NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 5, 1838.

MONOPOLIES.

The attempts of the U. S. Bank to monopolise the cotton trade of this country, have excited great alarm in the numerous classes of individuals who are dependent upon it for the means of subsistance. If they do not give vent to their feelings in loud expressions of indignation, it is not because they are insensible to their wrongs. There are few men belonging to those classes who have not felt the tremendous power that is wielded by Mr. Biddle, and they know that no conspicuous visitings on his part would save them from his wrath, should they dare to open their mouths in opposition to his gigantic scheme, though they actually aware that these schemes must end in their own destruction. What an awful and tremendous power must that be which can thus enslave the minds of men! It is needless to enter into a minute description of the concatenation of influences by which this power is made to operate—descending from him who thinks himself at the head of society, to the lowest grade of laborers, spreading its baleful poison through all ranks and classes of the community. To illustrate this idea—suppose an inroad were made upon our trade of a much less baneful and destructive character than that which affects it at the present moment—suppose even that the ill effects of that inroad were entirely fanciful—similar to those which were dreaded or affected to be dreaded from the determination of the government, in compliance with the laws of the land, to receive payment of the revenue only in specie or in notes equivalent to specie, eighteen months ago, when most of the banks suspended the redemption of their obligations—is it not extremely probable that a town meeting would be convened, that inflammatory resolutions would be passed, threatening war and bloodshed to the oppressor? If, in fact, the mischiefs which we are enduring and likely to endure from the action of the United States Bank, proceeded from any other quarter whatever, would those wrongs be tamely borne? Would they not rouse a just spirit of resistance, not to be quelled by any means short of their total abrogation and extinction? The laws had left the government no alternative but to enforce payment of the revenue in gold or silver, or notes evuiqalent thereto—and opposition by force was threatened. A foreign corporation annihilates a principal branch of our commerce at one *fell swoop*, and the same persons who dared to talk in menacing language to the constituted authorities of their country for doing that which their duty required to be done, are silent as the grave, afraid to open their lips in accents of complaint or opposition. This circumstance is worthy of note as indicating the spirit of the times in which we live, and it reminds us of a celebrated passage in the works of an old English dramatist:

"When your power roaring raised her sacred voice,
Calling her sons to guard her ancient laws,
She called in vain. When the usurper rose,
Despised and laughed at your feeble remonstrances,
And scattered gold—the price of base submission—
And made your chosen slaves
Bind Roman fasces round your shrine
To mumble your great forefathers' name
And mock the upstart (groan at the shame!)
No—ye crouch'd down, and meanly kicked his knees,
Supplicating. *Great Cæsar! gracious Cæsar, spare us!*"

But the Cæsar of France will find that he is not as potent as some of his followers imagine. The American nation is not yet subjugated; there is yet a fund of intelligence and patriotism in this country which will suffice to baffle his criminal designs and overthrow his power. The spirit is now rising in the south, and it will soon overspread the whole country, which will teach him that there is danger in tampering with the rights of freemen, who are mindful of the fame of their glorious ancestors, and of what they owe to posterity. But if we mistake not, the arm is already raised in the quarter, which is to strike down the hydra and crush his power. The English authorities, not more active to the interests of their constituents than our own to those of their fellow citizens, are yet clothed with more ample and summary powers to redress their grievances. The English government will not permit a foreign monopoly to get possession of the sources whence a large portion of the English people derive the means of living—the raw material which feeds that great branch of their industry, which in their opinion has done more to increase the wealth and strength of England than all their victories by sea and land. Mr. Biddle, at this moment, has under his control in Liverpool alone, about one fifth part of a year's cotton crop of the United States, besides the unmeasured quantities which his agents have purchased during the present autumn in the principal markets of the south. It is plainly his intention to monopolise the whole crop of this year, so far as his unlimited means and unrelenting perseverance of his agents can effect that purpose. We would ask any intelligent man, who is acquainted with the history of the cotton manufacture, who knows the proud and obstinate character which English merchants and manufacturers have ever exhibited when their rights and interests are invaded—who is aware of the vital importance of the cotton manufacture to the whole nation—we would ask him if it is not likely that all classes will spurn the rapacious scheme which has been devised to render this chief branch of their industry dependent for its existence on the arbitrary caprice of one man, and that man a foreigner? if it is not likely that they will rid themselves of the wrong and the ignominy at all risks?

They have other resources to supply their manufactories, besides the southern states of America. They have the whole Brazilian coast, which raises a product, not inferior, with equal care in cultivating and packing, to be considered as good as our own, and the extent of soil in that region susceptible of culture is boundless. We have Egypt, which produces a species of cotton which is superior in quality to the average of that which is exported from the mouth of the Mississippi—above all, they have India with its hundred millions of inhabitants and its unlimited surface of fertile land, so well adapted to the raising of the fine qualities as well as any country on the face of the globe. It is known that the English may easily build up a rival to our own cotton growing states—and we suppose that they will not make the attempt rather than submit to be degraded into terms by a foreign monopolist, it is obvious that they have lost their national character, if they be alleged that the contiguity of this country to Europe, and the consequent cheapness of transportation, will always give our cotton an advantage over that of India. This advantage may be neutralized—millions of laborers may be obtained all over India at dollars per annum, and a daily handful of rice to each. The soil is as productive as our own. If they have a mode of compressing their bales which seems than to half the dimensions of ours of the same weight. By this means freights may be greatly reduced, which, combined with the low rate at which labor is raised, would enable the factor at Calcutta to sell it in Europe on terms not higher than our own. Should Mr. Biddle continue to exercise his rapacious functions in spite of the cries of both countries to this mode of supplying the English manufacturers, it will be resorted to. That it is practicable no one can doubt; it was on the point of being carried into effect twenty-five years ago when the English anticipated a long continuance of the war with this country, and a permanent stoppage of supply of the raw material for their manufactures. They relinquished it, because they foresaw that America was likely to be not the principal market for their goods—and they thought it better to encourage this growing and profitable article. But they will submit to the loss of our market for the productions of their industry with alacrity, if thereby they free themselves from the shackles of a degrading monopoly. They will create a source of supply which cannot be cut off at the pleasure of a stranger. And what then will be the situation of the cotton planters of the United States? Unless the English spinners are no longer obliged to use our product—when, on the contrary, the ill usage which they have received at the hands of the American monopolist, shall have prompted them to confederate against our cotton—will not the planters have a reason to curse the hour when Mr. Biddle's ambition appeared among them with their deceitful promises? The planter will then be placed in the same condition of hopelessness with the merchant, and both will probably remember the humble voice that warned them of their danger.

List of officers of the United States sloop of war Levant, bound on a cruize.

SOUTH WEST PASS, Nov 29th 1838

Hiram Paulding, Esq commander
Sidney Smith Lee, 1st lieutenant
John C. Carter, 2d do
John A Rhea, 3d do
Edward M. Yard, 4th do
John F Patton, surgeon
Alex W. Moores, master
John F. Hart, Purser
J. Abernethy, asst surveyor
John Finch, mathematician

Midshipmen

James H Moore,
Andrew Jackson Drake,
Charles M. Morris,
John E. Duer,
Walter Wm Hayes,
Hayes N. Westcott,
Ferrall A Parker,
Matanzas B. Woolsey,
Henry L. Chipman,
Albert G. Clary,
Samuel Smith

Thomas H. Stonnall, Captain's clerk
N. B. Hall, Boatswain,
Francis M. Cicil, acting carpenter.
William Ryan, mid maker.
George D. Dods, master's mate.
John Ottinger, purser's clerk.

SAILING.—The ship Hamilton, captain Bunting, arrived at our wharf last evening, in the short space of *twelve days* from New York, having left that port on the 22d ult.

☞ A northern paper of the 19th November speaks of the being seen at New Orleans the thickness of a hair. Where did the editor get his information?

NATIVE PEARLS.—A pearl was exhibited to the editor of the New York Star by Dr. Feuchtwanger, which had been taken from an oyster, from the beds of Delaware. It is large sized, extremely beautiful, of a perfectly spherical form and a slight rose tinge weighing no less than five and five eighths carats, which would be worth in England $140. Two more are of a still more white white and beautiful color, and equally exact in sphericity were extracted from the same oyster.

☞ There are seven hundred paper mills in England and it is calculated that twenty-seven thousand persons are engaged directly in the trade of paper manufacture of rag.

☞ A prize in a lottery of $240,000 was lately drawn by a gentleman in Edinburgh.

FLORIDA

In a few days a convention will be held at St. Joseph, composed of delegates from various parts of Florida, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the future government of that territory. There is reason to believe that the members of that body will decide upon making application to the next congress for admission as a state. The people of Florida mean time are, expressed their wishes to that effect, through the medium of the ballot box, and it is presumed that the convention will ratify their decision. Should this application, however, be made, it is somewhat uncertain whether it would be granted. The returns of the late census exhibit a deficiency in the requisite number of inhabitants, and though it is the opinion of many that had the census been more accurately taken, it would not have fallen short of the federal ratio of representation, yet as it is, those opposed to the admission of this territory may assume this fact, as at least a strong temporary objection. The Tallahassee Watchman thinks that it will be no constitutional barrier to the admission. He says that on the subject of population, the constitution is silent, and that as that instrument does not prescribe the exact number of inhabitants necessary, it is left to the state itself, to decide upon its own ability to sustain its various functions. The *moral* right of congress to reject the application is considered equally futile, because when the territory was ceded to the United States the ratio of representation was much smaller than at present, and it was settled under the belief that when its population and resources were such as to enable it to sustain a state government, its application would be granted. Florida has undoubtedly a population sufficient for the ratio of representation as it was fixed some years ago, but if it be insufficient according to the present ratio, we cannot perceive how she can be represented in congress as a state. The existing laws apply to all territories and cannot be modified in favor of Florida any more than of Iowa or Wisconsin. To urge then the admission of Florida under such circumstances would be to maintain the absurdity of a territory being organized into a state, and yet being unrepresented in congress, since the privilege of representation is entirely dependent upon the amount of population, and the admission of a state into the union without being represented would be but an empty honor. This objection appears to us a fatal one, and we are hence gratified to perceive that in the opinion of several journals, Florida will possess the federal ratio by the time the proposition is presented. The deficiency manifested in the late census is but small, and now that the prospect of bringing the tedious and disastrous warfare with the Indians to an effectual close, is so cheering, it is more than probable that her population will augment to the required extent. None can be more desirous of the admission of Florida than we are; we look to the southern states as the great barrier to that fell, fanatical spirit that is raging at the north, and that is seeking the progressive destruction of southern institutions. On this momentous question the south must act as one man, and the broader the front of opposition she presents, the stronger will be the probability of quelling the clamor of that fiendish faction of which a Slade and an Adams are the determined representatives. Greatly do we fear that when Florida claims her rights, scenes of violence and fury will follow. The abolitionists will exhaust invective upon the south and will denounce the claimants as an upholder and tolerator of slavery. The question will prove a serious one, but it will be met with firmness. We will then have an opportunity of testing the pretended friendship for the south assumed by northern politicians belonging to a certain clique, and we are greatly mistaken if it do not evaporate into nonentity before the project of adding another to the formidable cordon of slave holding states. We do not for a moment entertain a doubt that when the period arrives in which Florida can legitimately present her claim for admission, it will be conceded, however strenuously it may be contested by the persevering hostility of the abolitionists.

BANKING SYSTEM IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Philadelphia National Gazette furnishes some interesting information respecting the banking institution of this little state. Who would imagine that with a population of only ninety-seven thousand inhabitants, Rhode Island should possess no less than sixty four banks having nearly one for every fifteen hundred persons. One would imagine, reasoning *a priori*, that with so disproportionate a number of corporations, the issues must far exceed the ratio of real capital, and that the operations of the system at periods of public mistrust and commercial calamity, would be signally pernicious. This, it seems, however, is not the case. The amount of capital upon which these banks have transacted business is generally extremely small, and their issues have been regulated with great caution, and with constant reference to the fluctuations of trade. In January, 1837, the total amount of capital in the banks of this state was not quite eleven millions, while their loans and investments of all descriptions, bearing interest, did not exceed thirteen millions seven hundred and fifty thousand. The excess of loans being about twenty-seven per cent. From a late expose of their condition, it appears that the excess of their loans over their capital is less than twenty two per cent, and that the difference between their loans at the two periods is a little more than three per cent. The consequences of this safe and prudent arrangement are, that these banks have suffered but little during the crisis, and have hence been exempt from the necessity of pinching their debtors.

These data are justly regarded by the Gazette as affording strong ground of belief in the excellence of the banking laws of Rhode Island, which, notwithstanding the multiplication of moneyed corporations, under this system, unsurpassed by any country in the world; and the result of this experiment of unrestricted privilege has been to confer greater steadiness and uniformity upon its circulation, than has been observed elsewhere. The free banking system in New York, will, we question not, prove eventually productive of similar benefits. One immense advantage arising from this system is its power of self regulation, for it is evident that its basis must be public confidence, and where its operations and effects are open to the scrutiny of all, soundness, safety, and due responsibility will constitute its only guarantees. Equal rights and unfettered competition will prove the life of the system in this as in all projects of commercial enterprize. We confidently predict that the period is not very remote when free banking laws will be enjoyed by the people of the more important states in the union.

STEAM-SHIP

In a late number of the Knickerbocker, an article on English and American steam vessels, mentions the following curious fact. It seems hardly to be known, that a proper sea going steam-ship, well adapted to the navigation of the Atlantic, was built and fitted out in New York full seventeen years ago, when the art of steam navigation was in its very infancy. The name of this steam-ship was the "Robert Fulton," and she made a number of voyages to Havana and New Orleans, but owing to the embarrassments of her owner, she was dismantled, and sold in another country.

No doubt many of our readers remember the fact of the Fulton navigating between New Orleans and Havana, but they are not perhaps aware that she has been since converted into a ship of war, mounting twenty-six guns, and remarkable for her sailing qualities; having for several years past been attached to the Brazilian navy. The writer in the Knickbocker adds that this ship, if propelled by a modern engine, or with the portion of steam power which is now used in the best British steam-ships, would even now prove a successful rival to the Great Western, at least for any length of passage for which her structure was designed.

☞ The Philadelphia Advocate talks of Mr. *Dawson*, editor of the Cincinnati Republican, as a sincere friend of Gen Harrison. Mr. Dawson, we fancy, would be little indebted to the journalist for the error. The editor of the Republican is Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Dawson is the conductor of the Cincinnati Phœnix, a remarkably warm democratic paper, and an unswerving champion of Mr Van Buren.

DOMINOES.—A grand match of dominoes is going on between two well known amateurs for the high stake of 15,000fr. The match fixed for ten sittings, has been divided into six games, each game being for the stake of 500 to 250fr. with a reversability of all the sums to the conqueror after the last game. Numerous bets amounting to more than 200,000fr. are said to be depending on the issue of the contest.

CODE OF PRACTICE.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read this morning in your paper an advertisement about a new edition of the Code of Practice *without commentary*, and having ourselves a new edition of this work in the press, we beg leave to observe that we are in no manner concerned in the one alluded to in said advertisement.

We owe the explanation to our subscribers and the public, in order to obviate misunderstandings and mistakes.

Our edition of this work is published in the English and French languages, with all necessary annotations, by W. S. Upton, Esq. member of the New Orleans bar. The book will be, in point of execution, exactly similar to our new edition of the Civil Code, just published; it is very neatly bound in calf, and will be ready for delivery on the 15th of January next.

A sufficient number of copies of the work will be bound *interleaved* to supply the members of the bar, if so they may require them. The subscription list is still open, and will remain so until the work will be ready for delivery. E. JOHNS & Co.,

December 4. Publishers

MURDERER TAKEN.—There never has been a more heart sickening narrative of murder, than is contained in last Jackson (Misp.) Sun. A man of the name of John W. Carter *alias* Collins, has been taken in Lauderdale county, who, it is believed, assisted in the murder of Silas D. Rives, near Harrisburgh, in Scott county, in last September. Another villian of the name of Johnson Cook, is also implicated, who has gone to Texas. Carter has given a statement, which he says he had from Cook a like, truly horrible. According to this, he (Cook) has perpetrated as many as *thirty* murders, all in cold blood; and was the instigator of the Seminole war, having assisted the Indians in massacreing the whites on the frontiers of Florida. He has been wandering about, to and fro, throughout the southern country, on the system of Murrel, seeking whom he might murder. Circumstances go to fix the murder of Mr. Rives upon these two worthies, who were about Hillsborough at that time in the character of well-diggers in search of employment. Some provisions belonging to them have been found in the swamp where Rives was murdered. Carter denies knowing anything about this murder, although he acknowledges the fiendish character of his companion. He says that Cook has gone to Texas avowedly to pursue a life of crime, and that he has no more feeling in killing a human being than in butchering a hog. We trust that this monster in human form may be caught in Texas, and that he may expiate his bloody deeds on the scaffold, before he can have the opportunity of killing in them.

John Cook is between 26 and 30 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, has keen blue eyes, and is very narrow between the eyes: his face and hands are badly scarred with slashes and knives, which he got by fighting; has been stabbed through the muscle of his left arm twice, with a dirk, also in the hip; his hair is sandy, and one of his fingers is broken.

Cook has two friends in Texas named Augustus and Willis Austin, who are linked with him in a desperate course of piracy. The chicanes of Texas should keep a look out for the villains.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

From the Savannah Georgian.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

A SNAKE MAN.—A correspondent in this country has furnished us with the following account of an individual, by the name of Robert C. Copland, who is exhibiting himself through the country. The facts were vouched for by a number of the most respectable physicians and other persons of Lincoln county, Ga.

"This man is middle being, possesses a partial intellect, but of a good intellect. He is now about 29 years old of ordinary stature, and intellect. His deformities and physical peculiarities are owing to a fright he received from a large rattlesnake attempting to bite her, about the sixth month of her pregnancy. For several minutes after the snake struck at her, she believed herself bitten just above the ankle, and so powerfully was her mind affected, that, when she was delivered, the child's will was found to have no control over his right arm and leg, which are smaller than his left extension. His arm use his right leg now shuffle, in a hobbling manner, but cannot retain it stationary, without the aid of the weight of his body. His right hand has the usual number of fingers, but they are smaller than those of his left hand. The wrist joint is lower than usual, and his left hand stands at an angle with his arm. His front teeth are somewhat pointed and inclined backward like the fangs of a snake. The right side of his face is sensibly affected; his mouth is drawn considerably further on the right than on the left side; his right eye squints, has several deep groves radiating from it, and has a very singular appearance much resembling a snake.

But perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance on record, is, that his right arm, when not restrained, will draw the lower part to about a right angle with the upper, and sometimes two or three, but most commonly only the fore finger will project, curved at the first joint, much resembling a snake's head and neck, when in the attitude of striking; and the whole arm will strike an object with all the venom of a snake, and precisely in the same manner, sometimes for two or three, and sometimes for four or five minutes, and then the arm assumes a vibratory motion, will coil up, and apply itself close against his body. During this period, his right foot and leg become excited, and if not restrained will strike also. His face is also affected; the angle of his mouth is drawn backward, and his eye snaps more or less in unison with the strokes of his hand, whilst his lips are always separated, exposing his teeth, which from being somewhat pointed, like the fangs of a snake, causes his whole visage to assume a peculiar and snaky aspect. During infancy and childhood, the whole shape of the snake, even to its fangs, was printed on the interior of his legs, but as he grew up it became gradually obliterated, till now there is only a small depression where the snake's head was imprinted. The sight of a snake fills him with horror, and an instinctive feeling of revenge; and he is more excitable during the season of snakes; and even conversation concerning them excites him, and his arm appears more anxious to strike than when no conversation is going on.

All of the above phenomena are perfectly independent of his will, as hundreds can testify, who were acquainted with him long before he had any idea of exhibiting himself publicly. This singular being was born in Carolina, and moved to Georgia in the year 1829, where he has since remained, performing such labor as he could with one hand; and by unremitting exertions, has maintained his wife and an increasing family. His physical peculiarities being considered only in the light of a common deformity, he never thought of exhibiting himself publicly, till it was suggested to him by a medical friend, in 1837."

SPANISH JEALOUSY.—Considerable sensation has been excited in Madrid by a murder committed by M. Rodriguez, the deputy, on the person of his wife, a young and beautiful woman, to whom he was married at Seville about two years ago. M. Rodriguez is said to be extremely jealous, accompanied his lady to a masked ball given by M. Vinadores. His wife's brother was among the guests, incognito, and wishing to cure his brother-in-law of his failing, inquired of his sister him with an enquiry if he was as jealous as ever. "I am, at all events, not jealous of you, *beau masque*," was the reply. "There you are wrong" said the masque, "for you have a very handsome wife, with whose charms I am deeply smitten." "So much the worse for you," retorted M. Rodriguez. "By no means," said the brother, "for your wife returns my affection, and as a proof of it, I can inform you that she has a violent mark under her right breast." At these words M. Rodriguez seized the stranger with the utmost violence by the hand, exclaiming, "Your life or mine! Meet me in a quarter of an hour at my house!" He then tore his wife from the quadrille which she was dancing, and without saying a word to her, hurried her home. On reaching his hotel, he secreted with his wife still on his arm, dragged her into his cabinet without pronouncing a syllable, locked the secretary, and taking from it a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle close to his wife's bosom, and shot her through the heart. At the report a number of domestics, accompanied by the ill-fated lady's brother, rushed in, had been the involuntary cause of this frightful catastrophe, rushed into the room with lights. On witnessing the dreadful sight which met his eyes, the brother tore off his mask, and proclaimed his true relationship to the victim. The disclosure deprived the wretched man of his senses, and he was hurried from the spot in a state of raving madness, which the Madrid correspondent whom we quote, fears, but we might perhaps, more charitably hope, he will not survive.

THE DRAMA AND ITS TENDENCIES.—A religious journal, published not a hundred miles from our city, says, in allusion to actors, that the "shocking immorality of this class of persons, is such as to involve all who countenance and support them, whether they be playwrights or theatre-goers, in equal culpability." The same writer says speaking of Shakspeare "admitting the transcendant talent displayed in his writings, who will deny that it would be better for the cause of morality, if they could be swept into annihilation." This is the same thing as saying that it would be better for the cause of morality, if human nature were not human nature. For if Shakspeare is culpable, he is culpable in only having told the truth—in painting nature too severely, and sometimes too delightfully. And in the long run, "friend truth is best of all;" and to borrow the beautiful quotation employed by Mr Forrest in his address (where did he pick it up?)

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are here,
But error, wounded, writhes in pain
And dies amidst her worshippers."

Does the reviewer, to whom we allude upon the drama we have referred, know that Saint Paul quoted a line from Menander (the Greek play) writer, in speaking on a subject as awful as the resurrection of the dead? And out of the records of inspiration what language can we find fitted to impress, dated the 8th of December 1838 and the consequences of sin, than is conveyed in some of the scenes and passages in Shakspeare? Would a man contemplating a murder be more affected by the admonitions of the preacher, than alarmed by the harrowing scene and despair-stricken conscience depicted by the personator of Macbeth!

FOUND A LITTLE GALLANTRY.—At Union hall on Monday, Samuel Henry Todd, R. N. was charged with assaulting Mrs Coates, the wife of a respectable gentleman in Camberwell, with intent, as he said, to ravish a kiss, although, as the lady stated, in the last room, there were some doubts whether his gallantry might not have been made with its object. Mrs Coates screamed, her brother came to her assistance, placed the gallant lieutenant's eyes in half mourning, unless Mr Coates coming home, he was further punished by being confined to the station-house. The fact was undeniable, and the defendant was ordered to find bail, and to give four and twenty hours notice thereof.

ACCIDENTAL TRIP TO AMERICA.—Mr John Hinde of Discworth, left home with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, avowedly to place in the hands of his bankers at Loughborough, and to proceed thence to his relatives at Farnfield. Nothing having been heard of him, he was advertised, but, alas! no John Hinds was to be found. At length the mystery is solved, his family having within the last few days received a letter from him, dated New York, in which place it appears he was taken against his inclination, having by mistake got on board of an American vessel instead of Manx packet.—*English paper.*

We observe that a "breath warming instrument" is advertised among the novelties of the day. No doubt this will be very convenient for many persons in chilly weather, and to those who have occasion to "blow hot and cold" at the same time, must be truly invaluable.

MUNICIPALITY No 1.

Sitting of Monday, December 3d, 1838

A. R. 63

The council assembled this day according to adjournment.

The recorder being absent, on account of indisposition, Mr. Preval 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 E. Duplessis, Armitage, Lafitte, Tweqood, Faures, Crossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, A. P. Lanaux, Z. Colson, Lessepe, Cruzat, Prados, Vignie, Guesnard, Lefebvre, Lambert and Marmoudet, Corréjolles, P. Lanaux, and Pettipain—23.

Absent Mr. H. Colson.

On motion of Mr. Vignie, resolved, that Mr. G. Preval be unanimously elected president, pro tempore, of this council.

After reading and approval of the journal of the preceding sitting.

A message from the mayor was read, dated this day. The first art. of this message returned to the council the resolution passed the 26th of last month, granting the indemnation of this municipality on the bonds of the Orleans Navigation Company, to the amount of $330,000.

A motion by Mr. Faures, to persist in the resolution despite the mayor's veto, was rejected.

The ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Armitage on this question produced the following result:

In the affirmative, Messrs Duplessis, Lessepe, Tweqood, Faures, A. P. Lanaux, P. Lanaux, Z. Colson, Cruzat, Vignie, Guesnard, Lefebvre, Lambert and Pettipain—12 ayes.

In the negative, Messrs Armitage, Crossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, Preval and Corréjolles, 7 nays.

The council consequently acquiesced in the decision of the mayor.

On motion of Mr Armitage, and after suspension of rules.

Resolved, that the mayor shall be and is hereby authorized to furnish the Orleans Navigation Company with the endorsation, and the 1st municipality, on the 34 series of bonds of said company, to the amount of $100,000, in the mode decreed by the council, and as is prescribed by the contract of the 21st September, 1836.

Provided, that said company shall furnish good and available security before the court which issued the injunction at the instance of the Ponchartrain railroad company, and that a *bona fide* certificate be furnished the mayor, certifying that said security has been furnished and accepted.

The 2d article of the message states that the lease of the beef market had been that day adjudged to Mr Gaspard Theurer for the sum of $51,300, and that he offered Messrs Fernandez & Whiting as his securities.

That the lease of the vegetable market had been adjudged to Mr Lino de la Rosa, for the sum of $33,000.

On motion of Mr. Prados, resolved, that Messrs Fernandez & Whiting be, and are hereby accepted as securities for Mr. Gaspard Theurer, lessee of the beef market.

On motion of Mr. C. Colson, resolved, that it be left to the discretion of the mayor, to accept the security which Mr. Lino de la Rosa, lessee of the vegetable market, shall offer.

The last article of the message contained a letter from Mr. A. Desmarrès, captain of the Eagle Fire Company, requesting that hose should be purchased for the use of the company.

On motion of Mr. Lazenburg, said petition was referred to the committee on fires.

On motion of Mr. Marsoudet, it being the order of the day, the council proceeded to the election of a lawyer, to be joined with the lawyer of this municipality.

Messrs. Lambert and Guesner being appointed tellers, on counting the votes, it appeared that of twenty-three which had been deposited in the box, Mr. W. L. Upton had obtained 11, Mr. L. Janin 7, and Mr. Pujas 5.

The ballot not being productive of any decisive result, and the council having proceeded to a second ballot, the same tides being sputinted, on counting it appeared that of twenty three votes deposited in the box, Mr. Upton had obtained 14 and Mr. Janin 9.

Consequently, Mr. Wheelock Upton was declared duly elected joint lawyer with the lawyer for the first municipality.

Mr. Guesnard, chairman of the committee on fires, to which had been referred the request for a spot to lodge the apparatus of the Liberty Hose Company, presented a report, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, Shall have prepared a lot of 19 feet fronting St. Peter street, contiguous to the Principal, and forming part of the ancient prisons, to be given to Liberty Hose Company, there to deposit their hose and other apparatus of the company, until the company shall dispose otherwise of said lot.

A motion made by Mr. Corréjolles to lay said report and resolution indefinitely on the table, was rejected.

The ayes and nays being called for on this question by Mr Corréjolles, produced the following result:—

In the affirmative—Messrs. Lessepe, Lafitte, Marsoudet, Corréjolles and Pettipain—4 ayes.

In the negative — Messrs E. Duplessis Armitage, Lazenburg, Tweqood, Faures, Crossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, A. P. Lanaux, Pr. Lanaux, Cruzat, Prados, Vignie, Guesnard and Lambert—16 nays.

On motion the above mentioned report and resolutions presented by Mr. Guesnard, were adopted.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Corréjolles on this question produced the following result:

In the affirmative—Messrs E. Duplessis, Armitage, Lazenburg, Tweqood, Faures, Crossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, A. P. Lanaux, Pr. Lanaux, Cruzat, Prados, Vignie, Guesnard and Lambert—16 nays.

In the negative—Messrs E. Duplessis Armitage, Lazenburg, Tweqood, Faures, Crossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, A. P. Lanaux, Pr. Lanaux, Cruzat, Prados, Vignie, Guesnard and Lambert—16 nays.

On motion the above mentioned report and resolutions presented by Mr. Guesnard, were adopted.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Corréjolles on this question produced the following result:

In the affirmative—Messrs E. Duplessis,