....jan 8	Liverpool	dec 4	
....jan 8	London	dec 1	
....jan 2	Havre	dec 2	
....jan 8	Paris	nov 25	
....jan 8	Bordeaux	nov 25	
....jan 10	Amsterdam	nov 18	
....dec 7	Cadiz	nov 2	
ampore....	nov —	Havana	jan 8	
Jan Genoa....	dec 1	Hamburg	jan 8	

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 6.

100 shares United States Bank	130
104 do do	130½
22 do do	130½

NEW YORK, Jan 8.

Specie Sales this morning of $1000 American gold at 2½ a ¾ premium. We note gold and half dollars ¾ a ⅞ premium; quarters —— ½ do; doubloons $17 a 17.40; do Patriot, — a $16.35.

Treasury Drafts—11 a 11½ discount.

Treasury Notes.—Sales of $5,300 at 11 discount.

CINCINNATI, Jan 16.

Business has been quite moderate for the week.—The Canal remains open. The arrivals of produce are not large.

Flour—We quote sales on Tuesday at $6.75, which is a decline on last week's prices.

Whiskey has declined to 28c. Small sales.

Pork—Hogs are abundant in the market—the price remains as last quoted. The impression is, the price will not advance. Sales $3,50 a 4,00. But little bercel Pork has been offered in market. We hear of but one lot sold during the week, which was Mess $18,50. It is mostly shipped as fast as packed.

Lard—We hear of some sales at 6c, and some offered at 5½.

Bacon—We hear of none offered for sale, yet some small lots of Hams have been shipped to New Orleans.

Groceries are coming in freely, and sell slowly at former prices.

Sugar—New Orleans is becoming plenty. We quote sales in hhds 7a8c.

Coffee—Supplies continue fair at quoted prices.

Molasses—Several lots plantation have been sold, a 37½ cents cash, in lots; by barrel, we quote 42 a 45.

Tobacco—Leaf is in demand at improved prices. We hear of sales of 91,500 a 92,000, and $5,75 a $6,00 for the three grades. Kentucky manufactured, 5½ a 6½ for 1 less than these rates' Specie 4 premium.

HAVANA, Jan 4.

Imports—Northern rice $4.50; codfish 4 a 4,50; New Orleans flour 17 a 18. Northern lard 11 a 11,75; bark 17 a 20; Rosario candles 36 a 37.

Exports—Sugar, half and half 64, 10½, 81, 13½; white a one 10½ a 12, quebrado 6½ a 8½; cucurucho 4 a 6; le quality coffee 9½ a 10½; 3d quality dito 6¼ a 9¼; 3d quality 6 a 8; triache 3 a 4; white wax 8, 8 a 10; yellow 6 a 6 4. Campeachy wood 91, 1 a 1. 3.

Exchange—On London 14 a 14½ premium; on Paris 2 premium: Spain 8 a 9 premium; New Orleans 4 a 6 discount; other ports of the United States 3 a 3½, discount; gold dollars 6 a 5 premium; Mexican dollars 2 per cent premium; doubloons 14 a 15 dito.

HAVRE, Dec 1.

The sales of cotton at Havre from the 29th November, the dates of our last report, had been extensive, though without affecting any variation in prices. Pernambuco had been in very active demand at full prices. The sales from the 27th Nov. including that day, reached nearly 7000 balas.

HAVRE, Nov 30.

Cottons—We have had a brisk demand since our last review, for U States, short staple Cottons, and no less than 3000 balas have been taken, partly on speculation, at a further improvement of about 5 centimes per lk. Brazils and other descriptions have undergone no change.

The total transactions from the 23d to the 29th inst inclusive, amount to 5432 balas, viz: 1992 balas N Orleans, of which 58 at 90½; 814 at 92 to 100; 435 at 102 to 105, 50 at 110 to 5; and 24 of extra fine qu. ity at 125. 1010 Mobile, of which 19 at 85; 749 at 90 to 100; 149 at 102 to 102½50; and 100 at 105; 5804 Texas, of which 78 at 85 to 87; 3122 at 89,50 to 98; 272 at 100 to 101; and 288 at 102 to 105; 92 Pernambuco at 110; 125 Bahia at 88 to 98,50; 18 Carthagena at 105; 10 Bengal at 70. 325 Tinevelly at 65 to 77,50; and 130 Surat at 68—the whole daily paid.

We only received 1573 balas from Charleston, by Switzerland, and 98 from London and Carthagena.

Stock 30th Nov 1837, 39,161, of which 30,267 are U States.

PARIS Nov 29.

The French funds have continued to decline, and the market has been exceedingly flat. For cash, Fives and Threes have fallen 10c; Spanish 1; Rentes have improved 1; Russian 5; Portuguese are unnamed. For the end of month, Fives have fallen 10c; Threes 15c Neapolitan are unvaried.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Echo, Mallet, Liverpool, H C Cammack.
Stm Mississippi, Davis, New York, Bein & Cohen.
Brig Coral, Doughty, Havana, C Worsely.
Sch Cecelia, Cormack, Tampico, J Crosby.
Steamer Columbia, Wright, Galveston, J Reed & co.

ARRIVED.

The boat Grampus, Annable from the Passes; towed to sea ships E Warren and Margaret Forbes and brig Chortaw; brought up ships Russia and St Leon and sch Diadem; left the pass on the 13th.

Ship Good Conday, Gray, from the Passes; towed to sea ship Geo Cabell and Romulus; brought up ship Somerset and sch William; left at the S W Pass brig Swan.

Brig Pacific, Martin, from the Passes; towed to sea bark Bashaw, brig O C Raymond, gallot Young Mexico and sch Mobile; brought up ship Henry and brig Ringleader; left the N E Pass on the 14th at 9 A M., reports nothing in the offing, several small sail in the river.

Sch Henry, Salter, 17 days from Portsmouth, to master.

Ship Rienzi, Norton, 13 days from New York, to master.

Ship St Leon, Wescott, 20 days from Castine, Me, to master.

Brig Ringleader, Hoffman, 5 days from Havana, to H Cammack & co.

Brig Somerset, Lewis, from St Marks, to master.

Sch Diadem, Jaques, from Grand Caiman, to master.

Brig Sarah Ann, Lewis, 4 days from St Marks, to S & J P Whitney.

Sch Willen, Dash, from Mobile, to master, in ballast.

Sch Belle, Collins, from Cincinnati, in ballast.

Steamboat Ajax, Ratier, from St Martinsville.

Steamboat Brilliant, Clark, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Lexington, Lagon, from Madison.

Steamboat Manchester, Briggs, from Opelousas.

Steamboat Semaphore, Haygood, from Opelousas.

Steamboat Majestic, Hunt, from Beardstown.

Steamboat Savannah, Page, ——

Steamboat Shakspeare, Frost, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Despatch, Underwood, from Vermillion ——

Steamboat Revenue, Moore, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Oronoko, Young, from Rodney.

Steamboat Siam, Thomason, from Thibodauxville.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordon, from Bayou Sara.

In the River

Ship Antioch, Mann, from, Leghorn Nov 20, to master.

EXPORTS.

For ship Echo—3401 bales cotton.

For ship Mississippi—885 bales cotton, 21 hhds tobacco, 168 do hams, 574 sacks corn, 670 bbls flour, 100 do rosin sugar, 99 bbls molasses, 1041 bbls pork, 1331 kegs do lard, 56 bbls do.

For brig Coral—1200 bbls flour.

For sch Cresie—sast mdze.

For steamer Columbia—provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Rienzi—mdze.

Per ship St Leon—oil, fish, and sundries.

Per ship Henry—130 bales hay 90 bbls potatoes and sundries.

Per ship Antioch—wines, mdze, &c.

Per brig Somerset—cotton.

Per brig Ringleader—coffee and cigars.

Per brig Somerset—cotton.

Per sch Diadem—sugar and molasses.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Huntsville—1410 bales cotton, 55 bbls sugar, 1 bbl molasses and 16 pkgs sundries.

Per steamboat Despatch—145 bales cotton, 60 bbls sugar 30 bbls molasses and 16 pkgs sundries.

Per steamboat Shakespeare—1019 bales cotton and mdze.

Per steamboat Savannah—bacon, lard, pork, flour, sundries.

Per steamboat Manchester—216 bales cotton and 37 bbls sugar.

Per steamboat Shakespeare—423 bales cotton and 56 bbls ——

Per steamboat Livingston—pork, lard, butter, eggs &c, potatoes, &c.

Per steamboat Ajax—cotton, sugar, and sundries.

Per steamboat Brilliant—cotton, sugar, molasses, &c.

MEMORANDA

Left fresh Havana for this port, 8th Jan, Spanish brig Nanita, Carran; Spanish brig Salvador, Hernandez; American brig Morris Cooper, Smith.

Left at Havana, 7th January, sch Sabina, Moore, bound at New York for this port, 8th January, ——, master, S ars.

Left at New York, 7th January, ship Arkansas, ——, master, for this port.

Left to sea from New York for this port, 8th Jan. brig Lee, Norton; sch Corolla, Davis.

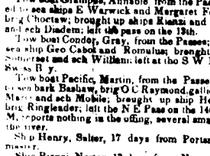
NOTICE—Consignees per ship Georgia, Capt. Talbot, from Havre are requested to take out their goods and attend to the receipt of their goods.

L. H. GALE, Agent.
jan 16 93 Common street.

NOTICE.—The ship Anawan, capt Looker from York is discharging two tiers below the Custom House. Consignees are requested to attend the receipt of their goods.

BAILEY & ABBOTT,
jan 16 14 Bienville st.

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



THE splendid copper and copper fastened low pressure steam packet Columbia, Capt. J. Wright, will positively sail as above.

Passengers for Brazoria, Columbia and Quintana are handled at Velasco, and may depend upon the leaving punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage having splendid furnished state cabins for $30 cabins, and 100 deck passengers apply on board or to

JAMES REED & CO, 84 Common st.

N. B. No berth or state room secured, until paid for only taken and landed at Galveston. Registered passengers names at the office.

jan 5

PISTOLS—One case containing an assortment of bell rifle and pocket pistols, also an invoice of powder for sale by

ROBERT & HAWTHORN,
jan 16 63 Gravier st.

PAPER HANGINGS—86 boxes paper hangings, landing and for sale by

R. GRONING & CO.
jan 16 19 Common st.

VARNISH—4 casks bright varnish in store for sale by

H. C. CAMMACK & CO.
jan 16 Bank Alley.

SPERM CANDLES, Mackarel, and Tanner Oil, landing for sale by

ROBERT H WHITE,
jan 16

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1838.

There was a transposition of words in Mr. Elmore's resolution as printed. It ought to have read then—That the committee on the militia be directed to examine into the condition of the arms in the state arsenal and into the condition of the adjutant general's office.

A National Bank.

The Legislature of Louisiana possesses the undoubted right of declaring the charters of corporations forfeited, whenever "the public interest shall require it." This right is expressly and positively recognized by the fundamental laws of the state, and is not denied by any apologists for the banks, however devoted he may be. But if a national bank be created by congress and its constitutional character established by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is plain that any number of banking institutions, with any amount of capital, may be located in this state, and that they will be perfectly independent of our representatives, and of our laws. The number of those institutions and the amount of that capital, so located among us, will be at the discretion of the head of this enormous monied power in Philadelphia. One would suppose that this abstract and simple view of the matter were sufficient to deter any citizen of Louisiana from giving his voice or influence in favor of the establishment of a national bank. But if mere views of imaginary results be insufficient to convince men of the dangers and mischiefs of such an institution, let us look at the realities before our eyes.

The Merchants' Bank of New Orleans is a branch of the ex-bank of the United States—the now so styled bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. The Merchants' Bank holds its charter from the State of Louisiana—its capital is one million of dollars, of which $5,000 are held in this state, the balance is owned by the mother Bank of Philadelphia. Consequently all its nominal directors here, with its cashier are appointed there. This bank, thus created by an act of the legislature of this state, may at any moment exercise an influence over the currency, the banks, the commerce and industry of Louisiana, which, if felt unchecked by the the legislature, may be unconstrollable by any local power, and bring us to the footstool of the foreign corporation. To prove this, we submit a few facts to the consideration of a candid public:

The amount of its own notes in circulation is between seven and eight thousand dollars: the specie in its vaults about $999,000.

It holds in its possession notes of our local banks to the amount of 1,228,250? and of that sum the notes of six banks (there are sixteen in all) amount to $1,078,000?!

Thus, having only a nominal circulation of its own, six of the banks in the city of New Orleans lie at its mercy, and may be closed whenever Nicholas Biddle shall issue his fiat to that effect!

But here the unmitigated will naturally demand how and by what means has the Merchants' Bank rendered the other Banks indebted to it to the amount of one hundred and seventy five times its own circulation?—No one will believe that it has lent its own paper to give them gold and silver in exchange for their notes—for they have little of those articles in their vaults, and on the other hand, the Merchants' Bank has shipped large sums in specie to Philadelphia since it commenced operations last winter. How then is the mystery to be explained? The Merchants' Bank has circulated some millions of the notes (resurrection notes) of the old Bank of the United States—which it procured from the present bank of the United States for that purpose, and it is indebted to the last named institution to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars.

Here then is a bank chartered by the State of Louisiana for the benefit of her citizens, under the absolute control of a corporation that has no interest, no sympathy in common with our fellow citizens—a corporation, on the contrary, which is governed by motives and feelings antagonistical to ours—and, on the occurrence of events which the sensitive seem to apprehend with some anxiety, may bend the destiny of Louisiana to the will of our enemies.

If a single corporation, with a capital of only one million of dollars, subject to the correction and supervision of our legislature, may produce such a state of things, what would that state of things be, if it were a branch of a national bank chartered by the congress of the United States—independent of all control from our laws and laughing to scorn the execrations and complaints of our citizens and the enactments of their representatives.

We have thrown out these crude hints for the meditation of abler heads than ours—we trust they will not have been thrown out in vain—but that a remedy for present ill and a preventive against their recurrence will be applied before the adjournment of the legislature.

The people of Georgia have a similar evil to contend with. The legislature of that state chartered an institution called the Insurance Bank of Columbus—which, like the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, sold itself to the United States Bank, and has been conducting its operations for some years past, in subservience to the latter. The legislature has taken the matter in hand, and a committee, to whom the subject was referred, has made a very masterly report, exposing the iniquities of the collusion transfer of the charter granted by the state of Georgia to a corporation created by the state of Pennsylvania. Alluding to the emission of notes of the old U. S. Bank by the Insurance Bank, the committee hold this emphatic language: "To put this currency afloat, which the bank cannot by legal process be compelled to redeem, is of itself, in the opinion of your committee, such an abuse of its franchise as involves forfeiture of its charter. It is at the pleasure of no bank or any other to redeem these bills. It is under no legal restraint to do so."

The committee conclude with recommending the adoption of resolutions instructing the Attorney General to issue a *scire facias* against the said Insurance Bank, on the ground, *First*, because more than nine tenths of its stock have been sold to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. *Second*, because it illegally issued usury. *Third*—because it has put in circulation bills of the old bank of the United States.

The State of Georgia has not been before hand with Louisiana, in moving in defence of the interests of her citizens against the all-grasping cupidity of the U. S. Bank. The dangers to be apprehended from a bank established in the body of a state, owned and controlled by a foreign corporation, were clearly pointed out in the report of the Committee of Finance last winter, of which Mr E. J. Forstall was chairman; and a bill was introduced into the senate by Mr Winn, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the circulation in this state, of notes of banks not chartered by our own legislature. Unfortunately the warnings of the rector, were not listened to and the bill was suffered to sleep on the table of the senate. Let us hope better things from the deliberations of the legislature during its present session. *Spero meliora.*

Suspension Wharves.

The well-known architects, Messrs Dakin & Dakin, of this city, have exhibited to us a plan and model for a new species of suspension wharf, which, we think, if adopted, would procure a more durable, secure and cheap mode of wharfing, than any hitherto practised, and would be peculiarly adapted to the character of our river and the alluvial soil of its bed.

The description is as follows: the foundations are formed by piling in the ordinary manner, but with more care and firmness than is customary, and no deeper put into the water than would be sufficient to retain the piles securely in their places, and obviate the possibility of their being washed away. From these abutments, the bridge, or floor of the wharf is to be projected out towards the channel from 50 to 100 feet (as may be required, so as to reach a sufficient depth of water for the largest ship. The bridge is to be suspended by iron chains, or rods fastened through its centre and sides, lengthwise, at about 15 feet apart; then to pass over an iron headed frame placed upon the abutments in each range of chains, back towards the Levee, and down though the floor or bridge into piles and frames sufficiently strong to resist the strain that might be produced by the weight upon the wharves. The frames over which the chains pass, are of course to be furnished with the materials necessary for strength and security.

The bridge thus suspended may be raised or lowered as the height of the water in the river may require to reach the deck of a vessel, by means of a strongly hinged joint near the rear, and a crank machine applied to the end of the chain supporting the extremity of the bridge. This whole combination appears simple and the principle of its action is readily understood. An experiment upon this plan might lead to important and beneficial results, and the subjects well worth the attention of our public authorities.

Lotteries

The Legislature of our state has in its wisdom passed laws for the suppression of gambling. We will not ask how effectual these enactments have been, nor will we dwell upon the notorious fact that a swarm of blacklegs now abound in our city, and that private gambling houses are to be found in nearly every street; but we would be pleased to learn whether the restrictions upon gaming are confined simply to the abolition of the roulette and faro tables, or whether every species of play is not equally denounced and subjected to penal laws? Is there no other mode of public gambling than that formerly practised in the Crockfords and Francotis of our town? We think we might point out a variety equally extensive, and far more pernicious, because more insidious; one that defrauds, not frankly and openly, but under the cloak of fair and honorable intentions—one that offers continual and irresistible temptations to speculation, that makes the poor man spend his last dollar in the hope of being suddenly enriched—one in short, that within a few brief weeks has acquired a celebrity and influence truly alarming. We mean LOTTERIES.

What the late enactments on the subject have been we know not. In the list of acts for 1833 we find one relative to lotteries in which it is stated that the privilege of drawing lotteries heretofore granted by different acts of the legislature *shall expire on the first day of* January next and imposing a fine of not less than one, nor more than five thousand dollars, together with imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than one year on any person vending tickets, or drawing lotteries within the state after that day. Now this preliminary enactment is either a dead letter and never enforced, or there are acts now existing, and passed subsequently to the one just mentioned, authorizing the establishment of lotteries. With the hope of discovering those acts we have diligently scanned the proceedings of the legislature for the last four years, but all in vain; no hope of the subject in question are to be met with.

How happens it that the visible two months so many offices should have remained active beings, see many prizes conscientiously displayed, and so many incentives held out to this the worst and most destructive species of gaming? Do the vendors of tickets regard the law, with all its penal provisions in Vesuvius sound and fury signifying nothing," or are they fortified and encouraged in their unquistable and infamous traffic by later legislation. This is the point on which we are sure and solicit information. We perceive in some of the advertisements on this subject, that the lotteries are said to be authorized by a law of the 31st March, 1828, but as we said a few years ago, we do not care to be much heard upon by the act of '28 expressly forbidding the drawing of all lotteries after the 1st January of the succeeding year.

Lotteries then are either legal or illegal—if sanctioned by the legislature, they constitute a moral blot in our community which should be effaced; the evil they engender is not less pervading and fatal than that of public gambling. They are an indirect tax levied upon the citizens, falling mostly from them under glowing and delusive pretexts, which prey upon the vitals of their substance, while they enrich the managers of these speculations, who inwardly laugh at the folly of their dupes.

Lotteries tend to divert honest industry from its regular course—they disseminate in a community wild and lawless aspirations after wealth to be at once acquired by a lucky stroke of fortune without the fatigue and tedium of labor—they are vicious establishments, incorporated upon the citizens, fattening upon their credulity and a taste for tempting the decisions of chance, which, when once imbibed, rarely abandons its possessor.

Who ever hears of high prizes being drawn, or rather who ever knows the lucky individual whom fortune has thus favored? True, on every office we see certain numbers placarded, with the assurance that these numbers were on a whole ticket sold to a gentleman of the name of such, and which drew the splendid prize of 5, 10 or 20,000 dollars as it may be. Thus far is our ignorance enlightened. We are told that large sums are gained, but we somehow or other never discover who the favorites of Fortune are and even granting that it is all fair, all honest, and that prizes are occasionally won, it is not the less certain that hundreds are daily and hourly induced to expend their hard earnings in the purchase of these lottery tickets, which coming up blanks, leave them nothing but disappointment and worthless rags for their pains. So constant and appalling is the list of lures which these lotteries generate, that we have been known to waste and fritter away whole fortunes on the glittering delusion. They are therefore an evil of the first magnitude, and if hitherto connived at or permitted by the laxity of the laws, should now undergo rigid investigation, and be suppressed with the same active and fearless zeal, that would be directed towards the correction of any other prominent abuse.

If they are illegal, so much the worse. Lotteries are then openly drawn in defiance of the acts of the Legislature, and the severest penalties provided by the law should be inflicted upon the shameless infractors of our legislative code.

Happily one of our representatives, Mr Kenner, has proposed the investigation of the subject, and has offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the sufficiency of the laws to prevent the sale of lottery tickets. The member who brought forward this resolution is entitled to the gratitude of every foe to vice. We trust that his exertions to put a final period to this dangerous game of hazard so rife in our city, may be entirely successful.

Canadian Affairs.

The account of the conflict between the Patriots and British, mentioned in our paper of yesterday, is confirmed by some of our ships and contradicted by others. A letter received at the office of the Albany Advertiser states positively, that the British forces under McNab were driven from their position opposite Navy Island, with the loss of eight men, and that a vessel passing down the Niagara river, was fired into from the Island, and blown entirely into pieces. The same authority mentions that the leaders of the expedition against the Caroline have all been severely punished.

The whole of the information relative to the repulse of the British, is flatly denied by one of the Buffalo papers, which states that so far as can be learned, not a man on the Island, or on the Canadian shore has been killed up to this time.

The boy Walker, reported to have been killed, was put ashore below Niagara Falls. He will appear before the Grand Jury at Lockport, and his evidence it is believed, will suffice to identify several of the Royalists who were associated in the massacre of the crew of the Caroline. Walker states that when on the Canadian side, he heard the inhabitants speak in boastful language of what had been done, exclaiming among other things "that the burning of the Caroline was one of the best acts that could have been done—that if the Yankees wanted to go to war with them, they would call them, &c."

An Albany meeting of 5000 assembled in behalf of the Canadians. The assembly was of the most respectable character. His Honor the Mayor of the City was appointed President. The meeting passed a series of excellent resolutions, affirming the observance of neutrality on both sides, and avowing the conviction that ample atonement should be made for the lawless and cold blooded murder of American citizens at Schlosser, and pledging themselves to sustain the government in their rightful demand for redress. A similar meeting took place at Salina.

Washington.

The third resolution of Mr. Calhoun passed the Senate on the 6 h instant, after an animated discussion during two days.

On the 9th a message from the President was received in the House, relative to the recent occurrences at Schlosser, and after stating that the militia had been ordered out for the protection of the American frontier, demanded of Congress the appropriations necessary to meet the expense.

Mr. Howard moved to refer the call for an appropriation to the committee on Ways and Means and the rest to the committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Thompson insisted upon the propriety of seeking immediate redress from the British government for the outrage—and declared that if it were denied, the country should seek it with its own hands, let war be the consequence or not.

It was moved to refer to the committee the communication of Mr. McNab disavowing any participation in the affair of the Caroline. Mr. Williams called attention to the fact that in the letter of Mr. McNabb was written on the same day on which the attack took place, yet it was shown by affidavit, that on the same night a beacon was placed in his camp, to direct the retreat of the assailants.

Considerable and ardent discussion now took place. The last motion was warmly defended by Mr. Bronson from the charge of neglect of the Canadian border, made against it—after several of the members had expressed their sentiments, some of them deprecating all imprudent and hasty decisions and others viewing the attack of the Caroline as a national affair, the motion to commit the message to the two committees was carried.

Other messages were then received from the President, in answer to the enquiries relating to the capture of the brig Urea, our neutral relations with Mexico and Canada and the disturbance near Buffalo—all were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Petitions were then the order of the day, and Mr. Adams presented his usual budget on slavery and abolition, which were quietly transferred to the clerk's table."

"Mr. Patton presented a memorial from the native American Society of Baltimore, praying for a revision of the naturalization laws. Mr. Haynes moved reference to the Commitee on the Judiciary. General Dyncolor moved that the committee be instructed to report on the expediency of preventing the arrival of beggars and paupers in the United States. The affair is still under discussion.

Senate of Louisiana—Mr C Derbigny President.

Sitting of January 15th 1838.

The President submitted to the Senate the annual report of the board of Public Works; this document with the accompanying papers was, on motion of Mr. Hoa, referred to the committee on Public Works.

Mr Johnson gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill to dispose of the funds arising from the appropriation of the surplus rev nue,

The senate p oceeded to the first reading of the following bill and resolution, from the chamber of Representatives.

"Act to establish a new Parish under the name of Caldwell Parish, in the Parish of Washita "and

Resolution appointing a joint committee of both houses, to examine the present condition of the various insurance companies of this city, and to present a report on the subject,

THIRD READINGS.

Resolutions appointing special committees from the two houses, to visit lat. the Orphan Asylum, 2d. the Catholic Asylum for male Orphans, 3d. the female Orphan Asylum, and 4th the Charity Hospital, and to make a report on the condition of each of these institutions, "those resolutions passed by their titles!

"Bill to amend the laws relating to the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Church of St Francis, at Pointe Coupee. This bill passed likewise by its title.

The Senate then proceeded to the second reading and discussion of the following bills, to wit:

1st. Act providing for the payment of expenses occasioned by the paving of the streets, and personnel in front of the Government House.

This bill having been adopted without opposition, on motion of Mr Hon, the senate dispensed with the rules, the bill underwent its third reading and passed.

2d. Act to provide for the payment of certain expenses incurred by the Sheriff of Orleans, for the furniture of the rooms of the supreme court." adopted.

Mr Aco mbere to the inspection of Flour, Beef and Salt Pork Acts, the chamber of Nachitoches.

The object of this bill was to authorize the Governor to appoint one or several inspectors of flour various articles, and who is appointed one or several gaugers of spiritous liquors for the same parish.

Mr. Lobdell, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of the inhabitants of Plaquemines, reported favorably on said petition, and moved the adoption of a final resolution.

Mr. Lobdell, from the joint committee, specially appointed to examine the condition of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana and of the Bank of Orleans, made the following report.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The committee appointed, charged to examine the affairs of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana and of the Bank of Orleans, by a joint resolution of the last session, have performed that duty, and that they have verified the respective statements of said banks, hereto annexed, and found them in all respects true and correct.

Your committee submit for your consideration a copy of resolutions of the Citizens' Bank.

A letter accompanying the statement of the Bank of Orleans, shows the impossibility of adhering to a certain act, the post-dated debt of that institution.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

ZENON LABAUVE,
on the part of the Senate.
WM. THOMAS,
on the part of the House.

And the said report having been read, on motion of Mr. Hoa, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

On motion, the documents were referred to the general committee for the investigation of the Bank.

Mr. Dufour introduced to the house, from the committee on Rail Road and Banking Company, made a verbal report, and submitted to the Senate a general statement of the affairs of said company.

On motion, the documents were referred to the general committee for the investigation of the Bank.

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