G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first inserted, and THREE that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in such language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to Advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and to account in odd square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1852.

No. 1789, Tuesday, May 11, 1852.—NEW ORLEANS. Vol. XV.—Whole No. 6832.

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.

Thursday Morning, May 13, 1852.

TO ASSESSORS.

The Assessors are hereby notified that the Book of Assessment are now ready for [illegible] at the office, either in their own, or on the receipt of it by duly authorized agents.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

PATHOLOGY OF CRIME.

In the olden time, when priests and judges had a nice and sacred law for the structure of the human mind and the laws that govern its actions, some was invariably punished, and some was invariably acquitted, without any reference to the extent of the offence. It is only of late years that philosophers have begun to enquire into the connection between crime and morbid development of particular portions of the brain; but though the investigation has thus far been exceedingly limited, the results brought to light promise to effect radical changes in the theory of punishment, and to convince thinking men that the criminal, while secured from the possibility of inflicting further harm, should be treated in some respects as a person of disordered intellect.

Those who have devoted years of steady research and profound reflection to the examination of phrenology, and to intercourse with criminals, have almost uniformly arrived at the conclusion that punishment is only efficacious when employed as an instrument of moral reform. To shut up a burglar or a homicide in solitary confinement, is only to deepen and intensify the morbid predominance of those faculties which have led him into evil courses. Such offenders gain nothing by seclusion, and when liberated return to society prepared to become its pest and terror. But too often has incipient monomania, through its mistaken view, dark and gloomy, been hopeless from the first. There is no person more susceptible of satisfactory proof than that which declares certain crimes to be mortally murder, to result from a diseased condition of the brain. This conviction is one of the many reasons why we are hostile to the death penalty. Society has the right to protect itself from the blind malevolence of a maniac, and the wanton cruelty to take his life is one we never waver in doing with criminals. But it is only should we forget our reason, or be [illegible] and irresponsible and unbridled, that we would turn a sane man mad—that we would by efforts at reform, based upon phrenological analysis of the character of the offender, and directed earnestly and unceasingly to the subduing of the propensities and to the awakening of the sentiments and intellectual faculties, [illegible]

Who for example, can doubt, that in the strong strange case which we find recorded, a Northern journal, the organ was to a certain extent diseased. Brother words, the practice of theft was so habituated and practiced in as to be well nigh a moral mind, that even the obstacles, and the agonized struggling against temptation, and the sacred promises were insufficient to prevent the recurrence of the crime. We copy the case from a New York paper.

A respectable man in Westchester County, sending a number of sums of money, at various times, by mail, which never reached their destination, and which were stolen, or abstracted from the letters, by a person in his employ, for a year or more, the people of the district of that county which was attached, suspected that the crime of theft upon the mail was the most esteemed citizen to place in the hands of the offender the office of mail carrier. It was the trust held, that induced the accused were members of the church, and held of hitherto unstained reputation. A watch was under watch the consequence. Before the trial, however, it was the offender's own wish of penitence, and such the deep profound impression in favor of the accused, that the prosecutor, the postmaster general, the defendant's wife, and a number of respectable citizens, signed and presented a release from prosecution, as the prayer the plaintiff some forty days after, to release the wife.

Mr. Wharton, the chief clerk in the Mail Department, who secured their wrongdoing, has since written the following letter:—

"Mr. Clemenshire, a Justice of Peace, has shown to Mr. Sharkey, Postmaster General, a letter in the office, from Mr. Lynch, Postmaster, Mr. Amore in the Post Office Department, Mr. Amore, the Inspector General Review, Congress, Summary, Critical Notices.

☞ Writers are finally says the Washington Republic, that George B. Sargent, Esq., is certainly unanimously confirmed by the Senate, to the office of Surveyor General of California, in session.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut has confirmed Thomas Toucey U. S. Senator, for the term of 6 years, 18 March next.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic Convention of New Jersey has elected delegates in favor of Cass.

☞ CLARAGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.—We particular attention of City and Country Merchants is called to the extensive Dry Goods sale to-day, (THIS DAY) at 9 P. Peltgrave's Auction Room, No. 67 Canal street.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of Farmers to the Horse Cradle sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, to take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at Messrs. Wade & Rawlins, corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, by Murphy & Hewes.

☞ J. A. Beard & May, auctioneers, will This Day the elegant and fashionable Furniture of Samuel Nicholson, Esq. the sale commences at 11 o'clock.

☞ At the same hour to-morrow the celebrated cellar of wines and liquors will be sold.

This sale is particularly attractive to connoisseurs. The brands and quality of the wines &c. are well known.

Previous to the sale of the wines &c., will be sold Barouche, hammock and saddle, now belonging to Mr. Kingsbury.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 5th, the House bill regulating the mileage of the member from Oregon, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of a bill to repeal all laws giving compensation to members of Congress, and substituting a fixed salary.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill to establish a line of mail steamers from California or Oregon to China, via the Sandwich Islands.

The Wisconsin Railroad Bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Felch, the Senate took up the bill granting to Michigan, a portion of the public lands for the purpose of constructing a canal or railroad across the Peninsula of that State, and the same was considered, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate also took up the bill to grant land to Michigan in trust for the Milwaukie and Mackinaw plank road company, and the same were considered and ordered to a third reading.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment giving further aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Rusk briefly replied, and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

In the House, the subject of the public printing was under discussion.

Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Meteor*, Captain PEACE, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 10th.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Houston, on the 5th. Col James Reilly was appointed President. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Mr. Fillmore, endorsing the finality of the Compromise, and likewise claiming as constitutional the exercise of the power of Congress to improve rivers and harbors. The electors for the State at large, are John B. Asle, of Galveston, and C C Mills, of Harrison. The district electors are Col. James Reilly for the Eastern, and J W Throckmorton, for the Western District. Six delegates to the National Convention were nominated. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

The steamer *Nick Hill*, has been snagged at Green's crossing, about six miles above Liberty, on her way up the Trinity. The accounts say that she sunk in about three and a half feet water, leaving her deck a little above water. It is also stated that the leak was stopped, and that the water was being pumped out with ropes of getting her afloat. We can learn no fixing definite as to the amount of damage to the goods. She had on board a freight estimated at about $5,000, $1,100 of which was insured.

The Nacogdoches (*Chronicle* says that the wife of Dr Kirby, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for instructing her, has gone with the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake, and the editor thinks she can be no better than her husband.

The San Antonio Ledger informs us that Colonel Johnson, the engineer, is still prosecuting the survey of the railroad by different routes. He is expected to report in a few days, where the terminus on the Gulf will be decided on. The Ledger says the road will be built beyond a doubt. The trade to San Antonio, El Paso is said to be constantly increasing, and the practicability of a railroad by this route to the Pacific is becoming a subject of common remark.

FROM PASO DEL NORTE.—The regular mail from Paso del Norte brings information that the Indians there are committing depradations, and but no person can travel in safety. Large numbers of mules and horses have been taken by them. Captain Skillman, the mail contractor, also lost his horses. Las Cruces, a village of New Mexico, has been plundered by the Indians. Their robberies have also extended to the copper mines. Twenty-seven were killed between the Doniana and Mimbres. Government has set large amounts of property under their eyes to their troops. The Ledger extends its list of Indian massacres and robberies in New Mexico and Chihuahua to near a million.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, through J B Steel, the Camp street office for the following new publications:

Gaspiles and Gleaches, by Horace Smith. This selection from the writings of one of the most charming of English contributors to periodical literature, has been judiciously improved by the Appleton's, into their popular library, of the best authors.

The Yankee Tea Party, Or, Boston in 1773, by Hawes. C. Watson, a very lively novice of fiction, some of the most interesting incidents connected with the early days of our 4 Independence. The work is handsomely illustrated—Lindsay & Blackiston, publishers.

Histoire of the Consulate and Empire under Napoleon, by Thiers—Part X. At length we have the continuation of the admirable work of the 4 Minister of France. We are told it will no longer be interrupted, but will proceed regularly to the conclusion. The volume before us, brings the history of Napoleon down to the battle of Ulm. A. Hart, publisher.

The Spaniards and Yankees, Or, the Rival Belles—a story by R R Jones. A Hart, publisher.

Philadelphia as it is in 1852—Lindsay and Blackiston, publishers. This large and handsome volume is a complete guide book to Philadelphia and its environs, and is enriched with accurate colored all the prominent public buildings which adorn the city of brotherly love.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—Seamen are in demand in every port in the United States. The Norfolk Argus states that several vessels and barks have been detained for days at that port because they were unable to get the complement of hands to navigate them. The Japanese expedition had to be postponed in consequence of the difficulty of shipping a crew, and the fleet sailing out for the Mediterranean will probably be detained for several months, owing to the same cause. The officers of several of our Pilot boats, vessels have reported for duty at Norfolk but have obtained leave of absence because seamen were shipped.

FIRE ON SHIP BOARD.—Between four and five o'clock, yesterday morning, the ship Prestige, Captain Woodbury, now lying at Joyce's North Wharf, loading with cotton for Havre, observed smoke issuing from the hold and after bulging, found it to be caused by the cotton in the lower hold—of which there were one hundred and twenty compressed bales, that had been shipped by Messrs G. A. Hopley & Co., of this city, on account of parties in Havre. Had from some cause or other become ignited, from the alarm, which in a brief space had brought our entire fire department to the spot, who promptly proceeded to fill her with water up to the second deck, and thus effectually extinguished the fire, which, had not promptitude been displayed by them, or the presence of mind and energy exhibited by Capt. Woodbury, his officers and crew, all of whom worked with a will and a coolness meriting the highest praise, might have proved most disastrous to other shipping in the harbor, and more especially to the ship Franchise, Capt. Robinson, which lay too near to the Prestige to be pleasant under the circumstances. As it, the damage to the cotton must be considerable, although from the water remaining still in the hold, it is impossible to ascertain the extent, or at least report the injury they have sustained. The ship, however, it is stated, remained save been much injured. The cotton, we understand, is insured in Havre, and the ship in Boston.

In connection with this fire, we must not omit to mention that one of Philippe' *Fire Assembly stores*, of a large size, imported by a gentleman of Charleston and subsequently sold to the city authorities, was brought into requisition on the occasion, and under the supervision of the importer, lowered into the hold, but in consequence of the density of the smoke, the locality of the fire could not be discovered, and although the *Assembler* was discharged three several times between decks, the vapor did not reach the fire which was confined to the lower hold, and under these circumstances it was not considered in the power of its power to extinguish the destructive element.—*Charleston Cour. 8th*

CITIZENS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Bremen brig Dettmar, from Bremen, arrived at this port on Saturday. Her captain reports that on the voyage she had a fatality not stated, but somewhere beyond the Gulf Stream, a Bremen ship was seen and hailed on the shoulder of one of the men. It had wound its neck a bit of tape, which had been slung around it, on which is the following writing:

"Brig Marie, de la Richardais, Capine Pleiteller, en Manche, 29 Mars 1852. Tout allant bien. Bord Martinique. Bien des jours, mer."

On the other side is written:

"Paul Baillet, de St Malo, Second. Priez l'en donner connaissance au journal."

The above is what we make of this curious memory, the writing being not very legible. We suppose it means in English, as follows:

"Brig Marie, of la Richardais, Capt P. L. Heleller in the British Channel, March 29th, 1852. All well on board. From Martinique to Havre, 60 days at sea. Paul Baillet, 2d officer. Send this information may be given to a newspaper."

This tape upon which this message is written, is about 11 inches long and one-fourth of an inch wide. The bird, which was probably a species of carrier pigeon, flew off as soon as it was released from its neck, and was seen no more. It was no doubt designed to carry its tidings too to some part of France, but the winged messenger got sadly out of its reckoning. We have had the curiosity to examine a file of Lloyd's List, which contains all the European marine news, and find that the brig Marie, Capt. L'Heleller, arrived at Havre, from Martinique, on the 21st of March, just two days after the above message was despatched.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 4th.*

☞ The two Boards of the Common Council met for active action on Tuesday night. They confirmed the nomination of John Yorkes as Chief of the Police, and of Thomas McGuire as Captain of the Second District. None of the other nominations made by the Mayor were confirmed.

The Assistant Clerkships were not confirmed.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS.—By reference to the prominent it will be seen that a remarkable display of Fireworks will take place on the 21st inst. at Lafayette Square, the proceeds of which will be applied to the erection of an infirmary to be attached to the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third District.

☞ The French ship *Belle Assise*, Captain Lenart arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing passengers twelve Nuns and Agents for a convent destination to the Texas and Mexico.

WHO, BOTHER.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the May number of the American Review. It is ably edited by a spirited [illegible] of Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi—[illegible] of the Review are as follows: The Spanish Celebrated Lectures on Paris How to make a Parlor Sermon and Character of Bonaparte of Hon. Wm L. Sharkey, Recollections of Lord Lyndhurst, a Moore in the Public Lands Hard Protection the American Industrial General Review, Congress Summary, Critical Notices.

☞ Writers are finally says the Washington Republic, that George B. Sargent, Esq. is certainly unanimously confirmed by the Senate, to the office of Surveyor General of California in session.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut has confirmed Thomas Toucey U. S. Senator, for the term of 6 years, 18 March next.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic Convention of New Jersey has elected delegates in favor of Cass.

☞ CLARAGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.—We particular attention of City and Country Merchants is called to the extensive Dry Goods sale to-day, (THIS DAY) at 9 P. Peltgrave's Auction Room, No. 67 Canal street.

☞ We would respectfully call the attention of Farmers to the Horse Cradle sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, to take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock at Messrs. Wade & Rawlins, corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, by Murphy & Hewes.

☞ J. A. Beard & May, auctioneers, will This Day the elegant and fashionable Furniture of Samuel Nicholson, Esq. the sale commences at 11 o'clock.

☞ At the same hour to-morrow the celebrated cellar of wines and liquors will be sold.

This sale is particularly attractive to connoisseurs. The brands and quality of the wines &c. are well known.

Previous to the sale of the wines &c., will be sold Barouche, hammock and saddle, now belonging to Mr. Kingsbury.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, May 5th.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.—The steamer Asia sailed to day at noon with 110 passengers, and $130,000 in silver.

HARRISBURG, May 5th.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Three of the boilers on the stationary engine on the Portage Railroad, at Plane No. 6, burst yesterday, killing three men named Owen Riley, Matthew Pacel and Felix Hamilton.

PITTSBURGH, May 5th.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The City Councils last night passed an ordinance authorizing a subscription of $250,000 to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, payable in city 6 per cent bonds, of not less than $500 each, having 30 years and upwards to run. The bonds will be issued in October, provided the railroad is brought into the city by a bridge over the Monongahela river. The work will be vigorously prosecuted.

LOUISVILLE, May 4th.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.—Miss Amelia B. Welby, the poetess, and Col. W. R. Jones, of the United States Army, died here on Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—Mr. CLAY'S HEALTH.—Nearly all the Treasury Clerks removed last week were reinstated to day.

Mr. Clay passed last night very comfortably, and appears much better to-day.

CINCINNATI, May 5th.

NATIONAL FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The National Free-Soil Convention will be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August.

CINCINNATI, May 5th.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.—The steamer Susquehanna, receiving freight at this port for Pittsburgh, took fire in the hold, and after an unsuccessful effort to extinguish it, she was run ashore on Columbia bar, scuttled and sunk.—She had on board 100 bales of cotton and 160 bogsheads of sugar. Fortunately, two-thirds of her cargo was still on the wharf.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

We publish below an admirable and telling speech delivered by Senator MARTIN, of Assumption, on the question of Reform, and we solicit attention to its many and practical facts:

Remarks of Mr. Robert C. Martin, of Assumption, in the Senate, on the "bill to reduce the Salaries and to fix the Contingent Funds of State Officers".

The bill under consideration meets my approval, and I shall be found by my votes in this body, as ready and willing to reduce salaries and other expenses of the State, which have been so enormous for some years past, as the Senator from Ouachita, (Mr. Richardson) its introducer.

I do not doubt the sincerity of the introducer of this "Retrenchment Bill", but it appears to me, that it is not so comprehensive in its character as it should be, and with all due deference for its introducer, I must say that I regard the proposed reductions—some $15,000—as rather a *pitty farcey* one, and not at all commensurate with what I desire to see done.

I feel compelled to be perverted in the Senate evidences of the absolute necessity of reducing the expenses of the State, I intend noticing the assertion of the Senator from De Soto, Col. Phillips, made when the bill to reduce the salary of the Adjutant General was before the Senate. That Senator, in replying to the statement made by me, that the expenditures of the State had been greatly increased within the last eight or nine years, since the government had been administered by the Democracy, declared "that the one more expenditures of that period were the consequences of the liabilities which the State had, during Whig rule, come under for Property Banks.

I am not at all astonished at the zeal which the honorable Senator, Col. Phillips, ever displays when Democracy is assailed in this body, and for it, he should be the acknowledged leader, and he really is, the leader of his party in this chamber.

Zeal is the characteristic of Neophytes.

I am aware, Mr. President, that a few short years ago, an age, however, in a politician's life, that the Democratic leader in this body was *the ardent as he was the eloquent advocate* of the principles of the Whig party. That Senator was the *Henry Clay*, advocated a Protective Tariff, internal improvements and a National Bank. This was only a few years ago, and when he resided in a neighboring State.

The Chameleon is said to change his hue and to assume that of the locality he *shifts his ground*, I suppose that the Senator's change of politics was owing to his return to Democratic Louisiana, and he as unfortunate as it would be unfortunate for any other Whig.

The locality with which politicians assume different hues, often reminds me of the happy results with which some nature has endowed that beautiful little creature, the Lizard, and it is unfortunate that she has not been equally kind to the politicians as she has been to the animal kingdom, in permitting so thorough an identification with the body of which they form a part as to screen it from the malicious eyes of its enemies. I am also reminded, when I witness such displays of zeal on the Senator's part, of the old adage, which, in its application, is certain as it is true, "that new converts are ever the most zealous". The zeal of the Senator his eloquence and his acknowledged ability as a leader, makes his acquisition by the Democracy of much value and his loss to his old friends—the whigs—irreparable.

In connection with the Senator's whiggery, I was told by a Democratic friend, an amusing story, viz: that the Senator, when once addressing so eloquently on the stump, *the odious federal* whig doctrines which he now so much abominates, he quoted Mr. Jefferson as having favored a national bank. Some mischievous or malicious democrat in the admiring crowd which surrounded him, cried out to him to produce the *Jefferson work*, I know the Senator could not do, and in the eloquent and expressive language of my democratic friend, he *slyed*.

The Senator is no doubt a well informed democrat, but he will not I hope be offended, by my telling him that he was not as well informed a whig as he should have been, or he could have readily adduced unquestionable evidence of the truth of his assertion. Should he again become a whig, and the *documents* are called for, on his application to me, I promise to lend them to him.

The Senator from De Soto, has declared that the enormous increase in the expenditures of the State, since under democratic rule, was owing to the obligation which it was under for the *Property Banks*. The Senator is as unfortunate in this assertion as he was in his statement about Mr. Jefferson, he cannot produce the documents. His assertion is unfounded, and I defy him to the proof. The Senator is a member of the Finance Committee, and he was its chairman in the last session—and is presumed to be well posted up in all that concerns the State financially, yet when I have before me the *documents* which I want to have, he may confuse me if I doubt his statement and prefer relying on the official documents which emanate from the Treasury of the State. These documents show to me that it is but a fancy on the part of the Hon. Senator, that his assertion is baseless, and that it is but the creature of his diseased imagination. As I wish to be fair, true, as stated by the Senator, that expenditures have been made on account of Property Banks, it is not at all likely that there will ever one cent be paid by the State.

The interest of the State in the Union Bank will unquestionably amount to some $400,000, and not one dollar has been expended on account of that institution. There is barely a possibility of the State having to pay on account of the bonds issued to the Consolidated Association, and the State owes a very considerable sum—from the Bank. The property mortgaged to secure the payment of the State bonds issued to the Citizens Bank is ample to protect the State against loss, and this will inquestionably be true if the "bill" which the Governor has vetoed should become a law.

The Senator from De Soto is either ignorant of matters of moment, and which he should know officially, or he presumes upon the ignorance of the Whigs of this body, when he endeavors to palm upon us a statement so baseless. He must produce the documents. As he made that charge some days ago, and has had time to inform himself of its falsity, and as he has not taken part in this discussion, and repeated it, I am led to infer that he has satisfied himself of its incorrectness.

The charge made by the Senator against the Whigs of Louisiana of having pledged the State for the redemption of the obligations of the property banks is unkindly, and I believe as well informed and frank member of this body who does not know it to be so! It is true that Whigs and Democrats alike, aided in passing these banks into existence, but that all repeated charge of our having alone the responsibility of their creation, is false, and whilst I have a tongue to wag, I will hurl back into the teeth of those who make it, the false accusation.

It is a matter of history, and the journals of the Legislature now before me prove it, that the property banks of this State were emphatically the protegees of the leading democrats of the periods when they were chartered. The Mestonts, the Soulés, the Hiriarts, the Duconteaux, the Landrys, the Dunnays, and other democratic leaders were the especial patrons of the property banks, and under their paternal care they were ushered into existence.

In the introduction of bank charters and urgent for their adoption, no man in Louisiana was more active than his democratic excellency Joseph Walker.

The fathers of democracy in this State were not only ready to create banks, but they were equally ready to furnish of banks. They were as duly punctual in the repayment of sums obtained as any, and were as instrumental in causing the failure of the banks in 1837 and subsequently, as we of the Whig party. Yet when the banks succumbed to the storm, these democratic leaders denounced and disavowed their offspring, and endeavored to palm them off on the Whig party, as does now the Senator from De Soto.

Such is the *history* of the banks in Louisiana, and more fortunate than the Senator (Col. Phillips) I have the *documents* here on my desk for proof, and he knows it, and dares not deny the correctness.

Mr Martin here read extensively from the journals of the Legislature, and showed how Messrs Overdyke Walker, and other leading Democrats, in proceeding the passage of bank charters, and how the property Bank charters were introduced by the leading democrats of the periods of adoption, and were carried through every stage of their passage by the leading Democrats of the Legislature.

This new born zeal of the Democracy in favor of retrenchment, is subject to the suspicion, that if the democracy had been continued in possession of all the great offices in about the Capital, it would not have been dreamed of. We heard nothing of it when the great offices of State were all filled by Democrats.

The democracy when in minority some years ago, denounced the extravagancy (as they assorted) of the administrations of Roman, White and Henry Johnson, and promised reform when they should come to power. With lamentable recklessness, in 1842, and lavish abuse of the Whigs, they succeeded in carrying the State, and reform was to commence. It did commence with a vengeance.

With a view of showing how rapidly the reform went on, I have prepared from the Treasury reports, some tables of taxes, of receipts and expenditures, to which, I will refer.

I find that the taxes of 1842, the last year of Whig administration of the State,

was	$349,472 26
That the taxes of 1845, last year of Mouton's administration,	367,919 18
That the taxes of the last year of Isaac Johnson's, administration, 1849, were	920,057 27
That the taxes of the first year of Walker's administration, 1850,	819,304 54
The population of Louisiana in 1840, was	352,000 souls.
The population in 1850, was	511,000 do.
The increase of population in ten years, was 68 per cent.	
The increase of taxes in 8 years of democratic rule, is 230 per cent.	

It is quite common for Democrats to assert that the heavy taxes and expenditures are the consequence of the Public School system. This is an erroneous opinion, as a comparison of the amounts expended in 1840 and 1850, will show.

The amount expended for educational purposes in 1840, under Whig rule, was $163,263. 47; an average of 46 cents per head to the population.

The amount expended in 1850, under democratic rule, was $261,000; an average of 50 cts per head.

The amount of tax per head in 1842, under Whig rule, was about 100 cents

The amount of tax per head in 1850, under *Democratic* rule, was 160 cents.

The expenditures in 1842, the last year of Whig administration of the State was $501,591 23

The expenditures of 1850, Democratic administration, was $901,658 39

The expenditures increased in the few years of democratic "retrenchment" to nearly double the amount which they were, under Whig extravagance.

The receipts into the treasury since the adoption of the present constitution, or since the 1st Jan 1845, 1846, have been the enormous sum of $5,225,518 12.

The balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1851, was $308,886 37.

The expenditures of the State for six years of Democratic rule, have been $6,313,631 75—an average per annum of $1,085,605 29.

An amount more than double what the expenditures were in 1842.

The salaried officers of the State were paid, in 1843, when the State came under Democratic rule, with the sum of $81,809 00. The amount paid in 1844, was $80,110 47; the same in 1845, was $86,311 24; in 1846, $90,864 15; in 1847, $90,754 09; in 1848, $121,634 01; in 1849, $121, 497 97, in 1850, $145,761 01; in 1851, $162,390 00

The salaries of public officers have, in nine years of Democratic "*Reform and Retrenchment*," been doubled in amount. The judiciary alone, under Democratic "*retrenchment and reform*", will cost the State an amount which exceeds the amount paid to the salaried officers in 1842, some $1,600. The judiciary, in 1851, cost the sum of $97,100 00.

I believe that I have established beyond contradiction, and by the official *documents*, all accessible to every member of the Senate, that under Democratic *rule*, or rather *misrule*, that the taxes and expenditures have been greatly increased. That such is the fact is palpable to the senses of the tax-payers of the State, and requires no documents to establish it. Democrats may if they will turn and transpose in every possible shape, as has been done by the Senator from Claiborne, Col. Sandridge, the reports which are before us, but they cannot persuade the *deaf people* that the taxes are lighter under Democratic than they were under Whig rule.

The Senator from Claiborne is so poor an accountant, that "he cannot account for deficiencies". Can he account for the surplus which now exists in the treasury? He tells them, the clear people, that in 1843, their taxes were light, and that in 1852, the taxes, however, are light. The one more expenditures of that period were the consequences of the liabilities which the State had, during Whig rule, come under for Property Banks.

I am not at all astonished at the zeal which the honorable Senator, Col. Phillips, ever displays when Democracy is assailed in this body, and for it, he should be the acknowledged leader, he really is, the leader of his party in this chamber.

Zeal is the characteristic of Neophytes.

I am aware, Mr. President, that a few short years ago, an age, however, in a politician's life, that the Democratic leader in this body was *the ardent as he was the eloquent advocate* of the principles of the Whig party. That Senator was the *Henry Clay*, advocated a Protective Tariff, internal improvements and a National Bank. This was only a few years ago, and when he resided in a neighboring State.

The Chameleon is said to change his hue and to assume that of the locality he *shifts his ground*, I suppose that the Senator's change of politics was owing to his return to Democratic Louisiana, and he as unfortunate as it would be unfortunate for any other Whig.

The locality with which politicians assume different hues, often reminds me of the happy results with which some nature has endowed that beautiful little creature, the Lizard, and it is unfortunate that she has not been equally kind to the politicians as she has been to the animal kingdom, in permitting so thorough an identification with the body of which they form a part as to screen it from the malicious eyes of its enemies. I am also reminded, when I witness such displays of zeal on the Senator's part, of the old adage, which, in its application, is certain as it is true, "that new converts are ever the most zealous". The zeal of the Senator his eloquence and his acknowledged ability as a leader, makes his acquisition by the democracy of much value and his loss to his old friends—the whigs—irreparable.

In connection with the Senator's whiggery, I was told by a democratic friend, an amusing story, viz: that the Senator, when once addressing so eloquently on the stump, *the odious federal* whig doctrines which he now so much abominates, he quoted Mr. Jefferson as having favored a national bank. Some mischievous or malicious democrat in the admiring crowd which surrounded him, cried out to him to produce the *Jefferson work*, I know the Senator could not do, and in the eloquent and expressive language of my democratic friend, he *slyed*.

The Senator is no doubt a well informed democrat, but he will not I hope be offended, by my telling him that he was not as well informed a whig as he should have been, or he could have readily adduced unquestionable evidence of the truth of his assertion. Should he again become a whig, and the *documents* are called for, on his application to me, I promise to lend them to him.

The Senator from De Soto, has declared that the enormous increase in the expenditures of the State, since under democratic rule, was owing to the obligation which it was under for the *Property Banks*. The Senator is as unfortunate in this assertion as he was in his statement about Mr. Jefferson, he cannot produce the documents. His assertion is unfounded, and I defy him to the proof. The Senator is a member of the Finance Committee, and he was its chairman in the last session—and is presumed to be well posted up in all that concerns the State financially, yet when I have before me the *documents* which I want to have, he may confuse me if I doubt his statement and prefer relying on the official documents which emanate from the Treasury of the State. These documents show to me that it is but a fancy on the part of the Hon. Senator, that his assertion is baseless, and that it is but the creature of his diseased imagination. As I wish to be fair, true, as stated by the Senator, that expenditures have been made on account of Property Banks, it is not at all likely that there will ever one cent be paid by the State.

The interest of the State in the Union Bank will unquestionably amount to some $400,000, and not one dollar has been expended on account of that institution. There is barely a possibility of the State having to pay on account of the bonds issued to the Consolidated Association, and the State owes a very considerable sum—from the Bank. The property mortgaged to secure the payment of the State bonds issued to the Citizens Bank is ample to protect the State against loss, and this will inquestionably be true if the "bill" which the Governor has vetoed should become a law.

The Senator from De Soto is either ignorant of matters of moment, and which he should know officially, or he presumes upon the ignorance of the Whigs of this body, when he endeavors to palm upon us a statement so baseless. He must produce the documents. As he made that charge some days ago, and has had time to inform himself of its falsity, and as he has not taken part in this discussion, and repeated it, I am led to infer that he has satisfied himself of its incorrectness.

The charge made by the Senator against the Whigs of Louisiana of having pledged the State for the redemption of the obligations of the property banks is unkindly, and I believe as well informed and frank member of this body who does not know it to be so! It is true that Whigs and Democrats alike, aided in passing these banks into existence, but that all repeated charge of our having alone the responsibility of their creation, is false, and whilst I have a tongue to wag, I will hurl back into the teeth of those who make it, the false accusation.

It is a matter of history, and the journals of the Legislature now before me prove it, that the property banks of this State were emphatically the protegees of the leading democrats of the periods when they were chartered. The Mestonts, the Soulés, the Hiriarts, the Duconteaux, the Landrys, the Dunnays, and other democratic leaders were the especial patrons of the property banks, and under their paternal care they were ushered into existence.

In the introduction of bank charters and urgent for their adoption, no man in Louisiana was more active than his democratic excellency Joseph Walker.

The fathers of democracy in this State were not only ready to create banks, but they were equally ready to furnish of banks. They were as duly punctual in the repayment of sums obtained as any, and were as instrumental in causing the failure of the banks in 1837 and subsequently, as we of the Whig party. Yet when the banks succumbed to the storm, these democratic leaders denounced and disavowed their offspring, and endeavored to palm them off on the Whig party, as does now the Senator from De Soto.

Such is the *history* of the banks in Louisiana, and more fortunate than the Senator (Col. Phillips) I have the *documents* here on my desk for proof, and he knows it, and dares not deny the correctness.

Mr Martin here read extensively from the journals of the Legislature, and showed how Messrs Overdyke Walker, and other leading Democrats, in proceeding the passage of bank charters, and how the property Bank charters were introduced by the leading democrats of the periods of adoption, and were carried through every stage of their passage by the leading Democrats of the Legislature.

This new born zeal of the Democracy in favor of retrenchment, is subject to the suspicion, that if the democracy had been continued in possession of all the great offices in about the Capital, it would not have been dreamed of. We heard nothing of it when the great offices of State were all filled by Democrats.

The democracy when in minority some years ago, denounced the extravagancy (as they assorted) of the administrations of Roman, White and Henry Johnson, and promised reform when they should come to power. With lamentable recklessness, in 1842, and lavish abuse of the Whigs, they succeeded in carrying the State, and reform was to commence. It did commence with a vengeance.

With a view of showing how rapidly the reform went on, I have prepared from the Treasury reports, some tables of taxes, of receipts and expenditures, to which, I will refer.

I find that the taxes of 1842, the last year of Whig administration of the State,

was	$349,472 26
That the taxes of 1845, last year of Mouton's administration,	367,919 18
That the taxes of the last year of Isaac Johnson's, administration, 1849, were	920,057 27
That the taxes of the first year of Walker's administration, 1850,	819,304 54
The population of Louisiana in 1840, was	352,000 souls.
The population in 1850, was	511,000 do.
The increase of population in ten years, was 68 per cent.	
The increase of taxes in 8 years of democratic rule, is 230 per cent.	

It is quite common for Democrats to assert that the heavy taxes and expenditures are the consequence of the Public School system. This is an erroneous opinion, as a comparison of the amounts expended in 1840 and 1850, will show.

The amount expended for educational purposes in 1840, under Whig rule, was $163,263. 47; an average of 46 cents per head to the population.

The amount expended in 1850, under democratic rule, was $261,000; an average of 50 cts per head.

The amount of tax per head in 1842, under Whig rule, was about 100 cents

The amount of tax per head in 1850, under *Democratic* rule, was 160 cents.

The expenditures in 1842, the last year of Whig administration of the State was $501,591 23

The expenditures of 1850, Democratic administration, was $901,658 39

The expenditures increased in the few years of democratic "retrenchment" to nearly double the amount which they were, under Whig extravagance.

The receipts into the treasury since the adoption of the present constitution, or since the 1st Jan 1845, 1846, have been the enormous sum of $5,225,518 12.

The balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1851, was $308,886 37.

The expenditures of the State for six years of Democratic rule, have been $6,313,631 75—an average per annum of $1,085,605 29.

An amount more than double what the expenditures were in 1842.

The salaried officers of the State were paid, in 1843, when the State came under Democratic rule, with the sum of $81,809 00. The amount paid in 1844, was $80,110 47; the same in 1845, was $86,311 24; in 1846, $90,864 15; in 1847, $90,754 09; in 1848, $121,634 01; in 1849, $121, 497 97, in 1850, $145,761 01; in 1851, $162,390 00

The salaries of public officers have, in nine years of Democratic "*Reform and Retrenchment*," been doubled in amount. The judiciary alone, under Democratic "*retrenchment and reform*", will cost the State an amount which exceeds the amount paid to the salaried officers in 1842, some $1,600. The judiciary, in 1851, cost the sum of $97,100 00.

I believe that I have established beyond contradiction, and by the official *documents*, all accessible to every member of the Senate, that under Democratic *rule*, or rather *misrule*, that the taxes and expenditures have been greatly increased. That such is the fact is palpable to the senses of the tax-payers of the State, and requires no documents to establish it. Democrats may if they will turn and transpose in every possible shape, as has been done by the Senator from Claiborne, Col. Sandridge, the reports which are before us, but they cannot persuade the *deaf people* that the taxes are lighter under Democratic than they were under Whig rule.

The Senator from Claiborne is so poor an accountant, that "he cannot account for deficiencies". Can he account for the surplus which now exists in the treasury? He tells them, the clear people, that in 1843, their taxes were light, and that in 1852, the taxes, however, are light. The one more expenditures of that period were the consequences of the liabilities which the State had, during Whig rule, come under for Property Banks.

I am not at all astonished at the zeal which the honorable Senator, Col. Phillips, ever displays when Democracy is assailed in this body, and for it, he should be the acknowledged leader, he really is, the leader of his party in this chamber.

Zeal is the characteristic of Neophytes.

I am aware, Mr. President, that a few short years ago, an age, however, in a politician's life, that the Democratic leader in this body was *the ardent as he was the eloquent advocate* of the principles of the Whig party. That Senator was the *Henry Clay*, advocated a Protective Tariff, internal improvements and a National Bank. This was only a few years ago, and when he resided in a neighboring State.

The Chameleon