COMMERCIAL.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

New-York	jan. 13	Boston	jan. 12
Philadelphia	" 15	Baltimore	jan. 16
Charleston	jan. 19	Washington	jan. 2
Paris	dec. 16	Liverpool	dec. 2
Havre	" 2	London	" 1

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. February 2.

STOCKS.

No sales today.

COTTON. 17 cts.

78 bales Mississippi

PRODUCE.

Sugar—6¾ to 9¾ per cwt—Molasses, 28c per gal—Tobacco, 6½ to 8¾ per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Gr. 12½ to 14 per lb—Rice do, 10 to 12½ do—Lard p. lb, 11 to 12—Flour 67 to 71 per bbl—Whiskey rectified 45 to 48c per bbl.

Cattle sides, 11 to 12—Otter skins 3 to 44 per skin—deer do 26 to 28 per lb—Racoon do 8 to 12—Butter, Goshen 30 to 33—western 25c

CHARLESTON, Jan. 32.—Cotton—Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather, during the greater part of last week, there existed a fair enquiry for good to choice article in Uplands, and the transactions have been tolerably extensive. The market has again become firm, at our present quotations. Amount of sale during the week upwards of 5000 bales of which the particulars are as follows: 8 bales at 12 cents; 226 at 13; 99 at 13; 154 at 13; 141 at 14; 101 at 14½; 1023 at 14½; 205 at 14¾; 511 at 14¾; 54 at 14½; 640 at 15; 197 at 15½; 439 at 15¾; 51 at 15¾; 555 at 15½; 56 at 15¾; 563 at 15. We now quote Uplands, inferior, 12@—; ordinary to fair, 13@14½; good fair to good, 14@15½; prime to choice 15@—, preferring to leave the quotations of choice or select articles blank, the same depending altogether on the necessity of the purchaser. In long cottons, but few transactions have taken place, amounting to no more than about 150 bales Sea Islands, at prices ranging according to quality. We understand that there was no sales of Santees and Maines.

Rice—We notice a decline of $1 in the rice market particularly on good and prime qualities. The demand during the week was good, sales amounting to about 4000 bris prime to choice, 2800 do good, the remainder of inferior quality.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The sales of Coffee are large at former prices; 4000 bags St Marratra at 11c and other sorts to an equal quantity. The sales of Cotton are 2000 bales to the week, at a decline from the prices ten days ago of ¾d cent per lb. Campeach Logwood 26. Flour remains dull at the prices which last were closed; western common $7 26. Hides, but little doing. Molasses, nothing to report. Naval stores do. Orleans load 54.

Brandy's heavy. Sales Hourglass Gin from the wharf at 106c; 500 boxes brown Havana sugar at 10; 10,000 whalebone, 27¼. The price of foreign exchange has advanced. Bills on England are 9¾@ cts, and on France 7f 27½@20.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This Evening, February 3, will be performed Colemans Tragedy of the

IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. C. H. Eaton.
Pas de Deux by Mr. and Mrs. Beanie.

To conclude with the Comedy of the

SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Gov. Heartall,	Mr. Gray.
Frank Heartall,	F. S Hill.
Timothy Quaint,	Thorne.
Widow Cheerly,	Mrs. Russell.

Saint Charles Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.
Will be performed a Comedy written expressly for Mr. Hill called the

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

Jedediah Hombred, Mr. Hill.
In the course of the evening the grand overtures to

THE MILLER AND HIS MEN,
AND
BROTHER AND SISTER.

After which the Opera of

BROTHER AND SISTER.

Don Sylvio,	Mr. Hunt.
Don Christoval,	Decamp.
Pechero,	Latham.
Donna Isidor.	Mrs. Gibbs.
Rosalind,	Miss Debar.
Agatha,	Wrigley.

☞ Wanted a number of ladies and gentlemen Choristers; application to be made at the box office.
☞ Wanted in addition the Saint Charles Orchestra twenty-five Musicians, for the Italian Opera. Application to be made to James G. Meader, at the Theatre.

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 the 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,
Minnich,	Phillipo,
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 decorum.

Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters

Seats can be secure from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3 P. M.

For particulars of performance see bills of the day.

jan 30—tf

CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA—*New Orleans, February 1st*, 1836—By the seventeenth section of the original act of incorporation, it is provided: That the Board of Directors shall cause public notice to be given of the election of Directors, at least thirty days before the time appointed, in at least two newspapers in the city of New Orleans.

Every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person, or by proxy, and shall be entitled to one vote for each share he shall have been the holder of at least six months preceding the said election; provided, the same shall not exceed fifty; no person shall be permitted to vote by proxy or authorization of others, in any manner, a greater number of votes than three hundred.

All persons shall be eligible, and may be elected Directors who shall be citizens of this state, who shall have possessed, in his own name, and in good faith, fifty shares of the stock of the said Bank, for at least six months previous to the said election and who shall have complied with all the requisition of this act in relation thereto.

By the 5th section of the act amending the charter passed at this session of the Legislature, it is also provided:

That the Directors shall be selected from among the citizens of this state having the qualifications required by said charter, but without any reference to their place of residence; provided they shall be actual citizens of the United States for the last five years preceding their election, and have been residents of the State for the same space of time; and that two partners shall not be eligible as directors of said company at the said time, or serve in the same direction, nor shall a director of any other bank, or his partner be eligible as a director of this company.

By virtue of the above, public notice is hereby given that an election for six Directors, to be selected by the Stockholders shall take place on Monday the seventh of March next at the banking house in this city, between the hours of 10 A M, and 2 P M.

By order of the Board,
J. BERTRAND, Cashier.

feb 1—3tt

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT AND BANKING CO.
January 27th, 1836.

The directors of this bank having declared a dividend of one dollar and twenty cents, per share or 4 per cent on the capital stock paid in, payment of the same will commence on the 8th February next.

jan 28 P. BACOT, Cashier

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honorable J Bermudez, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, I shall expose at public sale on the 10th of February 1836, at noon at Hewlett's Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a negro man named Abraham of about 40 years of age, seized at the suit of C. A. Jacobs Terms of sale cash.

feb 3 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Robert Wilson vs. Wm. C. Coleman.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, I shall expose at public sale on the 10th of February 1836, at noon at Hewlett's Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, a mulatoe woman named Betsy, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

Terms cash. B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

feb 3

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Codrt in the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—January 22d, 1836—(No. 7831)—Daniel O Nadaud vs. his creditors—Upon reading and filing the tableau of distribution In this case, it is ordered by the court that all persons interested, show cause, within ten days from and after the publication of this order, why the tableau of distribution filed by the Syndic, should not be homologated, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said Syndic discharged from all further liability in the premises. By order of court.

feb 3 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

Exchange on New York for sale by
feb 3. B. GRONING & Co.

Clothing—A grand assortment of low priced clothing, received per late arrivals, and for sale by
FROST & Co.
feb 3. No 8 Customhouse st.

Wines—Madeira, port and sherry in wood and bottle; London Mustard; ground ginger, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
feb 3. 47 Bienville st.

Domestic dry goods—300 bales domestic cotton goods, consisting of Lowells, Henry drills, colored, plain and plaid cottons, furniture and apron checks, 9, 7, 4 4 and 6-4 bed tickings, low price calicoes, do do furniture chintz, 8 and 4-4 brown domestics, do do bleached do, Pittsburg cords, cotton osnaburgs &c, for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
feb 3 19 Chartres st.

THE BEE.

Political, Literary and City Paper.
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1836.

MR. EDITOR—We take the liberty of suggesting to our fellow citizens the propriety of supporting Mr L. U. GAIENNIE, the impartial, independent and able Alderman of the 5th Ward, as a candidate for the office of Mayor. HUNDREDS.

☞ For the proceedings of the Senate see first side.

The volonteer corps raised in this city will depart for Florida to day, under the command of Colonel Twiggs of the United States army; and General Smith of the Louisiana militia. They are both gallant and worthy officers; and should succeed in any interprize.

Probably there was no period of his life at which General JACKSON was so popular, and so deservedly popular as at the present—in consequence of his acting so honorably and energetically not on the behalf of a party in our domestic policy, but on a subject which embraces the honor and dignity of this country. He has nobly had all our claims on foreign nations settled and paid during the course of his eventful administration; and his conduct with regard to our relations with France will (we trust) fill up the measure of his own and his country's glory, as far as lies in his power—then he can retire like Washington with honor and national gratitude to a private life, when even party jealousy may render him the tribute of applause and approbation.

The president's special message published yesterday appears to be looked on by many of our citizens as of a warlike aspect; but solely on account of the impression received here of what may be considered by France of any recommendation or measure of nonintercourse. That many correspondents of France may have so written, we do not doubt; but it becomes us as American citizens to consider rather the propriety of our own conduct, than the impression which it may make on foreign nations. We have truth and justice on our side, honor and propriety; and if umbrage be taken in persisting in the right by every or any justifiable means to maintain the honor and dignity of our country, then shall we indeed have all the advantages resulting from what tends to support justice and honor—and all the measures so taken by the United States must necessarily be popular, and eventually be successful. We have no idea of being fooled by a foreign friend, nor of of being browbeaten by a foreign enemy—however our reminiscences of generous assistance in our incipient struggles for independence and nationality may propose us, or form more than evanescent predelections. But when these propossessions are calculated on to control the very essence of national interest and importance, they should be 'like the baseless fabric of a vision that leaves not a wreck behind.' Not only must the union be maintained at all hazards, as regards our domestic policy; but all in that union should be unanimous in action at least as regards all that concerns the dignity, the honor and the just claims of the country.

Our contest hitherto with France has been one of postponement and punctilio; and may indeed extend no farther: but if that justice be not done us which is properly demanded and legitimately confirmed, then the aspect of affairs is changed, and a cherished friend becomes a designing enemy. What is applicable to individuals relative to a cessation of converse, is applicable to nations as regards commercial and political intercourse: and none can consider that such a resort is one of actual hostility. Yet should such a cessation be viewed in that light, the onus will be cast on those who take offence. And doubly so as regards our commercial relations with France—which are based chiefly on that very treaty not yet ratified; but of which, that country enjoys all the advantages without conforming to its provisions. Yet that treaty was a commercial contract, obligatory on both or neither—whose provisions being nullified by one party should justly be negatived by the other.

This we remark not as believing that a serious dispute with France is inevitable; but to endeavor to show our fellow-citizens the justice of their claims and the high and honorable position on which they stand;—for still we have no apprehension of hostility with France; or that either nation will

Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.

POST OFFICE ADVERTISING.—It is believed by many that the advertising given to different journals throughout the union of the postoffice and other departments of the general government, exerts a palpable influence in determining the policy and politics of the respective journalists. Whether this be true or false, it were well that all cause of complaint and alleged corruption were removed in this respect; and it is as easy as it would be well.

Individuals and governments can learn by example; and tho it would be ridiculous and servile blindly to imitate the conduct of any, it is well to cull from examples such as are worthy of imitation, no matter in what country, nation or age they may be found. On this principle, we may refer to the custom in England, as regards the postoffice regulations, so far as they relate to the apparent propriety or necessity of advertising the letters remaining at each and every postoffice.

In England there are no advertisements in the daily journals of letters remaining; nor is there any necessity. There are boards hung up conspicuously in the entry of every postoffice, on which are regularly posted placards divided into columns, containing the superscription of each and every letter not called for—the place sen from, and the time, as per postmark; the name and address of him or her to whom it was sent; and the time it was received at the office. So many persons frequent daily the respective postoffices, that it easily becomes known for whom letters remain; and there is every probability that they can be directed thus to be sent to the domicile of the person addressed—for which a column is left blank on the placard. This system has seldom failed in any place; nor is it customary that any letters shall remain more than two or three days after being thus advertised—on account of the publicity, the multitude assembling, and the almost certainty that some one or other may be enabled to afford the present address of any to whom letters may have been misdirected, or who may have left their former residence.

Were a plan of this kind adopted in the United States many causes of complaint might be removed—not only as regards alleged corruption on the part of partizans and also the jealousy existing between the journalists of the same party—but as regards the revenues of the postoffice department, which are annually diminished some tens of thousands by the payment of advertising letters remaining at each and every office in the union. This subject is earnestly recommended to the attention of all editors east, west, north and south, whatever may be their politics. It is one of general importance, and should not be lightly esteemed.

THE POSTOFFICE.—In answer to repeated demands made on us, which we have heretofore refrained to notice, we beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the postmaster to the condition of his office as regards the delivery of letters to those who have no box. We do not now advert to the complaisance which might be evinced to citizens residing in distant parts of the city, whose residence is known; and who might therefore be supplied daily with their letters and papers by carriers or a penny post;—but we beg leave to remonstrate on the delays and difficulties experienced in the delivery of letters—as there is but one petty square hole for the distribution of all those who have not the good fortune to claim or pay for a private compartment among the boxes. We have received communications and requests on this subject 'many a time and oft;' and merely inform the postmaster of the sentiments of citizens and strangers on this subject, believing that he is disposed to remove all complaints on the part of the public; and to accommodate as many as possible.

Two or more places for public delivery might be established, where such space will afford the necessary accommodations.

COURT, or the discarded lover—with other tales and fancies, by Henry F Chorley, New York, Messrs Harper; New Orleans, Messrs Hotchkiss.

Our multiplied avocations have prevented us for a time from doing justice to our own disposition in noticing literary works and the general literature of the day; and unfortunately from noticing many subjects on which we would readily comment. Hence we have appeared to overlook topics of temporary or transient interest, although warmly alive to all that transpires relative to extended facilities of intercourse whether for trade or travel, or for mental improvement; and we might extend our lament, and wind up with the pitiful lament of Dean Swift—

And what is worse, alack!
We scarcely hear a woman's clack.

The work before us is in two volumes 12mo and contains besides two interesting tales, some appropriate remarks on music, etc. Chorley is the assistant editor of the London Athenaeum; and has lately written these admirable sketches of Mrs Hemans. His volumes are well worth perusal and purchase. Try, if you do not believe us.

Emile D meing's Commercial Directory for 1836 has been sent us by E Johns & Co. It is a large sheet; and contains a list of the directors of the different banking and insurance companies of New Orleans; with an alphabetical arrangement of the names and residences of the principal persons in this city. It appears to be a convenient and useful reference for the counting house.

[illegible] committee appointed at a meeting held on the [illegible] to collect subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of those troops who fell in the late massacre between Tampa Bay and Fort King, are earnestly requested to meet this evening at 5 o'clock, at the office in Exchange Place, next door to bank of Orleans. The object is to receive the final report of the members, and to discharge them from further exertion.

By order of the chairman.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER RECEIVED TO DAY.

Dated, Macon (Georgia), January 25, 1836.

We have been looking out for the last ten days for an order to march to FLORIDA—Capt. *Seymous* Company received orders this morning, to rendez-vous in *Hawkinsville*, on the first of February.—Also, a company from *Putnam, Hancok* and *Marion counties*.—The *Bill cavalry* has received no orders yet.

First Correspondent of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17, 1836.

This being the sabbath, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to give you some notion of the manner in which the members pass this day while here and a sketch of the chaplains they have chosen this session. Whatever may be their piety at home, they manifest but little of it here; and the election of a chaplain seems to be considered as nothing more than a usage, calculated to preserve the form, without any particular regard to the essentials of religion. The session is opened each day with a prayer, which is often listened to with some impatience by those who are present and on Sunday the members that attend divine worship in the capitol is lamentably small. They spend this day in their boardinghouses, in visiting each other, writing letters to their constituents or forming coteries and groupes to talk over and digest plans of operation for their political and parliamentary contests. The death of one of their body makes but a momentary impression, which passes away like an April cloud, and they again rush into the vortex of legislation and business as if nothing had occurred to agitate or disturb the usual current of their minds. In the week many of them may be seen at night at the theatre, the route, the cardtable or some place of amusement, generally where there is the least occasion for expense.—A portion of the day however is usually devoted to the business of the nation and that of their immediate constituents, who often impose a heavy tax upon their time by charging them with troublesome commissions, the execution of which requires their frequent attendance in the public offices.

The chaplains they have elected this session are, as I have already informed you, the Rev Mr Higbee for the senate, and the Rev Mr Stockton for the house.—They are both young men, the one an Episcopalian and the other a Methodist. The former is a gentleman of education, modest, unassuming and intelligent. His sermons are usually in good taste, and written in agreeable style. His diction is copious, and sometimes elegant, and his arrangement not exceptionable. But his views want originality and his comprehension extensiveness and grasp. There is no novelty in what he utters, nor in the manner in which it is presented. He has neither fertility of invention nor affluence of mind; what he says is, nevertheless, distinguished for good sense and sound correctness, so, too, as well as sincere and ardent piety. His colleague Mr Stockton, tho inferior in taste, is much superior in imagination. This is his prominent faculty; and like Aaron's rod, seems to swallow up all the rest. He is tall, gangling and awkward. His tones are offensively monotonous. But he has the power of the poet and the painter. He selects groups, and embodies all the parts even the most minute objects, into one splendid whole, and forms a picture which the mind delights to contemplate, and which even when painful it cannot resist the inclination to gaze upon. He indulges however too much in this species of coloring, which is better suited to the poet or the moralist than to the divine.—It pleases the imagination, but does not convince the judgment or rouse the mind to action. The heart remains dormant and quiescent, while these sometimes beautiful phantasmagoras are flitting before the mind, and leave but a momentary impression behind. It is astonishing how little real eloquence at the present day is to be found in the pulpit. Considering the mightiness, grandeur and deep interest of the subjects which are presented to the mind, it is a matter of wonder that so few are found competent to handle them, with the ability and impassioned eloquence which they are calculated to inspire.

MONDAY, January 18.

It is understood that the nominations of Messrs Taney and Barbour will not be acted upon till after the new judiciary bill shall be disposed of. This bill adds another to the present number of the judges of the supreme court which consists of seven. If this bill pass, the present executive will have the singular fortune of having appointed six out of the eight judges of which this tribunal will then be composed. Judge Hopkinson has said in his eulogy on Judge Washington, "That if the president who raised John Marshall to the office of chief justice, had not earned the gratitude of this people by any other act of his life, he has done enough by this appointment to be held as a benefactor to his country. You also know how much he added to the debt by giving us judge Washington." It would indeed be a high honor to appoint a fit successor to such a man as the late John Marshall, because it is an honor that can only occur but once in a century. A beautiful and eloquent discourse has recently been published by judge Story on the life, character and services of this distinguished man.

Today it was expected the president would transmit his special message to both houses of congress. Expectation was on tiptoe—the whole city was in agitation, and rushed towards the capitol at an early hour, to hear the fiat of the nation. The galleries of both houses were crowded to excess with both male and female politicians who came to hear what the executive would recommend, after the various and contradictory speculations which he had been indulged on the subject of our differences with France. The message at last arrived and was read together with the accompanying documents; and some were surprised to find that it recommended so peaceful a course as a non-importation act. The letter of the duke de Broglie was also read, and its history was mainly such as I gave it in one of my former letters. I do not know what may be the wish of this administration, but I cannot still think we shall have war with our ancient ally. There is so much to lose and so little to gain by the contest; and the differences between us are so trifling, that war seems to me to be unnecessary and absurd. Under present circumstances it may be that the measure recommended is the only pacific course left to the president, as it does not preclude an amicable adjustment of our differences; nor foreclose all future negotiation. By the intelligence of today, Great Britain is likely to become the mediator between the US and France, and seems disposed not to allow two ancient friends to be guilty of the folly of crippling each other for years, for a mere song. The president thinks I understand, that the cup of humiliation has been drunk to the dregs by this country, and is desirous to put the nation in a belligerent attitude. I look upon the fleet ordered to the West Indies, under the command of admiral Macuna, as in truth nothing more than a fleet of observation, intended to protect the French West India colonies, and not to intimidate this government. The message &c was referred to the committee on foreign relations in the house, and 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The debate in the senate on the resolutions presented by col Benton, has been and continues to be one of great interest. The explanations given by Webster, Porter, Ewing, Clayton &c, repelling the charge, accompanied by the threats on the senate of neglecting the defence of the country, are, I think, both satisfactory and conclusive.

Mr Buchanan, after the reading of the message in the senate, rose and expressed his approbation both of its tone and sentiment. Mr Calhoun differed from him in opinion, and asserted that the cause of the delay in settlement of our differences, and the condition to which the nation was now brought, in relation to France, was owing entirely to the conduct of the executive, which he warmly reprobated.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Tuesday 24 February.

Mr Hon obtained leave to introduce an act supplementary to the several acts to incorporate the Consolidated Association of Planters' bank. Read a first time. It authorises a stockholder being a citizen of the U States and owner of 10 shares, to become a director; that the banking company shall be empowered to sell at auction the bonds mortgaged on loans or stock, on default of debtors, retaining a special privilege of claim, on the advanced price when sold; that when the mortgages made on stock or loans are not paid when due, they shall bear an interest of 10 per cent; and that the governor be authorized to issue new bonds of the state in certain circumstances.

Mr Morancy presented an act to regulate elections in the state, as regards the manner of questioning qualified voters. It grants power to the commissioners of elections to propound various interrogatories to those who go to vote relative to their qualifications; and not only disqualifies commissioners from retaining office who neglect this duty, but enjoins the prosecuting attornies of the state to institute a suit against them.

On motion of Mr Moore, it was ordered to be printed.

The senate concurred in the amendments made by the house, in the bills amending the auction sale act of 1805; and changing the time of holding the sessions of the district courts in the 3d and 7th judicial districts.

Mr Lacoste gave notice of a bill relative to elections in the parish of Plaquémines.

The act relative to the police jury, etc, of the parish of Rapides was read a first time. Also that supplementary to the act authorizing the state treasurer to subscribe for 500 shares of the Barataria and Lafourche canal stock. And that relating to the assessment of the state tax in the parish of St Landry.

The act to incorporate the Springfield and Liberty railroad company, and that relative to stationing a militia garrison at Baton Rouge as a substitute to the U S troops, were also read a first time.

The act granting banking privileges to the Pontchartrain railroad company was read a third time, and passed.

The act to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors was ordered for a second reading.

The previous sections of the bill to prevent any person from retailing spirits who do not receive a license; and from obtaining a license, unless they produce a certificate and witnesses of their being citizens of the United States, and 12 months resident in the place where they wish to retail, also of good moral character. These were adopted without remark or opposition.

The 5th section of the bill was intended to limit the number of public houses, and fix the price of a license.

Mr Hon objected to limit the number, as a measure unconstitutional and inexpedient. Citizens of the U States have a right to follow any profession or pursuit they prefer; and the legislature of any state has no right to limit the number of those who keep hotels or taverns than of those who may be lawyers or physicians. It is sufficient to impose conditions on those who obtain licenses, without limiting their number—which the legislature can have no right to do; and if not the right constitutionally, then will it be perfectly useless, to impose any restrictions. He is in favor of making an attempt to prevent the evils arising from the unlicensed sale of spirituous liquors, or of permitting persons of dubious character from retailing them; but he is not desirous of infringing on the constitutional rights of any citizen. He therefore moved that the phrase limiting the number of those to whom licenses may be granted, shall be stricken out.

Mr Moore did not think it unconstitutional thus to limit the number; and wishes that he could also limit [illegible] the sale to [illegible] the Orleans "Bank of Louisiana."

A message was received from the governor informing the house that he had this day approved and signed the bill entitled:

"An act for the relief of the citizens of Florida."

The house took up section by section, the bill regulating an act to establish the manner of electing police jurors in the parish of Rapides.

The several sections having been adopted with amendments.

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

"An act to establish the manner of electing police jurors in the parish of Rapides, and for other purposes."

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate in said bill

On motion, the house having dispensed with their rules, took up the bill from the senate entitled:

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

The same having been adopted.

On motion, ordered that said bill do pass by its title.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof

On motion, the house took up the bill entitled, "an act to amend the act entitled an act to determine the cases in which the defendants in criminal prosecutions shall be entitled to peremptory challenges."

On motion, ordered that said bill be laid on the table subject to the call of the house

A message was received from the senate by Mr Davis their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house in a resolution fixing the adjournment sine die of both houses on the third Monday in February next.

By the same message the house is informed of the concurrence of the senate with the amendments on the bill entitled:

"An act granting banking privileges to the New Orleans improvement company, and for other purposes."

And in the resolution fixing the day for the election of a state printer, in which amendment the concurrence of the house is requested.

On motion, the house took up the resolution from the senate, fixing the adjournment sine die of both branches of the legislature.

Mr Brashear having moved to lay the same on the table, subject to the call of the house;

Mr Bry called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs Augustin, Bienvenu, Brashear, Bernard, Delachaise, Dixon, Mauigny, Ducros, Guillet, Montegut, Nerault, Chenet had voted in the affirmative 12 Yeas.

And that Messrs Armand, Breaux, Bruxelle, Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Forest, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, Lewis, Ogden, Patin, Patten, Barrow and Wilson had voted in the negative. 18 Nays.

Said motion was consequently rejected.

Mr Lewis having moved to amend said resolution by fixing the day of adjournment next to the first Monday of March.

Said amendment was adopted.

On the question for the adoption of the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs Armand, Breaux, Bruxelle, Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, Lewis, Ogden, Patin, Barrow and Wilson had voted in the affirmative. 16 Yeas.

And that Messrs. Augustin, Bienvenu, Brashear, Bernard, Ducros, Mauigny, Forest, Guillet, Montegut, Nerault, Patten and Chenet had voted in the negative 12 Nays

Said resolution was consequently concurred in.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof and request their concurrence in the amendment of the house

Mr Delachaise, on behalf of the committee of enrolment, having reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled, "an act supplementary and amendatory to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana."

The speaker signed said bill.

The clerk was directed to request the signature of the president of the senate thereto.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr Forstall his private secretary, informing the house that he had this day approved and signed the bill entitled "an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Ex hange and Banking company."

And that he had this day approved and signed the bill entitled "an act for the relief of the people of Florida."

The House took up the amendment of the senate to the resolution fixing the day for the election of a state printer, and in the bill entitled "an act granting banking privileges to the New Orleans improvement company, and for other purposes."

The same having been concurred in;

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof

A message was received from the senate, by Mr Davis their secretary, informing the house that the president of the senate had signed the bill entitled "an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana."

Mr Bry having moved for the adjournment;

Mr Augustin called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs. Bienvenu, Brashear Breaux, Bruxelle, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Davenport, Dosson, Forest, Lewis, Ogden, Patin, Patten, Barrow, Chenet and Wilson had voted in the affirmative. 17 Yeas.

And that Messrs Armand, Augustin, Ducros, Dixon, Mauigny, Guillet, Labatut, Landry, Lawson, Montegut and Nerault had voted in the negative 11 Nays.

Said motion having prevailed;

The house adjourned until tomorrow at 10 A M

FRIDAY, January 29th 1836.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Delachaise on behalf of the Committee of enrolment reported that he has yesterday submitted to the approbation of the Governor the Bill entitled "an act supplementary and amendatory to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the citizens Bank of Louisiana.

The same members having reported as duly enrolled the Bill entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of additional notaries public in and for the Parishes of Washington and Avoyelles."

The Speaker signed said bill.

The Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President thereto.

On motion, ordered that leave of absence be granted to Messrs. Landry, Braux, Lewis and Bickham for a few days.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Davis their secretary informing the House of the concurrence of the Senate in the bill entitled "an act regular the terms of the District Court in several Parishes"

Mr. Davidson moved that the House take up the Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Legislature of Louisiana in relation to the present difficulties between France and the United States, and refer the same to a select committee of five members.

During the discussion on that motion

On motion the House went in a recess.

The House having met again, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive them in order to proceed to the election of a State Printer.

The Senate entered the Hall of Representatives.

The Ballot Box having been carried around and the votes received.

On motion ordered that two tellers be appointed:

Mr Lewis was appointed on behalf of the Senate and Mr. Ducros on behalf of the House.

On opening the ballot box and counting the votes it appeared that out of forty-eight members present Mr Bayon had obtained 23 votes.

Mr Gibson,	13
Mr Ray,	11
Scattering,	1
	1
	48

No candidate having obtained the absolute majority, there was no election.

The House proceeded to a second ballot, on counting the votes it appeared that out of 47 votes Mr. Bayon had obtained 24 votes.

Mr. Gibson,	22
Mr. Ray.	1
	47

Mr. Bayon having obtained the requisite majority, was proclaimed duly elected State Printer one year.

The Senate having retired.

The House proceeded to the order of the day.

The bill entitled "an act to incorporate the New Orleans building and Banking Company" was read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow.

The bill from the Senate entitled "an act to amend the 7th and 8th sections of an act, entitled an act regulating sales at auction approved the 15th of January 1805" was discussed and adopted with an amendment.

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

The clerk was again directed to inform the Senate thereof, and request their concurrence in the amendment of the House.

The House having dispensed with their rules.

Mr. Brashear introduced a bill entitled "an act to incorporate the New Orleans Mobile and Pensacola Steam boat Company" which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, ordered that the bill entitled "an act to amend the act entitled an act to amend the act to incorporate the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company approved April 1st 1835" be made the special order of the day, for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Augustin ordered that the bill entitled "an act to amend the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Orleans" and "an act to renew the Charter of the Bank of Orleans for a certain number of years and for other purposes" be made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The House took up the bill entitled "an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company, approved the 2d of April 1835

On motion, ordered that said bill be laid on the table subject to the call of the House

Mr. Bry having moved for the adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Augustin having called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs, Brashear, Breaux, Bruxelle Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, Lewis, Ogden, Patin, Barrow and Wilson had voted in the affirmative 16 Yeas.

And that Messrs. Augustin, Bienvenu, Brashear, Bernard, Ducros, Mauigny, Forest, Guillet, Montegut, Nerault, Patten and Chenet had voted in the negative 12 Nays

Said resolution was consequently concurred in.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof and request their concurrence in the amendment of the house

Mr Delachaise, on behalf of the committee of enrolment, having reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled, "an act supplementary and amendatory to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana."

The speaker signed said bill.

The clerk was directed to request the signature of the president of the senate thereto.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr Forstall his private secretary, informing the house that he had this day approved and signed the bill entitled "an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Exchange and Banking company."

And that he had this day approved and signed the bill entitled "an act for the relief of the people of Florida."

The House took up the amendment of the senate to the resolution fixing the day for the election of a state printer, and in the bill entitled "an act granting banking privileges to the New Orleans improvement company, and for other purposes."

The same having been concurred in;

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof

A message was received from the senate, by Mr Davis their secretary, informing the house that the president of the senate had signed the bill entitled "an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana."

Mr Bry having moved for the adjournment;

Mr Augustin called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs. Bienvenu, Brashear Breaux, Bruxelle, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Davenport, Dosson, Forest, Lewis, Ogden, Patin, Patten, Barrow, Chenet and Wilson had voted in the affirmative. 17 Yeas.

And that Messrs Armand, Augustin, Ducros, Dixon, Mauigny, Guillet, Labatut, Landry, Lawson, Montegut and Nerault had voted in the negative 11 Nays.

Said motion having prevailed;

The house adjourned until tomorrow at 10 A M

SATURDAY, January 30th 1836.

The House met agreeably to appointment—

Mr. Barrow on behalf of the committee on claims to whom was referred the petition of L E. Lefebvre, reported a bill entitled "an act for the relief of L E. Lefebvre," which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Penn on behalf of the committee appointed to examine into the accounts of the treasurer of state asked for further delays, on account of the absence of several members of said committee, and moved that Mr. Winn be excused from serving on said committee.

Said motion having prevailed.

The speaker appointed Mr. Penn on said committee.

The same member also moved for further delays, in order to make a report on the affairs of the Union bank of Louisiana.

Mr. Augustin on behalf of the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of the stockholders of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company, made the following report and bill:

The special committee to whom was referred the petition of the directors of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company beg leave to report,

That with a view to favour the immediate interests of the country, which in part, they have the honor to represent, they deem expedient to grant to said company all the encouragement and assistance that the legislature can, with restrictions, however which shall conveniently garantee the completion of the works undertaken by the company;

That the new projected rail roads, already begun, starting from divers western points, to terminate at the eastern and most commercial places on the borders of the Atlantic, must ultimately take away, in great measure the immense and flourishing commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, now tributary to Louisiana and not to continue so long if the whole energy of the representatives of this state is not awaken to the necessity of creating now, more rapid and less expensive points of communication;

That to this question of vital interest to the commerce and prosperity of Louisiana is naturally attached the internal defense of our country, whose means would at once be immensely increased in case of attack or invasion, by the safety and rapidity of transports on a rail road running through out the distance which separates us from the principal points of the union.

Your committee consider that this great improvement is a gigantic stride towards a system of internal communication which must tend to rivet the ties of the union among the members of the American community, and further, to increase the elements of the unexampled prosperity which distinguishes us from among the nations of the civilized world.

Considering that the executive power of last year and that of the present year have strongly recommended the adoption of measures tending to encourage said institution, your committee respectfully report a bill recommending the issue of state bonds to the amount of twenty thousand shares to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company; provided that said company shall have previously obtained charters of incorporation from the several states through which its road is to run.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. AUGUSTIN, Chairman.

The bill entitled "an act to authorise a subscription on behalf of the state of Louisiana to the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company," presented by said committee was read for the first time and ordered to be printed together with the report.

Mr. Guillet, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "an act to amend the 1st section of an act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to appoint weighers of cotton and hay, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans approved March 29th 1833" which was read for the first time and ordered