COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 29	Boston	feb. 25
Charleston	mar. 6	Baltimore	mar 1
Philadelphia	" 1	Washington	" 1
Paris	jan. 18	Liverpool	feb. 3
Havre	" 16	London	" 2

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, YESTERDAY

450 shares Atchafalaya Rail Road at $112½ advance

COTTON.

The only sales we could hear of yesterday was 45 bales Louisiana at 19 cents, and 43 do Mississippi at 17½ cents.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 23.

There has been again a very active demand for cotton this week, and the sales amount to 40,000 bales, of which 13,500 have been taken by speculators, and 1,000 by exporters. The stock of American cotton is now reduced very low, being 77,000 bales, against 137,000 held last year at this time. Prices have risen generally in the week, and are now 1/8 up in American short staples, 1/8 in East Indians, and 1/4 to 3/8 in Brazils. 1000 bales Pernambuco have been sold at 8¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.

Since the commencement of this month, we have a steady demand for Cotton, and the sales have been extensive. Prices of all descriptions have advanced materially during the month, viz: 2d to 2½d in Sea Island, ¼d per lb in American short staples and Brazils. The advance however applies chiefly (as regards American) to the lower and middle qualities, the finer not being so much affected. Our import this month, 19,214 bags less than in Jan. 1835. The total sales of the month are 126,000 bales, of which, 89,230 were American.—Of the sales speculators took 23,300 bags, and exporters 2,500 bags.

The stock now held here is very similar to that of the same date last year, but in American there is a very important increase. It is now estimated at 165,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American, 39,000 Brazil, and 50,000 East India, whilst 12 months since the stock was 120,000 American, 17,000 Brazil, and 82,000 other sorts, in all 169,000 bales. The consumers having now tolerably good stocks become less eager buyers, and in the last few days there has been less doing; but as the demand for yarns so far exceeds the supply as to have led to some advance, we expect to see a continued good demand for the raw material, and a further advance in prices.

The sales of Turpentine this month amount to about 5400 bbls, generally at 28s. 700 bbls Wilmington Tar have been sold at 14s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 3.

COTTON.—The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday 2000; Monday 3000, Tuesday 1500, and to-day 3000. The demand since last week has been moderate. In prices we increase our quotations ¼d to ⅛d in good American there is a slight alteration in favor of the buyer; other descriptions remain firm. The week's import is 29,504 bags.

LONDON, Feb 2.

COTTON.—There was a considerable demand for Cotton last week; the advance in prices about ¼d per lb from the lowest point in the market; the purchases would have been much greater, but from the firmness of the holders and the gradual stiffening of the prices the request was in a great measure checked.

MARSEILLES, Jan 9.

Our stock of Coffee is small and sales necessarily unimportant. 400 sacks Hayti sold at 76 40. Prices are sustained.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Mrs Knight as Minna, in the Ice Witch.

ON THURSDAY MARCH, 17, 1836.

Will be presented the drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William, - - - - Mr Scott.
Black Eyed Susan, - - - Miss Nelson.

In the course of the piece,
A Sailor's Hornpipe, by Mr Benme.

Solo on the Valve Trumpet by Signor Gambati.

After which, the grand romantic drama of the

ICE WITCH or the FROZEN HAND!

Harold, - - - - - Mr. Scott.
Minna, - - - - - Mrs. Knight.

To conclude with Sheridan's Comedy called

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Saint Charles Theatre.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH, 17, 1836.

For the Benefit of Miss COOPER, and last appearance of Mr and Miss Cooper.

On Thursday Evening will be performed the play of the

HUNCHBACK.

Master, Walter, - - - Mr Cooper
Sir Thomas Clifford - - - " Pearson
Modus - - - - - - " Finn
Lord Tinsel - - - - - " Decamp
The overtures to 'Lestocq' and 'Le Prison d'Edimbourg.'

To conclude with the laughable farce of

Tuning the Tables.

Jack Humphreys - - - - Find
Jeremiah Bumbs - - - - Lisham

On Friday Evening, the New Grand Opera of

OTELLO—by ROSSINI.

In which Sig. nor RAVAGLIO will make his first appearance.

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. &c.

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

Messrs. North,	Messrs. Levi,
Stickney,	Ricardo,
Rogers,	Wills,
Rockwell,	Sloan,
Minich,	Phillips,
Shay,	Long,
Mateer,	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 3 P. M.

Particulars of performance see bills of the day.

jan 22—tf

NOTICE—On Monday the fourth day of April next an election will be held, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the office of the cashier of the Carrollton bank, Canal street, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, of the Society for the relief of destitute orphan boys.

JAMES FORTEY,
L. C. DUNCAN,
A. PERLEE,
JNO. NICHOLSON,
G. B. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

m 15-3

REMOVAL—The subscriber has removed his store for the sale of segars and snuff, from No 105 to No 109, Chartres street, near Hewlett's Exchange. A. DELPIT.

mar 15—3t

MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—A superintendant and matron to the above institution wanted immediately. Applications should be handed to the secretary, No 59 Bienville st; and none need apply but those who accompany their petition with the most undoubted references. mar 15—3t

WANTED AS PARTNER—A young or middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the Dry Good business, possessing a small capital and with the intention of staying in this city throughout the summer.—The present opportunity is invaluable for any man who wishes to take an interest in a store advantageously known in a good situation and well furnished.—Address A. B. at the Post-office. m 15-3t

MUSKETS & GUNS—Received per ship Creole from Liverpool, 200 tower Muskets, with bayonets complete, and 50 cases of single and double barrel Guns, subject to deleventure.

m 11—tw VICTOR DAVID, 38 Old Levee.

HARDWARE subject to drawback—The subscriber has received per ship Tacitus, 500 packages of Hardware, selected by himself in the different manufacturing towns of England and being well acquainted with the articles suitable for the different ports of Mexico, make it a desirable purchase for those trading with that country, the assortment is in small quantities, and each invoice sufficient for debenture. VICTOR DAVID.

march 11—1w

TO RENT—From the 1st of April next, the office nos 4 and 5 on Royal st. in Masson's buildings.—Apply at the office of the

m 16-16 EAGLE INSURANCE CO.

MRS MARY PURCELL vs FOOTNER & THOMPSON—By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the honorable J N Duncan, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 26th of March, 1836, at 4 o'clock, P M, on the premises, Conti st, no 21, the contents of a Grocery store, seized to satisfy the above judgment. Terms cash

B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

m 16

TO LET—A Wet Nurse, having no child, aged 21 years, warranted healthy, and with a good breast of milk. She is very faithful, sober and a good nurse. Apply to Dr Kerr, no 15 Main st

m 15-3t

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE—A mulatto man about 22 years of age, guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law of a good constitution, who has lived for several years on a plantation near the city, where he was servant and coach driver, and has lived for about five years in the city, and has worked occasionally as shoemaker and dray driver. He has always been very punctual in paying his master his wages when he has hired himself. Said slave is of a good disposition and would suit as house servant, coach driver or to labour in a store. He is recommended as deserving a good master.

Apply at No 116 Royal st, to Mr G, who will show the slave and make known the terms of sale. m 15-3t

NOTICE—A bay Horse, with a spot on his right thigh and both hind feet white, saddled and branded, was brought on the 6th of March, to the stables, Burgundy st, between Customhouse and Bienville. The owner is requested to claim him and prove property. The horse will be delivered on payment for advertising and other charges. m 16-3t

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the BEE—

Please announce that *Many Voters* have determined to support at the coming election, JOHN CULBERTSON as the candidate of their choice, for the office of Recorder of the 1st municipality.

To the Editor of the BEE—

Please announce in your paper that FELIX LABATUT is a candidate for the office of Recorder, for the first municipality; and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

☞ For advertisements, see supplement.

☞ The law for dividing the corporation into three municipalities will be found on the last page, officially published.

The mayor will probably appoint 5 commissioners for each municipality, to take a census of all the qualified voters within its jurisdiction. The residence of each citizen is to determine his municipality.

As this census is to be completed on or before the 25th of this month—within 8 days—and as the census of this year is to be the standard of all elections for 4 years hence, the citizens of each municipality should use the most prompt and energetic measures to have it well and soon effected, in order that their respective interests and influence shall be better ensured.

For this purpose public meetings will *this evening* be held in each municipality at 7 p m precisely.

1. At Hewlett's Exchange, for the 1st or central municipality;
2. At Banks' Arcade, for the 2d or upper; and
3. At the Franklin hotel, on Levee street corner of the railroad, for the 3d or lower.

At those meetings vigilance committees are to be appointed for every ward of each municipality, to aid the commissioners in ascertaining every qualified voter in their respective districts. Let these meetings be well attended; and every facility be afforded to the commissioners and their assistants

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—The schooner W A Turner arrived yesterday in 7 days from Matagorda. Thro the politeness of Captain Brookfield, we have obtained the particulars of the late siege by the Mexicans of San Antonio de Behar, as ascertained at Matagorda when he left.

The besieging army was commanded by Generals Sesma and Cos. It consisted of 40 companies of infantry, numbering at an average of 60 or 70 men each; and of about 1,500 cavalry under Folisolos—with 500 mules and baggage of all kinds. These were seen and numbered by Captain Dermit of the Texian army, previous to the engagement. The Texians in the fort were infantry and some cavalry for foraging expeditions under the command of Colonels Bowie and Travers—numbering about 200.

The assault on the fort of Alamo in the town of San Antonio commenced about 3 p. m. on the 28th of February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft as indicating no quarters. The garrison being well supplied with 18 pounders planted on the fort, made them pay with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with its artillery. This continued till 7 p m when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town; and retire to an encampment within two miles—after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an impediate draft of one third of all Texians capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting governor. But so eager were the Texians in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matagorda, not one third only but all able-bodied citizens volunteered. Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They will act on the offensive in their future operations.

We are happy to learn that Doctor Grant is not killed; he, Colonel Johnson and another were saved. It appears that Grant and some 20 or 30 others had gone on a scouting party, and had approached too near the invading army. They were immediately attacked by a column of the enemy; and only 3 escaped—Grant among the number, exhausted and almost naked; as he was closely pursued by the Mexican cavalry. Yet this is the triumph so bombastically blazoned in the account of the gallant Nicolas Rodriguez, published in the Bee of yesterday. The document was genuine; but we 'guessed' it was not authentic.

The Texians have abandoned Copano, and fortified Labadie or Goliad, higher up. There are now 700 men stationed there, well prepared with artillery and ammunition; and disposed to play checkmate with the wing of the Mexican army, under general Urrea, lately encamped at San Patricio.

Before the dissolution of the present city council, the aldermen should devote their principal attention to completing the public works already ordered—particularly the prisons, and the opening of Esplanade street. No new works should be ordered in any ward or district, but what has been ordered should be performed. Estimates should therefore be formed of the probable expense for completing the prison, etc; and the necessary appropriations be immediately made, and all the requisite officers appointed to superintend. It is obligatory on the municipalities to accept those contracts and pay the debt; but neither they nor the general council will have power to act on the subject for a year at least—in consequence of the oversight in the late law for dividing the city.

Esplanade street and its continuation to the bayou St John being the boundary fixed between the central and lower municipalities, the necessary appropriations should be made in time for that continuation—to prevent future disputes between those municipalities.

When we noticed yesterday the subject of a contract being made by the present city council with the Gaslight and Commercial banking companies, to light and water the city throughout, we certainly had no definite idea of the terms of the contract proposed by the committee of conference on behalf of the council; and therefore anxiously recall all that we wrote on the subject.

We are for honorable and spirited competition in every respect; and resolutely opposed to fettering the energies of enterprize and emulation: yet this latter would be the inevitable result of the contract proposed by the committee. Better have none from the present council than it: and therefore it is decidedly preferable to leave the lighting and watering as well as the paving to the separate municipalities, each within its own jurisdiction—or the spirit of generous competition will be defeated, while the municipalities will be oppressed with the incubus of an improper contract.

The contract proposed is to continue only for 6 years. This shortness is its chief merit. In a year the contract shall be signed by both parties, the company are to have erected and lighted 240; at the end of 2½ years 377 lamps more; at the end of 3½ years, 308 more; and at the end of 5½ years, 227 more. In a year after such contract, that is in 2 years from the charter of the company, we are to have only 3 entire streets lighted: those leading from Girod street to Esplanade, by Magazine and Levee street, by Camp, Chartres and Condé, and by St Charles and Royal—37 lamps to be in the 1st line, 38 in the 2d, and 37 in the 3d. Every lamp of the remaining 240 are to be in the central municipality, in the streets running from the river to Royal, around the principal and its square. Truly this is evenhanded justice! The whole part of the city proper is to be immediately illuminated, while not one solitary lamp is to be placed along the levee in front of the upper or lower municipalities for 2½ years; and not one lamp to be placed in Canal, Commerce, Carondelet, Bourbon or other streets for 3½ years; and not one to be placed further from the river than the state house during the whole time of the contract. Rempart street would thus be lighted in some 40 or 50 years: and all the citizens resident beyond St Charles and Royal streets, above Girod and below Esplanade would have to pay pretty smarily for keeping their more favored brethren in light while they themselves experience the lucid blaze that renders darkness visible.

Let such a contract be promptly rejected. The council of each municipality is fully empowered to make a contract with the Gaslight lighting company on the same privileges as the present council has by the charter of said company. Let us therefore have an honorable competition in the separate contracts with the bank, than be blinked and fooled in this manner.—Why restrain the lower municipality from having a gaslamp in every street for 3 years hence? or why prevent the upper municipality from having every one of its streets lighted in the same period? No—let us have competition; and all will be better adjusted.

The directors of the banking company should refuse such a contract if proposed. Let them make their terms with the councils of the municipalities; and if they can lay pipes and erect posts, etc, in the upper municipality for 25 dollars each lamp—in the central for 30—and in the lower for 35, let them contract accordingly. But why should the citizens of one municipality be charged to pay the augmented expense of conveying pipes after to another?

Postpone the contract till the municipalities shall have been organized and in operation; and every street and square above Esplanade street, and as far as Rempart may be lighted with gas in 2 years. This would be for the interests of the city—it would be also for the interests of the Gas company.

SENATE,—March, 1.

This message which follows was received from the President of the United States, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit a report of the Secretary of State, communicating an application from the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal, for the passage by Congress of a special act abolishing discriminating duties upon the cargoes of Portuguese vessels imported into the United S. from those parts of the dominions of Portugal in which no discriminating duties are charged upon the vessels of the United States or their cargoes, and providing for a return of the discriminating duties which have been exacted upon the cargoes of the Portuguese vessels thus circumstanced since the 18th of April, 1834. I also transmit you a copy of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject betwen the Department of State and the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal.

The whole matter is submitted to the decision of Congress, with the suggestion, that if an act should be passed, placing the cargoes of Portuguese vessels, coming from cer ain parts of the territories of Portugal on the footing of those imported in vessels of the United States or deciding upon the propriety of restoring the duties heretofore levied, and the time to which they should be restored, regard should be had to the effect that the decree of the 18th of April, 1834, which is made the basis of the present application, took effect in the Islands of Madeira and the Azores many months after its promulgation, and to the more important fact that, until the 1st of February instant, an indirect advantage was allowed by Portugal to importations from Great Britain over those from other countries including the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON,

WASHINGTON, 29th Feb. 1836.

Mr Tyler of Virginia, this morning, sent a letter addressed to the Vice President of the United States to be laid before the Senate, announcing that he had this day resigned his seat in that body, for reasons which he had communicated to the Legislature of Virginia. Mr Leigh, the Senator from that State did not make his appearance.—The instructions of the Legislature were delivered to him on Saturday, as well as to Mr Tyler. They contain a request that they be presented to the Senate, and Mr Leigh is probably engaged in concocting a speech to be delivered on the subject, should he see fit to do so. It is generally understood that Mr Leigh does not intend to resign, but that in pursuance of his often repeated declarations in the Senate on various occasions, that he "was the servant of Virginia"—that he "was ready to obey every expression of her will, &c" (except give up his seat, to which he was chosen against her will,) he will, when the question comes up, vote in favor of the Expunging resolutions, notwithstanding he has so often denounced them as unconstitutional. Whether he will adopt this course—and should he do so, whether it will prove to his standing in Virginia remains to be seen. Mr Tyler has undoubtedly pursued the most direct and manly course.—But the truth is Mr Leigh, who so much eulogized before he came, here as one of the great men, in Virginia, and was proposed by some papers of that State for the next President—turns out to be a very small man, excepting in minute matters.—He will make the most of a nice distinction where no real difference exists, of any man I have known. But for clearness and strength of intellect, he falls behind a dozen or fifteen members of the Senate.

Thursday was spent in debating the question of receiving the Quaker petition, for the abolition of Slavery in this District, which was under debate at the beginning of next week. Mr Calhoun raised the question on the ground that the object of the petition was unconstitutional. There have been to day 5 speeches on it—those of Messrs Wall, Black, King of Georgia, and Porter. The sum of the argument of Messrs Black and Porter was that as Congress possesses no constitutional right to legislate on the subject in this District, the bare reception of petitions assuming a power which does not belong to them. On the other hand it was urged that the right of petition is guaranteed by the first amendment to the constitution, and to violate that right, could not fail to strengthen the cause of abolition. The cause pointed out to us by the constitution and every reason of expediency is to receive the petition, and if no enquiry or report were deemed necessary, to immediately resolve to refuse to grant the object prayed for. The petition had been presented to Congress by the Quakers (from the very first Congress) to the present—they had always been received and referred to until the present session. It was a new discovery that the Senate could not receive a petition praying for an unconstitutional object.—How many thousand petitions have been received during for the continuance or increase of slavery in the District? This was obviously intended by many Senators to be an unconstitutional object. 'Was ever one of them known to reject the reception and reference of any of those petitions on that ground? Those who wished to dispose of those petitions in a manner least calculated to excite improper feelings in any part of the country could not hesitate therefore as to the propriety of receiving them and either report their prayer or lay them on the table, or which was most agreeable to the precedents of more than 40 years, to refer them to a committee where they will sleep forever.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question.—Mr Calhoun intends to make a strong speech upon this point. The settlement of the French Question, gratifying as it was to his feelings, was nothing to a quiet disposal of this subject as is now his only hope of agitating the public minds at the South.

This was the petition day in the House—A great variety having been presented and referred, Mr Patton presented the resolutions of Virginia in favor of and relative to the abolition of slavery in this District which the Speaker stated must go to the select committee raised by Mr Pinkney's resolutions. Mr Wise appealed from the decision, and went on to argue his appeal but constantly digressing from the question, was repeatedly called to order, and finally directed to take his seat. This he did after expressing much reluctance.—The question was taken, whether he be permitted to proceed, and was carried in the negative. After some further debate, the previous question was demanded and sustained, and the decision of the chair adopted by a large majority. "Othello's occupations gone" in the House. There is no further market for agitation speeches on that subject in that body.

New York, Feb. 29.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the Packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, arrived at New York in the remarkable short passage of twenty three days from Liverpool, the N w Star received English files to Feb. 4th. The Independence came out of Liverpool in company with about 200 sail of vessels.

The political intelligence is not of much importance. We see nothing to our favors respecting the French indemnity. Mr. Van, our Charge at London, had had an interview and was in correspondence with the French Minister at that court.

An American frigate was standing into Lisbon on the 20 h January, an American frigate and a corvette, were in the port of Lisbon on the 17 h.

Mr. Wilkins, our Minister to Russia, had passed through Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan 9.—Mr. Wheaton, who is negotiating here for a commercial treaty, with the United States, had demonstrated that high duties on the principal product in that country have much diminished the consumption and sale in the states of the German Commercial Union, and show the advantages that would result from a reduction of those duties.

A great sensation was produced in Manchester on the 23d of January, by the failure of Messrs Rosscrow, extensive fustian manufacturers and shippers. The amount of debts was estimated at about a million of dollars. The great fire in New York, was supposed to have accelerated their stoppage.

At a public meeting held at Dublin on the 23d, Mr. O'Connell declared in the most emphatic terms his intention to support the Melbourn ministry by every means in his power; he should look with horror at the prospects of the future, if any change should take place in the administration.

The rival candidates for fashion the celebrity in Paris, are of four different nations; the Duke de Richelieu, a Frenchman, Count Demidoff, Russian, the Earl of Pembroke, Englishman, and Mr. Herman Thorn, an American. The latter surpasses all but the earl of Pembroke in the splendor and number of his equipages.

PARIS, Jan. 24 h.—The fire at New York, has produced its effect at St. Etienne, where silks to the value of 1,300,000 francs have been sold this week, with a rise of four francs per lb. on organzines.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The trial of Fieschi appears to have recovered all its original interests with the Parisians. Tickets of admission to the court are said to have been sold in some instances for the extraordinary sum of twelve pounds sterling; and so numerous have been the applications for them, that the allowance to the foreign ministers for the first day was limited to two each. The court was extreme y crowded on Saturday to witness the commencement of the trial. At half past twelve the prisoners were placed at the bar. Fieschi entered the hall smiling, and appeared highly pleased that his trial was about to commence. Morey is absolutely in a bad state of health. Pepin also appeared much depressed. Boscher seemed to preserve a perfect self possession and composure; and the other prisoner, Boireau, who is quite a youth in appearance, was perfectly calm and not in the slightest embarrassed. The court consisted of 175 peers, including Prince Taleyrand.

The funds on Saturday, both French and Foreign, were heavy. The Five per Cents, closed at 109f. 15c.

Marrast, the ex editor of the Tribune, and the ex-deputy, M. Ludre, have been sentenced to be transported for life. The sentence of 19 of the prisoners for sedition at Lyons, has also been passed. M. Beaumont, one of the prisoners, claims to be an American citizen, born in New York, but his claim is disregarded.

The question of the Five per Cents, is likely to prove one of great danger to the Duke de Broglie's Cabinet. M. Alex. Gouin having resumed his intention of bringing forward his resolution in favor of M. Hunnam's plan for their reduction. M. Fonn had even laid his resolution on the table, and a day had been named for its discussion. Sanguine expectations were entertained by the supporters of the measure, that the Count d'Argout, M Hunnam's successor, is understood to be favorable to the resolution of M. Gouin. Should the Duke de Broglie find himself in a minority on this question, it is expected he will resign.

From Spain the most recent intelligence is given in the Memorial Bordelais, which states some particulars relative to the affairs of the 16th and 17th, according to which it would seem that the object that Cordovia had in view in coming out of Vittoria was to relieve St. Sebastian and Guetaria. He took with him 12,000 men, and having been misinformed as to the number of Carlists posted in some of the defiles through which he had to pass. Cordova, like his predecessors, commenced his career with anticipations of an easy conquest; and sharing the fate of those before him, he has experienced only defeat and disappointment since he assumed the command of an army; which renewed failures ought to have convinced the Queen's Government that he is inadequate to effect the object which those who direct its operations have in view.

Letters from Bayonne to the 24th inst. have been received, which state that the Carlists have constructed some additional works around St. Sebastian, and could recommence the bombardment of that fortress on the 23d ult. It is also stated that Don Carlos, on the 16 h issued a decree ordering a new levy of 15,000 men to be made in Alava, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa to be completed by the 1st of March.

Several parcels of wheat having lately reached the United States from Europe, and the last London papers mention the departure of two ships from that port for New York, parts of the cargoes of both of which consist of Danzic wheat and flour.

There are at this time two hundred and forty-six students in the University of Virginia, 173 of whom are from that State, 16 from South Carlolina, 12 from each of Georgia and Alabama, &c.

It is stated that at the late fatal duel between Messrs CALDWELL and GWIN, at Clinton Miss. upwards of four hundred persons were present as spectators.

The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 3d ult. nominated Gen. HARRISON, for next President of the United States.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard have just issued from the press Tyrone Power's recent work on the United States, under the title of "Impression of America during the years 1833, '34' 35." He says in his preface that—

"I seek to describe America as I saw it:—a mighty country, in the enjoyment of youth and health, and possessing ample room and time for the growth, which a few escapes incident to experience and high blood, may retard, but cannot prevent." I seek to describe its people as I saw them—clear headed, energetic, frank, and hospitable; a community sanited to, and labouring for their country's advancement rather than for their own present comfort."

OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

Friday, 11th February, 1836.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs C Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Dupre, Hoa, Johnson, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Landry, Moore, Morancy, Reid and Tete.

A message from the house of representatives bro't by Mr Florian Roussel their clerk, informed the senate that the committee of enrolment of the house had reported as duly enrolled, that the speaker had signed, and that the signature of the president of the senate was requested to the bills entitled

An act granting further powers to the police jury of the parish of St Landry.

An act to repeal an act annexing certain parishes therein named to the western district of the supreme court, and establishing an additional term therein; approved April 2, 1832

An act supplementary to an act to provide for the purchase of an additional number of negroes for the use of the state, to be employed in objects of internal improvement, and for other purposes; and

An act to authorise the executors of James Green, late of Adams county, deceased, to remove the administration of said testator's estate situated in the parish of Concordia, to Adams county, Mississippi.

The same message informed the senate that the committee of enrolment of the house had reported as duly enrolled and that the speaker had signed the bill from the senate entitled

An act to incorporate the Iberville rail road company.

Whereupon the president signed said bills, and shortly afterwards Mr Cuny on the part of the committee of enrolment, reported that he had delivered said bills to the governor for approval.

The same message from the house requested the concurrence of the senate in the bill entitled

An act relative to the revenue of the state;—and in the resolutions entitled

Resolution relative to the Florida volunteers; and

Resolution relative to the promulgation of bills in the state gazette.

The same message brought to the senate the veto of the governor on the bill entitled

An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans Gaslight and banking company—and at the same time informed the senate that the house had passed said bill notwithstanding the veto of the governor, and that the bill and the veto thereto were now submitted to the consideration of the senate.

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bill from the senate entitled

An act for the relief of Edward Muir; and in the

Resolution relative to the slaves employed at Bullit's Bayou

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the amendments of the senate to the bills entitled

An act to grant certain privileges to the town of Harrisonburg; and

An act to grant to J. Letchworth the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Bogue Chitto river on the old military road.

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bills with amendments in the bills from the senate entitled

An act for the relief of George W Addison, of the parish of St Landry

An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the harbor master, wardens and pilots of the port of Orleans; and

An act further to amend an act approved 6th March 1834, incorporating the commercial insurance company.

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the appointment of a committee of conference on the bill entitled

An act appointing additional notaries public in the parishes of Natchitoches and Rapides; and that the Messrs Brazeale, Sibley and Wilson had been appointed on said committee on part of the house.

Mr Labranche on part of the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled the bills and resolution from the senate entitled

An act for the relief of George Styles, reporter of the house, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the town of Vermillionville, in the parish of Lafayette

Resolution concerning the mileage to be paid to certain members of the legislature.

Whereupon the president signed said bills and resolution, and they were taken to the house

Mr Labranche also reported as duly enrolled the bill of the senate entitled

An act to incorporate the Iberville railroad company.

Whereupon the secretary took said bill to the house for the signature of the speaker.

On motion of Mr Bossier, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled

An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Natchitoches; rules dispensed with, read for the 2d and 3d time, passed, and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Labauve, the senate took into consideration the amendments of the senate to the bill entitled

An act for the relief of George W. Addison, of the parish of St Landry.

Whereupon the senate concurred in the amendment of the house and the house was informed thereof

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took into consideration the veto of the governor on the bill entitled

An act to amend an act to incorporate the New Orleans Gaslight and banking company.

The governors veto ran as follows:

To the house of representatives:

I return to the house of representatives where it originated the bill entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans Gaslight and banking company.

The amendment contains various material alterations of the original charter. Some of its sections, and especially the first, may perhaps be regarded as an increase of privileges; but the bill comprises eleven sections, many of which can only be construed as imposing onerous modifications and restrictions.

If it were practicable to change at pleasure, and without the consent of the company, the structure of a charter previously granted; to impose new obligations and burdens; impair primitive rights—that salutary safeguard in the constitution against the adoption of any law impairing the obligation of contracts, would be little else than an unmeaning letter.

In this view, the bill cannot be approved by the Executive.

E. D. WHITE.

New Orleans, March 10, 1836.

On motion of Mr Moore that the bill should be passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor, the yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

For the motion—Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Cuny, Hoa, Johnson, Labranche, Labauve, Lacoste, Landry, Moore, Reid and Tete—13 yeas.

Whereupon the house was informed that the senate concurred in the request of the house to adopt said bill notwithstanding the veto of the governor.

Mr Hoa presented in writing the motives of his vote on the governor's veto as follows:

I have voted not to sustain the governor's veto on the bill amending the charter of the Gaslight and banking company, because the reasons given by him to show that said amendatory bill would, in violation of the constitution, affect the obligation of contracts, have not, to me, appeared satisfactory.

Having made the oath to maintain the constitution, and not seeing in the said amendatory bill any unconstitutional clause, I have not thought it to be my duty to support the governor in the position he has taken.

It is unnecessary, in my humble opinion, in amending the charter of a bank, which is nothing more than a contract binding the stockholders among themselves, that the legislature should say that the amendatory act should be approved by a majority of the stockholders: this condition, it seems to me, is always implied; and the majority of the stockholders may always accept either explicitly or tacitly by evincing no opposition; or else they, in virtue of that same constitution which guarantees their rights, reject the act of the legislature amending that charter.

Although opposed to the bill amending the charter of the Gaslight and banking company, it was my duty to observe my oath, and to vote against the veto, which did not touch upon the merits of the bill, and which only presented a constitutional question.

(Signed) A. HOA.

Mr Bossier on the part of the committee of conference appointed on the bill entitled

An act authorising the appointment of additional notaries public and auctioneers for the parishes of Natchitoches and Rapides; reported corrections to said bill, which were adopted, and the same taken to the house for its concurrence.

On motion of Mr Brownson, leave of absence was granted to Mr Labauve for the remainder of the session.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

An act to provide for the completion of the penitentiary of Louisiana, and for other purposes; read for the 2d time, rules dispensed with, read for the third time, passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled

An act to regulate the electin oprecincts in the parish of Washington; rules dispensed with, read for the 1st, 2d and 3d time, passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Johnson, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled

An act to incorporate the West Feliciana agricultural society; rules dispensed with, read for the first, 2d and 3d times, passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Cuny, the senate took into consideration the bill from the house entitled

An act to incorporate the New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola steamboat and Western navigation company, and for other purposes; read for the 1st time.

Mr Hoa, after leave obtained, introduced without previous notice, a bill entitled

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail road company; approved 26th January, 1830, and the several acts of amendment and supplementary thereto; read for the 1st time, rules dispensed with, read for the 2d and 3d times, passed and taken to the house.

The president appointed Messrs Hoa and Bossier as additional members of the committee of enrolment.

Mr Bossier on part of the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail road company; approved 26th January, 1829;

Whereupon the secretary took said bill to the house for the signature of the speaker.

A message from the governor brought by Mr A E Forstall his private secretary, informed the senate that he had approved and signed the bills from the senate entitled

An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the public schools of New Orleans; and

An act supplementary to an act to amend the charter of the Exchange and banking company.

Mr Cuny on the part of the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled

An act for the relief of Stephen Mazureau, attorney general.

Whereupon the secretary took said bill to the house for the signature of the speaker.

On motion, the senate took into consideration the bill from the house entitled

An act relative to the revenue of the state; read for the 1st time, and 2d reading commenced.

On motion, the senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened,

A message from the house of representatives bro't by Mr Florian Roussel their clerk, informed the senate that the committee of enrolment of the house had found duly enrolled, and that the speaker had signed the bills from the senate entitled

An act for the relief of Stephen Mazureau, attorney general; and

An act relative to the city of Lafayette and the police jury of the parish of Jefferson.

Whereupon the president of the senate signed said bills.

The same message from the house of representatives informed the senate that the house had concurred in the bills from the senate entitled

An act to incorporate the Pontchartrain Rail road company; and

An act to divide the parish of Plaquemines into election precincts, and for other purposes, and

An act limiting the powers of the police jury of the parish of St Landry.

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the amendments of the senate to the bills entitled

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Mobile seaboard association.

An act relative to public education in the parish of Catahoula; and

An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Attakapas and Opelousas Marine and fire insurance company.

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred with amendments in the bills from the senate entitled

An act to incorporate an association for the purpose of building a bridge in the town of Alexandria; and

An act to incorporate the St Charles theatre, arcade and arcade baths company

On motion, the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A M.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig D H Miller, Driscoll, Richmond, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Dimond, Sherwood, Charleston, J A Barelli.
Brig Attakapas, Cormier, Tampico, J Crosby.
Brig Francis, Given, Boston, G Bedford.
Schr Mary Dow, Tilley, New York, R Finis

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Wasale, Spaulding from the Passes, having towed to sea packet ships Nashville & John Sargeant, and brig Pilot; brought up ship Cabatta, barque Prince Regent, brig Rolla, and schr Creole. Left the S W Pass on the 16th inst. Reports six sail inside the Bar, bound out. Nothing in sight in the offing, or new in the river.

Ship Cabatta, Ashton, 22 days from Maranham, to master, in ballast.

Barque Prince Regent, Burke, Liverpool, Jan 19, to Vance & Gamble; cargo, 650 sacks salt, and 1 lot flagstones to Vance & Gamble.

Brig Rolla, Putnam, 8 days, Havana, to W Porter;—cargo, 307 boxes sugar, 157 bags coffee, wax segars & fruit to S G Blanchard, S Thompson, J H Leverich, Champomier & Girard, J Pratz & son, J A Morris & co; J M Cassidero, R Fuentes, S Fernandez, Jolly & Bagnac, Fernandez & Beckwith, Bernoudy, E Laralde, Dufilho W Porter & Dagas.

Schr Montgomery, Smith, Mobile; cargo, 272 bales cotton, to Bouman & co, Andrews & Brothers