COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	jan 25	Boston	jan. 26
Philadelphia	" 27	Baltimore	jan. 27
Charleston	feb. 2	Washington	jan. 28
Paris	dec. 10	Liverpool	dec. 29
Havre	" 17	London	" 19

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.
February 12.

COTTON.

.99	bales Mississippi	17¼
1028	do do	16
36	do Arkansas	16¾
707	do Mississippi	17
169	do Louisiana	16¾
2046		

More in treaty, but sales not closed.

PRODUCE.

SUGAR—Per cwt	3¼
FLOUR—per bbl	7 a 7½
WHISKEY—per gal	45 a 50
LARD—per lb	10 a 10½
TOBACCO—per 100lb	6¾ a 6 7

Other articles remain as last quoted.

CELESTE'S BENEFIT,
And last appearance in New Orleans,
As she positively leaves the city to-morrow morning, in the steamer Splendid, to fulfil her engagements in the North.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Celeste's Benefit,
And last night, on which occasion she will appear in Two Pieces.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1836.
Will be performed the
THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
Narasmatah, . . . M'lle. Celeste.
In the course of the evening the grand overtures to
LA FIANCEE DU BRIGAND,
AND
MASSANIELLO.
To conclude with the
THE MOORISH FAGE..
Adhel, ... Celeste.
☞ Wanted a number of ladies and gentlemen Choristers: application to be made at the box office.
Wanted in addition to the Saint Charles Orchestra, twenty-five Musicians, for the Italian Opera. Application to be made to James G. Meader, at the Theatre.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

Miss Russell as Rosina.
This Evening, February 13, the opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosina . . . . . Miss Russell
To conclude with the drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Or all in the Downs.
William . . . . . Mr Scott
Blue Peter with songs Hodges
Black Eyed Susan Miss Nelson

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

SEVERAL respectable families having complained that the society attending the masquerade balls was not altogether of the choicest, and having desired to have another children's ball, followed by a grand ball; the administrator of the Orleans ballroom has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, that
On Saturday next, February 13, and on Shrove Tuesday, Feb 16, 1836, there will be
A Great Dress and Fantastical Ball,
Beginning by
A CHILDREN'S BALL.
Which will begin at 5 p m, and end at 9.
THE GRAND BALL
To begin immediately afterwards.
ADMISSION—Gentlemen $1 00
feb 9 Ladies and Children 50

BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The managers most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their
ESTABLISHMENT
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF
Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats.
&c. &c.
Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent:—
Messrs. North, Messrs. Levi,
Stickney, Ricardo,
Rogers, Wills,
Rockwell, Stone,
Minnick, Phillips,
Shay, Long.
Mateer, Master Lipman.
THE INFANT PRODIGY,
Miss Rosaline Stickney.
AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,
Mr. Blackburn.
Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts; Gallery 50cts.
Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid economy.
Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters.
Seats can be secured from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3 P. M.
For particulars of performance see bills of the day
jan 17—tf

New Orleans Carrollton Railroad Co.
February 14th 2926
NOTICE—All claims against this Institution or accounts of the Railroad must be presented for payment at the office of the Bank on Saturdays only between the hours of 10 A M, and 2 P M.
By order of the Board,
feb 12 F. GENERES, Secretary.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of British barque Mountaineer will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. feb 12

Thomaston Lime—500 barels Thomaston lime now landing and for sale by the undersigned.
Also, in store 500 bales 1st quality hay, 1000 bushels oats, for wholesale or retail.
ADOLPHE DUHART,
feb 12-2t Near the lower cotton press.

Exchange on London and Paris, for sale by
feb 12-3t WM. NOTT & Co.

Exchange—On New York, for sale by
feb 12 KOHN, DARON & Co.

Carts—Brick carts, drays, ox cart wheels, wheelbarrows, now landing, for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 12 28 & 29 New levee.

Red river lands for sale—The undersigned offers for sale several tracts of Red river lands of the first quality, and with genuine titles. Enquire of J A Regan, at Mr Marten's hotel, Chartres street.
feb 11—3, w

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION.—Worked as a sugar estate situated about two leagues below the city of St. Martinville and on the same side of the Bayou, measuring twenty-seven arpents front on the right side of Bayou Teche by forty arpents depth adjoining on its upperments the land formerly belong to the late Mr Bartlemy Grevenberg, and on the lower part the plantation of Mr. A. B. D'auterive. The lower line of these twenty-seven arpents runs as follows; to with: From Bayou Tèche 19 arpents and a long the ground of said D'auterive, thence it bends for a length of about 2 arpents and a third, more or less, where it meets the end of the upper line of the late Jean Darby's. These same twenty-seven arpents adjoining in the depth the grounds belonging formerly to the late Mr. Louis Charles Deblanc: And thirty-nine arpents front on the left side of said Bayou, by the depth there is, adjoining on the upper part a lot of ground belonging to Mr. Jacques Judis, and on the lower part the ground, belonging to Mr. Joseph Dubuclet, also,
A LOT OF TIMBERED GROUND.
Belonging to said plantation, measuring 6 arpents front more or less on the right side of Bayou Teche, by the depth there is, adjoining on one side the lands of said Dubuclet, and on the other part those of his wife and those of the late Jean Darby, that is to say the meadow, together with the Buildings, mills, fences and all the other improvements.
The main dwelling is capacious and handsome. The Sugar Mill is moved by a stream. To that mill is adopted a good crane mill and with very little expense a Steam mill might be erected.
For terms, apply to Mr Neuville Declouet, parish. St. Martin, or to E. Marcel Ducros, New Orleans
feb 6—6t 1, pa.

Parish of St James—Court of Probates—On Wednesday, the 24 day of March next, at ten o'clock A M, I will expose at public sale and auction on the premises, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Paul Fabre, to wit:
1st. A Sugar Plantation, situate in the parish of Saint James, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, twenty arpents above the city of New Orleans; measuring fourteen arpents front to said river, and eighty arpents in depth; bounded above by the land of widow Evariste Villavaso, and below by that of widow Joseph I. Fabre, together with all the buildings, a steam sugar mill, and all the improvement thereon and thereunto belonging.
2d A certain number of horses, horned cattle, and other moveable effects.
3d. 76 Slaves of either sex and of different ages among whom are to be found an excellent blacksmith, several good carpenters, a bricklayer, sundry good sugar makers, carters, coopers, &c, a number of first rate house servants, a first rate seamstress, and several good washers, ironers, cooks, bakers, &c.
Conditions of the Sale—The cattle, horses and the moveables to be sold payable in March next, (1836.)
The slaves, to be sold payable in one year from the day of the sale.
And the plantation to be sold payable in three instalments to fall due in the month of March of the years 1837, 1838 and 1839.
The purchasers shall give satisfactorily endorsed notes, made payable at the counting house of Feyroux Arcenil & Co, in New Orleans, and the land and slaves shall remain subject to special mortgage until final payment. The said notes also to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the day of maturity until final payment. Parish of Saint James, February 1st, 1836.
L. M. TANEY,
feb 10 Judge.

FOR SALE—A lot of ground, situated in Amour street, near the corner of St. Ferdinand, measuring 29 feet front by 150 in depth; together with a frame dwelling house, containing four rooms, a good kitchen, servant rooms, &c. For terms apply to
JOHN KILSHAW, Jr.
Whether also for sale, a quantity of the best Yorkshire dressed flag stones.
jan 29-tf No. 90 Bienville street.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper.
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

☞ For Auction sales and several judiciary advertisements see Supplement.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of 37 valuable slaves, to be sold this day at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, corner of St Louis and Chartres street, by Messrs Hewlett and Bright—their qualifications, &c, can be seen by reference to the advertisements in the Courier, Louisiana Advertiser &c.

We have received no Washington papers since the 29th ult. On that day Mr Benjamin Hardin of Kentucky—of whom he has given an admirably graphic sketch was given by our correspondent, published in the Bee of Wednesday—occupied the house of representatives the greater part of the day, in discussing the resolution of Mr John Q Adams, for a committee to examine into the causes which defeated the appropriation bill of last session. The members of congress are so long-winded, and so believe that their merits depend on prolix speeches, that half their time is consumed in vox et preterea nihil. No national act of any importance has yet passed both houses of congress during the present session. Abolition has been mooted, without any decision in either house; nor has any thing been done relative to Michigan and Ohio. Even the appropriation bills have been postponed; and no committee has made a report worth being published.

It is probable that the confirmation of the nominations has been postponed till the result could be ascertained of the elections of senators from Louisiana, Mississippi and Illinois.

A GRAND ORATORIO is to be given tomorrow in St Charles church at 3 o'clock p m. The *Messich* of Handel, and *Creation* of Hayden are to be performed by a talented company, with a powerful orchestra; and to those who know that the oratorios above are the chief d'œuvres of the best masters of sacred harmony, it is unnecessary to request their attendance: but to others we may assert that they will experience a rich treat of good music likely to be efficiently performed. The proceeds are said to be for the benefit of the male orphan asylum: we would rather they were for the benefit of the performers, *as a greater desire to excel* might be evinced.

But we hope that this is only an experiment to test the taste of the public; and that we shall have oratorios and concerts during the season. Yet if not, we shall accept the present treat as a Godsend; and must attend, lest we should be disappointed in expecting more.

Two or three weeks past, we penned a paragraph, that the legislature had not returned thanks to the attorney general for successfully prosecuting the suit ordered to be instituted against the Orleans Navigation company, for an alleged violation of their charter. By this we were made (according to the interpretation given by different readers) to have 'killed three birds with one stone'—to have censured the legislature for ordering a suit; the attorney general for not instituting it; and the Navigation company for having violated their charter. Yet we penned the simple paragraph in goodhumored irony.

But the president of the Orleans Navigation company has taken us to task, in a communication published yesterday: so that we are wrapt up in 'Hollands.' We never asserted of ourselves that that company had violated its charter—rather we proved to them by acts of congress, with which their conduct in an intercourse with the city council proved them to be completely ignorant, *to their rights of connecting canal* Carondelet with the Mississippi; and to have full 60 feet on each side of said canal. See the Bee of the 12th of November; and the acts 10th Feb 1800, and 3d March 1807 of congress. As to their power of making a railroad in Canal street, that is a matter of doubt. But it is no great harm to try; and we shall not rail at any railway.

The banking capital of Louisiana will be about 72 millions, at the end of the present session of our legislature. This may probably not be too great for the actual wants of the community, as the average adjustment of the imports and exports of New Orleans alone amounts to that sum; but as every bank is permitted to trade to double the amount of its capital paid in; and as the Union bank is permitted to incur a debt of 4 millions to establish agencies in the western states, the banking trade may be estimated at 150 millions. The notes shaved and current with brokers and merchants are probably of double this amount.

The conventional interest of Louisiana is 10 per cent; but there are no laws against usury: and the interest allowed to be charged by banks varies from 6 to 9—But there is no other interest specified by any law; and Louisiana is the only state in the union that has not a legal rate of interest. Our political economists know that the transactions of trade balance themselves; and those of money like all other kinds: so that increasing the facilities of loaning and borrowing money may decrease the rates of interest charged on loans or discounts. That banks are evils in the abstract view of them may be admitted, as they are allowed to charge double interest—one on loaning and one on discounting, which no individual or other corporate company can possess; but they are necessary evils in a commercial community, and have their advantages in preventing usury and extortion when their number is not too limited, and they have no sinister understanding between each other or with money brokers.

Hitherto the rate of interest has been higher in Louisiana than any other state in the union: so that capitalists in New York and other Atlantic cities, were anxious to purchase shares in our banking stocks, on account of the superior investment; and European capitalists were equally solicitous—so that the Barings and Wilson of London, and Cottier of Paris have reaped a pretty harvest in dividends from our local banks.—And even Hope & so of Amsterdam are contented with having 4 per cent on their capital invested by contract with one of our banks, or 1 per cent more than they can make in Europe—while the same bank expects to realize at least as much more by its exchanges and other banking operations in consequence of that contract.

But proper and extended competition may adjust these matters, if the increase of banks does not injure their credit and currency—which need not be apprehended, as our local banks are on a stable foundation; and fear no run.

The following is a general view of the bill introduced by Mr Labatut, for the division of the city into three separate municipalities, with one mayor and a general city council.

The central municipality shall comprize all the wards between Canal and Esplanade streets; the upper all above Canal street, the lower all below Esplanade.

Each municipality shall have a recorder and aldermen on the basis of the present corporation; and shall possess separate and distinct corporate rights within its precincts.

The qualifications and duties of the recorders and aldermen shall be as at present; but each recorder shall be a magistrate having cognizance within his jurisdiction of all violations of city ordinances, or state laws, as any other justice of the peace.

The city shall have but one mayor, whose qualifications and duties shall be as at present—except that the recorders shall exonerate him from magisterial duties; and that he shall not have the appointment of any officers of the separate governments, as each municipality is to appoint its own.

A census of the qualified voters shall be taken in March next, in each municipality; and every fourth year afterwards; and an alderman shall be elected to represent every 100 qualified voters.

The aldermen of each municipality shall meet on the 1st Monday of May in every year, as a Common City Council, at which the recorder of the central station shall preside; and as often during the year as the mayor, or two of the municipal governments may require. This common council shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all that relates to imposing taxes on ships, boats or watercraft mooring in port; on drays, hacks or other vehicles; to fix the prices of all licenses to taverns, cabarets, pedlers, hawkers; and the salary of the mayor and its own secretary; to organize a city guard, and make all police regulations of a general nature—so that all taxes, etc, shall be uniform throughout the city. But this council shall make no appropriation whatever; as all the receipts of taxation shall be at the disposal of each municipality within its own jurisdiction, and all the regulations relating to paving, lighting and watering; markets and wharves—each to have a separate treasury and treasurer, with all other officers necessary.

Offenders may be brought before the recorder of the district where the offence was committed, or where the offender resides; but the jurisdiction of the city court shall not in any manner be affected, and the prisons shall be common to all sections, each paying a pro rata proportion of all general expences of whatever kind.

The ordinances at present existing shall be continued in force, till repealed by the general or separate councils, and all officers till removed, or their functions cease by the operation of this act.

The property of the corporation such as streets squares and wharves shall belong to the municipality in which it is situated; but the use shall be common to all districts. The real estate and revenues arising

[illegible] shall also be so apportioned; but [illegible] to the present [illegible] shall be distributed among the municipalities according to a stipulated model. The expenses of the police, conservation of the various basins, and other [illegible] possessions in various corporate or other institutions are to be equitably apportioned among the three districts.

N.B.—If we are to have a division of the city—and the measure seems now to be determined on—we may view the present bill as one of the least objectionable kind; inasmuch as a city council will be maintained to pass laws of a general nature with regard to the police and taxation; and we shall consequently have a union in division. Our principal objection formerly to any separation, was lest such a division should produce differences of a hostile nature and effect: but this apprehension is removed by having one executive officer for all districts, to control the police and see that all ordinances are enforced, which may be passed by the general or separate councils—by having uniform the system of taxation, so as to prevent sinistrous endeavors—and by having the same system of police government throughout the city. This takes away the power from one municipality to injure the others, by invidivious duties or exactions; while each is permitted to promote its own prosperity by internal improvements in any manner consistent with its own resources and wants.

In this we anticipate the happy effects of competition founded on generous and unbittered rivalry, divested of those powers or privileges which can lead to opposition of means or ends. No separate municipality can interfere with the ordinances of the common council; nor can this general council control the ordinances adopted by each municipality for the government of all parts within its limits. The duties and powers of each and all are distinct and defined, so that there can be no clashing interests.

The state of our insolvent and bankrupt laws demands serious consideration, as it leads to the connivance of multiplied frauds on creditors. Knowing ones can obtain credit or loans to a large amount; and then they turn round on their creditors and have themselves whitewashed, as there are no assets nor property. Creditors cannot seize on the goods of their debtors; and if they could, it would be in vain on account of the latent privilege of fraudulent preference or deliberate transference. Hence many without character, who find means to obtain credit 'by hook or crook' can laugh to scorn all the efforts of their creditors as long and as often as they please.

By the federal constitution, Congress was to have established uniform laws of bankruptcy. This was a wise provision; but fools attempting to enforce it, made the injunction useless. Nothing has consequently been done by the national legislature; in which predicament each state is left to its own resources. But as very few merchants ever condescend to become members of state legislatures, the subject of bankruptcy has been dreaded or avoided; as plain country gentlemen found pettifogers like

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Yet the subject is one of serious import; and deserves the attention of every legislature where commerce is extensive.

MEETING OF THE LOYAL AMERICANS ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of several notices published in the city papers, a vast number of respectable citizens of all classes and denominations, either native born or naturalized, crowded the Orleans ballroom, on Thursday evening, 11th of February, at 6 o'clock. The purest patriotism, most conciliatory sentiments, and generous and liberal feelings prompted the meeting of that portion of the American people, united under this motto: 'Union and brotherly love.'

At half past 6 the meeting was organized, Judge Gilbert Leonard, of Plaquemine parish was called to the chair, exgovernor Dupré, from Opelousas, and John H Holland Esq. of this city, were elected vicepresidents. Secretaries, J J Mercier, Oct. de Armas, Martin Gordon, jr. and Ad. Mazureau.

The president, Gilbert Leonard, explained the object of the meeting, in the following words:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—When interests of a vital importance to the country called at this meeting the true supporters of independence and liberty, I must and do feel much honored with the confidence you place in me, by calling upon me to preside at a meeting the sole object of which is the laudable one to support and preserve good harmony and the laws by which we are governed.

As long as our country enjoyed the prosperity attending on a complete peace, while our friendly relations with the foreign countries, brought in her power wealth and abundance, and while the greatest harmony prevailing between all the states forming the great American family, promoted the prosperity of the agricultural interests, and rebly rewarded those engaged in commercial pursuits, not a man was found audacious enough to attempt to sow the seeds of discord among citizens whom a common interest, that of the country, ought to bind together by indissoluble ties—But now that a storm seems to be gathering, that the republic is threatened with dreadful calamities; now that our friendly relations with a nation, our first ally, a nation which assisted our forefathers in conquering our independence, are likely to be interrupted, and the war perhaps may compel us to take arms against those who so effectually fought in our ranks; now that the northern fanatics moved rather by a hostile spirit against the federal government, than by philanthropic ideas, attempt to lay their polluted hands on our social compact, and threaten to dissolve the Union; now that the fields of Florida are laid waste, that the American blood is flowing under the tomahawk of the Indians, it is when the country is mourning, when the heart of every true American ought to burn with patriotism, when we ought to draw closer the bonds of our Union, and display all the energies of freemen, that we see some persons, tired of their insignificance, disappointed in their ambition, opposed to a government of the administration of which they were not called, carry the torch of discord and attempt to divide those men who till now, protected by the same law, were as brothers, enjoying all the sweets of liberty.

In their secret meetings, in their public speeches, in their incendiary writings, they have dared to express sentiments which would disturb the public peace, incite disobedience to the laws, and increase the confidence of our enemies, by breaking the bonds of our Union.

Fellow citizens, you have met here to put a stop to these fast growing evils, and, as true patriots, ward off the blows of those misguided men.

As soon as the president had concluded, and his speech had been translated, the meeting was addressed by John R Grymes, B Marigny and J J Mercier, who were successively called on by the acclamations of the crowd. In their speeches breathing the greatest energy, love of public order and of the constitution, they held up to general indignation the leaders of a party whose object is to disturb the peace of the community, and raise a criminal hand on the palladium of our constitutional rights.

On motion of Oct. de Armas that a committee be framed and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments and views of the meeting—the president appointed Messrs R Grymes, B Cecile, B Marigny, Louis de Armas, J Bermudez, Gaston Bruslé, Wm J C Duplessis, Paul Lanusse, A Blondeau, Arnaud Lanaux, Pierre Hos, Aug. Delassus, Theod. Modtre uil, Paul Déléry, Pierre Jorda and Victor Poutz.

On motion, the vicepresidents and secretaries of the meeting are joined to this committee.

After a recess of some time, the committee, through Oct. de Armas, proposed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, an association of native citizens has been organized in this city, apparently to obtain a revision of the existing naturalization laws; but whose principles and secret constitution if such as generally supposed cannot in a mixed population like ours composed for the greatest part of naturalized citizens, not produce deplorable results, and create a spirit of distrust and diffidence which every true American, or friend to peace and internal security, should study to prevent;

Whereas, the citizens of other countries, who seeking a refuge in this sacred land of liberty, from misfortune or oppression, have nobly placed their confidence in American hospitality and institutions—that confidence should not be deceived by trying to deprive them now of the privileges and immunities secured by our laws, when by their oath of naturalization they have raised themselves to the rank of citizens of this republic;

And whereas, in the days of danger and sacrifices which dawned upon this land, our fellow citizens have shown an equal zeal and devotion with us and our fathers in the defence of our country—and nothing in their behavior can authorize unjust suspicions and distinctions;

Resolved, that all true Louisianians view with pain and regret the formation of "The Louisiana Association of native Americans," as such association can but keep alive those odious distinctions existing among us; and, which we, sons of Louisiana, are more interested than any others to eradicate;

Resolved, that if the object of that association be to obtain some restrictive provisions as to citizenship, and that larger securities be required to enjoy our inestimable rights, we can sympathize with the members of said association in their views and principles; but that, should their constitution and the measures which they seek to obtain, tend to hurt the constitutional privileges acquired by our fellow citizens, whate ver may have been their native country, we then hold them responsible for all troubles and dissentions that they may occasion.

Resolved, that we will admit of no other distinction among the inhabitants of this republic, than that of citizens and foreigners; that in the first class, are comprized all citizens, whether native born or naturalized; and in the second, all those who have not legally renounced their allegiance to foreign powers.

Resolved, that we shall form a new association, under the denomination of "Louisiana Associati on of Loyal Americans," for the purpose of fostering sentiments of union and benevolence among all American citizens in the state of Louisiana, and to effect a reconciliation on the part of those who, through their prejudices, or the insinuations of some enemies of our peace have been estranged.

Resolved, that a committee of fifty citizens be appointed to frame a constitution and regulations for this new association; and be authorized to receive the signatures of such of our fellow citizens as will co-operate with us in promoting the patriotic object which we have proposed.

These resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

On motion—

Resolved, that the president appoint a committee to frame a plan of a constitution for the "Louisiana Association of Loyal Americans," and another committee to take down the names of the citizens who may be willing to join the Association.

The president appointed to be the first committee: Messrs Dennis Prieur, Albert Hoa, B Marigny, Isaac T Preston, Felix Labatut, Dorsan Augustin, J R Grymes, J H Holland, Jacques Dupré, Martin Gordon, jr. Adolphe Masureau and J J Mercier.

[illegible] committee: Messrs Edgar Montet, [illegible] Durel, Paul Bertus, [illegible] Wm G Brown, Christ. [illegible] Soulé, Pierre Power, Solomon [illegible] Leonard, T Fitzwilliams, [illegible] Nicholas [illegible] Jacquin Vicaro, F Tio, E A Cazenave, Robt Layton, Geo Pollock, H Andry, Judge Poydras, Michael Bacher, Gen Planche, N Jourdan, Chas Hillemans, A Dubenson, J N Cuddy, A Philippe, Trasimond Landry, J C St Romes, Jerome Bayon, Trigant de Beaumont, Major Relf, Armand Pitot, Jos Guillot, Sr. F Cornelius, A Jenfreau and Patrick Doherty.

On motion—

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be offered to John Davis, Esq. for the liberal use of the Orleans Ballroom.

GILBERT LEONARD, Pres't.
JOHN H. HOLLAND, } V. Pres'ts
J. DUPRE, }
J. Jos. Mercier, Martin Gordon, Oct. de Armas, Ad. Mazureau, } Secr'es.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Friday, Feb. 12.

Members absent—Reid, Tete and Mercacy.

The resolution authorizing the governor to accept the services of the volunteers for Florida under colonel Leonard, was returned from the house as duly enrolled.

Resolutions were brought from the house to appoint joint committees to visit the Mechanics' and Traders' bank, and the college of Jefferson; also granting leave of absence to judge Leonard.

Mr Moore was permitted to introduce irregularly, an act to incorporate the Livingston railroad company. Read a first time.

Mr Hos presented a bill of which he had given notice, to amend the charter of the Orleans draining company. Read.

Mr Labauve presented one to amend the laws relating to public roads and levees.

Mr Hos, from the joint committee appointed to visit the Commercial bank, presented a report that the president had by a resolution of the directors refused to permit said committee to inspect the books; except as a matter of conceded courtesy, not as one of right which they could sanction. It was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The president of the senate presented a letter from John H Holland, with the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Orleans navigation company.

A report was received from the trustees on the state of the Louisiana medical college, with a letter from the members of the faculty showing the benefits and progress and wants of said institution. The students are upwards of 30; and are daily increasing. Not disposed of.

Mr Hos presented a petition from John Hennessy, asking relief. Laid on the table, subject to call.

On motion of Mr Brownson, the senate took into consideration, the bill to appoint a prosecuting attorney for the criminal court of the first judicial district.

On motion of Mr Hos, it was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Gaslight and banking company, was read a third time and passed—Mr Hos having recorded his vote against it.

Mr Bossier moved to consider the resolution sent from the house, to appoint a joint committee to report on that part of the governor's message relating to public school lands. It was amended, and passed—Messrs Bossier, Landry and Cuny were appointed on the part of the senate.

On motion of Mr Cuny, the senate took up his bill supplementary to the several acts relating to public education; so as to impose the same attendance and penalties on trustees of public schools, as on administrators. It also enlarged and prescribed the duties of the trustees, relative to building public schools in the different parishes. It was passed, and sent to the house.

On motion of Mr Brownson, the senate took into consideration, the resolution authorizing the secretary of state to give Major Curry the first volumes of the Louisiana Reports, mouldering in the garret library. It was passed.

The senate adjourned till Monday.

For the Bee.

Mr Editor,

A few vital errors by some means, crept into your report of Wednesday's proceedings in the senate, respecting the 'Lake Providence, etc, railroad.'

It does not pass from the Mississippi in the parish of Concordia, at a point 'opposite Natchez,' but from Lake Providence in the parish of Carrol, a point nearly two hundred miles above Natchez—how then can it secure to that place 'an easy entrance for the western trade?'

Contrary to the apprehensions of the reporter, this road will bring to New Orleans the products and trade of an immense region, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton; which without this road or an equivalent improvement, must remain uncultivated for an indefinitely remote period. The small comparative diversion of up country products from N O will be immeasurably overbalanced by the exchanges of her trade in the staple.

If the enterprising capitalists of this city will be at the necessary pains to learn the importance of the work, I am confident that the certain profitableness of the investment, together with the large augmentation of trade which must result from its operations, will cause the other 15,000 shares, not noticed by the reporter, to be taken here—as being not 'adverse' but 'prosperous to the interests of New Orleans.'

Very respectfully

J. H. P.

Norfolk, Jan 26

By the British brig Sea Horse, we have received the An tigua Weekly Register, of Dec 29, from which we make the following extract:

Brig Sea Horse spoke on Sunday the 20th inst H B M packet Star, in lat 17, long 56 30, dismasted and running for an English harbor.

Since the above information, by an arrival from Nevis, we are informed of her arrival at that port, with the loss of the commander and 4 men, who were washed overboard in the gale she experienced on the coast of Halifax, which lasted for 6 days.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—We learn from the Washington Globe that estimates have been sent by the war department to the proper committees in congress, for such expenditures as appeared to be called for for the purposes of national defence.

The amount is, for fortifications,	$5,000,000
For the armament of fortifications, powder, shot, &c.	1,373,748
	$6,373,748

Making an aggregate of six millions three hundred and seventy three thousand and seven hundred and forty eight dollars. This is independent of the ordinary appropriations for arsenals, armories, &c. The estimate, of the amount, $660,000 is estimated for steam batteries.

Levity of disposition may lead to every thing that is bad. It is in childhood alone that levity has a charm; it seems as if the creator led the child by the hand and assisted him to tread lightly over the ruggedness of existence; but when time abandons man to himself, it leaves to the seriousness of his soul that he cannot find reflection, sentiment and virtue.—*Mad de Stael.*

It is a two-fold knowledge that profits alike by the folly of the fools, and the wisdom of the wise: it is both a shield and a sword, it borrows its security from the darkness, and its confidence from the light. *Colton.*

There are tempests and hurricanes in the life of man; it is prudence to put into haven and let them blow over. To struggle against them would be insanity.—*Gracian.*

It was a pointed rebuke of the Editor of the Liverpool Mercury, relative to the attitude assumed by France—when he observed:—

"National honor is no doubt a very fine thing—but we do not see how it is compatible with national dishonesty."

The President of the United States has recognized Michel Esperance Hersant, as Consul of France for the port of Philadelphia, J J Marallano as Vice Consul of the United Mexican States, for the port of St Louis in Missouri and Juan Darby consul general of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay for the United States.

☞ Consignees having any goods on board the brig *Flora*, from Bordeaux, are requested to take their permits at the Custom House feb 13

For Liverpool—The A. 1. coppered and copper fastened British barque JOHN WALKER, W Black, master, will have quick despatch for freight or passage, apply to
feb 13 WILLIAM VANCE.

For Liverpool—The fine British barque DALE, Burton, master, will sail for the above port in a few days; for passage only having very superior accomodations apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to
feb 13 WILLIAM VANCE, 18 Custom house st

For Freight or Charter—The superior fast sailing Baltimore built, schr BENJAMIN FERGUSON, Capt Thomas, 80 tons burthen coppered and copper fastened is now ready to receive cargo; apply to the Captain on board, or to
feb 13 HOTCHKISS & Co, 44 Chartres st.

For Liverpool—The A 1 coppered and copper fastened fast sailing British ship ORIENT, W Scott, master, having a part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch for freight or passage having superior accommodations apply to
feb 13 WM. VANCE.

For Liverpool—The fine fast sailing British ship CELIA, John Black, master, is now ready to receive cargo; for freight or passage, apply on board, or to
feb 13 G. VANCE & BOGAMBLE.

For Tampico—The fast sailing schooner ALCYON, Capt Williams, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with prompt despatch; for freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply on board, or to
JOSE MARIA CABALLERO,
feb 12-4t 80 St Louis st.

NOTICE—The barque John A Robb, from New York, is discharging one tier below the railroad consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. feb 12

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Feb 12, 1836.
A Book-keeper will be appointed at this Institution on Tuesday 16th inst.
feb 13 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

Texas Lands (Titles indisputable.)—6 Leagues, advantageously located between rivers Trinity and San Jacinto, in a rich and flourishing district, for sale on liberal terms by
feb 13 WM. BRYAN, 36 Old levee.

Office of the Exchange Company,
New Orleans, February 10th, 1836.
Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Monday next the 15th inst at 5 o'clock P M, at the office of the Merchants Insurance Company corner of Bienville and Royal sts, on business of importance Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
feb 10-5t A. DUPUY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

SECOND SESSION—Second Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

MONDAY, 8th February, 1836.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present: Messrs. Chas Berthelot, president, Bossier, Cuny, Johnson, Hos, Lafleuve, Lacoste, Lewis, Moore and Moraney.

On motion of Mr Johnson, the senate reconsidered the bill passed on Friday last, entitled,

"An act to prevent duelling, and for other purposes."

Whereupon, on motion of Mr Johnson, said bill was ordered to lay on the table, subject to call.

Mr Hos gave notice that on tomorrow he would introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to amend an act to incorporate the New-Orleans draining company;"

Mr Labauve presented a petition, which was read, from sundry inhabitants of Iberville, praying that the legislature should incorporate a company to construct a rail road from the village of Plaquemine to the head of steamboat navigation on the bayou Plaquemine.

Mr Labauve, after leave obtained, introduced without previous notice, a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Iberville rail road company."

Read for the first time.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

"An act to amend the laws relative to the court of probates in and for the parish of Orleans, and for other purposes."

Second reading resumed and completed, rules dispensed with, read for the third time, passed, and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Lacoste, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled,

"An act to restrain the jurisdiction of the city court of New Orleans."

Read for the second time.

A message from the governor brought by Mr A E Forstall his private secretary, informed the senate that he had approved and signed the bill entitled,

"An act relative to elections in the parish of St Bernard."

The same message brought a written communication from the governor, which was read, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, 8th February, 1836.

To the senate and house of representatives:

I transmit a copy of a communication from col Guy H Bell of the 16th ult. Capt Garrett, commanding the volunteer company from Opelousas, has reported them as here and ready to proceed to Florida.

I have been informed of other volunteer companies in the city, that have embodied themselves for the same object.

The call of general Gaines for eight companies having been answered, and that quota organized and gone on the service, I did not feel myself authorised to incur the expenses necessary to the equipment of any additional force.

In this view I submit the case to the consideration of the general assembly.

If any further companies are forwarded to the scene of action, it would be expedient to have them on the same footing with those that have already marched.

In any event I would suggest the propriety of defraying the travelling expenses of the Opelousas company in going and coming, and also their subsistence while at head quarters.

E. D. WHITE.

Mr Bossier, after leave obtained, presented a resolution to authorise the governor to accept the services of 300 volunteers to march against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Read for the first time, rules dispensed with, read for the second and third times, passed, and taken to the house.

A message from the house of Representatives, brought by Mr Florian Roussel their clerk, requested the concurrence of the senate in a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the lake Providence and Red River railroad company."

The same message from the house, informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic congregation of St Francis Xavier of Rapides, and the Roman Catholic church and congregation of the city of Lafayette in the parish of Jefferson."

On motion of Mr Bossier, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled,

"An act supplementary to an act entitled an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the Consolidated Association of Louisiana."

Read for the second time, rules dispensed with, read for the third time, passed, and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Cuny, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans."

Said bill was adopted to the 13th section inclusive; whereupon,

On motion, the senate adjourned until tomorrow 10 o'clock, A M.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT,

To amend the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "an act to regulate sales at auction, approved the 15th of January 1805."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate, and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that the seventh section of an act entitled "an act to regulate sales at auction, approved the 15th January 1805," be so amended, that the words "damaged goods sold for the account of the concerned," contained in the said section be struck off, and that such damaged goods, if sold by any commissioned auctioneer or auctioneers, contrary to the provisions contained in the eleventh section of an act entitled "an act relative to the harbor master, and master and wardens and pilots of the port of New Orleans," approved the 31st of March 1805, the same shall be subject to the state duty of two and a half per cent as determined by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the eighth section of the aforesaid act, approved 15th January 1805, be so amended that the words, "sold at any auction store," contained in the beginning of said eighth section be stricken off, and the words "sold by any commissioned auctioneer" be substituted.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That any commissioned auctioneer who shall violate any of the provisions contained in this act shall, for any such offence or violation, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the manner prescribed for other forfeitures in the act aforesaid. Approved the 15th January 1805.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 10th February, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT,

To regulate the terms of the district court in several parishes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the sen