LATEST DATES.

New York	dec 11	Liverpool	nov 4
Boston	dec 11	Havre	oct 27
Philadelphia	dec 11	Antwerp	nov 20
Washington	dec 11	Cadiz	oct 18
Baltimore	dec 11	Madrid	oct 25
Charleston	dec 11	Palermo	nov 3
Mobile	dec 11	Havana	dec 4
Tampico	nov 30	Vera Cruz	nov 25

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton on yesterday.

173 bales Mississippi	crop	10½
31 do do	do	9
30 do Louisiana	do	9
71 do do	price not transpired	
50 do W District	do	9½
30 do do	do	9½
17 do Texas	do	9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW-YORK, Dec 11.

50 shares U. S. Bank ... 119½
20 do do ... 119½
50 do do ... 119½
50 do do ... 119½

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 11.

U States Bank 122 offered 123 asked.
N O Gas 15 16

NEW YORK, Dec 11.

Specie—American gold 6½ a 8 premium; halves and eagles 5 a 6 premium; Mexican dollars 17,27 offered; do do halves 8,45 a 10,60.

Foreign Exchange—1 a 2 premium.

Treasury Drafts—1 a 2 premium. Sales of about $3,000 at the former rate.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 12.

The sales at the Board yesterday were light. The market continues dull. United States Bank is offered at 122 without any offers to sell, and there is no demand for other bank stocks. The demand for the stocks of our local banks which declare large dividends has fallen materially since the delivery of the Governor's message. Mechanics' Bank, for instance, which divides 12 per cent, sold on the 2nd inst. at 53 and yesterday at 50.

Exchange on London is falling rapidly. We note the best bills at 11 to 12. Cotton bills are beginning to come in very freely, and our foreign debt is so much diminished that we think the supply will more than equal the demand. England will soon be in debt to this country.

Treasury drafts and notes are declining. We note them at 1½.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Ringleader, Hodgman, Havana, R Groning & co
Brig Architect, Gray, Baltimore. Geo Bedford.
Sch Levin Jones, Williams, Omoa. S Walley.
Steamer Cuba, Butler, Havana. E Gamble.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pacific, Morgan, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Caledonia Brander, brigs Augusta, Maitta and Ulysses; brought up ship John & Robert, brigs Uncle Sam, Good Hope and Only Son; left the pass on the 18th, reports nothing new; passed at the Fort brig Arabian bound down having been ashore.

Ship John & Robert, McKechnie, 45 days from Belfast, to W Vance.

Brig Only Son, Allen, 16 days from Providence, R I, to master.

Brig Good Hope, Hastings, 11 days from Mangerda to Win Bryan, in ballast.

Sch William & Henry, Jamieson, 10 days from Turks Island, to Geo Bedford.

Sch Hudson, Clift, from Mobile, in ballast, to master.

Steamboat Brilliant, Clark, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Velocipede, Stanley, from St Martinsville.

Steamboat Missouri Fulton, Pierce, from St Louis.

EXPORTS.

Per brig Ring Leader—1631 kegs lard, 100 bbls flour, 5 do do pork.

Per brig Architect—198 hhds and 4 bbls sugar, 57 hhds 18 tcs and 44 bbls molasses, and 1030 pigs lead.

Per sch Levin Jones—800 bales tobacco.

Per steamer Cuba—ballast.

EXPORTS.

Per ship John & Robert—pork, potatoes and flag stones.

Per brig Only Son—potatoes, onions, oil and candles.

Per sch William & Henry—3500 bushels salt.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Missouri Fulton—166 pigs lead, 46 bbls pork, 6 casks indigo, Godfrey, Blossman & co; 45 bbls beef, 1 kegs tongs, 8 bbls pork, 100 bags and 30 bbls easter oil, 1 chest, S Slater; 265 pigs lead, Stetson, Avery & co; 27 bbls pork, 16 kegs lard, R H Gill; 300 pigs lead, Jas C Harmon; 16 bbls tobacco M Hasley; 160 bbls corn, M B Lamb; 1 bbl tobacco, M Beal; 1 box mdse, Bailey, Dolivar & co; 1 hhd tobacco, J Johnson; 54 boxes cranberries, C Slocomer; 13 bbls apples, order; 100 bales cotton, N & J Bick & co; 2 sacks cotton seed, to order; 15 bales cotton, Lamberth & Thompson; 36 do to Davenport & Garrison.

Per steamboat Velocipede—13 bales cotton, 9 hhds sugar, 8 bundles bedding, Pollan & Bogg; 1 bale cotton, A Rivarde; 6 hhds sugar, 15 bales cotton, J A Fitzenette; 20 hhds sugar, C Oliver; 51 bales cotton, 2 packages rum, J A Miller; 23 bales cotton, J B Plauche; 68 do M Castillo; 38 do Thompson & co; 3 do 65 do W & J Montgomery; loss of chickens and turkeys, owner on board; and 2 trunks mdse, Hall & co.

Per steamboat Brilliant—51 bales cotton, A Ledoux; 36 do order; 76 Thos Barrett; 11 M White & co; 1 do Landumier; 7 A Rivarde; 8 pc bagging, Harrison, Clegg & co; 60 bbls molasses, to J W Bithwell; 8 do cotton, Pollan & Bellue; 30 bales cotton 10 bbls sugar and sundries to owners on board.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Missouri Fulton left St Louis, Dec 13th.

Steamboat Missouri at Selma; passed Prairie, under way near Mt Pleasant; passed Little Rock, Mount Bonaventure 10 miles above Memphis, St Louis near Columbia. Ahs, Mediator 8 miles above Grand Gulf, Memphis 6 miles above Rodney, Alhambra Indica bend on Jones at Ashe, Saverlin, Baton Rouge.

Brig Good Hope spoke sch Cora on the 18th off the Cambelain light house.

Brig Only Son brought the captain and crew of sch Levin Jones wrecked on Stirrup Key.

Cleared at Boston for this port, Dec 9, brig Pilgrim snow.

Cleared at Thomaston, for this port, Dec 7th, brig Zoroaster, Wesby; Sailed, brig Polaski, Coobs; Thos. Edward, Howard; and Eley, Wall.

Cleared at Savannah for this port, Dec 13, brig Warrior, Stetson.

Hereon at Charleston, Dec 12, brig Chapman, sailed for this port, line brig Amelia, Doane.

Hereon at New York, 11th Dec, brig Boy, Bartlett for this port, ship Lapland, Bartlett.

STOLEN OR MISLAID.

A BOX of clothing marked "J. B. & R. Bond." Donaldsonville "La." It is supposed that said box was stolen by the drayman or by him mislaid—Any information relative to said box will confer a favor on DWIGHT & TROWBRIDGE.

dec 18—1w 44 Chartres st.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

New Orleans, December 13th 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual election for Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House on the 1st Monday in January next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

By Order. W. W. FRAZIER, Cashier.

dec 14—10t

Atchafalaya Rail Road & Banking Co.

New Orleans, 14th Dec 1837.

THE annual election, for sixteen directors to manage the affairs of the institution, will be held at the banking house on Monday the 15th day of January proximo. By order of the board.

dec 16 1m SOST. G. DIXON, Cashier.

Office of the Merchant's Insurance Co.

New Orleans, 1st Dec. 1837.

THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election of fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, on Monday the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. By order

dec 11 1t SAM. S. RELF, Sec'y.

FOR SALE by W. Merrifield & Co. 260,000 Cypress shingles in bunches of 500 and 250 each, corner of St Mary and Levee streets, Lafourche.

dec 16 6t

BEET & BORTH, have just received and offer for sale—Doublespeada cotton, polished hone, suspender buttons, blue demins, low priced calicoes white cottons, brown do. dec 16—1m

COAL FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have established a Coal Yard, and will keep a constant supply of the best Pittsburg Coal, which they will deliver in any part of the city and faubourgs with the prompest despatch, those who desire that article will please leave a written order at their office No. 61 Common street, opposite the City or Bishop's Hotel. BAGE & CALHOUN.

dec 12—1m

FRANCIS S. CARRIERE, brother of Noel Carriere, well known in this city, since number of years, has the honor to inform the public that he will take charge of keeping in order all kinds of wines and liquors, as well in store as at the landings, which he will do at moderate prices. He also draws wine in bottles and attends to all things relative to his line. For reference to his capacity and honesty apply to Messrs. J & L Garnier, Chas. Royer and V Labatut and J B Dolhonde.

☞ His residence is at no 89, Bienville st. between Bourbon and Royal. dec 12—1m

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

COAL & WOOD—A constant supply on hand of the very best kind of fire wood and Pittsburgh coal, delivered within the limits of the City and Faubourgs.

COAL per barrel, 61 25.
WOOD per cord, 4 50.

Orders left at the Boat Store of Messrs. R. Johns & Co. corner of St. Charles & Common streets, will be punctually attended to.

dec 12—1w S. R. BENTHIEN & Co.

PORT & SHERRY WINES.

THE subscriber has for sale the cargo of the ship Wm Tell, consisting of

Pipes, hogsheads and quarter cask port wine,
Hogsheads, quarter—and octaves white Lisbon wine,
Hhds and quarter casks Pale Sicilian white wine,
Qr casks and octaves Marsella white wine,

All the above are of superior quality, and will be sold on accommodating terms to the trade, by

H & W ANDERSON.

dec 20 84 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVAN HEY.

A Gentleman recently from Paris, millinery and fancy dry goods merchant, has the honor to offer his services to the ladies of New Orleans as an assistant in the execution of commands intrusted to her fashion, her to hope that she will meet a share of patronage.

Her residence is in Dauphine st., No. 108, between Toulouse and St. Peter. dec 16 1m

JAMAICA RUM—4 puncheons very old Jamaica rum, for sale by H & W ANDERSON.

dec 20 84 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE & COGNAC BRANDY—1 hogshead French ship Lucumon, for sale by

H & W ANDERSON.

dec 20 84 Tchoupitoulas st

DUNDEE BELLS—50 pieces Dundee bells, in pieces and for cutting

H & W ANDERSON.

dec 20 84 Tchoupitoulas st

DUNDEE Bagging & Bailing Twine—The subscribers offer for sale at low prices,

800 pieces Dundee bagging, 64 inches wide, and 40 inches bagging twine, entitled to drawback.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BATON, Printer of the State, the corpl Colonel, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1837.

☞ A meeting of the Democrats will take place on Friday the 22d instant at half-past six in the evening at the Orleans Theatre Ball Room (Davis') Orleans street, for the purpose of electing DELEGATES to represent the city of New Orleans, in the choice of a Candidate for the office of Governor. This assembly is too much for gender of the General Committee.

Express Mail.

Certain politicians in Congress are making zealous efforts to destroy the *Express Mail*, "as an institution on which many persons in the country seem to be opposed to it." So says a Washington letter writer, who adds, that he "fears all attempts will be of no avail." Why the *fears* of any one can be influenced by the continuance of the Express Mail, we are at a loss to perceive. That it is a great convenience, no one can deny. The manner in which it operates advantageously to every public interest is so apparent, that it is useless for us to particularize. No arm is directly taxed to support the establishment. They who need its facilities willingly pay the extra postage. They know the additional outlay to be an advantage to themselves, and how can it injure others? Nay—we venture the assertion, that the commercial community would pay double the rates at present charged, rather than forego the benefits of the Express Mail.

But, it is said, many presses are opposed to it. And why? Because their monopolizing subscription lists have been curtailed by the establishment which they are seeking to destroy. Men at the South and West will not now pay for the lumberasome details of Northern and Eastern papers, when they obtain the quintessence of intelligence, on every subject, in their own local journals, by the wholesome instrumentality of the Express Mail. Must, then, the good of the public be made to yield—must a regulation which has condemned a fortnight into six days—which has almost annihilated distance, and even excelled, in its efforts, the rapidity of steam—must this be abrogated because, forsooth, "many (Northern) presses" are opposed to it! We must not.

Washington.

The following comprises a summary of the proceedings in Congress of the 11th inst.

The House was occupied chiefly in the election of a chaplain; after the fourth ballot the Rev Mr Reiss of the Methodist persuasion, was chosen. The Rev Mr Slicer of the senate is likewise a methodist, and as the joint resolution of congress requires that the chaplains of the two houses would be of different sects, Mr Reiss was thought ineligible: the objection was however overruled by the explanation that Mr Reiss was a *Radical* Methodist.

A number of resolutions on the subject of the public lands has already been presented to the house, and much animated and interesting discussion upon this topic is anticipated.

A resolution has been offered by Mr Adams, and amended by Mr Patton, instructing the committee of the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for preventing the banks of that district, from making or declaring a dividend while in suspension of specie payments.

In the senate Mr Burton's resolution that a committee be appointed to examine the condition of the currency, in the District of Columbia, was adopted.

Mr Crittenden brought before the senate a bill having for its object the suppression of the Express Mail. It was twice read and referred. A resolution was moreover offered by the same gentleman, calling for information as to the amount of postage accruing from the Express Mail.

The Colonization Society was to meet in the Hall of Representatives on the 12th inst. The correspondent of the Baltimore Commercial Transcript observes that when the resolution to grant the use of the Hall for the purpose was put to the vote, there was considerable opposition to it, a circumstance never known before the abolition excitement commenced.

A Daniel come to judgment! yea a Daniel! *O wise young judge!* how do I honor thee!

Article 17th. Section impose, it is true, that

A Bill for the relief of John Sulger was taken up and on motion of Mr Ratliff adopted.

On motion of Mr Brashear the house took up the resolution offered by him yesterday, authorizing the banks to issue certain amounts of paper money (see Bee of yesterday.)

Mr. Ratliff moved that the resolution be recommitted.

Mr Brashear hoped that the gentlemen would give some reasons for their opposition to the resolution. He had introduced it in order to elicit the opinion of the house and he wished to hear the sentiments of members, deliberately formed and freely expressed. There was a great deficiency in the circulating medium of this state, which, unless something were speedily done, would occasion distress and embarrassment by preventing the sale of our crops. This resolution would supply the deficiency by enabling the banks to issue a proportion to the wants of the country. Mr. Brashear would not hurry the passage of the resolution but would be happy to see amendments offered that would make it acceptable.

Mr Kenner was sensible of the necessity of action. He had witnessed on the part of the house in the suffering condition of the country. But there were, nevertheless important considerations involved in this resolution, which urge him to vote against it. At present the members are in the dark as to the condition of the banks and the manner of legislating to meet the crisis. The house wanted information and he would not consent to act until it was supplied.

Mr K said he had anticipated a resolution somewhat like that now before the house—but not exactly in that shape. He was very willing to obtain that which the gentleman who moved the resolution seemed to require—mature deliberation, and he therefore moved to postpone to further consideration till next Thursday.

Mr. Brashear hoped amendments would now be offered in order to advance the business and was very anxious to obtain the opinions of members as far as fair from wishing to press discussion.

Mr. Lewis said that with deference to the mover of the resolution, he thought this resolution improper in our present situation with reference to the banks. The house had this morning appointed a committee of conference to act on the affairs of the banks—and finally to investigate their condition so as to enable us to legislate with some knowledge of the subject—and now, before any thing can be known, we are called upon to vote in the dark as it were upon a resolution which will decide their fate. How can we appreciate (said Mr. L.) the amount to be issued by the different banks and then what are we to do with the surplus? Some of them have a much larger circulation than others—while some of those that have the largest circulation have the smallest capital. Perhaps matters would come to a dilemma—the report of the investigating committee which would render it improper for the house to pass this resolution under any circumstances. The report of the investigating committee would enable the house to act in a manner that would be at once worthy of us and of the crisis. Under these impressions, (Mr. Lewis said) he would move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lawson said the resolution holds forth plausible views and excites pleasing hopes—views that are tollacious and hopes that are deceptive. It would afford no real relief—it would afford only a temporary alleviation of the evil, and would end in aggravating the malady and making it more difficult to cure. It was a quack nostrum administered to a patient in a high fever, which would render the next paroxysm more severe. The disease of the currency admits of no remedy but efficacious action of the legislature. What security have we (said Mr. Lawson) that this proposed issue of paper will not be disastrous, running into depreciation? Suppose under authority of the resolution the banks should issue three or four millions of dollars and afterwards they should be discovered to be in a state of insolvency—what shall save us from the ruin we have carried and the just indignation of the people? The resolution is fascinating and deceptive—the disease is not to be prevaricated out of existence—cannot be put off. Let us proceed with the investigation and then we know where we may and we cannot be the respect and confidence of the public and there will be some guarantee that we shall legislate with prudence and a due understanding of the matter. Mr. Lawson said he concurred with the gentleman from West Feliciana, in opinion that the proper mode of disposing of the resolution was to recommit.

Mr. Ratliff said the circulation authorized by the resolution was not redeemable and it was the referee perfect legalizing of the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Suppose the banks had three or four millions of specie in their vaults, which in fact is about the amount in their possession—this resolution would enable them to sell at a premium and realize 600,000 dollars by the transaction. Mr. R. said he was anxious the banks should have justice done to them—and we are now assembled for the purpose of investigation which will probably bring out a mass of facts—in the meantime, that we may act with impartiality he nothing be said or done against the banks. This resolution will never remove public distrust and confidence in the banks—it will never restore public confidence—it would be a waste of time, waiting under the information procured by the committee, we shall be able to restore confidence to these institutions if they deserve it. Be to issue such a mass of paper without some kind of guarantee would make confidence lower than it is. It would be better to pledge the credit of the state in order to bring relief to the community than to adopt this resolution. While the banks would realize immediately the immense advantage, would entail millions of poor laboring men to suffer want and distress. He thinks he resolution is the only proper way to treat the subject now before the house and the future moves that it may be taken up.

The motion of Mr. Kenner to postpone till next Thursday was lost—Ayes 24, nays.

Mr. Ratliff's motion to reject the resolution was carried, 27 ayes, 13 nays.

Mr. Lawson moved a recess for half an hour in order to enable the committee of conference an opportunity of acting—motion adopted.

At the expiration of the time, Mr Lawson from the said committee reported that they had agreed to report the following to Mr Grymes (published in the Bee of yesterday) that it shall be the duty of the committee of five members of the Senate and seven of house, and that they had adopted the second resolution of the senate, appointing eight sub-committees of investigation, each to examine the affairs of one of the chartered banks.

After a short recess the senate informed the house of the adoption of the Report of the committee of conference by that body.

A motion being made that the house concur.

Mr Barrow said he was opposed to the adoption of the report. There are separate and distinct committees, (said Mr B) a joint committee of the two houses, and eight others with two members each. They will all work separate from each other and will give rise to hot and angry debates. No good (said Mr B) can possibly come from such a system, and he hoped gentlemen who belonged to the committee would be disposed to recede from their ground upon the matter.

Mr. Sparks said he was a member of the committee of conference: the report did not meet his view. According to his understanding of what was done as he was informed the sub-committees were to report to the house, and from their reports the grand committee were to make a general report. Mr. S. thought this method would only retard the business. The investigation would be a complicated—nothing definite could be expected from eight distinct, independent committees, irresponsible to one another. There was no part named for the committee of twelve—they could make no report until the sub-committees reported to the house. It would be better (he thought) to appoint that committee after the others have reported.

Mr. Lawson was sorry to differ with any member of the committee. In making the report, he thought he had correctly stated what had taken place at the conference. Everything was transacted verbally—According to his impressions the eight sub-committees were to report to the committee of twelve—and low in their track and might glean whatever had been left by them. He had no objections to the eight committees. The committee of twelve would act on the facts collected and would make a general report and offer a bill to the house. The committee of twenty four which had been proposed would be unwieldy and it would be difficult to assemble the members, and they never could be brought to harmonious action. The joint committee of five and seven was as large as need be. The committee of twenty four on the part of the house would swell the joint committee to forty, which was out of the question. If, continued Mr. Lawson, the report of the committee of conference be rejected, it might produce feelings in the Senate, which might operate injuriously and could produce no good. It would at least retard the investigation.

Mr. Lawson requested that the report which had been communicated by the Senate might be read by the clerk, which was done. Mr Lewis said he observed it was not according to his understanding of what had taken place. He had still misunderstanding as the effect of too much haste—he had been opposed to the committee acting in the manner and at the time they did, and he had misgivings of what would take place. It had been his opinion that the eight committees were merely to be employed in collecting facts—but it appears, from the report of the committee of the Senate that they are clothed with plenary powers to give opinions and to recommend measures. In order, then, to put matters into a train that may lead to speedy and effective action on the part of the legislature, Mr Lewis said it was much to be desired that the report should be reconsidered.

Mr. Brashear moved that the sub-committees be instructed to make detailed reports to the committee of twelve; the mode of proceeding would obviate every difficulty.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the motion by recommitting the report to the committee of conference with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

The motion was adopted, and the house adjourned till to morrow at 11 o'clock.

Public Meeting at Shreve-port—La.

The following account of a public meeting held at the town of Shreve-port on the Red River has been handed us for publication.

☞ On Thursday the 7th of December, a public meeting was held in the Town of Shreve-port, Louisiana, to take into consideration the situation of the country, with regard to the circulating medium and other purposes, and for the purpose of representing to the Honorable Legislature of this state, the means that may be adopted to remedy the evil tendency of a depreciated currency.

The meeting was called to order, and by unanimous vote Henry C. McNeill, Esq. was called to the chair, and William S. Lewis Esq. appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks from the chair explanatory of the cause of the meeting,

A motion was made, a committee of five were appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions in relation to the subject of the meeting.

After a short absence, the committee returned and submitted the following resolutions—which were unanimously adopted.

Article 1st. Resolved, That we consider the course that the Banks of the city of N. Orleans have heretofore pursued their discounts, as ruinous to the interest of the state, inasmuch, as their accommodations have been extended to only few merchants of the city, to inadequate amounts—presented thereby a participation in benefits to which others are equally entitled, thereby controverting the business of the State, and rendering a decided partiality for a few unprincipled speculators.

Art. 2d. Resolved, That we reprobate the principle of permitting any Bank, discounting to any one House a sum exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, and that we recommend the amount limited, so that no one mercantile establishment or individuals in company, shall have the sum exceeding the before named amount, from any one of the Banks located in the State.—And from the same composing a Mercantile House individual or individuals to co-partnership, individually or collectively, applied as drawers, endorsers, or acceptors in the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars at

---

Mr Brashear offered a resolution fixed the election of state printer for Thursday next.

Mr Eason offered a resolution requesting our representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress to procure the passage of an act of Congress granting pre-emption rights to public lands to actual settlers.

Mr Creighton, from the committee of elections, made a report declaring that the following members elect of the house were entitled to their seats: Thos H. Lewis of St Landry; H. L. Sarpy of St Charles; J L. David of St Martin; Isaac Thomas of Rapides; and Cyrus Ratliff of West Feliciana. The Report was agreed to by the house.

Mr Brezzel, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, reported a bill relative to the deaf and dumb of this state. Read first time.

Mr. Moore, from the committee of propositions and grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of J G Mairet.

Mr Morgan, of Washita, agreeably to notice introduced a bill to create a new parish under the name of *Caster*.

Mr. Wadsworth, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the several acts relative to the city of New Orleans, and particularly the act of March 8, 1836, also a bill to amend the act to construct a road from the city of N Orleans to the English Turn on the right bank of the Mississippi.

Mr Rogers gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to amend the acts relative to the city court, and a bill to define the limits of the port of New Orleans.

Mr Patin observed that as the senate had rejected the resolution of the house relative to the investigation of the banks, as the subject would probably be referred to the committee of finance, and as he was a director of a bank, he wished to resign his place as a member of said committee.

Mr Wadsworth said he hoped the gentleman would not be permitted to resign. He had no objection to a bank director merely as such, and he thought bank directors were the fittest persons to be on such committees, as they were presumed to be well acquainted with the subject.

Mr Kenner remarked that the senate had not taken any definite step respecting the resolution of the house and then it would probably come before a committee of conference. He agreed with the gentleman last up as to the eligibility of bank directors to serve on the committee. The observations which Mr K made the other day were not applicable (he said) to any particular person. It, however, the gentleman wishes to resign his place in the committee, he would not oppose him.

Mr Patin said he thought the investigation would be referred to the committee of finance, and while he is thankful to the members for their good opinion, he must beg leave to resign. The house acquiesced.

Mr Wadsworth gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill relative to roads and levees in front of the lands of non residents in the parish of Plaquemines.

Mr Briant gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to increase the number of the members of the Board of Public Works.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the governor covering a notification from the officer at the

---

A message from the senate informed the house that the senate had rejected the amendment of the house relative to the appointment of a committee to report to gave the affairs of the banks.

On motion of Mr Lawson the house resolved to adhere to their amendment and appoint a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr Adams the house concurred in the amendment of the senate to the bill granting leave of absence to James Mulhollan, deputy sheriff.

On motion of Mr Lewis the house concurred in the amendment of the senate to the bill granting right of ferry to E C Ferguson.

A message from the senate transmitted a bill to relieve the sureties of certain purchasers from the payment of capitation taxes—for reading was a bill to divide the parish of Concordia and to establish a new parish to be called *Madison*, for reading.

The bill for the relief of John Sulger was taken up and on motion of Mr Ratliff adopted.

On motion of Mr Brashear the house took up the resolution offered by him yesterday, authorizing the banks to issue certain amounts of paper money (see Bee of yesterday.)

Mr. Ratliff moved that the resolution be recommitted.

Mr Brashear hoped that the gentlemen would give some reasons for their opposition to the resolution. He had introduced it in order to elicit the opinion of the house and he wished to hear the sentiments of members, deliberately formed and freely expressed. There was a great deficiency in the circulating medium of this state, which, unless something were speedily done, would occasion distress and embarrassment by preventing the sale of our crops. This resolution would supply the deficiency by enabling the banks to issue a proportion to the wants of the country. Mr. R said he would not hurry the passage of the resolution but would be happy to see amendments offered that would make it acceptable.

Mr Kenner was sensible of the necessity of action. He had witnessed on the part of the house in the suffering condition of the country. But there were, nevertheless important considerations involved in this resolution, which urge him to vote against it. At present the members are in the dark as to the condition of the banks and the manner of legislating to meet the crisis. The house wanted information and he would not consent to act until it was supplied.

Mr K said he had anticipated a resolution somewhat like that now before the house—but not exactly in that shape. He was very willing to obtain that which the gentleman who moved the resolution seemed to require—mature deliberation, and he therefore moved to postpone to further consideration till next Thursday.

Mr. Brashear hoped amendments would now be offered in order to advance the business and was very anxious to obtain the opinions of members as far as fair from wishing to press discussion.

Mr. Lewis said that with deference to the mover of the resolution, he thought this resolution improper in our present situation with reference to the banks. The house had this morning appointed a committee of conference to act on the affairs of the banks—and finally to investigate their condition so as to enable us to legislate with some knowledge of the subject—and now, before any thing can be known, we are called upon to vote in the dark as it were upon a resolution which will decide their fate. How can we appreciate (said Mr. L.) the amount to be issued by the different banks and then what are we to do with the surplus? Some of them have a much larger circulation than others—while some of those that have the largest circulation have the smallest capital. Perhaps matters would come to a dilemma—the report of the investigating committee which would render it improper for the house to pass this resolution under any circumstances. The report of the investigating committee would enable the house to act in a manner that would be at once worthy of us and of the crisis. Under these impressions, (Mr. Lewis said) he would move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lawson said the resolution holds forth plausible views and excites pleasing hopes—views that are tollacious and hopes that are deceptive. It would afford no real relief—it would afford only a temporary alleviation of the evil, and would end in aggravating the malady and making it more difficult to cure. It was a quack nostrum administered to a patient in a high fever, which would render the next paroxysm more severe. The disease of the currency admits of no remedy but efficacious action of the legislature. What security have we (said Mr. Lawson) that this proposed issue of paper will not be disastrous, running into depreciation? Suppose under authority of the resolution the banks should issue three or four millions of dollars and afterwards they should be discovered to be in a state of insolvency—what shall save us from the ruin we have carried and the just indignation of the people? The resolution is fascinating and deceptive—the disease is not to be prevaricated out of existence—cannot be put off. Let us proceed with the investigation and then we know where we may and we cannot be the respect and confidence of the public and there will be some guarantee that we shall legislate with prudence and a due understanding of the matter. Mr. Lawson said he concurred with the gentleman from West Feliciana, in opinion that the proper mode of disposing of the resolution was to recommit.

Mr. Ratliff said the circulation authorized by the resolution was not redeemable and it was the referee perfect legalizing of the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Suppose the banks had three or four millions of specie in their vaults, which in fact is about the amount in their possession—this resolution would enable them to sell at a premium and realize 600,000 dollars by the transaction. Mr. R. said he was anxious the banks should have justice done to them—and we are now assembled for the purpose of investigation which will probably bring out a mass of facts—in the meantime, that we may act with impartiality let nothing be said or done against the banks. This resolution will never remove public distrust and confidence in the banks—it would be a waste of time, waiting under the information procured by the committee, we shall be able to restore confidence to these institutions if they deserve it. Be to issue such a mass of paper without some kind of guarantee would make confidence lower than it is. It would be better to pledge the credit of the state in order to bring relief to the community than to adopt this resolution. While the banks would realize immediately the immense advantage, would entail millions of poor laboring men to suffer want and distress. He thinks he resolution is the only proper way to treat the subject now before the house and the future moves that it may be taken up.

The motion of Mr. Kenner to postpone till next Thursday was lost—Ayes 24, nays.

Mr. Ratliff's motion to reject the resolution was carried, 27 ayes, 13 nays.

Mr. Lawson moved a recess for half an hour in order to enable the committee of conference an opportunity of acting—motion adopted.

At the expiration of the time, Mr Lawson from the said committee reported that they had agreed to report the following to Mr Grymes (published in the Bee of yesterday) that it shall be the duty of the committee of five members of the Senate and seven of house, and that they had adopted the second resolution of the senate, appointing eight sub-committees of investigation, each to examine the affairs of one of the chartered banks.

After a recess the senate informed the house of the adoption of the Report of the committee of conference by that body.

A motion being made that the house concur.

Mr Barrow said he was opposed to the adoption of the report. There are separate and distinct committees, (said Mr B) a joint committee of the two houses, and eight others with two members each. They will all work separate from each other and will give rise to hot and angry debates. No good (said Mr B) can possibly come from such a system, and he hoped gentlemen who belonged to the committee would be disposed to recede from their ground upon the matter.

Mr. Sparks said he was a member of the committee of conference: the report did not meet his view. According to his understanding of what was done as he was informed the sub-committees were to report to the house, and from their reports the grand committee were to make a general report. Mr. S. thought this method would only retard the business. The investigation would be a complicated—nothing definite could be expected from eight distinct, independent committees, irresponsible to one another. There was no part named for the committee of twelve—they could make no report until the sub-committees reported to the house. It would be better (he thought) to appoint that committee after the others have reported.

Mr. Lawson was sorry to differ with any member of the committee. In making the report, he thought he had correctly stated what had taken place at the conference. Everything was transacted verbally—According to his impressions the eight sub-committees were to report to the committee of twelve—and low in their track and might glean whatever had been left by them. He had no objections to the eight committees. The committee of twelve would act on the facts collected and would make a general report and offer a bill to the house. The committee of twenty four which had been proposed would be unwieldy and it would be difficult to assemble the members, and they never could be brought to harmonious action. The joint committee of five and seven was as large as need be. The committee of twenty four on the part of the house would swell the joint committee to forty, which was out of the question. If, continued Mr. Lawson, the report of the committee of conference be rejected, it might produce feelings in the Senate, which might operate injuriously and could produce no good. It would at least retard the investigation.

Mr. Lawson requested that the report which had been communicated by the Senate might be read by the clerk, which was done. Mr Lewis said he observed it was not according to his understanding of what had taken place. He had still misunderstanding as the effect of too much haste—he had been opposed to the committee acting in the manner and at the time they did, and he had misgivings of what would take place. It had been his opinion that the eight committees were merely to be employed in collecting facts—but it appears, from the report of the committee of the Senate that they are clothed with plenary powers to give opinions and to recommend measures. In order, then, to put matters into a train that may lead to speedy and effective action on the part of the legislature, Mr Lewis said it was much to be desired that the report should be reconsidered.

Mr. Brashear moved that the sub-committees be instructed to make detailed reports to the committee of twelve; the mode of proceeding would obviate every difficulty.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the motion by recommitting the report to the committee of conference with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

The motion was adopted, and the house adjourned till to morrow at 11 o'clock.

Public Meeting at Shreve-port—La.

The following account of a public meeting held at the town of Shreve-port on the Red River has been handed us for publication.

☞ On Thursday the 7th of December, a public meeting was held in the Town of Shreve-port, Louisiana, to take into consideration the situation of the country, with regard to the circulating medium and other purposes, and for the purpose of representing to the Honorable Legislature of this state, the means that may be adopted to remedy the evil tendency of a depreciated currency.

The meeting was called to order, and by unanimous vote Henry C. McNeill, Esq. was called to the chair, and William S. Lewis Esq. appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks from the chair explanatory of the cause of the meeting,

A motion was made, a committee of five were appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions in relation to the subject of the meeting.

After a short absence, the committee returned and submitted the following resolutions—which were unanimously adopted.

Article 1st. Resolved, That we consider the course that the Banks of the city of N. Orleans have heretofore pursued their discounts, as ruinous to the interest of the state, inasmuch, as their accommodations have been extended to only few merchants of the city, to inadequate amounts—presented thereby a participation in benefits to which others are equally entitled, thereby controverting the business of the State, and rendering a decided partiality for a few unprincipled speculators.

Art. 2d. Resolved, That we reprobate the principle of permitting any Bank, discounting to any one House a sum exceeding Twenty Thousand Dollars, and that we recommend the amount limited, so that no one mercantile establishment or individuals in company, shall have the sum exceeding the before named amount, from any one of the Banks located in the State.—And from the same composing a Mercantile House individual or individuals to co-partnership, individually or collectively, applied as drawers, endorsers, or acceptors in the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars at

---

Mr Brashear offered a resolution fixed the election of state printer for Thursday next.

Mr Eason offered a resolution requesting our representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress to procure the passage of an act of Congress granting pre-emption rights to public lands to actual settlers.

Mr Creighton, from the committee of elections, made a report declaring that the following members elect of the house were entitled to their seats: Thos H. Lewis of St Landry; H. L. Sarpy of St Charles; J L. David of St Martin; Isaac Thomas of Rapides; and Cyrus Ratliff of West Feliciana. The Report was agreed to by the house.

Mr Brezzel, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, reported a bill relative to the deaf and dumb of this state. Read first time.

Mr. Moore, from the committee of propositions and grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of J G Mairet.

Mr Morgan, of Washita, agreeably to notice introduced a bill to create a new parish under the name of *Caster*.

Mr. Wadsworth, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the several acts relative to the city of New Orleans, and particularly the act of March 8, 1836, also a bill to amend the act to construct a road from the city of N Orleans to the English Turn on the right bank of the Mississippi.

Mr Rogers gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to amend the acts relative to the city court, and a bill to define the limits of the port of New Orleans.

Mr Patin observed that as the senate had rejected the resolution of the house relative to the investigation of the banks, as the subject would probably be referred to the committee of finance, and as he was a director of a bank, he wished to resign his place as a member of said committee.

Mr Wadsworth said he hoped the gentleman would not be permitted to resign. He had no objection to a bank director merely as such, and he thought bank directors were the fittest persons to be on such committees, as they were presumed to be well acquainted with the subject.

Mr Kenner remarked that the senate had not taken any definite step respecting the resolution of the house and then it would probably come before a committee of conference. He agreed with the gentleman last up as to the eligibility of bank directors to serve on the committee. The observations which Mr K made the other day were not applicable (he said) to any particular person. It, however, the gentleman wishes to resign his place in the committee, he would not oppose him.

Mr Patin said he thought the investigation would be referred to the committee of finance, and while he is thankful to the members for their good opinion, he must beg leave to resign. The house acquiesced.

Mr Wadsworth gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill relative to roads and levees in front of the lands of non residents in the parish of Plaquemines.

Mr Briant gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to increase the number of the members of the Board of Public Works.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from the governor covering a notification from the officer at the

---

Mr Rogers, from the committee of finance, reported a bill to amend the act to construct a road from the city of New Orleans to the English Turn on the right bank of the Mississippi.

Mr Wadsworth, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Pontchartrain rail road Company, approved 26th January 1830.

Which was read for the 1st time and on motion, the house having