LATEST DATES.

New-York	feb 15	Boston	feb. 13
Philadelphia	" 16	Baltimore	" 16
Charleston	" 29	Washington	" 17
Paris	jan. 7	Liverpool	jan. 9
Havre	" 8	London	" 7

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS, March 2d.

SALES OF STOCK.

100 shares Carrollton Bank	$27
100 do Atchefalaya Railroad	100f
33 do Ocean Insur. Comp.	52

COTTON.

280 bales Mississippi	16¾
318 do Louisiana	18

598

PRODUCE.

SUGAR—Per cwt	2 a 2¾
FLOUR—per bbl.	7 a 7
WHISKEY—per gal.	50 a 60
LARD—per lb.	14 a 14½
TOBACCO—per 100lb.	$5½ a 6 a 7
PORK—Mess	$21 a 22
Prime	17 a 18
BEEF—Mess	12 prime 10

Butter very high and nominal.
Other articles remain as last quoted.

Saint Charles Theatre.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH, 3, 1836.
Will be performed the popular Tragedy of
JANE SHORE.

Lord Hasting,	Mr. Cooper.
Gloster,	Pearson.
Dumont,	Barton.
Jane Shore,	Miss Philips.
Alicia,	Bannister.

In the course of the evening two Grand Overtures.
To conclude with the Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Petruchio,	Mr. Cooper.
Grumio,	Cowell
Katherine,	Miss Cooper.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1836.
First night of the grand romantic Drama of the
ICE WITCH,
OR
THE FROZEN HAND!

Harold,	(the sea king)	Mr. Scott
Magnus Snoro,	(his henchman)	Thorne.
Sweno,	(a Norwegian chief)	Fielding.
Gruthioff,	(chief of the hills)	Radcliffe.
Freyer,	(the sun god)	F. S. Hill.
Ulla,	(Swenos' daughter)	Mrs. Kurz.
Minna,	(with songs)	Knight.
Hecla,	(principal ice witch)	Miss Nelson
Norna,	(with songs)	Mrs. Cowell.
Urfred,		Bennie.

For other characters, description of scenery, &c. see small bills.
To conclude with a laughable farce, (see bills.)

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, Wills,
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.
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.
For particulars of performance see bills of the day.
jan 12 tf

LAST WEEK
EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.
ALL PRIVILEGED ADMISSIONS SUSPENDED.
Corner of Orleans and Royal sts

THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 1st, 1836, and every day till the 7th, at 7 o'clock precisely.
A beautiful exhibition embracing every thing curious in that line.

Mr. Adrien

Will divide the evening entertainment in three parts.
1st. Legerdemain and other feats of dexterity.
2d. The public will be surprised by astonishing tricks and the ladies, especially, will be much diverted by a great number of interesting exhibitions, and ultimately Mr. Adrien will make his own WIFE disappear with as much facility as he would a nutmeg.
The entertainments shall be terminated by the Fantoscope, in which new characters will be introduced Mr Adrien is two well known to the public to give further accounts of his exhibitions, and he hopes the public will be satisfied with his incessant exertions to please them.
Price of entrance $1 00; children half price. m 1

For Louisville—The fast running steamer ROB ROY, Hugh Findren, master, will positively depart for the above and intermediate parts on Friday morning the 4th inst at 10 A. M. For passage only apply on board, or to
m 3 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS.

For Cincinnati—The splendid upper cabin steam boat HENRY CLAY, J A Holton, master, will be ready to receive freight on tomorrow morning, weather permitting and having the most of her cargo engaged, will leave on Sunday next the 5th inst, at 10 o'clock A M. For small lots of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS,
m 2 40 Poydras st

For Freight—For Tampico or Matamoras, the American schr LOUISIANA, Capt Wm Wallinston. For terms apply to the captain on board, opposite Toulouse st, or to
m 3 A. M. de MIRANDA & Co.

For Gibralter or Marseilles—The fast sailing copper fastened and copperedd A L brig ELIZA DAVIDSON, Capt Alexander, what the bulk of 360 bales is complete her loading and will proceed to either of the above parts. For terms apply on board opposite Perdido st, or to
m 2 HARRISON, BROWN & Co, 47 Bienville

For Boston—The brig EXPORT, can take 4 or 500 bbls or the bulk thereof in heavy freight if offered immediately. Apply on board foot Poydras, or to
feb 29 HARROD & QUARLES.

For Tampico, for passage only—The fine fast sailing schr WATER WITCH, capt Manson, will sail for the above port in a few days and admits passengers, for whom she has very fine accommodations. Apply to master on board or to
feb 27-5t JOHN A. MERLE.

For Matagorda—The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schr William and Francis, Capt Watts, is now ready to receive cargo and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage having good accommodations apply on board or to feb 27 WM. BRYAN, 30 Old levee

The subscription books to the capital stock of the bank of the improvements company of New Orleans, are opened from the 25th inst.
Persons wishing to subscribe may get copies of the charter of said company at its office, 151 Chartres st or at Mr Gaston Brusle feb 26-tf

NOTICE—The subscriber being about to sail for Europe, requests all those who may have any claims against him to present their accounts and those who may be indebted to him to call and settle the same as soon as convenient, at his pharmacy, corner of Toulouse and Dauphine sts, or with Mr Englehems, his collector. m 3-3t P. ARMAND, Apothecary.

NOTICE—The subscribers to the dinner to be given on St. Patricks Day, who are anxious to have guests invited, will hand in their names to George W White, Esq, on or before the 12 inst
m 3 By order of the Committee.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs the public, that the notice published in the newspapers under date of 5th Feb. 1836, by order of the 1st judicial district court of the State of Louisiana, to call a meeting of his creditors, has become null and void; and notice is hereby given to all it may concern, that the undersigned, having paid off his debts and settled with all his creditors, is entirely free and discharged.
mar 1 JOSEPH THEAS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that having purchased the Louisiana Morning Post with the intention of merging it into the New Orleans Union, that he will discontinue his own paper until Monday next, the 7th inst, when it will appear on a large size imperial sheet, printed on new and beautiful type, under the title of the Louisiana Evening Post and Union. Every exertion will be made on his part to render the paper worthy the liberal support he has hitherto received, and he expects to be more than remunerated for the additional expense he has cheerfully undertaken for the purpose of being enabled to vie with the first papers in the union in point of commercial, miscellaneous or local information.
He has much pleasure in stating that the editorial department will be placed under the direction of P K Lawrence, Esq. and favorably known in this community, whose name is a sufficient pledge that the paper will be conducted in a spirited and talented manner.
JOHN B. CARTER.
Gentlemen having lists of new subscribers, will please hand them at the office No 72 Camp street on or before Monday morning m 3

SELLING OFF AT COST—Hats, Boots Shoes, and Clothing, corner of Tchapitoulas and Gravier street.
The undersigned will dispose of his extensive stock at cost until the 21st of March, after which the residue will be sold by auction at the corner of Tchapitoulas and Gravier streets without reserve. Citizens and country merchants will find it to their advantage to examine the above named goods.
m 1 10t JOHN HARLOW.

THE BEE.
Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1836.

For Mayor
L. U. GAIENNIE.
Recorder
JOHN CULBERTSON.

For the Legislative proceedings in English, see French side.

☞ We are authorised to announce that James W Zacharie is a candidate to represent the 1st Ward in the City Council and that he will be supported by
MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorized to announce that E J Forstall is not a candidate for the office of Director of the Citizens' Bank.

☞ We are authorized to state that Mr John A Merle, is not a candidate for Director of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

We are requested to announce that A B Roman and Mr E L Bernard are not a candidates for directors of the Citizens' bank of Louisiana.

No eastern mail has been received for two days.

The ladies are respectfully invited to hear the debates in the senate to-day. They are to be on the division of the city; and as ladies are anxious to know the best mode of ruling, they may learn the truth of the maxim *divide et impera*.

☞ We are requested to remind our readers that this is the day fixed for the sale of a valuable square of ground situated between Common and Gravier sts, and the 4th square below the new Hospital.

'RIENZI, or the Last of the Tribunes,' is the title of the last novel by Bulwer. It is an historical romance, the second of the series which he has commenced.—Having exhausted the Newgate Calendar in his Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, &c; and believing he had done enough for fashionable life in Pelham and The Disowned, he resolved on other subjects. He seems now bent on illustrating and illuminating the records of the past: in which he has not many opponents. Delightful romances might be made from many incidents and periods in Greece and Rome: yet there are few laborers in the history of that vineyard. Had novels been written in olden times, might we not receive much greater pleasure from them than from the epics and dramas preserved, or even from the biographies and histories?

'Rienzi' has many faults of hasty writing; but more beauties of strong thought and intensity of feeling. It illustrates the effects of an important principle and an interesting period.

It was published in one volume by the Messrs Harper of New York, who propose giving the best novels of the most popular writers in the same form.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.—The rapid progress of the city may be dated anew from its separation into municipalities. The parish of Orleans is entirely incorporated; and each municipality empowed to promote its own prosperity in every manner deemed advisable.

The upper municipality has the advantage of a canal intersecting it nearly from the river to the lake; and may at any time be connected with the river. It has a rail road to Carrollton; and will have that to Nashville. Its council may immediately on being organized issue bonds for a loan of millions, to construct wharves—to light, pave and water the city. During the ensuing summer the longitudinal wharf previously proposed may be constructed; and a permanent stone quay may be erected opposite the upper cotton press. Public markets and magazines will follow; and the council of this municipality may be induced to take shares of the stock of the New Orleans Canal and banking company, as well as of the Gaslight and Waterworks banks. They can then have all resources within themselves.

The central municipality has not had justice done in the geographical division of the country towards the lake; nor indeed has the upper. About fourfifths of the parish rearward have been incorporated with the 3d district—from the bayou St John along lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, and round by the bayou Bienvenu to the fishermen's canal. It would have been much more just to all, had the line between the upper and central municipalities been Canal street till it reached the bayou, and thence the bayou St John till it emptied itself into the lake; the upper municipality would thereby have had the advantage of the bayou navigation, with the central. The demarcation between the 1st and third districts should have been the Elysian fields, or Pontchartrain rail road, in a direct continued line from the river to the lake; then the central would have lain between the bayou St John and the Pontchartrain rail road, palpably marked already. But the present division will engender numerous future disputes; and if it is not now altered, it never can.

Besides the division of the central municipality into 5 wards, while the others are divided into three only, will give the others a manifest advantage over it in the number of aldermen in the general council, even were its population much greater than either of the others. Suppose there were 1200 voters in each municipality, which would allow 400 for each ward in the upper and lower districts; and of course 4 aldermen for each ward 12 in all—while if the total number were divided into 5 instead of 3, each ward would have 240 voters, and be entitled to only two alderman, making but 10 in all. Thus while the upper and the lower with these population would have 12 aldermen, the central would have only 10. This is a singular species of justice; and the inhabitants of the central district should attend to it in time, as the bill will be the first in order today in the senate. This opportunity being lost can never be recalled—no, never.

The 3d municipality will have navigation in and around it. It will have the advantages of a railroad to lake Pontchartrain, and very soon another to lake Borgne. It commands both lakes, and the bayous Sauvage and Bienvenu; and may render the latter navigable by an expense of $400,000, in the construction of a canal of 4 miles between it and the river, and removing about 2 miles obstructions. It will have about 6 miles of the river embankments, where an excellent fort may be immediately constructed—if....

Were the demarcations better defined as above indicated between the municipalities, and these divided into the same number of wards, the bill before the senate would prove of the utmost advantage to the commerce and prosperity of New Orleans.

We regret to learn that an attempt will be made today to disturb the section relating to the batture opposite the upper district, in order to engender litigation betweet the heirs of Gravier and Deslondes, and deprive the public of the use of said batture. This should be promptly discountenanced by the friends of the bill, and all who wish well to the city.

Should amendments be proposed and adopted in the senate, there is no fear of the bill being lost if returned to the house, in consequence of the large majority there in its favor, and the intended extension of the session for a week longer. Let therefore the members of the Senate not deliberate blindfolded and dumbfounded.

THE SENATE.
Wednesday, March 2d.

Mr Labauve presented a resolution extending the duration of the present session till Monday the 14th instant.

Mr Landry moved to postpone the consideration of it, till next Monday; as it would then be time enough to pass it, if the business before the legislature required a continuance. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of the medical college. It was sent to the house.

Mr Cuny presented a bill to charter the Franklin bank with a capital of $1,500,000. Read once.

On motion of Mr Moore, the bill for the relief of Lefebvre and Hardy was taken up. He proposed an amendment, to include Manuel Crespo and Mr Brownson, one to include a free man of color.

The bill so amended, was passed under the title of an act to grant pensions to certain persons therein named

The bill for the relief of David Duvall, became the order of the day; and by the exertions of Mr Labauve, it was finally passed, and returned to the house without amendments.

On motion of Mr Bossier, the senate took up his bill to regulate the 'floats' on the public school lands. It was approved and passed unanimously.

* * * * * * *

A petition was presented from the fire companies of New Orleans, praying that their members who may have served for 10 years shall be exempted from jury and militia duty. A bill for that purpose accompanied the memorial, which was read once.

The bill to divide New Orleans into three municipalities was postponed till next day; and on motion of Mr Moore, it is to have the preference over all other business.

Mr Brownson moved to take up the bill to incorporate the town of Vermillionville, in the parish of Lafayette.

It was read a second and third time, and passed.

Mr Johnson moved to take up the bill, authorizing the removal of the sessions and records of the supreme court at Baton Rouge, to New Orleans. It was read and passed.

The bill for the relief of Styles Zimpel and others was taken in consideration.

Mr Cuny proposed an additional section that the translating clerks of the senate shall now and hereafter be entitled to a compensation of 7 dollars per diem, in consequence of the very great labor and expense required by their duties. Approved.

Mr Landry proposed an additional section, to emancipate Miss E A Duplessis from nonage. Approved

The bill as amended was passed under the title of 'an act for the relief of George W Styles, and for other purposes.'

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business before adjourning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The amendatory bill to the Pontchartrain railroad and banking company, which had previously been under discussion, being before the house, and the section requiring the company to pay a bonus to the state of seventy thousand dollars, in fifteen annual instalments, being the subject of discussion, it was withdrawn by Mr Sparks to allow Mr McAllister to offer a substitute requiring the company to pay to the commissioners of the Claiborne and Lafourche interior canal the sum of $10,000, and $15,000 to the commissioners to be appointed for the draining and improving the bayou of Claiborne; the whole amount to be paid within the period of one year.

Mr Marigny observed that the state had already appropriated nearly $100,000 for these improvements.

Mr McAllister replied that the gentleman was undoubtedly wrong, as the canal referred to was entirely different from that for which the appropriations were made. This appropriation was asked, not to be applied for the purpose of rendering this bayou and the lakes navigable, but to drain the inundated and reclaim the valuable lands which they covered. This bayou frequently left its natural channel and buried the neighboring grounds, field and farm-yards in water, to the inconvenience of the planter and frequently to the destruction of his property. For the space of one mile beyond its border did the inundation of this bayou extend. He did not think that the house would consider it as unjust or partial to make a provision which protected nearly one thousand poor persons from a distress which it was not in their power to avoid, when in granting this appropriation they not only relieved the poor but added to the possessions of the more fortunate. Draining these bayous and creeks would considerably enhance the value of property situated near them, and give universal security and confidence to the inhabitants. He could not think that either the friends of the bill or the members of the house generally would object to it, when they were fully apprised of the important and wide-spread benefits that must result from it. He reminded the honorable gentleman from New Orleans (Mr Marigny) and the whole house that his canal was neither the canal of the members from Assumption (Mr Sparks) nor that of the honorable gentleman from St Mary's, (Mr Brashier) about which the house had heard so much of late. This subject had never before, in his recollection, been presented to the legislature. It had been said that Lafourche, his parish, was eternally crying out for appropriations; and why, he would ask the house, was this the case? He would answer it—because they were eternally refused.?

Mr Marigny rejoined, that this bill was thumped at every turn, and if indeed it should finally be able to stand, it would be owing to its own justice, and not to the generosity of those members who opposed it. Yesterday the sum of twenty thousand dollars was nailed on to it as a public bonus, again the hammer was raised, and an additional sum of twenty-five thousand dollars struck from its capital to the stock of the Barrataria and Lafourche canal company, and still the arm was moving firmer and firmer to bind it, until the bill should become a burden rather than a relief to the enterprising and meritorious company who had asked it. The object of the bill was to afford as large and universal benefits to the country as they possibly could; and the dispositions of the company would extend them to the whole state were the funds allowed them adequate to that end. But they were not. The country was always grasping at bills of this kind, and the moment one appeared each mouth was open and a general cry was raised for 'relief for the country, necessities of the country, and the monopoly of the city." Now this bill contemplated to relieve the four parishes on the other side of the lake, but if to this local improvement, if to the horse pond, and to that mud-puddle, the net total which had been granted in the first section of this bill was to be appropriated, then there would be an end to all hopes; and they would be left to starve while let they who held the scales (the members from the country) would eat the whole cheese, by giving this a mouthful that parish a nibble.

Mr Brashear thought it necessary to notice the repeated allusions of the gentleman from New Orleans (Mr. Marigny), and distinctly inform him that he did not consider the Barataria and Lafourche canal company were under any obligations to that gentleman for his vote: or the state for her subscription to their stock. That there never had been one cent asked for, or appropriate to her fund. That the company had never received the donation of a farthing from the State. That she entered as a subscriber and shared the same privileges with others and he believed their very subscription would revert to them eventually, in its dividend, as a bonus. And he wished the gentleman thus to explain all his allusions to the company, which he had the honor to advocate here, or, if not thus candid, then, to forbear them altogether.

The substitute was laid on a table.

Mr Sparks offered an additional section that, the company should pay to the state as a bonus the sum of $15,000, in fifteen annual installments.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis moved an additional section, obliging the company to pay $5000 per annum to the College of Franklin. Laid on the table.

The original section was adopted.

Mr. Lawson moved an additional section, compelling the company to pay to the State a bonus of Fifty Thousand Dollars, which was rejected.

The house adjourned during the discussion on the bill.

State of Louisiana.—City and Parish of New Orleans—Criminal Court 1st District.

The Grand Jury for the Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, have in the execution of their duty, examined with much attention into the condition of the Parish Prison, and into the causes of delay in the completion of the new prison being built by the city.

It devolves on the Grand Jury to call to the instant attention of the proper authorities to these subjects, and the condition of the persons now in confinement. Humanity not less than the reputation of our city, requires that the apathy with which they have been heretofore regarded, notwithstanding the reiterated representations of Grand Juries, should cease to be; and the causes to which the present state of the prisons may be ascribed, be speedily removed.

The number of persons confined in the Parish Prison when the Grand Jury entered upon their duties, was much greater than the prison was calculated to contain; and even now the number is too great to ensure that cleanliness so essential to the health of the inmates. The loathsome state of the prison is the more to be deplored when it is considered that a portion of the inmates are there confined for no other fault than inability to pay their debts. Such individuals are forced to be the companions and associates of the most depraved and hardened of our species.

The indiscriminate manner in which white and black females are associated, is another evil consequent on the limited extent of the prison.

The Grand Jury refrain from entering into many details of a most unpleasant nature growing out of the state of things they are thus compelled to allude to, but deem it proper to say that no blame can attach to either the sheriff or the keeper of the prison; and the evils of which it is their duty to complain are solely attributable to delay in finishing the new prisons.

The Grand Jury have enquired into the causes of the delay, no explanations have been made that satisfy them that there has not been extraordinary neglect on the part of those whose duty it was to superintend the work.

The Grand Jury were informed by the principal undertaker that with proper energy the necessary materials could be procured and the building be finished in four months, but at the rate the work was progressing, many years would be required for their completion.

The Grand Jury indulge the hope that the attention of the proper authorities will be directed to this subject, and that the condition of the city and parish prisons will soon cease to be a stain on the character of the city.

The arduous duty that has devolved on the Grand Jury by the examination of an unusual number of criminal cases, and the aggravated character of many of them, naturally directed the minds of the jury to the causes of so much depravity.

The general inefficiency of the police, the great and increasing number of grog shops and tippling house, the public balls wherein white and colored persons of depraved character indiscriminately mix, the almost general practice of carrying deadly weapons, appear to the Grand Jury among the most prominent of these causes, and they urgently call the attention of the proper authorities to these fruitful sources of dissipation, vice and crime.

The great number of free colored persons residing in the city in contravention to law requires immediate attention, in the opinion of the Grand Jury the prompt execution of the existing law in relation to such individuals in a few instances, would produce the effect so much to be desired, and rid the state at once of this most vicious and most depraved portion of its population.

It is believed by the Grand Jury that a different organization of the city Guard might be productive of great benefit to the community, and that a system of watch under the superintendence of the citizens of each ward would add much to the security of our citizens. A successful experiment having been made in one of the most extensive wards of the city, confirms the Grand Jury in the opinion.

(Signed,) Samuel J. Peters. Foreman.

Z Andrews,	A Portale,
Evariste Blanc,	Chaleron,
L G Sassinot,	B Bazant,
W H Avery,	A J Guirot,
P Pailhes,	C Bellot,
H Florance,	F Pascal.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the report of the Grand Jury on file in the Criminal Court of the first Judicial District.
New Orleans 26th February, 1836.
E. MONTEGUT, Clerk.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the Governor's Message, published yesterday.

(No. 1.)

HEAD QUARTERS.
New Orleans, Jan. 17th 1836.
ORDERS:

In Conformity with the request of Major General Gaines of the United States Army, commanding the western department, a Regiment of Eight Companies, composed of Riflemen or Infantry or of both, will be held in readiness to assemble at a moments warning and march to the assistance of the troops now engaged at Florida, in subduing the Seminole Indians.

The commander-in-chief confidently relies upon the zeal and patriotism of the citizens of Louisiana, for the voluntary enrolment of the requisite number. In Baton Rouge a company of gallant men have anticipated the call, and offered their services; and their example will now, no doubt, be followed in different parts of the State.

The citizens are therefore invited to organize themselves in companies and report in writing immediately to the general of the first brigade and to the adjutant general's office at New Orleans, in order that measures may be taken to supply any deficiency by a draft under the provisions of our Law.

If more volunteers offer than are required; the services of those who are soonest organized will be accepted in preference. If, on the contrary it should be necessary to draft men to make up the deficiency, the draft will be made by entire companies, each of the seven Brigades of militia and the Legion of Louisiana being obliged to furnish one company.

Each company whether of volunteers or drafted Militia will consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, and if possible of fifty privates.

The eight companies will form a regiment to which will be attached a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and Adjutant, a Sergeant-Major, and a Quarter-master-Sergeant.

If volunteers do not offer as field officers and adjutants, their places will be filled by draft from Officers of the proper rank in the different corps of the state.

The men are required to provide themselves with all the necessary clothing. But arms, accoutrements, provisions, medicines, and camp equipage will be provided for them.

As soon as the requisite number is completed, their organization will be announced, and it will be held in readiness to assemble at New Orleans at a moment's warning, to be mustered and embarked for Florida.

In order to ensure the prompt compliance with this call, every officer of the militia is required to complete immediately the organization of the corps he commands, to order musters, whether of company or battalion at the earliest period allowed by law, and to transmit this order to those under him with all possible despatch.

The officers commanding the several brigades of militia will report, from time to time, to Head-Quarters, at New Orleans, the progress made within the bounds of their command, in the execution of this order; but this will not dispense with their reports to their respective Generals of Division.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

(No. 2.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 21, 1836.
ORDERS.

The services of the troops directed to be organized and held in readiness under the order of the 17th inst, are now called for.

Immediate reinforcements are required to repair to the seat of war in Florida.

Such volunteer companies therefore, as are organised for the purpose, and all such persons as desire to offer for the service, will *Rendezvous* at the Barrack of the United States troops in New Orleans, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 3d day in February next, to be mustered and received into the service of the United States, for a term not exceeding three months.

Arms, equipments and camp equipage will then be furnished to them.

In the mean time those who wish to offer as volunteers will find an opportunity to enrol themselves and all necessary information, at the office of the Adjutant General in the south wing of the State House, New Orleans.

Every day brings more disastrous news from our brethren in Florida. Their whole country is laid waste of the troops who were assembled for its protection, one detachment has been destroyed; another part after repulsing the enemy in a desperate action are left, by their severe loss, and the necessary departure of the militia who assisted them, with scarcely force enough to protect themselves; a third cut off by the interposition of the savages, from assistance elsewhere is now at their mercy unless they receive immediate aid by sea.

Under these circumstances an appeal is now made to the patriotism and generosity of Louisiana. Has such an appeal ever been made in vain!—shall it be now! Let the proud denial be shown in the promptness and zeal with which her sons now take up arms to aid their fell w citizens in danger and carry destruction to their savage foe.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief
PERSIFOR F. SMITH.
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

(No. 3.)

FLORIDA.—At a meeting of the citizens of the City of New Orleans, held this day, (Saturday, January 23) it was resolved that a public meeting be called for this evening, at the Arcade Exchange, when

His Excellency E. D. WHITE, Governor of the state was requested to preside, assisted by

Gen. J. B. Plauché,
Gen. J. W. Justamond,
Col. M. White,
Peter Cenas, Secretary.
} as Vice Presidents.

The meeting being organized, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz:

Beverly Chew,	J. G. Preston,
R. Layton,	F. Wilkinson,
Capt. Hozey,	P. F. Smith,
A. L. M Damarin,	C. Bullett,
J. M. Bach,	Wm. Christy,
John Macready,	J. H. Holland,
P. Cenas,	Wm. G. Hewes,
	J. H. Caldwell.

The committee having retired, returned and presented the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chairman to collect subscriptions, for whatever advances may be necessary to equip and forward immediately as many volunteers as can be procured to proceed, as soon as possible, to the relief of our suffering countrymen in Florida.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Committee appointed be fully authorized to use all legal means during the present emergency to procure volunteers, and to open a rendezvous for the purpose; also, to receive all the aid possible from the public officers and citizens generally.

3d. *Resolved*, That the citizens generally be requested to come forward and aid the Committee in their endeavors to afford assistance and stop the *murderous* effusion of blood by the merciless savages.

The foregoing resolutions having been adopted—

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, a Committee to carry the objects of the meeting into effect:

Beverly Chew,	J. G. Preston,
Capt. Hozey,	F Wilkinson,
Robt. Layton,	P. F. Smith,
A. L. M. Damarin,	W. G. Hewes,
J. M. Bach,	C. Bullett,
John Macready,	J. H. Holland,
J. H. Caldwell,	Wm. Christy.

And on motion, the officers of the meeting were added to the above Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

E. D. WHITE, President.

Gen. B. Plauche,
Gen. J. W. Justamond,
Col. M. White,
Peter Cenas, Secretary.
} Vice Presidents.

(*Published by Order of the Committee.*)

The spirit which pervaded New Orleans on the 23d December, 1814, was awakened in this community on Saturday, 23d January, 1836. About 10 o'clock, A. M. Colonel Twiggs expressed the wish of the Government that the citizens of New Orleans should raise volunteers to aid our brave and suffering officers and soldiers to meet, disperse and conquer the motley horde of Seminoles and Negroes that are now spreading havoc, massacre and fire among our countrymen in Florida. A public meeting was instantly called, the official proceedings of which are this day published. The Chairman, Governor White, explained the objects of the meeting in that popular and thrilling style, which are peculiar to himself. The meeting was also eloquently addressed by W. Christy, Esq and Colonel Sparks. A subscription was opened and between four and five thousand dollars immediately subscribed, for the purpose of procuring clothing and equipping volunteers. At 10 o'clock on Sunday, by order of the committee appointed for the purpose, the drum beat for volunteers, and the flag of our country was unfurled near the Customhouse. Volunteers began to crowd to the standard. His Excellency the Governor, Col. Twiggs, and many distinguished citizens, were present, and by their enthusiasm fanned the flame of patriotism that was beginning to kindle. A number of volunteers were soon enrolled. Those distinguished officers and citizens then marched at their head through the rain and mud to the Faubourg St Mary, and rendezvoused at the Hotel of Charles Diamond.

More again the roll was opened, and a hundred more brave and patriotic citizens added their names to this glorious roll, which is hourly augmenting, and will soon muster five hundred, the number required. The corps is to be joined to the United States troops under the command of the brave Colonel Twiggs, and is to be immediately commanded by General Persifor F. Smith, an Aujutant-General, a proper representative of the proud chivalry of Louisiana. The 3d of February is fixed for their departure. In the mean time let every citizen, male and female, exert themselves to equip the Orleans Volunteers in a manner that will do honor to this great city. They may be called upon to deeds worthy of the immortal renown we already enjoy. Suffice it to say, that at our call they have volunteered to take their lives, and every thing that clings to the core of a man's heart, on the point of their bayonets. This after all is the fiery trial of patriotism, and those who stand the test are worthy of our unbounded exertion for their welfare, and of our ceaseless gratitude.

The horizon lowers—the calm of peace that has smoothed the surface of our affairs for twenty years is ruffled. External and internal troubles begin to threaten. We are on outpost of our country. Let the Orleans Volunteers and our Legion form a nucleus, around which the valor, and patriotism of the country will successfully rally in the extremest emergency.

(No. 4.)

NEW ORLEANS 25th JANUARY, 1836.

To his excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

SIR.—The Legislature having this day passed a resolution authorising you to appoint a General Officer of the Militia of this State, to head the volunteers going from this State to Florida, I beg leave as Major General commanding the first Division Louisia Militia, to offer my services to command said volunteers.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

WM. DEBUYS.

(No. 5.)

AN ACT.

For the relief of the citizens of Florida.

Whereas every day bring us news of the disasters and murders exercised in Florida by the Seminoles.

That the great distance of that territory from the seat of government is such that fears are entertained about their receiving too late the assistance they are entitled to, to protect them against the rage of the Indians.

That the generosity and patriotism of the citizens of Louisiana call for energetic measures on the part of the state to protect our fellow citizens of Florida, until the general government be able to provide for their defence.

SEC. 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened:* That the governor be and he is hereby invited to appeal to the citizens of this state for the purpose of raising a corps of volunteers to be organised in conformity with our laws on militia, to be commanded by one of the general officers of this state whom the governor will forthwith designate to march as soon as practicable to Florida.

SEC. 2d. *Be it further enacted etc.:* That a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby placed at the disposal of the governor, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide for all necessary expenses which may be incurred in organizing said corps of volunteers, take them to the seige of war there to render services as efficient as possible.

SEC. 3d. *And be it further enacted etc.:* That in case sufficient money be not remaining in the Treasury to meet the above appropriation, then in that case the governor be authorised to borrow the same upon the most advantageous terms from any of the banks in the city of New Orleans.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, January 25th, 1836.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

(No. 6.)

A misunderstanding has arisen from a typographical error in publishing the act of appropriating money for the relief of the citizens of Florida. It was approved on the 28th of January, not (as printed) on the 26th; and the publication of the governor's proclamation preceded the promulgation of that act. The other apparent errors are as easily explained. Let therefore, justice be done to the governor, while anxious for the fame and advancement of personal or political friends.—*Bee.—Feb. 29.*

(No. 7.)

PROCLAMATION

By E. D. White, governor of the state of Louisiana.

WHEREAS: By an act of the legislature of this date, entitled 'an act for the relief of the citizens of Florida,' the governor is authorized to appeal to the citizens of this state for the purpose of raising a corps of volunteers to be organized in conformity with our laws on militia, to be commanded by one of the general officers of this state, whom the governor will forthwith designate to march as soon as possible to Florida.

Now therefore the citizens of the state are hereby invited to form themselves into volunteer companies, according to the rules and regulations of our militia laws, for the purpose of raising the corps contemplated by the aforesaid act, and report themselves as soon as may be to the commander-in-chief.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans this 28th day of January, 1836, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the sixtieth.

L. S. By the governor, E. D. WHITE.

MARTIN BLANCHE,
Secretary of state.

Document No 8 being the duplicate of No 7, we pass over it, because the one is the proclamation and the other, the publication of that proclamation.

(No. 9.)

WYOMING, January 26th, 1836.

My dear governor:—Your order requiring two companies from my division has been received, and will meet with prompt attention. I presume the volunteer company from Baton Rouge will prevent a draft in the seventh brigade. You may consider the company from the 3d brigade in readiness; subject to your order. I have almost completed the requisite number.

I am anxious to do service myself: general Johnson joins me in offering to enter Florida with one thousand men, if we can hold our rank, and be paid accordingly by the staff. This proposal I trust will meet your support. We are aware that we will take our allotted rank at the seat of action; but we wish to look to our own state for compensation. Please answer me as soon as possible. That is, give me your candid opinion upon the propriety of our offer.

With sincere regard, your obedient servant,
JNO. B. DAWSON,
Major-general 3d division Louisiana militia.

(No. 10.)

ST FRANCISVILLE, January 27th, 1836.

My dear governor—I have just received your last order. I wrote to you last night at a late hour, that I was almost ready to comply with your requisition. I trust that the company from this brigade will be able to join you on the 3d February, as *ordered*. There is much excitement here, but the militia are unwilling to turn out without my taking the command. I will raise a regiment in the shortes possible delay, provided I can retain my rank, also, the officers under me, and receive the compensation due them as such. We wish assurance from our state while in service &c.—I would like to have a few pieces of artillery.

If this offer is accepted, give me full orders where to get money, supplies, my route or rendezvous until I leave the state; and then I'll take care of myself

Your sincere friend,
JNO. B. DAWSON,
Major-general 3d division Louisiana militia.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of Louisiana, and commander-in-chief.

(No. 11.)

NEW ORLEANS, 29th January, 1836.

To Major-General Jno. B. Dawson.

Sir—Colonels Barrow and Richardson have handed me your letter of the 27th inst. In reply to that part of it in which you offer to raise a regiment, provided you can retain your rank, also the officers under you, and receive the compensation as such; I have to say, that the call made upon this state by general Gaines was for a colonel's command, viz: eight companies. These eight companies have been raised here in the city, and are to march in a few days under the command of colonel Smith.

If the volunteer company referred to in your letter should report itself here by the 3d of February, it will no doubt be mustered into service with the detachment. Your obedient servant,

E. D. WHITE.

(No. 12)

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the True American.

Sir—I believe you were one of the first to call the attention of the citizens of Louisiana to the unprotected situation of our fellow citizens of Florida; to you, therefore, I confidently address myself on the present occasion, certain that you will give publicity to the following remarks which I feel it incumbent upon me to make, in consequence of the unjust and cruel feelings of mortification. I think that injustice has been done me: and I appeal to a candid public to decide whether or not I am too sus