LATEST DATES

New York	apr 5	Liverpool	mar 18
London	apr 4	London	mar 11
Boston	apr 8	Havre	mar 5
Philadelphia	apr 5	Paris	mar 9
Charleston	apr 1	Antwerp	apr 3
Washington	apr 1	Mexico	march31
Mobile	mar 31	Bordeaux	feb 16
New Orleans	apr 3	Mannheim	dec 16

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS

No plan has as yet been devised which appears to promise any tendency to relieve the country from the difficulties and embarrassments to which it has been brought, by measures of any kind, other than those adopted in New York, is right will not affect the country relief and the resources asserted into by the Banks in the late city, to begin, to be doubted as to their ability, unless they should [illegible] their discount over 10 per ct, and distribute [illegible] more generally through the commercial community than heretofore, by which Houses many houses [illegible] be kept up, who otherwise must rather fail or suspend payment, (which is nearly as ruinous to their [illegible] when their means are far above the amount of [illegible] liabilities.

[illegible] after failure is taking place, and it seems as [illegible] there would be no stoppage to they have been [illegible] of the houses most extensively engaged in [illegible] business as commission merchants, [illegible] made very heavy advances to Planters and [illegible] but from the extreme stagnation of business, [illegible] difficulty of obtaining most of from sod actions or [illegible] other way, together with the general want of [illegible] since existing, they must become more general [illegible] some relief is soon afforded.

[illegible] is said to be more easily obtained, on real [illegible] for some time past, but for notes, we hear [illegible] notes, as those who have the means, are [illegible] to risk them any longer in this way, and [illegible] are said to have been using their funds for [illegible] of buying notes, which were thought as [illegible] have gone with those they were [illegible]

Quotations in general are nominal, as prices [illegible] much in proportion to the cash the seller [illegible] offered at the time, and there are few [illegible] not more or le s in want of that article; very [illegible] are made at present except for cash, the [illegible] of which is, that prices are so small, that [illegible] not be looked on as much more than [illegible] to continue to be made on owners account, [illegible] and provisions. Advices were received [illegible] Liverpool via New York to the 11th ult, on [illegible] way, which represent the cotton market to be [illegible] settled state, and a further decline from previous quotations of from 1 to 1 d.

COTTON—There are few transactions in this [illegible] that we have omitted quotations, as it is impossible to come to any kind of accuracy in regard to [illegible] there is very little offered in market at present, [illegible] probability is that not much will be done until [illegible] more facilities for negotiating exchange [illegible] money becomes more plentiful. The only [illegible] have heard of during the week were 512 [illegible] Mississippi a 7½c 295 a 9c 48 a 84; 1200 Louisiana [illegible] W District 64; 79 a 81. Total 3645 bales, we [illegible] are a few other sales amounting to about 6 [illegible] sales but were unable to ascertain particulars [illegible] understand that all who can, are holding on in [illegible] to be submitting to present prices, and more [illegible] firmness than a further retrogression.

TOBACCO—There are so few transactions in this [illegible] that we have not thought them worth noticing; first [illegible] will command our highest quotations, and a [illegible] article, over those rates, but there is very little [illegible] quality in market, and perhaps a if there [illegible] quantity it would share the fate of Cotton—no [illegible]

FREIGHTS—We have a slight decline in principle [illegible] very dull at quoted rates 5 a 6½c.

EXCHANGES—Another cent decline has taken place [illegible] article we quote it 98 a 99 per gal, and the demand [illegible] fallen off.

RICE—We reduce our quotations to $61 a 7. The [illegible] is principally confined to city consumption, [illegible] in small parcels.

SUGAR—Sales at from 5½ to 6c cts which is about 10 [illegible] the prices of last week.

[illegible]—A further decline we quote a 50 a 56c.

[illegible] Cod is declining in market, we have weather [illegible] sales at 125 per box Mackerel No 2 and 3 [illegible] scarce, and readily commands the quoted [illegible]

LARD—There are small sales at 5½ a 6c for Pig, [illegible] quotations up to this time is smaller than [illegible] of no large sales at present prices.

PROVISIONS—We reduce our quotations to meet [illegible] and sales are very small at the reduction, but [illegible] firm at present prices, and at which there [illegible] to Western receipts to the article.

FREIGHTS—We quote to Liverpool Flour 1½ [illegible] in consequence of so little Cotton going for [illegible] than to the number of vessels in Port and [illegible] exceed the late arrivals [illegible] Provisions [illegible] Ports U States $1 a 124 Flour 1.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$ Cts	$ Ct.
Bacon—Good & Fine	per lb		
Good Fair	do		
Fair	do		
Middling	do		
Ordinary	do	0 8	0 9
Bacco—First quality	lb	0 4	0 5
Second	do	3	4
Trons & c	do	0 22	0 32
Cuba	do	22	0 24
Beef—New Orleans	do	0 5	0 61
Cuba—white	do	0 10	0 114
brown	do	0 7	0 8
Beeswax	per lb	0 28	0 29
Boating—Western	per yd		0 25
Dundee	do		0 22
Rope—Manila	per lb		0 14
Western	per bbl	0 75	0 00
Liverpool	do	0 00	0 00
Scotchbrd	do		
Candles—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 36	0 37
Nantucket	lb	0 35	0 00
Tallow	do	0 09	0 10
Cheese—Cuba	per lb	0 11	0 12
Brazil	do	0 11	0 12
St Domingo	do	0 00	
Coffee—Rio	per lb	6 75	7 00
Raisins	per bbl	1 50	2 00
	half box		
	quarter box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	
hard do	do	0 7	
Cod	per box	1 25	0 00
Herring, per box		90	95
Herring, (D Salt)	per bbl	3 00	3 25
(Pickled)	do	6 00	6 25
Mackerel No 1	per bbl	00 00	00 00
No 2	do	50	00 00
No 3	do	7 50	0 00
Flour—Corn meal	per bbl	0 87	0 00
shelled	per bushel	0 53	60
oats	per bush	0 55	0 55
Beans	per bbl	4 50	5 00
Flour—Ex & Mess	per lb	1 25	1 50
Mexican	do	0 9	0 10
Gold Dust	per 100 lb	0 31	0 114
Hams	per 100 lb	6 50	6 75
Bacon—Western	per bbl		8
Tinnessee	do	2 00	0 00
Provisions—Beef—Mess	per bbl	15	00 0
Prime	do	10 00	10 50
Beef—Clear	do	22 00	23 00
Mess	do	19 00	19 50
Prime	do	15 50	16 00
Hog round	do	6 00	6 50
Bacon—Hams	per lb	9	9 94
Canvassed	do	0 12	0 13
Sides	do	0 10	0 11
Shoulders	do	0 6½	0 7
Hog round	do	0 9	0 94
Lard	do	0 7½	0 8½
Butter—Northern	do	0 28	0 31
Western do	do	0 28	0 124
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	4 00	4 25
Assorted	per bag	2 25	
No 1	per lb	0 7	0 8
Liverpool blown	per sack	1 50	1 75
ground	do	1 25	1 50
Sacks Island	per bush	0 26	
Tobacco			
Leaf—French, 6th pr per gal		1 25	1 624
American, 1st proof		50	0 54
Spirits—New Orleans, 1st proof		45	
Jamaica		2	2 25
Northern			0 46
Whiskey—Holland			1 25
American		45	70
Brandy—Common		34	35
Rectified		35	36

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, cotton per lb 1d
Do ships in U S, cotton, per lb 1½c
Freight per bbls from the coast ..... 85 a 6
Do from the city ..... 5 a 5½
Do per hhd 810

EXPORTATION.

Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Cotton	Tobacco
Liverpool, Great Britain		
Other British Ports		
Total to British Ports		
Havre		
Other French Ports		
Total to French Ports		
North of Europe		
Other Foreign Ports		
Total to Foreign Ports		
New York		
Boston		
Philadelphia		
Other Ports		
Total		

BALES OF COTTON	This Port this week	This Port prev. week	Total	Since 1st October 1836	This Port this week	This Port prev. week	Total	Last Season
Liverpool								
Other British Ports								
Total to British Ports								
Havre								
Other French Ports								
Total to French Ports								
North of Europe								
Other Foreign Ports								
Total to Foreign Ports								
New York								
Boston								
Philadelphia								
Other Ports								
Total								

BAY ST LOUIS HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public and his friends, that having purchased the hotel known formerly as the Saint Louis, he has already prepared every thing for opening on the first day of May next.

This Hotel, so advantageously known by its previous management, has neglected nothing for its accommodation and comfort. One hundred per[illegible] may be handsomely accommodated in spacious well ventilated rooms, having procured a respectable cook of the city, to attend to the wants of his guests, they may rely every comfort will be extended to them and their families. There are in the hotel [illegible] tables, and a bar room provided with the choicest wines. A very extensive garden which is now in cultivation, will furnish the table with all the luxuries of the season. All necessary steps have been taken before hand to insure to the house a constant supply of the provisions to be had in the place—[illegible] of the Hotel's school bar boats hail, where visitors may safely make fast in all seasons of the year. The most comfortable bath rooms have been fitted up for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

The undersigned respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen, wishing to have their own carriages and horses, that there are attached to the hotel extensive carriage houses and stables, where they will be promptly taken care of.

Terms of board $20 per month; children half price [illegible] date.

J. SAINT CYR

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. MAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1837.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the directors of the Louisiana State Bank:

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, April 13, 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the discounts of this bank shall be increased on each discount day 10 per cent over and above its income or the amount falling due, provided that the whole amount under discount shall never exceed the limits prescribed by the act of incorporation; and that the increase of discount be assigned to the customers of the Bank.

Resolved, That persons dealing with this Bank shall be entitled to renew their respective notes with the same names, or others equivalent thereto, on the following terms:

For 60 days on the payment of one tenth, 4 months on the payment of one fifth, the Board reserving the right to require additional security whenever they may deem proper.

Resolved, That nothing contained in the preceding resolutions shall be construed in any manner changing the course heretofore pursued by the Bank in its transactions.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall remain in force until the first of December next, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Louisiana Hose Carriage.—This splendid specimen of the fine arts has at length arrived per ship Charles Wharton from Philadelphia, and will be exhibited on Sunday, 16th inst. at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street. We particularly recommend all persons to visit it at an early hour.

THE DISTRESS AND THE ALLEGED CAUSE.

True to their vocation of misrepresentation, the opposition papers for the most part are in full chase after the late administration, charging it with being the cause of the prevailing distress, and its concomitant evils. The habit has become so confirmed with them of making broad assertions and declaiming upon false premises, that we find this accusation like many others that preceded it, made without an iota of proof, or a single solitary substantial argument. The Bank of the United States is still the measure of their song; but how its agency could have averted the difficulties, or prevented the embarrassments, is no where exhibited. This manner of establishing a fact, may do well enough for such persons as do not give themselves the trouble to reflect upon opinions before they embrace them, but the well informed and enlightened must have something tangible to justify the conclusions they may form upon the subject. The U. S. Bank has for some time been dissolved as a government institution, although it still exists with greater privileges by a kind of fiction as a local bank. If the distress be justly chargeable to the metamorphosis it has undergone, we should have supposed the very moment the change took place, the fruits of the measures of the government would have been felt.

But how was it? it is well known, that the country at that time was never in a more prosperous condition, nor was capital ever so easily obtained. Nor can it be alleged that this was owing to the clemency of the Bank, or a disposition on its part, to abandon the policy it pursued during the celebrated panic excitement, for it is also a matter of history, that the Bank did make an expiring effort to convulse the country a few months before its charter expired; but that it was happily frustrated in the attempt by the sagacity and foresight of the secretary of the treasury who foresaw the storm that was brewing and placed the deposite banks in such a situation as to render them competent to meet the expected emergency. The vast capital that has been obtained by the commercial community subsequent to that period, exhibits the fact, that the bank of the United States was not more competent to afford facilities than the state institutions; and if the former panic be attributable to a legitimate necessity for the U S Bank to extend its favors, in order to prevent ruin from a possible danger, we do not see why the local banks may not be presumed to have acted from a similar motive without alleging this imbecility any more than of the U S Bank at that period to provide for the public wants. The conclusions here forth may be formed to the prejudice of the former must apply with equal force to the latter, unless the position of the advocates of the Bank be abandoned, that the pressure was the result of necessity, and not of deliberate choice as assumed by the enemies of that institution. That a national bank cannot interfere and prevent the evils proceeding from the vicissitudes incidental to trade, and the various shocks to which it is liable, is evidently proved, by a fact before our very eyes. England is suffering at this moment perhaps more than we are from commercial distress, and yet she has a national bank. What folly is it then, for men, who profess to be intelligent, and pretend to be fair and candid in their opinions, to state a proposition which is disproved by the state of things in another country where an institution exists similar to the one they grossly tell us would have prevented our misfortune had it been in operation.

We do not wish to return to the vexed and somewhat stale question of the United States Bank. We had hoped the decisive action of the American people had forever put the subject at rest; but it seems the ghost of the departed monopoly is to be invoked on every occasion, and is to be brought before our eyes let us turn them which ever we may.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the zeal the opposition show to indentify the administration with the derangement of the currency, they should have overlooked that mischievous and unfortunate law appropriating the surplus revenue, by which a large portion of capital has been locked up until the several states shall determine to what purpose it shall be applied. We say this is remarkable, because the opposition papers pretend to be governed by such principles of honor and integrity; and hold in such horror all attempts to impose upon the people. Here would be a subject for them to declaim upon—for them to express their keen sensibilities, and with that ardor of patriotism which they profess, to inveigh against it until it be repealed. But why are they here so silent? The cause is obvious—it is one of their own measures, and although the country is suffering from it—although it is establishing a fatal precedent—although they have seen the difficulties which surround any legitimate use of it—that every county and parish of the state was after its modicum, and that the whole amount was subdivided into a thousand parts in order to gratify the rapacity of all, still there is not one word against the policy—not one word concerning it—or one word exhibiting its fatal influence in occasioning the derangement of the currency.

What faithful expounders of the causes that have produced the present unfortunate state of things, and what disinterested guardians of the public weal.

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The liabilities of the cotton factors and buyers are commensurate with the exports of the city—say 75 millions; including the responsibilities of the actual planters, the amount may be lost millions. But taking into consideration the amount due on land or real estate speculation, the actual indebtedness of New Orleans, may be fairly estimated at $200,000,000. From what sources can this amount be presently produced? Acceptances have been given 12 months in advance on crops; cotton buyers will lose nearly 40 per cent on their purchases and exportations; and land speculations are from 5 to 25 years in advance of the productiveness of their lands and lots. Factors have nothing for their acceptances; planters can make nothing by the present price of their produce, 8 to 10 cents the lb; buyers must lose on exportation, in consequence of the depressed condition of the Liverpool and Havre markets; and the land and lot speculators have only a representative value of about 1 dollar in 10 or 20.

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The same paper also states, that the notes of the Brandon bank will be received at par at the Commercial and Rail Road bank at Vicksburg.

The Mississippi papers are discussing with earnestness the convocation of an extra session of their Legislature. The Christian Herald reprobates the idea that it is the intention of the Governor to propose a step law, and urges with great reason, that there are other means of aid known to the Executive of the State, but which cannot be applied without the passage of a law authorising the same—and it is no doubt with a sole reference to those legitimate means that the session has been called, only two weeks earlier than was contemplated. It will be time enough to choke the "stop law" to death when it is found to be seriously contemplated. Mississippi needs no gag-law against her own citizens—and with such only a suspension act could have any concern—as all foreign debts would be collected in the United States circuit courts. There is doubtless forbearance sufficient in our own community to wait for easier times before recourse is had to the extremity of the law in the collection of debts. This is all that is wanted. This Mississippi will have; and there is no need of laws on the subject."

The die rict court of Mississippi, which convened at Jackson during last week, adjourned sine die; all business appertaining thereto, having been transferred, by the late act of congress, regulating the judicial system, to the newly organised United States circuit court for the ninth circuit, composed of the districts of Alabama Eastern Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. This court will convene at Jackson every year on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November.

The loss by the late fire at Vicksburg is estimated from 98 to 10,000—there was no insurance.

The Free Trader gives the particulars of the partial destruction by fire of the steamer Sultana, during her last trip up the river. The fire occurred between Natchez and Louisville, and burned off the whole of the hurricane deck: but thro' the unparalelled exertions of the captain, the fire was extinguished without the loss of a single life, or the detention of the boat more than a few hours. Awnings were spread over the charred deck, to make the passengers as comfortable as possible, and the injured Sultana moved proudly on to her destined port. The affair, as we have learned the particulars, reflects the highest credit upon the commander captain Tufts, to whom the owners of the boat are indebted for its preservation. The Sultana is again in repair, and will no doubt commend itself to the attention of the travelling community, as none will hesitate in placing themselves under the care of a captain who has shewn himself so vigilant, and the boat is one of the largest and most splendid upon the river.

The same paper also announces the death of WILLIAM B F Curtis, formerly of Boston, Mass killed on board the steamboat Florida, a few days since, by falling into the fly-wheel, while performing some duty. Mr. C. had recently been running on a boat upon the Lake.

The St. Martinsville Gazette of the 7th inst, notices the loss of a schooner near the coast of Attakapas.—She had been despatched from New Orleans for the Teche to receive a load of sugar from Judge Porter.

Italian Opera.

The beautiful opera of Bellini, Norma, is to be presented at the St Charles on Sunday evening. Last season this piece was repeated several times before crowded and fashionable audiences; and signora Perdom acquired great applause by her chaste acting and exquisite singing. Signor Pantanelli appears this year in the role assumed on that lady, and from her greater reputation, we may calculate upon an entertainment that has seldom fallen to the lot of the *dilettanti* any where to partake of. We feel proud that our city can boast of supporting such talent, and that such a relish prevails for the master pieces of the classic land.

Mexico.—Perusing our voluminous lists of the *Diario* we found in the numbers of the 7th, 8th and 12th of March two documents of a singular nature, and worthy of our readers' attention. The first is a decree of the president *ad interim* of the republic, rearguaring for the thousandth time the custom house system, opening and shutting ports to foreign commerce, and establishing some for the coasting and internal trade.

The second document is a note addressed by Santa Anna from his retreat at Manga de Clavo to the supreme government, asking that he be permitted to take the oaths of fidelity to the new constitution as a Mexican general: he wished to take the same oath as president, but doubting whether or not he had a right to assume that elevated post, and in order to avert disorder and tumult from the country, he would abstain from giving an opinion on the subject. He prayed the government to fix a day for the ceremony of taking the oath.

Government of the department of Mexico.

PROCLAMATION.

The citizen Louis Gonzague Vieyra, colonel, and governor of the department of Mexico:

The minister of war has transmitted to me the following decree:

His excellency the president ad interim of the republic, has addressed to me the following decree:

The president ad interim of the republic of Mexico to the inhabitants thereof—By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the decrees of the general congress of the 19th and 20th September last, I decree as follows:

(Of ports open or closed to foreign or coasting trade, and of the classification of the maritime and internal custom houses:

Art. 1. The following ports shall continue open to foreign commerce, viz: in the Gulf of Mexico—Vera Cruz, Santa Ana de Tamaulipas, Matamoras, Campeachy, Sisal and Tobasco.

On the South Sea—Acapulco and San Blas.

Gulf of California—Guaymas.

Upper California—Monte-rey.

Art. 2. The following ports shall be closed to foreign commerce, viz: Bareolona, Goatzacoalcos, Mazgorda, Galveston, Huatculco, Manzanilla, Navidad Alvarado, Matallan, las Pax, Loreto, San Diego and San Fransisco.

Art. 3. The following ports shall be open to the coasting trade only:

Gulf of Mexico—Islas of Carmen, Goatzacoalcos Alvarado, Tecoluta, Tuxpan Pueblo, Viejo, Copano and Galveston.

Eastern coast of Yucatan—Sacalar.

South Sea—Tanala, which shall also be the last internal custom house, Puerton Escondito, Huatulco Manzanillo, Navachiste, Natividad and Mazatlan.

Gulf of California—San Diego, and San Fran[illegible] which shall also be the last internal custom house.

Art. 4. All the ports open to the trade from the interior or the coasting trade, in virtue of the disposition before set forth, and not comprised in the present decree, shall be closed in one month from the date of the publication of said decree in the ports in question.

Art. 5. The frontier custom houses shall be as follows:

Frontier of Central America—Comitan in the Department of Chiapas, and Tonala (which is also a custom house for the coasting trade) in the same department.

Frontier of the United States of the North—Nacogdoches in the department of Texas; Tuan in the department of New Mexico, San Carlos, and Paso del Norte in that of Chihuahua, and San Fransisco (which is also custom house for the coasting trade) in upper California.

Art 6. In proportion as population is established on points near the frontiers in the immediate vicinity of the public roads, and as frontier custom houses shall be established, the governors of the respective departments shall be bound to inform the supreme government of the formation of said settlements and of their proximity to said frontiers, in order that suitable measures may be taken.

Art. 7. For the better regulation of the service as regards the maritime and frontier custom houses, they shall be divided into five classes, viz: Vera Cruz, San Ana de Tamaulipas and Matamoras.

Of the second class—Guaymas, San Blas, Acapulco Campeachy and Tabasco.

Of the third class—Sisal and Monterey.

Of the fourth class—Those dedicated to the coasting trade.

Of the fifth class—Those designated as frontier custom houses.

Of the persons employed in the maritime and frontier custom houses and of their respective compensations:

Art. 8. The number of persons employed in the service of the maritime and frontier custom houses and the amount of their respective compensations shall be as follows:

The decree here gives a list of the annual expenses of each of the custom houses, of which the following is an abstract, viz:

FIRST CLASS.

Vera Cruz,	$116,050.
Santa Ana de Tamaulipas,	115,000.
Matamoras,	100,500.

SECOND CLASS.

Guaimas,	20,700
Acapulco,	21,300
Campeachy,	22,950
Tabasco,	14,850
San Blas,	19,600

THIRD CLASS.

Sisal,	10,700
Monterey, (Upper California,)	14,140
Total,	$590,290.

The rest of the decree relates to the internal regulations of the custom houses, &c. The expenses of the custom houses of the fourth class will be defrayed by charging 20 per cent on the whole amount of their receipts, provided said proportion shall not exceed $4,000.

Nothing was determined on respecting those of the fifth class. They shall be regulated in the same manner as those confined to the coasting trade and their expenses shall be in proportion to their receipts.

(Communicated.)

We read a letter yesterday (Friday) in the True American, signed by John Williams, formerly minister to the Sublime Porte, in which he informs the Belgian offering para return for submission inserted in that paper, to pay *five hundred dollars*, which he proposes to deposit (against a similar sum) into the hands of the Mayor of the City, for his benefit of the City Hospitals, and to restore more particulars to right with not any corporal opinion before he leaves New Orleans, on the 1st of May for Natchez, than the three contents of the city, aided and assisted by all the doctors and quack doctors of the whole state of Louisiana!

Council of the Third Municipality, Meeting of Thursday, April 13, 1837.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

[illegible] a notice having called the meeting to order, and requested the absent to call on him, when it appeared the following members were present, to-wit: Messrs Jarrigand, Kilshaw, Fernad, Montamat, Bertrand and Mayeux.

A quorum, Mr. cerit.

The journal of the last sitting having been read and approved.

On motion, the Recorder appointed Messrs Montamat and Fe ist in place of Messrs Davignaud and Fernad on the committee on the guard and Mr Davignaud in place of Mr Montamat on the paving committee.

On motion of Mr. Bertrand, the recorder appointed a committee to verify the election of Mr Kilshaw and report whether he possesses the requisite qualifications to sit as alderman.

After a few minutes recess, the Council re-assembled, and the committee reported that Mr Kilshaw had been duly elected, and possessed the necessary qualifications to take his seat.

After was read from the recorder addressed to the Council, in which he transmitted notice of a process instituted against the Recorder, by Mr Bertrand.

Said notice was referred to the attorney for the corporation.

A letter was read from Mr Lapeyre, asking for employment to some department of the administration of this Municipality.

Said letter was laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

A letter was read from Mr Allen d'Homecourt, announcing himself as a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Pike of the office of surveyor of this Municipality.

The Council proceeded to said election; and it appeared that out of 7 votes, Mr Allen d'Homecourt had received 6.

He was declared duly elected.

The recorder called on the committees to report.

Mr Kilshaw presented a report on the receipts and expenditures of this Municipality during the past year, taken from the books of the treasurer.

This document was laid on the table subject to the call of the Council.

Mr Kilshaw presented a resolution, the object of which is to prevent rafts from being lodged in the space comprised between Piety street, and the Louisiana