# THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1836.


## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | jan. 4 | Boston | jan 2 |
| Philadelphia | " 6 | Baltimore | jan. 6 |
| Charleston | jan. 9 | Washington | jan. 6 |
| Paris | nov 23 | Liverpool | nov. 26 |
| Havre | " 20 | London | " 24 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.
January 19.

COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1500 bales Mississippi | 16¼ |
| 103 do do | 16 |
| 84 do do | 16¼ |
| 22 do Louisiana | 14¼ |
| 1,709 | |

PRODUCE.

Sugar—8¾ to 9¼ per cwt—Molasses, 30c per gallon—Tobacco, 6¼ to 8¼ per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Grn, 13½c to 14 per lb—Rio do, 10 to 12½ do—Lard per lb, 12c—Flour $7½ tc 8 per bbl—Whiskey, rectified 45 to 50c per bbl.

Wednesday, Jan 20.

STOCKS.

*As corrected by Thomas Fellows Exchange Broker.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Louisiana State Bank | 123 last sales |
| Bank of Orleans | 112 last sales |
| Bank of Louisiana | none off'd. |
| Consolidated Association | 103 last sales. |
| N. O. Canal and BankingCo | 104 asked. |
| City Bank | 106 sales. |
| Union Bank of Louisiana | 122—sales. |
| Citizens' Bank | |
| Commercial Bank | 102½ asked |
| Mechanics' and Trad. Bank | 53½ asked |
| Gas Light Bank | 103 sales. |
| Carrolton Railroad Bank | 23½ for 25 paid. |
| Louisiana State In. Co | 120 sales. |
| Louisiana In. Co | $130 for 300 pd—last sales. |
| Orleans In. Co | no sales. |
| Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co | none offered. |
| Merchants' Ins. Co | 31½ asked. |
| Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co | 60 sales. |
| Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co | 38 last sales |
| Ocean Ins. Co | 51 asked |
| Commercial Ins. Co | 41 asked |
| Louisiana Cot. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co. | no sales |
| Orleans Navigation Co | no sales |
| Pontchartrain Railroad Co | 77 for 100 pd—last sales |
| Nashville RailroadCo | par sale |
| Orleans Cotton Press Co | 150 for 500 past |
| Levee Steam Cotton Press Co | 475 for 500 pd. |
| Old Architect Co. of 1828 | 65 for 100 paid |
| Architect Stock of 8th District | no sales |

## MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Marathon, Eldridge, Liverpool, J Nicolet & co.
Barque Norfolk, Lemist, Boston. A Merritt.
Brig Galen, Prince, Havana, Harrod & Quarles.
Brig Ariel, Banks, Norfolk, J W Zacharie.
Schr Eagle, Ashby, Mobile, Master.
Schr Pennsylvania, Hoyt, Brazoria, W Bryan.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, fm the passes—towed to sea ship Georgian, schrs China and Philadelphia—brot up barque Arcadia and brig Carroll.

Towboat Shark, Thomas, fm the passes—towed to sea ships Star and Robt Brown—brot up ships Saratoga—reports one ship and one brig in the offing, a schr is badly ashore at Cotton Crow.

Ship Arcadia, Donely, fm Liverpool; sailed Nov 23, to R&J Curell.

Ship Saratoga, Hathaway, 22 days fm New York, to Bogart & Hawthorn.

Brig Carrol, Young, 55 days fm Marseilles, W L Hodge.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, Oppelousas.
Steamer Columbia, Clark, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Gladiator, Artus, Bayou Sara.
Steamer Chickasaw, Colla, Bayou Sara.
Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, Vicksburg.
Steamer Abeona, Smith, Columbia, Ark.

IMPORTS.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Columbia—61 bales cotton Andrews & Brothers; 58 A Ledoux; 65 Byrne, Hermann&co; 34 T Barrett; 20 Lambeth & Thompson; 21 White&co; 42 Lee & Hardy; 41 L Lecarpentier; 17 Duhigg&co; 28 Allain & Duplessis; 13 Burke, Watt& co; 3 J Armor; 7 Ingersoll&co; 4 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 6 Bagecre & Eanard; 12 A St George; 4 N Benoist; 20 hhds sugar Brander, McKenna & Wright; 2 bls molasses, 1 bx Stetson & Avery.

—— Per steamer Chickasaw—28 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 11 Forstall, High&co; 5 Ingersoll & co; 28 Byrne, Hermann &co; 3! W Flower; 30 Lambeth & Thompson; 30 T Barrett &co; 22 Lee & Hardy; 6 M White&co; 14 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 2 R Bingier; 102 A Ledoux; 30 J B Plauche&co; 13 S Henderson; 3 B Landemy; 9 N&J Dick&co; 23 bls molasses Galloway & Bondesgnec; 1 bx Catere, Daran&co; sundries to order.

Baton Rouge—Per steamer Gladiator—24 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 5 B Landemy; 5 Martin, Pleasants&co; 7 Peroux, Arcueil&co; 2 R P Gailliard; 59 Chatignier & O'Duhigg; 19 do, 17 hhds sugar Chabert & Schrieber; 5 b cotton J Meytoyer; 6 L Lecarpentier; 10 C Toledano; 6 order.

Vicksburg—Per steamer North Alabama—328 bales cotton, 24 cotton seed and sundries to Bogart & Hoopes; 358 bales cotton Burke, Watt&co; 198 Buckner, Stanton&co; 164 Byrne, Hermann & co; 150 Lambeth & Thompson; 99 T Barrett &co; 86 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 79 Bier & Stever; 71 Bullitt, Shipp&co; 55 White &co; 12 Tierman, Cuddy&co; 6 Tourne, Goodwin&co; 5 A H Wallace; 12 sks cotton seed Roundtree & Goodwin.

Columbia, Ark—Per steamer Abeona—143 b cotton Buckner, Stanton&co; 27 Burke, Watt&co; 39 White &co; 273 Bogart & Hoopes; 105 N & J Dick &co; 24 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 84 Leigh, Maddux&co; 13 Lambeth & Thompson; 60 do, 15 sacks seed Robeson, Wood &co.

Oppelousas—Per steamer Semaphore—126 b cotton, 90 saddle trees, 142 hides, 9 rolls leather Lestrape & Desmare; 50 b cotton, 219 hides, 1 lot sundries T Coledano; 25 hhds sugar. 15 b cotton C Adams; 60 b cotton T Barrett.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Ship Marathon—1744 b cotton.
Boston—Barque Norfolk—131 coils rope, 754 barrels pork, 20 hds hams, 17 bales duck, 20 bls castor oil, 145 pigs lead, 66 hds tobacco, 699 bales cotton and sundries.
Mobile—Schr Eagle—185 hds sugar.
Havana—Brig Eagle—594 molasses casks.
Norfolk—Brig Ariel—11 b cotton.


## AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This evening, will be performed Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.

Othello .... Mr C Mason.
Iago .... Eaton
Desdamona .... Mrs Drake
Emelia .... Russell

Sig Gambati will appear.

To conclude with the new drama of the GOLDEN FARMER. Or the Last Crime.

The Golden Farmer .... Mr Walton.
Jemmy Twitcher .... Thorne
Elizabeth .... Miss Rae.

## SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

Will be performed the Tragedy OTHELO.

Othelo .... Mr. Forbes.
Desdamone .... Miss Philips.

To conclude with the MARRIED RAKE.

Mr. Flighty .... Mr. Murdock.
Mrs. Trietrac .... Mrs. Murdock.

## ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. E. Bertus informs the public. that on Monday next, January 25, 1836, he will give for his benefit,

**A Grand Dress Ball,**

PRECEDED BY

**A CHILDREN'S BALL.**

Which will begin at 5 o'clock, and end at 7.

THE DRESS BALL

Will take place immediately after.

Admission—Grown persons.... $1 00
Children.... 0 50cts.

After the first ball, servants whose services will be no more required by the children, will leave the room. jan 16

NOTICE.—Resolved by the members of the committe of admission to the society-balls, given in the Orleans ball-room, that the invitation list is closed.

Tickets being personal, no gentleman will be admitted without his own, and consequently the subscribers themselves will have to preserve theirs at the doors.

Committee of admission.
G. Cruzat,
M. Musson,
P. A. Guyol,
C. de la Houssaye,
jan 21 C. Massieu.

## BROWN & Co.'s CIRCUS,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

The managers most respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, that their company of equestrians having arrived, they will open their

ESTABLISHMENT

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, WITH A VARIETY OF

**Gymnastic, Equestrian and Athletic Feats, &c. &c.**

Among the gentlemen attached to the company are the following, of well known talent:—

Messrs. North, Stickney, Rogers, Rockwell, Minnich, Shay, Mateer,
Messrs. Levi, Ricardo, Wills, Stone, Phillipo, Long. Master Lipman.

THE INFANT PRODIGY,
**Miss Rosaline Stickney.**
AND THE CELEBRATED CLOWN,
**Mr. Blackburn.**

Prices of admission—Boxes 75cts; Gallery 50cts.
Doors open at 6 o'clock; and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Proper officers are employed to enforce a rigid decorum.
Slaves not admitted without a pass from their masters.
Seats can be secured from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 4 P. M.
For particulars of performance see bills of the day.
jan 13—tf

BORDEAUX CLARET & KENTUCKY SEGARS for sale by W. R. JACKSON.
jan 18 59 Tchapitoulas st.


☞ Public attention is particularly called to the sale of the very valuable sugar plantation, negroes, lots of ground and stock which is to take place TODAY at Hewlett's Coffee-house at 12 o'clock. Said property partly belong to the estate of Michel Andry and to Hortaire Andry.

☞ FOR ADVERTISEMENTS see French side.

☞ The Editor of this paper respectfully announces to his friends and others in both houses of the legislature that he is again a candidate for state printer; and that should he be elected, he will perform the duties of his station to the utmost of his means.

We have been authorized to state that Lieut Col TWIGGS has now but 30 men under his command in this city; and is not empowered to order a single man from any other post. The officers stationed at Baton Rouge, Forts Wood and Pike receive their orders only from the generals in command of the army, or from the war department; and are wholly independent of him. We believed it due to him and the public to make the necessary enquiries on this subject—as it had been industriously rumored by some political quidnucs that he had some score of troops under his command. It certainly would have been the height of Quixotism on his part to have gone to Florida with a handful of men; and leave New Orleans wholly defenceless.

According to the opinion of a military gentleman who is intimate with the habits and haunts, the numbers and tribes of the Seminole Indians in Florida, there are 2000 warriors, and 1000 ablebodied negroes belonging to them—independent of about 600 runaways who aid and abet them in their present insurrection.

It appearing that the contract between Messrs Hope and Co of Amsterdam and Edm J Forstall, acting in behalf of the Citizens bank, has been altogether misconstrued, we have thought it advisable in a matter involving such weighty interest to publish that document, together with an explanatory letter from 2 of the commissioners. An impression has gone abroad and whether intentionally or not has been widely circulated.

1st. That Hope and co have reserved to themselves the right of taking at any price current in Amsterdam, the $9,000,000 of bonds remaining to be disposed of.

2d. That the premium to be paid in 14, 23, 32, 41 and 50 years, will absorb a large amount of the capital of the bank.

It will be perceived by the contract that Hope and co only reserve to themselves the preference of the remaining bonds of the bank or any portion of them which may be offered for sale in Europe at their then current value.

There is no stipulation as to time, place or form—there is nothing to prevent the bank from issuing $1000 bonds, interest payable at 4-6 and capital redeemable at 4-3—there is no clause which can preclude the bank from making the interest payable and capital reimbursable at the counting house of any banker they choose to designate in London, thus giving them the value of the bonds of the Union bank and of the Consolidated Association, known under the name of the Barings and the Wilsons bonds. They may also be made payable in Paris or Amsterdam. In fact the bank retains the entire and exclusive control of the bonds. They may or may not offer them in Europe as they think best for the interest of the institution—there is nothing to prevent their being contracted for here or in any other part of the U S giving them the marketable premium of Europe, without even offering them to Hope and co—the contract in fine speaks for itself. Hope and co only retain the preference of the bonds under any form that the bank may adopt at their current value, not in Amsterdam but in Europe if offered there.

As to the amount to be absorbed in the redemption of the capital, it is only to be wonder that such an absurd proposition should have ever entered the head of a merchant.

The bank is to receive 1200 gs in Amsterdam, on which an interest of 5 per cent is payable; and the bank is to retain in Amsterdam 1200 gs in 14, 23, 32 41 and 50.

But the bank will receive a cash premium of at least 5 per cent if not more, which is equal to $150,000—his amount placed at 6½ per cent compound interest, will not only cover the premium at even 8 per cent which may be required on the above reimbursements, but will have at the close of the charter a surplus of upwards of $3,400,000.

LONDON, 8th September, 1835.

To The President & Directors of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to the copy of the contract made by Mr. Forstall, with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, which was ratified by the other commissioners for the bank here, on the 3d September instant, and with other documents, was transmitted to you by the packet from Liverpool to New York, on the 8th. We now wait upon you with a second copy of the contract, retaining here one authenticated copy thereof, bearing the signature of Hope & Co. to be referred to, in case of need.

As we trust that one of the commissioners, (Mr. Forstall) will shortly have the pleasure of personally delivering to the direction, such explanations as may be needful, we shall only now call the attention of the board, to certain leading circumstances, which make it to us, a subject of congratulation, that a contract which we consider so favorable to the bank, has at this moment been effected.

We may premise by st ting without fear of contradiction that, unless by submitting to enormous sacrifices, it is at this time, *utterly impossible*, to negociate in Europe, with any respectable capitalist, for any large amount, *without the faith of the State*. The parties to be treated with remark that at a time when every day brings new American state stocks fully guaranteed into the market, some bearing 5 per cent. some 6 per cent. interest, creating a great over supply of such securities which remain without active demand, it would be impossible to bring into favorable notice, an unguaranteed stock, (which will always be considered an inferior security) for a large amount. It must be observed, that the violent and persevering agitation, by certain parties in the Eastern states, of the slave question, has a decided and unfavorable effect on all the public securities of the Southern states here; and particularly at this moment the public mind is unfavorably impressed by newspaper reports, probably much exagerated of outrages committed at Vicksburgh and other places on the Mississippi river, and of the fears there entertained of extended insurrections being contemplated by the slaves. These circumstances have such effect, as to cause it to be very difficult to make any favorable disposal of Southern securities in Europe at present.

It is under these unfavorable circumstances, that we have the pleasure to present to you a contract, which, whether considered in regard to its direct stipulations, to the respectability of the European contracting party, or to its ulterior working and effects, not only in our humble opinion equals, but is decidedly preferable to any contract which has hitherto been made either in Europe or America, for the securities of the state of Louisiana.

1st It will be perceived that Messrs, Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, (certainly second to no house in Europe) are bound for one million of dollars, under any possible circumstances, and for two millions more, unless Europe be revolutionized in less than four months; while the bank is bound to nothing but to endeavor to obtain the guarantee of the state. This is a feature, in a contract of such magnitude, at once so new, important and extraordinary, that we must acknowledge it exceeded our expectations.

2d The negociation is at par, leaving the whole benefit of the exchange to the bank, *under arrangements* so favorable, that the bank, as regards funds, may go into operation on the day following that on which the guarantee of the state is obtained, one million of dollars being immediately available, and may be drawn for on London, Amsterdam, or Paris, as may be most favorable to the bank, while the bonds representing the *remaining two millions, bearing interest only* from the date of their delivery at Amsterdam, on that amount a positive gain to the bank, of about two months interest will accrue.

2d The contract, as now made, while it forever secures to the bank, the utmost efforts of the powerful house of Hope & Co. to raise and sustain the value of its bonds, leaves the bank perfectly free to profit by the high value they may thus obtain in the disposal of the remaining nine millions; a privilege of great value, and which will in vain be looked for in any previous contract. A new and rich field is *by this operation* opened to the Louisiana securities, among the rich capitalists of Holland, where the bonds of the Citizens Bank will have a standing and character, which we doubt not will render it easy to dispose of the remainder, as rapidly as the operations of the bank may require.

The other provisions of the contract will in our opinion all be found favorable to the bank; the charges in the shape of commissions and brokerage are on the most moderate scale, forming in this respect a most *favorable contract, with the terms of a previous conditional contract*, in so much that the difference would amount to *millions of dollars*, before the close of the charter of the bank.

Under such circumstances, and well knowing the most undoubted security which you have ready prepared to be offered to the state, and expressing as we now do in the strongest manner our belief and conviction, not only that no respectable loan can now be made in Europe, without the faith of the state, but that even with the guarantee of the state, a contract so favorable as the *present can scarcely again* be looked for; we have only to express our hope that this pledge, so conducive to the prosperity of Louisiana, will be accorded by an enlightened Legislature, without hesitation, and the contract, now transmitted meet with your and their entire approbation.

Most respectfully we are,
Gentlemen. yr hble serv'ts,
(Signed) A. GORDON, M. DE LIZARDI. } Com'rs.

Conditional contract between Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and Edmund J. Forstall acting in behalf of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, under a power of attorney bearing date 9th May, 1835, to wit:

On the first part and on the conditions herein after mentioned; Hope & Co. hereby agree to purchase of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, who also hereby agree to sell them three millions of dollars, say 6750 bonds of £100 stg. each of the state of Louisiana, which may be issued in favor of said bank in equal series of 14, 23, 32, 41 and 50 years and bearing an interest of five per cent payable semi-annually—payment for the same to be made on delivery at the rate of f1200 for each bond of £100 stg., binding them to remit, if so directed, the proceeds of said bonds to London or Paris on account of the bank free of all charges *except the customary* brokerage of one-tenth of one per cent. The said Hope & Co. reserving to themselves the right until the tenth of January next to reduce their said purchase to one million of dollars, should any extraordinary change have taken place in the European money market, and also reserving to themselves the preference of the remaining bonds of the bank or of any portion of them which may be offered for sale in Europe at their then current value.

On the other hand, the Citizens Bank, binds itself to use all its exertions to obtain on or before the 1st Feburary *next* the following amendments to its charter which are hereby made the *sine qua non* conditions, to wit:

*First*, the repeal of the power given to the bank to subscribe to the stock of the Lake Borgne Navigation Company.

*Secondly*, the issuing of the bonds by the state of Louisiana in lieu of the bank. The endorsement on the bonds, purchased as above shall specify that the principal is to be reimbursed at the counting house of Hope & Co., in Amsterdam, at the rate of f1200 per £100 stg. ($444,44) and the interest be made payable at the same place on the 1st February and 1st August in each year, and *coupons* in the margin of the bond for thirty guilders each shall be thereto attached. The interest on the $2,000,000 in suspense shall only be computed from the first day of the month of delivery of the said bonds in Amsterdam. It is agreed that the commission of Hope & Co., *is to be two per cent.* and one quarter per cent brokerage on the amount purchased by them, and half per cent. on the dividends and half per cent. on the principal reimbursed.

It is also agreed that the Citizens Bank binds itself not to offer for sale in Europe without the consent of Hope & Co. its remaining bonds, the two million dollars if not taken excepted, before the 1st January, 1837. It being understood that the bank may dispose of the $3,000,000 in the United States, provided the interest be made payable and the capital reimbursed there.

It is also understood, that the two million dollars of bonds if taken, shall be forwarded after the receipt of Hope & Co. notification to that effect, within the shortest delay, not exceeding thirty days

Executed in triplicate in the city of Amsterdam, this first day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty five.
Witness the hand of the above parties.
(Signed) HOPE & CO.
(Signed) Edm. J. FORSTALL.
WITNESSES
E. SILLEM,
E. REINHOLD,

We the undersigned, commissioners acting as behalf of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, under a power of attorney bearing date New Orleans, 9th May, 1835, hereby ratify, approve and confirm the above conditional contract made between Edmund J. Forstall on behalf of said bank, and Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam on the other part.

Witness our hands at London, the 3d September, 1835.
(Signed) A. GORDON.
(Signed) MANUEL J DE LIZARDI.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original contract deposited in my hands.
*Citizens Bank of Louisiana.*
NEW ORLEANS, 28th December, 1835.
J. BERTRAND, Cashier.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

### THE SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan 20th.

On motion of Mr Moore, leave of absence was given to Mr Reid.

Mr Moore gave notice of an act to incorporate the subscribers to the St Charles theatre and arcade.

Mr Bossier reported anew from a select committee his bill to organize the police jury of the parish of Claiborne, to divide it into election precincts; which was read and passed during a subsequent part of the day.

Mr Hoa presented a bill to create a separate jurisdiction and judge for the court of probates in the parish of Orleans. The judge of the parish court is no longer to be *ex officio* of the probate court: but is to receive an additional salary of $1600 yearly: and the judge of the probate court is to be paid a certain salary by the parish. Hereafter all auctioneers and the register of wills disposing by auction of property in succession or belonging to minors, are required to pay the taxes on their sales to the treasurer of Orleans parish for the salaries above, instead of paying them to the state treasurer.

The bill was ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr Hoa.

Mr Bossier presented a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $10,000 for the governor to purchase muskets, swords and pistols for the use of the militia. Adopted.

Mr Brownson reported the bill for the relief of Michel Paul—on behalf of the committee on claims to whom it had been referred. It was adopted.

Mr Labauve was permitted to withdraw and present anew, a bill found among the unfinished business of last session—relative to the male orphan asylum, to appropriate annually a sum of $7000 for said institution, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated.

The resolution from the house relating to the action of Congress on increasing the number of U S troops stationed at Baton Rouge, was on motion of Mr Johnson read thro its stages and passed; and that of Mr Bossier for the establishment of the Red river land office at Natchitoches was also adopted. Both were immediately forwarded to the house.

The act supplementary and amendatory to the act of last session, to charter the Atchafalaya railroad and banking company was read a second time.

Mr Hoa moved that it be printed.

Mr Johnson saw no necessity for this result. The bill had passed the other house; and is only an amendment of the act of last session—with whose provisions the senator from Orleans must be acquainted. The principal alteration is in changing the location of the parent bank from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and some changes necessarily consequent on this alteration.

Mr Hoa withdrew his motion.

The act to incorporate the catholic church of St Francis-Xavier in Rapides and of Lafayette in Jefferson, was read a third time and passed.

On resuming the consideration of General Bossier's bill relating to election precincts in the parish of Claiborne,

Mr Dupré objected to the clause allowing 3 days for the taking of votes at the different precincts. There is a general law on the mode of holding elections; and he does not wish to see it violated in any instance, as it is applicable to all cases.

Mr Brownson proposed to amend the clause by limiting the time to 1 day; and ordering the court to be made on the third. Any act regulating the manner of holding elections must be considered of a general not a local nature; and the same mode should operate in all parishes when practicable. He saw no necessity for deviating in the present instance.

Mr Bossier showed that the system stated in the act proposed was that now in force in the parish of Natchitoches; and that he wanted to assimilate the manner in all the parishes comprising the county of Natchitoches.

After some remarks from Messrs Dupré and Cuny as to the practice in the parishes of St Landry and Rapides.

Mr Bossier moved that 2 instead of 3 days be inserted. Adopted.

On the clause relative to voters paying taxes, Mr Dupré having made some remarks on their being obliged to pay 6 months before the time of election.

Mr Brownson thought it sufficient that voters should pay taxes at the time of election; and that the constitutioned 6 months, he believed the true meaning to be that the taxes on which a voter is qualified must not have been paid longer past than 6 months; but not six months in advance.

Mr Cuny also asserted that the correct interpretion of the clause in the constitution to be that the taxes must have been paid any time within 6 months before the election; and therefore that they may as well be paid at the time of election, as 6 months before. There are some respects in which a person is qualified to vote altho he may not have paid taxes; for instance, he who has purchased public lands of the general government is exempted from taxation for 5 years, yet is a duly qualified voter—altho the commissioner choose to tax such persons.

Mr Dupré—Je suis satisfait.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the senate took into consideration the act 'to incorporate the N O catholic male orphan association.'

He stated that orphans would be admitted into the institution from all parts of the state; and moved to fill up the blank appropriation with $1000 yearly. Adopted.

Mr Moore moved to change the title of the bill, to an 'act to incorporate the catholic association, for male orphans.'

Mr Brownson thought the change proposed immaterial; and moved to strike out 'catholic.'

Mr Hoa strenuously opposed this amendment. The association is one of particular individuals for a general purpose, and he sees no propriety of depriving them of any title religious or otherwise which they may choose to assume. It is immaterial of what religious denomination they may be; the only concern of the legislature is with their means and object, not their name nor creed. The bill is for the benefit of male orphans throughout the state, no matter by whom that relief is administered. He would rather strike out the clause authorizing the appropriation than permit the religious epithet assumed by the individuals to be stricken out. They form an association of philanthropists; but of what creed is unimportant to the legislature; whether presbyterian or catholic.

Mr Brownson made no objection to catholic as such, nor to any religious profession; but as a legislator he believes himself bound to support the provisions of the federal constitution, and not grant the assistance of the state for any religious sect—catholic no more than methodist or any denomination of protestants. The genius of our republican institutions prevents the legal recognition by way of legislative support of any religion or sect; and it would be a violation of constitutional right to sanction an appropriation for religious purposes. We may incorporate religious congregations or associations not requiring the aid of the state further than chartered sanction; but when money is appropriated it must not be for the purposes of religion or to serve the object of any sect. On that account the title of the bill should be made general and comprehensive, not restricted to catholics.

The resolution for a joint committee to report on the condition of the Carrollton railroad bank, was also read a second time.

THE UNION BANK.

The second reading of the act amending the charter of the Union bank, was ordered.

Mr Hoa explained the nature of the proposed act.—According to the charter of the Union bank, the company are empowered to loan money, which they may do out of the state; and under this general provision, they might establish agencies in various places according to the ability of their funds for loans. But they prefer to ask the legislature for a special power for this purpose. Objections have indeed been made to the establishment of agencies out of the state, as they might lead to losses, which could not be detected by the legislature, even under the privilege of examining the affairs of the company; and should the agencies sustain losses, the state might also, as it is a large stockholder in the stock of the company. He had at first supposed these objections to be valid; but after maturely weighing them, he was convinced that the state can run no risk by authorizing agencies such as are contemplated in the present act: for the money employed will not form part of the capital of the bank, but be raised by a loan. Its capital based on mortgaged security cannot therefore be affected: and the operations of the agencies not affecting the capital or securities of the bank, cannot affect the loans of the state. The action of the agencies must greatly increase the circulation of the notes of the Union bank; and partially enable it to act as a substitute for the U S bank. The increase in circulation of the notes must produce an increase in the profits of the bank—of which the state will have its *pro rata* proportion. During the three years in which the Union bank has been in operation, the profits have been 1,1000,000; yet the first year, it may be said to have done nothing, and not have gone fully into operation till the third, as the state bonds had not been previously negociated—of which there still remains $560,000 unsold. Altho therefore the capital of this bank is only 7 millions, it may now be stated at 8,200,000 on account of its profits.

The establishment of agencies would not interfere with the branch banks already established—while the former would be subject to the same control and supervision as the latter; and afford equal security for the proper administration of their transactions, in being alike subject to the orders and appointments of the present bank. And as the returns would be monthly required from the agencies, the bank could not sustain any sensible loss from any error or fault on the part of any interested with their administration.

The proposal is to establish four agencies, with a capital each $500,000; to be acquired by loans made not by but *for* the bank, in addition to its present capital.—The rights and privileges already secured are continued to the stockholders and the state; and a loan of 2 millions being acquired on easy terms, and vested in monetous operations thro agencies must increase the profits of all connected with the bank. The state reserves to itself a check on the bank, in the withdrawal if necessary of the concession after 2 years; and allowing the 3d year to liquidate the affairs of the agencies—while the bank can stop any agency when convenient for its own affairs.

The advantages to be gained are therefore numerous, and the risks trifling. An agency being established at St Louis, with a capital of $50,000, may allow the bank to circulate its notes to the amount of $500,000—appropriation on the profits of which will belong to the state. He therefore trusted that the legislature would see the propriety and benefit of authorizing the establishment of agencies as proposed by the Union bank, for the profits of the state as well as the company; and the sake of preserving the currency of Louisiana on a proper basis, in being freely cimulated thro the valley of the Mississippi.

The question being on the adoption of the 1st section, a division was called for—when Messrs Hoa, Brownson, Cuny, Lewis, Lacoste and Morancy voted in the affirmative; and Messrs Johnson, Dupré, Bossier and Moore in the negative—6 to 4

The remaining sections of the bill were read and adopted; and the bill was endorsed for a third reading tomorrow.

The act to change the time of holding the sessions in the courts of the 3d and 8th judicial districts was read a second time. Mr Johnson briefly and clearly pointed out the nature and necessity of the change; and the rules of the senate being dispensed with, it was read a third time and passed.

The senate adjourned till next day.

## First Correspondent of the Bee.

### LETTER XIV.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1836.

In my last I promised to give you a brief sketch of the *intellectual character* of the vice president and the secretary of state, with which I shall now endeavor to comply. Of Mr Van Buren's person I have already spoken, and the general likenesses you see of him give a very correct idea of his countenance. He furnishes like Clay, Webster &c a happy illustration of the excellence of our own form of government. From the humblest condition in life he has risen to the high sphere in which he now revolves by his own exertions. It is true that he has been thrown within the range and operation of favorable circumstances, but some intellectual power is necessary *to render these propitious*, even when they are favorable. 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the floodgate leads to fortune,' but it requires tact and discrimination to ascertain when the tide is at its floodgate, and to avail oneself of the proper moment to make the plunge and float unresistingly on its bosom. Mr Van Buren's almost intuitive knowledge of mankind, and his native energies have always enabled him to avail himself of every favorable circumstance as it occurred. He has never paused when the propitious moment presented itself, but seized it with the energy of one determined to success, and bent on pushing his fortune to the utmost—Thrown early upon the world, and forced into contact with his fellow men, his knowledge of human nature has been increased. All the great and leading motives to human action are familiar with him. He is too deeply skilled in the secret movements and mysterious operations *of the human heart to judge always* of others from himself, and having early been conscious that the mind is susceptible of change, he saw the wisdom and felt the necessity of circumspection in what he said or did. He has what the phrenologists call the bump of caution very large, which renders him cautious in his declarations and careful in his intercourse with society. Tho he is not taciturn in company, he seldom says any thing that can be turned against him; and is more successful in drawing out the secrets of others, than any man of the same distinction in this country. Either *from mental superiority or his knowledge of the human action*, he has the faculty of acting with great power upon those with whom he comes in contact, and on whom he feels any motive to operate. He possesses great secretiveness, never betrays his own thoughts or feelings, but always draws out the secrets of those whose secrets he feels an interest in knowing. *The distinguishing features of his* mind are quickness, penetration and acuteness. He is more ingenious than solid. He thinks more rapidly than profoundly; and as a speaker is more forensic than parliamentary. When a member of the senate, he was accustomed to handle the subject under discussion with great adroitness, ability and tact; but more as a lawyer than a statesman, tho his views have all the expansiveness which belong to the latter. He was distinguished as an advocate, and the habit of reasoning acquired at the bar, still clung to him in the halls of legislation. There are indeed but *few* parliamentary orators in our country, considering the great number of public speakers of which it boasts. The technicalities, hair splitting and sophistry of the bar are too frequently carried into the legislative assembly, and often spoils the effectiveness of parliamentary oratory. Mr Van Buren had all the requisitions necessary to *constitute an expert and able debater*; but as a debater few could rival the present secretary of state. There was a readiness and preparation about Mr Van Buren, that made him formidable as an opponent and efficient as a debater. He had nothing however of bitterness in his character; the gall bladder was omitted in his compositions; sarcasm is not his forte; he never retorts with acrimony; but always treats his opponents with courtesy and urbanity. He appears to be always on the qui vive; never off his guard and never offensive in his manner or address. In conversation as in political life, *he is cautious and astute*, always treading upon the skirts of a subject, throwing out thoughts as feelers, like the antenora of insects, and playing upon the surface in an offhand agreeable manner. His colloquial powers are good, but not brilliant; not calculated 'to set the table in a roar,' nor to dazzle by their splendor; but still attractive by an agreeable and unembarrassed *flow of ideas*, so varied as to suit the different capacities of those with whom he converses, and which, the intercourse of a few moments enables him to ascertain. His ambition, 'that last infirmity of a noble mind,' is unbounded; and has been but partially gratified. Nothing short of the high object in view will satisfy him, and no exertion will be spared that can enable him to attain it. The weird sisters have breathed the word of promise to his ear,' and may not break it to the hope. As a presiding officer Mr Van Buren conducts himself with great propriety. He wants perhaps the voice and *person of his predecessor*, Mr Calhoun, and appears to some disadvantage from the shortness of his stature; but he presides with great temper, impartiality and firmness; never manifesting the least irritation or uneasiness even when made the target at which the shafts of party rancor are discharged, and warding off the blows by a smile of good nature, or a look of indifference.

This brief sketch you will perceive is given without any party bias whatever. I have stript myself of all partiality and prejudice in this, as I shall in all the subsequent delineations I may furnish. *My object is truth* as far as my own observation, or that of others will enable me to reach it, and I shall throw aside every thing like party coloring or personal partiality in my sketches. I find I have not room today for the sketch of Mr Forsyth, and shall give it in my next. This will be followed by those of Cass, Woodbury, Dickenson, Butler, Kendall &c.

The slave question will soon be under full discussion in the house of representatives; preparations are making for long speeches, and the oratorical talent of the house will be abundant on this occasion. There are several young members who desire to figure on this arena, and no doubt will have an opportunity soon to do so. Access has again been granted to the circular gallery of the senate, and the people will now have an opportunity of hearing what is doing in that body.—The slave question has made its way into the senate, and a warm and eloquent *discussion arose today on the* presentation of a memorial signed by a number of females in the north, praying for the emancipation of slaves in this district. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new city within the district, called 'Jackson City,' is to take place tomorrow, the 8th; but the weather at present is horrid, and will prevent the *attendance of many that would otherwise attend.*

## REPORT

Of the president of the Chamber of Commerce read and adopted at the last annual meeting of the members of that body, held Jan 4, 1836.

*To the members of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.*

Gentlemen:

My last annual address to you represented the rise, progress and actual condition of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and was further accompanied by an expression of sincere hope on my part, that by following the course therein recommended a continuance of the same prosperity that characterized its youthful exertions would be the natural result.

I am now rejoiced to inform you that my most sanguine anticipations have been *fully realized*. Within the last 12 months, between thirty and forty cases have been decided by the Arbitration committee. Five of which have been appealed from and in favor of these appeals, the award of the lower committee has been affirmed.

Some of the causes referred to the Chamber have been of very great importance to the commercial community—not only as regards the amount in dispute but what is of greater consequence, the decision of points materially affecting the interests of all engaged in commercial pursuits, *as many of them involve principles* not hitherto clearly defined, and which it is natural to suppose, can be better and more correctly established by a jury of intelligent merchants, than by any twelve inhabitants taken promiscuously from our community.

Amongst the decisions I will enumerate a few cases which I *consider as involving principles of importance* to the commercial interest of our city.

One of these cases involves a sum between 3 and $4,000, [illegible] the liability of a [illegible] recently selling an article as [illegible] which after arrival at its port of destination proves to be otherwise.

Another is important as deciding the liability of factors, not strictly following the instructions given them.

The third is a case presenting a novel feature in the operations of our institution.

It is the adjustment and final settlement of long protracted accounts, extending through a series of years, and by consent of parties, referred at length by the first district court of the state of Louisiana to the chamber of commerce, whose final decision is to be made the judgment of the said court, without benefit of any appeal whatever.

Another is also very important, as relates to the liability of agents gratuitously undertaking business for *their correspondents*, and performing the duty in so loose or incorrect a manner, as to cause loss to their said correspondents.

The last case which I deem mention is, a claim amounting to upwards of $12,000 against an Insurance company of this city, and which although important in amount, yet involves no particular principle. It nevertheless manifests the confidence of the community, in submitting matters of such extent to the arbitration of the chamber.

These are amongst the cases to which I would particularly beg to direct your attention. *I am happy to* observe that the decisions of the chamber thus far have given as general satisfaction as it is possible to expect.

The treasurer's accounts which have been approved of, shows a balance in bank of $2195 37. And by the statements which he now exhibits, there appears to be a further sum of 2524 dollars and 20 cents due the chamber.

This expose of our financial department is very flattering, and as many members of the chamber may possess different views in relation to the application of these funds, I beg leave to call your attention to the matter.

*The only remaining subject which I now think it* necessary to touch upon, is the introduction of the members of the legal profession into the chamber.

The committees of arbitration have invariably declined their admittance, feeling themselves competent to decide the cases presented to them, without the interference of counsel; and also being desirous of preventing a precedent, which they imagine might be productive of evil consequences.

Counsel has not been heard in the chamber except in one instance, in which it was sanctioned by the committee of appeals.

I admit that arguments may be used for and against the policy of admitting members of the bar, to appear, particularly in person, before the committees of arbitration. Much valuable time will be consumed in listening to the discussion of points of law, which after all, may have little bearing upon the subject matter in dispute, and for my part I cannot imagine that any great benefit can arise from it.

(Signed)
THOS URQUHART, pres't.

## OFFICIAL.

☞ *For the proceedings of the 14th see first side.*

**Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.**

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 15th, 1836.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, ordered that leave of absence be granted to Mr Wilson for a few days

Mr McAlister presented a memorial of Richard P Eagleston and Adele Chauvin of the interior parish of Lafourche.

On motion, ordered that the reading of said petition be dispensed with, and that the same be referred to a select committee composed of three members.

The speaker appointed Messrs. McAlister, Landry and H C Thibodeaux on said committee.

Mr Sparks offered the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, &c., That the board of public works be directed to instruct the *state engineer to proceed forthwith to examine the* canal leading from the bayou Lafourche in the parish of Assumption to Lake Verret and report on the practicability of opening the same for steamboat navigation;" which resolution was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

Mr Lewis offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this house will now proceed to the appointment of a reporter for the same, and that he shall have a compensation of dollars per diem, to be paid in the same manner the enrolling clerks are now paid; said reporter to continue to act as such during the balance of this session, and whose duty it shall be to deliver his report to the state printer; and it shall be the duty of the state printer to print the same.

On motion, ordered that the blank in said resolution be filled with the word "five."

Said resolution having, on motion of Mr Montegut, been amended by inserting the words, "on Monday next," in lieu of the word "now," was adopted.

Mr Lewis, on behalf of the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act to extend the jurisdiction of the parish court of the parish of Plaquemines and for other purposes," reported the same with amendments.

Which bill was read the second time and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow.

Mr Barrow, on behalf of the committee on claims, to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act for the relief of the parish of Claiborne," reported by introducing the same bill, which was read for the second time and ordered to a third reading on tomorrow.

Mr Brown on behalf of the commitee of revisal and unfinished business, reported the following bills:

"An act to exempt certain persons from all military duty during war with any foreign power."

"An act supplementary to the several acts prescribing the formalities to be observed in order to obtain the right to practice physic or the profession of an apothecary in this state, and for other purposes."

"An act relative to the duties of overseers of public roads."

And "an act to amend an act entitled an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved 10th March, 1834."

Which bills were read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

Mr Sparks, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "an act to authorise, for the purposes therein mentioned, the issue of state bonds bearing an interest of 3 per cent per annum," made a report and introduced the same bill; which was read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow

On motion, ordered that the house dispense with the reading of the said report, and that the same be printed.

Mr Breazeale gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act to incorporate an academy in the parish of Claiborne."

Mr Delachaise gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act to authorise the Treasurer of the parish of Jefferson to deliver over to the sheriff of said parish, the tax bills."

Mr Sibley, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "an act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Natchitoches." which bill was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

Mr Davidson gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers of the New Orleans canal and banking company, and for other purposes."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The house took into consideration the resolution fixing for Monday next the election of a state treasurer.

On motion, ordered that said resolution be adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills were read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on tomorrow:

"An act to amend the act entitled an act to determine the cases in which the defendant in criminal prosecutions shall be entitled to peremptory challenges."

"An act to prescribe certain duties to the clerks of the district and parish courts"

"An act to provide for the election of a public printer in the several parishes of this state, and for other purposes."

"An act to create an additional notary public for the parish of Catahoula."

"An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans."

And "an act for the relief of the people of Florida."

On motion of Mr Davidson the house having dispensed with their rules took up said last bill"

On motion, the House resolved into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of said bill.

Mr Augustin being called to the chair, after some time the committee rose; the chairman, Mr Augustin, reported that the committee of the whole had had said bill under consideration, and had adopted the same.

The house resumed the consideration of said bill.

On motion, ordered that the same be concurred in.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill entitled "an act amendatory and supplementary to the several acts relative to the act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana," the second section whereof was under discussion yesterday when the house adjourned.

Mr Brashear moved to amend the second section by striking out the following words:

"Sec. 2. That bonds for the sum of three millions of dollars with the privilege of extending the same to twelve millions of dollars, shall be subscribed to the order of the president and directors of the Citizens' Bank, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the secretary and treasurer of state, and under the seal of the state—Said bonds to be in series of 14, 23, 32, 41 and 50 years from the 1st of February, 1836, and in the following words:

$444,44 one hundred pounds sterling 1200 Guilders

"Know all men by these presents that the state of Louisiana acknowledges to be indebted to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling ($444 44) (1200 Guilders) which sum the said state of Louisiana promises to pay to the order of the president and directors of said bank on the [illegible] with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable half yearly at the place and in the current money named in the endorsement hereto, on the of every year until the payment of said principal

In testimony whereof the Governor of the State of Louisiana has signed and the Secretary and Treasurer of State have countersigned these presents, and the seal of the state has been affixed thereto at New Orleans this in the year of our Lord and of the independence of the United States the

And insert the following substitute for the second section;

Sec. 2. That bonds for the sum of millions of dollars, with the privilege of extending the same to millions of dollars shall be subscribed to the order of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, and signed by the president and directors of the Citizens' Bank, and countersigned by the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the State—Said bonds to be in series of 14, 23, 32, 41, and 50 years from the 1st of February, 1836, and in the following words:

$444,44

"Know all men by these presents, that the president, directors and company of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana acknowledges to be indebted to the Governor of the state of Louisiana in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling (44[illegible]) (1200 guilders) which sum the president. directors and company promises to pay to the order of the Governor of the state of Louisiana on the with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half yearly at the place and in the current money named in the endorsement hereto, on every year until the payment of said principal

In testimony whereof the president and directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana have signed and the Governor and Secretary of State countersigned these presents at New Orleans this in the year of our Lord and of the independence of the United States the

Mr Augustin having moved to lay said amendment indefinitely on the table,

The yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that MM: Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative. 22 Yeas.

And that MM: Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Davenport, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux and Winn had voted in the negative. [illegible] Nays.

Said motion was consequently carried:

Mr Lewis having moved to amend the second section by striking out in the thirty fourth line, the following words: "fix the current money," after the words, "which endorsement shall."

Mr Davidson called for the previous question.

The chair having put the question in the following manner: "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr Lewis called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Lewis, Lawson, McAlister, Patten, Sheldon, Sibley, H. C. Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the negative—18 nays.

Said motion having prevailed.

On the question for the adoption of the second section, which reads as follows:—

"Sec. 2. That bonds for the sum of three millions of dollars with the privilege of extending the same to twelve millions of dollars shall be subscribed to the order of the president and directors of the Citizens' Bank, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the secretary and treasurer of State, and under the seal of the State—said bonds to be in series of 14 23, 32, 41 and 50 years from the 1st of February 1836, and in the following words:

"$444,44 one hundred pounds sterling —— 1200 Guilders.

"Know all men by these presents that the State of Louisiana acknowledges to be indebted to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling ($444,44) (1200 Guilders) which sum the said State of Louisiana promises to pay to the order of the President and Directors of said Bank on the ——— with intereset at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half yearly at the place and in the current money named in the endorsement hereto, ——— on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August of every year until the payment of said principal ——— In testimony whereof the Governor of the State of Louisiana has signed, and the Secretary and Treasurer of State have countersigned these presents. and the seal of the State has been affixed thereto at New Orleans this ——— in the year of our Lord ——— and of the independence of the United States the ——— ——— Governor ——— State Treasurer ——— Secretary of State." And the President and Directors of the said Citizens' Bank of Louisiana shall have the option of taking bonds of one thousand dollars in the above form and in lieu thereof. The said bonds may be transferred by the endorsement of the President and Cashier of said Bank, to the order of any person whatever, or to bearer, and the said endorsement shall fix the current money and the place at which the said principal and interest shall be paid—all expenses attending the issuing of said bonds shall be paid from the funds of the Bank—and the compensation for issuing said bonds, and the affixing the seal of the State shall be the same as that paid by the Union Bank of Louisiana.

The yeas and nays were called for when it appeared that MM Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Davidson, Debuys, Bernard, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Perault, Montegut, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks, and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Braux, Breazeale, Breed, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the negative—19 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Mr Breazeale having offered the following as an additional section, to be numbered 3d.

Sect. 3d. Be it further enacted that the corporation of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana shall be bound in penalty of forfeiture of their charter to establish a branch of said bank at Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches, with a capital of one million of dollars, on or before the first day of March 1837—and shall appoint for said office or branch a cashier, who shall be a resident in the said parish, and also five directors for the management of said branch, in order that the objects of this act may be carried into effect.

Mr Freret moved for the rejection of the same.

Mr Breed having called for the yeas and nays, it appeared that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan. Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the affirmative—22 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Braux, Brazeale, Breed, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the negative—19 nays.

Said section was consequently rejected.

Mr. McAlister having offered the following as an additional section, to be numbered 3d.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted,

That a branch of said bank be established in Thibodeauxville, parish of Lafourche, Interior, within six months after said branch shall have gone into operation, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the use of the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche Interior and Assumption.

Mr Ory moved for the rejection of the same.

Mr. McAlister having called for the yeas and nays, it appeared that MM. Armand, Bienvenu, Augustin, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Ducros, Marigny, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Braux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the negative—20 nays.

Said section was consequently rejected.

On the question for the adoption of the third section, which read as follows, viz:

Sect. 3. That for the guarantee of the bonds to be emitted by the State in favor of the Citizens' Bank, and of the interest thereon, and for which the State pledges its faith, all the securities granted by the act of incorporation of said Bank, and specially by the 3d and 4th sections of said act to the holders of its bonds, are hereby transferred to the State and the holders of the bonds which may be issued in virtue of this act; and the Governor shall only emit the state bonds after it shall have been proven to him, by the certificate of the president of the bank, that mortgages have been subscribed by the stockholders of said Bank, in conformity with the charter, for at least one-fifth more than the bonds required, and both the capital and interest of the said bonds shall be paid by the Bank, at the time they shall become due.

Mr Bry called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Braux, Brazeal, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Bouvillon, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Sheldon, Shelby, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the negative—18 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Mr. Briggs having moved for the adjournment until Monday next.

Mr Davidson called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM. Brashear, Breazeale, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, McAlister, Patten, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the affirmative—9 yeas.

And that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bickham, Bienvenu, Braux, Breed, Brown, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Dosson, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, Lewis, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sheldon, Sibley, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the negative—32 nays.

Said motion was consequently rejected.

Mr Brashear moved for the rejection of the fourth section which reads as follows:

Sect. 4. That the State shall be entitled to the same interest in the profits of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, as in the Union Bank of Louisiana, to wit: one-sixth if twelve millions of bonds are taken, one-twelfth if six millions are taken, one twenty-fourth if only three millions are taken, which profits shall be paid into the Treasury of the State at the same time, and in the same proportion as those belonging to the stockholders: the whole amount of those stated profits shall be appropriated for the benefit of free schools, agreeably to the population of each parish, which shall be ascertained by a census taken every four years, in such manner as the Legislature may hereafter designate. And the capital of said bank shall be exempt from any tax laid by the State, or by any parish or body politic under the authority of the State, during the continuance of its charter,"—and called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM. Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Davenport, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the affirmative—18 yeas.

And that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sparks, Sibley and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the negative—24 nays.

Said motion being rejected, the 4th section was adopted.

During the discussion of the fifth section,

Mr Bry having offered the following *proviso*: "Provided however that no member who is a stockholder shall have the right to vote for the state directors on joint ballot."

Mr Armande called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of said proviso, when it appeared that M M Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazale, Breed, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Patton and H C Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—10 yeas.

And that Messrs Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Dosson, Marigny, Dosson, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lewis, McAlister, M[illegible], Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sheldon [illegible], Sparks A B Thibodeaux and Winn had voted [illegible] negative —29 nays.

Said proviso was consequently rejected.

On the question for the adoption of the [illegible] section which reads as follows:

Sect. 5. That for the management of the affairs of said Citizens' Bank, there shall be [illegible] twelve directors, six of whom shall be annually appointed by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, on the last Monday in January in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, should not the appointment have been made upon that day; and the other six shall be elected every year by the stockholders, on the first Monday of February, in the manner provided by the charter of said bank. The directors shall be elected from among the citizens of this state, having the qualifications required by said charter, but without any reference to their place of residence: Provided they shall have been citizens of the United States for the last five years preceding their election, and have been residents of the state of Louisiana for the same lapse of time; and that the partners shall not be eligible as directors of said company at the same time, or serve in the same direction, nor shall a director of any other bank or his partner be eligible as director of said company: and provided also that at least one director shall be chosen from each congressional district. In case of vacancy from office of any director, said vacancy, if among the state directors, shall be filled by the general assembly, or by the other directors appointed by the state, should the legislature not be in session at the time: if from among the directors elected by the stockholders, it shall be filled by the board or directors; and the present board of directors shall continue in office until the 2d Monday in February, or until their successors are qualified to act.

Mr Brashear here called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM. Armand Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Dosson, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lewis, Milligan, Montegut, Perault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Barrow, Sheldon, Sibley, Sparks, A B Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the affirmative—29 yeas.

And that MM. Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Lawson, McAlister, Patten and H D Thibodeaux, has voted in the negative—12 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Mr Brashear offered an additional section to be numbered 6th, which reads as follows:

"Be it further enacted" &c. that the state of Louisiana reserves to herself the right to withdraw her guarantee at any time *within ten years after the passage* of this act," and called for the yeas and nays on the same, when it appeared that MM. Bickham, Brahear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, H C Thibodeaux and Winn, had voted in the affirmative—18 yeas.

And that MM. Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Perrault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Sibley, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux, had voted in the Negative—24 nays.

Said additional section was consequently rejected.

Mr Briggs offered the following as an addition section to be numbered 6th.

Be it further enacted, &c.

That there shall be established a branch of said bank, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, at Covington, in the parish of Tammany, for the use of the 17th congressional district, employing the parishes of St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Livingston, to be put into operation in six months from and after said bank shall have commenced operation in the city of New Orleans—and for the administration of the affairs of said branch, there shall be appointed, on the first Monday in June in each and every year, by the mother bank seven directors and one cashier, and such other officers as may be necessary, who shall be at the time of their appointment, and at least one year previous, be bonafide citizens of said district—and provided also that said branch shall never, during the existence of this charter, be withdrawn without the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants of said district to be given in writing.

On the question for the adoption of said section, Mr Bry called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM Bickham, Bradshear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breede, Briggs, Brown, Bay, Davidson, Dosson, Lawson, Levis M'Alister, Patten, Penn, Sheldon, Sibley, H. C. Thibodeaux and Winn had voted in the affirmative.— 19 Yeas.

And that MM: Armande, Augustin, Bienvenu, Couvillon, Barnard, Debuys Delachaise Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Barrow, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative. 23 Nays.

Said section was consequently rejected

Mr McAlister offered an additional section, which reads as follows:

"Section 6th. Be it enacted that a branch of said bank be established in the parish of Lafourche Interior within six months after said bank shall have gone into operation, with a capital of ($300,000) three hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the parishes of Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne, and Assumption."

Mr Winn offered to amend the same by adding the following words:

"And one with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars at Vermillionville in the parish of Lafayette, for the use of the parishes of Lafayette and Opelousas."

On the question for the adoption of said amendment, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that MM: Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis, McAlister, Patten, Sheldon, H C Thibodeaux and Winn had voted in the affirmative. 17 Yeas.

And that MM: Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Bernard, Davidson Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Barrow, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative. 24 Nays.

Said amendment was consequently rejected.

Mr Breazeale having moved for the adjournment until Monday at half past ten o'clock, A. M:

Mr Augustin called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that MM: Bickham, Brashear, Breaux, Breazeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Bry, Couvillon, Bernard, Dosson, Lawson, Lewis McAlister, Patten, Barrow, Sheldon, A B Thibodeaux, H C Thibodeaux and Winn had voted in the affirmative. 20 Yeas.

And that MM: Armand, Augustin, Bienvenu, Davidson, Debuys, Delachaise, Dixon, Marigny, Ducros, Freret, Guillet, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn and Sparks had voted in the negative. 21 Nays.

Said motion was consequently rejected.

On motion, the house adjourned until tomorrow at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.


**For Liverpool**—The fine british barque DALE, Benton master, will carry about 1700 bales cotton, and is now ready to receive cargo, apply to WM. VANCE,
jan 21 18 Custom house st.

**For Matagorda**—The fast sailing coppered fastened regular packet schr W M. A. TURNER, Hagerty master, having the greater part of her freight engaged and going on board will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage having good accommodations apply on board opposite Toulouse street, or to WM. BRYAN.
jan 12 36 Old Levee.

**For Brazoria (Texas)**—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened regular packet schr EMELINE, Fuller master, having nearly all her freight on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage having good accomodations, apply on board opposite St Louis street or to WM. BRYAN,
jan 21 36 Old Levee.

A CARD—E. B. Donnelly respectfully tenders his thanks to the public and medical faculty of this city, for the liberal patronage shewn [illegible] informs them that he still continues in the practice of Cupping, Bleeding, and Leeching; and [illegible] attention and moderate charges, [illegible] continuance of their favor. He begs to [illegible] qualifications to the professors of the M[illegible] of Louisiana, and to most of the high [illegible] physicians and surgeons of the city, to whom [illegible] honor of being known.

N. B. Office at no 2 Bourbon st. one door from Canal street. jan 21—tf

City Bank, Jan. 20.
Exchange on New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Mobile purchased at the institution.
jan 21 ROBT. PALFREY, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank, Jan. 20.
The Annual meeting for the election of Directors of the Institution will be held at the banking house on Monday the eighth day of February next between the hours of 10 A M, and 3 P M, of which the stockholders are hereby notified.
jan 21—18td RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

**Public Meeting.**—The owners of Cabarets and retailers of spirituous liquors, in this city, who are careful of their personal honor, are requested to attend a meeting at the Ursuline convent, on Saturday next, 23d January, at 7 o'clock P M, precisely, in order to take into consideration the singular language held by the honorable senator from the parish of St Helena, in the sitting of the Senate of Thursday 14th inst.
jan 21—3t

**Bacon**—100 hogsheads Cincinnati sides, landing from flat boat, for sale by
dec 3 LANDIS & IRWIN, 14, Poydras st