LATEST DATES.

New York	jan 30	Liverpool	dec 30
Boston	jan 31	Havre	dec 31
Philadelphia	jan 31	Bordeaux	dec 30
Washington	jan 31	Paris	dec 31
Baltimore	jan 31	Madrid	dec 1
Charleston	jan 31	Cadiz	dec 10
Mobile	jan 31	Havana	jan 12
Tampico	jan 12	Vera Cruz	dec 30
Vera Cruz	dec 1		

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship America, Cunningham, Liverpool, A Bowlus
Brig Caucasian, Grafton, Havre, Bailey & Abbot
Polacre Desaldes, Allen, Barcelona, J Prat & Son
Sch Mary Jane, Cass, Pensacola, Master
Sch Fara, Dennis, Newburyport, Master
Sch Hebe, Griffith, Galveston, Caldwell & co
Sch Caribou, Delessarrier, Havana, W Porter.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Herriman, from the N E Pass; towed to sea ship Georgian and brig Isaac; brought up ship Chester and brig brig George Ryan; left the pass on the 6th P M, reports nothing in the offing.

Ship Chester, Watson, from Philadelphia, to James Reid & co.

Brig George Ryan, Rogers, from Boston Jan 8th, to master.

Sch Seaville, Ayres, from Savannah, to master.

Sch Wm Wallace, Crowell, from Tampa Bay, to master.

Sch Maimon, Godfrey, from Mobile, to master.

Sch Globe, Martin from Newburyport, to master.

Steamboat Gelenian, Lenault, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat Ajax, Keiser, from St Martinville.

Steamboat Lewis, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Augusta, Day, from Grand Gulf.

Steamboat Albany, Brickell, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Isk, Myers, from Little Rock.

Steamboat Florian, Lobrot, from Fort Adams.

Steamboat Mediator, Carell, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat New A Bany, Rudy, from Ocachita.

EXPORTS.

For America—1235 bales cotton.

For Liverpool Caucasian—97 bales cotton, 34 bbls flour, 5 puncheons rum, 170 bags corn, 36 hhds ham, 375 boxes cheese, and 255 kegs lard.

For Havre Caucasian—190 bales cotton.

For Sisal Mary Jane—groceries, provisions, &c.

For Arch Fern—347 bbls, 340 kegs lard and 20 bbls tallow.

For Sch Hebe—groceries, provisions, &c.

For Sch Caribou—146 bbls flour, 475 kegs lard and sundries.

IMPORTS.

From ship Chester—mdse.

From brig George Ryan—ice.

CONSIGNEES.

From ship Chester—J B Pelas, J L Moss; Kirkman & co; Ingersoll & co; N Hoey; R R Springer; Allen, Avery & co; J Landis; E Johns; Franklin & Ames; Wm Pleasants & co; B Yerk; Bearne & Burton; Stone & Brother; A & M D Bernard; Yerkman & co; Fitch & Limerick; J D Denegre; W Mundy; M Mason; H & A Squier; J A Barrell; J A Forstall; Goodheart & co; W Sumner; J C Bloodworth; T C Wagner; Henderson & co; Bein & Cohen; Stetson, Avery & co; J H Morgan; North & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

By steamboat Baton Rouge—836 bales cotton, as follows:

By steamboat Houma—611 bales cotton.

By steamboat Mediator—Barcelo, corn, lard, flour, whiskey, &c.

By steamboat Elk—cotton, flour and sundries.

By steamboat Augusta—1563 bales cotton.

By steamboat Albany—whiskey, bacon, pork, lard, &c.

By steamboat Levasa—466 bales cotton, and sundries.

By steamboat Galenian—cotton, molasses, and sundries.

By steamboat Ajax—340 bales cotton, 18 sugar, hides.

By steamboat New Albany—cotton.

For the Packet ship Chester from Philadelphia is a fine opportunity for Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their go ods.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, NATCHITOCHES, And all intermediate landings.

The regular packet A. M. Phillips, McLean, master, will leave the Bend day morning, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

A MAURIN & CO.

For Little Rock, Arkansas, and all intermediate landings.

The new substantial steamer ELK, H. Myers, master, is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and will meet dispatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to

GEORGE W. LONG, 12 Poydras street.

N B—Persons connected by the draw without an order from the office clerk, will not be paid.

For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, And all intermediate landings.

The fast running upper cabin steamer ALBANY, J. Binkley master, having nearly all her cargo engaged and only a few tons of freight remaining, or passage, having splendid accommodations with private state rooms, apply to the clerk on board or to

BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

For St Martinsville, (Attakapas) And all the intermediate landings.

The steamer AJAX, Reiser master, will leave for the above ports on Monday the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

FOLLAIN, BELLUCC & DEGELOS, 19 St Louis st.

FOR HAVANA.

THE steam ship CUBA, A. S. Ray, commander, will leave for the above port on Thursday evening, 15th inst, at 5 o'clock precisely.

Shippers by this conveyance are requested to obtain a passage money must be paid to the agent prior to the time of sailing, and a receipt taken for the same, to be produced to the captain on board, and it will be necessary for each person to procure a passport from the Spanish Consul, or they cannot be received in the cabin.

Berth will be secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to

R. GAMBLE, Agent, 19 Royal street.

For Pittsburg.

Portsmouth, and all intermediate landings.

The splendid upper cabin packet (state rooms) steam boat REBEL, L. A. Brodes, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will leave as above on Sunday the 17th inst. For balance of freight or passage superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

COMSTOCK, HYDE & Co.

18 Poydras streets.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscriber, furnished with power of attorney in the character of the Commercial Bank, offers to sell WELL, on advantageous terms—TWO STEAMBOATS, to old factory boats to be repaired, than any and the right bank of the river. These two boats were thoroughly repaired, and are now in first-rate order. Valuable slaves, attached to those boats, will be sold, if desired.

It will be a valuable privilege of running the running the city and Bayou Sara, and New Orleans, the period of six years, for which time the charter of the ferry is unlimited as regards its privileges.

The corporation of the company which is to run in the proximity of the Ferry to the English Turn, cannot fail of having the tendency of greatly increasing the number of persons who may cross the river. Besides this, the necessity of this ferry for such municipality, must be obvious. Moreover, the Ferry Company alone possesses the privilege which the possessors of the charter granted him by the legislature, is, that a person would be more able profitably to remunerate the ferry into effect the intended fiscal results which are already realized and would result by its extension to the three municipalities. This, while it would be a means of greatly augmenting the price of real estate on the other side of the river.

The Proprietor of the Ferry may be found every day at office of the subscriber, from 12 to 3 o'clock. There he will receive any proposals on the DIDEON, Broker, Exchange Passage.

Chita River, Harrisonburgh, Sicily Island, Louisiana, Monroe, and Sterling's & Bartlett's Landing.

THE new, fast running, and splendid steamer NEW ALBANY, Wm Young master, will leave on Sunday morning, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, 26 Gravier street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 ship "Ambassador," Joseph W Upton, master, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will be immediately dispatched. For balance of freight or passage, apply to

GEORGE GREEN, 66 Camp street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine A 1 brig "Commerce," Capt. Snow, carries about 550 bales cotton. A freight to the Mediterranean would be preferred. Apply to GEORGE GREEN, 66 Camp street.

FOR TAMPICO—The sch CORA, Delville master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch; for balance of freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

A M de MIRANDA, 85 St Louis st.

FOR SABINE RIVER.

The schooner VIRGINIA, Capt. Odom, will be dispatched immediately for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to Toulouse street, or to

J. ROBERT & Co. 67 Bienville st.

FOR NEW YORK.

The new fast sailing copper fastened brig CAROLINE and MARY, wants the balance to complete her cargo and will have quick dispatch as above. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply on board, opposite the market, or to

KIDDER & HEAD, 54 Poydras street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship KENSINGTON, Curtis, master. For freight of 300 bales, apply on board, or to

H. C. CAMMACK & Co. 9 Bank Place.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship STAR, S. E. Glover, master. For freight, apply to the captain, or to

H. C. CAMMACK & Co. 3 Bank Place.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship COLUMBUS, Collin, master. For freight, apply on the captain, or to

H. C. CAMMACK & Co. 3 Bank Place.

FOR MATANZAS.

The fast sailing schr RIENZI, captain B F Berry, will be despatched for the above port on Sunday next. She can admit about the bulk of 100 hogsheads. For terms of freight or passage, apply to captain on board, or to

J ROBERT & CO, 67 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship GLOBE, Oliver, master. For freight or passage apply to

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY [illegible] Printer of the State, General Co[illegible] at the First and Third Story [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

A. B. ROMAN.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,

JOHN SLIDELL.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the 6th Feb. 1838.

Resolved, That the Senate of the state of Louisiana do approve of the general course of the administration of the late executive, A. B. Roman; and that he carries with him in his retirement from office the grateful remembrance of the members of this house.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Roman.

Extract from the Journal of the House, of the 3d Feb. 1838.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of the state, by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been marked by wisdom, firmness, and a judicious and unwearied zeal for the public service; that in the execution of the laws, he has exhibited fidelity, and in the numerous and important appointments it has fallen to his lot to make, he has manifested impartiality, and a single regard to the true interest of the state; and that he retires with the full and entire approbation of this House for his official conduct, and with their personal esteem and regard.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House transmit to the late Governor Roman a copy of these resolutions.

FIRE.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.—We stop press to announce that a fire broke out in Keller's foundry, Tchoupitoulas street, between St Joseph and Delord, and at this moment the whole square fronting on Tchoupitoulas is in a sheet of flame.

☞ The extreme length of the list of letters published in the first page of our paper, compels us to postpone till to-morrow, the insertion of a large number of advertisements.

The Bank Bill.

This important bill still "drags its slow length along" in the House of Representatives. The period for adjournment of both houses being fixed for the 23d inst. and the discussion of various resolutions yet remaining, should warn our legislators, that they have but little time to spare for the display of their eloquence.

There still remains a large number of sections to be passed; and if expedition be not used, the bill will scarcely become a law before the day of final adjournment arrives. Besides, even after the passage of this bill through the house, the modifications which its sections will have undergone, must be submitted to the Senate for the concurrence of that body, and should this branch of the legislature be disposed to falter away the precious moments in fruitless discussions, the ultimate fate of the act will be yet further protracted. The interests of the people imperatively demand not only decisive but speedy action on the subject. The contemplated edicts of the legislature are regarded with intense anxiety by all classes of the community, by none more so than the mercantile portion, constituting the city like New Orleans, so considerable a majority of the population. He consequently believes that the primary effect of this bill will be to establish public confidence, now fluctuating and uncertain, upon a solid basis. These banks whose wisdom and policy will teach them to accept the bill, will, by this measure at once exhibit the strongest evidence of their ultimate solvency; and as a necessary consequence the confidence between these institutions and the public, will become reciprocal. On the contrary, the banks (if they are foolhardy enough to "*defy legislative control*,") refusing to be guided by the provisions of the bill, can hardly fail to forfeit whatever claims to confidence they may at present possess. Their affairs will become embarrassed, their very existence dubious. The people will of course be to a certain extent to be duped by their enterprises of tyranny, and sustain them in their rebellion. Their issues will most assuredly be rejected, by the banks submitting to the supervision of the board of circulation. The experiment of receiving the notes of institutions expressly declared insolvent by their contempt of legislative enactments, will be entirely too hazardous, and fraught with probable loss to the other banks to make the trial. It is not to be expected that the notes of the disobedient will be received by the obedient banks, when the decisions of the competent tribunals may pronounce them worthless. Besides, the bill expressly forbids the acceptance of the notes of those institutions refusing to comply with its provision, by those who are willing to obey them. Similar reasons will operate to their rejection from the ordinary channels of circulation. Merchants will not employ bank-notes which cannot be deposited in every banking institution in the city, and for which no guarantee exists for their future redemption.

If these views are just, we cannot comprehend upon what consistent principle, and with what probable expectation of public sanction, any of our city banks can indulge the forlorn hope of successfully resisting the edicts of the legislature. We do not profess to be so thoroughly versed in the mystery of finance, as the directors of these institutions, and we are ignorant of the scheme that may be devised for eluding the provisions of the bill; but to little rational foundation exists of the capability of our monetary establishments, to pursue the threatened course, that we can scarcely believe the project to be seriously entertained. It is infinitely more plausible that the banks only denounce the bill in such unmeasured terms of reprobation and menace, to laugh its provisions to scorn, because they seek to shake the firmness of the legislature, and induce them to amend some of the sections considered by the banks as most obnoxious. Their efforts, if such be their object, have certainly been attended with some beneficial results. The members of the house have carefully and impartially scrutinized the different sections of the bill, and have bestowed upon the subject perhaps closer attention than it received in the Senate. Some of the features of this act which were considered particularly repulsive, have been modified, and we learn from our reporter that various amendments have been adopted, some of which materially change its bearings. He adds, that the bill from the Senate will be much softened and simplified in its details in its progress through the house. A disposition is evident on the part of the latter body to extend all possible lenity and indulgence which may comport with the protection of the citizens from the sinister effects of any future attempt to abuse the legitimate functions of monied institutions. The banks will now be divested of all their important objections to the bill, and will have no excuse for its non acceptance.

☞ Rather a curious argument has been advanced against the Bee by one of our contempories for maintaining the illegality and immorality of public lotteries. We are asked why we publish the advertisements of the managers in our paper, if we are so averse to the species of gambling? This is neither logic or common sense. As a public journal, the Bee of course gives insertion to an advertisement whatever be the object, unless it be of a personal or partisan character, under which circumstances its publication is admitted or denied at the discretion of the proprietor. It would be somewhat singular and anomalous if we were compelled to defend or publish from denouncing any project that might be advertised in our columns. Such restrictions would soon destroy the independence of the press. Do the editors of the different city papers write in favor of Masked Balls, because the notices of these entertainments are inserted in their journals? The Herald, we apprehend, is rather hasty in his conclusions of the inconsistency of our conduct. Advertisements for Lotteries are sent to our paper because the managers think fit to publish them in those journals, the circulation of which is extensive. If they feel aggrieved at our remarks, they can certainly withdraw their patronage. We are sorry to find the Herald a champion of this iniquitous system.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Sitting of the 8th Feb. 1838.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill relating to auctioneers.

Mr Hoa proposed an amendment to the last section (see yesterday's report) stating that the bonds with security of every auctioneer should be accepted by the Treasurer and the Secretary of State, and parish Judge and that every auctioneer, neglecting or refusing to furnish such bond with security within twenty days following his appointment, shall be considered *de facto*, as having forfeited his commission, and lose all the privileges appertaining thereto.

Mr. Winn proposed to amend the section, so that the security should apply only to the auctioneers of the city of New Orleans, and town of Lafayette, parish of Jefferson.

Mr. Derbigny showed that the town of Lafayette should be equally accepted, inasmuch as only a single auction never resides there, and the sales effected by him were so trifling, that they did not require a security of $20,000.—This amendment was adopted.

Mr Hoa offered another amendment stating that when an auctioneer shall refuse or neglect to furnish his security as prescribed, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to publish the name of the defaulter in the official journal of the State—adopted.

Mr Hoa presented an additional section by which any auctioneer selling property at private sale, and not included in his bill of sale the amount of taxes coming to the S tate, shall be subject to a fine of $500, for each offence, and shall moreover be considered as having forfeited his charters.

Mr Derbigny was opposed to the adoption of this section; he wished to see it amended so as to include furniture only, and exclude immovables. He sought this amendment only because it seemed to him that it was necessary to make a distinction between persons sales and those taking place at public auction. If there was no incompatibility between the place of broker and that of auctioneer, (and the law did not to his knowledge establish any) he did not see why the State should levy a tax on a species of business that did not require one. Mr Derbigny explained the difference between the two kinds of sales. In the one an obligation exists on the part of the purchaser. The price verbal of the auctioneer is a contract for the parties, in the second place, exposure at public auctions gives the vendor a chance of selling his property to the greatest advantage, whereas at private sale, the transaction of the affairs by the broker binds in no possible manner the purchaser, and the vendor knows there can be no [illegible] which shall not permit the latter to obtain a much higher price than the price fixed.

[illegible] consideration should impress itself upon the minds of the public at public auctions has scarcely any, [illegible] by the price offered is accepted by him—he has only to cry the article. As a broker he employs a temporaries of his time in waiting a purchaser, and in attempting to obtain advantages for the property confided to him.

For these reasons the Senator from the 3rd district thought that taxes should not be levied on private sales.

Mr Hoa explained that the object of the section was to prevent an auctioneer from acting as a broker. A difference should be established between the two employments. When this was done, he would agree to commence a system of legislation relative to the system of brokerage.

Mr Winn said that the reason inducing him to retain that portion of the bill was precisely that employed by the member from the district, to move its rejection. He wished that all sales effected by auctioneers should be obligatory upon the parties, should only be made by them in their official capacity.—Without this the greater part of their sale might be private, and the revenue of the State would be proportionably diminished. If no distinction were established between the broker and the auctioneer, the latter would appear in the market in his double capacity, and would enjoy immense advantage over the former, who had paid his license, by presenting his commission and by profiting by the confidence which he inspires as an auctioneer. He did not believe that the law approved this species of monopoly.

Mr Duncros heard a great deal said of monopoly, but he saw none in the present case. If he understood this new, it meant certain individuals or corporations to the exclusion of other members of society. Hence on the contrary the object was to grant equal advantages to all, while the section proposed restrictions to the detriment of some individuals. If there was no impossibility between the office of auctioneer and broker, why should the first be excluded from the privilege of effecting sales. If the section was adopted a new road to monopoly among brokers would be opened.

Mr Duncros thought that the auctioneers should be permitted to make, like brokers, private sales, just as notaries are permitted to practice as lawyers. No one had hitherto so far his wedge complained that the clients of the lawyer became the clients of the notary and vice versa. If then the notary were permitted to accumulate business, why was the auctioneer debarred from the same privilege. Mr Duncros feared that the system of restrictions would tend to establish *castes*, and the time when only a limited number of individuals would be found capable of filling public offices that would be the consequence. The government, now democratic, would then become monarchical in proportion as those in power might decrease in their proper.

Mr Winn said that the comparison made by the gentleman who had just spoken was not just; because the law yer might be a notary, and the notary a lawyer, while the auctioneer might be a brokerage, but the broker might not be auctioneer.

Mr. Duncros thought that Mr. Winn ought not to turn the comparison to his own advantage, without examining all the features which it bore, but if he wished to prove that notaries might become lawyers if their knowledge of jurisprudence were sufficiently extensive, and that by the same reason auctioneers might be brokers. Notaries had a special right from the state to exercise powers.

Mr. Labauve entertained the same opinion as the Senator from Orleans, and thought that a distinction should be established between auctioneers and brokers. These offices were incompatible, according to him, at least with regard to the interests of the state. If auctioneers were permitted to make private sales, the state treasure would suffer considerably, and therefore the privilege of these officers should be limited solely to public sales.

The amendment of Mr. Derbigny was put to the vote, and rejected. The section was adopted as drawn.

Mr Hoa again introduced the section he had presented yesterday, concerning the 20 days to be granted to auctioneers, to obtain the amount of the sales effected, within which delay, no purchaser shall be allowed to take the benefit of the law in favor of unofficial debtors. He had withdrawn the section yesterday, because he thought it had been objected to by the Senator from Iberville.

Mr. Labauve said that he had risen, not for the purpose of opposing, but demanding information which he would gladly receive. Since then, he had been in a conversation on the subject with the Senator from Orleans, and he was convinced of the propriety of the section and was disposed to sustain it.

The section was then adopted and rejected.

The Senate having dispensed with its rules, on motion of Mr. Hoa, this bill underwent its third reading by its title and passed.

Mr. Hoa, conformably to notice given yesterday, introduced a bill to appoint a collector of the state taxes for the city and parish of New Orleans.

Mr. Boasier, in the name of the committee to which it had been referred the petition of the inhabitants of Claiborne, praying the incorporation of a seminary in the city of Mobile, reported a bill to this object, which underwent its first act.

On motion of Mr Brisoce, the Senate took notice of the bill establishing a Bureau of statistics in the state. This bill originating in the Senate, had been amended by the House of Representatives, so as to destroy the circuit system established in the 7th section.

Mr Brisoce proposed the rejection of the amendment of the House.

Messrs Winn, Brisoce and Scott cited facts in favor of the system.

Mr Armant combated the motion of Mr Brisoce, and said that from information received by him from several country lawyers, it would be dangerous to sanction the circuit system.

Mr Winn replied that this system was of the highest importance to the 5th, 6th and 7th judicial districts. In the interests of the state, he would do his duty to maintain it. If other senators wished to make experiments in favor of those districts, he had not the slightest objection.

Mr Olivier had hitherto heard no complaint against the system in question; but in order that every member might form an opinion on the subject, he would propose the postponement of the subject till to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the first reading of the resolution relative to the anniversary of Washington.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The order of the day was the continuation of the debate on the bill relating to this institution.

Mr Duncros proposed that the bill should be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. Received.

Mr Winn said that it was the intention of some members to defer the discussion of the bill to another day. To this he had no objection, provided the subject was resumed when the Senate was empty.

Mr Dupre objected. The Senate was empty to-day, with the except ou of a single member, and the consideration could now be considered.

Mr Winn then proposed that the first section should be divided so as to separate the appropriation of $25,000 from that of a lot of ground. He then demanded the previous question.

The yeas and nays being called for on this motion of rejection, Messrs Armant, Bossier, Brisoce, Labauve, Olivier, Porche, Scott, Tete and Winn voted in the affirmative, and Messrs Derbigny, Dupré, Duprez, Hoa and Lowry in the negative.

The question being then put on the adoption of the section thus amended, the yeas and nays stood as follows:

Messrs Armant, Derbigny, Duprez, Dupré, Hoa, Lewis, and Olivier voted in the affirmative, and

Messrs Brosse, Labauve, Porche, Scott, Tete and Winn in the negative.

The votes being equally divided, the casting vote of the President was given for the respective [illegible]

On motion of Mr Hoa, the bill remained indefinitely on the table.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE.

The debate opened on the additional section present ed by Mr Hoa, by which four judges are provided for in this case. In case of an equality of votes, the judge of the district will give his vote and make the scale preponderate on one side or the other several senators, among others Messrs Winn, Labauve, Bossier and the president himself thought this section was unrepresentable, on account of its connection with the first section which had been rejected yesterday in their opinion. It had the appearance of being an amendment substituted for a section which was no longer in possession of the senate.

Mr Hoa sought to prove that the two sections had no connexion, except that of the appointment of judges. Besides they differed in the number of these functionaries, and the appropriation fixed for their salaries.

Mr Derbigny thought that the section was presentable, because according to custom, the first section had only not been adopted, but remained in possession of the senate until it was rejected.

Mr Labauve with a view to reconciliate opinions, and to bring the discussion to a point where action would become easy, demanded the reconsideration of the bill—This motion was adopted.

Mr Hoa said that the bill would give rise to numerous debates for which his indisposition rendered him unprepared. He therefore proposed an adjournment.

The yeas and nays being called for.

Messrs Derbigny, Ducros, Dupre, Hoa, Lewis, Olivier, Porche and Tete voted in the affirmative, and

Messrs Armant, Bossier, Brisoce, Labauve, Scott, and Winn in the negative.

The Senate consequently adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 8, 1838.

Mr Grymes presented a petition from sundry mechanics of the city of New Orleans, paying for certain privileges on property for work done to the same, which on motion of Mr Canon was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr Brashear from the committee of internal improvements, to whom a resolution on the subject of the erection of bridges over Thompson's Creek was referred, made a report on the same.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the cashier of the Gas Light Bank, relative to the affairs of said institution

Mr Lawson, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to public roads, so far as the same concerns the parish of East Feliciana.

The Speaker observed that the door keeper was indisposed, and suggested to the house the necessity of making a temporary appointment to supply his place, and Mr Louis Ennicion was accordingly appointed.

The 20th section of the bank bill as it came from the senate, was the order of the day.

The section prescribes that no loan to an individual or a corporation shall exceed at drawer $60,000, or as discounter or endorser $60,000, and that no loans discounts or accommodations, to any individual, company or corporation, except the city of New Orleans, and the three municipalities, shall exceed $100,000 in any one bank at any one time, unless on bona fide exchange operations—with a proviso that the existing rights of the stockholders of the property banks shall not be affected.

Mr Grymes moved to strike out the proviso on the ground that it gave privileges to such stockholders not possessed by others. The motion caused some debate, and the motion to strike out was lost, and the section was adopted with an amendment offered by Mr Lewis not affecting its principle.

The last section expressly reserves to the legislature the right at all times of amending the charter of any bank whenever the public interest shall imperatively require it.

Mr Brashear moved its rejection.

Mr Sibell said he should vote for the rejection, because the section was superfluous, and the principle contained in it was already secured by the 8th section of the bill. He was sorry that the house had adopted so little of the spirit of the amendments which had been proposed by the committee of which he was a member, and which had been adopted by the senate.

The gentleman who had spoken of the senate would have an effect similar to that which attended the rejection by the convention that formed the constitution of the United States of a motion to borrow upon credit upon the legislature to incorporate banks—he said the rejection of that motion was received by the democratic party as a denial of the authority in congress to create a bank, and said it may be said that the rejection of this section was a denial of power to the legislature to amend the charters of banks, and Mr R. offered a substitute to the section expressly reserving to the legislature the rights secured to them on the subject of corporations by the 498th article of the civil code. Said substitute was lost, 4 yeas, 21 nays: the section also was rejected by a large majority.

Mr Lewis observed that to morrow he should ask permission to insert in the journal of the house his reasons for voting against the section.

The 23d section, relative to the appointment of six directors of each of the banks by the governor and senate &c. &c., was rejected.

☞ The 23d section was modified and passed.

The 24th section, repealing all laws that give to banks any other remedy or mode of proceeding against mortgage debtors than those possessed by individuals, &c. &c., was rejected.

The 25th section was rejected.

The 26th section provides that hereafter no branch shall be withdrawn unless the profits therefrom fall short of 5 per cent per annum on the capital advanced thereto for at least 12 months in succession.

Mr Moore moved that two years be inserted instead of 12 months, which motion was carried, and on motion of Mr Lawson 5 per cent was changed to 6 per cent, and the section thus amended was adopted.

The 27th section, which repeals the act of March 1818, entitled an act to determine the form and effects of the release of domicile with regard to promissory notes made in favour of the banks of this state, excited some discussion, and the section was finally rejected, 21 to 10.

The 28th section will be the order at the next session of the house.

On motion adjourned until to morrow at 10 o'clock A M.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thirteenth Legislature, Second Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Friday, February 2d, 1838.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment, present Mr Joseph E. Johnson President, Messrs Boasier, Brisoce, Winn, Hoa, Tete, Olivier, Labauve, Garcia, Derbigny and Ducros.

A communication from Gov. W. Long, late Civil Engineer of the State was received and read, and on motion of Mr. Winn was ordered to be printed.

Mr Hoa, for leave, introduced Resolutions appointing a joint committee to enquire into the liabilities of members of the Legislature to the City Banks of New Orleans.

Which were read a first time.

Mr. Boasier moved to dispense with the rules of the Senate, and to proceed to the second reading of the said resolutions.

On which motion Mr. Winn called for the yeas and nays.

Messrs Boasier, Brisoce, Garcia, Hoa, Labauve, Tete and Winn, voted in the affirmative—seven yeas.

Messrs Derbigny, Olivier and Porche, voted in the negative—three nays.

So the motion to dispense with the rules of the Senate was carried.

And the said resolutions were read a second time and amended.

On motion the rules of the Senate were dispensed with.

And the said resolutions passed to their third reading.

On the question of their final passage, the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Garcia.

Messrs Boasier, Brisoce, Garcia, Hoa, Labauve, Porche, Tete and Winn, voted in the affirmative, 8 yeas

Mr Olivier voted in the negative—one nay.

And the said resolutions were accordingly passed in the words following, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened: That a Joint Committee composed of three members of the Senate and five members of the House be appointed for the purpose of enquiring immediately into the amount of liabilities from each and all the banks in the City of New Orleans, to each and all the Banks in the City of New Orleans from the 1st of March 1837, to the 31st January 1838, the nature of said liabilities, whether on mortgage, discount of notes or otherwise, and to make report to the Legislature thereof.

Resolved further, That the said committee be directed to enquire into the number and the names of the debtors, the date and separate amount of the loans or discounts, either as drawer, d acountor or endorser, credits to and debtors in each and all banks aforesaid, and that the said committee be and is hereby invested with all power necessary to extend their enquiry into this subject as far as they may deem proper, and to report to the next Legislature such measures as possible, without any rear ction whatever, and such singular the facts which may come to their knowledge

Th. resolution thus amended was directed to request the concurrence of the House in the said resolutions.

To request also the concurrence of the House, in the Bill to authorize a new apportionment of members of the Legislature for the parish of Natchitoches.

In the bill to provide for the appointment of assessors in the parishes of Caddo and Madison, and for other purposes.

And to inform the House that the Senate had concurred with amendments

In the resolution requesting the committee on military affairs to inquire into the condition of the Arsenal and Adjutant General's office, and report thereon, and had concurred in the bill to incorporate the town of Port Hudson.

Mr Kilbourn, doorkeeper of the Senate, tendered his resignation which was accepted.

After an motion of Mr. Boasier, the Senate proceeded to the election of doorkeeper.

Messrs Winn and Labauve were appointed tellers.

Mr Antoine Gras received eight votes—Mr Ennicion two votes.

Mr Antoine Gras was declared duly elected doorkeeper of the Senate

On motion the Senate went into the consideration of a secretive business and sat with closed doors.

The doors were opened, and on motion the Senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. A M.

WANTED TO HIRE.

EITHER in Chartres street, between Canal and St. Louis, or on the Levee, between the same streets, FOUR OR THREE UPPER STORIES of a House. Apply at the office of the Bee feb 9—6t

☞ The Treasurer of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, takes great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of $97 87, the amount collected in the churches of the Rev's Theodore Clapp and the Rev Dr Wheaton. This timely succour has been evidently extended to the inmates of this asylum will ever be appreciated.

feb 9 JOHN NICHOLSON, Treas.

NOTICE.

PAUL LONGIS, No 65, St Louis street, informs the public generally, that he will not pay any of the endorsements under the name of Vidal & Longis. Said endorsements having been given without the authority of the subscriber, and at the time of his liquidation with the said Vidal, after being in such endorsement, is in circulation. The dissolution of copartnership having also been published in several papers twelve months ago. feb 9 3t

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in Claiborne street, between Dumaine and St Philip streets; two other lots at the corner of St Ann, Orleans and Claiborne streets.

ALSO, another lot of ground in Orleans street, between Claiborne and Robertson streets.

Apply to SANTON, Broker, feb 9 5t 3tsw No 257 Rampart st

TO RENT.

A dwelling house, situated in Esplanade street, between Burgundy and Rampart sts, lately occupied by Mr F R Gaudet. Said house contains four apartments, front and back gallery, two cabinets, and cellars, two story kitchen, all in good order. Apply to SANTOS, feb 9 5t 3tsw 257 Rampart st

FOUND on the 6th inst. a liver colored Pointer Dog. The owner will please call at No 23 St. Louis street, prove property, and take him away. feb 9—3t

NOTICE—Was found in the yard corner of St Charles and Poydras, a COW, the owner of which is requested to reclaim it, and pay the expense on. Said cow was found last Sunday. feb 9—1t

THE Subscribers have received per barque Caledonia from Liverpool, the following articles, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, viz:

4 milch cows of the Ayrshire breed,
1 Bull, Durham breed,
2 cheaut ponies to match,
20 gamecocks and 19 hens do,
20 terrier dogs of the Scotch breed,
5 10 yards fingenose,
40 tons cannel coal in hhds,
200 bags coarse salt,
100 best English cheese,
30 kegs Lock fine herrings,
25 boxes pickles,
1600 hampers potatoes,
180 casks ale and porter in quarts and pints,
30 jars pearl barley,
20 kegs peas,
20 do oatmeal,
40,000 Vienna cigars.

J. FORSTALL & BROTHERS, 2 Front Levee, or to the captain on board, 1st tier below the railroad. feb 9—5t

SEGAR LEAF TOBACCO.

84 bales and 2 casks superior segar leaf Tobacco, for sale by

JOHNSTONE & FERGUSON, feb 9 3t 34 New Levee.

PLAYING CARDS.

SIMMONS, HART & Co, keep constantly on hand, French, German and American playing cards of nearly all kinds and qualities, for sale low by the gross or dozen, at No 70 Chartres st. feb 9 3t

SUNDRIES.

25 Balesnwhite Havana Segs Wrs.
2000 bags green Havana Coffee.
150 casks prime Carolina Rice.
400,000 Havana segars of different brands.
80,000 superior Principe segars.
150 boxes sperm candles.
5 barrels paper segars.
30 firkins Goshen butter.
200 pieces Kentucky bagging.

In store and for sale by

ANDREW CASTILLO, feb 9 3t 31 Gravier st

NOTICE—Messrs. Jean Baptiste Meunier and N. A. Pillerme—You are hereby duly notified to have your fences made up in the ensuing month from the date in front of your property, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mr Zenon Rancin and below by the property of Urbain Lestrapes, agreeably to article 1c, section vi, of the police regulations of the parish; and should the said work not be finished within the time specified, the same shall be publicly adjudicated to the lowest bidder, on the spot, at your charge, agreeably to articles 3 and 4, section vi of said police regulations.

Parish of St. Charles, Feb. 8, 1838.

feb 9 3t154 D. C. LAMBERT, Sgt.

WRITING FLUID—An additional supply of this justly celebrated Writing Fluid, received and for sale low wholesale or retail by

SIMMONS, HART & CO. feb 9 No 70 Chartres street.

THE WESTERN & COAST MAILS, [illegible] TUESDAYS [illegible] at 10 o'clock, P. M.
FRIDAYS,
THE WATCHES OF LOUISVILLE MAILS, [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] at 10 o'clock, P. M.
[illegible] SATURDAY.

CANDIDATES.

(Communicated.)

For the following to be supported as the [illegible] of directors for the Commercial Bank of New Orleans:

W. G. HEWES,
L. R. ARCUEIL,
MAUNSEL WHITE,
A. DREGENO,
W. G. BURDUZAT,
CHARLES MASSIEU,
G. B. LAWRE,
ALEX. LEGENDRE,
ANDREW SOUBIE,
ABIJAH FISK,
EDW. DUPLESSIS.

[Communicated.]

For F. Peschier, Esq. will be supported at the next Election of Directors for the Improvement Bank, by great number of Stockholders. feb 9—10t

Communicated.

The friends of the Commercial Bank, will support the following Ticket for Directors:

WILLIAM G. HEWES,
L. R. ARCUEIL,
MAUNSEL WHITE,
A. LEDOUX,
ROBERT LAYTON,
ALEXANDER LEGENDRE,
ISAAC BRIDGE,
ABIJAH FISK,
GEORGE B. LEE,
A. P. GRAY,
F. E. LAYET. feb 8

☞ The following ticket will be strongly supported by a great number of stockholders, as Directors of the Improvement Bank,

J. F. CANONGE,
JOS. DEVENPORT
J. B. DOLHONDE
ROBERT VIGNIE
CHARLES FORSTALL
JAS. BARTHET

☞ The following ticket will be strongly supported by a large majority of the stockholders, as directors of the Improvement Bank.

JOS. DEVENPORT
J. BARTHET
J. B. DOLHONDE
F. CANONGE
A. DELASSUS
R. BRUGIER feb 5

The following persons, composing the present directors of the Improvement Bank, will be supported at the next election of directors by a great number of stockholders:—

J. F. CANONGE,
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