COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, March 5th,

COTTON.

461 bales Mississippi,		14¾
31 do do		17¾
60 do Louisiana,		18
55 do do		17¾
104 do Florida,		17
717		

MATANZAS PRICE CURRENT, 24th Feb.

COFFEE—1st quality, from	12 to	12½
" 2d do	11½ to	12
" inf. (triache)	10 to	11
MOLASSES—per bar.	38½ to	75c

OBSERVATIONS.

SUGARS—White sale—good demand.
" quibrado—no demand.

		Havre, Jan. 15.
40 bales Louisiana,		137
79 do Georgia, short staple,		138 50
18 do do		128
274 do do		132 50
30 do Tennessee, old		117 50
441 bales.		

Havre, January 16, morning.

Since last night, between 5 and 600 bales of cotton have been sold.

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened: that the secretary of state be and is hereby authorised to make an arrangement with Thomas Curry, Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the state of Louisiana, by which the said Curry shall have power to cause to be reprinted, bound and made perfect, the broken copies of the first volume of Louisiana Reports now in the department of state; the same to be done at the expense of said Curry, and when completed, that he be allowed to exchange the same, volume for volume, for an equal number of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh volumes of the Louisiana reports, now in possession of the state.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 27th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, that our representatives and senators in congress be requested to use their best exertions to obtain from the general government that the contest existing in Florida, county of Felicians, state of Louisiana, between settlers under the title of the United States and claimants under Spanish grants be so terminated as to give the preference to actual settlers under titles derived from the United States, the free possession of the land on which they have settled, and to grant to the claimants under Spanish grants, lands located elsewhere, when they shall have been recognised as valid by the United States.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27th, 1836
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Saint Charles Theatre.

Mr. Cooper's Benefit.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH, 7, 1836.

Will be performed the popular piece of

TURNING THE TABLES.

Jack Humphries, - - - - Mr. Finn.

After which the Comedy of

RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.

Jean, - - - - - Mr. Cooper.
Michael Perez, - - - - Barton.
Estafania, - - - - Miss Cooper.

In the course of the evening two Grand Overtures.

To conclude with the successful Farce of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.

Peter Spyke, - - - - Mr. Latham.
Gertrude, - - - - Mrs Maeder.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1836.

Will be performed the admired drama of the

EXILE OF SIBERIA,

OR

THE RUSSIAN DAUGHTER.

Alexina, - - (With songs) - Mrs Knight.
Mr. Benni, as the Living Statues.
Sig: Gambati will perform on the Valve Trumpet.
After which 2d of the grand romantic Drama of the

ICE WITCH,

OR

THE FROZEN HAND!

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,	Messrs. Levi,
Stickney,	Ricardo,
Rogers,	Willis,
Rockwell,	Stone,
Minnich,	Phillipo,
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.

GENERAL HARRISON.

A Memoir of the Public Services of William Henry Harrison of Ohio, by James Hall, Esq. with a portrait, for sale by m7 BENJ. LEVY.

PALM LEAF HATS—By the case or dozen for sale by m7 FROST & Co, 8 Custom house

CAMBRIC MUSLINS—Just landed 3 cases cambric musline comprising all qualities, for sale by m7 ANDREWS & BROTHS, 19 Chartres st

BACON, WHISKEY, PEACHES—22 hhds Cincinnati hams; 6 do shoulders; 75 bbls whiskey 40 bbls dryed peaches, just received and for sale by m7 G. DORSEY, 38 New levee

FLOUR—200 bbs superfine and 100 do fine for sale by m7 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

BUTTER—210 kegs butter landing from steamer Fort Adams and for sale by m7 JOSEPH LANDIS, 14 Poydras st

FOR SALE—At a reasonable price, on account of departure. A young and good horse without faults, with a gig and harness suitable for a private family or a doctor. For terms apply at 119 Royal st. m7-6t

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general that he is about sailing for France, his departure being fixed for the first part of next month, and that he will undertake to fulfill any orders with which he may be entrusted. He offers for sale at low prices, the articles now remaining in his store. JUSTIN DURET,
m7-3t 218 Royal st, between St Ann and St Peter

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—The subscribers inform the public, that the advertisement published in the Bee, of the 4th and 5th inst, and which is contained this day, in the 4th page of said newspaper, "To announce that Messrs X Fouche and C F Gonhot have, by mutual agreement, ceded and transferred to Mr J F Lelievre, all their rights and property in the stock of books and library, situated at the corner of St Ann and Royal sts," is to be considered as void and of no value. LELIEVRE.
GOUHOT.
m7-3t

NOTICE—The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has formed a partnership with Mr J Descomine, a relation of his, under the firm of F Seignouret & Co.

The subscriber solicits for this new establishment the continuation of the favor of those who honored him with their confidence and orders.

The greater extension will be given to the manufacturing of articles of furniture, from the last models and the newest European style and fashions.

The choice of materials and silks for furniture and hangings, carpets, mirrors, and generally all objects of taste will be made by the subscriber, who intends fixing his residence in Paris.

Before his departure, the subscriber wishing to balance and settle all his accounts requests those who may have any claims against him to present the same for payment and those who may be indebted to him to call and pay their debts. F. SEIGNOURET.
m7-3t 144 Royal st

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Thomas R Maddox and Henry Carleton, executors of Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, deceased, request all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to make themselves known, and to present their titles and accounts to the undersigned at his office in the customhouse—and all those indebted to said estate, will please call and settle without delay to avoid suit.
m7-4t HENRY CARLETON.

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BAYON

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1836.

For Mayor

L. U. GAIENNIE.

Recorder

JOHN CULBERTSON.

Last Saturday the judge of the criminal court pronounced sentence of death on Washington Whitaker, for the murder of Owen Murphy.

CITIZENS' BANK.—The books of subscription for the supplementary capital of this bank will be opened tomorrow. No one can be a stockholder who does not possess real estate on which a mortgage is given on certain terms—who has not been domiciliated for 5 years in Louisiana—and who is not a citizen of the U States.

We have been informed that 2 millions of the loan negociated by Mr Forstall with Hope & Co of Amsterdam have arrived; and believe that the bank will be enabled to commence operations early next month.—The capital is 12 millions—for the whole of which the faith of the state is pledged.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.

In consequence of a notice published in the Bee, a large meeting of stockholders of the Citizens' bank took place this evening at Mr Davis' saloon

On motion of C Pollock, Esq. Zenon Cavelier, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair; A Grailhe was appointed secretary.

The secretary having stated in a brief and lucid manner the object of the meeting, which was to designate six proper persons to be supported by the stockholders present, as directors of the Citizens' bank, at the election which is to take place on Monday next.

On motion of B Marigny, Esq Messrs E. J. Forstall and John A Merle were unanimously designated as candidates.

On motions successively made, Messrs L G Heligsbery, P P Tricou, A B Roman, and L Millaudon, were also designated as candidates.

Consequently it was unanimously resolved that the six persons hereinafter named shall be supported for directors of the Citizens' bank, at the election which is to take place on Monday next.

Messrs E J Forstall,	Messrs P P Tricou,
J A Merle,	A B Roman,
L G Heligsbery,	L Millaudon

On motion of D Seghers Esq.

Resolved, that Stephen Mazureau, Esq. judge Rawle and the secretary, be prayed to attend the polls, in order to protect the stockholders' rights

Thanks were voted to Mr J Davis, and to the President and Secretary.

On motion, resolved that the deliberations of this meeting be published in two newspapers of the city.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Z. CAVELIER President.
A. GRAILHE, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 5th, 1836.

Exchange Hotel Company,

New Orleans, March 5, 1836.

At a meeting of the Stockholders convened pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Ocean Insurance Company, S W Oakey being called to the chair, Mr F Belanger appointed secretary.

The report of the president and directors, together with accompanying documents were read.

On motion it was

Resolved to appoint a committee of three members to examine the accounts of the company and report thereon at a subsequent meeting to be called of the stockholders.

Whereupon the chairman appointed as members thereof,

Col White, Mr Caldwell, and Mr Bogart.

Resolved that this meeting highly approve of the able and lucid report of the president and directors of the Exchange Hotel company, of the progress of the work, directing that the same be published for the information of the public in general, as well as for those of the stockholders who have not had the opportunity to attend this meeting and hearing the report, and that the cordiale thanks of this meeting be tendered to the president and directors for their zeal and indefatigable exertions to forward the completion of this truly great and praiseworthy undertaking, to ornament our city and promote its prosperity, by giving it a hotel almost unrivalled by any in the world.

S W OAKEY chairman.

F Belanger secretary.

REPORT.

The Board of directors of the Exchange hotel company, beg leave to report:

That they were regularly organized on the first of May last.

That they gave their immediate attention to the affairs of the company.

That as soon as it learned practicable the title deeds of the ground purchased for the erection of the hotel were executed and payment made of the same by four hundred dollars in cash, and the bonds of the company payable at 20 years, for ninety four thousand dollars, bearing seven per cent per annum interest, payable semiannually; and that for the whole of said interest, dividend warrants were issued at same time and payable as above.

That the next step which the board took was to engage the services of competent persons to superintend the execution of the contemplated work; and they trust they will be found to have consulted the true interests of the country in the choice they made for this purpose of Messrs Gallier and Dakin, gentlemen whose professional acquirements and assiduity are too eminent to render it necessary to dwell thereon in the present instance.

That in the mean time contracts were made for the supply of brick, and other materials required, and also for the granite and marble work, and such portions of the work as could be better executed at the north, and on more favorable terms.

That the directors then flattered themselves with the prospect of commencing their operations immediately; but that they regret to state that difficulties arose in consequence of the occupant of the premises purchased, refusing to surrender them, and that considerable delay occurred before they could be adjusted, and that it was only about the 1st July that they were put in possession of them. At which time, it will be recollected, the rain which prevailed for such a length of time last season, commenced, and which proved the more inclement, as the operations of the company were then chiefly under ground, rendering it impossible to prosecute the work with advantage, and indeed obliging them to suspend it altogether for a considerable time.

That these untoward circumstances combined with others of minor importance will fully account to the apparent slow progress made in the execution of the work, but that they have good reason to believe that notwithstanding the disappointments above alluded to, that the building will be got ready so as to be occupied in all the month of October next by Messrs Spencer, Gloyd and John McDonald, to whom the board have agreed to lease it for the term of five years, at a rate equal to seven per cent interest, on the cost of the land and building—the lessees paying all repairs, taxes, and fire insurance during the continuance of their lease.

That the board are happy to say, that they are indebted for the prospect of this result to the cheerful cooperation of the stockholders, who so liberally submitted to an extremely burthensome mode of paying up the instalments, in order to place the means at their disposal of carrying on the work with a spirit worthy of its object, and which will be as creditable as a monument of art, as it is to the patriotic spirit of its projectors

That the board will abstain from entering into any further details on the subject of this edifice, as the accompanying statement of the affairs of the company, made up to the first instant; and report of the architects, which they beg leave to submit, will, they trust, prove highly satisfactory.

The board also beg leave to inform the stockholders, that the charter granted to them last session, which for various causes well known to them, the commissioners were constrained to relinquish, has been renewed by the legislature at its present session, with all the amendments prayed for, thereby converting their stock into bank stock for the same amount.

The liberality of the legislature is the more gratefully acknowledged, because by the increase of their present capital, the ample means which will be put at the disposal of the company, will reduce to a certainty the success of an undertaking, hitherto problematical from the inadequacy of the means which it possessed, independently of its favorable operation on the value of the stock, by becoming of a more available nature; and also enabling the directors to relax from the excessively pressing mode of calling in the instalments which in the absence of a more favorable charter, it became indispensible to adopt.

On behalf of the board of directors.

R O PRITCHARD, Pres'nt.

New Orleans, March 6th, 1836.

Report of the Architect

To the President and Directors of the Exchange Hotel Company:

Gentlemen,—As a short statement of the progress and present state of the building intended for the Exchange Hotel, may be acceptable to some of the stockholders, allow me to submit the following brief outline of the causes which have hitherto retarded our operations:

It is needless in this place to advert to the various difficulties and obstructions that retarded the works at the commencement of the building; they are well known to most of the stockholders; but with the subsequent causes of delay, many of them may not be so well acquainted.

These causes were the non-delivery of the granite, the marble and the cast iron work at the times contemplated by the directors and stipulated by the contractors, and yet these articles have all been furnished, with as much expedition as it was possible to obtain them, for as the difficulties of procuring either marble or granite increase in a direct ratio with the size of the blocks, and those blocks required for our building being of an unusually large size, the resources for the delay and difficulty of delivering them within the time agreed on.

And the iron columns and beams, which when fixed in the basement, are to support the walls and floors of the front and portico, were prepared at the West Point foundry, and sent forward for New York, with all possible speed; but having unfortunately been sent on board a sloop for N York, the sloop was obstructed in her passage by the ice, and frozen fast, without a possibility of escape, in November last; they were thus obliged to remain for several weeks until the ice had acquired sufficient thickness for the columns to be got out and conveyed upon its surface to New York. It was then found to be necessary that the several parts of the beams and columns should be fitted together before they could be shipped for New Orleans; but the coldness of the weather was such, that no consideration would induce the mechanics to work at the columns until its severity had abated.

To these causes then are to be attributed the slowness with which the works have proceeded—but the apathy of our fellowcitizens to the geological aspect and mineral resources of Louisiana, has been a subject of surprise with many; and of reproach by others. From the absence or deficiency of topographical and geological surveys, more lands remain waste in Louisiana than in any other state in the union of the same standing. Nearly all the public lands in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been located; and nearly all in Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas surveyed and offered for sale—while in Louisiana, out of 36 millions of acres, there are 16 millions not surveyed, 4 millions surveyed and not offered for sale, 5 millions offered for sale and yet subject to private entry, and only 5½ millions located. Such is the justice done to Louisiana by her stepmother of the union.

Last year a geological survey of the Arkansas territory was made conformably to the orders of Congress; and in consequence most of the lands offered for sale are eagerly sought. Nothing of this kind has been done for Louisiana, her lands are wasted her resources unknown; and her population sparsely scattered over an immensely fertile and fine country.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM HAVRE!

Through the politeness of the Captain of the steamboat Porpoise, we have received Paris journals of the 15th January and Havre of the 16th, brought by the ship Natchez.

Concerning the payment of the first instalment due by France under the treaty of '31, we top no remarks made; except that on the 12th, that part of the address from the Chambers to the King, which is contained in the 8th article, was unanimously adopted. It is—"The 4th July, 1831, has not yet been fully executed: it has been in the friendly mediation of Great Britain, a new proof of the all[illegible] which unites both countries. The declarations [illegible] is a recent document, inspire us with the [illegible] that soon the time will be honorable to both great nations."

Marshal Bugeaud spoke on Carlists in favorable terms, concluding thus—"The paragraph expresses our hope of an honorable peace, and our satisfaction of any thing which may realize our hopes. I shall vote in favor of the terms of the address.'

The address was adopted by a majority of 157 in 322 members of the chamber on the 13th; and next day, the king replied without however noticing the reference made in the address to the affairs of Poland.

The other items of intelligence which we have been enabled to glean from a cursory and hasty perusal, are subjoined.

On the 1st week in January, an insurrection occurred in Barcelona, Spain, of a direful character. It originated in consequence of the Carlists troops having prev ously massacred some of the inhabitants of San Lorenso del Pitrus. The Carlist prisoners at Barcelona were sadly murdered, and O'Donnell and others were literally burned at the stake.

The jail was broken; and the populace fired several shots into it. After the popular fury was turned in favor of the constitution; and a revolution was likely to occur. The 'stone' of the constitution was placed on high in the most public place: but Alvarez receiving reinforcements, partially restored order on the 6th of January. It is melancholy that such a fine country as Spain should so long be the theatre of scenes revolting to humanity; and disgraceful to the most ruthless barbarians.

The city of Frankford, (Germany) has at last agreed to the Prussian system of customs.

There has been some disturbances in Cracovy on the birthday of Nicholas Large bodies of inhabitants were parading the streets the whole night, uttering curses and maledictions on the Russian government—To disperse them it was found necessary to employ the military The *Augsburg Gazette* alluding to that circumstance, which in the present state of Poland, might prove very eventful, pretends that they were all arrested, and proved to be a set of drunken vagadonds. The same paper has the barefaced impudence to say, that emperor Nicholas is more than ever beloved in Poland

But private correspondence contradict all the assertions of the Russo-German publicist. A letter, dated Lemberg (Gallicia) contains the following paragraph:

The republic of Cravocy is now soliciting the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, for an acknowledgment of its independence; but Russia will not consent to it but on such onerous terms, that Cracovy cannot submit to them. An answer is expected daily from Vienna.

We learn from the confines of Poland, that the birthday of Nicholas had occasioned some disturbances in Cracovy. The government of that republic, well aware of the public spirit of the citizens, did not require of them to illuminate on that night, as it has always been the practice on the birthday of the sovereigns who style themselves 'Protectors of Poland.' It was even intimated to them, that they had better not do it. One single inhabitant of Cracovy, but not a citizen, persisted, and illuminated his house.

The people rushed towards the house, broke all the windows, and would have laid the whole building in ruins, had it not been for the timely interference of the magistrates. But the infuttated man who had occasioned the disturbance, being discovered, was fired at however without any shot taking effect.

It is now feared that the Russian troops will invade the territory of the republic. Now is the time when the English and French consuls ought to be at their station, to protect this ancient and patriotic Polish city, the only one which has preserved its independence.

From the Sun.

LONDON, JANUARY 12, 1836.

As the Session of Parliment is now approaching, it becomes necessary that we should give the same advice to the Reformers, that the Times, with no great hopes of success, it should seem has lately been giving to the Conservatives. To the former then, we say, be early and late at your posts—do not neglect an opportunity; do not throw a chance away—but contest resolutely every inch of ground, just as if you had gained nothing but all was yet to be gained. But while we urge the Reformers to be active, are we therefore desirous that the Conservatives should be indifferent? Not a bit of it. We would address them in precisely the same language that our Tory Contemporary has addressed them. We would say to them, as Macbet says to the rebellious Thanes—come one, come all, put forth your best efforts—assemble in your largest numbers—make your longest speeches—and divide with your strongest divisions;—do this, gentlemen, and do more if you can; for your energies will be attended with this happy effect—it will convince us of our strength, and your weakness—it will show us, in fact, not so much what you can do, as what you cannot do. Our triumph will not be complete, unless you strive your utmost to thwart it. It is a full, not an empty bench of Conservatives, that we wish to convince of their weakness. Attend, therefore, Tories; attend, one and all, and then by confer on us the last and greatest favour we require at your hands.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The American houses in London, have more orders for the United States, inclusive of every kind of British manufacture, than it is probable can be executed in the space of the next six months.

Latest from Spain.

(By the Katches.)

News from Barcelona to the 5th January 7 P M. have reached Paris—They confirm completely and give the particulars of the disastrous news already received by the Telegraph.

The night of the 4th to 5th has been marked by acts of horrid cruelty in reprisals of the atrocities perpetrated by the Carlists. When the news were received that the *Christino* prisoners detained in San Lorenzo del Pitheus, had been shot, all the population was exasperated.—In spite of all the precautions taken by the authorities, and though the regiments which were to leave the city had been countermanded, it was impossible to subdue the people when it was known that some Carlist officers had made their escape—and the people were maddened when they learned that some Carlists found guilty of having pulled out the eyes of some unfortunate women had only been sentenced by the court martial to transportation.—As soon as these reports were made public, a mob well armed paraded the streets burning "Death to the Carlists." The greatest number of those men belong to the 12th battalion of the national guards This battalion had been the chief promoter of the revolution of 2d August. It was 4 P M when this insurrection began and at night it had become indeed very threatening.

The drums were beat, the troops hastily collected and hurried on to meet the mob; which was then attempting to force an entrance into the governors palace, requiring that the Carlist prisoners should be shot. General Alvares to appease those infuriated men promised that they should be put to death next morning—"No, now, this very moment," vociferated the mob. The general refused to comply, and thousands exclaimed let us storm the citadel, scaled the walls, destroyed the troops that attempted to resist, and found themselves masters of the citadel and took prisoner the governor before he well knew that he had been attacked. He was then compelled to give up the keys of the cells.

The first prisoner found was O'Donnell taken at the battle of Olos. He was precipitated down the walls, his body mutilated, then drawn by the feet and thrown in a large fire made on the Ramble square. During this hellish transaction numerous reports of guns convinced the people out-doors that all the prisoners were shot in their cells But it must be added that in the night several parties of the Christinos shot at each other under the impression that they were enemies. The whole night these scenes of murder were continued.

On the morning general Alvarez reviewed the troops which been under arms the whole night; he also reviewed the national guards: but these forces are not numerous enough to contend with the infuriated populace, They already talk of demolishing the citadel and proclaiming the constitution.

The governor captain general has issued three proclamations by which after inviting the people of Barcelona to the restoration of public order, he cautions them that the patriots had received orders to fire on the rioters.

By his second proclamation he resorts to the means of persuasion and invites the people of Barcelona to show to the world that they are worthy of being freemen.

And by the third he forbids the children to run in the streets at night, making their parents and guardians responsible for their conduct.

Five P M. The above proclamations have had no effect on the people who perceived the little firmness evinced by the authorities.—Numerous detachments of the national guard parade the streets with their drums beating, the bands playing, their colors displayed, and escorting the symbol of the constitution.

Six P M. The symbol of the constitution has been placed with great pomp in front of the captain generals palace, and received with innumerable *vivas*.

Seven P M. At last the garrison begins to march: The authorities have given orders to remove the symbol of the constitution. The battle has begun at the palace-square.

It is dangerous to come near, the fire of the musketry is dreadful. Regiments of cavalry begin to charge the people in the streets leading to the square.—The revolt extends in other parts of the city. The national guard are running in all directions shouting "to arms" to the palace! the constitution or death.

The greatest tumult prevails in the city and we apprehend the greatest disorders at night.

NEWS FROM MADRID—By Express.

Chamber of Proceres.—Sitting of January 5.

President, Bishop of Vallejo.

The president of the council communicated to the chamber the bill of confidence to ministers as passed by the chamber of Procuradores and urged the chamber to proceed with promptitude to the discussion, as the question was urgent

The chamber resolved that the law should be submitted to a special committee, consisting of the Duke of Baelin, Count d'Ofalia, D A Martinez, D J M de Pargas. The Bishop of Valencia, Count de Montejo, M d'Albauda, D A Cono Manuel, Count of Santa Colona.

Chamber of Procuradores, sitting of Jan. 4

President, Senior Isturiz.

The order of the day was the discussion on the additional articles of the law of the National Guards.

M Perpina considered the clauses to be in violation of the original law, and recommended ministers to model the whole, in which case he pledged himself to give them his support. The honorable Procurador disclaimed any desire to annoy or overthrow the existing cabinet.

A general discussion ensued on the ensemble of the law, and the 1st article was adopted.

On the following day the chamber had arrived at the 9th article, which together with the preceding ones, were adopted in the debate. The remainder were then adjourned.

The chamber then proceeded to examine the electoral law. The second article of which was sent to the committee.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

The operations of the Stock Exchange yesterday and to-day shew how favorably the rate of confidence has been received by the public. The stock bearing interest has found many more purchasers than on preceding days. That which bears no interest has increased in price.

The [illegible] Carlists are [illegible] only in force [illegible] but their strength are [illegible] insurrection in other parts of the Peninsula.

Espartero notifies that germs of insurrection are prevalent throughout upper Arragon, hence it is a matter of importance to prevent the Carlist General Egula from penetrating that province, for if he should succeed he would become General throughout the Peninsula. This precaution is so much the more necessary as the plan of the enemy consists in the right line of the Queen's troops in order to draw near to the Capital.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,

To-morrow, the debate on the electoral, law will, it is expected be commenced and the general opinion is, that they will prove highly interesting. The chief speakers have long since inscribed. M. Martinez de la Rosa will open the debate on the part of the opposition. Count de Toreno will take up the same line of argument: "No doubt is entertained of the passing of the vote of confidence by the Proceres.

The Special attention of the Ministry will be directed to the state of lower Arragon which inspires serious uneasiness. The speech of the King of the French, to the Chambers has been received with gratitude.

The 'Diario di Governo' of the 2d inst. brings the following bulletin from Lisbon, which finally justifies the disbelief we have expressed repeatedly, of success in the manœuvres to put off the Queen's marriage:

"Palace des necessidades, 1st Jan. 1836.

"Her Most Faithful Majesty, and her imperial Majesty, remain in good health.

At half past 11 their Majesties left the palece in state and proceeded to the Metropolitan church at Lisbon, where the ceremony of the marriage of her Most Faithful Majesty, and of his Royal and Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand Augustus, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, was performed, the Duke of Terceira being the proxy of his Royal Highness. They returned to the palace at 4 o'clock.

Immediately afterwards, her Most Faithful Majesty received the diplomatic body, and gave Beija-Mano, which was over at half past five. At six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Infante Donna Isabella Maria, and the Infante Donna Anna de Jesus Maria, visited their Majesties.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

Yesterday the Minister of Finance, after a luminous account of the prosperous state of the French revenue, demonstrated the advantages which would result to the country from the reimbursement of the 5 per cents or their conversion. This proceeding, it appears, was not anticipated by his colleagues, and, it is said, especially excited the anger of the Duke de Broglie, who, in company with the Minister of public instruction and of commerce, proceeded immediately to the Tuilleries, and made a formal complaint of it to the King.

M Humann has in consequence tendered his resignation. M. Thiers remains neuter, although he blames his colleagues without condemning the obnoxious measure. Whether this dissention in the cabinet will be amicably arranged or not, we cannot at present divine.—*Constitutionnel.*

The Journal des Debats expresses in strong terms its dissatisfaction with the conduct of M Humann

The salons of the president of the chamber of deputies are more crowded this year, than those of any other member of the cabinet; among many other strangers of distinction, who were present at the opening of the chamber, lord Canterbury and Mr Ellis were remarked.

Mr Dupin gave to-day his first president's dinner; the members of the opposition attended in much greater number than the ministerial party.

Among the former, were O-lillon Barrot, the Marquis de Bryas, Messrs de Mosbourg, Etienne, de Golbery, the Duke de Fitz-James, M Lacrosse and Gen Valazé; many Peers were likewise present; among them were Messrs de Portalis, Seguier, and Decazes.

A journal remarked yesterday the absence of M de Fabien from some of the last soirees of the ministers. The Count was however present at the last concert at the Tuilleries, and was observed to converse a long time with his Majesty.—(Messenger.)

OFFICIAL.

Twelfth Legislature—Second Session.

New Orleans, March 5.

The following members did not answer to their names at the call of the House today:

Messrs Augustin, Froret, Labatut, Ogden, and Patin.

FLORIAN ROUSSEL, Clerk of H R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2d, 1836.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr Davidson introduced a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to obtain from the general government the surveying of the Bayou Manchac, which was closed by the officers of the government; which resolution was read for the first time and on motion the House having dispensed with their rules said resolution was taken into consideration and adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate in said resolution.

On motion of Mr Marigny the House took up the bill entitled "an act to authorise the governor of this state to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of that portion of land situate about two miles from this city and on the same side the river.

Said bill having been adopted.

On motion ordered that the same do pass and retain its title.

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

On motion of Mr Patin the House took up the bill entitled "an act to authorise the governor of the state to cancel mortgages and accept new securities in certain cases."

The several sections having been adopted.

On motion ordered that said bill do pass and retain its title.

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

On motion of Mr Barrow the House took up the bill from the senate entitled "an act to incorporate the Union Academy."

On motion ordered that said bill be taken section by section.

Several sections having been adopted.

On motion the House resolved into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the 7th section.

Mr Lewis being called to the chair,

After some time, on motion the committee rose.

The Chairman Mr Lewis, reported that the committee of the whole had said section under consideration and had adopted the same together with an additional section.

The House took up said section: on the question for the adoption of the 7th section Mr Ogden called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs Bienvenu, Brazeale, Briggs, Convillion, Delachaise, Davenport, Guillet, Jauffrion, Labatut, Landry, Lewis, McAlister, Marigny, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Chenet, Sibley, Sparks, H C Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—24 yeas.

And that Messrs Barrow, Bernard, Breaux, Breed, Brown, Dixon, Dosson, Labremont, Lawson, Ogden, and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—11

Said section was consequently adopted.

The several sections having been adopted on the question on the final passage of the Bill Mr Haile called for yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs Delachaise, Dixon, Guillet, Jauffrion, Labatut, Lewis, McAlister, Milligan, Nerault, Ory, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—14 yeas.

And that Messrs Barrow, Bernard, Bickham, Bienvenu, Braeshear, Breaux, Brazeale, Brown, Bry, Couvillion, Davenport, Dosson, Haile, Labremont, Lawson, Ogden, Penn, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—23 nays.

Said bill was consequently rejected.

Mr Brashear on behalf of the committee of internal improvements to whom was refered the report of the Board of Public Works, made a report the reading of which was on the motion dispensed with and the same ordered to be printed.

Mr Sparks offered the following resolution.

Resolved that the governors message in answer of this house relative to the Florida expedition and accompanying documents be printed in pamphlet form, five hundred copies, two hundred and fifty in each language—which was adopted.

Mr Guillet on behalf of the joint committee charged with examinations of the College of Jefferson made a report, the reading of which was on motion dispensed with and the same ordered to be printed.

The same member on behalf of said committee presented a bill entitled "an act in relation to the scholars gratuitously received in the Jefferson College" which was read for the first time and the House having dispensed with its rules underwent its second reading and was ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

SECOND READING

The bill from the senate entitled "an act amending an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company approved 30th January 1835 and to amend the act supplementary thereto approved March 24th 1835" underwent a second reading and was made the special order of the day for Thursday March 3d.

The bill from the senate entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the parish court of the parish of Jefferson and to organize a court to be styled the city court of the city of Lafayette approved April 2d, 1835—was read for a second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

The following bills from the senate entitled "an act supplementary to an act to amend the Charter of the Exchange and Banking company."

An act to establish additional election precincts in the parish of St. Martin."

"An act to divide the parish of Plaquamines into election districts and for other purposes" was read for a second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

The following bills were read for a second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

"An act to incorporate the Natchitoches and Sabine Rail Road Company."

An act to amend the several acts relative to the Charity Hospital and for other purposes.

"An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate a Marine Insurance Company under the name of the Louisiana Insurance Company passed on the 9th of March 1835."

The following bill from the senate entitled "an act to incorporate the Rapides Navigation Company" was read for the first time and the house having on motion dispensed with their rules underwent a second reading and was ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

The following bill from the senate entitled:

Act for the relief of the Medical College of Louisiana, was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on tomorrow.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill entitled

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Pontchartrain rail road company; approved Jan. 26th, 1830; which was under discussion when the house adjourned yesterday.

Mr Lawson offered an additional section to be numbered 9.

Mr Montegut moved that the same be laid on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that

Messrs Bickham, Bruneau, Brazeale, Breed, Brigg, Davidson, Dosson, Guillet, Jauffrion, Labatut, Labremont, Landry, Lawson, Marigny, Milligan, Montegut, Ory, Patin, Penn, Chenet, Sibley and Wilson had voted in the affirmative—21 years.

And that Messrs Bernard, Brashear, Breaux, Breed, Brown, Bry, Couvillion, Lewis, Nerault, Patten and Penn, Dosson, Guillot, Jauffrion, Labatut, Lambremont, Landy, Marigny, Milligan, Montegut, Ory, Patin, Chenet, Sibley, Sparks, H C Thibodeaux and Winn had voted in the affirmative—23 yeas.

And that Messrs Bernard, Brashear, Breaux, Breed, Brown, Bry, Couvillion, Dixon, Lawson, Lewis, Nerault, Patten and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—19 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Mr Sparks offered the following additional section: That said bank shall not be permitted to go into operation until fifty per cent of its capital shall be paid in specie.

Mr Montegut having moved to lay the same on the table.

Mr Lewis voted for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that

Messrs Augustin, Bienvenu, Brazeale, Breed, Briggs Brown, Couvillon, Davidson, Delachaise, Davenport, Dixon, Guillet, Haile, Jauffrion, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, Marigny, Montegut, Ory, Patin, Patten, Penn, Chenet, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—27 yeas.

And that Messrs Barrow, Bernard, Brashear, Breaux Bry, Dosson, Lewis, McAlister, Milligan, Nerault, Sibley, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—13 nays.

Said motion having prevailed.

The section was laid on the table.

The 13th section having been amended, on the question for the adoption of the same as amended, Mr Sparks called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that

Messrs Augustin, Bernard, Bickham, Bienvenu, Brazeale, Breed, Briggs, Bry, Couvillion, Davidson, Davenport, Dosson, Jauffrion, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lewis, Landry, Milligan, Montegut, Nerault, Ory, Patin, Penn, Chenet, Sibley, H C Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative—26 yeas.

And that Messrs Brashear, Breaux, Brown, Guillet, Lawson, McAlister, Sparks and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the negative—9 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Mr Marigny having offered a substitute to the 23d section.

Mr Lewis moved the rejection of the same, and called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that

Messrs Augustin, Barrow, Bienvenu, Brashear, Brazeale, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Dosson, Haile, Jauffrion, Labatut, Lambremont, Landry, Lewis, Montegut, Nerault, Patten and A B Thibodeaux had voted in the affirmative—19 yeas.

And that Messrs Bernard, Bickham, Breed, Brown, Delachaise, Davenport, Dixon, Guillet, Lawson, Marigny, Milligan, Ory, Patin, Penn, Chenet, Sibley, Sparks and H C Thibodeaux had voted in the negative; 19 nays.

Said motion having prevailed,

The section was rejected.

Mr Brazeale moved the following as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, That the Pontchartrain rail road and