

Resolved, That Messrs. Gray, Davis & Co., Lambeth & Thompson, W. G. Hewes & Co., and Sloan & Hyatt, be, and they are hereby authorized to make, at their own expense, within the period of one hundred and twenty days, a side walk twenty feet wide of the stone, in conformity with the existing ordinances, and further, that they agree to reimburse all claims to the ground necessary for the continuation of Jacobus street, in a straight line from New Levee street to the Mississippi river, forever: the said agreement to be passed before the Notary of this Municipality, on the 24th March.

Resolved, That the force of the Commissioners, for the month of March, be as follows: First ward. Twelve men laborers, six carts and drivers. Second ward. Twelve men laborers, six carts and drivers. Third ward. Fifteen men laborers, six carts and drivers.

Resolved, That the force of the Surveyor's department for the month of March remain the same as fixed by the Council for the month of January.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to appear before the Notary of this Municipality, all signs in behalf of this Municipality, all contracts authorized to be made by this Council of the same.

Resolved, That the Ordinance adopted 31st January last, providing for the adjudication of the making of the side walks during the year 1837, be so amended, that the setting of the curb and gutter, stones with three feet of paved support or counter banquette, be adjudicated per running foot—and that the laying of the side walks with bricks be adjudicated per square yard.

Resolved, That the account of the Commercial Bulletin be allowed, and that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to Putnam P. Rea, the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents.

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TRUE AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND FORWARDED, AT BANKERS' ARCADE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND NASSAU STS.

EDITED BY JOHN GIBSON.

NEW-ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, March 11, 1837.

The Resolution for the recognition of the Independence of Texas, passed by the Senate on the 11th day of March, by a vote of twenty-five to nineteen.

Mr. Dallas has received the reward of his labors—he goes on the Russian mission. A better politician could not have been selected. His success in proving the power of the people to peacefully abrogate all charters or vested rights, gives us an earnest that the Texas school will now find an equal. He has done the bidding of his party, and it is but fair that he should get his portion of the public law.

The sales of bills on England for the packet of 24th March at a reduction, the rate being 8 1/2 per cent, closing at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 per cent. On France the rates were \$120 to \$121 1/2.

At Paris, January 17th, 1837, at 4 P. M. Five per cent on 1837, and closed at 109 1/2. Three per cent on 1838, and closed at 109 1/2.

On reference to our news column, it will be seen that dates received at Boston from Liverpool, to the 21st January. The account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, will be interesting to the merchant. In Cotton there seems to be a depression of 1/2 to 1/4 per pound. The temporary stoppage of the Banking house of Eadell in London, caused considerable sensation. See the statement of the Liverpool Cotton Market 20th January.

The temptations to overland steamboats are in the western waters are so great, that many have been known to enter upon it with the utmost confidence. This foolish practice endures not only the boat, but the lives of the passengers. It is a life of no effect. Caution overcomes all sense of danger. But we are glad to learn that the Insurance Offices of New Orleans have resolved that any boat so overloading shall be placed upon a black list, and shall not be insured by them under any circumstances. This is right. Nothing operates so quickly upon the avaricious as an appeal to their pockets. There is danger enough in all conscience in traveling by steamboats when loaded to a proper depth, but that the chances of loss of life should be increased through the cupidity of the owners, is not to be borne. We doubt not however, that the resolution of the Insurance Companies will break up this ruinous system.

The right to coin money was by the Constitution expressly taken away from the States, and given to Congress. It is one of the attributes of supreme power, and according to the spirit of our Federal system, must centre in the General Government. There are positions that no one can deny. All powers not granted to the Federal Government were reserved to the States, and the States have not parted with them. We know that quibblers are ready to show that the emission of bank bills by corporations is not the coining of money in the same manner as the issue of bills of credit by the States. It is the spirit of the act which we look to, not the mere wording of it. American Banks coin money to all intents and purposes. Their bills of credit bear the place of gold and silver. This very fact proves that there has been a violation of the compact which reserves to the General Government the sole power of coining money. No person is so silly as to deny that bank bills are money. If such a thing can be found, he should go back and study the debates and decisions on the subject since 1811. But as the public, and the supreme governing power of the Union have admitted the right of the States to create corporations for the emission of bills of credit, that is, for coining money, it becomes a question whether the power creating such corporations have a right to amend or abrogate their charters? The question is as to the absolute right, not a qualified right, for the admission of the latter presupposes the existence of the former. It is an established principle in nature, that the creator has full and complete power over the creature. The very sentiment of the question goes to establish the right of the State over a corporation of its own making. But here again we are met by a fresh difficulty. Contracts cannot be annulled—no says our written Constitution. But is an act creating a corporation and the acceptance of that act by the corporation a contract? Lawyers say no. What is it then? It is a right vested in others for their special benefit and benefit. The sovereign power does not receive a full consideration for the grant, therefore it is not a contract. Hence the difference between vested and conferred rights. But when a right is conferred, the conferrer retains the power to alter or annul it. The right of the State to authorize a charter, does not extend to contracts made under that charter, any expounder of right and wrong. If then these arguments be good, and we see nothing to the contrary, the State has an undeniable power over a corporation of its own creation, to do as it pleases, to increase and limit its privileges at pleasure. The absolute power being granted, it remains for the wisdom of the Legislature to decide upon its exercise. Louisiana seems to have constantly acted in giving charters under a belief, that it possessed the right to annul them. And yet there are found two banks in our city, both of which the Legislature has been obliged to annul, and the Legislature has been obliged to annul them. Representatives. If the Senate and Governor are of the same opinion, the decision of this question will be exceedingly interesting as to what is to be the practice of the States in regard to corporate rights. With this case before us, the mind naturally reverts to the doctrines of Mr. Dallas. The right of instruction seems now so universally admitted that we are safe in predicting any argument upon it. Dallas contended that the people have a right to instruct their representatives to abrogate the charter of any corporation deriving existence from the Legislature. And this is the great point to which we must direct public attention. In a government like ours, no principle can be adopted without having all its consequences carefully weighed. Had the supreme power of the State, and afterwards conferred upon the Congress of the Union, all brought back to the Congress of the people themselves! What a grand denouement! Ought not to be a government, and a written constitution, and yet this can-

stitution is violated whenever it can secure a majority so to do. The currency, the currency—it is provided in the constitution how it shall be controlled. If we are friends of the country, we will endeavor to adhere to that instrument and to restore its wretched influence. The country is in a dilemma. It is the power of the States to coin money, and it must now sanction the right of the People, through their proper organs in a vote, to increase or grant a charter to a corporate body having that power. Its only recourse is to fly back to the Constitution and adhere to its wise provisions.

We have dates on our table from Washington, to the 2nd March. Garland has brought in a report entirely exalting the Deposite Banks, and Mr. Whitney acknowledging the latter to be a sort of agent. Peyton has made a counter report, which has been referred to the committee of the whole, with instructions to introduce a bill prohibiting in future, the communication of secret intelligence by the Secretary of the Treasury to any bank or banks whatever. His speech was a powerful effort.

The bill respecting the Treasury Circulars passed the lower house on the 1st, after some resistance on the part of Cambreleng, the master of the rolls. So much for Buckingham! If the President has done his duty, this extraordinary measure will no longer harass the country. We are prepared however to hear of the 1st, retaining back the Senate's bill.

After a brief discussion, little Walker's speculative land bill was laid on the table. Thank God! that the country is saved from another such. The fortification bill, with Mr. Bell's amendment struck out, came before the house on the 2d. Mr. Bell moved that the House permit its amendment, carried, 111 to 91. Only think of it—111 friends of the people in the House of Representatives! We yet hope for the republic. It was returned to the Senate. Mr. Wright moved that the Senate insist on their amendment to strike out the 2d section, and to insert the words "democrats in the Senate!" No motion. Why do they do against the 2d article? Who are these enemies of the people? Here they are—Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Culbert, Dayton, Ewing, (Ill.) Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Adams, Alabama, Child, Geo. Young, Nelson, Nichols, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rogers, Rogers, Siler, Strang, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—28, and Messrs. Mouton and Nicholas, and they are Abolitionists—enemies of the people! Here is offered to give back to the people their own money. Let this be remembered. So stands the matter. We presume that the Fortification bill will rest where it is, like Mahomet's coffin—between the two Houses.

A wreath of honor to be worn by the people of the West. Go and see the automation there and panorama at the Western Exchange.

EXPORTATION OF GOLD. Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1836. To the effect of the above, the amount of gold exported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 4,000,000 lbs. The amount of gold imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 1,000,000 lbs. The net amount of gold exported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 3,000,000 lbs.

Our market for produce remains much the same as at the date of previous advices. No Java coffee to be had, and Government are not disposed to sell any more. The market for sugar is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for rice is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for cotton is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

There is some activity in the market for raw cotton. Cotton yarn is dull. The market for wool is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for hides is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for oil is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for tallow is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for butter is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for flour is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for meal is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for bran is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for corn is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for wheat is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for barley is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for oats is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for rye is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for buckwheat is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for peas is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for beans is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for lentils is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for mung beans is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for chickpeas is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for vetches is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for clover is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for timothy is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for alfalfa is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for hay is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for straw is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for chaff is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for wood is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for charcoal is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for coke is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for iron is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for steel is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for brass is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for copper is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for zinc is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for lead is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for tin is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for silver is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for gold is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for platinum is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for mercury is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for arsenic is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for antimony is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for bismuth is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for cobalt is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for nickel is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for manganese is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for iron pyrites is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for zinc pyrites is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for lead pyrites is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for copper pyrites is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for iron ore is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for zinc ore is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for lead ore is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

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In contradiction of the extraordinary rumor that no express mails had left the Lake end of the Railroad since Saturday, we have before our readers the following note from the contractors: Mr. Gibson—in the pleasure of this morning we find it insisted, that the express mails have been at the Lake since Saturday last, and that money had been used as a bribe to keep them back. The mails since Saturday have gone regularly every day. There is no express mail from here to Mobile; it goes in the great mail bag that far, and then separates. JESSE HART, Contractor. M. H. BECKWITH.

The tea discovered by English travellers in China in 1832, is beginning to attract the attention of the commercial world. It is procured from the tea plant, which grows in the mountains of China, and is used as a beverage by the Chinese as it is an excellent and stimulating tonic. The tea is said to be pleasant and might be substituted for Florence oil. It is called by the Chinese, 'Thea sinensis'. A substitute for salad oil, it is beginning to be used extensively in England. St. Thomas Tisher, superintendent of Bermuda dock yard has been very active in his exertions to the American cause, and is well known to those who are interested in the cause. He is well known in recapturing this kind of attention.

It commenced snowing in Savannah on the 4th inst. about 6 o'clock in the morning, and was continuing at 9 P. M. When our correspondent from the Georgia and Florida papers, writes that the snow was about 10 inches deep. Such an event has not occurred in Savannah for thirty years. The inauguration day, we fear, was a stormy one.

All that valuable property known as the *Baltore* of this city, assigned to the late Mr. Livingston in the compromise of the old contested claim of Great Britain and the United States, is now being sold by the United States, at their last term. The question was argued by Clay and Crittenden for the opposite party, and for Livingston by Mr. White of Florida.

A wreath of honor to be worn by the people of the West. Go and see the automation there and panorama at the Western Exchange.

EXPORTATION OF GOLD. Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1836. To the effect of the above, the amount of gold exported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 4,000,000 lbs. The amount of gold imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 1,000,000 lbs. The net amount of gold exported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, during the year 1836, was 3,000,000 lbs.

Our market for produce remains much the same as at the date of previous advices. No Java coffee to be had, and Government are not disposed to sell any more. The market for sugar is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for rice is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for cotton is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

There is some activity in the market for raw cotton. Cotton yarn is dull. The market for wool is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for hides is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for oil is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for tallow is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for butter is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for flour is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for meal is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for bran is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for corn is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for wheat is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for barley is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent.

The market for oats is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for rye is very quiet, and the price is 10 1/2 per cent. The market for buckwheat is very quiet, and the