SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1852.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To the Honorable,

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The Commissioners of Public Buildings in Baton Rouge, beg leave to report: That since our last report, the work in the State Capitol has advanced to a point where it may now be considered, in all its essential features, as fairly completed. We had anxiously hoped that it would have been entirely finished before the meeting of the Legislature; and to accomplish an act so desirable, every reasonable effort was made. Owing, however, to causes beyond our control, we were disappointed in our well founded expectations.

The vast amount of detail in the elaborate finish of so large a structure; the untimely destruction of all the doors and most of the door-frames and jams that were burnt with the Cyprus Grove Mills, and the limited means from time to time at our disposal, have been serious impediments to rapid progress.

The delays experienced by us from this and other causes, have, however, not been without their advantages; a small and efficient corps of superior workmen, under the direction of our intelligent architect, and our capable and attentive foreman, have been constantly engaged in putting together the work, carefully and faithfully, in their respective departments; and while nothing has been slighted by our employees, who have ever been zealous in doing their duty, we feel assured that whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the architectural style and design of the building, that the workmanship in the same will challenge the favorable opinion of all who can appreciate good work.

An inconsiderable amount of joiner's work in the third story and the painting in that and the first, is all that remains unfinished in the principal building; as to the out buildings, which we have deemed essential to the comfort of the Legislature and the State officers occupying the Capitol, they are in a forward state of construction. We anticipate that all the work here referred to, with the two large brick cisterns which we propose to construct, will be completed by the 15th of April, provided the means required are appropriated for the purpose. Statement (A.) hereto annexed, exhibits an estimate of the extent of the work, and the probable cost of its completion.

The appropriations made by the preceding Legislature having been exhausted, we found ourselves, on the first of September last, forced to the alternative of either suspending the work or making a temporary loan of an amount which we then supposed sufficient to continue its progress until the meeting of the Legislature. We considered it our duty, in view of the best interests of the State, and the comfort of the Legislature, to choose the latter. An appropriation was made, with the approbation of the Executive, as you have already been apprized by Governor Walker in his recent message, to the Louisiana State Bank, for a loan of twelve thousand dollars, payable on the 15th February, 1852. That institution, with a commendable liberality, at once responded to our request, and loaned to us the amount, without interest, on our warrant as Commissioners. We annex hereto a copy of our application, marked (B.) and the resolution of the Bank, in explanation of the transaction.

The proceeds of this loan were applied, in part, to the extinguishment of pressing liabilities for materials furnished for the building, and the balance to the payment of the workmen in our employ, as will be seen by reference to the account, and vouchers which will be submitted herewith for your examination.

The amount derived from this loan, proving, in the end, insufficient to pay the large number of workmen the amount due to them on the last pay bills, the same institution acted by the same spirit that marked its former accommodation, discounted the individual acceptance of one of our number, (Mr. D. D. Avery,) for three thousand dollars, at sixty days, and the proceeds were applied by Mr. Avery to the credit of the Commissioners, and by them to the payment of their liabilities to the workmen, up to the 19th ultimo.

We hope that, under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed, our conduct in these matters will meet with your approval; and that the necessary appropriations will be duly made, to meet the loans negotiated by us for the benefit of the State, and also to cover the several claims in addition thereto outstanding against the Commissioners for materials furnished for the State House, as set forth in the annexed statement (C.)

These several liabilities, together with the amount required for the work, specified in statement (A.), and the current incidental expenses, will require an appropriation at the present moment of at least twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars; the only one hundred and thirty eight 65-100 dollars.

The appropriations that have been heretofore made for the State House, amount to the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars; of this, about six thousand dollars were expended in fitting up the building with temporary fixtures, for the use of the last Legislature, and a like amount in purchasing a piece of ground including the present site, and the cost of the enclosure of the same. The balance of the $218,000, with the appropriation of $26,500, just recommended, together with about $10,000 derived from the sale of old materials, and the value of the brick and lumber from the old mansion, used in the construction of the drains and out buildings, will be the true cost of the Capitol and its accessories—that is about $246,000.

We consider it our duty to recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the permanent enclosure of the public grounds. The present fence was put up for temporary purposes, and is now so dilapidated that a new one is required for the efficient protection of the public buildings. One made of iron would, in our opinion, be the cheapest and most economical. Its first cost would be about the same as that of a brick wall, and considerably greater than one made of wood; but, on the other hand, it would be more permanent than either, and free from the serious objection of constant decay and expensive repair incident to both. Patterns of appropriate height, weight and design, have been offered to us in anticipation of your favorable action, at $6 50 per running foot, and doubtless a contract might be made for much less; it will require 1045 feet of fence, running measure, to effect the inclosure.

The last Legislature, by a resolution approved March 21st, 1850, directed that Col. Dakin, the architect of the Capitol, should furnish a plan for and cause to be erected in the Senate Chamber a tablet "to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Philemon Thomas," with a suitable inscription thereon, expressive of the regard entertained by the State for his character and services," and to carry into effect the resolution, appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars. The architect's report, marked (D.), herewith submitted, will explain the circumstances under which a contract was made with Messrs. Stroud & Co., of New Orleans, for the performance of the work, and also the manner in which they have accomplished the same. From an examination of the subject, we are satisfied that the amount appropriated was scarcely more than sufficient to pay for the rough block of Parian marble out of which this beautiful tablet has been carved, and that it has left the contractors the sum of $2250, to carry into effect the resolution of the Legislature. As the work was executed in our own State, and its design and finish reflect creditable to the artists by whom it was perfected, we would suggest, in as much as no part of the fund appropriated for the same has been paid, that an appropriation of at least $1250 be made, to reimburse Messrs. Stroud & Co., in the amounts by them expended in the erection of this tablet.

As the duties imposed on us by the 3d section of the act of the 9th of March, 1846, are nearly fulfilled, and but a short time remains before we may, with propriety, surrender the commissions with which we have been honored by the State, we deem it proper to recommend to the Legislature, that some one should be designated by law to receive from us the public buildings, who might thereafter be charged with the responsibility of their safe keeping, and at the same time be required to superintend the improvement and embellishment of the public grounds.

In conclusion, we respectfully request that a joint committee may be appointed to enquire into and examine the account and disbursements marked (E.), hereto annexed, and the vouchers which will be submitted in support thereof.

MAUNSEL WHITE,
WALTER BRASHEAR, } Comm'rs Public Buildings
DANL. D. AVERY, } at Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, February 17th, 1852.

A.

Estimated cost of completing the Public Buildings now in course of erection at Baton Rouge:

Amount due on pay rolls for labor from January 19th, until February, 14th, 1852 inclusive	$1,223 75
Amount required to finish painter's work on main building, completed, painter's work, materials included,	1,250 00
To 10,000 bricks for out building, at $6 25	62 50
To laying the same, lime and labor included,	70 00
To plastering and materials inside,	230 00
To ten square of slate at $12, put on,	120 00
To copper gutter and conductors,	90 00
Lumber for roofing and partition	120 00
Joiner's work	100 00
Painting and materials	75 00
	$4,176 25
Should shingles be used on the roof instead of slate, deduct	50 00
	$4,126 25
Two cisterns 20,000 gallons each, in brick, and cement, at $500 each	1,000 00
Incidental expenses,	373 75
	$5,500 00

B.

BATON ROUGE, September 1st, 1851.

To the President and Directors of the Louisiana State Bank, New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners of Public Buildings having exhausted the appropriation made by the Legislature for the erection of the State Capitol at this place, had, from estimates which they have caused to be made, that they will require a sum *not to exceed twenty thousand dollars* to complete the same. We have a number of skilful workmen engaged on the work and can finish it on much better terms, if the works are carried on to completion without interruption. Besides, we feel extremely anxious, for general convenience, to finish the building before the session of the Legislature; we have, therefore, determined, under the sanction and with the advice of Governor Walker, to present these facts to you, with the view to ascertain whether you will authorize the Branch at this place to loan to the Commissioners the above sum until the 15th of February next, by which time we entertain the hope that an appropriation will be made that will enable the Commissioners to refund the amount. Should the Board be disposed to loan the State the amount, we would be pleased to know whether the Commissioners' warrant, countersigned by the Governor, would, under the circumstances, be considered sufficient authorization to justify you in making the loan.

With respect, I am your ob't. serv't,

{Signed} DAN'L. D. AVERY.
Acting Commissioner
for M. WHITE,
W. BRASHEAR,
D. D. AVERY,
Commissioners of Public Buildings.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, }
New Orleans, 6th Sept. 1851. }

Resolved, That the Cashier of the Branch at Baton Rouge be, and is hereby authorized, on receiving from the Commissioners of Public Buildings, a warrant, drawn by them and counter-signed by the Governor, on the State Treasurer for *twelve thousand dollars*, payable on the 15th February next, to place the same to the credit of the Commissioners, to be drawn for as required, free of interest, in consideration of the heavy deposits of the State at said Branch. The warrant to be considered by the Cashier of the Branch as cash, and to be included as such in his weekly statements, in a separate line, and in the weekly statement of this Bank to the Board of Currency it will be deducted from the deposits of the State Treasurer.

Attest,
(Signed) RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

C.

List of claims outstanding against Commissioners of Public Buildings, for materials, &c., furnished on account of State Capitol:

1 Hardware bill	$158 43
2 Andrew Brown, lumber bill	327 75
3 Smith & Crane, Balance on contract for carving, &c.	814 45
4 S. Jarvis & Co., paints, oils, &c.	485 57
5 M. White & Co., advances for freight, drayage, &c., in forwarding goods in New Orleans	111 22
6 W. F. Tunnard, bill of iron railing, &c.	326 49
7 Allen Hill, N. O., do do	683 60
8 Jno. Stroud & Co., N. O., bill for lime, cement, &c.	184 50
9 McMan & Co., bill of lumber	19 05
10 C. Guedry balance on contract for copper, &c.	63 85
11 J. H. Dakin, balance salary to 10th January, 1852	1500 00
12 N. Richards, bill of extra work on marble, &c.	284 49
13 McHatton, Ward & Co., for balance of brick	468 75
14 Louisiana State Bank, loan to Commissioners,	12,000 00
15 Same do do	3,000 00
	20,738 15
Contingent expenses to the close, &c.	261 85
	21,000 00
Estimate of work, &c., to be done as per statement (A.)	5,500 00
	$26,500 00

D.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, NEW CAPITOL, LA. }
Baton Rouge, Jan. 27th, 1852. }

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that I have complied with the requisitions of the law of the 21st March, 1850, in relation to a tablet of memory and respect to the late Gen. Philemon Thomas, to be placed in the Senate Chamber of the New Capitol of the State of Louisiana.

The said tablet is in its place in the Senate Chamber. About twelve months ago I made the design for said tablet, and called upon Messrs. John Stroud & Co., of New Orleans, for an estimate of its cost according to the design, and referred them at the same time to the law above mentioned, and stated that I had no authority to exceed the sum appropriated, &c. They stated that the tablet could not be made and set for the sum of $500; but they were willing to furnish the work according to the design and my directions, and risk the chance of our Legislature voting them more pay.

Please communicate the above to our Legislature, and greatly oblige

Your humble servant,
JAS. H. DAKIN, Architect.

To Col. MAUNSEL WHITE,
WALTER BRASHEAR,
DANL. D. AVERY, Esqrs. } Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings in the town of Baton Rouge, La.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14th, 1852.

To Mr. D. D. Avery, Baton Rouge:

DEAR SIR—By the "Gipsy," we ship the tablet engraved to the memory of Gen. Thomas. Our foreman, Mr. Gardner, goes with it, and will erect it. Please give him all necessary assistance.

If convenient, we would like to receive the appropriation made, five hundred dollars, and would ask as a favor, that you would instruct us how to apply to the Legislature for the balance. As near as we can calculate, the job has cost us about $1250.

We ought to have, on that amount, a profit.

Very truly yours,
JOHN STROUD & CO.

E.

BATON ROUGE, February 12th, 1852.

Dr.		Cr.	
1850.		1850.	
Feb. 20 To cash paid balance brick contract to Messrs.	[illegible]	Feb. 14 By this balance in hands of late commissioners,	[illegible]
To cash paid N. Frost & Co., balance on acct.	$1,063 04	Jan. 25 By this amount received from Treasurer,	$11,682 04
No correct.	10,000 00	1851.	
To cash paid for hardware, lumber, grates, &c., as per vouchers from 1 to 12 inclusive,	$11,682 04	By this amount received from Treasurer,	$300,000 00
To cash paid for carved work, vouchers 1 to 3 inclusive,	4,305 01	Feb. 24 By this amount, being 2d instalment,	[illegible]
To cash paid for carved work, vouchers 1 to 4 inclusive,	1,300 00	May 23 " " 4th " "	[illegible]
To cash paid for lumber, vouchers 1 to 14 inclusive,	7,148 00	Nov. 22 " " 5th " "	[illegible]
To cash paid for sundries, drayage, vouchers 1 to 7 inclusive,	2,472 22	1852.	
To cash paid for sundries, drayage, vouchers 1 to 7 inclusive,	1,253 73	By cash from G. P. Brandt, for old debris,	[illegible]
To cash paid for sundries, drayage, vouchers 1 to 7 inclusive,	1,245 25	By cash from G. P. Brandt, for old debris,	[illegible]
Laborers, as per vouchers, 1 to 6, inclusive,	30,199 04	By cash from G. P. Brandt, for old debris,	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of Commissioners on 12th February, 1852, to balance—$126 65.	126 65		
	$72,296 65		$72,296 65

D. D. AVERY,
Acting Commissioner of Pub. Buildings.

LAND OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2d, 1852.

Hon. J. B. PLAUCHE, President of the Senate,

Sir:—In answer to the resolution of the honorable Senate of the 27th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the accompanying statement as an approximate one of the Parishes named. The lists of selections for land in Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Morehouse, Union, Jackson, Ouachita, Caldwell, Franklin and Catahoula were sent to the Land Office at Winnsborough and there is no report in this office or any other means by which the lands there may be designated in this office. The Register at Winnsborough is only required to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts. As a full report cannot be made of all the Parishes, I am advised that the exhibit herewith made will be sufficient for the purpose contemplated.

(Signed) Your obedient servant,
W. H. CRENSHAW,
Register.

AN ESTIMATE of the Internal Improvement Lands in Louisiana, selected by the State in the following Parishes:

PARISHES.	SELECTED.	SOLD.	UNSOLD.	
St. Landry	39,597 83	2,179 12	37,418 13	Acres
Avoyelles	37,927 39	480 05	37,447 34	"
Rapides	2,232 02		2,232 02	"
De Soto	5,145 96		5,145 96	"
Claiborne	800 00		800 00	"
Natchitoches	2,415 02	43 00	2,372 02	"
St. Martins	6,187 99	2,736 61	3,451 19	"
Lafourche Interior	160 00		160 00	"
Jefferson	641 44		641 44	"
St. James	1,216 58		1,216 58	"
St. Charles	4,586 59	2,586 59	2,000 00	"
Rossier	13,655 12	240 00	13,415 12	"
Cathoula	300 00		300 00	"
Point Coupee	1,500 00		1,500 00	"
St. John Baptist	348 30		348 30	"
Assumption	16,509 15	3,968 66	12,540 29	"
Terrebonne	4,738 55		4,738 55	"
Ascension	8,730 21	1,477 50	7,252 71	"

W. H. CRENSHAW,
Register.

February 2d, 1852.

REPORT

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

The Board of Bank Managers respectfully report as follows, in relation to the affairs of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana:

Since the last report submitted by this Board to the Legislature, in January, 1850, the Bank has regularly met its foreign debt, as it became due, to wit:

Five dividends of semi-annual interest, about	$ 860,000 00
The second and third, out of the seven series of Bank Bonds issued in 1848, for the funding of the arreared interest	192,111 15
The first and second, out of the five installments of the State bonds, matured in 1850, and extended from 1851 to 1855; also a small balance of said bonds not extended, together	521,538 87
	$1,573,650 02
Premium of exchange on the above, at 10 per cent, about	157,360 00
Forming an aggregate amount paid off, to the discharge of the State within the last two years, of	$1,731,180 02

In the above amount are included $460,000, just remitted to Europe, for the payment of the 1st February next. But it is proper to state, that having ascertained beforehand, that the cash collections to the 3d inst. would fall short, towards that payment, about $175,000, we procured that sum by a loan, and by the negotiation of bills to be met by the Bank between this and the 1st of May next. The Bank has presently to provide, first, for the above advance of $175,000; next, for the payment of the foreign debt on the 1st of August, 1852, about $290,000. The collections to the end of July next will again be insufficient to meet that last amount. Still, if the Bank can, at that time, succeed in obtaining again an advance, by an arrangement similar to the one above mentioned, there will be no difficulty in her effecting that payment at maturity; but, we positively declare, that unless the stock contribution required of the Stockholders, due on the 1st of May last and 1st of May next, shall be collected in full in the course of the present year, the Bank will be utterly unable to discharge the payment of the 1st of February, 1853, consisting of the third installment of the extended State bonds, and of the half yearly interest on the whole debt, amounting together, premium included, to about $447,000.

We were aware, more than two years ago, that the collections, from 1851 to 1855, would be insufficient to pay off, besides the current interest, the large portion of the principal of the debt maturing within that period. With a view to make up that deficiency, the Board, in May, 1850, made a call upon the Stockholders of $7 per share, payable at the rate of $1 per share, on the 1st of May of every year, from 1851 to 1857, and we had determined to apply all the receipts of the Bank, from that source, as well as from the existing assets, exclusively to the discharge of the debt, when the destruction of the St Charles Hotel, by presenting us a sure opportunity to reclaim the St Louis building from its long state of depreciation, and to turn and hitherto untenanted and unprofitable establishment into an income-yielding and valuable property, forced upon us the necessity of a considerably outlay. It was obvious, that the size of the hotel was insufficient, its distributions defective; and that no permanent success could be secured to it, unless such additions and alterations were made to it as would make it equal to other rival establishments in this city. After mature deliberation, we concluded that the interest of the State and of the Stockholders would be better promoted by incurring the expense of that improvement. It will amount, when completed, to about $130,000. But although this additional investment in real estate has contributed to swell the present deficit in our cash means, when they were much needed, the judiciousness of this operation cannot be questioned. The building, as it stood before, at an estimated value of $200,000, would have barely yielded three and a half per cent per annum; whilst at its present cost of $330,000, it will net to the Bank about seven and a half per cent.

In calculating, in our report of January, 1850, how far the debts due to the Bank, maturing between each semi-annual period, would go towards meeting the successive payments of the foreign debt, we found the latter would exceed the former, on the 31st December, 1851, by about $64,000; which sum, as well as any further difference likely to arise from short collections, were in our expectation, to have been more than counterbalanced by the call of $1 per share, payable in May preceeding. But, while the deficiency, owing to delays in the collections, and to the heavy outlay on the St. Louis Hotel, has been actually swelled to about $235,000; the stock contribution, instead of bringing $142,000, has only yielded, to this day, $60,000, leaving a deficiency of cash means, on the 21st ult. as above stated, of $175,000. Many Stockholders having resisted the call on the plea of unconstitutionality of the act of 1847, which requires it, suit has been instituted to test the question. We confidently look for a decision, but we apprehend, that unless it will be rendered early this year, or the restoration of the Bank to the exercise of its privileges will induce the Stockholders voluntarily to pay up, the amounts to be realized from the $82,000 remaining due on the call of 1st of May last, and the $142,600, coming due on the 1st of May next, may be collected too late for the punctual discharge of the dividend of February, 1853.

The prospective situation of the Bank was so fully expatiated upon in our last report, that it would be fastidious to recur in detail to the subject. We must be permitted however, briefly to point out its present critical position.

By the negotiation of 1848, a back debt of $675,000, and a fast maturing debt of $1,250,000, together $1,925,000, were thrown upon the seven subsequent years, from 1849 to 1855. Of that amount, $790,000 have been paid off from 1849 to this day, leaving yet $1,135,000 to be discharged between this and 1855 inclusive, in amounts of $90,000 on 1st August, and $250,000 on 1st February of each year. That dependency now fast coming upon the State and the Bank, is the main difficulty to be overcome. Added to the running interest on the outstanding bonds, with premium of exchange at 10 per cent on each payment, it will require the Bank to place in Amsterdam and London.

	On 1st. February.	*On 1st. August.*	*Total each year.*
1852	Provided for	$280,000	$280,000
1853	$147,000	270,000	717,000
1854	437,000	260,000	697,000
1855	427,000	250,000	677,000

It was only by an advance of $175,000, as above explained, that we succeeded in providing for the payment of 1st February proximo. But we calculate that the regular yearly receipt, exclusive of the contribution on stock, will again fall short, about $150,000, at each of the maturities of February, 1853, 1854, and 1855. It is true that on 1st August, 1855, the receipts of the next preceeding six months will, after meeting the debt due on that day, leave an excess of about $10,000; and that in 1856, 1857, and 1858, no portion of the principal coming due in those three years, and the interest installments amounting only to $280,000 a year, the receipts will yield a yearly excess of about $158,000; but that excess can be of no avail for the present deficiency and those of the next three years. There are but two sources from which those four successive deficits can be supplied: *First*, by the yearly call of $1 per share, and, for the reasons above stated, it is doubtful whether, as long as the Bank is maintained in its present state of liquidation, it can be realized in time to be applied to the debt as it will mature: *secondly*, by a sale of part of the stocks, bonds and real estate owned by the Bank; and it may be questioned whether this can be resorted to, at the time it might be necessary to do so, without a heavy sacrifice.

The word "deficit," as used above, applies to the insufficiency of the cash on hand at the times the foreign debt has to be provided for; it has no reference to the losses which increase the deficit of capital. This last item deserves here some notice.

We calculated in our last report, that the excess of *disbursements* for expenses, interest and premium on the debt, over the *receipts* from rent and interest, would amount during the two years ending 15th June, 1851, to $136,455 95. The profit and loss account for the two years ending 1st August, 1851, shows the actual falling off to have been $126,595 68, being $10,000 less than we had anticipated; a small difference indeed in an estimate of that kind, and which shows that we had not over-rated the resources of the Bank, and that the data furnished have proved sufficiently correct to bear us out in our conclusions.

Besides the above actual loss, in the last two years, of	$126,595 68
The subsequent yearly falling off was estimated in the same report at the following amounts, which, from the accuracy of our estimates for the last two years, we are justified in believing will prove nearly correct, to wit:	
For the year ending 15th June, 1852, at	$46,265 00
" " " " 1853,	42,787 75
" " " " 1854,	31,567 17
" " " " 1855,	19,491 87
Forming together in the four forthcoming years, an excess of the expenses and interest to be paid, over the rents and interests to be collected, of	$140,000 88

The annual loss, as shown by the above, will gradually decrease, as the principal of the debt being discharged at the rate of $346,000 a year, the interest decreases also annually, about $18,000. It must be observed too, that those four payments of $346,000 entail a yearly outlay for premium of exchange, of about $34,000, which shall no longer be required from 1856, to 1858 inclusive, as no portion of the principal comes due again, until February, 1859. According to our estimates, the earnings of the Bank, in 1856, will about equal its disbursements for expenses and interest; but in 1857 and 1858, a yearly falling off will again take place, at the rate of from $15,000 to $20,000 a year.

The above figures show that the gradual loss arising, not from a deterioration of the assets, but from the earnings falling short of the expenses and interest to be paid, will go on swelling the deficit of capital. That deficit was estimated on 31st July, 1849, at | $630,967 97

The actual loss of $126,595 68 in the last two years, has brought it up on 31st July, 1851, to	757,563 65
The above figures, if correct, would swell it, on 31st July, 1855, at $130,114 88 more, to	887,678 53

Thus is the Bank on the wane, with no other prospective relief but the punctual payment of the balance due on the call of 1st May last, and of the amount of the successive calls as they will mature, nothing short of which can check the downward course. Each year brings an additional loss on the Bank; each period of payment will encounter additional deficits; the contributions intended to meet them will, if Legislative relief is still deferred, come too slowly in; and in July next, or at latest in February, 1853, the obligations of the State will lie again under protest. Nor do we think that this mishap could be averted by obtaining a further extension of the instalments next maturing. It was but in 1848, that the Bondholders consented to extend that same debt from 1849 to 1855. To apply again for further indulgence, until Legislative relief could be had, would neither be creditable to the State or the Bank, nor likelyto be obtained.

The above reasons confirm us in the conclusion we came to, two years ago, to wit: that in order to protect the State, if not against an ultimate loss, which shall have to be borne by the Stockholders, at least against a temporary protest of its obligations, the only efficient means are the creation of an additional capital by the Stockholders, and the restoration of the rights vested by the charter in this corporation.

We append to this report, for a better understanding of the situation of the Bank, a statement of its assets and liabilities, on the 10th instant.

In relation to the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, the Board of Bank managers have only to say, that since their last report to your Honorable Body, its general condition has been gradually improving; that the most rigid economy has been introduced in its management; and that all its payments, under the late negociation, have been, thus far promptly and easily met. The contributions called for, under the law of 1847, have been freely paid up, thus enabling the Board to accumulate, by degrees, a fund which they hope will be sufficient, with the other current receipts of the Bank, to meet regularly, at their maturity, the obligations issued by the State in its behalf. In order to enforce payment on the part of a very few Stockholders, who have thought proper to resist the claim of the contribution, and to remove, in future, all difficulty in the collection of the same, suit has been brought against one of them, and a judgment has been obtained in favor of the Bank, from which an appeal has been taken. If the decision is affirmed by the appellate tribunal, and all the Stockholders are made to pay up, regularly, the contribution called for, there is no serious difficulty to be apprehended as to the successful liquidation of this Bank.

Herewith is submitted for your examination, a statement of the affairs of the Bank, on the 31st of December last.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. BELL,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.
VALERIEN ALLAIN,
PRESIDENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.
ALONZO MORPHY,
PRESIDENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans, January 15th, 1852.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
On the 10th of January, 1852

ASSETS.

Banking House	35,000 00	
St. Louis Building	311,985 26	
Other Real Estate	120,564 87	
		466,550 13
Credit Loans	4,166,959 40	
Loans or Property re-sold	6,561 00	
		4,172,520 40
Stockholders in arrears.		
Installments	27,354 00	
Interest	50,264 99	
		77,619 99
Extended Loans	90,474 79	
Bills Receivable	295,501 46	
Notes and Bills Discounted	300,018 36	
		695,892 65
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	195,000 00	
" " " Pontchartrain Rail Road Company	11,750 00	
" " " Municipality No. Three	45,000 00	
Commercial Bank Stock	3,700 00	
Levee Steam Cotton Press Company Stock	12,968 80	
Pontchartrain Rail Road Company Stock	3,022 00	
Insurance Companies Scrip	600 00	
		272,300 80
Notes and Bills protested	42,452 44	
Sundry Debtors	51,929 38	
Protest Account	238 00	
		94,129 82
Hope & Co., Amsterdam	442,904 41	
F. de Lizardi & Co., London	26,190 00	
		468,794 49
Insurance paid for debtors		183 50
Cash		6,804 51
Profit and Loss	571,141 06	
Deduct collected on account of contribution payable 1st May, 1851	60,250 00	
		511,391 06
		6,767,136 86

LIABILITIES.

State Bonds due 1st February	1849.	1,296,666 66	
" " "	1850.	1,297,333 33	
" " "	1851.	1,297,333 33	
" " "	1852.	1,296,666 66	
			5,188,444 44
State Bonds of 1850, extended to	1852.	236,622 22	
" " "	1853.	236,622 22	
" " "	1854.	236,622 22	
" " "	1855.	236,622 22	
			1,010,488 88
Bank Bonds due 1st August	1852.	90,000 00	
" " "	1853.	90,444 44	
" " "	1854.	90,333 33	
" " "	1855.	90,444 45	
			360,222 12
Post Notes and Coupons to maturity			4,811 75
Bank Notes			5,970 00
Special Deposits			3,199 00
Foreign Exchange			150,000 00
Bills Payable			50,000 00
			6,767,136 86

EUG. ROUSSEAU,
CASHIER.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA
On December 31, 1851

ASSETS.

Stock Loans			661,881 61
Stockholders in arrears			73,000 41
Long Loans on Mortgage			16,497 73
Bills Receivable		257,408 93	
Bills discounted		24,477 68	
ditto protested		6,641 14	
			300,527 73
Real Estate			[illegible]
State of Louisiana			[illegible]
Stock in the Bank of Louisiana			10,[illegible]
" Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company		70,000 00	
" Lower Steam Cotton Press Company		10,000 00	
" Commercial Bank		7,500 00	
" Crescent Bank		2,400 00	
		375 00	
			91,275 00
Suspense Account			5,959 56
Protests			67 50
Profit and Loss account			354,114 27
Contribution, No. 1		1,272 00	
" 2		4,230 00	
" 3		11,526 00	
			17,028 00
Specie		3,050 02	
Bank of Louisiana		42,215 98	
			45,266 01
			1,601,566 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Annexes to the Bonds of 1843, series C payable in	1854.	102,600 00	
" " " " "	1857.	102,600 00	
" " " " "	1860.	102,600 00	
" " " " "	1863.	102,600 00	
" " " " "	1866.	102,600 00	
			513,000 00
Annexes to the Bonds of '48, series D, payable in	1854.	172,600 00	
" " " " "	1857.	172,600 00	
" " " " "	1860.	172,600 00	
" " " " "	1863.	172,600 00	
" " " " "	1866.	172,600 00	
			863,000 00
Bonds of the Bank, series A, payable	1851.	150 00	
" " " "	1852.	35,300 00	
" " " "	1853.	35,300 00	
" " " "	1854.	35,300 00	
			106,050 00
Bonds of the Bank, series B, payable	1851.	299 75	
" " " "	1852.	22,510 78	
" " " "	1853.	22,510 78	
" " " "	1854.	22,510 78	
			70,561 32
Coupons of Interest on annexes to State Bonds			32,000 00
ditto on the Bonds of the Bank			4,500 00
ditto on the State Bonds			150 00
Bank Notes in circulation, considered lost			4,750 00
Deposits payable on demand			1,951 00
Certificates of deposits of Louisiana State Bonds			5,000 00
			1,601,566 [illegible]

D. F. GUEX,
CASHIER.

The President laid before the Senate the following report of the State Engineer, relative to Bayou Manchac:

REPORT ON THE BAYOU MANCHAC.

To the Senate of Louisiana.

In obedience to a resolution of your honorable body, requiring the State Engineer to examine the Bayou Manchac, and report on the propriety of opening the same for the passage of the water of the Mississippi river, the undersigned begs leave to submit the following communication:

The Bayou Manchac is the first of the natural outlets of the Mississippi, on its eastern side, and is situated at the distance of fourteen miles from the terminus of the high lands below Baton Rouge. In periods of high water, it formerly connected the Mississippi with the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Amite, Lake Maurepas, and Lake Pontchartrain. The distance from the head of the Bayou, by its meanderings, to the Amite is about twenty-two miles, and the whole distance of the water communication with Lake Borgne is about one hundred. During the last war with England, it was greatly obstructed to prevent the British from reaching the interior by that route, and in 1826 it was closed by a substantial dike to prevent its water from overflowing the settlements upon its banks and in its vicinity.

In descending the Bayou its first tributary is the Bayou Crocodile, on its southern bank, which drains Spanish Lake and its inlets into the Manchac. The junction is nine miles from its head. About a half mile below it receives the Bayou Fontaine on its northern bank, and a few times below, Ward's Creek on the same side.

At its head it is about ninety feet by a depth of twelve, and its elevation above the lowest water of the Mississippi, twenty feet, the greatest rise of the river here being thirty-two feet.—Consequently, it is necessary for the river to be twenty-feet above low water before its waters can escape by the Bayou. From its head to its junction with Bayou Crocodile, it is usually a dry bayou and very tortuous in its course. It diminishes very rapidly in size as you descend from the river, and at a distance of a little over a mile from its source, it has only a width of forty-four feet from bank to bank, a depth of ten feet, and a width at bottom of fifteen feet. It is but little larger than at the point until it reaches the Crocodile. Below its junction with the Crocodile and Fountaine, it is one hundred feet wide by a depth of fifteen, at the water surface being seventy feet. This may be considered the highest point of navigation in the present condition. The banks of the bayou are very low nearly all the way on its southern bank from its source to the Crocodile, and on the north to the Bayou Fountaine. From these points to the Amite there is tolerably high land on both sides. The overflow from some miles, in case of crevasses, above the Crocodile and Fountaine, is from eight to fifteen feet.

By taking cross sections at the end of every mile from the head to the Crocodile, it is found that the average channel of discharge is three hundred feet.

A cross section of the Mississippi at its head, is about two hundred and fifty thousand feet.—This capacity compared, therefore, with the Mississippi, is 500 to 250,000, but if it be estimated in another method, its capacity will be more fully shown:

If we take a section of twelve feet of the Mississippi at flood, and multiply it by twenty-five hundred, its width, and compare this with the medium cross section of the bayou, we will probably form the best idea of its capacity.

The proportion will be as 30,000 : 12 :: 300 to the depositing effect that the bayou would have on the river, if opened. The result we arrive at is that the bayou, supposing its current equal to that of the Mississippi at flood, would lower the river only about one inch and a half. The current of the bayou would not be greater than that of the river from its being constantly retarded by short bends.

If, now, we suppose that the current of the Mississippi would be slightly retarded below by the depletion, we see that the river would not be sensibly lowered by the outlet. Fifty miles below it would not be felt.

As a depleting outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant, and as its head is composed of a close, stiff clay, it is unreasonable to suppose that its importance would ever be materially augmented.

I might here close this report, but I am aware considerable commercial importance has been attached, both here and abroad, to the opening the Manchac, and the subject should be considered in reference to that point.

If the bayou were opened, even at high water, it could not be navigated even by small flats and keel boats, without great difficulty, on account of its size, force of current, and numerous short bends. Would such navigation be worth anything like a compensation for the evils it would inflict?

If the bayou were opened, as an inevitable consequence, a large portion of the parishes of Ascension and Baton Rouge would be overflown. Several hundred thousand acres of land, much of it highly improved, would have to be abandoned. The losses would have to be counted by millions of dollars. Suppose that could be prevented by leveeing the banks of the bayou, still the expense would be very great. Levees would have to be built of miles in extent to