COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New York		Baltimore	
Philadelphia	" 17	Washington	" 21
Charleston	" 25	Liverpool	nov 29
Paris	nov 29	London	" 11
Havre	" 1		

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

January 5

STOCKS.

No Sales today at the Brokers board

COTTON.

1200 bales Mississippi
1400 do Mess

3600

SUGAR—9 to 9¼ per lb.
MOLASSES—both at 30c
WHISKEY—per bbl 40 to 42c
TOBACCO—sales from 2½ to 3
FLOUR—per bbl 7½ to 8—sales.
LARD—10¼ to 11.
BUTTER—Goshen 28 to 30—source.
Western 15 to 18.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.

COTTON.—Arrived since 17th inst 6,304 bales Upland and 162 bales S.-a Islands and cleared in the same time 10,467 bales Upland and 112 Sea Island: leaving stock on hand inclusive of what on ship board not cleared on the 24th inst of 30,691 bales Upland, and 811 Sea Island. On the date of our last review a demand for Uplands setting in which having continued through the week has caused a heavy business at a decline of 1-4 @ 1-2 cent on the prices current previous to the receipt of Liverpool advices to 31st Oct. The sales yesterday, which are not included in our returns, are believed to have been considerable. The sales have amounted to upwards of 9000 bales, the particulars of which are as follows:—50 at 12½—56 at 12¾—67 at 12¾—135 at 12¾—335 at 12¾—1,277 at 12¾—128 at 12¾—84 at 12¾—173 at 14—57 at 14½—1,367 at 14½—672 at 14½—752 at 14½—128 at 14½—528 at 14½—112 at 14½—754 at 15c.—Sea Islands continue neglected, the sales of the week being only 67 bales at 34 a 37c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Mt Holland, Von Pfister, New York, A S Page &co.
Brig Cleopatra, Hall, Porto Rico, A Fox.
Brig Columbus, Clarke, Havre, L H Gale.
Brig Alabama, Parker, Havana, L H Gale.
Brig Only Son, Carpenter, Havana, J Armington.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Pageville, Ridden, for the passes—took to tow ship Gil Blas, and brig ship John Baring, brigs Catharine and Almalia—reports nothing new in the offing.
Ship John Marin, Jaff, fm Liverpool, left 11th, to Hagan, Nesmith &c.
Ship Mary Crowell, sailed 18th fm Bremen, to master with 50,000 brick, and dry goods.
Schr Metamores, Williams, 13 days fm Tampico, to F Fiol with hides to order.
Brig Catharine, Kronburg, 54 days fm Hamburgh, to Byrne, Hermann&co.
Brig Amalia, Brengemann, 70 days fm Bremen, to Frey&co.
Steamer Abeona, Smith, Columbia, Arkansas.
Steamer Watchman, Streck, La Fourche.
Steamer Red Roy, Wilson, Louisville.
Steamer Missourian, Crawford, Louisville.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Catharine—J A Merle & co: Frey &co; Herman &co; J E Linder; Herman &Son; J Lesadee; A J Montandon.
Per brig Amalia—E Johns &co; A H Merle &co; M H Meyer; J H Graham and order.
Per ship John Baring—Stetson &Avery; Whitall, Jandon &co; Phelps&co; J G Washington; J H Graham; Whiting &Clark; W L Hodge; Byrne, Herman &co; H C Cammack&co and order.

IMPORTS.

Columbus, Arkansas—35 bales cotton Bullitt, Shipp &co; 179 Burke, Watt&co; 30 Buckner, Stanton&co; 60 M White & co; 30 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 46 Forsyth, Goodwin&co; 242 Byrne, Herman & co; 5 N&J Dick&co; 15 Wilcox & Anderson; 184 L Morris.

La Fourche—Per steamer Watchman—10 hhds sugar Bogert & Hooper; 69 bls molasses to do; 13 bls, 2 tierces do Turner & Woodruff; 19 bls molasses and 5 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 11 bales cotton J Graham; 2 hhds Henri & Laurens; 40 bls molasses W Flower; 46 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & go; 9 bales moss F Jordan; and sundries to order.

Louisville—Per steamer Bob Roy—300 bls pork, 3 kegs lard Buchanan & Hagan; 91 bls molasses & flaxseed R Springer; 20 seats bls Forstall & Brother; 878 bls pork, 227 kegs lard, 16 bales turns Forsyth, Goodwin & Brothers; 76 molasses bls; 9 coils rope, 127 bales hay A M Wallace&co; sundry provisions and 65 beeves owner on board.

Louisville—Per steamer Missourian—65 tierces flax seed, 50 bls beef, 5 bxs cat, 4 hhds hams Tierman, Cuddy&co; 33 bales cotton Caruthers & Harris; 3 bls beef Lambeth & Thompson; 50 do cider; 96 molasses bls to Slater & Avis; 7 casks, 1 bx bacon, 10 bls pork, 1 bl beans, 2 do flx seed, 125 empty bls Creighton & Berkley; 4 bls, 4 baskets, 3 bxs indx A H Wallace; 525 kegs lard J H Hoss; 80 bls Flour Buchanan & Hagan; 20 bxs scales A Young; 109 empty bls J U Tolas &co; 65 kegs lard Bier & Sievers; 42 hhds, 7 bxs bacon, 70 kegs lard, 16 bls pork O C Richardson; lost machinery to order.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Brig Columbus—668 bales cotton, 2 barrels nuts.
Porto Rico—Brig Charlotte—Ballast.
Havana—Brig Only Son—28 casks sperm oil, 22 bxs pine apple cheese, 100 bls potatoes, 60 bls onions, 100 bags Peanuts, 50 bls Flour, 50 bls Rice, 50 bls Beans, 98 bxs mess pork, 454 kegs lard and sundries.
Havana—Brig Nahan—34 bls apples, 89 bxs sperm candles, 300 empty bls.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Abeona—Mess Car, Lewis, Wilberson, Legrance, Banks Derling, Groves, Butler, Clark, Comstock, Ely, Fleming, Wilson, Conner, Preston, Robertson, McLaughlin, Maher, Staples, Crosier, Corkstman, Wade and family, Hamilton and family, & Delaney.

Per steamer Watchman—Mesdms Meline, Barbey and daughter, Darron, Misses Wilson, Collins, Messrs Collins 2 and J Wilson, Allen, Guillet, Sandy, Pardo, Kittridge, Phillips, Sheldon, Bedford, Gerette, 2 Thibadeaux, Doyle, Millard, Monier, Ivy, Cook, Leblanc, Bastar, Heam and daughter, Guriage, Bujare, Worthington, Lee, Bertaud, Martin, Barno, Ackmart.

Per steamer Bob Roy—Col Johnson, Mess Rice, Hitchcock, Fisher, Baker, Allison, Field, Cochrane, Dolbear, Leaft, Duer, Lewis, Beckwith, Snowbiler, Jarrett, Tyrell, Wade, Dehon, Marcum, Desoby and son, Vanceas, Bandoir, Sawyer, 34 deck.

Per steamer Missourian—Mess Bearden, Leonard, Fenno, Mormey; Deming, Messrs Bowing, Prince, Lansing, Ellison, Pegueyard, Cimbell, 3 Land.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Baring reports that on Nov 26, in lat 36 26 lon 13 25, run over a schooner while lying to in the night, supposed to be a Bremen schr, among showing colors of that description appeared astern in the morning—Dec 3, lat 27 23, lon 26 20 spoke barque Alexander, Mansfield, of Hudson, N Y, 30 days fm New York, bound on a whaling voyage.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

This evening, will be performed the opera of
Guy Mannering.
Henry Bertram, Mr Larkin.
Julia Mannering, Mrs Gibbs.

To conclude with the
Moorish Bride,
In which Celeste will appear

Wednesday will be performed
The Devil's Daughter
The principal character by Celeste.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. E. Bertet has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that at the request of families, he will give for his benefit, on January 11, 1836, a

Great Dress Ball;
Characteristic:
PREVIOUS TO WHICH,
CHILDREN'S BALL,
Also characteristic. The great ball will commence immediately afterwards.

Price of tickets—Full grown persons, $1 00
dec 30 Children, 50

This ball being altogether a characteristic and dress ball, persons who do not choose to disguise themselves will also be admitted. jan 4

WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON,
Engraver in general,
No. 90 Customhouse st, near Royal.

Visiting, professional, and other cards engraved and printed. Door plates, seals, jewelry, silver ware, fac similes &c, engraved.

☞ Cards printed from plates already engraved.

Notice.—The undersigned offers by wholesale or retail the following fancy articles, just arrived from France by the latest arrivals:—Shawls, scarfs, collar-lists, veils, ball and city dresses, chemisettes straw and silk bonnets, reticles, waistbands, neckties, artificial flowers, silks and embroideries of all kinds, muslins, chintz, jaconets, cassimeres, table and piano covers, queen's ware, engravings, pictures, clocks imitation of bronze, dressing cases, and furniture in the latest fashion. Also an assortment of fresh garden seeds.

Madame Albert, milliner, from Paris, occupying the same store, will make all bonnets ordered.
dec 30—6t eod R. GORRANT, 174, Royal st.

Mrs. Santangelo's Academy,
No. 90 Customhouse street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

THE ordinary course of studies for young ladies of the first class, comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, same principles of geography, a practical instruction in English, French or Spanish, and plain sewing and fashions of the second class, ancient and modern geography in all its astronomical, physical and historical aspects; universal history, that of America particular since the epoch of its discovery, the elements of chemistry, mythology, rational and moral philosophy, general grammar after an analytical and comparative system applied to the above modern languages, declamation, and embroidery in its best style.

The extraordinary branches are the bain, French, Italian and german languages, drawing, dancing, and vocal and instrumental music on the piano, harp or guitar.

Terms made known on application at the academy, where a prospectus explaining the mode followed in the school may be obtained. 5d—2

☞ New evening classes are now forming for the instruction of gentlemen in the French, Spanish and English languages—Spanish gentlemen wishing to acquire English, will form a separate class. jan 4—1m

THE TRIBUNE.

A Special State and City Paper,
PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1836.

☞ The Proprietor of this paper respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisiana, that he is again a candidate for state printer, and that should he be elected, he will perform the duties of his station to the utmost of his means.

The state legislature was convened yesterday. Out of 17 members of the senate, 12 were present and of 90 representatives, 48 were in attendance. This bespeaks punctuality and an earnest attention to their duties; and we earnestly hope that we shall be enabled to praise the members individually and collectively at the close as at the commencement of the session. Such is at least our sincere wish.

The election of Mr. Derbigny as president of the senate is alike honorable to the elected and electors.—The senate of this state is at least equal in point of the general information and integrity of its members, to either branch of any state legislature in the union; and we entertain no doubt of the utility to the public of their business-like transactions. The unanimous re-election of Mr Davis as secretary is an additional testimony of his experience and value.

We have not space today to make any remarks on the governor's message—except to direct the attention of the legislature to two parts of it particularly—that which relates to internal improvements and the board of public works, which demand minute investigation; and that which refers to the public lands in this state, and the location of the two townships reserved for public education. The view taken by the governor is correct on the latter subject; but his remarks are not sufficiently comprehensive.

The South Carolina legislature before adjourning, chartered the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad company; and the Charleston and Liverpool packet company. A noble example for Louisiana!

Congress seems likely to adopt efficient measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York. The subject was referred to the financial committee of both houses on Monday the 21st ult; and Mr Cambreleng of the part of the house committee reported two bills—one to forego or suspend the payment of customhouse duties on the articles imported by the sufferers, extending the credit when payment is suspended on the imported goods sold not destroyed to 3 and 4 years—and the second, authorizing and requiring the secretary of the treasury to remove the surplus revenue to the banks in New York, to be loaned on accommodating terms to the suffering merchants. It is not likely that any donation will be made, nor is it essential.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY—SECOND SESSION.
Monday, Jan 4.

The senate was called to order at 11 a. m. when appeared Messrs Lacoste, Hoa, Booster, Brownson, Johnson, Labauve, Moore, Nicholas and Tete of the last session—Mr Derbigny re-elected from Jefferson parish—and Messrs Lewis and Guy recently elected. Messrs Dupre, Reed, Barrow, Morancey and Porche had not arrived.

On motion of Mr Hoa, a chairman was appointed, and the senate proceeded to ballot for president—when Mr Charles Derbigny obtained nine votes, and Mr Hoa one.

Mr Derbigny on being elected, returned thanks for this renewed mark of approbation by the senate, stated that he would exert himself to the utmost of his ability to preserve the dignity and enforce the regulations of the senate; and hoped that with the assistance of the members, he would be enabled always to preserve harmony and decorum.

Messrs Lewis and Guy were sworn as members, and Mr Derbigny as president of the senate.

Mr Horatio Davis was unanimously elected secretary.

Mr Lacoste moved to proceed with closed doors to the election of officers.

Mr Nicholas was opposed to sitting with closed doors, as being unprecedented and unnecessary.

Mr Lacoste asserted that the number of applicants for office was so great that the senate could sooner come to a conclusion, by a previous understanding.

Mr Moore had suggested the motion in order to expedite business; and that a satisfactory ticket might be systemized.

The motion prevailed.

When the doors were opened, it appeared that Messrs Collins and Frederick were elected translators; Mr Leonard, reporter; Messrs Labauve, Dupre, Wiltz and Hornsby, engrossing clerks; Lemaitre, sergeant at arms; and Kibourz, doorkeeper.

Mr Labauve moved for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to wait on the governor, and inform him they were organized, and ready to receive any communication from him.

Messrs Labauve and Brownson were nominated on the part of the senate; and the house of representatives having adopted the motion, Messrs Lewis, Guillet and Roussel were appointed by the speaker.

The following message from the governor was immediately communicated to both houses, through Mr. Jas. Caldwell, his secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The return of another year brings us together again to consult for the welfare of our constituents. It has been a long interval since the general assembly was convened under circumstances of equal interest. Not perhaps since the day when our shores were occupied by an invading army, has a juncture been presented more requiring from the people's representatives the exercise of prudence, wisdom and patriotism. In the full career of peace and prosperity, a feverish excitement has seized upon the country. Its relations in every department have become involved in uncertainty. In some lamentable instances a disposition has been manifested to disregard order, and substitute tumultuary violence for the power and majesty of the law.

On our immediate western borders, events have occurred, which, from our proximity to the scene, could scarcely fail to react in some degree upon us. The noise of arms is too animating in its nature for men in the vicinity to be dispassionate lookers on. Upon the first rumor of collision with the people of Texas and the government of Mexico, individual opinion in discussion, and through the medium of some of the public journals, assumed such a latitude of expression, that I deemed it my duty to issue a proclamation, admonishing the citizens of the prohibitive enactments against their interference, and of the severe penalties provided for the violation of the laws of neutrality.

A disagreement has incidentally risen between our government and that of France. From the view of the subject submitted by the president in his late message to the two houses, apprehensions are created in the minds of many of the possibility of a still greater estrangement; unless indeed the sober dictates of reason should predominate over the hasty impulses of pique and resentment.

The protracted negotiation on the merits having been brought to a satisfactory close, nothing remains for adjustment but a matter of form.

From the delicate course pursued by congress, resolving to abstain from all action, and not even expressing an opinion on the point of outrage, from the circulation readily furnished by the American ministers, and since officially sanctioned by the president, surely there can be no strong probability of a disturbance of the peaceful relations of the two governments. It would be antecedent to the feelings, as it would be adverse to the interests of the people of both nations. Hostilities could only grow out of some avowed object of aggression; unless it is supposed (what the [illegible] forbids) that the government would [illegible] entitled to redress, [illegible] to prosecute a war, [illegible] fulfil [illegible] on, and that [illegible] noble ingenuousness [illegible] of our home [illegible] which now attracts general attention, and will add not but produce a lively sensation in the sister states of the Union.

A class of persons in the northern states have arrogated to themselves the [illegible] interference in the domestic affairs of the south. Dwelling remote from us, and necessarily unacquainted with the operation of our institutions, these persons have associated themselves for their overthrow. Under the specious garb of friends to a particular class of our population, they are seeking to plunge them into unutterable misery and ruin. Where there is now peace and happiness with the obligation of service on the one hand, accompanied by the reciprocal obligation of protection and support, as well in the weakness of infancy as in the decrepitude of age, these infuriate zealots would sow discontent and insubordination. If successful in their machinations they would kindle the flame of servile war, deluge the land in blood and cause the extermination of their hapless deluded victims.

To promote their object affiliated societies are formed in various parts; large sums of money are contributed; the press is made auxiliary to the scheme; tales of horror, having no foundation but in the heated fancy of the inventors are published; even the holy texts of religion are profaned, by being invoked in aid of their diabolical purpose. By inflaming the passions of men of every age, they are evidently laboring to prepare a crusade against us; while from their subsidized presses, volumes of graver form are issued; they are made to teem with elementary books and primers filled with pictures, engravings and emblems, intended to rouse the excitable imagination of infancy and of youth. The mail, that most invaluable channel of intercommunication, is perverted to a vehicle for the dissemination among conclaves of their incendiary writings.

I am glad to have it in my power to lay before you a collection of the publications referred to, which, tho not wholly complete, may serve to convey some adequate conception of the kind of warfare that is waging in our own country, against our repose, our fortunes and our lives.

For these specimens of philanthropic literature, I am indebted to the politeness of a gentleman from one of the southern states, who, together with many others, have been led during the past season to make the excitement at the northern the question, a subject of close investigation, and who was desirous to procure copies of the different publications, books, tracts &c, and transmit them to the executives of states holding a community of interest in the subject matter. These works are openly vended and distributed in cities connected with us by the ties of commerce, kindred and friendship!

Such is the case presented for our consideration.—Difficult is it so far as, with our habitual respect for the private concerns of others, and in our wonted kindness of feeling towards our neighbors, to conceive the possibility of such a demoniac spirit; yet are we seriously called on to look at the painful reality as it is, country and its constitution. It is an atrocious attempt [illegible] to us open war. [illegible] confidently, for every state individually, is invested with any right out of its own limits to intermeddle in its and of no state, as such, can such [illegible] in regard to another state without an infraction of the compact, much less can it be permitted to any number of individuals in a state, to undertake to achieve what the state itself is inhibited from attempting.

We have been taught to consider the federal government as the regulating power of the union, so framed as to secure to each member of the confederacy the enjoyment of its rights, and insure a harmonious intercourse among the whole. If so, the means of prevention and correction of this evil should reside in it. The Chief Magistrate of the Union, in his recent communication to congress at the opening of its session, recommended the adoption of measures to prevent the Post Office from being made instrumental to the unhallowed purposes of the fanatics. It is at least a question, whether the legislation of that body on this subject, ought not to take a wider range.

But it is apprehended that if we are to look any where beyond ourselves for an efficient remedy, it must be in the action of the states themselves where the empirical theories, with their insufferable pretensions, are so boldly advanced. It is there where the evil first took root that it ought to be eradicated.

We are well aware of the plausible argument on which the criminal perpetrators rely as their panoply: "freedom of discussion," "freedom of the press." That a set of men should rally in one part of the country, to conspire treason and the disorganization of society, and by the most overt acts, incite to bloodshed and murder, and when called to account, be allowed to shield themselves behind the sacramental words of freedom of speech, and freedom of the press! If so, then are the guards and defences of liberty, caught up by the enemy and pointed against her own bosom.

It is due however to truth to say, that we have reason to believe, from the indication of opinion in those states, that the incendiaries there form but a small portion of the community, and that the mass of the friends of order, the virtuous, the intelligent, the reflecting every where view with reprobation the culpable measures of the agitators. Let us indulge the hope, that either by the sanction of appropriate penal laws, or by the indignant frown of public sentiment, they may be promptly put down. At the same time, we cannot disguise the fact, that the sense of abstract justice, that deference which good men feel for the natural and chartered rights of others, is a feeble principle to contend with the wicked misguided zeal of its opponents. The elements of virtue and justice are mild and passive: the spirit of evil is active and enterprising. While the one class are holding popular meetings, and passing unwailing condemnatory resolutions, the other are laboring with increased energy in their vocation, and are actually lighting the torch and presenting the knife to the hand of the assassin.

In the hope, however, of the application of some more adequate corrective in this quarter, I do not venture to make any specific recommendation to the Legislature, only that whatever may be the course of others, we at least should be true to ourselves. I would suggest a careful revision of the statutes on the subject, and that if any provision be found wanting to give them efficacy, it be supplied. We set a proper precaution on our intercourse with the people of other states. It indentifies itself in our estimation with all that is dear in the retrospect, and all that is glorious in anticipation, and, as we should feel ourselves bound, within our jurisdiction to deter malefactors, under whatever mask, from arising fratricidal blows at their social condition, we in turn are emboldened to expect the same measure of justice at their hands.

The often expressed regret at the little progress made by the militia in organization and discipline, is still felt as strongly as ever. Of the necessity of unshodding that system of defence, every day furnishes new proof. Besides the reasons always operating, a fierce and bloody contest is now raging on our continent, and to preserve our tranquility, we ought to be prepared to keep our territory inviolate, and enforce the observance of our neutrality.

The constitution of the United States has delegated to congress the power of organizing the militia, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers and training the men, according to the regulations prescribed.

This authority invested in the national legislature, has hitherto been so imperfectly exercised, that the several states have been obliged from time to time, to go beyond the limits assigned them, and supply by their own legislation, the deficiency which time and circumstances have brought to light. This state, among others, has passed some laws which appear to have many salutary provisions; yet, such is the repugnance to perform this branch of duty, and so difficult and ungracious has become the enforcement of the regulations, that competent persons are often wanting to a faithful execution of the laws. The matter therefore what may be the merits of the system, it is rendered imperative from inexecution.

It seems then absolutely necessary that some inducements should be offered to capable persons to perform the service, by affording the officers some compensation for their trouble and loss of time. Another object of major importance is to provide for arming the volunteer companies; for, while so little can be said of the progress of the great body of the militia, we have reason to be proud of the many voluntary associations which do honor to themselves, and to the country they are prepared to defend.

The Louisiana Legion, ever actuated by their well known devotion to order and discipline, has been recently reinforced by the accession of several new and admirably appointed companies, that have been formed and equipped at considerable personal sacrifice on the part of their members. That invaluable corps could be encouraged to any extent, if there existed some fund out of which persons disposed to enter new companies, or inscribe themselves in some of the old, could be supplied with arms and accoutrements.

From the state of the country, the situation of possible danger has been promptly appreciated by the formation of numerous companies of infantry and horse. Within the last six months, six or eight applications have been made for arms for associations of the kind; but, with the exception of some distributions of swords and pistols to companies of cavalry, the demand could not be met, for the want of the needful supply in the arsenal.

With an active body of officers, and a corps of volunteers well armed, as examples and stimulants, we might soon see our militia on the most desirable footing.

The report of the state treasurer will be laid before you, showing a balance in the treasury, on the 31st of December, of $53,701 54.

The various important improvements committed to the board of public works, or to chartered companies, have advanced as fast as the nature of things would permit.

The meeting of the board of public works occurring on the same day with the session of the legislature, their report will be submitted at an early period.

The New Orleans and Nashville rail road, chartered at the last session, has progressed with that activity which could be expected from those who have taken it in hand. In a recent report, a work, extending as it does, through several neighboring states, many preliminary arrangements were necessarily required. The contemplated acts of incorporation have been granted by the states of Tennessee and Alabama. The surveys have been completed, and they exhibit a more favorable country than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The company have broken ground for the construction of the work.

This undertaking, when chartered was looked upon as the greatest of the kind likely to be attempted; but it is already second to the projected road between Cincinnati and Charleston, both for extent of country and expence of construction.

The general belief in the great advantages which will result from the achievement of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road, to the whole south-western part of the United States, makes it worthy of the attention of the constituted authorities of the state.

The New Orleans canal, connecting the fauxbourg St. Mary with lake Pontchartrain, has been opened so far as to admit, high tide, vessels drawing six feet water. Even at low tide, a steam boat of one hundred and twenty tons has entered the canal, from the lake, and proceeded without impediment to the basin in the city.

The vigor with which this work, which is ultimately to revert to the state, has been pushed forward; the style in which it has been executed, reflects great credit on those who have been employed in the planning and in the construction, and very fairly recommends the company to the favorable consideration of the legis-

[illegible] Medical College, originating in scientific zeal, and [illegible] by private contribution, is doing credit, [illegible] to medical education, and the study of the [illegible] climate. The number of its students [illegible] increased since the last year, [illegible] respectable footing, and promises soon to realize the warmest aspirations of its founders.

The board of Directors, in acknowledgment of the munificence of the legislature at the last session, immediately reduced the price of board and tuition to nearly one half, and passed a resolution for the admission of seventeen free students, on the warrant of the governor.

Thus may we reasonably look forward to the time when this seminary of learning, which has yet been scarcely two years in existence, and which, from the circumstances of its rates, is now accessible to almost all the youth of the state, shall take rank among the very best schools of the union, and be deserving of any future, as it has exemplified the wisdom of all past legislative encouragement.

At the formation of the union, the primitive states reserved, each to itself, the disposal of its own domain. Like the rest of the new states, Louisiana came on on the imposed condition of a renunciation on her part of all right and title to the unappropriated lands within her limits. Serious doubts have since been entertained as to the validity of the exaction from the new states, because by the principles of the confederacy, new states were to be admitted on a footing of equality with the old, in all respects whatever. The question however has never been mooted here. We consider the general land state governments, not as conflicting interests, but as homogeneous institutions both working together to the same end, never doubting, but that in placing our lands under the control of the federal government, they would be disposed of equitably, for the general good, and with due regard to the exigencies of the state.

An experience of more than twenty years has attended to strengthen these preconceived impressions. The fact is, that the surrender of our vacant lands, while it has been of little or no benefit to the general government, has passed as effectual bar to the development of the resources of the state. With a limited population, and a country more dependent than another on labor and art for its improvement, it has been precluded from the disposal of any portion of its own soil, for any of the primary ends of government and civilization. Whether from accident or design, the policy observed towards us has been one of exclusion. The laws passed by congress in relation to the territory of Orleans and Louisiana proper, have been less liberal in their dispositions than those enacted for other states and territories; more especially have the rules

[illegible] the proposition to [illegible] the [illegible] country, [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the