LATEST DATES.

New York	jan 23	Liverpool	dec 8
Boston	jan 22	London	dec 11
Philadelphia	jan 23	Havre	dec 8
Washington	jan 23	Paris	dec 8
Baltimore	jan 24	Bordeaux	oct 29
Charleston	jan 28	Madrid	nov 28
Mexico	dec 7	Cadiz	nov 2
Tampico	jan 10	Havana	jan 18
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Houston	dec 29

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan 22.

40 shares U S Bank, 1 week 118

NEW YORK, Jan 23.

10 shares U S Bank 118
1000 Mexican Dollars 104
$1100 Treasury Notes 100½

PRICES OF SPECIE.

	Offered	Asked.
American Gold	103½	104½
Sovereigns,	5,02	
Mexican Dollars	103½	104
Five Franc pieces	96	
Spanish Doubloons,	17	17,25
Patriot Doubloons	16,04	16,10
Half Dollars	102½	104½
Treasury Notes	100½	100½

The Market—Packet Day—Bills on England are very dull at 9½ prem for the best.
Cotton is in calm.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 23.

10 shares U S Bank 120
5 do do 119½
35 do do 119½

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orient, Bailey, Liverpool, T Ansley.
Brig Swan Ames, Philadelphia, J Denegre.
Brig Somerset, Lewis, St Marks, Master.
Sch Bolina, Holmes, St Joseph, Henshaw & Rogers.
Sch Hudson, Coft, Tampa Bay, Master.
Sch Sarah, Stewart, Mobile, J Landis & co.
Sch Empire, McMath, New York, Staunton & co.
Sch Pocasset, Baldwell, Mobile, Bailey & Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes; towed to sea her tow and brought up ships Ann and Kutusoff brig Henry Lee and sch Delaware.
Ship Ann, Penhallow, from Bordeaux Dec 1st, to master.
Ship Kutusoff, Taylor, from New York 1st Jan, reported previously.
Brig Henry Lee, Norton, 14 days from Charleston, to master.
Sch Delaware, Nagle, from Attakapas, to master.
Sch Rolla, Fernal, from St Marks, to master, in ballast.
Steamboat Wm Wallace, Knight, from Mobile.
Steamboat Conqueror, Moore, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Memphis, Pease, from Columbia.
Steamboat Tuscarora, Dailey, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Hail Columbia, Grice, from Manchester.
Steamboat North America, Dobbin, from Cincinnati.

At S W Pass

Ship Robert Pulsford, Miner, from Liverpool, supposed to have sailed on 15th Dec, Geo Green

EXPORTS.

Per ship Orient—1345 bales cotton.
Per brig Swan—302 bales cotton, 48 hhds sugar, 7 hhds tobacco, 129 bbls molasses, 909½ pigs lead, 218 bbls and 10 hhds pork, 851 kegs lard and sundry mdz.
Per brig Somerset—groceries, provisions, &c.
Per steamboat Hudson—U S stores
Per sch Sarah—groceries, provisions, &c.
Per sch Empire—9 hhds tobacco, 500 bbls pork, 296 kegs lard, &c.
Per sch Pocasset—100 hhds sugar.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Ann—wines and mdze.
Per ship Robert Pulsford—8000 sacks salt and mdz.
Per brig Henry Lee—rice.
Per sch Delaware—sugar.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat North America—pork, bacon, hams, hogs feet, lard, flour, whiskey, molasses bbls, and sundries.
Per steamboat Hail Columbia—1405 bales cotton.
Per steamboat Tuscarora—bacon, beef, pork, whiskey, mdze, &c.
Per steamboat Memphis—cotton.
Per steamboat Conqueror—whiskey, pork, bacon, lard, flour, tobacco, &c.

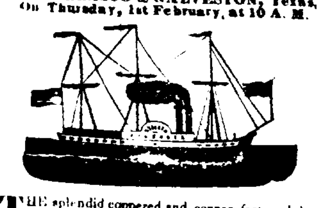
MEMORANDA.

Arrived at New York, 23d Jan, sch Will, Dyer, from Franklin, Attakapas.
Hence at New York, Jan 22, brig Richard, Storer. Cleared at New York, 22d for this port, ship Alabama, Berry; sch Calto, Lombard; bark Sagamore, Moore.
Hence at Philadelphia, 23d, bark Hercules, lat 31, lon 79, spoke a Spanish frigate from Havana bound to Cadiz, with loss of main topmast.
Ship George Clinton.—We copy the following particulars of this vessel, from the Courier of this morning—"The G. C. had spoken the sch Tuscumbia, hence for New Orleans, on Wednesday, who informed they were within a few hours sail of land. The fog however was very dense and no land was seen that day. On Thursday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock soundings were taken, the fog still continuing, when twelve fathoms water were found; about 20 minutes after she got ashore, unshipped her rudder, and received other damage, but had not bilged—the captain and crew then determined on leaving the vessel which they accomplished in their boat, and landed safe on New Jersey shore. On the following morning Capt Barter and 10 of the crew made an attempt to return to the ship, which they succeeded in reaching, it is presumed, as hands were seen on board her on Saturday, making out the sails, &c. to get the ship off. She was owned by Messrs Curtis & —, of Hudson, and had been 42 months out; and had on board 1600 bbls sperm oil. She had a crew of 33 men, and one passenger, Mr. Dillon, who went on board at Tahiti. The vessel and cargo are insured in Wall street for $30,000.

The steamboat Rufus King, was despatched yesterday to offer assistance, but up to 12 o'clock to-day had not returned.]—N Y Com Ads.

☞ The Consignees per ship Ann, Capt Penhallow, from Bordeaux, are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods.
jan 31—10t LEVI H GALE, Agent.

FOR VELASCO & GALVESTON, Texas, On Thursday, 1st February, at 10 A. M.



THE splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steam packet Columbia, Capt. J. T. Wright, will positively sail as above.
Passengers for Brazoria, Columbia and Quintana will be landed at Velasco, and may depend upon the boat leaving punctually as advertised.
For freight or passage having splendid furnished accommodations for 200 cabin, and 100 deck passengers, apply on board opposite Girod st. or to
JAMES REED & CO, 88 Common st.
N. B. No berth or state room secured, until paid for. Goods only taken and landed at Galveston. Regular passengers names on board.
☞ New Orleans City Bank Notes only received in payment of passage and freight.
26

STEAM PACKET COLUMBIA.
Passengers by this vessel for TEXAS, are requested to be on board at the foot of Girod Street to morrow morning (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at which time she will leave the Levee.
N B. Shippers are requested to hand in their bills lading at the office No 88 Common st to day.
jan 31

FOR HAVANA.
The steamship CUBA Capt. A. S. Page, will leave for the above port on Wednesday evening 31st inst at five o'clock from the wharf, opposite Toulouse street.
Passengers by this conveyance are requested to observe that all passage money must be paid to the agent previous to the time of sailing and a receipt taken for same, to be produced to the Captain on board, also that it will be necessary for such passengers to procure a passport from the Spanish Consul, or they cannot proceed on the vessel.
No berth can be secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to R GAMBLE, Agent.
26 19 Royal street.

FOR ST LOUIS & ALLTON.
The steam boat VANDALIA capt Small having 3/4 of her cargo engaged and excellent accommodations for passengers, will be despatched immediately for the ports. Apply to the captain on board or to
GODFREY BLOSSMAN & CO
jan 31 38 Camp st.

FOR ST LOUIS & ALTON.
The superior Steamer MAJESTIC, Jno Hunt master, will leave for the above ports on Sunday 4th February.
For freight or passage having excellent accommodations apply on board opposite Poydras street or to
PEIRCE, SHANNON & BROTHER,
jan 31 26 Gravier st.
The Majestic will take freight for Vicksburg, Memphis, Randolph, and all intermediate ports.

U. S. MAIL.—Passage Boat.
For Louisville and intermediate ports. The fast running and superior steamer General Brown, Carter master, leaves above this morning, (Wednesday 31st) at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board opposite Poydras street, or to
PIERCE, SHANNON & BRO. 26 Gravier st

FOR OPELOUSAS AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
THE Steam Boat MANCHESTER, Fabrique, master will leave for the above places, on the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board or to
FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELAS,
jan 31 19 St Louis st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, Royal st, No 202—200 Cheese Pate Grasse; 50 boxes preserves, by Colin.
jan 31 MITAUD & DELAMARE.

MOLASSES—15,000 gallons molasses to be immediately delivered at 38 miles above the city
JAS BARTHET,
jan 31 No 30 Custom House st

BLACK SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
4 CASES 4-4 Black Silk Handkerchiefs, superior quality, entitled to debenture, for sale by
jan 31 JOHN CROSBY, 38 Camp st.

TEXAS Treasury Notes, for sale by
jan 30 ROBINSON & CO.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late A. Mogoin, are invited to present the same to the undersigned. A DREUX. jan 30

STRAY ANIMALS—Parish of Jefferson.—Was brought to the undersigned syndic, the following animals, to-wit:
1 chesnut sorrel horse, white forehead, wounded on the back by the saddle, and having no apparent brand.
1 black horse, wounded on the back by the saddle, without any apparent brand.
1 sorrel horse, having a star on the forehead, the hind three feet white, having a part of the mane off, without any apparent brand.
If said animals are not claimed before the 1st of March next, they will be sold on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M at the pound of Mr Lacinière Labarre.
R. BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1838.

Washington.

Our slips bring intelligence from Congress of the 23d instant.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Everett of Vermont presented a memorial from John Ross, one of the Cherokees, praying against the enforcement of the treaty made between the United States and the Cherokees, by which the latter abandon their location in Georgia for a home west of the Mississippi. After some discussion, Mr. Everett moved to refer the subject to the Committee of the Judiciary. While in the course of his remarks, the order of the day came up for consideration.

Mr. Foster continued his defence of the present members. It is said to be ingenious, argumentative and elaborate, but dry and technical. It is not yet finished.

In the Senate a report from the Secretary of War upon the same treaty to which Mr. Everett's memorial in the House refers, came up for consideration. After some remarks by Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, the discussion was closed by an order to print 500 extra copies of the report and other documents relating to the subject.

Mr. Morris of Ohio presented petitions from various parts of his state, praying for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. He contended for the honesty and integrity of his petitioners and spoke of the rapid progress through his state of abolition principles. He was answered by Mr. Strange of North Carolina, who declared all such memorials to be the emanation of fanatics and incendiaries. He was succeeded by Mr. Buchanan, who in more moderate terms, opposed the discussion of the petitions. He proposed to lay them on the table, if such a measure would place them in the possession of the Senate. The chair deciding in the affirmative, *the petitions were laid on the table.*

Mr. Grundy's bill for the safety of passengers and the security of steamboats was called up. Some amendments were adopted, not materially altering the character of the bill, and the bill finally passed.

A later slip from Baltimore brings the details of the two houses on the 23d instant. In the House, Mr. Wise on the presentation of a bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, opposed the measure with great warmth and commented severely on Gen. Jessup and the Florida war. He was ably replied to by Mr. Downing of Florida, who, though a whig defended the administration in a speech of such power, eloquence and argumentative weight, that when disposed to stop from exhaustion, he was induced to continue by the cheers and encouragement around him. He met and refuted all the positions assumed by Mr. Wise. The Senate, after a desultory discussion on the subject, adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion.

The steamboat bill again came up before the Senate and after a discussion of some length, passed.

The Grotto or New Orleans Library Museum.

Messrs. Julien A Baker & Co propose to publish a weekly Literary Journal under the above title, and if we may judge of their capacity for the enterprise by the style of their prospectus, we should say that they possess undoubted claims to public support.—The prospectus is neatly, simply and modestly written, alike free from pedantry and presumption. It is fully time for New Orleans to redeem herself from the charge of illiteracy so often stamped upon her fame by those who were incapable of injuring her standing in other respects, would fain detract from her intellectual reputation. The Grotto is another attempt to diffuse a refined literary taste amid the absorbing occupations of a commercial population, and we sincerely trust that it may not be suffered to fall into decay and perish, like so many of its unfortunate predecessors.

Democratic Review.

The second number of this sterling publication evinces ability equal to that displayed in any other periodical of our country. The article on the Supreme Court is written by the hand of a master—the true functions of the tribunal are delineated with extreme discrimination and the disposition in this as in other institutions invested with high powers, to overstep the true constitutional bounds assigned there, is exposed with unerring skill and acumen. The "New York Election" exhibits a novel yet highly plausible view of that memorable contest. The article on Canada is full of research, and just and lucid reasoning. The Review is not deficient otherwise in articles of a lighter and more purely literary character. There are some happy touches in the "portraits of the old painters" and every one will acknowledge the feeling, sprightliness of fancy, and eloquence of expression contained in the poetical portion of the work. It will be extensively perused, and will exert no inconsiderable influence in the promulgation of the veritable principles of the Democracy, unadulterated with the corruptions of party slander.

Canadian Affairs.

Since the evacuation of Navy Island by the Patriot army, the interest attached to the movements of the liberal party has somewhat diminished. Yet if rumor prove true, we may shortly anticipate the occurrence of events of even a more interesting character than those which have lately transpired. The destination of the Patriots who abandoned Navy Island, is no longer problematical. They have ceded their former position for the purposes of effecting a junction with the army under Sutherland. The New York Sun believes that the town of Hamilton is the place, which the proposed junction will take place. It is situated in Northumberland district, nearly opposite Rochester, in that state. Having once caused their forces the Patriot army will probably proceed to the Canadian side, and endeavor to incite the people of that portion of the province to join their ranks; and as there are no troops to oppose them in that quarter, much may be accomplished before effectual measures can be taken for their suppression.

At Navy Island, after the breaking up of the encampment, the cannon belonging to the state, were returned in a scow to Schlosser, and on the way, with all the men on board, came near going over the Falls. She had drifted far down the current, and was in a condition truly hopeless when fortunately a light gale from the north west sprung up which, with their blanket spread out to catch it, soon transported them to land.

General Van Rensselaer was arrested on the 15th by one of the U. States Deputy Marshals, but upon giving bail for his appearance at the next session of the United States Circuit Court was liberated. The bail amount to $6,000, 3000 on Mr. Van R's own recognizance, and $1600 each from Dr. E. Johnson, Geo P. Barker and H K. Smith, Esqrs.

It is reported in Wall street, says one of our slips, that one thousand men have broken open one of the arsenals in Ohio, and having taken arms and ammunition, marched immediately to the assistance of the Patriots.

The Lockport Daily Bulletin says it is reported that the patriots have a force of 1000 men a little below Malden, and that the citizens of Amhersburg have burned that village to keep it out of the hands of the patriots, and have retreated to the interior.

In the Albany Daily Advertiser it is stated that fresh disturbances have broken out at Toronto, and that the patriots and loyalists had come into the collision. The latter were compelled to retreat until reinforced by another detachment, when the former were in their turn made to fly.

A slip from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 23d inst gives an extract from the Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 6th, in which fears are entertained for the safety of the arms and arsenal in Dearbonville. A guard had been furnished Gen. Brady for their defence.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. JOHNSON, President.

Sitting of the 30th Jan. 1838.

Mr. Hoa introduced a resolution granting leave of absence to A. M. Thompson, one of the Associate Judges of the City Court of New Orleans.

Mr. Bossier, in the name of the committee appointed to visit the Orphan Asylum presented a report upon the state of that institution.

The same member, in the name of the committee to whom had been referred the petition of —— Powell, presented a bill to come to the relief of that individual.

Mr. Winn, introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Red River Rail Road Company.

Mr. Oliver gave notice that he would introduce a bill, providing for the appointment of a Notarary Public.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, relative to the state printing. The substitute grants a delay of three instead of four days to the printer, for the return of bills, the printing of which is ordered.

Mr. Penn introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorising the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for the use that of body, and in the name of the State for a copy of the work entitled "History of the Indian Tribes of America."

On motion of Mr. Briscoe, the Senate proceeded to the second reading of the bill relating to the public School lands in the Parishes of Concordia and Madison—adopted.

Dispensation of rules being obtained, same bill the was read a third time and passed by its title.

The bill creating a new Judiciary District in the State, was likewise taken into consideration on motion of Mr. Briscoe, and adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the first reading of several bills which originated in the House of Representatives, among which were the following: 1st "act to amend the law relating to the privileges granting to commissioners, consignees and factors" (on motion of Mr. Hoa, this bill underwent its second reading, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.)

2d. "Act to authorise Parish Judges, *ex-officio* public actioneers, to appoint a deputy in their place in certain cases for or other objects."

3d. "Act to incorporate the Philharmonic Society of New Orleans."

4th. "A supplementary to the law which incorporates the Society of Mechanics of New Orleans," and

5th. "Act to amend laws regulating the system of sales at public auction."

On motion of Mr. Penn, the discussion on this bill was fixed for Wednesday, the 7th February next.

The Senate took into consideration and discussed the bill, fixing damages on protested Bills of Exchange.

The first section of the bill fixes the rate of damages, for non-payment upon all bills of exchange drawn or negotiated in the State, as follows, viz: on all bills of exchange drawn on foreign countries, or payable in these countries, 10 per cent. on the amount of the same. On all bills of exchange drawn on one of the States of the Union and payable in said State, five per cent.

Mr. Winn would wish this section amended so as to include bills of exchange protested for non-acceptance. Commercial laws ought, as far as practicable, to be general and uniform from country to country, and from nation to nation; and therefore the bill should conform to the usages generally in vogue among commercial countries. Now the system of damages resulting from the protests of bills exchange has always been put on a uniform footing, whether it be in case of non-acceptance or non-payment. It is true that the fifth section of the bill fixes the damages on protests for non-acceptance, but they only amounted to one-half of the others; and it was not proper to destroy the uniformity which prevails as well in all the other States the Union as in England, Holland, &c. He therefore proposed to add after the words "in default of payment" the words "or of acceptance."

Mr. Hoa agreed with the Senator from Rapides with regard to the uniformity which should be maintained for the interests of commerce, but it should be remembered that the bill had two objects in view: first, to establish damages on the bills of exchanges not paid, and those not accepted, and 2dly, to do away with the doubt existing in some minds from the law of 1805 on the same subject. It is said in one of the articles of this law, that no damages can be claimed excepting after the return of the bill of exchange unpaid; so that the question was, whether there really could exist a claim for a non-acceptance. Besides this law fixed the damages at 20 per cent, and the present bill proposed to reduce it to 10 per cent for non-payment and to 5 per cent for non-acceptance.

Mr. Winn admitted that the reduction was indispensable and that the rate of damages should not exceed 10 per cent, but he could not admit the distinction between the protest for non-acceptance and that in default of payment.

Mr. Ducros thought the section should be preserved without amendment, and believed that a difference should exist in the damages from these two kinds of protests. It happened frequently that a bill of exchange was protested for non-acceptance, but was paid at its maturity. (In support of this assertion he quoted a transaction between the Citizens' Bank and the Lizardi Brothers.)

Mr. Ducros added that previous to last year, he had imagined that certain individuals drew upon others with out their authority, but the present crisis proved that all the bills of exchange had been drawn in good faith. Now it would not be just to submit him who had acted by virtue of express authority to the same damages as him who had given an order to draw upon him and refused afterwards to pay.

He thought that a provision like that proposed would be contrary to the interests of the commerce of Louisiana; that American merchants, those of N. Orleans conducted their operations with as much faith as elsewhere, and if there were bad faith in the last crisis, it was to be found rather on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Winn proved that there was no intention to agitate the question of breach of faith. The sole question was to establish a general principle to harmonize with the commercial laws of other countries with which our country transacted business.

Mr. Winn's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The other sections of the bill, with the exception of the fifth, were likewise adopted with slight amendments, of which one suggested by Mr. Ducros, had for object to regulate the value of specie of which the fourth section treats, according to the rate established by the laws of congress.

The Senate having dispensed with its rules, the bill underwent its third reading by its title and passed.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 30, 1838.

Mr. Slidell, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the civil code.

Mr. Lewis, from the joint committee, appointed to examine into the condition of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, made a report thereon.

Mr. Lawson gave notice that he will introduce a bill to amend the law relative to public roads so far as concerns the parish of East Feliciana.

The question before the house was the motion of Mr. Lawson to strike out the enacting clause of the substitute moved by Mr. Grymes to the bill amendatory to the bank charters.

Mr. Slidell said he should vote for the rejection of the substitute offered by his colleague and in favour of taking up the bill from the senate, which, with some few modifications, was the same as that reported by the bank committee, and which has been before the house for more than a fortnight. In taking this course, said Mr. S. I wish to be understood that I do not support the bill from the senate as a whole. There is much in that bill which I approve.—It is at the same time many features both of principle and of detail to which I can never give my assent. Mr. S. said, he would avail himself of the present opportunity to state as concisely as possible his views of the momentous question under discussion. I do this, said he not with the presumptuous expectation that I shall find a majority of this house to concur with me in all my opinions; for I have long since been satisfied that no bill can be framed by an individual or a committee which will not undergo important changes and modifications. On a subject so complicated, involving so many important and conflicting interests, it is probably not going too far to assert that there are as many different opinions as there are members on this floor. From the expression of these opinion and their consequent discussion, nothing but good can result. I trust, continued Mr. S. that we shall approach it with a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession in the absence of that spirit we can arrive at no conclusions either creditable to ourselves or beneficial to our constituents. I am opposed to the substitute offered by my colleague, because in my opinion it grants at such a crisis as this too much favor to the banking institutions and the classes immediately connected with them; and above all, because it offers no future guarantee for the security of the public and the mass of our constituents against those abuses to which all such institutions are prone. By that substitute every thing is yielded to the banks—indemnity for the past, unlimited indulgence for the issue of an irredeemable currency for the next two years, and inefficient provision is made against the recurrence of the evils which we are now called upon to remedy. I prefer to act upon the bill of the Senate, rejecting those provisions which the house may consider improper or inexpedient, amending others, and adding such matter as may tend to produce the result which I trust we all have honestly in view—the establishment, on a permanent basis, of a sound system of currency.

I have no wish, said Mr. S. to destroy any of the existing institutions—but I do wish to establish a certain standard to which they shall all be obliged to conform within a reasonable period, and to place such as cannot bring themselves to this standard, in a state of liquidation. I do not think we shall discriminate between those banks whose charters contain the clause of forfeiture *ipso facto* for the suspension of specie payments, and those which contain no such provision. They have all yielded alike to a pressure that has prostrated with few exceptions every bank in the union, and I would put them all on the same footing. But we have now an opportunity which I for one am not willing to forego, to place them under a system of supervision and control—a system which experience shows is necessary for the protection of the public.

I shall now, Mr. Speaker, proceed to examine into the relative merits of the bill from the Senate and the substitute offered to the house. In doing so it may become necessary to comment upon some of the arguments of my colleague who first addressed you: and here I will express my profound regret at finding myself arrayed in opposition to one whose opinions on almost every political question have heretofore accorded with my own. I use the term *political question*, and I wish to be understood. This is not a party question. It is of a higher order, to be debated on higher grounds. This question in fact will decide whether this state is hereafter to be governed by the people, or whether we are to live under an oligarchy of bank directors. I had hoped, Mr. S. continued, in this contest between the people and the corporations, who are striving to make themselves a paramount power in the state, to have found myself marching side by side with my colleague, offering perhaps a feeble, but a zealous support to the great cause of which I was proud to recognize him as the champion. I have been so long accustomed to look to his opinions with deference, that were there room to doubt, I should hesitate to oppose him.

I shall leave entirely out of view the vague and general reasoning, perhaps it would not be going too far to say, the declamation by which it was sought to show that no legislation was necessary to control the operations of the banks—that the banks were in no degree responsible for the present embarrassed condition of the community; that the cause of the evil was seated deeper than the banks and was to be found in the spirit of enterprize and speculation which characterizes the American nation. This, Mr. Speaker, is in my opinion a complete begging of the question. Is it not the duty of legislators, where such a spirit exists to endeavor, I do not say to repress and destroy it, but to confine it within prudent limits? And what has been the effect of our banking system? To render morbid the action of a principle, which in its healthy state, could produce none but the most benefical results.

The principle avowed by the present chief magistrate of the union, said Mr S have been eulogised, and a complete divorce of the government from the banks has been spoken of as a consummation devoutly to be wished. For my own part, for the same reason that I should prefer the tyranny of one man to that of many, I would rather be subjected to the despotic rule of Nicholas Biddle than to that of the sixteen sovereigns, to whom the gentleman is disposed to confide the unlimited control of the currency. I would rather take the old Bank of the United States, with all its abominations, than adopt the substitute of my colleague.

We are told again, sir, that the banks are neither the immediate nor remote cause of the suspension of specie payments. This is one of those paradoxes, which it is only necessary to present to the understanding, in its naked colors, to produce its own refutation. What! The banks not the cause of suspension? What, sir, is a suspension of specie payments? It is the inability of a bank to redeem at its counter in coin the obligations it has contracted towards the holders of its notes and its depositors. And why is it unable to do so? Because it has contracted obligations beyond its means of immediate payment. How have these debts been contracted? First, for its notes by issuing them in payment of depositors, or in exchange for the notes or other obligations of individuals which it has bought or discounted. For its deposites, they must have been made either in coin or in the notes of other banks, which have been exchanged for the obligations of individuals. Had none of the banks extended their accommodations beyond the proper limits, it is clear that no demands could be made upon them beyond their ability to pay. But we are told that the cause is to be found in the foreign debt, that we owed to Europe one hundred millions of dollars, which we were suddenly called upon to pay. This is reasoning in a vicious circle. True, we owed the debt, and when called upon, were unable to pay; But why and how was the debt created? By rendering money so abundant that men were tempted to the most extravagant expenditures, and a general consumption of luxuries, by diverting a vast mass of our population from agricultural pursuits to embark in wild speculations and chimerical enterprises. Instead of exporting, as we had heretofore done, a large amount of breadstuffs and other provisions to different parts of the world, we became importers not only of every article of luxury to a degree of extravagance unknown in any other country, but of the most essential necessaries of life. Our debt had accumulated with frightful rapidity until the English capitalists became alarmed, the facilities were suddenly withdrawn, and our banks found themselves in a state of bankruptcy, brought upon them by their own folly and cupidity. I do not mean to say, nor do I think that our banks have contributed more than others, to bring about this state of things. It was the vice of the system, and I am not disposed harshly to visit them. I would pardon the past—but I would regulate the future. We have been told that no mischief has been done: we have been asked with perfect confidence what does a suspension of specie payments amount to? Paper is as good as specie, so it enables us to pay whatever we want; that the banks deserve no credit, that have maintained their faith to the public and redeemed their debts in the constitutional currency—that this kind of good faith deserves no more than vain and empty honor. What, sir—shall we gravely be told on this floor that a general bankruptcy is no disgrace? that a failure to pay our debts is deserving of praise?

We have been further told that the banks would have suspended, even if they had in their vaults a dollar in specie for every dollar of circulation; that the specie would all have been borne to the north where it brought a premium. I will ask the gentleman—for what possible purpose would it be sent to the north, unless in consequence of our debts there?—The exchanges were in favor of that section of the country. The shipper of specie after selling it at a premium could only obtain bank notes for it, and what would he do with those notes if he had no debts to pay?

I fully agree with the gentleman from West Feliciana (Mr Barrow) that the question of taking up the substitute of my colleague is not a mere form: I consider it as indicative of the preference that a majority of this house is about to give to the prominent provisions of either bill. The substitute is to my mind the most objectionable scheme that could have been offered to our consideration. It has been said it would be better nothing should be done than pass the bill of the committee—but for my part, Mr. Speaker, I would prefer entire absence of action on the part of the legislature, with all the dismal consequences that would result, rather than again place our country in the power of the banks. Could I feel confident that, if we confined ourselves to the passage of this bill to mere matters of currency, we could afterwards proceed to the adoption of another bill which should regulate to a proper extent the management of the banks, and correct the abuses of their administration, I should have no objection to such a course. But satisfied that if we allow this opportunity of re-organizing the whole system to escape us, nothing efficient will ever be done; I am for immediate action.

Let us now pass to an examination of the comparative merits of the two bills. It strikes me at the first glance that if one errs by entering too much into detail, the other is still more obnoxious to the charge of being vague in its provisions and meagre in its developements, that the latter contains no momentum within itself to enforce the regulations which it proposes. The first provision of the bill of the committee creates the board of currency and it is objected to by the gentleman from West Feliciana as conferring too much power upon a few individuals. That gentleman painted in glowing colours the dangers which we should be exposed from the creation of the board—all our elections are to be controlled by its corrupting influence—that it would concentrate all the political and monied power of the state—that the banks would be at its feet and the directors found to yield a blind obedience to its mandates. Is the gentleman from West Feliciana aware how completely this argument recoils upon himself? What a slur does it throw upon the banks and upon their managers! What! Mr. Speaker, this immaculate band of directors, to whom he is willing to give the uncontrolled management of the currency, is here made to offer the most abject submission to these men—and described as if they were the lowest and meanest of created beings.

We have been told that this board of control would be the autocrats of the state, regulators not only of its politics but of its commerce, and prying with inquisitorial powers into every man's private affairs, by which means the members of said board are to accumulate overgrown fortunes. I would ask the member, has he read this bill with attention? Where are those enormous powers given? What control can be exercised by this terrible board? All this foreboding is a mere phantom of the brain, a chimera of the imagination. The members of the board have no power but to examine and report, to see that the provisions of the law are observed, and if they are violated, to denounce the violation. If our laws relative to the banks are to be effectual—if they are to be adhered to in their letter and spirit, we must appoint special officers responsible for their strict execution. There is truth in the homely saying, that what is every man's business is no man's business. If we prescribe duties to be performed there must be compensation—responsibility will be felt only by salaried officers. But gentlemen say the powers of the board are inquisitorial! So they are and must be from their very nature. But if the gentleman who urged this objection is disposed to go with me, I will point out a mode of depriving the board of the pecuniary advantages which he seems so much to dread. Publicity is all our monied corporations is the best safeguard of the interests not only of the public, but of the stockholders. I look upon publicity as the basis of the credit of banks as well as of individuals. I am unwilling that bank directors or members of a board of control, or any other class of society should have access to information not open to the world. And this can be attained by requiring every bank to make quarterly returns of all its assets, of the contents of its port folio, whether in notes, bills of exchange or paper of any other form, the names of drawers and endorsers—these returns to be deposited in a book, kept open at all times for the examination of any citizen, by which he may know at a single glance, how much each individual or firm, whose situation he may feel an interest in knowing, is indebted to each and every bank. This in my opinion is the best and the only efficient check against the monopoly of bank directors. Had such a system been in operation during the last four or five years, we should not now see twenty-nine houses in prosperity of fourteen or fifteen millions of banking capital, which, if equally distributed among all classes of the community entitled to credit, would have established the banks to meet every fair call for accommodation.—Believing publicity to be the only remedy against the abuses of bank credit, I shall go with the member against the clause omitting credits; and believing also that the subject admits of no very precise rules, I shall vote against the section regulating the purchase of bills of exchange, and against that which deprives foreign stockholders of the right of voting by proxy.

There are many other useful provisions in the bill not to be found in the substitute: for instance the cash settlements, the prohibition of stock loans, the regulation of elections of directors, &c I think many of the details may be improved, and I shall probably offer amendments with that view. I am also in favor of a principle which the member from West Feliciana has styled a new discovery in political economy—the qualification of directors not possessing the qualification of holding stock. If the interests of stock holders were alone to be consulted in this matter, there would be some weight in the argument but its fallacy consists in assuming that banks were created exclusively for the benefit of the stockholders. Such no doubt is the feeling that usually actuates those who apply for acts of incorporation; but the grounds on which they have been urged here, are the public benefits to be derived from them. I presume no one will be found hardy enough to declare on this floor that the interests of the stockholders are to be preferred to those of the public. When I find these interests to be sometimes hostile, I wish to see the public largely represented in the banks. I wish to place eyes in the enemy's camp. Men unconnected with the clique that generally obtains an ascendancy in banks, who will sound the alarm whenever an attempt is made to prevent them from the objects for which they were created. The presence of such men, if the appointing power be discreetly exercised by the Executive, would of itself be sufficient in almost every instance to prevent or even discover the attempt to perpetuate those abuses developed by the committee of examination.

What in truth is this boasted qualification of holding stock? The qualification is created every day merely by the purchase of a few shares for that express purpose, often by a fictitious transfer on the eve of an election. It has been asserted and never contradicted that a majority of the directors of the Bank chosen at a late election, are not stockholders.

I was surprised to hear an assertion from one who says he has heretofore been opposed to banks, that the 9th section of the substitute which permits the issue of irredeemable post notes without limit or restriction, is less objectionable than the corresponding section of the bill. I thought that after it was abandoned by its framer, it would have been dropped by common consent. Its operation was so fully explained by my friend from East Feliciana, that I shall no further notice it.

I observe with pleasure that the bill has been so amended by the senate that the post notes are made redeemable in 1839, and shall bear interest, and that interest I would fix so low that it would be no advantage for capitalists to draw them from circulation. I would fix that interest at 3,65 or one cent per day in one hundred dollars. I would make it imperative on the banks to resume payment in sixty or ninety days after the resumption of the New York banks. If the member from West Feliciana be correct in saying that our banks are the soundest in the country, he surely will not object against their being obliged to resume after the weaker banks. If soundness refers to mere solvency, I perfectly agree with him. It it meant any thing more, the assertion is refuted by the application now made for relief.

To induce us to grant this relief, it is gravely argued that this is not a question of favour to the banks but of relief to the people. The truth is probably between the two extremes. I consider it as of a mixed kind. But I am not willing to grant this favour to the banks without stipulating for the future security of the people, against a system that gives 15 millions to 29 individuals. The member for West Feliciana approves of this monopoly—he says those houses, from their extensive business were entitled to such enormous loans, and as a proof of this we are told that all the sugar and cotton of Louisiana are engrossed by some half a dozen houses—that the picayune houses, as he styles them, are unworthy of consideration. He forgets that this monopoly of our whole trade by a few houses is produced by the enormous excess of bank accommodation that he so curiously eulogises? A large portion of these loans is advanced to the planters. True. But it is first procured from the banks at 6 per cent, and then kindly poured into the hand of the planter at 10 per cent, with commission and frequently many other charges. It would be no exaggeration to say that the planter paid an average of fifteen per cent for the money obtained from the banks at 6 per cent.

I for one am free to say that I would gladly advocate a system that should aggrandize these picayune houses. The interest of the middle classes, of the merchant, planter, mechanic, of the banks themselves, would be promoted by a division among two hundred houses of that capital which was grasped by fifteen or twenty.

Mr. Slidell concluded by saying that he had formed his opinions on this very important subject by long and serious reflection, and had expressed them without any concert or understanding with men or parties in or out of the house. I do not, said he, consider it as a party question, and hope it will not be treated as such, and I am well aware that nothing can be accomplished without a certain spirit of compromise, and am willing to yield my opinions, so far as it can be done without a sacrifice of principle, if it may lead to the restoration of confidence and the establishment of a sound currency.

We regret that our limits prevent us from giving to day the able speech of Mr. Sparks in favor of the substitute, or the very eloquent and pithy remarks of Mr. Canon in opposition.

The question was taken on striking out the enacting clause of the substitute and carried, 29 to 18 in favor of striking out—so the bill from the Senate is before the house.

BY THE EXRESS MAIL

New York, Jan 22.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the bark Hortensia, Massiott, at Baltimore, we have received Buenos Ayres papers to Nov 19th, being several weeks later than our previous advices.

There was no American vessel of War at Buenos Ayres.

The Buenos Ayrean expedition against Gen. Santa Cruz, Protector of Chili and Peru, had arrived on the Bolivian frontier. A skirmish took place, Oct. 13th at a place called Humahuaca, between 250 Buenos Ayrean cavalry and 300 Bolivians, in which the latter are stated to have been put to flight, with the loss of 15 killed and a number wounded.

Chilian journals to Oct. 13th communicate nothing important. There were reports of great dissatisfaction prevailing in Bolivia, but it is doubtful whether they are to be relied on.

Fresh disturbance have broken out in the Oriental Republic, of which Montevideo is the capital.

The movement is headed by the old anarchist Gen Fructuoso Rivera, Rivera's force is stated at between 700 and 800, while the government force amounted to 2400. A battle was expected to take place shortly.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 28.

The strong pampero of Monday last occasioned a very low rivers. The bank called the City Banks, which divides the inner from the outer roads, was dry, and the vessels in the inner roads were aground.—We do not remember so low a tide since Oct. 1827 which caused the loss of the British brig Thistle in the upper roads.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 28.

The Gazette Mercantile of 24th has published the decree against the individuals concerned of the murder of Gen Juan Facundo Quiroga and his retinue.

The Executions.—Cosario Perales, Francisco, Perales, Saturo Guzman, and Marcelo Marquez, were shot in the Plaza of the Retiro at 8 o'clock in the morning of the day above mentioned. Immediately after the execution their bodies were conveyed to the cemetery for interment.

Jose Vicente Reinafe, Guillermo Reinafe and Santos Perez, were executed in the Plaza de la Victoria, close to the Cabildo, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the day in question, and their bodies were afterwards suspended on a gallows in the said Plaza for 6 hours.

Jose Vicente Reinafe being in a feeble state of health was carried with a chair while the sentence was being read to them under the arches of the Cabildo. They were executed in their turn. The Reinafes were elderly men, Santos Perez appeared to be about 33 years of age, of dark complexion, middle size and well looking. It was a dreadful sight to see them on the gallows, and mortifying to our humanity to think that the well being of society should require such punishments.

More Specie Payments.—The Fredona Censor says, the Chautauque County Bank has resumed specie payments.

The Cincinnati Whig states that there will be nearly two hundred thousand hogs slaughtered this winter, in that place and its vicinity. The highest number any previous season, was two hundred and sixty two thousand.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature—Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, 23d January, 1838.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr Lewis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the general committee on banks be instructed to ascertain from the different banks of this state the amount of loans made to the different members of the legislature if any, previous to and since the commencement of the present session of the general assembly, and to report the result of their enquiries as soon as practicable.

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to morrow.

Mr Ratliff presented the petition of John McHenry, Esq. preferring charges against Frederick Bourgeois, sheriff of the parish of Orleans

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr David, on behalf of the committee on agriculture, manufactures and commerce, to whom was referred the petition of Manuel White, made the following report:

The Committee of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of Manuel White, relative to a discovery which he states to have made for boiling cane juice and reducing it into sugar, by which discovery and plan of setting kettles, a great saving of fuel is obtained; beg respectfully leave to submit the following

REPORT.

That your committee has given the subject its due consideration, and are of opinion, that the plan and models exhibited seem to be susceptible of producing a rapid evaporation, if heat is properly applied; but inasmuch as a given quantity of heat applied in the best manner is necessary to evaporate a certain quantity of water, that a given quantity of different kinds of fuel, develope or produce different quantities of heat, it is very difficult, unless actual and comparative experiments are made, to say whether there will be a saving of fuel by the plan before us; but, inasmuch as it is the interest of our agriculture to encourage every effort that may be made to improve the mode of making sugar in this country, which at present is very deficient in many respects, your committee is of opinion that the privilege asked may be granted for five years to the memorialist—and your committee beg to be discharged of the further consideration of the subject.

JOHN S DAVID,
Acting Chairman.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr Thomas, on behalf of the committee on militia, to whom was referred a bill entitled:

"An act to amend the act of 1834 for the organization and disciplining of the militia of the state of Louisiana."

Reported the same, which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr Lewis on behalf of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the following bill and resolution from the senate.

"An act granting to J E Fills the privilege of keeping a ferry on Spanish lake in the parish of Natchitoches."

"The resolution directing the civil engineer to make a survey of Bayous Saline and Black lake."

Said report being adopted, the Speaker signed the same.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled

"An act to amend an act to incorporate a company to construct a road through the prairie between New Orleans and the English Turn on the right side of the Mississippi."

Said report being adopted.

The Speaker signed said bill.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

Mr Bryan gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the town of Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana."

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr Briant introduced a bill entitled

"An act for the relief of G P Brent, sheriff of the parish of St Martin."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr Davis their Secretary, the House is informed of the concurrence of that body in the amendments of the House, in the bill entitled:

"An act to amend an act entitled an act to determine the boundaries of the parish of Point Coupee."

And also of the concurrence of the Senate in the bills entitled:

"An act for the relief of the college of Franklin in the parish of St Landry,"

"An act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Caldwell."

By the same message, the concurrence of the House is requested in a bill entitled:

"An act to regulate and guard the intercourse of free negroes and persons of color with the slaves of this state."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill entitled:

"An act to amend the 3d section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Attakapas and Opelousas,"

Was read for a 3d time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The House took up the resolution appointing a joint committee to examine into the expediency of establishing free schools in the different parishes.

Said resolution having been adopted,

The Speaker appointed Messrs Eason, Thomas, and Kennedy, on said committee.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

By a message from the Governor, by Mr Forstall his private secretary, the House is informed that his excellency has approved and signed on the 19th inst. the following bill and resolution

"An act to provide for the payment of a certain portion of the cost of paving the streets and side walks bounding the square on which the legislature is situated."

"A resolution approving of the course pursued by the southern delegation in congress, in manifesting their determination to resist any attempt relative to the abolition of slavery in any portion of the union."

THIRD READING.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled:

"An act amendatory of the bank charters of this state, and for other purposes,"

Which was under discussion when the House adjourned on yesterday.

Mr Grymes offered a substitute to the same.

On motion, the original bill was laid on the table subject to the call of the House, and the substitute be forthwith printed.

The House having dispensed with their rules, Mr Canon introduced agreeably to previous notice, a bill entitled:

"An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Mandeville and Pearl River Road Company, approved 15th February, 1837."

Which was read for the first time, and on motion ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The House took up the bill entitled:

"An act to incorporate the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in the parish of St Martin,"

Which was laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

The several sections thereof having been adopted with amendments,

On motion, ordered that the said bill do pass as amended and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The bill entitled:

"An act to authorize the Governor to purchase copies of an edition of the English text of the civil code of the state of Louisiana," was taken up

On motion, the consideration of said bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill entitled:

"An act authorizing the Governor of the state to purchase—copies of a condensed edition of Martin's reports, and the ten volumes of the Louisiana reports," was taken up.

On motion, the House went into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the same, Mr Avery being called to the chair.

After some time, on motion the committee rose—The chairman, Mr Avery reported that the committee of the whole had had said bill under consideration and had made some progress.

On motion, said bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill from the Senate entitled.

"An act to amend an act relative to additional election precincts in the parishes of West Feliciana and Jefferson," was taken up, and adopted with several additional sections.

On motion, ordered that said bill do pass as amended, under the following title:

"An act to amend an act relative to election precincts in the parishes of West Feliciana and Jefferson, and for other purposes."

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof, and request their concurrence in the amendments of the House.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 3.

Sitting of Saturday, 27th January 1838.

The Council assembled agreeably to adjournment. In the absence of the Recorder, Mr Robert Preaux was called to the chair.

The President having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the members present were Messrs Marigny, Duvigneaud, Marcelot, Montamat and Preaux

Absent, the Recorder, Messrs Bertrand and Kilshaw.

After reading and approval of the journal of the preceding sitting, a message from the mayor was read, conformably to the motions made and adopted at the last sitting, under date 24th inst—likewise a letter from Mr Frederick Wilkinson (see last sitting.)

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That the secretary of the council be authorized to subscribe for twelve copies of the Directory for the city of New Orleans, which Mr Frederick Wilkinson intends publishing shortly.

CALL OF THE COMMITTEES.

The council having dispensed with its rules, the report of the special committee appointed to arrange with Mr B Marigny on the subject of the houses fronting the faubourg of the same name, was read, inasmuch as it had been previously printed and distributed to each member.

The legal opinion of Mr E A Canon, lawyer for this municipality, as well as that of Mr Stephen Mazureau, was read, the opinion of these gentlemen being favorable to the report of the committee.

On motion of Mr Marigny, the report of the said committee was adopted, and the time fixed for the third sitting.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That the Inspector of public works be required to place these lamps as soon as possible in the following places, to-wit: One at the corner of Urquhart street and Elysian Fields, western side, and the two others, on ascending and Urquhart street on Urquhart street, landward.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That the inspector of the public works be authorised to make all the changes he shall deem necessary, for the interests of the municipality, in the plan and sketch presented to the Mayor for the construction of Breton Market, by the former surveyor of this municipality.

On motion, the council adjourned till Wednesday next, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon.

A True Copy. J B S St AMAND, Secretary.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To amend several acts to incorporate the church of Saint Francis in the Parish of Pointe Coupee and for other purposes.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That hereafter the affairs of the corporation of the church of Saint Francis in the Parish of Pointe Coupée shall be managed by six church wardens.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That at the next election for church wardens for the church of Saint Francis, the duly qualified voters shall have the right of voting for six church wardens to be selected, two in the District of Pointe Coupée, two in the District of False River and two in the District of the Island of False River, and the said church wardens shall possess the qualifications required by the acts to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That at the next meeting of the board of said church wardens they shall cast lots for three among them whose terms of service shall be limited to the year for which they shall have been appointed and the three others shall remain in office for one year more in order that at every annual election votes shall only be received for three wardens, one of whom to be taken in each of the aforesaid District.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said wardens shall annually appoint a Treasurer, who shall be bound to enter into bond, with security to the satisfaction of said wardens, for the faithful discharge of his trusts, whose books shall always be opened to the inspection of any member of the congregation of said church, and said Treasurer shall receive as a full compensation for his services a commission of five per centum on all sums of money by him collected, and for which he shall have accounted.

Sec. 5th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said wardens shall have a full control over the property belonging to said congregation, and they may grant the use of said property to the curate or deprive him of the same at pleasure.

Sec. 6th. And be it further enacted, &c., That the charter of Saint Gabriel Church in the Parish of Iberville be and the same is hereby renewed for the space of ten years.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 24, 1838.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company to construct a Road through the Prairie between New Orleans and the English Turn, on the right side of the Mississippi," approved March the eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sect. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That so much of the second section of said act as requires the location of the Road referred to in said act shall be so constructed as to authorise the President and Directors of said Company to locate said Road from any point in the Parish of Orleans to a point in the Parish of Plaquemines, opposite or nearly opposite the English Turn.—*Provided* said Road shall not pass through private property without the consent of the owner or owners being first obtained, and *provided* also that no ditches, road or canal now existing on any plantation, or which may hereafter be made for the purpose of draining, cultivating, or improving the same shall be in any manner interrupted to the prejudice thereof without the special consent of the owner or owners.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the President and Directors of said Company, be authorised to discount the amount appropriated to be paid by the Carrollton Bank for the construction of said Road as directed by the amended charter, approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, on such terms as may be agreed upon by the President and Directors of said Bank, and the President and Directors of said Company.

Sec. 3d. And be it further enacted, &c., That the first, second and third sections of an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a Company to construct a Road between New Orleans and the English Turn on the right side of the Mississippi" approved March 13th, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, be and is hereby repealed, and that the said company shall have power to charge such tolls for the use of said Road as may be necessary to keep it in repair, and if any surplus should occur after said repairs are made, the same shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the State, who is authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved January 24th 1838.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Natchitoches and Sabine Rail Road Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened; That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in the act to which this is an amendment, to open books of subscription for the capital stock of said company on the third Monday of May next, and as soon as fifteen hundred shares shall have been subscribed, the said commissioners shall be authorised to give notice to the stockholders of the time and place of holding the first election of Directors, in strict conformity with the provisions of the fifth section of the act aforesaid.

Signed JOSEPH WALKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, January 26th, 1838.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

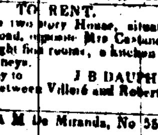
AN ACT

To amend an act to explain the act entitled an act to create a Register of Conveyances for the City of New Orleans, and for other purposes, approved the 17th March, 1836.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened: That for the future and from and after the promulgation of this act, it shall be the duty of the Notaries of the City of New Orleans to cause to be investigated at the office of the Register of Conveyances all acts made and passed before them, and which by law ought to be enregistered in the said office, even when the parties shall agree to dispense with the enregistering, and this under the penalty of being liable for all damages which the parties may suffer through the neglect to enregister the said acts.

Sec 2—Be it further enacted, &c. that it shall be the duty of the said Register of Conveyances, to affix to the act to be enregistered, a certificate that he has enregistered the same.

Signed JOSEPH WALKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Signed C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, January 26, 1838.
Signed E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.



LOUISIANA LEGION.

New Orleans, January 25, 1838.

AGREEABLY to law, the Louisiana Legion will take arms and muster for parade on the Public Square, on Sunday, 25th February, 1838, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, in order to pass inspection, review and also to celebrate the Anniversary of the 22d February. Every Commander of a Company shall deliver to the Brigade Inspector, a correct statement of the efficient number of privates belonging to his company present on the ground.

Cannon and musket cartridges shall be distributed on the square. The Commanders of Companies shall make a rigorous inspection of the muskets and cartridge boxes.

The Officer Commanding the Regiment of Infantry shall order the Company of Orleans Guards, Captain Paul Bertus, to station at 9 o'clock, precisely, on the public square, and place sentinels at the gates.

The Field Officers are hereby charged with the execution of the present orders.

By order of Brigadier General J. B. Plauché, Commanding the Legion.

jan 31 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de Camp.

TO RENT.

A fine two story House, situated on the Bayou Road, opposite Mrs Castaneda. Said house contains eight fine rooms, a kitchen with four rooms, with chimneys.

For terms, apply to J B DAUPHIN,
St Philippe between Villeré and Robertson sts.
jan 31

FOR sale by A M de Miranda, No 55 St Louis street,
60,000 Havana Segars,
55 Bags Green Havana Coffee,
1 Case Silk Hats,
30 Casks Malaga Wine (sweet,)
40 Barrels do do dry,
1300 Bags Salt from Cadiz. jan 31—15t

NOTICE.—The subscriber informs all persons making use of weights and measures, within the limits of the city, to have them verified and stamped before the 15th of February next, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to the ordinances relative to the regulation of weights and measures.
jan 31—3t

HAVING witnessed an Exhibition in this city of Rifles manufactured by the Patent Arms Manufacturing Co. of Paterson, N. J. and known as Colt's Patent Rifles.—We take pleasure in bearing testimony as to the result of the Exhibition.

The Rifles were fired in our presence a great number of times, and for accuracy and force of the fire, and also the rapidity with which the Rifles are loaded and discharged, they exhibit wonderful power of execution. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

New York, January 6th 1838.

SAML. SWARTWOUT,
JESSE J HOYT,
THOS. ADDIS EMMETT,
ROW. J. WILSON,
A. S. ROBERTSON,
THOS. ADDIS EMMETT, jr.
RT. EMMETT, jr.
WM. H LeROY.
jan 31—1t

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH PRATTS & SON have removed their counting room No 56 St. Anne street, to No 12 Old Levee, between Custom House and Canal st. jan 31

MESS BEEF.—100 half bbls mess and extra mess beef, now landing and for sale.
jan 31 JOS LANDIS & Co. 14 Poydras st

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

BENEFIT OF MR E. BERTUS.

At the request of many families.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 3d February, 1838, GRAND DRESS BALL

preceded

BY A CHILDREN'S BALL.

WHICH will commence at 3 o'clock and finish at 9 o'clock.

The Ball for grown persons will take place immediately after.

ADMITTANCE, Grown Persons, $1 00
Children, 50 cts

After the children's ball, servants must leave the ball room. jan 30—3t

MARINE BALL ROOM,

Old Levee, between two Markets.

On Wednesday, Sunday, Jan 31st

A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

ADMITTANCE.—Gentlemen—$1 50.

In said Establishment there will be found a fine Restaurat (eating room) and a good bar.—Also, places to deposit canes, cloaks and arms. In a private room, dresses and masks.

☞ No Gentlemen will be admitted in the Ball with concealed weapons. jan 30—2t

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

AT the meeting of the subscribers to the Masked Society Balls, held on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were appointed commissioners:

Messrs Charles Delery,	Messrs E Lavran,
J. L. Ferret,	P. Andre.
E Barbillat,	M Fernandez,
Lefebvre,	T Armstead.
L. Leroy,	A. Thibaut,
Chs Dermas,	P Gouloe,
P E Harris,	J Davis.

jan 31—3t

FAUBOURG WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the large and beautiful ball room of Mr. Guesd, in faubourg Washington, for the purpose of giving subscription Balls and Military dinners.

Attached to this establishment, are billiard rooms and a Coffee House, in which will be found the best of liquors and attentive bar keepers.

The subscribers will be no exertion be wanting to place their Ball Room both to the decorum and respectability of its visitors, on a par with any in this or any other country,—and therefore, with the more confidence indulge the hope that it will be patronised by the elite and fashionable of New Orleans.

☞ The balls take place every Wednesday and Saturday.

nov 19 J CAUVIN,
E. SALVATORY.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Two splendid Pianos, of the most modern style and taste, one of Rosewood with incrustations of brass, the other in Mahogany with brass wood incrustations, are put for lottery. No. of tickets 99, at $10 each.

The lottery will be drawn at 12 o'clock precisely, on the 20th February inst., at Mr Weil's office, No. 221 Royal street, in presence of a Judge of this city. The two first numbers drawn will be entitled to the Pianos, the last one taking its choice.

Persons wishing to see the pianos, may call at Mr. Weil's, where they have been left for inspection.
jan 31—10

COOLIDGE & PLIMPTON, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No 80 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES:
Elijah Fisk, Esq.
Messrs Wm C. HEWES & Co } New Orleans.
jan 30

MUTUAL MORTGAGE FUND.

NOTICE.—Whereas this institution will begin its operations on the 10th February next, those persons who have taken their number of order from the offices, are requested to prepare and act in order their titles of property. jan 29

City Bank,
New Orleans 27 January, 1838.

A RUNNER is wanted for this institution. Persons wishing the situation will please address the cashier on or before Tuesday next.

ROBT. J. PALFREY,
jan 29 Cashier.

Merchants Bank,
New Orleans 30th Jan. 1838.

THIS Bank is removed to the banking house lately occupied by the City Bank, corner of Royal and Bienville st.

And is purchasing bills on London, Paris, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Boston, Baltimore, and Louisville, Lexington and Maysville K Y.

And drawing on Philadelphia and Louisville K. Y
jan 31—4t W W FRAZIER, Cashier.

Improvement Bank.—An Election of seven Directors for this institution will take place at the Banking House on the 5th of February next, between 10 A M and 2 o'clock P. M

The Transfer Book shall be closed until the day of Election.

By order of the Board,
jan 31 J. U. SABOTEAU,
Cashier.

Improvement Bank.—The Board of Directors have in their sitting of this day declared a dividend of six per cent. Said dividend to be deducted from all sums due to the Bank on stock either by notes or otherwise, and shall be payable only to such of the Stockholders who having paid the whole capital have no respect abilities towards the Bank as Stockholders.

By order of the Board,
J. U. SABOTEAU,
jan 31 Cashier.

13, 1, 11, 9, 58, 10, 60, 30, 54, 24, 72, 4.

Are the drawn numbers of

Class 34,

OF THE FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY,

Drawn Tuesday, Jan. 30th 1838.

DRAWS ON SATURDAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$20,000!

20 PRIZES of $1,000 DOLLARS!!!

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Authorised by Law, 21st March, 1838.

CLASS 35.

Will be drawn on Saturday, February 3, 1838 At half past 5 o'clock in the Evening, in the Grand Saloon of the Merchants Exchange, Adjoining the Post Office.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$20,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	3,500
1	do	2,500
1	do	2,000
20	do	1,000
20	do	400
20	do	300
155	do	100
65	do	50
65	do	40
65	do	30
65	do	20
780	do	10
5460	do	5
20536	do	5

27,814 Prizes, amounting to $353,320

Tickets $5, halves $2 50, quarters, $1 25.
Packages of 25 Tickets, 125 dollars; must draw $60 and may draw the four highest capitals. Packages of shares in proportion, to be had at
Messrs Gilles & Ricci, Merchants Exchange, also at No 4 Arcade and No 148 Chartres street.
BY CASH for Prizes shown as drawn.
jan 31 J K MEAD, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fast sailing ship MERCHENT, Jordan, master will meet with despatch for passage only apply to
jan 31 LEVI H GALE,
23 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The ship EDWIN, Wilson master will meet with despatch, for passage only apply to
jan 31 L H GALE, 23 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The ship WM. BADGER, Lambert master, will meet with despatch, for passage only apply to
jan 31 LEVI H GALE,
23 Common st.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The ship SANTON, Harwood master, 30th February, for passage apply to
jan 31 L H GALE 23 Common st.

FOR HAVRE.
The superior ship GEORGIA, Tibbetts master, will meet with despatch, for passage only apply to
jan 31 L H GALE,
23 Common st.

FOR HAVANA.
The fast sailing packet brig Kingfisher, Hoffman, master, will positively leave on Friday the 2d Feb. For freight or passage having handsome accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
jan 31 R GRONING & Co.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.
The superior Baltimore copper fastened and coppered Schr. DORIC, Jones, master will sail for the above port on Saturday next.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
jan 31 SAMUEL RICKER, Jr.
26 Camp street.

New Orleans & Charleston Line of Packets.
The superior and fast sailing A 1 brig Chapman, Thompson, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail for Charleston with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
jan 31 J A BARRELLI & Co. 61 Common street.

BRICKS—3,000 Green bricks just landing ex bark Leonidas. Apply to the captain on board, opposite 18, 3d Municipality, or to
jan 29 SCHMIDT & WERNER,
60 Bienville st.

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER & FARM SEEDS.

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1837.

THE subscriber at 25 Common st., has always on hand (direct from France and Thorburn's establishment, New York) the largest and best selected stock of seeds in New Orleans, and which are tested by an experienced gardener. Also fruit trees of all kinds; gooseberry, currant and rasberry bushes and grape vines, &c; 500 superb dahlias; 300 varieties of roses and other fine roots & a great variety of green-house plants, sold at Thorburn's prices, wholesale and retail and put up and packed with despatch. Apply to
jan 31 2t WILLIAM DUNN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway on Saturday, the 27th, 1838, from the subscriber, at the corner of St Joseph and Fenche streets, New Orleans, a black negro man named JOE, about 23 years old, about 6 feet high, stout made but lean. Had on when he left a bought and bury of Ezekiel Grant, am living at Smithland last September, and he will probably try to go back—He, the said boy, worked on the steamboat Memphis, last year.
jan 31—1t H B KENNER.

BALE ROPE & TWINE—500 coils bale rope and 30 bales baling twine—a superior article, in store and for sale by JAMES REED & CO,
jan 29 88 Common st.

HAVANA COFFEE & SEGARS—250 bags green Havana Coffee, and 400,000 Segars different qualities, for sale by
JOS. PRATT & SON,
jan 31 12 Old Levee.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold at auction this morning at half past 4 o'clock, on the Levee, before the store opposite—
The crown porter and wine bottles landed at the bar from the ship Kensington, from Liverpool. Terms at sale. jan 31

BY DOMINGON & SAMORY.

THIS day 31st January will be sold in front of our auction store Toulouse street No 64 at 10 o'clock A M.
200 hampers Potatoes,
150 boxes Tobacco of various qualities.
jan 31

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, to close a consignment, to morrow, the 1st of February, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at his auction store, No 30 Conti street,
40 packages of 4-4 Irish linens, in whole and half pieces, linen diapers, and linen damask, from 6-4 to 10-4. Terms cash. jan 30

BY F. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 3d February, at the usual place, corner of Conti and Levee sts, A large Mexican Proof Jack.
Terms, at sale. jan 31

Sale of Clothing Continued.

Succession of Victor Tulane.

BY DOMINGON & SAMORY.

ON Thursday next, the 1st February, the sale of clothing belonging to said estate, will be continued at 10 o'clock a. m, in the store Old Levee, Nos 3, nearly opposite the Custom House.

The assortment remaining is splendid and deserves the notice of purchasers. jan 31

PACKAGE SALE

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Friday the 2d February, will be sold, at 10 o'clock a m, at Messrs R & J Canello's store, No 44 Bienville st.

200 Packages Dry Goods,

Of recent importations and suitable for the season.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery this morning, and the goods may be examined until the time of sale.
jan 31

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING

SATURDAY NEXT, 3d February, at the City Exchange, in St Louis street, between Royal and Chartres sts, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold without reserve,

A Handsome Property,

Situated in suburb Lamarque, consisting of a lot of ground measuring 30 feet front on Commerce st. between Basin and Edward sts, by 100 feet in depth; the lot is well filled up, on said lot there is a house composed of nine appartments and two galleries, the house is bricked between posts and covered with pickets, with well, privy, &c.

☞ Purchasers would do well to visit the property before the day of sale.

Terms—1-4 cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before W. Y. Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jan 30

Estate of the late Widow F. R. Gauthier de Montreuil.

BY P. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Monday, 5th March, 1838, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal, by virtue of two orders from the Honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the City and Parish of Orleans, bearing date the 25th January, 1838, the following described property, belong ng to the succession of the late Marie Marthe de Macarty, deceased, widow Francois Gilbert Gauthier de Montreuil, viz:

1st. A lot of Ground, situated in Esplanade street, between Great Men and Craps, measuring 47 feet front on the said Esplanade street, by 120 feet in depth. There is on said lot of ground, a two story brick house, with kitchen, servants room, cook house, stables, &c. The said house is rented on lease, to the French Consul, until the 7th of May next, at the rate of one hundred dollars per month.

2nd. A lot of Ground, situated in suburb Marigny, at the corner of Bagatelle and Great Men street, being part of the lot of ground designated by No. 180, said lot measures 120 feet front on Bagatelle street and 3 feet on Great Men street, on a depth of 70 feet, widening thence up to the line of lot No. 177, and measuring 42 feet in depth, until the house of lot No. 120, and finally in the depth, 60 feet large on the line which separates it from the lot No. 122, together with the buildings thereon, which are rented at $30 per month.

3rd. Twenty-eight lots of Ground, situated in the suburb Montreuil, agreeably to a plan, which will be exhibited at the said Exchange, a few days before the sale. Said lots front on the public road, and on Elmire, Désiré Moreau and Casacalvo street and will be sold with the buildings and improvements thereon. Said 28 lots of ground belong one undivided fifth to the estate of F. R. G. de Montreuil; one undivided fifth to the estate of Barthelemy Montreuil; one undivided fifth to the estate of Theodule Montreuil; one undivided fifth to Madame L. Mihoudon and one undivided fifth to Madame F. P. Labarre.

4th. A reserve of 8 feet of ground upon Great Men street, on the line of faubourg Montreuil and quarter Daraide, appurtenant to another undivided fifth like the 28 lots above mentioned.

Terms—For the property situated in Esplanade st. the purchaser will assume the payment of two notes of $5000 each payable, one on the 23d October, 1838, and the other on the 23d October, 1839, and the balance one fifth cash, and the remainder at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit. For the balance of the property, one fifth cash, and the remainder at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator, divided by shares and bearing mortgage until final payment. If said notes are not paid when they become due they will bear an interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, without, however, giving to the debtor the right to postpone the payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Philippe Lacoste, Esq. notary public, at the cost of purchasers, who will have also to put themselves in possession of their property, at their own cost. jan 23—4t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 3d proximo, at Bank's Arcade, at 12 o'clock, noon, on account of whom it may concern—The Steam boat CHICKASAW, her tackle and apparel, as she now lies on the opposite side of the river.

Terms—6 months, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, the boat only to be delivered after the notes are approved. Inventory of the articles saved will be furnished at the time of sale.

N B. The Chickasaw with a moderate expense can be fitted for the Towing or Lake trade, for either of which she is well adapted, having a very powerful engine and superior in every respect as regards class.
jan 29 5t

BY J LEVY.

For Warden's Sale.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock on Thursday, 1st February, at 30 Magazine street, by order of and under the inspection of the Port Wardens,

60 BAGS COFFEE,

damaged on board the brig Kingleader, Captain Hoff, while on her voyage from Havana to this port.

ALSO—13 bags Coffee, for account of whom it may concern. jan 30

Unreserved Sale of Jewellery, &c. &c.

BY DOMINGON & SAMORY.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock a. m at our auction store, Toulouse st, No 42,

A Splendid Assortment of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Patent Lever Watches extra jewelled, Gold Lepine Watches, Silver Lepine's and other Watches, Breast pins, rings, Ear-rings, Guard and Fob chains.

ALSO,

An assortment of Cutlery, consisting of knives, forks, &c. &c.

And a quantity of Stationary, Steel pens, &c &c.

The above sale to be positive, being to close a consignment.

TERMS, at Sale. jan 29 3t

Office Western Marine & Fire Ins. Co.

New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1838.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this company, will be held on Monday the 5th day of February, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, in pursuance of the charter.

jan 25 GEO. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary

COMMERCIAL BANK.

New Orleans, January 24th 1838.

THIS institution will check on Cincinnati.
jan 25 GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

WINDOW & COACH GLASS—1,200 half boxes Baltimore glass of all sizes, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by
A QUERTIER & ALBERT,
jan 24—6t No 86 St Louis st.

P. S. BIRON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office corner of Chartres and St. Louis Streets, Above the Auction Store of Mr. T. Le Carpentier.
jan 27—15 t

WANTED—A servant girl to do the cooking and washing of a small family, apply at No 12 Poydras street. jan 27—4t

FOR SALE BY J CUCULLOU LEPAYRE & CO.

No 27 Toulouse St.

200 bags green Havana Coffee,
400 thousand assorted Cigars,
75 bales leaf tobacco,
100 do saffron,
50 bbls sweet Malaga wine,
60 do Marine Tunny,
25 do Sardines from Gallicia.
jan 26

WHISKEY.—40 bbls whiskey, 20 kegs Lard—300 bbls Mess, and Prime Pork, landing and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG. jan 30

LARD, & Flour,—100 kegs lard and 500 bbls flour and Beef, Mess & Prime, in bbls and half bbls for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG. jan 30

COTTON SEED—300 sacks fresh cotton seed, a superior article from the Mexican seed, in store and for sale by JAMES REED & CO,
jan 30 88 Common st

HARDWARE—5 cases hardware, consisting of bowie and butcher knives, percussion duelling pistols, flint do, double barrelled guns, single do, single flint do, double do, in store and for sale by
jan 30 JAMES REED & CO, 88 Common st

BRANDY—30 half pipes cognac brandy entitled to debenture, for sale by
jan 30 JAMES REED & CO. 88 Common st

EXCHANGE—Bank checks at sight on United States Bank, for $6000—$000—$400 and 1800 for sale by ROBINSON & CO.
jan 30—4t 45 Camp street.

FOR Sale low—8 strong young work horses, 2 Yoke Oxen, apply to A K MCNAIR,
jan 30—6t 16 Bienville st

COLT'S PATENT REPEATING ROTARY RIFLES.—A few of the above Rifles, the first ever offered to the public, are now for sale at the store of Whittemore & Clark, corner of Canal and Chartres streets. They are prepared for eight charges, and have been pronounced by persons who have examined them to be fully equal to the best imported English rifles. jan 30 1t C R ZABRISKIE.

AT THE PARISIAN BAZAAR.

MESSRS NORMANDIN & FARRAUD,

Corner of Royal and Dumaine streets,

HAVE the honor of informing that they will open their Saloon for the cutting of hair on Wednesday, 31st January. This saloon being decorated like those of Paris, will leave nothing to be desired by the persons who may frequent it, both in regard to the attention paid them and the extreme neatness of the room.

The subscribers have just received by the last arrivals from France and offer at wholesale:
4 dozen fine pomatum,
do Creme de Perse,
do do Cologne.

A large quantity of perfumery of every kind from the house of Bertrand and Manpelas.

Hair Dressers will find in this establishment by wholesale, long and curled hair, tresses for wigs, wigs and metallic toupets, tulle, ribbons, silk, &c.

They require a good maker of false hair, and a good barber boy, who speaks English and who would like to learn this business.
jan 30 3t NORMANDIN & FARRAUD.

L'ABEILLE

[fragment of the French edition at the right edge; only partial lines visible]

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PAR J. B[AYON]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS.

MERCREDI MATIN, 31 JANVIE[R]

SUR LE RAPPORT DU GRAND [JURY]

CONGRÈS DES ÉTATS-UN[IS]

CANADA.

NOUVELLES DE BUENOS-A[YRES]