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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. :::::: NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE!
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
(Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

Saturday Morning, May 1, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *George Collier* for very late St. Louis papers.

TAXING REAL ESTATE.

It is not often our good fortune to agree in opinion with our neighbor of the *Courier*; but that journal has so eloquent and sensible an article in favor of a property tax for the construction of railroads, that we can well afford to pardon its misconception and misrepresentation of our views touching the Compromise, in consideration of the zeal, public spirit and ability it displays in the discussion of a topic of more immediate local importance. We concur entirely with our cotemporary in its ideas of the expediency and necessity of imposing this tax. The reasons alleged by that journal are forcible and apposite, but they are susceptible of being still further strengthened by arguments of impregnable solidity.

Properly examined, the proposed levy is no tax at all. It is, at the worst, but a temporary loan, certain to be repaid with liberal interest. Suppose, for instance, the owner of real estate assessed at fifty thousand dollars, is taxed at the rate of three per cent. Let us look at the practical operation of the law. The gross amount of the tax will be $1,500 payable in six years, in instalments of one half of one per cent. That is, he will have to pay $250 per annum, for a term of six years. Now, it might seem hard and oppressive to subject property to an annual impost of even one half of one per cent., in view of the onerous contributions it already makes to the revenues of the City and the State. And this conclusion would be reasonable enough, were the tax a simple process of extraction of so much hard cash from the pockets of the property holders, without a corresponding equivalent. But such is very far from being contemplated. How is the tax-payer remunerated for his compulsory outlay. First, in a direct, practical, tangible manner. He receives stock to the amount of every dollar of the special tax levied upon his real estate. A tax of $1,500 is equal to sixty shares of railroad stock, of which he becomes the *bona fide* possessor. But it may be objected that such stock will not be worth par until the railroad goes into operation, and begins to pay. Well, even admitting the truth of this exceedingly selfish and narrow argument, is it not clear that if the stock should command but 90 or 85 per cent of its par value, the tax payer who chooses to dispose forthwith of his shares, contributes in reality but 10 or 15 per cent of the sum in which he is taxed? If on the other hand he prefers retaining his interest in the road, he is allowed six years to complete the payment of the tax, long before which period the railway will be built, and if there be any truth in reason and experience, will prove a source of individual profit to every stockholder.

This is a plain and intelligible view of a subject which has been greatly misunderstood through the persevering clamor of a few "Old Fogies," for there are old fogies outside of the pale of politics, who would rather New Orleans should forfeit all her trade and decline to a wretched hamlet, than be required to aid her in the noble effort to work out a glorious destiny. But though this demonstration is well calculated to impress itself on the minds of those who listen more to venture beyond the immediate result of the proposed ordinance, there are considerations involved in the future that cannot fail to interest themselves to the reflecting understanding.

The constant, unvarying influence of railroad enterprise, has been to augment the value of property in the Commonwealth in which such works are conducted. This effect has been so uniform that it may be regarded as an axiom. We need only refer to the value of landed property in Massachusetts, New York and Georgia, for incontrovertible evidence of the fact. Nay we have only to point to our city, and to cite the remarkable prices at which sales of property have been effected within the last thirty days, to which every man in the community properly and correctly attributes to the cheering impulse already communicated, by the appearance of earnestness exhibited by New Orleans in this matter of railroads. It is needless to quote statistics. DeBow's Review and the daily press have teemed with them. They are within the reach of all who are willing to investigate. The fact is indisputable. Now, let us take a moderate estimate, suppose that the successful construction of the Jackson and Opelousas Railway, will, in the course of two years raise the price of property in New Orleans 20 per cent. This is a very low calculation. Massachusetts, within little more than the same number of years, has added one hundred per cent to the amount of her assessment rolls. But suppose we will limit the enhancement to 20 per cent. Is it, speaking merely in a sordid money sense, such a bad operation, to advance [illegible] per cent in three years, and to get 20 per cent return in ten? We presume the business man would decline a transaction of such a character, and especially one in which there is absolutely no risk.

But it follows, that the property holder who pays a tax of one half of one per cent. for six years on the assessed value of his real estate, is reimbursed first by the ownership of stock to the full amount of his taxation, and which he [illegible] at a premium, will in a short time, be [illegible] repayable; and next, by the increase in the value of his property tenfold greater than the sum he has contributed to the [illegible] of the road. If these considerations [illegible] destitute of weight, it would be a bootless [illegible] to urge others founded upon higher and more ennobling motives. It would be vain and [illegible] to remind the property holder, that patriotism and pride of country are duties as well as [illegible], that the citizen of New Orleans can [illegible] true hearted Louisianian who remains [illegible] to her wants, indifferent to her [illegible], and reckless of her prosperity, that the [illegible] to excel and the spirit of rational emulation are wise and worthy sentiments, which [illegible] already advanced our country foremost [illegible] competitors and will ultimately enable [illegible] to outstrip them, that we have a mission [illegible] destiny which Providence, in placing us [illegible] we stand has unerringly designated, and [illegible] we can only sacrifice a future full of fruit[illegible] being false to ourselves and recreant to [illegible] generous and inspiring impulse.

☞ Some days ago, in noticing the absurd [illegible] in the names of our streets, we stated that we did not know what title Chartres street [illegible] when it extended into Lafayette.—[illegible] correspondent informs us that it is then called [illegible] street. Thus—Poplar, Camp, Chartres, Conde, Moreau—all names of one unfortunate street. Isn't it time to reform this senseless complexity?

MOREHOUSE.—The vote on the Convention question in the Parish of Morehouse stands: For Convention, 1[illegible]8; no Convention, 24; majority, 1[illegible]4.

MOVING PANORAMA OF TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.—Mr. CHARLES L. SMITH, the accomplished Scenic Artist, has at length completed his [illegible] Moving Panorama of Texas and California, and will open it for exhibition this [illegible] at the Pavilion, erected by Dan. Rice [illegible] Charles street. Of this beautiful production the *Picayune* says:

"It represents the principal battle fields of [illegible], views of the old Spanish missions, and [illegible] and other objects of interest in that old and romantic country, scenes from the [illegible] Mier expedition from sketches by one of the prisoners, also views of California scenery, mines, &c., by Mr Perrine, who came [illegible] starving to death in the "gold country," made a fortune, and is now a large planter in Texas. We can testify to the accuracy of the views of Texas scenery and old towns and [illegible], as we happened to see the originals [illegible] in San Antonio some months since [illegible] of an accomplished officer of the [illegible], Lieut. J. S. Benton. We have not seen the [illegible] as finished, but the originality [illegible] and interest of the scenery, and the ac[illegible] talent and experience of the painter [illegible] have no doubt that this panorama will be worth seeing. The pavilion where it is to be exhibited has been properly fitted up for the reception of visitors, and the price of admission will be extremely low."

☞ Colonel DONIPHAN has declined the nomination for Governor of Missouri, tendered him by the Whig State Convention.

DEBOW'S REVIEW OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Our thanks are due J. C. MORGAN of the Literary Depot, for the May No. of this excellent publication. It contains the following articles:—The Straits, Settlements and Indian Archipelago, by W. A. GLIDDON, Southern Wines and Varieties, Pennsylvania, Railroad Progress and Prospects, Negro-mania and the usual commercial and statistical tables.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of One Hundred and Seventy five packages and lots of Foreign and American Dry Goods, to take place This Day at 10 o'clock, No. 41 Bienville street, by Vincent A. [illegible], amongst which will be found—
10 cases assorted Prints,
11 do. Cotton Hosiery,
5 do. Toile de Nord,
20 cases and bales brown and bleached Goods, etc. etc.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received our files of papers from the City of Mexico, to the 17th April inclusive, being four days later intelligence.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 14th, states that the Tehuantepec treaty has been *rejected* by the Chamber of Deputies—but one vote being recorded in its favor. This took place on the 8th. The same journal of the 17th, announces the arrival at Mexico, of Mr. BULWELL, a special and confidential messenger from the United States, who it is thought, brings proposals from the Government, for another treaty. The one rejected by the Mexican Congress, is known as the Pedraza treaty.

The tariff question still occupies the attention of Congress. A modification of the impost duties is looked for, but not the repeal of the prohibitions.

The Mexican police are busily engaged in rooting out the gaming houses of the Capitol.

The local intelligence is generally unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 23d, after some debate, a resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Norris, was adopted providing that this day and every subsequent fourth Friday be set for the consideration of such private bills to which there was no objection.

And bills of the following titles were ordered to be engrossed:

Joint resolution for the relief of Alexander T P Garrett.

Bill for the relief of George G. Bishop, and the legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased.

An act from the House, for the relief of Albra Tripp passed. House bill for the payment of arrears of pensions to the guardian of Artemas Conant, passed. Bill granting a pension to Jacob Young. Bill authorizing the legal representatives of Antoine Varques, and John Colligan, to enter certain lands in Missouri. Bill for the relief of Martin Fenwick or his legal representatives.

Bill for the relief of Margaret Farrar. Bill for the relief of David P Weeks. Bill for the relief of M & R H Bean, of Arkansas. Bill for the relief of Ursula E Cobb. Bill for the relief of Jas Glynn. Bill for the relief of Thompson Hutchinson. Bill for the relief of Elizabeth Jones and the other children of John Carr. Bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Major Thomas Noel, U. S. Army. Bill for the relief of Don B J Damercq. Bill for the relief of Charles G Hunter. Bill for the relief of the heirs of David Corderey.

And the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Brooks of New York, rose to make a personal explanation, which Mr Stanly objected to, unless the gentleman who might be referred to might have an opportunity of replying, which having been conceded, Mr. Brooks addressed the House, which he said, he was induced to do, by remarks that had been made with reference to himself by a member of the Senate, whose age and position rendered it the only course left him to pursue. He said he had already denied the authorship of the letter that had appeared in the New York Express; and with reference to the editorial remarks which had been republished in the Globe, he denied all knowledge of them, till subsequent to their republication.

Whatever difference of opinion might exist as to what constitutes a gentleman, the member who would vomit forth a tirade against another member of Congress, such as that to which he had alluded, must be considered as no gentleman. The course which the Southern whigs pursued in the caucus, he said, showed that they were true upon the compromise measure, and he therefore withdrew his statement as to their wavering upon that question.

Mr Stanly said he regretted the appearance of the article referred to, and deplored the existing state of things. The only part of the speech of the gentleman from New York, on a former day, which was offensive to Southern members having been withdrawn, he had nothing to say upon the subject.

Mr. Houston reported the post office navy transmission mails bills, which were read the first time.

The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the bonds given by the Savannah Railroad Company for duties on railroad iron, was then read and passed, the previous question having been ordered.

It was then determined that all debate on the Homestead bill shall terminate on Thursday next, two hours after the House goes into committee.

The House went into committee, and again took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Yates, of Ill, then took the floor amidst much noise and confusion. He expressed himself in favor of the bill, the object of which, he said, was to give comfortable homes to persons in the Southern and Eastern States, who are now living in destitution and want, but who would find the means to go out to the new States, were the inducement offered.

After some concluding remarks, which could not be distinctly heard, he was followed by

Mr. Smart, of Maine, who, after some preliminary remarks, replied with reference to a statement that had been made in the other wing of the capital, as to the number of slaves who had escaped during the last year into the northern States, which, he contended, the census returns did not bear out, and which, in relation to numbers and value, were insignificant in amount.

Mr. Dean, of New York, said the designs of his State had been misunderstood, and went on to define the position which it occupies, who would support the nominee of the National Convention, and who considered the General Government as having no right to interfere with the different States, a principle, he said, which would influence his vote upon the railroad question, conceiving that it would lead to a system of international improvement, to which he deemed the democracy as being invariably opposed.

The committee at the conclusion of his speech rose, and the House adjourned.

THE FLORIDA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Madison, on Monday, the 19th instant, for the nomination of Gubernatorial and Congressional candidates, for the appointment of electors and the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The Hon. D. Bird, of Jefferson county, as we learn from the Savannah *Georgian*, was chosen President of the Convention. The nominations were:

For Governor—James E. Broome.
For Congress—A E Maxwell.

Electors.

Western District—Jesse Coe alternate, Dillon Jordan.
Middle District—Caraway Smith, alternate, P W White.
Eastern District—Mc. McIntosh, alternate, S. St. G. Rogers.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

For the State at large—Hon D L Yulee, Dr S W Spencer.
Western District—C C Yonge, Jno. Julian, Jesse Coe.
Middle District—Ex Gov. John Branch, A K Allison, Jno. Wescott.
Eastern District—C Byrne, Gad Humphreys, J G Dell.
Southern District—W W McCall, M C Brown, T F King.

The Convention passed four resolutions:

1. Affirms the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99 and Madison's report.
2. Adopts and endorses Baltimore resolutions of 1844-'48.
3. Deprecates agitation on Slavery question, or revival of any past issues, as mischievous and calculated to introduce divisions among the people and weaken the bonds of political fraternity.
4. Appoints fourteen delegates to Baltimore, without instructions.

The Convention adjourned with "an arousement" at night, when M. A. Long and Caraway Smith, Esqrs., addressed a large crowd.

We also learn from the *Georgian*, to which journal, we are indebted for the above, that although no preference was expressed for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, it is considered evident that Judge Douglass is the choice of the Democracy of Florida, and perhaps Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for Vice President.

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—This Convention, that assembled at Milledgeville, Ga., on Thursday week, adjourned, as we learn, from the Savannah *Georgian*, on Friday, about 3 o'clock, *without* sending delegates to the Democratic National Convention. It passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitutional Union party will not give its support to any candidate for the office of President or Vice President of the United States, unless the Convention nominating such candidate, shall declare its acquiescence in the measures of Congress, known as the Compromise Measures, and its determination to consider these measures as a final adjustment of the matters embraced by them.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention at this time, will take no action in relation to the approaching Presidential election.

3. *Resolved*, That another Convention of the Constitutional Union party be called, after the Democratic and Whig Conventions have made their nominations, for the purpose of considering said nominations, and for the purpose of taking such action in relation to the Presidential election, as shall be deemed proper. And that said Convention be held in Milledgeville, at such time as the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention, shall hereafter appoint and make public.

The *Georgian*, understands that the members who were favorable to representation in the Democratic Presidential Convention, were to have held a meeting on Friday evening, for the selection of delegates who are to go to Baltimore.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE AT BOSTON.—The National Theatre at Boston was destroyed by fire on the 22d instant, as was announced by telegraph. The theatre was owned by Mr. William Sohier, having recently been purchased by him of Mr. William Pelby. It was insured for $6,000, and was leased until recently by Messrs. Fenno, Wright, and Bird. The latter gentleman had just retired from the concern. The loss of Messrs. Fenno and Wright is stated at $15,000, on which there is no insurance. The safe of the establishment, containing the books, papers, and money, was saved with difficulty. The wardrobe, scenery, properties, &c., are a total loss. A number of the actors and actresses lost their entire wardrobes. Mrs. Sinclair and Mr. Vandenhoff lost nearly the whole of their large and valuable wardrobes. Mr. Vandenhoff lost a dressing case containing a valuable ring presented to him by his father. The musicians suffered heavily in the loss of their instruments. Many of the buildings adjoining were more or less injured.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Anticipated Execution—Rumored Resignation of Postmaster Hall.—Crowds were assembled at an early hour this morning to witness the execution of Wells, and most of them appeared to be disagreeably disappointed by the announced commutation of punishment by the President. Men women and children thronged the neighborhood early in the morning, and though the respite was announced, would not leave until after the meridian. At 11 o'clock Wells, the condemned, was taken in a carriage to the penitentiary by Marshal Wallach and his deputy, Wright, and consigned to the custody of warden Ellis. On parting with the marshal he expressed himself deeply indebted to him for his kindness during his confinement under his charge.

A rumor prevails here that Postmaster General Hall will shortly resign his post, and retire to private life.

BOSTON, April 22.

Great Freshet in the Merrimac and Concord Rivers.—The rise in the Merrimac and Concord rivers is greater than ever before known—being full thirteen feet above the summer level, and still rising. In Belvidere, a suburb of Lowell, nearly all the houses are surrounded by water to the depth of four or five feet. In Centreville, from sixty to one hundred families have been driven from their houses—some in boats, and their cattle have been saved by swimming. In Lowell, the Middlesex, Booth, Massachusetts, Prescott, and Lawrence mills have been obliged to suspend work—the yards being overflowed, and in some of them the water reaches the machinery in the lower rooms.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Trial of a Dry Dock.—The steamship City of Pittsburg was completely hauled out on the permanent ways of the naval dry dock, at the Navy Yard, in eight hours. It was completed at three o'clock this afternoon, and witnessed by thousands of persons who were delighted with the ease and precision with which the hydraulic apparatus performed. The trial was fully successful, and the dock, basin, and ways tested to the satisfaction of the naval commissioners, consisting of Com. Read, Capt. Ingraham, and naval constructor Grice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23.

Kossuth in New England.—Kossuth was warmly received at New Haven to-day, and greeted with shouts of welcome by an immense assemblage, whilst flags were streaming from every point, and cannon firing from the wharf.

Mayor Skinner welcomed him in a feeling speech to New England, expressing great interest in the future fate of Hungary, to which Kossuth made an appropriate reply.

Kossuth subsequently arrived here and was received by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was warmly and enthusiastically received, and will address the people tomorrow prior to his departure for Boston.

NEW YORK, April 23 1852.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The brig Marcellus, from New Haven, went ashore at Montauk Point during the gale. Two of her crew perished.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Arrival of the Cherokee.—The steamer Cherokee has arrived in four and a half days from Havana.

ALBANY, April 23.

Death of ex-Governor Young.—Ex-Governor Young died here this morning.

SENATOR MILLER, of New Jersey, in a communication to the Republic, thus puts at rest the slander started by one of the editors of the Boston Atlas, charging the President with refusing to appoint a son of Mr. Miller's to a cadetship at West Point:—

"My son was not a candidate for a cadetship at the time the President considered the applications from New Jersey; and had I been informed that the President had, as stated in the Republic, directed the name of my son to be placed among those of the appointees, I should have promptly declined the appointment, and recommended another candidate from New Jersey."

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 26th, says:

The members of the State Convention assemble to-day, at Columbia. We have made arrangements to keep our readers duly advised of their proceedings, and shall lay before them daily, during its session, a synopsis to be received by telegraph, and a full report by mail. We learn that on Saturday, several delegates had already arrived, and a full attendance was anticipated.

☞ The city election in Quincy, took place on Monday week. John Wood, (Whig) was elected Mayor by a majority of 190 votes over his Democratic competitor. The *Whig* says:

A very large vote, (about 1,200,) was polled, but perfect order prevailed.

The result thus secured, is a Whig Mayor, a Whig Marshall, and five Whig Aldermen out of the six, in the City Council. Well, that will do!

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a long and able article, enforcing the necessity of an open endorsement of the Compromise Measures, in the National Convention. The *Journal* thinks the recent action of the Whig Caucus, indicates either that the Compromise is to be adopted as the test at Baltimore, or that a new organization will be formed of the excellent character of that which prevails in Georgia. Either alternative, the *Journal* thinks, would be fruitful of blessings.

SLAUGHTER AT BUENOS AYRES.—A letter dated Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18, describing the defeat of Rosas by Urquiza, says:

Urquiza is scarcely less of the tyrant and tiger than Rosas. He shoots without mercy. Eighty men and women were shot at once at the Quinta, on Thursday last, and yesterday he issued a proclamation which will compromise five or six thousand, requiring all magistrates to arrest them, wherever found, and every man will be shot. His first proclamation was that all who were found stealing or plundering should be shot in fifteen minutes after sentence. It was only necessary to accuse—proof was scarcely wanted or asked for. It was estimated that four hundred were shot in three or four days—the last was the fusilade of eighty.

There has been a discovery made at the Quinta, which has produced some excitement even here, viz: some barrels of *pickled human heads*. I believe they were carefully put each in a cask, fifteen or twenty by themselves. Two explanations are given of it—one is, that Rosas intended them to grace a triumphal entry into the city, and the other, that they were to be sent into the interior as scare-crows at the cross roads, as is the custom in Spain to this day.

FROM CALLAO.—A letter to the Providence Journal, dated Callao, March 25, says that all the vessels fitted out for the Flores expedition, including the steamer Chili, have sailed for Guayaquil, and the Flores party are looking anxiously for news from that quarter. Business has revived in consequence of the news of the great number of passengers who have crossed the Isthmus. The Peste, a slow but not dangerous fever, prevails at Callao.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.—The following is given by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, as the vote in the Whig Congressional Caucus, by which the ruling of the chair decided that the resolution introduced by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, embodying an endorsement of the Compromise Measures as a finality was out of order, was sustained:

Ayes.—Senators—Clarke, Davis, Fish, Miller, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Wade.

Members—Allison, Barrere, Bowne, Brenton, Briggs, L. D. Campbell, Chandler, Chapman, Cullom, Fowler, Goodenow, Goodrich, Grey, Hascall, Hebard, Hosford, J. W. Howe, T. M. Howe, Hunter, G. G. King, Kuhns, Meachum, H. D. Moore, Morehead, S. W. Parker, Penniman, Porter, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Stanly, B. Stanton, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, Yates—46.

Nays.—Senators—Brook, Cooper, Morton.

Members—William Appleton, Brooks, Cabell, Clingman, Dockery, P. Ewing, Gentry, Haws, Haven, Landry, Marshall, Martin, J. Moore, Outlaw, Schermerhorn, Strother, White of Ky., Williams—18.

The resolution subsequently introduced by Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, also ruled out of order, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for the National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominees of said Convention, except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced, and to maintain that settlement inviolate.

☞ The following paragraph has made the tour of the French and English papers:

"The *American General*, Peyster Watt, has arrived in Paris, *on a mission from the Government of the United States*, to study the weapons of the French army, and especially the rifles of the chasseurs of Vincennes. It is said that a corps of riflemen upon the same principle is about to be established in the U. States."

"The American General, Peyster Watt," is, according to the New York Times, "none other than Mr. Frederick Watts Depeyster, a very worthy gentleman of Duchess county, connected in some official capacity with the militia of this State, and now travelling in Europe for his own amusement."

ABOLITIONISM.—The following paragraph, which we cut from one of our exchange papers, indicates, in an amusing manner, the fanaticism of the Abolition party in Massachusetts. We should not be surprised, if the coalition should hold its own in that State, to see Mr. Edmund Quincy her next Senator. He goes quite as far as Mr. Rantoul, and we dare say that Governor Brown would waive all objection to his abolitionism, if he could place himself right on all the "old Democratic issues."

"Mr. Edmund Quincy, one of the new lights of the Garrison and Anti-Church school, in his last letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, speaking of Lola Montes, says: "As far as my children, and the schools they go to, are concerned, I had very much rather have them exposed to the presence, aye, to the teaching, too, of the fair (even though frail) Countess of Landsfeldt, than to those of many a man before whom Boston editors and school committee men would bow down and worship. I should regard the sight and the speech of her as much less likely to demoralize the young than those, for example, of the Hon. Daniel Webster, the Hon. Rufus Choate, George T. Curtis, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, the Rev. Dr. Dewey, the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the Rev. Dr. Church, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Spring, and an infinity (more) of [illegible] and [illegible] doctors."

Whig Convention Platform.

WHIG CEN. COMMITTEE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 30, 1852.

At the last sitting of this Committee, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS: As the Convention to assemble on the 5th July, at Baton Rouge, for the purpose of re-modeling the Constitution of the State, is by far the most important political body that ever assembled within its borders—called, as it has been, by the people, to rid themselves of the present destructive *democratic* constitution, which, since 1845, has hung like an incubus upon the State's prosperity, impairing the energies of the people, crippling their resources, and placing them (so far as commercial position is concerned) fully a quarter of a century behind the point which they would have occupied if not so ruinously retarded—and

Whereas, As the people of the States, through their Legislators, and at the polls, in demanding the assembling of a Convention, have cordially responded to the recommendation made by the Whig party, in the canvass of November last—the Whig Central Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana, in the discharge of its delegated authority, deem it necessary and expedient, in view of the great results involved, to recommend to the Whigs of the city, and of every parish in the State, to make *regular nominations*, within their respective election districts, for delegates to said Convention—and

Whereas, As we believe the system of measures advocated by the Whigs of Louisiana, in connection with the formation of a new Constitution, to be eminently wise, just and practicable, and to be *peculiarly their own*, and in their nature calculated to build up our organic structure, of which the State will be justly proud, we conceive it to be but right, that the construction of such an edifice should rise under the supervision of Whig architects—and

Whereas, The two most important measures now advocated for the advancement of our State and city—

A well regulated system of Free Banks, and
A judicious system of Internal Improvement—

Have ever been contended for by the Whig party of the State, against the united power of locofocoism, and the wisdom and necessity of which has at last forced a reluctant acknowledgement from our opponents; we feel that it becomes the especial province of the whig party, by electing a majority of whig delegates to the Convention, to create a Constitution which will be in unison with its great conservative character and principles, and which, from its very construction, will tend to develop the hitherto hidden resources of the State—restore public confidence (no longer crippled by unwise democratic restrictions) and place Louisiana to rivalry with her sister States.

Be it therefore resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the whigs of the city of New Orleans to assemble within their respective representative districts, on Saturday May 15th, for the purpose of making nominations for delegates to the Convention, and for the further purpose of selecting delegates (in such number as they see fit) to a city Convention, for the purpose of nominating four (Senatorial) delegates from the city at large.

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully recommend said city Convention to Assemble on Wednesday, 19th May, at 1½ P. M., at the whig central committee room.

I. N. MARKS, President.
E. SALOMON, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Augustin Vincent Roger was yesterday put on his trial in the First District Court, Judge Buchanan presiding for the murder of Theodore Champagne. The court-room was crowded and a most lively interest appeared to be manifested in the case by the public generally.

After empanneling the jury, the witnesses, on motion of Mr. Soule, counsel for the defence, were separated.

The *corpus delicti* was established by ex-Coroner Spedden and Dr. Nash.

H J Domingon testified that on the 20th November last, he was in Mr. Carrera's auction store at No 113 Chartres street. After the auction was over, deceased came in and took a seat. He said to the accused, "come, let us settle our accounts." They were both close together; the deceased sitting on a box. The accused said, "very well." The deceased then handed Roger some money and bills. Deceased in a low voice asked for his commission, and the accused loudly answered that after a settlement before a justice of the peace he should get it. Champagne then said, "you owe me nothing—this will teach me to do business with a bar man in future." Roger said, "you insult me—you are a blackguard, you deserve to be stabbed." Witness, on hearing this, got up from his desk, and found them clinched. He tried to pull off Roger, who was the stronger of the two. After separating them, I (witness,) heard a slap or a blow. Roger said, "you slap me." Roger then disengaging himself from me, seized a cane-sword, brandished it, unsheathed it, struck at the deceased, and then moved towards Champagne. "Wretched man," I said "what are you going to do?" He rushed past me, threw his left arm round Champagne's neck, pressed him down and plunged the sword into his breast. Champagne had turned to go out of the store.

Champagne, after he was stabbed, said, "I am killed." It was about thirty feet from Champagne to where the sword lay, and there were tables, &c. in the way. Roger was too furious to answer me when I asked what he intended to do. I took the sword from him and took him to the watch-house, and while there, Champagne died. The deceased was feeble and slow in his movements. I think Roger knew where the sword was when he started to where it was lying, for he knew where it had been laying there.

On the cross examination, witness said the sword had been lying there a long time; did not know whose it was. Champagne's words were very insulting. After being slapped, Roger said, I am an old soldier, I have been slapped—see how red my face is. His face was red.

Etienne Aynau, who was present, testified that after speaking of the accounts, Champagne said, "There is the money—I want nothing more to do with you." When Roger asked why—Champagne said he did not consider him a fair man. Roger said, You insult me. Champagne answered, You may take it as you please; I do not care. Then a scuffle ensued and a slap was given, by whom I know not. Mr. Domingon had hold of Roger. Roger having freed himself from Mr. Domingon, ran for the sword, slapped it on the desk and plunged it into Champagne. The sword was visible from where we stood. Champagne had been leaning on a pile of goods, and turned to avoid Roger, but in vain. I did not see him put his arm on the deceased—I heard Mr. Domingon cry, Let go of that man. I next heard Champagne cry, "He has killed me." I then went for medical aid, and when I returned, Champagne was dead, or nearly so.

Cross-examined.—The slap was immediately after Champagne said he would have nothing to do with Roger. My back was turned when the slap was given, not supposing that any thing serious was about to happen.

D. Bianchini testified that he heard the proposition to settle, and Roger said, "Very well." Champagne handed a book, and told Roger that he had promised him 10 per cent. Roger said, "I can't do it. You must go before a Justice of the peace and have my partner cited." Champagne said, "You are not a fair man." Champagne then handed $6 50, observing, "This is your money; I want nothing more to do with you." On taking the money, Roger said, "You deserve a slap." Champagne replied, "You are too much of a coward." The scuffle then ensued. Mr. Domingon seized Roger, and Mr. Aynau seized Champagne. In the scuffle Champagne slapped Roger. When separated, Champagne leaned on some dry goods. Roger, when released, left in his pockets, then got the sword, took the scabbard off, slapped it on the desk, rushed at Champagne's neck, and stabbed him. He threw his left arm round Champagne's neck, and stood so for some time. While thus, Champagne cried, "He has killed me."

J. L. Fabre testified, that the deceased had a bruise on each cheek, beside the wound in the body. I was with him on the night before, and did not observe any such bruises.

No defence was introduced, save the deposition of Bianchini before the Recorder, which, by consent of the District Attorney, was read.

After the argument of Messrs Barton and Soule, counsel for the prisoner and the reply of the District Attorney, Judge Buchanan reviewed the testimony given in the case, and explained it with great impartiality and lucidness. He added that it was the duty of the jury to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, he explained to them the difference between murder and manslaughter, and said that should the jury deem the prisoner to be guilty of murder, they could render a verdict without entailing the necessity of capital punishment.

The jury retired at one o'clock, P. M. yesterday, and at a quarter before two o'clock, A. M. this morning, brought in a verdict of guilty of man-slaughter.

STEALING COTTON.—Eight men and boys were yesterday brought before Recorder Winter, on the charge of stealing cotton, and they were sent to the Workhouse and House of Refuge.

ROBBERY AND VAGRANCY.—W. S. Brennan and H. J. McGrath were brought before Recorder Winter yesterday on the charge of robbing the boarders of a boarding house on the levee, where they were staying. One party lost $70, and another man, named Cross, $40. The accused were arrested by Lieut. Hughes, and when Brown was taken to the calaboose, an amount was found upon him which corresponded with that stolen from Cross. Brennan is supposed to have robbed the other man of $70—Cross was lying in bed when his money was taken from his pocket. The examination of the case resulted in satisfying the Recorder that the accused were guilty, but as the parties who had been robbed could not remain to prosecute, Brennan was sent to the Workhouse for 6 months and McGrath for three.

"MURDER MOST FOUL, AS IN THE BEST IT IS."—Yesterday, at about one o'clock, a man named Thomas Haney went into a coffee house at the corner of South Market and New Levee streets, and called for liquor, which, as it afterwards appeared, he was unable to pay for. Thereupon, Joseph Knoll, the bar-keeper of the house, seized a knife and inflicted on the body of Haney two wounds, one in his breast, and the other in his abdomen, of which he died almost immediately. The police of the First District shortly after arrested Knoll, and with difficulty conveyed him to the watch-house, the populace being so exasperated that summary vengeance was demanded. As soon as the prisoner was conveyed away, the friends of the deceased turned their attention to the coffee-house, and in a most riotous manner proceeded to break up and destroy its contents. The rioters for a time had it all to themselves, but eventually they were quieted by the police of the First District.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening, at half-past nine o'clock, in the upper story of Mr. Barraud's fancy store, in Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. The prompt attendance of the fire department saved the house, but the elegant stock of Mr. Barraud, must have been greatly damaged by the quantity of water thrown.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilkinson on the body of Thomas Haney, who was killed by the bar keeper of the coffee-house at the corner of South Market and New Levee streets. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and but 21 years of age.

Another inquest was held on the body of a newly-born female infant, found dead in a candle-box in a lot on Galvez street, between Ursuline and Hospital streets. Verdict—Died of general congestion.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—The cases before this court yesterday were few and unimportant. There were two assault and battery cases, and some persons were fined for disorderly conduct.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDING.—Michael Best, a rough steamboat character, yesterday invited a man named McCormick to drink in the Green Tree coffee-house, on the Levee, and after drinking, got into a quarrel with him, because he would not treat the bill. During the affray, McCormick had his skull broken and his face and body so cut and bruised, that his life is despaired of. He was removed to the Charity Hospital, and Best was arrested and imprisoned to await further developments.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Will be exhibited
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!
(Commencing THIS EVENING, 1st May.)
The Grand moving Panorama of Texas and California!
Comprising more than 10,000 square feet of Canvas! and painted from reliable sketches by the popular Scene Artist, Mr. C. L. SMITH.
The spacious pavilion has been fitted up in a superior style for this occasion.
Admission—Dress circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
☞ Tickets to be procured at the Box Office—Doors open at 7 o'clock, Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock. my1

Exchange Bank—23 Camp street.
CHECKS at sight and Time Bills on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Wheeling, Mobile, Charleston, Augusta Savannah, San Francisco.
Deposits received, and when the amount at no time during the month shall have been below $1,000, interest at the rate of 5 per cent will be allowed on the minimum balance.
my1 2t HORACE BEAN & CO, Managers.

A Splendid assortment of drilling, coats and silk Corsets, for sale at the variety store of
my1 F. JAUFROID. 68 Chartres st.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] bags Havana coffee, 124 boxes do do Sugar, 10 do Sweetmeats, 5 bbls Flanders, 5 [illegible] for cigarette, for sale by
my1 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR, Coffee, Cigars, Sweetmeats, &c., landing ex brig Manuel Vernon, from Havana, constantly on hand, and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee, Importers of Havana Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, &c. my1

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
Journal of the House.

First Session—Fourth Legislature.

MONDAY, March 1st, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On the roll being called, 65 members were present.

The Journal of Friday was read and approved.

Leave of absence granted to Messrs. Welsh, Walker, Alexander, Terrell, and Lathrop.

Mr. Moise presented the credentials of Mr. Charles Dumouchel, duly elected in the parish of St. Bernard, vice V. Jorda, deceased, who was duly sworn.

The speaker appointed on the Committee of Public Education, Mr. Augustin in lieu of Mr. Theard, resigned.

Mr. Barilleau, on behalf of the Committee on Enrollments, reported as duly enrolled, the following entitled bills of the House.

An act to provide for the election of two State tax Collectors, in and for the parish of Jefferson in this State.

An act to reduce the price of Seminary lands donated by act of Congress to the State of Louisiana, of the 3d March, 1829.

An act for the relief of the widow and heirs of Mr. Mayo.

An act relative to the Orleans navigation Company.

The Speaker having signed the same, the clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

The following members presented the following petitions:

Mr. Looney—Petition of certain citizens of the parish of Bienville, in relation to a ferry across Dorcheat Bayou.

Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Lumsden—Petition of Mrs. Marie Armand, f. w. c., widow of Isidore McCarthy Hunore, veteran of '14 and '15.

Referred to Committee on Militia.

Mr. Parham offered the following resolution, which was read and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Resolved that the Committee on Finance be, and are hereby instructed not to make, in the general appropriation bill, any appropriation for the military companies of the State.

Mr. Ranney offered the following bill:

An act to reclaim, drain and dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands, donated to the State of Louisiana by act of Congress, entitled, an act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein, approved March 27, 1849.

The same being read, was ordered to be printed and was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, 3d March, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Selby, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of J. F. Spurlock.

Reported by bill entitled:

An act to emancipate the slave Harry, which was read a first time.

Mr. Carr, on behalf of the Committee on Parochial Affairs, to whom was referred the bill, entitled,

An act to reduce the number of Police Jurors in the parishes of Union, Claiborne, Bienville, Morehouse, Natchitoches, and Jackson.

Reported the same back with amendments to the body and title.

Mr. Day, on behalf of the Committee on the Penitentiary, reported the following bills:

An act concerning the Penitentiary.

An act to provide for the building of two hundred additional cells in the Penitentiary.

An act to provide for the settlement with Wm. Pratt, of the firm of McHatton, Pratt & Co., late Lessees of the Penitentiary.

An act to make a settlement with James A. McHatton, Chas. G. McHatton, and George Ward, belonging to the firm of McHatton, Pratt & Co., late Lessees of the Penitentiary, now constituting the firm of McHatton, Ward & Co. present lessees.

Which were read the first time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Williamson, on behalf of the Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred the bill entitled:

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to amend an act for the organization and discipline of the militia of Louisiana, approved 31st March, 1850, and approved 6th February, 1852.

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

Mr. Moise, on behalf of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported the following bill:

An act relative to the Lunatic Asylum, which was on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Commandeur, on behalf of the Select Committee, to whom was referred—

An act to amend the 21 section of an act, exempting firemen in the parish of Jefferson from militia and jury duties.

Reported the same back with amendments.

Mr. Thompson, of Jackson, on behalf of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of Vernon, reported by the following entitled bill, which underwent its first reading.

An act to amend an act entitled, act to incorporate the town of Vernon, approved February 21st, 1850.

Mr. McCutchen, on behalf of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill of the Senate entitled:

An act to reduce the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General of Louisiana.

Reported by substitute under the same title.

Mr. Day, on behalf of the Special Committee on medical practitioners in this State, made the following report.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THIS STATE.

As a majority of your committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate concerning practitioners of medicine in this State, have seen fit to make a favorable report on the same, in my judgment much in opposition to the wishes or true interests of the people, and certainly hostile to that enlightened and liberal sympathy which every branch of science should receive from the Legislature of the Country, it becomes my duty to appeal to this House, from the judgment of the majority of your committee, and to state my reasons why I am forced to take this course.

Only a few days ago your Committee had a similar subject under consideration and after mature reflection, under a spirit of liberal concession, they reported to you a bill, which passed this House, allowing every person, whether he were an Allopathist, Hydropathist, Homeopathist, Botanist or Eclectic, to practice medicine in this State, upon the simple condition of his being qualified in accordance with the peculiar theories of his particular School. Was this concession not enough to meet every reasonable demand? Must the deathly wasp and vampire stomach of ignorance, still be fed at the crib of medical science, till its vitality and the hallowed associations which cluster around the prestige of its ancient name, be consumed? Will this Legislature descend from the high and noble position of guarding the true interests of the people, and the enlightened course of promoting and elevating science to the mortifying and humiliating attitude, of catering to the low and vulgar prejudices of the ignorant? We should have some respect to the lives of our Citizens, and to the position in which we place ourselves, before the enlightened nations of the Earth.

It is well known that the standard of Medical requirements in this country is already too low. In consequence of this thousands of young men are yearly authorized to practice medicine, who should scarcely be trusted to compound a prescription: and hordes of the *water spouts* from the science of medicine in Europe are transplanted in this free and generous soil, to prescribe for our wives and children, who in their native climate scarcely aspired to veterinary practice or the occupation of waiting in a Doctor's shop. The evil of this thing is apparent throughout the whole length of our country, and though the ignorant may boast of being free to employ whom they please, yet we are pained and mortified to witness the stunted and crooked growth of doctors that infest every neighborhood, and that tear from that noble science, the honors and triumphs which our fathers placed upon its brow. And nothing in my opinion, contributes more to break down an elevated standard in the medical colleges, and the industry and usefulness of medical men, than the want of a rigid law guarding the sacred precincts of this science. "Evil communications corrupt good manners" is an axiom whose truth is as undisputed in medicine as in morals. Young men, of even fair preparation, and high aspirations in their profession, when they start out in life, become lazy and mere routine practitioners by the operation of law, throwing them into competition with men that have no medical knowledge, or refined literary associations. Instead then, of removing the responsibilities attached to the practice of medicine, and of lowering the amount of preparation which one should possess before assuming its duties, you should increase the one and elevate the other; and place your standard so high that all who reach its full measure and pass its intellectual ordeal shall truly merit the respect and confidence of their fellow men.

As you value human life, and the blessings of health, it becomes this House to pause and reflect before they array themselves against a noble science and the cries of afflicted humanity.

It is strange that men of sense should reason and form conclusions upon the subject of medicine so entirely different to what they do upon every other subject. They seem to entertain a notion that certain men are born doctors. That by intuition, like the celebrated Dr Hornbroke, they can tell without seeing the patient "both what is the decease, and what will cure it."

While the finished merchant must have served a regular clerkship, and every mechanic a close apprenticeship to his particular calling to gain your confidence and patronage, where property is the only consideration, yet you would accord to men, without study or application a full knowledge of the healing art, in all its parts and parcels; and would now by the report of the majority of your committee open the domestic circle to the presumptions of ignorance and the blind prescriptions of every man, woman and child in the country.

We had hoped that the offering we made a few days since, would have satisfied every reasonable prejudice, and have convinced the House that the medical faculty proper, sought no protection at the hands of the law. But now that this agrarian principle, is seeking to break down all restraints, and under the sanctions of law, to desolate the family circle and cloth neighborhoods with gloom, I must as a minority of the committee, in behalf of my constituents, and the thousands of this State, who, from necessity are liable to be subject to imposition, solemnly protest against the adoption of the report of the majority and the passage of the Senate bill. And I call upon every member on this floor, for [illegible] understanding, and [illegible] in this [illegible]

RICHARD H. DAY,
Minority Report.

Mr Barilleau, on behalf of the committee on enrollments, reported as duly enrolled the following entitled bills of the Senate:

An act relative to sales of successions property.

An act to authorise Mrs. Josephine Bauman and husband to sell a certain dotal property.

Resolution relative to the establishment of coach roads.

An act to authorise Cidalise Mouton, wife of Cornelius Verdier, to dispose of certain property herein mentioned.

The speaker having signed the same, the clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The following members gave notice that they would introduce the following entitled bills:

Mr. Commandeur—An act to extend the charter of the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans.

Mr. Edwards—An act to incorporate the city of Madisonville, in the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs.

Mr Day—An act to prevent the obstruction of navigation in Atchafalaya Bay and water courses emptying therein.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor of public accounts relative to the mill and poll tax.

The following member, agreeably to previous notice, presented the following entitled bills, which were read a first and second time and were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr Price—An act relative to the admission of evidence, offered against a party to the suit in the absence of each party and of his attorney from the trial.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Pujo—An act for the relief of Johnson Moss, referred to committee on Finance.

Mr Parham—An act to change the mode of paying the expenses of criminal prosecutions throughout the State.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr Phillips—An act to regulate the rights of married women.

An act relative to bail and recognizance bonds.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr Day presented the following entitled bill, which the rules being dispensed with, underwent its first and second reading and was referred to a select committee of five members.

An act to provide for the more effectual registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the establishment of a bureau of Registration.

The speaker appointed on said committee Messrs. Day, Moise, Williamson, Campbell, McCutchen.

On motion of Mr Ryan, the House took up the bill entitled:

An act for the relief of W. H. Williams; and the same was made the order of the day for Thursday, 4th March, immediately after the reading of the journal.

On motion the House resolved itself into committee of the whole to take into consideration the following entitled bills:

Mr Leeds in the chair.

An act to procure a block of stone for the Washington monument.

An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the swamp lands granted to the State, by act of Congress, approved march 2, 1849.

After some time, the committee rose and reported that they had adopted the bill entitled—

An act to procure a block of stone for the Washington monument.

And reported progress on the bill entitled:

An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the swamp and overflowed land, granted to the State, by act of Congress, approved March 27, 1849.

On motion said bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day, for Wednesday next, 3d March, 1852.

On motion of Mr Scarborough, the bill entitled An act for the relief of W. H. Barrett of the parish of Avoyelles, was recommitted to the committee of the whole.

MESSAGES OF THE SENATE.

FIRST READING.

An act to authorise John Upton and wife to adopt Ellen Wilson, a minor.

An act prescribing for the subscriptions by the parishes and municipal corporations of the State to the stock of corporations, undertaking works of Internal Improvement, and for the payment and disposal of the stock so subscribed.

An act more specifically to fix and define the fees of the parish Recorders and Notaries Public.

An act to provide for the safe custody of persons convicted of crimes.

An act to authorize Leon Claude and his wife Eugenie Baudry, by first marriage, Mrs. Jean Degaille to adopt Camille Bernard Degaille and to change his name to Camille Bernard Claude.

Referred to the committee on judiciary.

An act to locate permanently the seat of justice of the parish of Lafourche Interior.

Referred to the delegation of Lafourche Interior.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act for the encouragement of the volunteer corps, belonging to the first division of the militia of the State of Louisiana, approved 7th March, 1845.

Referred to the committee on militia.

An act relative to inspectors of roads and levees in the parish of Lafourche Interior.

Referred to delegation of Lafourche Interior.

Joint resolution relative to California members.

Referred to committee on Federal Relations.

An act for the relief of Samuel Anderson.

An act to reduce the salaries, and fix the contingent fund of the State officers.

An act to refund to the parish of Concordia, money expended for the State.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Joint resolution relative to certificates issued by Richard Loucks, late land Register.

An act to enforce the payment of the commutation tax by Sheriffs and Collectors.

An act attaching a portion of the parish of Natchitoches to the parish of Rapides.

An act granting to the principal of the Marksville female academy in the parish of Avoyelles, the privilege of conferring literary honors and degrees upon the students and pupils therein taught.

The above bills and resolution underwent their several readings and were concurred in with their respective titles.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House therein.

Joint resolution on John McDonogh's will approving the course of the Attorney General.

Referred to a select committee.

An act in relation to bequest of property made by the late John McDonogh to the State of Louisiana.

Referred to a select committee.

SECOND READING.

The House then took up the following bills and resolutions which were laid on the table:

Resolution requesting the State Engineer to repair to the Amite and Manchac for the purpose of removing the obstructions to the navigation of said streams.

An act to appropriate a certain sum of money to open a road from the city of Baton Rouge to Madisonville.

Joint resolution calling upon the State Engineer to run a line of levels along the Bayou Teche.

The House then took up the resolution from the Senate requiring the State Engineer to examine the Bayou Manchac and report to the Legislature &c.

And the same being read, on motion, the House refused to concur.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

The bill of the Senate was then taken up, entitled:

An act to provide for the proper taxing of the Sheriff's and Clerk's costs.

The same being read, was recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House then took up the following Bills and resolution which, after having undergone their 2nd and 3d readings, were passed with their respective titles.

An act to grant power to the police jury of the parish of Catahoula to construct levees within her limits.

Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions for removing certain obstructions to the navigation of Bayou Lafourche.

An act to amend article 359 of the code of practice.

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

The House then took up the bill entitled

An act to prohibit card playing in the State.

The same being read, Mr Selby moved to lay said bill on the table.

On motion of Mr Phillips, a call of the House was ordered.

The roll being called, the following members were present.

Messrs. King, Bartlett, Barilleau, Barrow, Berry, Blocksom, Chaplin, Carr, Commandeur, Couvillon, Cole, Day, Dalferes, Dewees, Foucher, Gardiner, Grayson, Harang, Heard, Hough, Hughes, Dumouchel, Johnson, Lagrone, Leeds, Livingston, Looney, McCutchen, Meehan, Moreau, Morgan, Moise, Moss, Nunez, Parham, Payne, Peck, Price, Phillips, Pugh, Ranney, Richardson, Robin, Rogers, Robertson, Ronquillo, Ryan, Scarborough, Smart, Selby, Solomon, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, Vaughn, Weisheimer and Williamson—57 members.

On the motion to lay the above named bill on the table, Messrs. Vaughn and Carr, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Arceneaux, Bartlett, Barilleau, Barrow, Berry, Blocksom, Castillo, Commandeur, Cole, Dalferes, Dewees, Decoux, Edwards, Foucher, Gardiner, Grayson, Heard, Hough, Dumouchel, Johnston, Lagrone, Lambert, Leeds, Livingston, Looney, Meehan, Moise, Moss, Parham, Price, Phillips, Pugh, Pujo, Richardson, Robin, Ronquillo, Selby, Solomon, Weisheimer, and Williamson—41 members voted in the affirmative, and that

Messrs. Augustin, Chaplin, Carr, Couvillion, Day, Hughes, McCutchen, Payne, Peck, Ranney, Ryan, Scarborough, Smart, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, of Jackson and Vaughn—17 members voted in the negative.

Consequently said motion was carried and the bill was laid on the table.

On motion, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, March 2d, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On the roll being called 71 members were present and answered to their names.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Rivers asked and obtained leave to withdraw the bill entitled:

An act authorizing the purchase of a full length portrait of the late President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, to be hung up in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The House then took up the special order of the day:

Resolution instructing the Finance Committee not to make, in the general appropriation bill, any appropriation for the military companies of the State.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Militia, with instructions to report on to-morrow morning, to be taken up as soon as reported.

The following members introduced the following petitions:

Mr. Smart—Petition of N. H. Bray, of the parish of Sabine.

Mr. Nunez—Petition of the citizens of the parish of Vermillion, asking the repeal of article 1109 of the Civil Code.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Commandeur—Petition of Henry Rareshides, State tax collector of the parish of Jefferson.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCutchen—Petition on the subject of Temperance, which was laid on the table, as the same matter had been previously disposed of by the House.

The following resolutions were introduced by the following members:

Mr. Scarborough—Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to have a tri-weekly mail by coach, established from Vidalia, via Harrisonburg, Columbia, to Monroe, and from Shreveport, via Minden, Vernon, to Trenton.

FIRST READING.

Mr. Thompson, of Jackson—Resolved, That the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, pursuant to an act, approved 20th December, 1848, to revise the Codes and consolidate and revise the Statutes of this State, be instructed and required to report to this House, on Monday, the 8th instant, the reasons they have, if any, why it is, they have not complied with the provisions of an act, entitled, an act in relation to the Digest of the laws of this State, approved March 21st, 1850.

Be it further resolved, That the clerk of this House transmit a copy of the above resolution to said Commissioners.

On motion the same were adopted.

Mr. Rivers—Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for the purchase of the full length portrait of the late President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, painted by T. B. Thorpe, and now being exhibited at the Capitol, the said portrait to be hung up in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the said money shall be paid out of said fund, on the certificate of the Speaker of the House, that the said portrait has been delivered, framed and complete for the use of the House.

On the adoption of the same, Messrs. Thompson of St. Helena, and Ryan called for the ayes and noes.

On the roll being called it appeared that

Messrs. Arceneaux, Augustin, Bartlett, Barilleau, Barrow, Berry, Blocksom, Chaplin, Carr, Commandeur, Couvillion, Cole, Day, Dalferes, Dewees, Edwards, Foucher, Gardiner, Grayson, Harang, Harry, Heard, Hopkins of Point Coupee, Johnson, Lagrone, Lambert, Lewis, Livingston, Looney, Lumsden, McCutchen, Meehan, Moreau, Morgan, Moss, Munday, Parham, Payne, Price, Phillips, Pugh, Ranney, Rivers, Richardson, Robin, Rogers, Robertson, Ronquillo, Scarborough, Smart, Solomon, Summers, Taylor, Terrell, Thompson, of Jackson, Thompson, of St. Helena, and Vaughn—57 voted in the affirmative.

And that Messrs. Castillo, Dumouchel, Hough, Hughes, Leeds, Peck, Pujo, Ryan, Weisheimer, and Williamson—10 members voted in the negative.

Consequently the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Price—Resolved, That a Committee of 5 be appointed, with leave to sit immediately, and they are hereby instructed to bring in a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the purchase of a suitable memorial of General Z. Taylor, late President of the United States.

On motion to lay the same on the table, Messrs. Ryan and Day called for the ayes and noes.

On the roll being called, it appeared that

Messrs. Arceneaux, Augustin, Berry, Chaplin, Castillo, Carr, Couvillion, Day, Dewees, Edwards, Grayson, Harang, Harry, Heard, Hughes, Johnson, Lagrone, Lambert, Lewis, Livingston, Meehan, Moss, Munday, Parham, Payne, Phillips, Pugh, Rivers, Richardson, Robin, Robertson, Scarborough, Smart, Terrell, Thompson, of St. Helena, Vaughn and Weisheimer—37 voted in the affirmative. And that

Messrs. Bartlett, Barilleau, Barrow, Blocksom, Commandeur, Cole, Dalferes, Foucher, Gardiner, Heard, Hopkins, Looney, Lumsden, McCutchen, Moreau, Morgan, Moise, Peck, Price, Pujo, Ranney, Ronquillo, Ryan, Solomon, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, of Jackson, and Williamson—28 members voted in the negative.

Consequently said resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Moss—Resolved, That the Committee on Public Education, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the funds raised for school purposes, a common State fund, to remain in the Treasury, and establish a uniform rate of compensation to be paid to teachers, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On motion the same was adopted.

By a message from the Senate through Mr. Walton, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate in the following entitled bills:

An act for the relief of J. K. Gorman.

An act for the relief of Joseph Ferdinand D'Hebecourt.

An act to amend the 1134 article of the Code of Practice.

By the same message, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate with amendments to the following bills:

An act to change the time of holding the sessions of the District Court of the seventh judicial district.

Joint resolution concerning the State Library; the concurrence of the House was requested to said amendments.

By the same message, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate, was requested to the following entitled bills:

An act to emancipate Robert H. Doherty and his wife Sarah A. Smith.

An act for the relief of Augustin Dufour.

An act to relinquish the tax of $25,000, laid on the 21st December, 1851, by the police Jury of Point Coupee.

An act making appropriations to pay the costs of certain suits in the parish of Madison.

An act for the relief of D. M. Pritchard, sheriff of the parish of Catahoula.

An act for the relief of Benjamin F. Thompson and others.

An act relative to bail in certain cases.

An act to authorize the improvement of the Cross Bayou and the navigation of the Lakes, &c., connected therewith.

Joint resolution requesting the State Engineer to examine certain work.

The House then took up the bill of the Senate entitled, an act making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermillion, agreeably to the recommendation of the State Engineer.

On motion the same was made the special order for Tuesday, 9th March, immediately after reading the journal.

Mr. Moise on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred the following entitled bills:

An act to authorize Leon Claude and his wife Eugenie Baudry, by first marriage Mrs. Jean Degaille, to adopt Camille Bernard Degaille, and to change his name to Camille Bernard Claude.

An act to provide for the safe custody of persons convicted of crimes.

An act to authorize John Upton and wife to adopt Ellen Wilson, a minor.

An act concerning vagrants.

An act more effectually to suppress trade and barter with slaves.

Reported favorably to the same.

On motion, the bills entitled, an act concerning vagrants, and an act to suppress more effectually trade and barter with slaves, were made the special order of the day for Tuesday, 9th March, immediately after the reading of the journal.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, &c.:

Memorial in relation to the fees of clerks of district courts. The bills of the Senate entitled, an act to prevent the selling and giving of spirituous and intoxicating liquors to slaves.

An act more effectually to fix and define the fees of parish Recorders and Notaries Public.

An act to regulate the practice of the law in the State of Louisiana.

An act to amend the 11th section of an act to provide for carrying into effect the judiciary system, approved 29th May, 1846.

An act regulating the duties of recorders of deeds and mortgages.

Reported them all back unfavorably.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bills entitled,

An act to incorporate the town of Port Hudson, in the parish of East Feliciana.

An act to exempt from taxation, the Odd Fellows Hall, and the ground on which the same is erected in the city of New Orleans.

Reported the same back with amendments.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill of the Senate entitled,

An act providing for the subscription by the parishes and municipal corporations of this State, to the stock of corporations undertaking works of internal improvement, and for the payment and disposal of the stock so subscribed.

Reported the same back with an amendment.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to incorporate the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau, parish of St. Landry.

Reported the same back to the House as unconstitutional.

Mr. Phillips on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Rufus D. Kilgore and wife, reported by bill under the following title—

An act to authorize Rufus D. Kilgore and his wife Sarah E. Kilgore, to adopt Robert Blas Read, and to change his name to Robert Read Kilgore.

Mr. Selby on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to regulate the rights of married women.

Reported by substitute under the following title—

An act more particularly to define the rights of married women in certain cases.

On motion, the same was made the special order for Saturday, 6th March.

Mr. Moise on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act for the relief of Benjamin R. Stephens and Thomas Rowan of Caddo parish.

Reported unfavorably.

Mr. Moise on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of the police jury of the parish of Plaquemines, and certain other resolutions as to the compensation of Coroners, reported by bill under the following title:

An act concerning coroners.

On motion, the same was made the special order for Tuesday, 9th March, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Phillips on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill of the Senate entitled,

An act to provide for the proper taxing of the sheriffs and clerks' costs.

Reported by substitute under the following title—

An act to provide for the proper taxing of the sheriffs and clerks' costs.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of H. B. Penrock, reported by bill as follows—

An act to provide for the trial of recused [illegible].

Mr Parham on behalf the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to change the mode of paying the expenses of criminal prosecutions throughout the State.

Reported the same back without amendment.

On motion, the same was made the special order for Wednesday, March 3d, immediately after reading the journal.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, reported the following bills—

An act to repeal an act for the security of the public arsenal at New Orleans, approved April 1st, 1843.

An act to repeal an act entitled, an act to authorize the employment of a keeper for the Washington regiment, approved April 23d, 1846, which were referred to the Committee on Militia with instructions to report immediately.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, reported the following bill—

An act to repeal the 5th section of an act entitled, an act to increase the revenue of the State and reduce the salaries of certain officers, and for other purposes, approved 10th April 1843.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to amend an act entitled, an act to increase the revenue of the State, to reduce the salaries of certain officers and for other purposes, approved March 10, 1845.

The same member on behalf of the same committee, reported the following bill—

An act to authorise the State Treasurer and Auditor of public accounts to use unexpended balances of appropriations.

On motion, the rules being suspended, the above bill underwent its several readings and was passed with its title.

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

Mr. Moise on behalf of the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to exempt the property belonging to the society for the relief of destitute orphan boys from municipal taxation.

Reported the same back without amendment.

Mr. Harang on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act for the relief of Daniel Heard.

Reported the same back, and asked its reference to the Finance Committee, which was ordered.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the petition of B. Della Piane, praying for relief.

Reported unfavorably on the same.

Mr Richardson, on behalf of the committee on Public Lands to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Catahoula, and Bienville, and the bill entitled

An act for a levee across the Machoir de l'Ours.

Reported unfavorably on the same.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to allow a certain compensation to the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Districts of the United States in the State of Louisiana.

Reported the same back with a substitute for the 1st section.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee to whom was referred the bill of the Senate entitled

An act for the relief of William Micam, D. B. Ramsey and G. W. Ramsey, of the parish of Ouachita.

Reported the same back without amendment.

Mr Richardson, on behalf of the select committee on the accounts of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, made the following report:

Report of the Select Committee on the accounts of the Commissioners of Public Buildings.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the business of examining the accounts of the Commissioners on Public Buildings, have carefully performed that duty, and beg leave to submit the following:

REPORT.

That after a full examination of the accounts of the acting Commissioner, they are fully satisfied with the manner in which the interest of the State has been protected, in the application of the funds appropriated for the completion of the State capitol, and here present a condensed statement of said accounts, the particulars of which and vouchers for the payments have been examined and certified to be correct by your committee.

Balance in hands of Commissioners 19th Feb. 1851	470,02
" on same date in Treasury to their credit, subsequently received by them of	35,746,45
Amount received by them from appropriation made by the last Legislature	30,000,00
" received by proceeds of sales of old materials	1,087,18
" received nett proceeds of loan from the Louisiana State Bank and that made by D D Avery Esq	14,979,00
Making the sum total of	$82,282,65

They find the disbursements during the same time, as follows, to wit:

Balance paid on Brick contract to McHatton, Pratt & Co.	1,667,04
Balance paid on Newton Richards marble contract	10,000,00
" paid for sundry bills of hardware, mantle grates	4,298,01
" paid for panels, sale, grates &c.	3,303,40
Amount paid for carved work	7,146,80
" " " lumber	2,972,73
" " " architect	5,010,00
" " " mouldings, door pannels &c.	6,946,70
Amount paid for contingent expenses	351,70
" paid for lime, cement, plaster &c.	2,162,75
" paid for freights	1,042,73
" " " drayage	125,00
" " " labor to carpenters, journeymen, plasterers, bricklayers and laborers as per day rolls	39,196,04
Making in the aggregate the sum of	$82,123,00
And leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Commissioners of	159,65
	$82,282,65

Equivalent to their receipts as before alluded to; over and above the disbursements above stated, there are outstanding liabilities which require to be promptly met by an appropriation from the present Legislature, included among them is the sum of $15,000,00, which the Commissioners were obliged to borrow, or suspend the prosecution of the labor necessary for the completion of the State Capitol, so far as was deemed to be consistent with the use of the present session of the Legislature; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the report of said Commissioners.

Said loan from Louisiana State Bank amounts to	12,000,00
" loan from D. D. Avery Esq.	3,000,00
Outstanding bills for materials furnished	6,000,00
" bills for labor and materials required to complete buildings &c. as per statement	5,500,00
Amount required for final completion	$26,500,00

In the discharge of their duties, your committee feel themselves bound to urge upon your attention, other matters in connexion with this subject. The present inclosure of the grounds having been intended to be temporary, is now, from decay, insufficient for the protection of the same, and it therefore, beg leave to call your attention to the necessity which exists for providing a suitable and durable enclosure for the valuable property our State has here acquired. And for this purpose we would recommend that some person be authorized to procure and place an iron railing around the grounds belonging to the State Capitol not less than six feet and a half in height, at a cost not more than $10,000 payable in March 1853.

Your committee would further suggest the propriety of appointing a board of Commissioners to be composed of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State, whose duty it shall be to receive from the present Commissioners the public buildings, to make a settlement with those officers, and to appoint a suitable person at a salary of not more than dollars, to superintend the interest of the State here invested, to keep the Capitol in proper order and property belonging to the same.

In conclusion your committee feel themselves bound by a sense of justice to recommend a fair remuneration to the acting Commissioner, who has devoted a large share of his valuable time since 1847 to superintending and promoting the State interest here, to the unavoidable detriment of his interest elsewhere. The examination of his payrolls and receipts, apart from other facts within the knowledge of your committee, has been enough to show how constant and arduous must have been his labors for the time above mentioned and we are unwilling to believe that this Legislature would refuse to appropriate as a compensation for his services a small portion of the money which has been saved to the State by his vigilance and economy. For these valuable services he has received but twenty-five hundred dollars, we would therefore recommend a compensation of two per cent on the amount of his disbursements.

W. S. PARHAM, Chairman.

Mr Harang, on behalf of the select committee to whom was referred the bills of the Senate entitled

An act to locate permanently the seat of justice of the parish of Lafourche Interior, and the bill entitled

An act relative to Inspectors of roads and levees in the parish of Lafourche Interior.

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

The following members gave notice that they would introduce the following bills:

Mr Cole—An act for the relief of the present owners of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad.

Mr Augustin—An act to change the times of holding elections for parochial officers in the parish of Orleans.

Mr Barrow—An act to amend an act entitled an act granting to H. B. Favrot the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi at the town of Baton Rouge, approved March 28th 1840.

The following members introduced the following entitled bills, and the rules being dispensed with, said bills were read a 1st and 2nd time and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr Price—An act relating to the appointment of appraisers in cases of attachment.

Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr Thompson of Jackson—An act for the relief of George McCranie and Sidney McCranie, minor heirs of Malcom McCranie deceased.

Mr Day—An act to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the Atchafalaya Bay and the water courses emptying therein.

Referred to Judiciary committee.

SECOND READINGS.

The House then took up the bill entitled:

An act authorizing an interchange between the judges of the thirteenth and fifteenth judicial districts, under certain restrictions.

An act to amend second section of an act exempting firemen in the parish of Jefferson from militia and jury duties.

The above bills having undergone their several readings, and the rules being suspended, were passed with their titles.

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

On motion the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of the following entitled bills:

An act relative to the Lunatic Asylum.

An act to provide for the building of 200 additional cells in the Penitentiary.

An act to provide for the settlement with Wm. Pratt, of the firm of McHatton, Pratt & Co., late lessees of the Penitentiary.

An act for the relief of the New Orleans Mechanics Society.

Mr Selby, in the chair.

After some time the committee rose and reported that they had adopted all of the above named bills.

The House then took up the following entitled bills for a second reading.

An act relative to the Lunatic Asylum.

An act to provide for the settlement with Wm. Pratt, of the firm of McHatton, Pratt & Co., late lessees of the Penitentiary.

An act to provide for the building of 200 additional cells in the Penitentiary.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bills underwent their second and third readings, and were passed with their titles.

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

The House then took up for a second reading the bill entitled:

An act for the relief of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society.

On the motion to adopt the same.

Messrs Parham and Scarborough, called for the ayes and nays.

On the roll being called, it appeared that

Messrs Augustin, Barrow, Castillo, Campbell, Commandeur, Curry, Devergès, Dewees, Deslondes, Dumouchel, Flemming, Foucher, Hawthorn, Heard, Hopkins of Point Coupee, Hughes, Johnston, Lathrop, Lagrone, Lambert, Leeds, Lumsden, Meehan, Moise, Moss, Munday, Payne, Peck, Price, Pujo, Ranney, Ronquillo, Ryan, Sever, Simpson, Story, Summers, Taylor, Weisheimer—39 members voted in the affirmative, and that

Messrs Arceneaux, Bartlett, Barilleau, Berry, Blocksom, Chaplin, Chapman, Carr, Connelly, Couvillion, Cole, Day, Dalferes, Edwards, Gardiner, Grayson, Hough, Lewis, Livingston, Looney, McCutchen, Morgan, Nunez, Parham, Phillips, Powell, Pugh, Richardson, Robin, Rodgers, Robertson, Scarborough, Smart, Selby, Terrill, Thompson of Jackson, Thompson of St. Helena, Vaughn and Williamson—39 voted in the negative.

There being a tie vote and the speaker having voted in the affirmative, said bill was adopted and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell, to adjourn.

Messrs Campbell and Ryan, called for the yeas and nays.

On the roll being called, it appeared that

Messrs Arceneaux, Carr, Campbell, Connelly, Couvillion, Deslondes, Foucher, Harrang, Hopkins of Point Coupee, Hough, Livingston, Lumsden, Parham, Peck, Pujo, Rogers, Robertson, Ryan, Selby, Story, Terrell, Weisheimer and Williamson—27 members voted in the affirmative, and that

Messrs Augustin, Barilleau, Barrow, Berry, Blocksom, Chaplin, Castillo, Chapman, Commandeur, Cole, Curry, Day, Dalferes, Devergès, Dewees, Edwards, Flemming, Gardiner, Grayson, Hawthorn, Heard, Hughes, Johnston, Lathrop, Lagrone, Lambert, Lewis, Looney, McCutchen, Meehan, Morgan, Moss, Munday, Nunez, Payne, Price, Phillips, Powell, Pugh, Ranney, Richardson, Robin, Ronquillo, Scarborough, Smart, Sever, Thompson, Solomon, Summers, Thompson of Jackson, Thompson of St. Helena, Vaughn—52 members voted in the negative.

Consequently said motion was lost.

SPECIAL ORDER.

SECOND READING.

The House then took up the bill entitled

An act to exempt the Homestead of a Householder from seizure and sale on execution, and also to exempt from execution, from seizure for rent, and from being garnisheed, certain personal property and effects and the wages of labor and compensation for professional or other services.

On the first section being read, Mr Grayson moved to strike out from the 9th to the 13th line which reads as follows:

Provided, that it shall be optional with the execution debtor to select any other property, owned by him, in lieu of the Homestead, to the value of one thousand dollars, which shall be exempted from sale on execution.

Mr Summers offered the following as a substitute for the entire bill.

An act to provide a Homestead and protect the same from seizure.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That any person residing within the incorporate limits of any town or city, having a family, and being the bona fide owner of a lot or portion of ground, having a front not exceeding forty feet nor a depth of more than 160 feet, whether the same be improved or not, or if in the country a lot or portion of ground not exceeding 80 superficial acres, whether the same be improved or not, which property shall be called a Homestead, the same shall be exempt by law from seizure and sale under execution.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That, to entitle any property to the exemption provided for in the preceding section, a full and accurate description thereof shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages of the parish in which said property is situated in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, by said recorder, and to be known as the "Homestead Exemption Book;" but no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non payment of taxes levied pursuant to law, or for a debt contracted for the purchase money thereof or prior to the recording of the description of said property as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Homestead, provided for by this act, shall be the joint property of the husband and wife, and on the death of either, shall become the separate property of the survivor, and the said Homestead, during the marriage, shall not be sold, alienated or encumbered without the consent of both husband and wife.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That whenever the Homestead shall be sold, it shall be the duty of the Notary Public, who passes the act before the delivery of the same to the purchaser, to cause to be cancelled the record of the same.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act, or contrary to any of its provisions are hereby repealed.

On motion the same was laid on the table.

Pending the discussion on the bill the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 30th, 1852.

A considerable extent of business has been transacted since the date of our last report, accompanied however by a marked improvement in the prices of some articles, particularly Cotton, which has advanced ¼ a ⅜c ℘ ℔, under the influence of the Franklin's and Niagara's advices, which are construed to be very favorable, indicating as they do, that consumption is likely to keep pace with the enormous production of the present year. Sugar and Molasses have also advanced, and to nearly every department of Trade, there has been a fair degree of activity.

Reports from various parts of the country, mention that the growing crops have been injured by the late cold temperature, but it does not appear that the damage has been either general or extensive. The weather is now quite favorable.

The river is within two feet of high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 23d inst. 31,119 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 34,877 bales; Glasgow, 1,502; Havre, 8,851; Bremen, 1,817; Nantes, [illegible]; Antwerp, 4,337; Boston, 2,331; St Petersburg, 3,[illegible]; Hamburg, 1,040; Trieste, 2,286; Genoa, 1,[illegible]; Barcelona, 3,[illegible]; New York, 1,681; Boston, 431, together, [illegible] bales, making a reduction in stock of [illegible] bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 145,476 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1851 .... bales		15,380
Received last week	31,119	
Received previously	[illegible]	1,291,[illegible]
		1,307,2[illegible]
Exported last week	[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	1,161,813
Stock on hand not cleared		145,476

At the date of our last report the Cotton market closed firmly and with a rising tendency. This improved feeling was more apparent on Saturday and Monday, the sales of both days, making up 11,500 bales at an advance in many instances of ⅛c ℘ ℔. Tuesday's business amounted to 6,500 bales, at steady prices, and on Wednesday, owing to the Franklin's advices, the demand became more general, and 10,000 bales found purchasers at very full rates. The Niagara's accounts which were made public yesterday morning, reporting an upward movement in Liverpool, produced quite an excitement in our market which continued throughout the day, resulting in sales of no less than 15,000 bales, at a decided advance of ⅛ a ¼c ℘ ℔. These extensive operations left the market comparatively bare and although the demand to-day was good, yet the full rates demanded limited the transactions to 5,000 bales at steady prices. It will thus be seen that the business of the week has reached 46,000 bales, at an advance of fully ⅜c, and the greater portion of which has been taken for England.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5⅞ a 6⅛	Fair	9⅛ @ —
Ordinary	6⅝ a 7⅜	Fully Fair	9¼ @ —
Middling	7⅞ a 8⅛	Good Fair	9⅜ @ 10
Good Middling	8 a 8⅜	Good and Fine	9⅝ @ —
Middling Fair	8⅞ a 9		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 23d instant, 5,092 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bremen 400 hhds, Antwerp, 178, Leghorn 700, Africa, 89; New York, 446; Boston 41, Savannah, 2, together, 1,975 hhds stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 20,230 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851 .... hhds		23,871
Received last week	5,092	
Received previously	30,364	35,456
		59,327
Exported last week	1,975	
Exported previously	34,614	36,589
Stock on hand and on shipboard		20,238

There has been a good demand for Tobacco during the past week, and the sales embrace 2,300 hhds, including 300 yesterday and 300 to-day. Amongst the transactions, we notice 76 hhds. at 3¾c; 100 hhds Mason County, at 7c; 90 do at 3 and 4¾c for Refused and Admitted; 22 hhds at 3c; 80 do at 3c; 36 do at 5¾, 30 do at 4½ a 5c; 145 hhds at 5c; 100 do at 3½; 34 do at 2¾ a 5¾, 25 do at 1¾; 36 hhds at 3¾c, and various parcels on private terms. We repeat our former quotations, which are firmly maintained. Lugs, 2 a 3¾, Leaf, inferior to common, 3¾ a 4¾, fair to fine, 4¾ a 6c; choice and selected 5½ a 5¾c ℘ ℔.

SUGAR.—Under the influence of an active demand, holders have been enabled to obtain a further advance of ⅛c ℘ ℔. The sales of the week amount to 4,500 hhds, including only 300 hhds to-day, business being restricted by the light supply. We quote Inferior, 2¾ a 3¼c; common 3¼ a 4c; fair 4⅛ a 4¼; prime 5 a 5¼c; choice 5¼ a 5½c ℘ ℔. Clarified has been selling at 5 a 7c ℘ ℔, according to quality. A crop on plantation of 150 hhds. has been sold at 5c ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The transactions in this article have been on a moderate scale, owing to the limited supply, and prices have experienced a further advance. The sales of the week do not exceed 3,000 bbls., including 250 yesterday, the ruling rates being 20 a 22c ℘ gallon for reboiled. Fermenting has been selling at 27 a 30c ℘ gallon.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has continued to be characterized by the same degree of heaviness which we noticed at the close of our last report, and buyers have again obtained a further advantage. The sales of the week sum up 12,000 bbls, including 2,000 to-day, and prices have ruled from $3 20 a $3 40 for Ohio and Indiana, and occasionally $3 50 for a choice lot; $3 70 a $3 90 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $4 50 a $4 75 for extra brands. Some parcels of unbranded and fine have been sold at $3 a $3 12½. Offers of $3 25 for superfine Ohio have been refused.

GRAIN.—The transactions in Corn have been to a fair extent since our last, embracing 40,000 sacks, of which 7,500 were sold to-day. Prices have ranged from 41 a 45c for ordinary and mixed, and at 44 a 46c ℘ bushel for good to prime. One or two choice parcels brought 47 a 48c. Oats have been in good demand, and the sales amount to 16,500 sacks, at 38 a 40c for Ohio River and Wabash, and 32 a 36c ℘ bushel for St. Louis. A sale of 2,500 bushels prime Wheat was made in the early part of the week, at 72c ℘ bushel. Bran was selling in the beginning of the week, at 70 a 72c, but has since advanced to 75c ℘ 100 ℔.

PORK.—The transactions in this article have been on a rather moderate scale during the past week, and buyers have had some advantage in prices. The sales of the week amount to 3,000 bbls, including about 300 to-day, and prices rule from $17 a $17 50 for unbranded and branded Mess; $16 for Prime; $17 for M. O., and $14 for Rump. In dry salted Meat, there have been but few transactions, the principal sale being 180 hhds. Mixed Shoulders at 8 and ¾c ℘ ℔.

BACON.—The business has been comparatively limited since our last, and prices have been somewhat in favor of buyers. The sales of the week amount to 1,300 casks, including 200 to-day, at 9¼ a 9½ for Sides, with an occasional lot at 10c; [illegible] for Shoulders. [illegible]

BEEF.—The transactions have been confined to retail lots, at [illegible] for Mess ℘ bbl and [illegible] bbl for Prime.

LARD.—There has been a steady demand for this article since our last, and the sales have amounted to [illegible] tierces and bbls, at a range of 8¾ a 9¼c, and [illegible] kegs at 9¾ a 11c ℘ ℔. Included in the latter, were [illegible] comprising 4,000 kegs Prime, at 11c ℘ ℔.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of Western Butter is very limited, and the few parcels arriving have been sold at 25c ℘ ℔. Cheese is in fair request, at 7 a 8c ℘ ℔.

RICE.—With a good demand and light supply prices have advanced. We notice sales of 400 tierces, including 250 at 3¾c, and the remainder in small lots, at 3 a 4¼c ℘ ℔.

WHISKEY.—The market is firmer, with sales to a fair extent, at 18 a 18½c ℘ gallon for rectified. We notice transactions in raw to the extent of about 400 bbls at 17, and some few lots of extra brands, at 18 a 19c ℘ gallon.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for Rio Coffee during the past week, and the sales have amounted to 4,000 sacks, at 9¼ a 9½c ℘ ℔, being the same range of prices previously quoted.

SALT.—The transactions in Liverpool Salt since our last, embrace a cargo of 5,700 sacks coarse, at 46c; [illegible] at 68c; 3,800 do, at 67c, and 5,000 sacks on private terms. From second hands, coarse is selling at 70 a 75c [illegible] at 95c ℘ sack delivered. We also notice sales of [illegible] sacks Bonaire and Turks Island, at 32c ℘ sack, and [illegible] bushels Turks Island, at 24c ℘ bushel.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There have been no transactions worth noticing since our last, the largest sale being 100 half pieces, and 100 coils at 13c ℘ yard and 6¼c ℘ ℔, on time.

GUNNY BAGS.—We notice a sale of 130,000 bags at 8c.

HEMP.—There have been no sales, and prices are entirely nominal.

LEAD.—No sales have taken place for a long time past. Prices are nominal.

TALLOW.—There have been no transactions. The last sales were at 8c for country, and at 8½c for city rendered.

LIME.—We notice a sale of 800 bbls Western on private terms—retailing at $1 35. There have been no arrivals of Thomaston, and small parcels bring $2 ℘ cask.

CANDLES.—The demand has been limited, and sales confined to small parcels, at 18 a 18½c ℘ ℔ for Star Candles.

EXCHANGE.—The demand both for Foreign and Domestic Exchange has slackened, and the rates on all points have receded. We quote Sterling, 8⅞ a 9½ per cent. Paris, 5f 22½ a 5f 20. Sixty day Bills on New York, at 1¾ a 1⅞ ℘ cent discount. Checks par to ¼ ℘ cent disc.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8⅞ a 9½ ℘ ct. pm
France	5f 22½ a 5f 20
New York, sixty day bills	1¾ a 1⅞ ℘ cent dis
Do Checks	¼ ℘ cent disc to par
Boston, sixty days	1¾ a 2 ℘ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¾ a 2 ℘ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	8—10 ℘ cent

FREIGHTS.—Both Foreign and Coastwise Freights are a shade easier. In the early part of the week an American vessel was taken for Liverpool at ⅝d and a British ship at 19-32d. Subsequently, however, an American vessel was taken at the latter rate, and considerable parcels to fill up were shipped at 9-16d. We also notice two engagements for the North of Europe on private terms; two for Havre at 1¾c, and one for Antwerp with Tobacco at 45s. Cotton to the North ⅝ a ¾c. Tobacco $7 50; Flour 70 a 75c; Pork 90c.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON—Liverpool	℘ ℔	9-16d @ 19-32d
Havre	℘ ℔	1¾c
Antwerp and Trieste	℘ ℔	1-16c @ 1⅛
New York	℘ ℔	⅝c @ ¾c
Boston, &c	℘ ℔	[illegible]
TOBACCO—Cowes, &c	℘ hhd	[illegible]
London	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Bremen	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Liverpool	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Havre	℘ hhd	[illegible]
New York	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	℘ hhd	[illegible]
Philadelphia	℘ hhd	[illegible]
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To Northern Ports: From the Coast	℘ hhd	[illegible]
From the City	℘ hhd	[illegible]
BACON—New York	℘ hhd	none shipping
Boston	℘ hhd	[illegible]
PORK, &c.—New York	℘ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	℘ bbl	[illegible]
London	℘ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	℘ bbl	[illegible]
PORK AND BEEF—London	℘ tce	[illegible]
Liverpool	℘ tce	[illegible]
FLOUR—New York	℘ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	℘ bbl	[illegible]
London	℘ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	℘ bbl	[illegible]
LEAD—New York	℘ pig	[illegible]
Boston	℘ pig	[illegible]
WHEAT—Northern Ports	℘ bu	[illegible]
London	℘ bu	none shipping
Liverpool	℘ bu	none shipping
CORN—Northern Ports	℘ bu	[illegible]
London	℘ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool	℘ bu	[illegible]
HEMP—New York	℘ ton	$14 00 [illegible]
Boston	℘ ton	$14 00 [illegible]
Europe	℘ ℔	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DURING my absence, Mr. JACOB HERR has my power of attorney, and the arrangement of my business. All power of attorney previously given is hereby revoked.
SOSTHENE THOMAS,
my1-1m 29 [illegible] street.

To the Tax Collectors throughout the State.
YOU are most respectfully and urgently requested to pay into the Treasury, all moneys now in your hands, collected in your official capacities, in order to enable this Department to meet the present exigencies of the State.
Collectors in the country can transmit through their merchants in this city, by means of certificates of deposit on the State Bank.
Your immediate attention to this call, will be acknowledged by
Your obt. servt,
GEO. C. McWHORTER,
my1-2taw State Treasurer.

Whig Central Executive Committee, corner of Commercial Place and Camp street over the Crescent Insurance Company.
E SALOMON, Secretary,
a30 tm1 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the consignee will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of the schooner MARIE LAURE JULIA, from St. Pierre, Martinique. ap27 1t

Lost or Mislaid.
ONE certain note of the sum of $[illegible] at one year, dated the 5th of January, 1850, and signed N. Vernier, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, John L. Lewis, drawn by and to the order of the late Dr. Gilbert Sauterre, and paid by him the 7th of January, 1851.
ALSO—Two several promissory Notes subscribed by Gilbert Sauterre, to the order of and endorsed by Anthony Fernandez, each for the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars, both dated the 17th November, 1849, and payable respectively at six and twelve months. Said Notes being signed Ne Varietur by A. Chiapella, notary public, which notes have been paid by said Sauterre, the 28th May, 1850, and the 20th of November, 1850. These Notes are of no value, and the public is cautioned not to negotiate them under the penalty of the law. Said Notes, should they be found, shall be gratefully received by the undersigned.
ANTHONY FERNANDEZ,
ap29 Executor &c.

Notice.
HAVING been informed that notes are in circulation endorsed "SOUZA & SIMPSON," I think it proper to notify the public once more, as I have already done, that I am in no way connected in business with Theodore Souza, either directly or indirectly.
BERNARD L. SIMPSON.
apr 22 3t

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, April 27th, 1852.
AT an election held on the 26th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:
J. M. Lapeyre, Geo. Urquhart, L. Millaudon, J. P. Benjamin, F. Pecot, J. P. M. Rouzan, Alfred Rocherau, Jonas Read, Wm. Vogel.
And at a special meeting of the Board this day, J. M. Lapeyre, Esq., was elected President.
ap27 et J. TOLEDANO, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.
NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1852.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are now open at the office of Company, No. 1, Commercial Place, and will remain open for four months, in Louisiana and Mississippi, in accordance with the seventh section of the charter.
H. S. BUCKNER, Pres't pro tem.
JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y. a30 d[illegible]

I. O. of O. F.
Notice to owners of Stock in the Odd Fellows Hall, New Orleans.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Ten Directors for the Odd Fellows Hall Association to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 13 Camp street, on MONDAY, May 3d, 1852.
The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M.
ap23 td F. M. SHIELDS, Secretary.

New Orleans Catholic Association, for the Relief of Male Orphans.
AN election for Fifteen Directors of this Association, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the residence of the Most Rev'd. Archbishop Blanc on Conde street, on the 2d of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
New Orleans, April 29, 1852.
By order of the Direction,
THOMAS LAYTON,
ap30 Secretary.

☞ Messrs CHRIS ADAMS, Jr., [illegible] and JAMES ROBB, will be supported at the election of 31 May next, as Commissioners of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, by
mh31 d1w3w MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

Land Office of Louisiana.
BATON ROUGE, April 7th, 1852.
To holders of certificates issued for Land by Richard Loucks, late Register of the Land Office.
YOU are hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the late session of the Legislature, and approved the 4th March, 1852, to present the certificates which you hold, issued by Richard Loucks to the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge that those which are fraudulent may be ascertained in order that the same may be reported to the next session of the Legislature.
ap10 6m W. H. CRENSHAW, Register.

NOTICE.—During my absence from New Orleans Mr. P. JOHN GILDEMEESTER holds my general power of attorney.
ap17 J. H. LORELLI[illegible]

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, 24th March, 1852.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 31 May next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., for an election of three Commissioners, in conformity with the 3d section of an act entitled, "An act for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana", passed on the 10th March, 1852, when the Stockholders are requested to attend either in person or by procuration.
By order: EUG. ROUSSEAU,
mh25 t31m Cashier.

AGENCY SUN MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, New Orleans, April 7, 1852.
THE Scrip of this Company for 1851, is received and ready for delivery.
ap8 1m L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

PAUL E. THEARD, TRANSLATOR.
Office No. 112 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets.
MR THEARD offers his services to the public, and announces that he will translate from English and Spanish into French, letters, circulars, pamphlets, contracts, acts of notaries, articles of newspapers, commercial notices and others, leases, meetings of councils and other public meetings, in fact, all kinds of writings. He will also compose articles and notices for newspapers letters, circulars, &c. &c. He will also devote his evenings to the books of any commercial firm.
Office hours:—From 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. ap29 1[illegible]

J. H. McGUIRE & Co.,
SHIP BROKER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ap29 3m No. 9 Bank place.

HAVANA CIGARS—330,000 of the most renowned and favorite brands, such as Colonias, Cartaya, Cortiago(?), Gutierrez, Banajos, of all the different sizes and denominations, landing ex schr Cornelia, from Havana, and offered for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, Importer, 26 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.
☞ His establishments, at No. 32 St. Charles st., between Common and Gravier sts., and at No. [illegible], corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, are also constantly supplied with the very best of Havana Cigars, Principes, Paper Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, &c &c. my1 J. M. C.

For Sale.
THE Stock and Fixtures of a retail Grocery STORE, doing a good cash business, will be sold low for cash, as the proprietor wishes to leave the city. Inquire at the northwest corner of [illegible] and Treme streets. ap28 tf

Clothing.
RECEIVED lately by ship Oswego and steamship Empire City, a full assortment of Summer Clothing, of the best finish and latest styles, at very low prices, to sell at E. GUARD'S,
a30 69 Common st, opposite City Hotel.

SARDINES—50 cases of 24 boxes Sardines, from Caussa La Rochelle, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
ap30 [illegible]