COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.			
New-York	may 28	Baltimore	may 28
Philadelphia	" 30	Boston	" 27
Charleston	june 3	Washington	" 27
Norfolk	" 2	Liverpool	april 30
Havre	" 20	London	" 30

CHARLESTON, June 3d.

Estimate of the crop of Cotton, 1835 and 1836, in the United States, taking the actual receipts up to the amounts named and allowing the same to be received from those amounts up to the first of October next, as was the same period last year, viz:

Received at New-Orleans, to May 7, 1836,		407,069
Do do do after 7th, last year,		37,976
Do do Mobile, to May 7,		224,644
Do do do after 7th, last year,		10,518
Do do Florida, to May 1st,		74,251
Do do do after 1st, last year,		761
Do do Savannah, Darien, Charleston and Georgetown, to May 19,		444,325
Do do these ports after the 19th,		62,456
Do do North Carolina, to May 1st,		24,948
Do do do after May 1, last year,		9,899
Do do Virginia, to May 1st,		21,917
Do do do after May 1, last year,		5,786
		1,323,564
Deduct amount included in the receipts of Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, counted above in the Florida receipts,		21,968
		1,301,896

The above is submitted for the consideration of Cotton dealers, without further comment, by an enquirer and inquirer.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert Morris, Sager, Philadelphia, Captain Thompson & Co;
Ship Talisman, Barstow, Nantz, I. H Gale
Ship Walter, Yorke, Liverpool, Byrne Hermann & co.
Ship John Marshall, Curtis, London, J B Roy.
Barque Gazelle, Eldridge, New York, Low Donegre & co.
Schooner Pallas, Mauritzon, Gottenberg, A Lanfear.
Schooner Seven Jones, Noyes, St Josephs, Florida, master.
Schooner Pearl, Galt, Mobile, T Hassam.
Sarah, Stark, Apalachicola, Grivot & Page.
Schooner Flora, Appleman, Mobile, James Redd & co.
Gallio, Arent Eliza, Dragor, Rotterdam, Gildemeister.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Prairie, Sellers, St Louis, 44 days.
Steamer Yallobusha, Wilson, Tchula.
Steamer Compromise, Corker, Fort Smith Arkansas.
Steamer Lafaire, Hall, White River.
Steamer Convoy, Moore, Portsmouth.
Steamer Watchman, Gabaroche, Lafourche.
Steamer Sen Sherrod, Russel, Tuscumbia.
Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, Louisville.
Steamer Yazoo, Wade, Manchester.
Steamer Warrior, Ryan, Louisville.
Steamer North America, Breeden, Louisville.
Steamer Columbia, Clark, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Despatch, Streck, Lafourche.
Steamer Cumanche, Brown, Vicksburg.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship Robert Morris, 2070 kegs lard, 1786 bbls flour, 17 half pipes wine, 82 bales cotton.

Nantz—Per ship Talisman, 40 hhds tobacco, 651 bales cotton, 209 do moss, 25032 staves, 25 seroons julep root.

Liverpool—Per ship Walter, 1308 bales cotton, 42 do moss.

London—Per ship John Marshall, 462 hhds tobacco.

New York—Per barque Gazelle, 134 hhds tobacco, 92 casks winnowed oil, 40 bags wax, 258 pigs lead, 100 bbls flour.

Rotterdam—Per galliot Arent Eliza, 132 hhds tobacco, 55 bales cassareepilla.

Apalachicola—Per schooner Sarah, 4466 sacks corn, 450 ditto oats, 400 camp kettles, 20 casks and 15 boxes bacon, 10 bbls molasses.

Gottenberg—Per schooner Pallas, 107 hhds tobacco, 47 bales cotton, 125 sacks coffee.

Mobile—Per schooner Pearl, 211 bbls pork, 270 do flour.

Mobile—Per schooner Flora, 78 casks bacon, 300 bbls flour, 35 do vinegar, 33 ditto sugar, 25 sacks salt.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer Ben Sherrod—20 bales cotton, to Caruthers, Harper & co; 128 do and 23 pieces bagging, 19 coils rope, N White & co; 55 bales cotton, Tierman, Cuddy & co; 444 do, Kirkman, Rosser & co; 13 do, B M'Kiernan; 7 do, Brandon, M'Kenna & Wright; 86 do, Meaux, Pleasants & co; 349 do, Leigh, Maddux & co; 4 ditto, order; 7 ditto, and 1 box merchandize, N & J Dick & co; 21 do, to order; 13 do, Yergers, Chaffin & co; 24 do to order: 1 box gunpowder, Elize, E Yorke; 1 do, Rev Curtis; 159 bales cotton, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 140 do, to order; 150 do, B Cox.

Per steamer North Alabama—1010 bbls flour, 637 pieces bagging, 145 coils rope, 19 hhds tobacco, Tierman Cuddy & co; 75 do Brandon, M'Kenna & Wright; 120 hhds tobacco, Buchanan & Hagan; 99 hhds bacon, 405 kegs lard, L L & S Demarin & co

Per steamer Yazoo—17 bales cotton, T Barelli & co; 12 do, Brandon, M'Kenna & Wright; 8 do, Bier & Stever; 4 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 4 do, Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 8 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 4 do, Burke, Watt, & co; 2 boxes merchandize, 1 do, 1 do, Tierman, Cuddy & co.

Per steamer Warren—162 bbls ale, J Vairn & co; 140 pieces bagging, 275 coils rope, J Lallande; 224 pieces bagging, 240 coils rope, J Barbarraux; 500 pieces bagging, 500 coils rope, A Fisk, 3 hhds tobacco, J H Graham; 77 do, Leigh, Maddux & co; 95 do, Tierman, Cuddy & co; 51 do, Buchanan & Hagan; 9 ditto, Bogert & Hawthorn; 10 bbls whiskey, 50 bales hay, to order; 18 bales cotton, Bier & Stever; 49 do, Buckner, Stanton & co: 37 do, and 1 trunk, Brandon M'Kenna & Wright; 1 chest and 1 trunk, Allen & Hyde; 275 head sheep, and 2 horses, owner on board; 40 tons way freight.

Per steamer North America—Sundry pieces machinery, Leigh, Maddux & co; 8 boxes medicines, N & J Silvell & co; 7 boxes ditto, 65 bbls crackers, 23 hhds tobacco, 170 pieces bagging, 103 coils rope, Buchanan & Hagan; 224 coils rope, 153 pieces bagging, W G Hewes & co; 333 pieces bagging, 2 casks bacon, 13 bales, 10 dozen twine, T Toby & Bro; 132 coils rope, 15 hhds tobacco, 17 packages and bbls merchandize, Forsythe, Goodwin & co; 1 box books, Hotchkiss & co; 20 bbls beans, B Taylor; 35 bbls whiskey, Byrne; 21 bbls whiskey, H C Barclay; 420 bbls flour, Hall Walker; 6 hhds tobacco, Tierman, Cuddy & co; 5 bbls whiskey, T R Hyde & co; 50 hhds tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 2 hhds do, Morton, Brown & co; 7 bales cassia, Marion, Pleasants & co.

Per steamer Columbia—17 bales cotton, Byrne, Hermann & co; 4 do, T Barrett & co; 6 ditto, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 28 do, Lee & Hardy; 5 do, Forstall, High & co; 1 do, N & J Dick & co; 2 do, Burke, Watt & co; 124 boxes rifles, major Clark; 6 bales cotton and 1 box, Quertier & Albert; 3 do, B Laudeny; 19 bales moss, Lambeth & Thompson, 18 bbls onions, 1 coop chickens, owner on board.

Per steamer Despatch—24 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson; 10 bales moss, W Bogart; 28 bbls molasses, Gallway & Boudesquie; 96 bales moss and sundries to owners on board.

Per steamer Cumanche—10 bales cotton, Bier & Stever; 4 do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 2 do, Tierman Cuddy & co.

MEMORANDA.

Left New Orleans in our steamers George Collier, Boomslick and motivator, Tuesday morning, 7th inst. Louisiana to Buford, Mediator at Island 35, left N America at Memphis, met Tuskina at the Devil's Elbow, Tennessee, at Harkin Roads, 9th General Sumpter at White River; passed Ben Sherrod at Lebanon, Rob Roy at Short Tail Bend; passed N Alabama at Warrenton; 10th, met Alton at Mochulla; Mohican at Fort Adams.

Hence at Boston, 26th, brig Angeline, Stone.

Met in the Ohio the following named boats. June 5, Pennsylvania, Little Blue; Mississippi at Henderson's Island; Philadelphia at Diamond Island; Ohio at High land Creek. 8th—Far West, mo Ohio, and to the Mississippi. 7th—Abeona, at No 8, Kentuckian at Kiddly's Point. 8th—Levant, Little Prairie; Superior at Needham's cut off; Chickasaw, at Buford's Landing; Heroine, Island 29; George Washington, at Plumb Point; Mediator, President Island; Tuskina, Cut Off Island; Missourian at Back Island; Tennessean at Hardochuto. 9th—General Sumpter, at Cat Fish Point; Princton, head 84; Rob Roy 68 and 87; W L Robeson mo Yazoo; Splendid, Warrenton, Sesne, Shawen Island. 10th—Alton, at Natchez Island; Black Hawk at Palestine; Mohican, Glasscock Island. 11th—Bail Columbia, at Tunica Island; Pennsylvania and Omega 70 miles below Baton Rouge; Warsaw and Clodiserville, Plaquemine.

Steamer Rob Roy in ascending the river, collapsed a flue on the night of the 9th instant 4 miles above Columbia: killed 4, drowned 4; slightly scalded 6, badly 14.

Saint Charles Theatre.

First night of Mrs Minnich, of the Mobile Theatre.

On Monday Evening 13th June 1836.

Will be performed

THE WANDERING BOYS.

Jemmy, the wandering boy,	Mrs Minnich.
Paul,	Hunt
Count de Croisset	Mr Debar.
Rolando,	Kippel.
Lubin	Corri.
The Baroness	Mrs Kullack.
Louisa	Kippell.

To conclude with

The Romp or love in this City.

Wesley Cockney	Decamp.
Precilla Tomboy, the Romp	Mrs Minnich.

The public is respectfully informed that at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen who were prevented from attending Mr Hollands last appearance, in this Theatre and, from a general desire to see this distinguished comedian in his peculiar characters, that the director has made an engagement with him positively for three nights only; he will have the honor of appearing on Tuesday next in "A day after the fair."

PHOENIX & CUMBERLAND, NAIL WORKS, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform the Merchants and Hard-ware men of New Orleans, that they have constantly on hand at their store, No 208 Market st Philadelphia, a constant supply of cut nails assorted from 2 to 7 inch spikes, the terms for which shall be liberal, and orders will be attended to with punctuality.

Testimonials are made at their extensive manufactories, one of which is known by the name of the Phoenix and the other the Cumberland works.

Orders must have the appropriate stamps, those stamped "Phoenix" are for grips and those stamped Cumberland for flat.

Their nails have been long and favourably esteemed and they presumed they quality is well known in this market.

REEVES & WHITAKER,
may 27-6m No 208 Market st, Philadelphia.

THE BEE.

Published every morning, Sundays excepted, at the City Paper Office, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, by A. MUNICHAL.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the unfettered and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—Martin Van Buren.

The communication of 'Visitor' is gratefully acknowledged. It was received too late for insertion today; and will appear tomorrow.

General Austin is on his return hither to Texas, with some proposals from the government at Washington, for the government of Texas, relative to recognizing the independence of the latter. This has been all but officially done—as the US government has recognised Texas as a belligerent nation.

Fire.—On Saturday evening, a fire destroyed the sugar mill of Mr L Millaudon, near Carrollton. It is reported that it was insured for $20,000, by the Orleans Insurance company.

The wheel of the Draining company for reclaiming the 1st section, or that rearward of the city proper, was tried for an hour or two yesterday, with some success but much disappointment. The work for the second municipality will be commenced, as soon as the commissioners for the next year—to commence in July—shall make their appraisements. These must be better, and cannot be worse for the company, than have been absurdly made for the first section—which cannot be drained, till the law determines their impropriety.

Commercial bank waterworks.—We have frequently suggested that the different councils should immediately make a contract with the waterworks committee of the Commercial bank, for watering and irrigating the streets; but we certainly had no idea that any municipality expected to have the water etc gratis—that its officers were to have the control of the hydrants and pipes—and that those irresponsible officers were to irrigate the streets by the gutters or sewers, when and as they pleased. Yet so we are gratuitously told by a contemporary on Saturday last.

Anxious to ascertain whether our previous opinions were correct on this subject, we recurred to the charter itself of the Commercial bank. In the 38th section we find that said banking company shall place gratis 'two hydrants in front of each square, from which a sufficient quantity of water may conveniently be drawn for extinguishing fires—for wetting, washing, watering the streets and gutters and any other public purpose'—'provided however that the said hydrants shall always be under the control of the Commercial bank.'

Now we believe that no fairer proposition could have been proposed to fulfil these conditions than that made by the chairman of the waterworks committee to a chairman of a committee on the part of the 2d municipality—as published in the Bee of this day fortnight: that the water would daily be supplied from the hydrants constructed, for the above specified purposes, at a particular hour each day, by persons employed by the company, who should be paid by the municipality. The company are indeed to supply the water gratis for public purposes; but are not to give the control of their hydrants to any but their own officers or agents—nor are they required to allow their hydrants to be opened except when they please—nor are they required to pay those employed in opening for using them extinguishing fires, or watering the streets and gutters. All that any municipality can expect is not to be charged for the water when conveyed to and from the hydrants: the water alone is exempt from charge; and is required to be given only when convenient—but the council of each municipality must necessarily pay for the services of all persons employed as its officers or the agents of the company, for distributing the water required; as it must be evident that the directors of that company are not bound to extinguish fires or cleanse the streets.

And it certainly is a very great sketch of conscience in our aldermen to presume that the company are required to have their hydrants opened at all hours of the day and night to inundate or irrigate the streets. To accomplish this, the engine of the waterworks would be perpetually in operation; and the water would be lavishly and uselessly wasted. The company would be at an enormous expence yearly to maintain their works; and would be utterly unable to satisfy the demands of families and private citizens. The benefit of the waterworks was intended for individuals as the corporation—and also for the company, whose directors are allowed to charge 15 per cent on their outlays for the first 5 years, and 10 afterwards. Could this be done, if the water was continuously to flow thro the streets without any object or benefit?

We still therefore adhere to our former belief that the company are to have the exclusive control of their works and hydrants—that they are not to make any charge for the mere water supplied for public purposes—but that they are to make a reasonable charge for the services of their agents in so supplying the water in the manner required by any municipality.

'The New York Courier and Enquirer says—'Our private correspondent at Paris writes us that Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, had opened in that city a loan of $5,000,000 for a New Orleans Land Company. The House of Falconet & Co. of New Orleans, well known to European travellers, has suspended its payments'

The correspondent has committed a partial error.—The loan is not strictly for a New Orleans land company, but for the Citizens' bank of this state, whose capital is founded on real estate, or the mortgage of lands within Louisiana, by citizens here domiciliated—being probably the best model of what should strictly be a state bank; inasmuch as the plantations and other property of Louisianians alone (not others having a right to be stockholders) are mortgaged below their appraised value, to represent the capital, and that the bonds so hypothecated are as it were, endorsed by these citizens—whose faith is pledged by the legislature for that purpose, in the charter above alluded to.

By this process, on the capital of the Citizens' bank, amounting to 14,400,000 as secured by mortgage on lands, a sum of 12 millions can be obtained in cash from abroad (which latter is the guarantee given to the state for her pledge) at the rate of 5 per cent; and as the money in Europe is payable there at par, the bank has the full advantage of the premium—thus reducing said rate to 4.67 per cent, according to the exchanges for the last 4 months. This system is so well understood in Holland, that the bonds purchased by Hope & Co are already current at 2 per cent premium. The whole loan can therefore be easily negociated, as the rate of interest in Europe is seldom greater than 3 per cent.

But there is another manifest advantage in favor of having the loan so negociated. When a foreign capitalist is a bona fide stockholder of a bank in this country, he is entitled to the full dividend of even 8 or 9 per cent per annum; and has also the privilege of bringing the stock into market in the various ways, by which he can realize a premium. The whole dividend is therefore so much taken from this country, which has solely the transient use of the stock. But in the present instance, all that is made over 5 per cent by the Citizens' bank, becomes the property of the home stockholders—say about 3 or 4 per cent per annum: yet in consequence of having the loan divided into small shares, they are freely purchased by the middling classes of Europe, at a percentage premium nearly tantamount to the rate of interest.

Besides the Citizens' bank need not negociate more than half the capital; and by trading on the bonds for the remainder according to the state of foreign exchange, may realize a handsome premium on them, without requiring any intervening agent. Hope & Co of Amsterdam have realized 2 to 3 per cent premium—which is of course clear gain to them on all the loan they have have been permitted to take: the Citizens' bank may save this premium for themselves, and gain probably 12 per cent: for the bonds of that bank as issued by the state, already bear that premium in Europe; and as they are not negociable in England, they have a clear field on the continent, where other American bonds are not in the market.

Congress—The house of representatives has disposed of the abolition question, by adopting the report of Mr Pinkney of S. Carolina—an abstract of which was given in the Bee of Friday last, from the Charleston Courier. The concluding resolutions of the report were adopted by large majorities, also a scene of great strife and little decorum was evidenced during the discussion. These resolutions are as follow:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the states of this confederacy.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the district of Columbia.

And whereas it is extremely important that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz.

Mr. [illegible] all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers, relating in any way or [illegible] to the subject of slavery [illegible] shall without being printed or referred [illegible] table, and the subject [illegible] on the table.

On the 27th ult. the bill to regulate the post office department was debated in the house; and that to regulate the public deposits, in the senate.

PARISH COURT

For the City of New-Orleans, June 11, 1836.

It having been announced that Edward Livingston, was no more, on motion the Court adjourned.

Where upon a meeting of the Bar having been called to express their feelings upon this melancholy intelligence.

Alfred Hennen, Esq. was called to the chair.

And E A Canon, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion of J J Mercier, Esq. a committee of five members of the Bar were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed J J Mercier, Isaac T Preston, Henry Lockett, A W Pichot and Charles M Conrad, members of the committee.

Whereupon the committee having retired, soon afterwards returned and proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we profoundly deplore the loss of a brother, who for so many years was the brightest ornament of our bar, and an example eminently worthy of the emulation of all men here.

Resolved, that we entertain the highest admiration of the pre-eminent talents, great acquisitions and unceasing exertions which placed the deceased at the head of our bar and of the whole profession, and enabled him to discharge with honor and advantage to the country, the highest offices in the Republic.

Resolved, that the efforts of the deceased in the cause of civil liberty and humanity, entitle him to the grateful remembrance of mankind.

Resolved, that his intercourse with us has indelibly imprinted his memory in our affections.

Resolved, that we sincerely sympathise with his family in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, that in testimony of our lasting regard for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badges of mourning.

On motion of Langdon Elwyn, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the chairman of this meeting to the family of Edward Livingston.

On motion of J W Smith, Esq.

Resolved, that the chairman be requested to move the different courts of this city to have these proceedings entered on their minutes; and that they be published in the public papers of this city.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) ALFRED HENNEN, Chairman.

E A CANON, Secretary.

COUNCIL OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Sitting of June 10, 1836.

The council met according to adjournment.

A call of the members being ordered, were present: Messrs. Armas, Bertus, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Duplessis, Grailhe, Guillot, High, Laurent, Mercier, Philips, Pichot, Roselius and Wilcox; 15 members.

The journal of the previous sitting was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Cruzat, leave of absence for this sitting was granted to Mr. Pedesclaux.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pitot.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas, resigning his seat as alderman for the 3d ward.

On motion of Mr. Armas,

Resolved, That the mayor be and is hereby authorised to give public notice, according to law, of an election to be held for the office of alderman for the 3d ward; and also to appoint the place of such election, and the inspectors and clerk.

A letter was read from Mr. Crozet, civil engineer, concerning the repairs to be made to the vegetable market, and to the city water works.

On motion of Mr. Canon, said letter was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

A letter was read from Mr. Voilquin, asking to be paid for three months the salary of deputy architect, viz—$300.

Mr. Mercier offered a resolution to grant the petitioner's demand, and the council having dispensed with their rules, said resolution was adopted, on an amendment by Mr. Armas as follows.

Resolved, That the mayor be, and is hereby authorized to cause to be paid to Mr. Voilquin the sum of $150 for his salary as deputy architect, since May 1st 1835; and that Mr. Voilquin be obliged to transmit to the civil engineer, all plans, papers, &c. mentioned in his letter.

Mr. Mercier, as chairman of the committee on buildings, to which was referred a resolution relative to the Lafayette Fire Engine Company, No 3, presented the following resolution, which was adopted, the council having dispensed with their rules.

Resolved, That a sum of $7500 be appropriated in favor of the Lafayette Fire Engine Company No. 3, to build an engine house on the site of the old one, in the 4th ward, and to buy a new fire engine with all its apparel: provided that said building be erected under the direction of the civil engineer.

Mr. Canon, chairman of the committee instructed to frame and propose an ordinance relative to the duties of comptroller for the First Municipality, offered the following ordinance which was adopted, the council having dispensed with their rules.

An ordinance creating the office of comptroller for the First Municipality of the city of New Orleans.

The council ordain as follows:

Section 1. From and after the present ordinance shall have passed, the treasurer of the first municipality shall not pay any sum out of funds in the treasury before the accounts and vouchers presented to him shall have been examined and certified by the comptroller, revised by the committee on finances, and a warrant for the same drawn by the mayor.

Sec. 2. A comptroller's office is therefore created by this ordinance, whose duties and salary are fixed as follows:

Sec. 3. The comptroller of the first municipality shall be elected for one year, and may be removed at any time by the council.

Sec. 4. Before entering on his duties, the comptroller shall take an oath before the mayor to fulfil conscientiously the duties of his office, and shall give bond in the sum of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 5. His securities shall be approved by the mayor, recorder, and committee on finances, and the act shall be passed before a notary public.

Sec. 6. The comptroller shall take his oath, and furnish his bond in the six days following his appointment, under penalty of forfeiting his nomination.

Sec. 7. The comptroller's salary shall be paid from the day he shall have entered on the exercise of his duties.

Sec. 8. At the end of his term of office, by virtue of this ordinance, or in case of death, removal or resignation, or from any other cause, it shall be the duty of the comptroller, his heirs and securities, to transmit to his successor, or in case none was elected, to the committee on finances, all the books, papers, accounts, vouchers or documents belonging to his office.

Sec. 9. The treasurer shall not receive any sum of money, note, bond or warrant, for account of the first municipality, without immediately giving information to the comptroller, who shall take notice of the fact.

Sec. 10. It shall be the comptroller's duty to apply at least once a week to all the officers employed to collect the revenue of the first municipality, and to receive from them a detailed account of all the sums they have paid into the treasury from their last settlement, to take notice of and compare such payments with the receipts carried by the treasurer on his books, and enter the same by separate articles on his own books.

Sec. 11. It shall be the comptroller's duty to keep a day book and ledger, which shall be numbered on each page, and signed on the first and last by the Recorder. Said officer may also keep other books.

Sec. 12. The comptroller's books shall be kept without being blank-leaved, or interlined, and exhibit at any time a clear and precise statement of all accounts and notes either paid or circulated by the First Municipality which he will have entered for payment or for their date, as also of all the sums received by the Treasurer for account of the First Municipality.

Sec. 13. The Comptroller shall at all times have access to the Day-book of the Treasurer and the registers of the collectors. Said officers shall not refuse the inspection of their books and entries, under penalty of being removed from office.

Sec. 14. The Comptroller's books shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the First Municipality.

Sec. 15. It shall be the Comptroller's duty to compare at the end of each quarter, the current receipts of the year with those of the last two years, for the same quarter, and submit of comparative statement of the same to the council.

Sec. 16 The Comptroller shall keep his office in the place to be assigned by the administration of the First Municipality.

Sec. 17. The council shall increase or modify in any manner the duties of the Comptroller, without this officer taking any advantage from any change to ask for any increase of his salary.

Sec. 18. The Comptroller of the First Municipality shall receive for salary the sum of $3,000 yearly, to be paid every month. Said compensation shall on no account be reduced for the year constituting his term of office.

Sec. 19. All other ordinnances relative to the duties of Comptrollers shall be and are hereby repealed, inasmuch as concerns the First Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Armas, the following resolution was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Armas, the council having dispensed with their rules:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the First Municipality to select immediately, if necessary, under his responsibility a deputy whose exclusive duty shall be to make up the accounts for paving of all the work performed in the First Municipality and less unpaid and that, as soon as a statement shall have been drawn for any one street, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to transmit said statement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund who shall allow a proper compensation for this work.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the council having dispensed with their rules, Resolved that Section 5 of the ordinance of May 17, 1836, defining the duties of the Civil Engineer be so amended as not to oblige henceforth said Civil Engineer to furnish plans to the Mayor, but only to the council, the right being reserved to the Mayor to use said plans when he thought proper.

Mr. High, Chairman of the Special Committee to which had been referred the resolution relative to cleaning and watering streets, presented a report with an ordinance containing 12 sections. On motion of Mr. Pichot, said report and ordinance were ordered to be printed and put at the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Cruzat presented a resolution appropriating $300 for the secret police, which was put at the order of the day.

Mr. Armas presented a resolution by which it shall be the duty of the Printer for the First Municipality to publish at length the debates of the Council, in French and English; said resolution was put at the order of the day.

Mr. Mercier offered a resolution, incorporating all the non-incorporated districts within the limits of the First Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Mercier, said resolution was referred to a special committee; on which Messrs. Mercier, Roselius and Canon were appointed.

Mr. [illegible] the following resolution, which was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Pichot.

Whereas the anniversary of the American Independence is approaching and there is in this community a [illegible] wish to celebrate this day in a manner worthy [illegible]

Resolved that a committee of seven members of the [illegible] municipality be appointed, to agree with committees from the councils of the other municipalities as to what they shall do, and to inform the council that they wish to take a part in the Secretary upon [illegible]

Messrs. Wilcox, Pichot, High, Duplessis, Philips, Cruzat and Guillot were appointed on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Canon the council having dispensed with their rules:

Resolved that the Mayor be requested to cause to be printed in the French and English languages, at a number of 100 copies for each, the opinion he has received from the Attorney General, relative to the proceeds of the sale of the lots in front of the city.

Mr Armas presented a series of resolutions, the three first providing for the construction of warehouses all along the Levee to store goods and merchandise; and the 4th for a loan of $50,000 to the 3d municipality, to enable them to undertake the same improvement.

On motion of Mr Mercier, Resolved, that the project for erecting light warehouses or sheds supported by cast iron pillars and roofed with zinc plates, on the whole length of the Levee within the limits of the 1st municipality, leaving an open space for the intersection of streets perpendicular to the river; the said warehouses being for the reception and protection of goods and merchandise landing from vessels, be referred to the civil engineer with instructions to submit in the shortest delay, plans illustrative of the design and estimates of the cost of said improvement.

Mr Canon presented, as an amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr Armas, a resolution authorising the Mayor to advertise that sealed proposals will be received for the projected constructions.

During the debates, several members having retired and there being no longer a quorum, the Council adjourned till next Friday 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

A true copy,

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

General Council of New Orleans.

Sitting of June 6th, 1836.

The council general of the three municipalities met according to a convocation of the mayor.

The President having called the members to order and invited the secretary to call the names, the members present were Messrs Armas, Bertus, Buisson, Bouligny, Duplessis, Breedlove, Burthe, Caldwell, Canon, Cruzat, Cougot, Freret Grailhe, Guillot, High, Johns, Kilshaw, Hubert, A Lesseps, C Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Meux, Lafargue, Pedesclaux, Percy, Peters, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Roselius, Stringer, Wilcox and Yorke.

Mr Peters questioned the power of the general council to consider itself in quorum when each of the three municipalities had not the majority of their members present in the council.

The names being called for to decide if a quorum was formed by a majority of the members elected, it appeared that Messrs Armas, Bertus, Buisson, Canon, Cruzat, Duplessis, Grailhe, Guillot, Lafargue, C Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Percy, Pichot, Pitot, Roselius and Stringer had voted in the affirmative, 18 yeas; and that Messrs Burthe, Caldwell Freret, Johns, Kilshaw, A Lesseps, Meux, Peters, Philips and Yorke in the negative—10 nays.

On motion of Mr Canon the following resolution was adopted with a preamble from Mr Marigny.

Resolved, That the presence of 31 members at the general assembly being a majority of the aldermen elected, will constitute a quorum of the general council of New Orleans, as established by law, provided, that every member of each of the three councils be regularly summoned.

The following protest was submitted to the council. The undersigned protest against the decision of the three councils assembled in general council, by which the powers of the members and declared a quorum, because that decision is in opposition to the 20th section of the law of the 8th of March 1836, which requires that the general council shall be composed of the three councils (signed) Saml J Peters, Thos O Meux, J P Freret, John Kilshaw, J W Breedlove, E D Yorke, James H Caldwell, Victor Burthe, A Lesseps, E Johns, A Philips.

The following protest was submitted to the council. The undersigned protest against all proceedings of the meeting of the 1st instant, because there was not a quorum of the three municipalities present, and because the meeting was illegally convened, being neither called by two of the councils, nor by the mayor as the law in such case directs (signed) S J Peters, T C Meux, E Yorke, J W Breedlove, J H Caldwell, John Kilshaw, A Lesseps, J P Freret.

The minutes of the former sitting being read and approved, the secretary read a letter from the mayor informing the council that they had been summoned for important business.

The secretary read a letter from Mr E Blunt, capt of the brig New Hampshire, stating that he had paid $40 Levee duties in the 2d municipality on his vessel mooring in the first he was called again to pay $60 more.

On motion of Mr Roselius this letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The council revised the 3d art. of the ordinance concerning the duties on Pedlars, grog shops &c. The yeas & nays being called for on that question it appeared that Messrs Buisson, Canon, Cruzat, Lafargue, A Lesseps, Marigny, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Percy, Roselius and Thomas had voted in the affirmative—11 yeas; and Messrs Armas, Bertus, Burthe, Caldwell, Duplessis, Freret, Grailhe, Guillot, C Lesseps, Johns, Kilshaw, Philips, Pichot, Pitot, Peters, Stringer, Wilcox, Breedlove, Meux and Yorke in the negative—21 nays.

The reconsideration of said article being rejected the ordinance was adopted as follows:

Ordinance fixing the taxes on the retailers, pedlars, grog shops, public houses &c. in the three municipalities of New Orleans.

The general council decreed as follows.

Article. 1. A tax of forty dollars per month payable quarterly, shall be paid by all peraboulating merchants and pedlars, and they shall be bound to have a licence from the mayor's office for which they shall pay one dollar.

Art. 2. The Retailers of fruits shall pay forty dollars per annum and quarterly and a dollar for the licence they are bound to have as aforesaid.

Art. 3. All grog shop keepers taking a full licence, shall pay two hundred dollars per annum and quarterly, and a dollar for the licence.

Art. 4. All grog shop keepers taking a half licence shall pay one hundred dollars per annum and quarterly, and a dollar for the licence.

Art. 5. All vendors of soda water shall pay twenty-five dollars per annum and a dollar for the licence.

Art. 6. All persons keeping a hotel, or a public boarding house, shall pay three hundred dollars per annum; a restaurant or eating house, one hundred dollars per annum; a public coffee house two hundred dollars per annum; a boarding house for labourers, fifty dollars per annum, all to be paid quarterly and in advance, and moreover a dollar for the licence.

Art. 7. All brewers or vendors of beer shall pay fifty dollars per annum and quarterly.

Art. 8. All persons keeping one or more billiard tables, shall pay fifty dollars per annum for each billiard table.

Art. 9. It is further resolved that all ordinances and resolutions concerning the above mentioned taxes at the collecting of them, which are not contrary to the present ordinance shall remain in force till they are repealed or modified according to law.

Art. 10. The present ordinance shall be in force two days after its been published by the mayor.

Mr Armas offered a series of resolutions declaring to be erroneous the use made by the commissaries of the sinking fund of the sums proceeding from the sale of the grounds in front of the city, by applying them without reserve to the payment of the common debt; and censuring also the use made by said commissaries of the banks and companies stocks, and containing some regulations for the sinking fund.

On motion of Mr Armas resolved that said resolutions be printed and made the order of the day for the next sitting.

On motion of Mr Armas, resolved that the mayor be requested to ask officially of the general assembly his opinion on the resolutions at the order of the day, for the next sitting of the general council the printing of which has been ordered, and that the mayor shall communicate to the council at the next sitting said opinion.

This resolution being so adopted, a short time after Mr Marigny opposed to its adoption, as the question had not been put on his motion to reject it.

The President decided that this objection was not in order and that the resolution was finally adopted.

Mr Marigny having appealed from the decision of the chair, said decision was confirmed.

Mr Peters in the name of the majority of the comittee to which had been referred the resolution presented to the general council on the 30th May last, declaring Mr J W Breedlove unqualified to hold a seat in the council, according to the constitution of the state, in as much as he is employed by the general government, reported that according to law the councils of the municipalities had exclusively the right to judge of the qualifications of the aldermen. The following resolution was presented with the report.

Resolved, That the general council has no right to question the election or the qualifications of any member of the three municipalities of New Orleans.

Mr Armas, a dissident member of the committee offered a counter report advocating the adoption of the resolution presented to the council on the 30th May last, declaring Mr Breedlove unqualified to hold a seat as an alderman, inasmuch as he is in the employ of the general government of the United States.

During the debate several members having withdrawn and there being no longer a quorum, the council adjourned to Monday next 13th inst, at 8 P M.

A true copy.

(Signed) D. AUGUSTIN.

[For the Bee.]

Mr. Editor.—The reasons given by Sir Chas Bell, explaining the cause of being right-handed is by no means conclusive, as it is no very great novelty to see occasionally a left handed person.

As regards the question "is this taught or not or is it from nature?"—I am surprised that an individual so conversant with the anatomical structure, should ask it. Yet when I reflect, so far as my reading goes, this singular phenomena has never been explained. Its explanation is so simple however, I will not claim from the medical world, a discovery, or aspire to be crowned with a laurel of originality.

Comparative anatomy proves that all animals from the highest to the lowest order, possesses a similar peculiarity as regards that portion of the physiology of life, having reference to the circulation of the blood, viz: the heart inclines to the left side; and that the first branch given off from the principle canal, (the aorta) is the arteria innominata, conveying the blood to the right side. Now if Sir Chas. Bell, or any other person, had reflected that the blood is the pabulum which receives the nutritious part of our food, and conveys it throughout the entire system for the support of life, there would have been no difficulty in determining that the right side receiving the first impulse to action, would always be the first "going ahead." As a proof of this—animals that are ambidexter or left handed are differently formed, viz; instead of the arteria innominata being defacto the first branch given off from the aorta, and going to the right side—the left subclavian and left carotid arteries take the precedence—consequently the left side receiving the first impulse, is first in action, and the individual is rendered ambidexter or left handed.

This is not mere speculation—having examined the body of an individual after death, whom I knew to have been left-handed—and observing this peculiarity in the circulation, (which is a mere freak of nature—it does not entitled to the appellation of mal-formation—) my conclusion I thought and still think, is, entirely conclusive. I thought and still think, is, entirely conclusive. I thought and still think, is, entirely conclusive. I thought and still think, is, entirely conclusive