The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 19: VOL IV.—NEW SERIES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1842. VOL. XV—WHOLE NO. 3960

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS LINE.

Ship FRANKFORT, Captain J. G. Russell.
" ST. MARY, " R. W. Foster.
" AUBURN, " N. P. Durfey.
" TRENTON, " J. S. Bennett.
" FAIRFIELD, " J. L. Wilson.

These ships are all of the first class, coppered and copper fastened, being of a light draught of water, and built expressly for the trade. Their accommodations are not surpassed, and are commanded by men of experience, who will endeavor to make passengers comfortable and a home. These ships will at all times be towed up and down the Mississippi river.

For freight or passage apply to J W STANTON & Co, 38 Poydras st

FOR NEW YORK—The Louisiana and New York Line of Packets.—This line is composed of the following ships:

Ship SHAKSPEARE, Captain Miner,
" YAZOO, " Cornell,
" OCONEE, " Jackson,
" MISSISSIPPI, " Hillard,
" LOUISVILLE, " Hunt,
" GASTON, " Latham,
" HUNTSVILLE, " Mumford,
" OCMULGEE, " Leavitt,
" NASHVILLE, " Dickinson,
" MEMPHIS, " Knight,
" LOUISA, " Mulford,

These ships were all built in the city of New York, expressly for packets, are of light draught of water; have recently been newly coppered, and put in splendid order, with accommodations for passengers unequalled for comfort. They are commanded by experienced masters who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction.—They will at all times be towed up and down the Mississippi river by steamboats.

Neither the owners or captains of these ships will be responsible for jewelry, bullion, precious stones, silver or plated wares, or for any letters, parcel or package, sent by, or put on board of them, unless regular bills of lading are taken for the same, and the value thereon expressed. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES E WOODRUFF, 52 Camp st.

BOSTON & NEW ORLEANS REGULAR PACKETS. FAIRFIELD LINCOLN & Co's LINE,

To sail from Boston and New Orleans every ten days.

Ship KENTUCKY 500 Tons Capt. J. L. Rodgers.
" ST. LOUIS, 460 " Orice King.
" TENNESSEE, 400 " G. D. Wise.
Barque BASHAW, 400 " Fred Howes,
" SULTAN, 350 " A. A. Burwell.
" NATCHEZ, 300 " J. B. Lindsay.

The above ships are all of the first class, coppered, built for the trade, of light draught of water, have superior accommodations for passengers, and will be furnished with the best of stores. The masters are experienced men, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. They will always be towed up and down the river by steam. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. For freight or passage, apply to HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.

Advances will be made on consignments of produce, &c, to Messrs Fairfield, Lincoln & Co, proprietors of this line, at Boston.

BALTIMORE AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF PACKETS.—The following vessels compose this line:

Ship TIPPECANOE, Adams Gray, master.
" SEAMAN, Nickerson, do
Barque SOLOMON SALTUS, Gray, do
" MARY, Myrick, do
" IRAD KERRY, Stevens, do
" ARCHITECT, Gray, jr. do

The above vessels are first class, built for the trade, have excellent accommodations for passengers, and are ably commanded. Price of passage $60. Steam taken on all occasions up and down the Mississippi.

Charges on goods paid when required.

For freight or passage, apply to G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

NEW-ORLEANS PASSENGER AGENCY, for the regular conveyance of cabin and steerage passengers to or from any port in Great Britain or Ireland to the United States or Texas. The subscriber having made extensive arrangements with Messrs. G. Sherlock and Co. of Liverpool, long and favorably known as emigrant agent, is now prepared to furnish any number of passages to persons desirous of anxious to bring out their families or friends to this or any of the southern ports or Texas, in first-class vessels, well known, ably commanded, and desirably fitted up, at the lowest possible rate. The cost of transportation of emigrants from the seaport nearest their residence, by steam, will be borne by the agency, and in all cases returned when the parties for whom it is advanced decline emigrating.

Persons desirous of remitting funds to their friends in the British isles, will find this a most eligible medium.

ALEXANDER GOW, European Emigration Agency, 29 Bienville st

Mr. G. Sherlock is now in the city, and will be happy to furnish any information that may be desired.

FOR MOBILE, via New Ba in—The fast sailing schooner EXPERIMENT, Captain Bradford, will have immediate dispatch. For freight, apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR APALACHICOLA—The fine new schooner PHILANTHROPIST, Capt Long, want 300 barrels and will sail as above. For the freight or which or passage apply on board, at Picayune Tier, or to FOSDICK & BRO. 66 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—The A 1 Barque FLORENCE, Capt. Docker, having part of her cargo engaged will receive immediate despatch. S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK—The fine brig TOM PAYNE, Capt Leeds, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR NEW YORK—The fine A 1 brig ELIZA, Capt. Hinney, having all her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For passage only, apply to L H GALE, 92 Common st

FOR BOSTON (Boston and New Orleans Regular Line.) The superior packet barque BASHAW, F Howes master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to capt Howes on board, post 15, 2d municipality, or to HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st.

FOR BOSTON—The new fast sailing brig FLORA, capt McNair, will be dispatched as above. For freight of 300 bbls, apply on board, or to WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 53 Magazine st

FOR BOSTON—(Packet Line)—The new A 1 and fast sailing ship NORFOLK, Capt Snow, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The A1 fast sailing coppered ship PHARSALIA, Windsor master, will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, opposite the Orleans Press, or to JOHN A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 fast sailing ship HOWARD, Capt Hill, is now loading for the above port.—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp street

FOR BOSTON—Regular packet Line—The A 1 packet ship SUFFOLK, Capt Foster, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight of passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Capt on board, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to JOHN A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets for Baltimore—The A 1 Packet ship SEAMAN, Capt Myrick, having a portion of her cargo engaged will succeed the Saltus. For freight or passage apply to G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR BALTIMORE—First vessel to sail Next Week.—The A 1 very fast sailing ship WARSAW, Mendall master, having been unavoidably detained, will sail as above. For the bulk of 500 bbls freight, or passage, apply to Captain Mendall on board, opposite Post 20, 2d Municipality, to W C WHITRIDGE & CO, 76 Magazine st, or to QUARLES, SPRING & CO, 53 Camp st

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 barque SUWARRO, Capt Sleeper, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with all possible despatch. For freight or passage apply to G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR BALTIMORE—The A 1 new brig SABINE, capt. Blacking on, having her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For passage only apply to the master on board at the Triangle Stores, or to G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR BALTIMORE. The fast sailing A 1 ship WANAW, Mendall master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch for the above port. Goods shipped by this vessel are landed at Baltimore within the Basin at Frederick street dock or extra drayage paid from the point. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodation apply to Capt Mendall on board, post 20, 2nd Municipality, or to W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

Charges paid on all goods to be forwarded.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened barque LEVANT, Call master, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations apply to the captain on board or to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line—The fine fast sailing packet barque B. MEZICK, Peacock, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior A 1 ship RUSSELL GLOVER, Captain Howe, is now loading for the above port. For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, at St. Joseph wharf, or to S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FOR CHARLESTON—The bulk of 350 barrels will be taken by a fast sailing schooner. For terms apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FELIX HUSTON & S. S. PRENTISS, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MR. HUSTON has removed to New Orleans—Mr. Prentiss will remain for the present at Vicksburg. In addition to the courts in New Orleans and those heretofore attended by Mr. Prentiss, they will receive business in Concordia, Madison and Carroll parishes, and in the Supreme Court at Alexandria.

Office at New Orleans, No. 8 St. Charles st

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY. The Subscriber has just received by the barque Josephine, from Philadelphia, a large assortment of ingrafted Fruit Trees; consisting of peaches, pears, plums, apples, quinces, apricots, nectarines, cherries, grape vines, strawberries, shrubbery, &c. &c. Price moderate. WM. DINN, 11 Common street, Corner Tchoupitoulas.

NEW ORLEANS FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. THE subscriber offers for sale an extensive assortment of elegant and modern furniture, Mahogany and fancy and common chairs, looking glasses of all sizes, hair and moss mattresses, bolsters, pillows &c. &c. cheap for cash. WM GRANT, 26 Custo nhouse st

PITTSBURG COAL—A quantity of the above coal of good quality is offered for sale on moderate terms at the wood yard, immediately between Carrollton. Apply to M. Mason on the Premises, or Hy. D. Richardson Agent No. 8 St. Charles st.

SOLE LEATHER—50 bundles very superior article of the above on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers Apply to HALL, BEIN & CLAPP, 68 Tchoupitoulas st

RHENISH WINES—60 cases sparkling Hock, in quarts and pints, Geisenheimer, Hochheimer 1831, Schloss Johannisberger 1834, &c., landing ex ship May Flower, and for sale by E & F T PRESCOTT, 15 Canal row.

JAMES RIVER TOBACCO—60 boxes Langhorn & Ar mistead brands, 60 do J M Cobb's do, 60 do J A Clay's do, just received and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

HAY—300 Bales New York Hay, landing and for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st

BOOTS AND BROGANS—60 cases, consisting of calf pegged boots; kip, russett and thick brogans, in store and landing from ship Collumbus and barque Bashaw, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 166 Magazine st

SALES AT AUCTION

BY S GUINAULT. Sale of Valuable Slaves.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 2d February, 1842, at noon, precisely, in the City Exchange, St Louis st—A gang of choice slaves, being the stock of a plantation, viz:

HARRY, 40 years old, HANNAH, his wife, 32 years old, with their two children, MARTHA, 16 years, and HULDAH, 3 years.
PIGEON 40 years old.
JOHN, 30 years, SUCKY, his wife, 25 years, with their two children, SPENCER, 10 years, and ABEL, 12 years.
SUCKEY, 56 years.
HENRY, 16 years.
TESSY, 43 years, MARY, his wife, 20 years, with their children, HARRIET, 3 years and PERRY, 10 months.
DANIEL, 30 years, SARAH, his wife, 18 years, with their two children, ELIZABETH, 3 years, and ELLIE, 10 months.
BERRY, 45 years, HANNAH, his wife, 31 years, with their child CHARLES, 4 years.
FANNY, 22 years.
SANDY, 40 years, and his child, CATHERINE, 4 years.
RACHEL, 45 years, and her child, DAVE, 5 years
PATSY, 30 years, with her child, CLARISSA, 8 years.
LUCRETIA, 21 years, with her child, COMPSEY, 2 years.
NED, 20 years.

All these slaves are guaranteed free from the vices and diseases prescribed by law, and are fully recommended. Bills containing a detailed description of their qualities will be distributed on the day of sale.

Terms—one year's credit, for approved notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Louis T Caire, notary public.

BY A L FERNET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 1st February next, at 12 o' clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis st

The schooner POCAHONTAS, 26 to 30 tons burthen, with its rigging and tackle, except the main sail. She may be seen in the Bayou St John.

The boat Fanny Elssler, 5 tons burthen, having a deck and mast and batten sails, also with its rigging and tackles.

Terms—cash

BY VINCENT & C. DE FERRIET, Auctioneers.

WILL be sold on Tuesday next, the 1st. of February 1842, at 12 o'clock, M. at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, the following valuable slaves:

1st. Lilly alias Eulalie, a negro girl, aged about thirty years, a good house servant, cook washer and guardian of children.

2d. Henriette, a negro girl aged about thirty years, a cook, washer and ironer, with her three children, namely:—Sybelle, a young negro girl, aged about 11 years; Alexandre, a young negro boy, aged about 6 years; and Louise, a young negro girl, aged about 2 years.

3d. A young negro girl named Pauline, 11 years of age, a good house servant and guardian of children.

4th. Louis alias Congo, a young negro boy, aged about 14 years, a good house servant.

All the above named slaves are fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

5th. One lot of ground designated by the No. 4, of the square No. 5, situated in the part of the faubourg Washington, that is about one mile below the square of New-Orleans, Lesseps street, between Moreau and Casacalvo sts. measuring English measure, 52 feet 8 inches front on the said Lesseps street, on 115 feet depth, in conformity to the plot of the part of the faubourg Washington, made by Joseph Pilie, surveyor of this city, the 28th day of February 1832, and deposited in the office of Charles Janin, then a notary public in this city, per act passed before said notary on the 5th March 1832—together with the circumstances and appurtenances on said lot of ground, without any reserve.

6th. Three lots of ground situated in the suburb Tremé, in this city, in the square No. 69, and encompassed by Bienville, Roman, Customhouse and Prieur streets. Said three lots of ground designated by Nos. 4, 5 and 6, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, surveyor of the second municipality, bearing date the first day of May 1840, and deposited for reference in the office of Daniel L. McCay, a notary public in this city. Each lot having, English measure, 27 feet front on Bienville street, by 139 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth, between parallel lines. Said lot No. 4, forming the corner of Bienville and Roman streets, together with all rights, actions and privileges thereunto belonging.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

For the slaves Lilly alias Eulalie, Pauline, Henriette and her children, one tenth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit.

The lots of ground also on the above conditions, for which balances, endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors will be given, and bearing mortgage on said slaves and lots of ground until final payment, and will bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, in case of non payment at their maturity.

For the negro boy Louis alias Congo, one fourth cash, and the balance at 3, 6 and 12 months credit, payable in promissory notes endorsed at the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing mortgage on said slave until final payment.

The acts of sale before Louis Laroque Turgeau, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New-Orleans—Charles G Curtis vs Alston Mygatt and Ferdinand Andrews—No 4,243—Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1842. Present the Hon C Watts, Judge—The steamboat Kingston having been seized under process of this court and not having been bonded, it is ordered by the court in conformity with Rule No 24, that public notice thereof be given, in order that persons having claims against her may present the same in conformity to law. Extract from the minutes. ED GARDERE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New Orleans—Saturday the 15th day of January, 1842—Present the honorable C. Watts, Judge.—D. & J. Wright vs. steamer Shoalwater, master and owners—No. 4 435—The steamer Shoalwater having been seized under process of this Court and not having been bonded, it is ordered by the Court in conformity with rule No. 24, that public notice thereof be given in order that persons having claims against her may present the same in conformity to law. Extract from the Minutes. ED GARDERE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New Orleans—Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1842—Present the Hon. C. Watts, Judge—No. 4384—James M. Templeton and others vs. P. W. Kennedy and John T. Harris and others, owners of the steamboat Belle of Mississippi—The steamboat Belle of Mississippi having been seized under process of this court, and not having been bonded, it is ordered by the court, in conformity with rule No. 24, that public notice thereof be given in order that persons having claims against her may present the same in conformity to law. Extract from the minutes. ED GARDERE, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Thursday the 20th day of January, 1842—Present the honorable A M Buchanan, Judge—No. 20,360—Lindor Saulet f. m. e. vs. his creditors.—On motion of Victor Burthe, esq. of counsel for Francois Bougier, syndic of the creditors of the insolvent, and on filing a tableau of distribution; it is ordered by the court that the creditors of the insolvent and all others interested, show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof why the said tableau of distribution should not be confirmed and homologated according to law. Extract from the minutes. P. LEBLANC, clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—January 1st, 1842—No 11477—Antoine Remy vs. His Creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the Court, for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that said creditors do meet at the office of C. V. Foulon, notary public, on the 2d day of February, 1842, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and the subject matter, and that in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property be stayed. By order of the Court—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, January 21st, 1842. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Chas. Maurian, Judge—No 14,450—Chas Huberson vs His Creditors—The cession of property by the insolvent is accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors: It is ordered that said creditors do meet in the office of Laroque Turgeau, notary public, on the 15th day of February, 1842, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent, and that W. Grivot, Esq., be appointed to represent the absent creditors, and in the meantime let all proceedings against his person and property be stayed. By order of the Court, Clerk's Office, N. O. Jan'y 11th, 1842. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon Charles Maurian, Judge—No 14,436—Thomas Barrett & Co vs their Creditors—Let a meeting of the creditors of Thomas Barrett & Co be called at the office of H B Cenas, notary public, on the 16th day of February, 1842, for the purpose of deliberating on the terms of sale of the property still remaining unsold, and on such other matters as may be there submitted to them. By order of the Court. Clerk's office, New Orleans, Jan 14, 1842. ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

BANK OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, 24th January, 1842. AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution held this day, a dividend of four per cent was declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives on and after Monday the 7th February next. WM E LEVERICH, Cashier.

IMPROVEMENT BANK, New Orleans, January 24th, 1842. AN election by the Stockholders of seven Directors for the coming year, will be held at the Bank, on Saturday, 26th February next, between 10 o'clock, a. m. and 12 o'clock, p. m. By order of the Directors. L BERNARD, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1842. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the Election of Six Directors which was to take place on Monday, the 24th instant is postponed to the 7th February next. G MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

Office of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, New Orleans, January 24th, 1842. AN election by the stockholders, for Directors of this company, will be held on Monday, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at their office. GEO. C. LAWRASON, Sec'y.

OCEAN INSURANCE OFFICE, New Orleans, January 4, 1842. THE annual election of Directors of this company to serve for the ensuing year will take place at the office No. 46 Camp street, on the first day of February next. CHAS BRIGGS, Secretary.

MADAME BRIDON, Accoucheuse, admitted by the faculty of Medicine at Paris, after having taken the first prize and being licensed by the Medical Society of New Orleans, has the honor to inform the public that she has established her residence at New Orleans, at the corner of St. Philip and Condé streets. She inserts pessaries, cures affections of the womb, vaccinates, &c, by regular medical treatment. She will answer for her zeal & attention towards those who may honor her with their confidence.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Depot for Agricultural Machinery, No 3 New Levee. PLANTATION CORN MILLS, a superior article, will grind from 5 to 10 bushels meal per hour, stones warranted the best French Burr. This mill is constructed on entirely new and improved principles, and is not subject to get out of repair.

BALDWIN'S PORTABLE STOCK MILL. The object of this Mill is to grind corn and cob together into coarse meal, of which it will grind from 15 to 20 bushels per hour, thus forming the most nutritious and at the same time economical feed for cattle and horses.

IMPROVED CORN SHELLER. This is a most efficient article, and is put in motion by hand, or can be attached to a gin or sugar mill at pleasure; it will separate, at the same time the corn from the cob and fan out the chaff.

HORSE POWERS. Whipple's improved Horse Power, with shafts, drums and sweeps complete, adapted for from two to eight horses; is employed to put in motion Mills as above, cotton gins, &c; is compact and portable, and can be up and ready for use in less than one day.

Straw Cutters of different kinds, Cultivators, Ploughs, Planting Machines, Cisterns and Fire Engine Pumps; Store Trucks, Mill Picks, Belting, &c.

A competent Mill Wright to put up the above machinery, if required.

Planters and others interested in agricultural improvements are respectfully invited to call and inspect the above.

NOTICE—The undersigned, curators of the estate of Victor Pinard, request those who have any claims on said estate to transmit the titles of their claims, in order that they may be settled; and those who are indebted are requested to make immediate settlement. E. PINARD, corner of St Anne and Bourbon streets, PH. PAUCHON.

OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

FIRST SESSION.—SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1842.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Conrad of Orleans, laid before the House a petition of James Powell, praying for relief, which was on motion referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Rogers laid before the House a memorial of J. B. Montagne, which was on motion referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Morse in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill entitled 'An Act to amend article 3333 of the Civil Code of Louisiana,' which was read for the first time.

On motion, the House having dispensed with its rules, said bill underwent its second reading and was adopted.

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Conrad of Orleans, in behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following resolution: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the State Treasurer be authorized to cancel the sale of slave Jeffrey made for account of the State to Geo. May, the said slave being in the habit of running away, and to sell the said slave at auction without any other guarantee than the title,' which was read for the first time, and on motion adopted; after dispensation of the rules, the Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.—The same member in behalf of the same Committee, introduced a bill entitled 'An Act to authorize the Treasurer of the State to receive in payment of certain taxes, the bonds of the State,' which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Rogers, having obtained the dispensation of the rules, introduced without previous notice, a bill entitled 'An act relative to the Police Jury, to the different Sheriffs of the Parish of Orleans, and for other purposes.'

Which was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunt having obtained the dispensation of the rules, introduced without previous notice, a bill entitled 'An act concerning the evidence to be admitted on prosecutions for libel, and for other purposes,' Which was read for the first time and on motion, ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled 'An act to incorporate the town of Bayou Sara, and for other purposes,' the 20th section of which bill was under consideration when the same was laid on the table subject to the call of the House. The several sections having been adopted,

On motion, ordered that the same be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Farmer, having obtained the dispensation of the rules, introduced without previous notice, a bill entitled 'An act to amend the 6th section of an act entitled an act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Union,' approved March 13th 1839, which was read for the first time.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bill underwent its second reading and was adopted.

The House having again dispensed with its rules, the same was read for a third time.

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

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

By a message from the Senate, by Mr. Horatio Davis, their secretary, the concurrence of the House was requested in a bill entitled, "An act to prevent the further violation of law by the banks;" which was read for the first time, and the rules having been dispensed with, underwent a second reading, and was adopted with an amendment.

The House having again dispensed with its rules, proceeded to a third reading.

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

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof, and to request their concurrence in the amendment of the House.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr. Horatio Davis, their Secretary, the House was informed of their concurrence in the amendment to the aforesaid bill.

Mr. Couvillon having moved that the house take up the bill entitled, 'An act to change the Seat of Justice of the Parish of Avoyelles, which had been adopted at its second reading, and laid on the table subject to a call of the House on the 17th inst.

Mr. Swazey, according to notice given yesterday, moved the reconsideration of said bill at its second reading, before being taken up for a third reading—after some discussion, the further consideration of said motion was postponed until to-morrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled, 'An act to bring about a resumption of specie payments by the banks of this state, and to provide for the liquidation of banks that have surrendered or forfeited their charters;' the 10th section of which bill was under consideration, together with an amendment thereto offered by Mr. Hunt, when the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Swazey, the said section and amendment were laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Several sections having been adopted with amendments, during the consideration of the 30th section,

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1842.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, the House took up for a second reading the bill entitled 'An act to incorporate the Vermillionville Academy,' the several sections having been adopted, Mr. Morse offered an additional section to the original bill, to be styled section 4th, which was, on motion, adopted.

The House having again dispensed with its rules, said bill underwent a third reading.

On motion, ordered that the same do pass under the following title, 'An act to incorporate the Vermillionville Academy, and the Cottage Hill Male and Female Academy of Natchitoches.'

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Philips without previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to create a recorder of mortgages and register of wills for the parish of Assumption,' which was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Sweazy, without previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to provide for the distribution of the Civil Code of the State of Louisiana with annotations by W. S. Upton and N. R. Jennings, and of the Code of Practice in civil cases, for the State of Louisiana, with annotations by W. S. Upton,' which was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunt laid before the House a memorial of Geo. Coffin & Co. respecting certain claims on the Agricultural Society; which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on claims.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days is granted to Mr. Philips.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Hunt, without previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to amend An act to incorporate a Society of Israelites of New Orleans,' approved March 25th, 1828, which was read for the first time.

On motion, the House having dispensed with its rules, said bill underwent a second reading and was adopted. The House having again dispensed with its rules, the same was read a third time.

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Hunt, without previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to incorporate the Howard Association of New Orleans,' which was read for the first time.

On motion, the House having again dispensed with its rules, said bill was read a second time, the several sections having been adopted with an amendment. The rules having again been dispensed with, underwent a third reading. On motion, ordered that the same do pass and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Copper, praying for certain relief, reported to the Senate a bill entitled 'An act for the relief of J. W. Copper, which was read for the first time and on motion, the House having dispensed with its rules, formed itself in Committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill at its second reading; Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge being called to the chair, after some time the Committee rose, and Mr. Conrad, the chairman, reported that the committee had had said bill under consideration and had adopted the same.

The House took up said bill, the rules being dispensed with, it underwent a third reading.

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of W. S. Upton, reported a bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of W. S. Upton, which was read for the first time, and on motion, the House having dispensed with its rules, formed itself in Committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill at its second reading; Mr. Rogers being called to the chair.

After some time the Committee rose, and Mr. Rogers, the chairman, reported that the committee had had said bill under consideration and had adopted the same.

The House took up said bill, the rules being dispensed with, it underwent a third reading.

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Powell, praying for relief, reported a bill entitled, 'An act for the relief of James Powell,' which was read for the first time, and on motion, the House having dispensed with its rules, formed itself into Committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill at its second reading, Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, being called to the chair; after some time the Committee rose and Mr. Conrad, the chairman, reported that the Committee had had said bill under consideration and had adopted the same. The House took up said bill. The rules being dispensed with, it underwent a third reading.

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Hardesty laid before the House a memorial of the citizens of the parish of East Feliciana, praying to change the term of the third Judicial District Court of said parish, which was, on motion, referred to the select Committee to whom have been referred the memorials on the proposed division of said parish.

On motion of the same member, the House took up the bill entitled, 'An act to change the time of opening the third Judicial District Court for the parish of East Feliciana and for other purposes,' which was, on motion, referred to the same Committee.

The House took up for a third reading the bill entitled, 'An act to incorporate the town of Bayou Sara and for other purposes.'

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

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The rules being dispensed with Mr. Philips, without previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'An act to enlarge the powers of Juries in criminal prosecutions and for other purposes,' which was read for the first time, and on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Philips gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "An act for the admission of attorneys to the practice of law.'

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of State, which was, on motion, ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

In obedience to the law of 1833, I have the honor to communicate to you that I have received reports from the schools in the following parishes:—Natchitoches, Iberville, Union, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. James, Caldwell, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, Jefferson, Rapides, Pointe Coupée, Plaquemines, and Catahoula; reports from Franklinton Academy, parish of Washington and the Public Institute of the Third Municipality. It is impossible from the information received in this office to give the material information required by the law, so many parishes of the State and the colleges and academies not having reported; but from what is before me I learn that in the fifteen parishes aforenamed there are 1447 indigent children who receive education at the expense of the State, and there are about 500 paying scholars; that in eight of the parishes the schools have none other than indigent children, and that indigent children are in such numbers in some parishes that many are without any education, and the funds furnished by the State are not sufficient or properly distributed in the opinion of the administrators.

I submit some of the observations made by the administrators under the head of general remarks:

"Under the present system of Public Education it is impossible to make good scholars, nor even to receive a common education, for it is impossible to procure good teachers at such prices, and not only that, but the children are often kept at home instead of being at school, and for the proof of our assertion, we will say that since 1822, public schools have been established in this parish and we are unable to designate one who has been benefited by it: whereas, if the amount paid by the State to this parish for Public Schools should be added to the amount paid to the Academy of the parish, a few more of our indigent children might receive common education."

In another parish the administrators say: "The principal or main suggestion is that the appropriation made to the two academies be consolidated and placed in the common school fund.

"There are now educated in the two academies fifty children at the cost of five thousand dollars per annum, including board, and with the sum of eighteen hundred dollars this board finds itself enabled to educate not less than forty children per annum; this is certainly paying an enormous sum for the board of the indigent children now taught in the academies, when many of the children incurring this expense to the State, could be maintained by their present guardians, who can and would cheerfully perform that duty, &c."

Again, in a third parish, the administrators say:

"Parents are generally too much embarrassed to board out their children, and our public schools are in a very poor condition and need the interposition of the State."

In a fourth, it is observed

"There are bitter complaints against our own public schools; it seems that for several years they have been most wretchedly kept, and a notorious abuse, which has to this day existed, is the introduction into those schools of children able to pay, as indigent, to the detriment of those who really are so."

In the report from the parish of Natchitoches which is the most careful report on file, complaint is made of the want of sufficient means to keep the schools heretofore in existence.

In one parish it is stated that "there are eight hundred young persons of a suitable age to attend school, and that out of that number not less than three hundred are indigent and orphans, and proper subjects to receive the benefit of the school funds; but the board intend to reject in future a great number of poor children that have heretofore been paid for out of the public school funds.

I look in vain for any particular account of the system of education adopted, on the books in use. In many instances the administrators are without means of giving correct information from the remissness of some of the trustees,—and the whole matter—the state and condition of public schools, appropriation and benefit arising from the distribution of $45,000 by the State is as unknown to me as to any other citizen.

The Legislature is earnestly requested to relieve the people from this useless annual expenditure of a large amount of money.

I believe that with a repeal of all the appropriations except to a college and the academies no injury would be caused to any part of the State. Let each police Jury have the right and be required to raise such sum as may be necessary in their discretion for the support of primary schools in their respective parishes, and in the poorest parishes it would be found that competent school-masters could be accommodated at cheap board at the houses of private families, and change in the more thinly settled parts from point to point, so as to give elementary education at but little cost to all; and the money being paid by the neighbors, these persons who were able to pay the small modicum required for the instruction of their children could not evade the law, and no really destitute child would be turned away.

If the taxes were too heavy or misapplied, the members would be displaced at each election by those who being immediately around them, and themselves paying, would take that interest which now they do not, when the funds are derived from the State.

The City of New Orleans could then give ample encouragement to her municipality schools and place them on such a basis, that every child in the City, indigent or otherwise could be educated at as moderate a price as at the north: for with her now small proportion of the appropriations she shows in the only school reported to be as in action which is that of the Third Municipality, one hundred and ten children under instruction. And thus the several juries and corporations of the parishes watched by their constituents and emulous of each other would have life and vigor to strive together which should be foremost in the noble course.

In compliance with the law I have the honor to state to you that all the amount appropriated for the Library has been expended and some very valuable additions have been made. That I have procured from various quarters many works that have before but rarely been met with among us and; could there be convenient and accessible rooms built or allotted for the public, there is no doubt that many would avail themselves of the facilities afforded. I know that this is no time to ask for an additional expenditure, but the object to be gained is of such consequence, compared to the amount required, that I submit the propriety of erecting, at moderate cost, a building in Government Square for the accommodation of Institutions that require but this to make them useful.

The Library below, the Lecture room of the Medical College, Lyceum and Law School above, with one room for the Superintendant of the Library, to reside, would be all that should be needed, and its erection, if it be necessary, will certainly be assisted by private contributions from our community.

The State Library is now of that value and interest, that it should not be mixed with any other Library having different rules and regulations, and it does not become the character it should assume, that no sufficient support is given to the Librarian, whose office is considered of such importance, that he is required by law to be chosen on joint ballot—surely a becoming maintenance should be given to the individual who is expected to devote his whole time, without intermission to the accommodation of any and all his fellow citizens, who may wish to receive pleasure or instruction from the deposite confided to him.

The Medical College has its chairs filled by men whose reputation will bring each year an increased number of students among us from all the neighboring States; Law Lectures are offered to be delivered with but the beginning of encouragement by one of our oldest and most celebrated civilians. The Lyceum has already had its crowded auditories. The State cannot look upon these things with indifference, and her legislature need only have its attention called, to foster and protect them, with its usual liberality and judgment.

(Signed) LEVI PIERCE, Secretary of State.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Parish of Orleans,	year	1841	$4000 00
Right Bank,	"	"	400 00
St. Bernard,	"	"	933 27
Jefferson,	"	"	1100 70
Plaquemines,	"	"	608 00
St. Charles,	"	"	585 00
St. John Baptist,	"	"	477 50
St. James,	"	"	1333 50
Ascension,	"	"	629 70
Assumption,	"	"	1266 92
Lafourche Interior,	"	"	1304 66
West Feliciana,	"	"	1034 25
East Feliciana,	"	"	1350 00
East Baton Rouge,	"	"	1349 39
St. Tammany,	"	"	771 25
Washington,	"	"	383 25
St. Helena,	"	"	800 00
Iberville	"	"	1198 92
West Baton Rouge,	"	"	979 13
Pointe Coupée,	"	"	800 00
St. Mary,	"	"	2035 60
St. Martin,	"	"	2601 87
Lafayette,	"	"	2681 15
St. Landry,	"	"	1176 09
Avoyelles,	"	"	800 00
Rapides,	"	"	2898 30
Catahoula,	"	"	543 25
Natchitoches,	"	"	1350 00
Ouachita,	"	"	692 50
Claiborne,	"	"	1370 28
Concordia,	"	"	225 00
Livingston,	"	"	1085 51
Terrebonne,	"	"	800 00
Carroll,	"	"	846 75
Caddo,	"	"	898 00
Madison,	"	"	1091 00
Caldwell,	"	"	274 37
Union,	"	"	691 55
			$44,487 64
College of Louisiana,			16252 00
Jefferson,			15000 00
Baton Rouge,			3080 00
Franklin,			4250 00
Alexandria,			1000 00
Montpellier Academy,			8125 00
Johnson's female Academy of Donaldsonville,			1000 00
Spring Creek Academy,			3325 55
Claiborne Academy,			1000 00
Poydras Academy,			1500 00
Providence Academy,			1000 00
Minden Seminary,			1000 00
Springfield Institute,			3000 00
Plaquemines Academy,			2000 00
Franklinton Academy,			600 00
Catahoula Academy,			1000 00
Greensburg Female Academy,			2500 00
Clinton Female Academy,			750 00
			$110,688 19

Mr. Morse moved the reconsideration of the 24th section of the bill entitled 'An act to bring about the resumption of specie payments by the banks of this State and to provide for the liquidation of the banks that have surrendered or forfeited their charters;' the House took up said bill, in order to proceed to said reconsideration, said section having been amended, was finally adopted

Mr. Hunt, having offered an additional section. On the question for the adoption of said section as amended, which reads thus

Section 25th. Be it, &c. That the banks not in liquidation shall be authorised to issue post notes payable in one year and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the extent of the portion of circulation of the liquidating bank or banks, for which they shall thus become severally liable. Provided that said post notes shall be stamped by the Commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this act, and shall always be receivable in payment of any debt due to the bank by which they have been issued, reserving to such bank the right to re-issue them until they mature, or until the balance due them by the liquidating banks is paid, if paid within one year;—And provided further, that the whole amount of post notes issued by all the banks shall not exceed one million of dollars to be appropriated among the several banks in proportion to the amount of the notes of the liquidating banks which they may be bound to redeem according to the foregoing scale.

Mr. Canon called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Armant, Bedford, Baylies, Clark, Conrad of Baton Rouge, Conrad of Orleans, Deshields, Dugué, Ducros, De Blanc, Edwards, Hardesty, Hunt, Lanaux, Rogers, Sweazy, Thomas, Thibodeaux of St. James, Tanner, Wells, and Winchester, had voted in the affirmative—22 yeas.

And that Messrs. Canon, Carter, Creighton, Couvillon, Farmer, Morse, Ratliff, Spenser, Thibodeaux of Terrebonne, and Wadsworth had voted in the negative—10 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the 18th section, which was laid on the table yesterday subject to the call of the House: on motion, ordered that said section be rejected.

The House then proceeded to consider the tenth section of the original bill, which had been laid on the table subject to call, together with an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Sweazy, having moved to amend said section by excluding the Atchafalaya Bank from the operation of that provision which relieves certain banks from the further performance of any public works or improvements not yet completed, imposed by their charters.

On the question for the adoption of said amendment, the yeas and nays were called for, when it appeared that Messrs. Creighton, Couvillon, Conrad of Orleans, Dugué, Hardesty, Morse, Ratliff, Rogers, Sweazy, Spenser, Tanner, Wadsworth, and Wells, had voted in the affirmative—13 yeas.

And that Messrs. Bedford, Baylies, Clark, Conrad of Baton Rouge, Cornay, De Blanc, Edwards, Hunt, Lanaux, Thomas, Thibodeaux of St. James, and Winchester, had voted in the negative—12 nays.

Said amendment was consequently adopted.

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, 21st JANUARY 1842.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Felix Garcia, President; Bossier, Downs, Davidson, Hoa, Hiriart, Scott of Feliciana, Sparrow, Thibodeaux, and Walker.

On motion of Mr. Hiriart leave of absence was granted for a few days to Mr. Dupré, Senator from Opelousas.

Mr. Forstall, the Governor's private secretary, informed the Senate that the Governor had approved and signed the bill entitled 'An act granting to Thomas Brown the privilege of keeping a ferry on the Mississippi River, in the parish of Iberville, opposite to the village of Plaquemines, in the said parish.'

He also delivered a message in writing from the Governor.

The Secretary of the Senate, requested the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to the following bill and resolution;

"An act authorizing Augustus S. Phelps, his heirs and assigns to build a toll bridge over the Bayou Lafourche, in the parish of Ascension relative to the clearing out of the Bayou Saline.'

Mr. Hoa moved to appoint two additional members to the Committee of Enrolment. His motion was carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Hoa and Sparrow of said committee.

Mr. Hoa then reported the bill entitled 'An act to prevent the further violation of law by the banks' as correctly enrolled.

Mr. Davidson introduced the following bill, which underwent its first reading;

'An act to amend the 101st and 102d article of the Civil Code.'

Mr. Cuvillier, Clerk of the House requested the concurrence of the Senate to the following bills and resolution:

'An act to amend An act to incorporate a Society of Israelites of New Orleans' approved March 25th 1828.

'An act to incorporate the Howard Association of New Orleans,'

'An act to incorporate the Vermillionville Academy and the Cottage Hill Male and Female Academy of Natchitoches.'

'An act to incorporate the town of Bayou Sara and for other purposes.'

'An act for the relief of James Powell.'

'An act for the relief of Wheelock S. Upton.'

'An act for the relief of Joseph W. Copper, of the parish of St. Mary,' and 'Resolution authorising the State Treasurer to cancel the sale of a certain slave, the property of the State.'

The President submitted the following written message from the Governor, which was read, and on motion was referred to the Finance Committee, and was also ordered to be printed.

To the Senate,

I have received yesterday the Resolution requesting me to communicate to you any information or document that I may have in relation to the bonds of the State in possession of the City Bank, and referring me to a communication published by the president of that Bank in the State paper, and particularly to that part of it where it is said that the interest on the State Bonds held by the Bank have been due for many months and cannot be collected.

The declaration on the part of the City Bank that the interest on bonds of the State of Louisiana could not be collected, although due for many months, was so unexpected by me, that I have taken every means to ascertain on what grounds it could be based, and I feel great pleasure in being able to furnish the proof that the assertion is unfounded.

In conformity with a law approved March 12, 1838, entitled "An act amendatory of an act entitled an act to expedite the construction of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road, approved 13th March 1837, and for other purposes," bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, bearing six per cent. interest and redeemable in thirty years, have been issued by the State in favor of the Gulf of Mexico Rail Road Company, on the execution of an obligation of said Company to the State for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, which is secured by mortgage and privilege on all the property, slaves, machinery, &c. of said Company, as fully appears from the several documents which are herewith transmitted as part of this communication. Before executing this act of mortgage, three disinterested persons were appointed by the Executive to appraise under oath the property offered to be mortgaged and the Governor and State Treasurer were satisfied that it was sufficient to secure the State against all losses.

It is provided in the act above cited, that in case the Company shall fail to pay the interest on the bonds when the same shall become due, then the principal of said bonds shall be considered as payable, and the State of Louisiana shall enjoy all the rights resulting from the mortgage aforesaid, and may cause all the property of the Company to be seized and sold, as required in cases of mortgages with judgment confessed, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. Those bonds were, about two years ago, negotiated by the Treasurer of the State with the City Bank, whose charter entitled the State to a loan of $100,000 at five per cent. and which consented very willingly to receive in lieu thereof bonds for a like amount bearing an interest of six per cent.

Some time before the present session of the Legislature, a runner of the City Bank entered my office, and informed me verbally, that six months interest on those bonds was unpaid and he had called to receive it; he was answered in the same manner that the Company in whose favor the bonds were issued had to pay the interest, and if it did not the State would. Having a few days afterwards, met the President of the Rail Road Company, I informed him of the extra official message I had received: he told me that he would settle for the interest before the meeting of the General Assembly: I had until I read the communication referred to by the Senate, every reason to suppose that the City Bank had received the interest, since no notice to the contrary had been given.

When the State Bonds were negotiated by the City Bank, they were taken with a full knowledge of the laws under which they were issued. That Institution was and is now aware that the Bonds were loaned by the State to the Gulf of Mexico Rail Road, and it is evident that under all these circumstances, it was to be expected that the City Bank would have called upon the Mexican Railway Company for the payment of the dividend warrants, before any demand was made on the State authorities.

It suffices therefore to state that no official information was ever communicated to me or any other officer of the government, that the interest alluded to had not been paid. If such information had been given, means would at once have been adopted to meet the demand of the City Bank, and to provide at the same time for the reimbursement of the amount paid by the State under the act of mortgage executed in favor of the State by the Rail Road Company. The Security of the State as regards the liabilities in question, is ample; for the property mortgaged would even now, notwithstanding the general depreciation of property, if put under the hammer, yield a sufficient amount to pay the capital and interest, due the City Bank.

Although the bonds held by the City Bank are executed by the State, yet that institution is perfectly well aware that in truth the State was only the surety of the Rail Road Company. The funds were raised for the Benefit of the Company on the credit of the State; and it would seem to be but fair and just, if the holder of these bonds wished to exercise his legal rights, according to the rigid rules of the law, he ought, at any rate, to have made a legal demand of payment, before it should be asserted that the interest due cannot be collected.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

January 20, 1842.

'The bill entitled 'An act to amend the 101st and 102d articles of the Civil Code,' was read for the second time, the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, and passed,

And the Secretary requested the concurrence of the House thereto.

The Secretary further requested the signature of the Speaker of the House to the enrolled bill entitled, "An act to prevent the further violation of law by the banks."

Mr. Hoa presented a bill entitled 'An act to incorporate the Shamrock Benevolent Association of New Orleans, which bill was accompanied by a memorial.

On motion the said bill underwent its first reading

The bill entitled 'An act for the organization and discipline of the Militia of Louisiana,' was read for the first time, and

On motion of Mr. Bossier, said bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Hoa, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred the bill entitled 'An act to amend the article 425 of the Code of Practice,' reported said bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the Senate took up the bill entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts relative to elections, and to digest the same into one act.' The second reading of said bill was commenced, pending which,

On motion, the further consideration of said bill was suspended,

And the Senate went into Executive business:

The doors being opened,

Mr. Hoa presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted;—

Whereas, Sam. J. Peters, President of the City Bank of New Orleans, in his answer of the 17th inst. to a communication of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, has stated that the interest on State Bonds of the State of Louisiana for $100,000, have been due for several months, and cannot be collected, and whereas, it is represented, in an official communication this day transmitted to the Senate by the Governor of the State, that this assertion of Mr. S. J. Peters is unfounded:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and is hereby instructed to apply to the President of the City Bank for further information on the subject; and that the Governor's communication be printed in the State paper on to-morrow, or as soon after as possible.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee, named for the purpose of preparing certain documents, and answering certain queries, propounded by the House of Representatives, beg to report, in the order of said queries, as follows:

1st Query—What is the number of the buildings of Jefferson College, of every description: state the number of rooms, and the size of each, in each building, and the materials of which they are built and roofed?

Answer—See Tableau A. whereby it will be seen that the whole of the buildings have cost $124,586 97. That they are built with bricks and roofed with shingles; that the main building presents a front to the river of 300 feet, on a depth of 44 feet; and that the next, placed in the rear, measures 100 feet deep and 42 feet wide; that a spacious yard fronts the main building, and is surrounded by a high brick wall, with two shades on each side, of 120 feet each, supported by iron columns, for the protection of the pupils during the recreation in bad weather; at the entrance of the College are two neat porter lodges.

That besides the above buildings, belonging to the College department, with other minor ones, there are five fine brick dwelling houses, for the President and Professors, two story high, covered with shingles.

2d Query—What is the quantity of land belonging to the College?

Answer—Five acres front, with the ordinary depth.

3d Query—What has been, from the commencement of the building to the present time, the outlay for the building? what for the land?

Answer—For the buildings, (See Tableau A.)—$124,586 97

For land, 10,000 00

4th Query—What has been the amount received by the Institution, since its commencement, from private sources, either by way of subscription or by direct donation?

Answer—In cash, by the Founders, $50,832

Pixi's largest Cabinet de Phisique, etc. 3,150

$53,982

[See statement B.]

5th Query—What has been the outlay, up to the present day, for the increase of the Library of the College? What for the Philosophical Apparatus?

Answer—For the Cabinet de Phisique $600 00

For a Laboratory, 1,600 00

For the Library, 8,710 16

$10,910 16

[See statement B.]

6th Query—What is the number of volumes in the Library, and in what does the Philosophical Apparatus consist?

Answer—7,000 volumes.

Pixi's large "Cabinet de Phisique,"

A complete Laboratory of Chemistry.

See statement C, containing full description of the "Cabinet de Phisique."

See statement D. containing full description of the Laboratory.

7th Query—In what manner have the State appropriations been applied, during the last five years? How much has been applied to the building department—how much to formation and increase of the Library? how much to the payment of Tutors and Professors and other officers? and how much to any purpose not above-mentioned?

Answer—This Query can be only answered by approximation.

Statement E, shows that the balance against the College, on the 24th of December 1841 amounted to $43,339 93

Statement B, shows the outlays of the College for buildings, etc. to be as follows:

Land	$10,000 00
Buildings	124,586 97
Library	8,710 16
Iron bedsteads, 275	6,253 00
Seven slaves	4,365 00
Laboratory of Chemistry,	1,600 00
Mathematical Instruments, etc.	600 00
A Fire Engine	348 00
	$156,763 13
Deduct amount still due	42,339 93
	$113,423 20
That of this amount there has been furnished by private donation,	50,832 00
	$62,591 20

That the State has, therefore, contributed, for the above purposes .... $62,591 20, see statement B, and that the balance of the funds paid by the State, has been employed in the payment of Professors, etc. as will be hereafter shown.

8th Query—What is the number of Professors and other officers, now employed by the College? State their salaries, and what has been the average of said officers, for the last five years, and the salaries allowed them?

Answer—Number of officers employed by the college, 26.

Annual salary, besides boarding, of 16, $39,400

See statement F.

Names and occupation of officers:

Messrs. A. H. Everett, president and professor of moral philosophy—salary,	$4000
F. J. Chevet, professor of natural philosophy, chemistry, and of the higher branches of mathematics	2200
A. J. Beaumont, professor of French and English literature, and of mathematics	1800
O. W. Peabody (of Boston,) professor of the higher classes of Latin, Greek, History, and of Philosophy,	1800
R. H. Nicholls, professor of the higher classes of English rhetoric and mathematics,	1800
Ls. Siret, professor of Latin, Greek and of Mathematics,	1800
A. Dorion, professor of the higher classes of French, of history and mathematics,	1800
R. Fuentes, professor of Spanish and of book-keeping,	1800
G. Wyndham, professor of the preparatory American French classes,	1000
L. Elkins, professor of English, of Geography and of Mathematics,	1200
M. Mervoyer, professor of the French preparatory classes,	1000
E. Everett, professor of English, Mathematics, and of hand-writing,	900
G. Brulatour, sub-professor of Latin and prefect,	1000
Chas. Legat, sub-professor of Arithmetic and prefect,	600
A. Seignouret, head of the prefects,	1000
R. Peres, Prefect,	900
L. Peres, Prefect,	600 00
G. De la Chevalerie, prefect,	600
C. Stanwood, prefect,	600
B. S. Webre, treasurer, secretary, librarian, and inspector of buildings, &c.	2400
C. D. Mericq, doctor.	

Mad. A. Choppin has charge of the Infirmary, of the boarding and clothing departments, and receives $135 per annum for each boarder among the professors and prefects, and $115 for each pupil.

A. C. Colombe, dentist.

G. Hauseman, carpenter 800

Saletes, taylor and porter,

Louis Gasquet, } shoemakers.
Parade, }

ARTS;

Debrueys, professor of music—piano, violin, harp, &c.

Walsh, do do piano, violin and flute.

F. J. Chevet, professor of drawing.

Devoti, dancing master.

Cezéres, } fencing masters.
Audigier, }

The above professors are only furnished with suitable rooms by the College—for other arrangements parents make their own terms.

The number of professors and other officers employed during the last five years, has been as follows:

In 1837—30	.... salary	....	$26,000
1838—21	.... do	....	26,400
1839—24	.... do	....	27,600
1840—28	.... do	....	31,200
1841—25	.... do	....	29,400

9th Query—What is the present number of students and pupils in the College, and what has been the average number during the last 5 years, exclusive of indigent scholars?

Answer—The annexed list, marked J, shows the number of pupils and students, to have been at the close of the last annual course, 165, and the average for the last 5 years to have been as follows:

In 1837	121
In 1838	120
In 1839	165
In 1840	258
In 1841	196

It is well to remark that at the close of each annual course, all students who have completed their education, special or otherwise, leave the college before the examination, as they would otherwise have to pay the following quarter; hence the apparent diminution of students at the close of each year.

Statement J, also shows:

The number of free pupils named by the State to be 12

And the average number of said pupils to have been as follows, during the last 5 years, to wit:

In 1837	9
In 1838	12
In 1839	13
In 1840	13
In 1841	12

10th Query, or Resolution—State the number of pupils, their ages, and the residence of their parents?

Answer—See list J.

11th Query—What has been the average number during the last five years, of indigent scholars, boarded and educated by the College; state the number now in the College, and the parishes from which they respectively come?

Answer—See answer to query 9.

12th Query—What is the price demanded for board and tuition, including washing, fuel, &c &c?

Answer $238 50

13th Query—What does the board of each pupil cost the college, including his washing and fuel?

Answer $148 50

The college, therefore receives only, for each pupil per annum, ... $90 00

See statement K.

14th Query—Is the college at this moment indebted? If yes, what is the amount of such indebtedness?

Answer—The college now stands indebted in the sum of $79,227 54

Of this amount must be deducted, cash on hand,	$3,786 19	
Amount due by students and pupils yet in college, and in process of collection,	9,115 05	
Amount to be received from the State, now due,	3,750 00	
Bills receivable, considered good,	726 75	
	$17,377 99	17,377 99
		$61,849 55

Of the other sums due, $8,283 of the original voluntary subscriptions, may be considered as lost.

It is with deep regret, that the Committee find themselves under the obligation to state, that there is the an amount of $10,049 62, due by parents, whose children have either completed their education, or been withdrawn from college, without even their board and washing being refunded to the institution, and that among the most violent of its detractors, are to be found many of these same parents.

See statement E.

15th Query—Is any part of the college property insured? If yes, what property is so insured, and to what amount?

Answer—Yes. The main building is insured for $40,000 00

The new wing, ... 22,000 00

$62,000 00

The Committee having thus answered every query propounded, and furnished all the data required by the House of Representatives, beg leave to offer a few remarks:

The Board of Directors of the Jefferson College, during the whole of their administration, have ever been alive to the imperious necessity, in a Republican Government, of every citizen, poor or rich, receiving as far as practicable, the same education; every citizen, poor or rich, being equally entitled and equally subject to be called to perform political duties of the highest order, in our Legislature, in our State Government, or in the Government of the Nation. Every member of that Board has ever felt that the very best system of government in the world, can no more withstand the injuries that may be inflicted by incompetent hands in the working of its parts, than the finest and most perfect piece of machinery when intrusted to the ignorant.

Deeply impressed with these views, and acting under a conviction which nothing can shake, the constant efforts of the Board of Directors have ever been to unite in the Jefferson College all the elements of knowledge necessary to the welfare of a people, and to place the acquirement of that power, for knowledge is power, within the reach of the poorest Louisianian—and it is with pride that the Committee here proclaim, that, in their undertaking, the Founders of the Jefferson College have been most powerfully aided by the Legislature of the State.

The price for giving the best classical and practical education that either Europe or our sister States can afford, is only $90 per annum, exclusive of board and washing, for which the college charge the very same price they pay, say $148 50c; the providing of which the Board of Directors would most willingly leave to the parents if they would undertake it.

Now it must be obvious to every man, that, supposing the average number of students to have been, during the last two years, 200, the College has been only receiving per annum $18,000; whilst paying for professors, &c. &c. per annum (as per statement F.) $29,400—being an annual loss of $11,400, which has been heretofore met by the State—and thus it is that the State has contributed in bringing knowledge, as before said, within the reach of the poorest citizen: for where is the father, in this the most fertile valley in the world, who has not energy enough to supply his child with clothing, and food, and $7,50 per month, that he may become an efficient member of the commonwealth, and capable of managing, whenever called, the affairs of his country?

Had the State refused the assistance required to carry into effect the above views, the poor might have been excluded from Jefferson College; for self-preservation would have then compelled the Board to have advanced the price of tuition, board &c to $300 per annum, and this advance would have produced an income nearly equal to the amount now supplied by the State—but then the act would have been that of the Representatives of the people, and not of the Board

Nor could this increase to $300 have been considered exorbitant, for it is the very same price now paying to several of our boarding schools in this City; and those schools are well attended by the children of the rich, and it is known to be a fact that there is not a Louisianian sent to Europe, who does not cost his parents, per annum, at least $400, besides $400 passage to and fro, as may be easily ascertained by applying to Messrs. Laurent Millaudon, Simon Cucullu, Martin Blache, Boudousquie, and others of our citizens in this City. In the Eastern colleges, where Spanish and French are included in the course of studies, the price is not lower than in Europe. By the annexed statutes of the Jefferson College, it will be seen that the whole course of studies there are carried on through the French and English languages, so as to render both equally familiar to the students—and that the Spanish language is also taught practically.

It may not be out of place here to call the attention of our Representatives to the great disadvantage, in a national as well as economical point of view, of our children being sent abroad for their education, which previous to the foundation of Jefferson College, was unfortunately too often the case among the richer class of our community.

In the first place, boys brought up among foreigners, gradually lose those domestic habits—that attachment for home, from which alone springs the love of country.

All their impressions—all their studies are monarchical, and when they return among their parents, they must begin a new education to fit them for our democracy, and worst of all, they find themselves as it were again among strangers, although in the middle of their fellow citizens.

Have our legislators reflected upon the immense benefits that would result to our nationality, of a General Assembly, composed of men that have grown up together, that have fitted themselves together to the art of governing themselves; and who after entering into active life, would find themselves congregated together from every parish and district of our State, to legislate upon the wants of their own native State?

These are the natural advantages in store for the future at the Jefferson College—but there is another in point of economy:

200 boys brought up in Europe, cost yearly to their parents,	$80,000
Supposing the classical course of 8 years and the sum swells to	$640,000
Add passage to and fro, $400,	80,000
	$720,000

This large sum is a drain of so much money from our State to give our children an European education—whilst the whole amount expended at the Jefferson College to give them a national education, remains in the State. The College can now accommodate three hundred pupils, and an outlay of $20,000 more would enable it to receive 500.

In a State like ours, possessing talent, wealth without bounds, industry properly directed towards its developement, cannot fail being successful, and the Board of Directors have in contemplation the opening of a practical course of education, combining the profession of Civil Engineer and Architecture, with the necessary instruction in science, applied to the Arts and Manufactures. A course of instruction in the principles of those sciences which admit of an application to the uses of life, will form the basis of the entire system of this contemplated Department—with the instruction of men of science; practical men will therefore be employed to introduce the student to so much knowledge of practice as may enable him to see the true relations of theory and practice, and to make the actual application of his scientific knowledge to practical questions.

To do this, however, the aid of the State is wanted—and the National Government by its allotments of public lands for a Seminary of learning, has put it in the power of the Legislature to grant such aid if they deem the subject worthy of it. In conclusion, the Committee beg further to state that the Board of Directors, fully aware of the importance, in a Government where the defence of the country, is left to its citizens, that every citizen should be made competent to the duties he may be called to perform, organised during the last year, among the oldest students of the College, a company of forty boys, who are regularly drilled as soldiers and instructed as officers. This company is to be increased to 80, and will be gradually raised to the full number of students in the college. Another benefit which the Board have found to be derived by the exercises required, is that it acts upon the boys as a kind of gymnastic.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDM. J. FORSTALL, Chairman.
REYNES,
B. WINCHESTER.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson College.

On motion, The above answers to the queries propounded by the House of Representatives were unanimously adopted. A true copy.

(Signed) B. S. WEBRE, Secretary.

New Orleans, 14th January, 1842.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, Corner of Hospital and Conde streets.

THIS DAY, JANUARY, 24.

WARING, RAYMOND & Co. Proprietors, have the honor to announce to the Citizens of New Orleans, that their collection of ANIMALS AND EQUESTRIAN TROOP, have been re-opened at the corner of Hospital and Conde streets. Among the animals may be seen the stupendous Elephant, African Quagga, two living Asiatic Serpents, the Boa Constrictor and Anaconda, together with Lions, Tiger, Leopard, Dromedaries, Camel, Hyena, and specimen of the Rhinoceros or Unicorn

MONSIEUR LE TORT, The French Rider will appear every night. The Circus Company consists of a fine stud of Horses with the best talent in the country. Opened on the 17th January 1842, by a variety of Equestrian Performances. For particulars see small bills of the day. Previous to the Equestrian Performance will be an exhibition of the animals. Doors open at half past six. Equestrian performance to commence at half past seven. Price of admission to the Circus and Menagerie, Box 75 cents, Pit 37½ cents. A good and efficient police will be engaged to preserve order. The Menagerie will be open for the reception of Visitors every afternoon from 1 till 4 o'clock, P.M. Admittance 25 cents.

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. New Orleans, January 10th, 1842. THE Directors of this Company, at a meeting this evening, declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock; payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives on, or after the 20th inst. L. MATTHEWS, President.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 10 January 1842. THE triennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking House in this City on Saturday the 22d instant at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board. WM. E LEVERICH, Cashier

Orleans Navigation Company, New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1842. AN election of twelve Directors of this Institution for the present year, will be held at the Company's Office at the corner of Franklin street and Carondelet Walk on Monday the 7th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. G. LEGENDRE, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Jan. 12th, 1842. AN election by the stockholders of six directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Monday, the 7th February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. FRED FREY, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 17th January, 1842. THE annual election for Directors of this institution, by the stockholders, will take place at the Banking house on Monday, the 24th inst, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. WM. J. LEVERICH, Cashier.

AT D. B. MACARTY'S Cash Store, No. 236 Bourbon street, the following articles have been received by late arrivals from Havre and New York: Red, blue and chamois canice for furniture; Blue and gray patterns do do; Handsome illuminated patterns, Mulhouse calico; New and beautiful patterns of mousseline de laine; Craped mousseline de laine—a new article; Plain do do, assorted colors, 3 4 and 6-4; Plain black do, 3 4 and 6 4; Belzorine, assorted colors, for balls; Wollen satin or foulards, for dresses; Figured satin shawls, genuine cashmere do; Smooth crape, assorted colors; Double black and white crape; Damask silk and Outpure veils; Silks, Scotch, Chinese and figured; Black silk, every width from 5-8 to 1½ do; Parasols, umbrellas, glazed and brocaded marquises; Black silk and filoselle stockings; Open work cotton, fil d'Ecosse and silk do for children; Buck gloves for ladies, gentlemen and children; Black and unbleached thread gloves and mittens; Satin cravats; linen cravats, luncers, &c; Cassimir and French cottonades; Elastic suspenders for men and boys; Collars for ladies and young girls; Do embroidered and edged with lace; Black and white Valenciennes and maline lace; Silk fringes of all sizes, purses and silk cords, hats and head dresses for ladies; Cottonade, lasting colors, bleached and unbleached cottons, 3-4, 7-8, 4-8, 5-4 and 6-4; White and red flannel; Bleached and unbleached moleskin; English hose and half-hose; 3 and 12 points woolen blankets; Genuine and imitation pure colored and other Madras handkerchiefs.

TO PLANTERS, FARMERS, &c. &c.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Patent Portable Hand Mill, by which one man can grind and dress one peck of wheat per hour by a single operation. The above mills are manufactured for grinding wheat, Indian corn, coffee, rice, and almost any dry substance, and will perform considerably more with less labour than any mill yet brought before the public in this country or Europe. They are made with either metal grinders or stones, and to suit any extent of power; and their easy capability of being attached to thrashing machines, steam-engines, water wheels, horse or ox power, renders them invaluable to agriculturists, heads of families, public institutions, grocers, emigrants, &c. The mode of applying this power is upon an entirely new principle, enabling more men to work in a given space with less fatigue than any plan now in operation. Planters, farmers and others may be supplied with mills by which one man can kipple three bushels of beans, grind three pecks of barley, or crush one bushel of oats per hour. Also mills of one horse power, capable of kibbling from 10 to 15 bushels of beans, grinding three bushels of barley, or crushing four bushels of oats. These mills may be easily attached to a thrashing machine. The simplicity of their arrangement nearly prevents the possibility of their getting out of repair. ALEX. GOW, 29 Bienville st. The above may be seen at Banks' Arcade.

GOOD AND CHEAP. THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally that they have received by the late arrivals from France, a large and splendid assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, selected in Paris with the greatest care, by the eldest partner, who is a competent judge, viz: Ornamented and plain cloth paletots, wadded, lined with silk or tartan; Dress and frock coats of all colors, latest style; Black and colored cassimere pantaloons, do; Cashmere, velvet, silk and satin vests, do; Silk, cashmere and tartan morning gowns; Youths and boys clothing of the latest fashion; Kid and buckskin gloves; Silk and cashmere cravats and scarfs; Silk elastic suspenders; Boots, umbrellas, perfumery, silk pocket handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's ready made linen. ALSO, Black, blue, and fancy colors broadcloth, extra fine black and fancy cassimeres, silk, satin and cashmere vestings, velvet, silk serge, sewing silk, buttons, twist, lining, braid binding, tassels for dressing gowns, &c, for sale at reduced prices for cash by V DECAUX & NOEL, Chartres street, corner of Conti.