for Foreign Ports		1049	1049	1954
Boston		173	173	259
Other Eastern Ports				
New York	255	3164	3379	1119
Philadelphia		221	221	246
Other Ports, U. S.	10	56	69	227
Total for Ports U. S.	265	3577	3842	2081
Total	265	4626	4891	4035

THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1838.

Mr. Grymes's Bill.

When we behold a project proceeding immediately from a member of the democratic party, received by the opposition with apparent rejoicing, and pronounced acceptable to the directors of the banks, and to the citizens generally, we are a priori disposed to believe it must contain provisions very opposite to those included in the bill which has rolled down such tides of ill reputation from the bank party. What is stranger still, is that the author of the present bill has been hitherto, and is yet considered one of the most prominent champions of the democracy of Louisiana, and the substitute offered by him to the House of Representatives must bear an indulgent character to the moneyed institutions of the state, to such as effectually the irritation of party hostility, and spread a sovereign unction over the wounded pride of the directories. In fact, when we come to examine the various sections of this boasted substitute, we entertain no astonishment at its excellent reception among the whigs, for to our mind it is totally insufficient to correct the present abuses of the system. It can at best act but as a palliative, and though doubtless honestly designed, we greatly fear that its ultimate effect will be to maintain the very vices which it is intended to eradicate.

One of the great objectionable features in this bill is the power which it vests in a single individual over the banks—a power which even when repined in many, is still considered subject to abuse, and which, when concentrated without restriction in one person, becomes a latitude of privilege which cannot be contemplated without alarm. The board of control, which formed the most conspicuous provision of Mr Hoa's project, was believed by many to constitute an authority too despotic over these institutions; yet when this responsibility is entrusted to a solitary individual, its substitute receives the highest encomium. The proper controlling power of the banks belongs unquestionably to the Legislature. Their charters are the gifts of the august body; and it is the incontestable prerogative to exert its jurisdiction over the monetary institutions, for the correction of vicious administration and the establishment of a safe, solvent and useful currency. But by the bill in question, this inalienable right is wrested from the Legislature, and conferred upon the Governor. He is invested with supreme authority to appoint commissioners whenever he deems it necessary, to enquire into the condition of the banks, and report the same to the Legislature at their annual session. The Legislature is therefore secondary in the affair—is made by the provisions of the bill the mere passive recipient of the Governor's communications, instead of being itself empowered to exert an active controlling influence over the banks. All experience demonstrates that the great paramount authority to a single individual is a dangerous privilege, and without intending the slightest disrespect to the Governor, it is indisputable that our chief magistrate is liable to be influenced by the motives that usually sway men in periods of intense party excitement, such as now rages, and is thus, with the best possible intentions, exposed to error. How is the Governor to know when the banks require investigation? The reply will questionless be, by the monthly exposé which they will make; but how will he be enabled to judge of the correctness of these statements? Those interested in preventing too strict a scrutiny into the condition of the banks, will not fail to represent their affairs as the most prosperous of any moneyed institutions in the country on paper, and as no board of enquiry exists permanently for the weekly examination of the banks, the Governor is continually liable to be deceived. Again, every chief magistrate who has hitherto presided over Louisiana, passes a large portion of his time in the country, usually the entire summer. During his absence, therefore, the banks will enjoy the unlimited liberty of managing their affairs without supervision. All they will have to do, will be to send him every month a *not* dissent statement of their operations, and which, whether fictitious or veritable, the Governor must perforce receive as true, since distance from the locality of these institutions will debar him from the advantages of personal enquiry. But we will admit the integrity of the directors, and their willingness to present a perfectly fair statement of their transactions, or at least their reluctance to meet the penalties prescribed for perjury, still we ask which of the two is most entitled to confidence, the *tableau* of an interested or disinterested party—or directors who, without positive falsehood, will naturally display their financial operations in the fairest light, or those at a power foreign to and independent of the banks, actuated by no other object than calm impartial investigation?

The third section, which requires the monthly mutual report of the banks and exchange of their circulation, is only so far to be reproached, as it fixes the reciprocal regulation of the affairs of these institutions at periods too distant. In the original bill of Mr Hoa the banks are required to settle their exchanges once a week, a measure evidently more rational, inasmuch as their accounts will not then become complicated, nor will they be enabled to hold very considerable amounts of each other's money.

We pass over several other sections, and arrive at the ninth, which provides for the issue of post notes, redeemable in specie on the 1st March 1840, to be received by every bank, and not to be issued for a less sum than twenty dollars. This provision we consider to be fraught with danger, and if adopted, it will neutralize whatever benefit the other sections may possibly contain. Nor can we conceive, how for one moment the idea could have entered into the head of the projector of this bill, to suffer institutions which have already flooded the country with their irredeemable paper, to augment those issues *beyond limit*. If this provision be carried into effect, the undeniable result will be to augment the present circulation to an unparalleled extent. These post notes will be issued by the banks in a proportion entirely regulated by the will of the directors. Being made receivable at par by all the banks, they cannot of course be refused. The most insecure institution will naturally profit by the unlimited permission to emit hundreds of thousands of notes which will be of necessity perfectly worthless—the period of redemption will finally arrive—every bank will have issued enormous quantities of these post notes, for which gold and silver will be demanded—but will not be paid. To declare the charters forfeited, will then be impossible; because, as Mr Lawson judiciously observed, the paper thus furtively issued, would be in the hands of every body, and the interests of the community will require that no vindictive measures be adopted against the banks. Calamities even more frightful than those from which we now suffer would then assail us, and bank ridden as is the community at present, the inconveniencies of suspension are possibly more in comparison with the crisis that may possibly flow from this unwise provision—this section pregnant with mighty mischief.

In the name of justice and common-sense, qualities rarely invoked by the partizans of bank supremacy, for what purpose does the Legislature discuss the present question, if not with the object of bringing relief to the community, and establishing the future administration of our monetary institutions, upon principles of a sound and healthy economy, from which they must not, even if they would, depart. Is it in accordance with these principles, that one of its members seeks to authorize an unlimited issue of notes, restricted solely by the proviso of their redemption in 1840, a provision readily eluded by the banks, in such a manner as to render their accountability to the laws, and punishment for the infraction of their charters incompatible with the interests of the people? Will not the banks have full scope to postpone payment a second time, with this difference, that the plenary power of post note issuance will enable them to produce a crisis in infinitely more perfidious, in its influence than the present? We cannot but regard this section of the bill, as leaning to the production of abuses just as much as those already practised, and we sincerely trust the good sense of the members of the House will induce them to reject it.

We have just learned that the bill proposed by the general committee has passed the Senate. But none of the sections was rescinded. Several underwent amendments, of which one or two are important. The House of Representatives will, it is presumed, now dispense, at all events temporarily, with Mr Grymes' substitute, and take up the bill which has just incurred the approbation of the Senate. That it may receive the concurrence of the lower house is our earnest wish, for an extensive examination of its leading features will convince the candid enquirer that its adoption will be attended with the most beneficial results.

☞ The bill offered by Mr. Grymes as a substitute to that before the Senate will, we fear, materially impede decisive action on the part of the Legislature—Each House will support the project of its own member, and will naturally be disposed to reject the other. The consequence will be, that when Mr. Grymes' bill comes before the Senate, it will probably be negatived, a fate which that of Mr. Hoa will perhaps share in the House. Each body cherishing its own particular offspring and unwilling to adopt another, the passage of effectual reforms upon the banks will probably be prevented. With regard to the project of Mr. Grymes we are almost positive of its rejection by the Senate. Our only hope is that the House itself may recover its inefficiency and express their dissent to its provisions.

Mr. Winn.

Our legislature numbers many staunch and patriotic defenders of Democratic principles, but if there is one of our senators who merits the unqualified commendation of the party, it is Mr. WINN. This gentleman, by his bold and independent stand in vindication of the rights of the people, against the combination of monopolists by whom they have been defrauded, has established a powerful claim to the gratitude of the friends of Equal Rights. He has been untiring in his efforts to impose a series of salutary and effectual restrictions upon the monetary institutions which have so long scoffed at the supremacy of the laws, and to establish a sound valuable currency in lieu of the present depreciated and irredeemable issues; and despite the clamorous vociferations of the Bank party and its organs, the wind pressed, he has in the important question now pending, been inflexibly opposed to every effort to perpetuate the abuses of the irregulated trade system. The absolutions for the past, and indulgences for the future, which it was contemplated to extend to these institutions have encountered a powerful and influential adversary in the person of our gentleman. By his efforts principally, that section of the bill which requires the resumption of specie payments by the banks on the 30th March 1840, has been changed to the same month 1839, thus compelling the banks to act earlier recognition of proper principles; that their sense of justice is left to their own sense, would have induced them to submit. Whether or not the amendment passed the House of Representatives or not, Mr Winn is indubitably entitled to the honor of having proposed and obtained their passage through the Senate. His unflinching devotion to the principles of Democracy, will we trust be appreciated by the party whose opinions he so ably represents.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. Johnson President.

SITTING of 25th January, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, Mr. Johnson took his seat as president. After taking the customary oath.

Mr. Johnson thanked the senate for this testimony of its esteem, and the confidence reposed in him, and profited by this opportunity to congratulate the members on the spirit of courtesy and unanimity that prevailed among them, which had powerfully contributed to the prompt and efficient administration of public affairs; he felt assured that this feeling would continue under his presidency, as in that of his predecessor.

Mr. Johnson added that he was pained at the resignation of Mr. Derbigny, the skilful and honest manner in which he had performed for many years the duties of his office would secure him the gratitude of the country, and the esteem of his colleagues. A void had been created by his resignation, which he did not think he would be enabled to fill to the satisfaction of all, he would nevertheless attempt to respond adequately to the call of the Senate; that if he should happen at any time to err, in the exercise of his presidential duties, the Senators would excuse him on account of the sincerity of his opinions.

Mr. Johnson concluded by observing that he had some time noticed, that while one Senator was speaking, others were engaged among themselves in private conversation. This circumstance tended to embarrass the speaker and make him lose the thread of his ideas, and might even interrupt the progress of discussion. He would therefore recommend a strict attention on the part of the Senate to the debates.

This address being concluded, the senate proceed in order to business.

Mr. Oliver presented a petition from certain inhabitants of St. Mary's, praying for the establishment of a notary's office, in and for the said parish, referred to a committee.

Mr. Winn, in the name of the committee, to which had been referred, the petition of the inhabitants of Rapides, (which had been referred since the recess) a bill to determine the period for holding the different courts of the 6th and 7th judiciary districts of the state.

Mr. Winn was appointed in place of the president, on the judiciary committee.

BANK QUESTION.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the bill to amend the charters of banks, and for other purposes. The debates commenced on the 13th section, which reads thus:

Sect. 13. Be it further enacted, &c. That no individual incorporation shall have a right to vote by proxy in the election of bank directors, unless such proxy be given before a notary public, and no stockholders shall exercise the power of more than one stockholder, and no proclamation given by a stockholder residing out of this state, for the purpose of voting at the election of directors, shall be considered valid.

That no person shall be elected or appointed to fill of the directors in place in the legislature, or the Executive and Senate, it shall be lawful to elect or appoint such directors from among persons who are not stockholders.

That no one shall be a bank director, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and has resided in the state at least five years before his election or appointment.

That any director leaving this state, without permission, shall be considered as having de facto resigned.

That any director failing to attend the regular meetings of the bank three weeks in succession, without leave of absence, shall be considered as having de facto resigned, and the place thus created shall be immediately filled as required by law.

That every director, officer, agent or clerk of a banking institution, who shall make any false statement or false entry in the books of such institution, or who shall exhibit any false paper with intent to deceive as to the condition of such institution, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary of this state for a term not exceeding three years.

Mr. Labauve objected to that part of the section, by which a proxy could not claim the vote of more than one stockholder. He remarked that there was in the country stockholders who would have, every year, to sustain considerable expenses, in order to send their proxies to New Orleans. These stockholders were sometimes little planters, who only possessed twenty or thirty dollars of stock; they were in numbers of 20, 25 or 30, and charged in a single proxy one of their city friends to represent them in the election for directors. This section would have no other effect than to benefit the stockholders. He therefore proposed to strike out all that part of the section to which he objected.

Mr. Hoa, with a view to conciliate, proposed to render this clause rigorous only for those residing at New Orleans, but that in the other parishes of the state a proxy might be invested with the power of 20 votes. The object of this provision was to prevent the accumulation of votes to collect the names and privileges of large numbers of stockholders.

Mr. Hoa's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Labauve proposed a second amendment to substitute for the words "without permission" (4th paragraph the words "without the permission of the board of directors." Adopted.

Mr. Winn proposed a third amendment, viz: that individuals chosen by the state to be directors should not be stockholders.

Messrs. Hoa, Garcia and Duncan, objected.

Mr. Hoa said that if the member from Rapides, persisted in his amendment, he would vote in silence on the question.

Mr. Garcia would vote against it because he thought we should leave the power of choosing proper persons to the executive, provided they offered sufficient guarantees that they might be chosen in all classes of society without distinction. It was presumable that the annual elections would regulate both the governor and the senate in their choice.

Mr. Duncan would likewise vote against the proposition, because when the vote was taken on the formation of the board of circulation, the exclusion of stockholders had been a question, which large amounts of bank stock or real estate were sold on long credit, for which notes bearing interest were received in payment; that he was ready to pay into the treasury the same kind of paper which he had received—and it would be hard to make him pay cash where none had been paid down—that to bad fell all selling and thereby be cause to the collection of his debts—that he was a stockholder of the state would long nothing by granting his request.

The question was also supported by Messrs Canon, Wadsworth, Shield and Grymes—it was opposed by Mr. Avery, chiefly on grounds similar to those mentioned by Mr. Shield.

The amendment was lost by a large majority, with several important additions regulating the manner of conducting sales by auction, prohibiting persons from purchasing sale of sale of property they sold until they are furnished with a certificate from the auctioneer that the commission due to the state have been paid, in which case it is lawful for the state to sell the property sold for the amount of the commission. The rest of the bill was changed to—not act regulating sales by auction and for other purposes.

The bill from the senate authorizing the purchase of two copies of Mitchell's Map, on for the use of the Senate and one for that of the House, was taken up and passed.

The substitute bill of Mr. Grymes, being the order of the day, and the motion before the House being that of Mr. Lawson to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Darrow observed that it was a mistake to suppose that it was a mere matter of form to adopt the motion, because the bill as it came from the original bill would be brought up in the place. They were only offered. The bill affects merely the currency—the other regulates not only the currency but all the interests of banking operations, and extends its fostering care to the creditor of all the directors and officers of the banks and the interests of the stockholders. 2d, it heard from the committee of ways and means before the house—but may thing rather than the original bill—he preferred that the legislature should adopt and go home, leaving the banks and the community in their present condition, rather than give his vote for that original bill. The substitute may be amended—the question when subjected to the ordeal of a subject to no reasonable amendment that may be offered. The original bill too may be amended. Butlers was a distinction to be observed. The substitute was a mere surrogate bill—the other extended over all the concerns of the banks, their officers and stockholders. By adopting the latter you sanction the ruinous scheme of entering upon a thousand points. He declared the original bill, offered by the general committee, to be the most heterogeneous amendment that he had ever met with. He spoke of the board of control as a dangerous feature, and the gentlemen in the New Orleans delegation, 5th, little old Attorneys, whiskey, 120 doz superfine cum brown, 100 kegs first quality Pennsylvania butter, 10,000 bushels Pumpsey coal, in store and for sale by

SLOAN & BROTHERS,
Jan 27 28 New Levee.

FASHIONABLE HATS—Evans & Co. No. 10 Chartres street, have just received per ship Hibernia, from New York, Gentlemen's superfine short nap black beaver, plain silk Ribbed and Extra fine silk hats of the latest New York fashions and warranted of the best quality. jan 27

FLOUR—50 bbls superfine flour, from a Rhenish and for sale by
jan 27 DEVERIN & DOSSAT.

SUGAR—250 hhds first quality, for sale on plantation by DEVEZIN & DOSSAT.
jan 27

PORK—100 bbls M O in store, and for sale by
jan 27 DEVEZIN & DOSSAT.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—85 cases landing from ship Diadem, for sale by
jan 27 R. C. HOBBS, 18 Customhouse st.

PACKING YARN—100 Rolls, landing from steam boat Alliance, for sale by
jan 27 PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, 26 Gravier street.

LEAD—300 pigs Lead, for sale by
jan 27 HEFFORD & SORGENFREY.

LARD—200 kegs just received and for sale by
jan 27 DERGIN & DOSS.

BEEF—50 bbls N Beef, for sale by
jan 27 HEFFORD & SORGENFREY.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

New Orleans, January 26th, 1838.

A GENERALLY in few the officers of the Legion, are hereby notified that an election will be held, for a Colonel commanding the Legion, in the place of Colonel Forstall F. Bouch resigned on Saturday 3d February 1838, at the Office of the Adjutant General, State House, front 6 o'clock, P. M. till 7 o'clock, P. M.

The said election shall be presided by Major Benjamin Buisson, Brigade Inspector.

By order of the Brigadier General J. B. Plauché commanding the Legion.

jan 27 D. AUGUSTIN, Aide-de-Camp.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson.

The plank Virginia Hunters with of Louis Bourgeoy, vs. Pierre Ophermann and others. Plaintiff Costs. By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, shall sell names for sale at the New Exchange corner of Magnolia and Carondelet street city of Jefferson on Wednesday (the 28th February instant, the right, title & interest and claim of defendant in and to the following described property, viz: A square of ground, situated in the Faubourg Bourbon in the parish aforesaid, designated as square No. 10 on the plan of said Faubourg made by Charles F. Zampel on the eighteenth of March 1834 and designated in the office of I. T. Caire, Notary public, and having 300 feet on Lake Oak and Lake Ponchartrain streets and 210 feet on Valmont and Carondelet streets, English measure.

Conditions of the sale—250 dollars with the interest at the rate of ten per cent from the 6th July 1837, 1410 dollars with interest on the interest from per annum from the 6th January 1838 till paid, six dollars costs of seizure and costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with forty dollars costs of seizure and the costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with forty dollars costs of seizure and the costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with one hundred dollars on the fourth of March next and eight hundred dollars on the 4th of March 1839.

jan 27 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

Municipality, No. 1, of the City of New Orleans, vs. Pierre Crocker and J. F. Ferrault in solido.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts, on the 15th February, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres sts, a certain lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, the following described property, to wit:

One lot of ground, situated in the rear of the city designated by No. 4, in square No 61, on a plan drawn by Boutigny, surveyor of this ci. bounded on the 24th Dec. 1836, and deposited in the office of Pedro de Armas, the said lot measures French measure 28 feet 4 inches front on Villere st, 34 feet 11 inches front on the rear line—129 feet 4 inches deep on one line and 120 feet deep on the other line adjoining the lot No 5 of the same square No 61, which is situated between Robertson, Villere, St Philippe streets, and Bourbon st, subject to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

This being the second and last adjudication the said property will be adjudicated to the highest bidder and sold on a credit of 12 months in bonds endorsed to the satisfaction of the marshal, with 5 per cent int. rest per annum and bearing mortgage on the property sold until final payment. New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1838.

jan 27 B. BEAURIGARD, Marshal.

Municipality No 1 vs. J. F. Ferrault and F. Crocker. By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale on the 15th February, 1838, at one o'clock, P. M. at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts, in the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres sts, a certain lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, the following described property, to wit:

A square of ground situated in the Faubourg Bourbon in the parish aforesaid, designated as square No. 10 on the plan of Charles F. Zampel on the eighteenth of March 1834 and deposited in the office of I. T. Caire, Notary public, and having 300 feet on Lake Oak and Lake Ponchartrain streets and 210 feet on Valmont and Carondelet streets, English measure.

Conditions of the sale—250 dollars with the interest at the rate of ten per cent from the 6th July 1837, 1410 dollars with interest on the interest from per annum from the 6th January 1838 till paid, six dollars costs of seizure and costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with forty dollars costs of seizure and the costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with one hundred dollars on the fourth of March next and eight hundred dollars on the 4th of March 1839.

jan 27 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

Municipality, No. 1, of the City of New Orleans, vs. Pierre Crocker and J. F. Ferrault, in solido.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres street, on the 15th February, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, to wit:

One lot of ground, situate in the rear of the city and designated by No. 3, in square No. 61, on a plan drawn by Boutigny, surveyor of the 1st municipality, on the 24th December, 1836, and deposited in the office of Pedro de Armas, notary public, the said lot measures French measure 27 feet 1 inch 8 lines front on Villere street, 30 feet 10 inches in the rear line which abutments on Peter st, 98 feet 11 inches deep on the line adjoining the lot No 4 and 101 feet 3 inches deep on the other line adjoining the lot No. 5 of the same square, which square is bounded by Carondelet and Bourbon streets, Marais and St. Peter streets, subject to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

This being the second and last adjudication the above described property will be sold to the highest bidder at a credit of one year in a bond endorsed to the satisfaction of the marshal, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

jan 27 B. BEAURIGARD, City Marshal.

Municipality No 1 of the city of New Orleans vs. Pierre Crocker and J. F. Ferrault in solido.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts, on the 15th February, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, to wit:

A square of ground situated in the Faubourg Bourbon in the parish aforesaid, designated as square No. 10 on the plan of Charles F. Zampel on the eighteenth of March 1834 and deposited in the office of I. T. Caire, Notary public, and having 300 feet on Lake Oak and Lake Ponchartrain streets and 210 feet on Valmont and Carondelet streets, English measure.

Conditions of the sale—250 dollars with the interest at the rate of ten per cent from the 6th July 1837, 1410 dollars with interest on the interest from per annum from the 6th January 1838 till paid, six dollars costs of seizure and costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with forty dollars costs of seizure and the costs of sale, cash, and the balance in three equal payments, with one hundred dollars on the fourth of March next and eight hundred dollars on the 4th of March 1839.

jan 27 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

Municipality, No. 1, of the City of New Orleans, vs. Pierre Crocker and J. F. Ferrault, in solido.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres street, on the 15th February, 1838, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, to wit:

One lot of ground, situate in the rear of the city and designated by No. 3, in square No. 61, on a plan drawn by Boutigny, surveyor of the 1st municipality, on the 24th December, 1836, and deposited in the office of Pedro de Armas, notary public, the said lot measures French measure 27 feet 1 inch 8 lines front on Villere street, 30 feet 10 inches in the rear line which abutments on Peter st, 98 feet 11 inches deep on the line adjoining the lot No 4 and 101 feet 3 inches deep on the other line adjoining the lot No. 5 of the same square, which square is bounded by Carondelet and Bourbon streets, Marais and St. Peter streets, subject to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

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jan 27 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

Municipality, No. 1, of the City of New Orleans, vs. Pierre Crocker and J. F. Ferrault, in solido.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Hon. J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I will expose for sale at the City Exch