SUPPLEMENT TO
THE BEE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

State of Louisiana.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—1st. SESSION.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY 5th. March 1835.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment:

Members present: Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Reid and Tete.

M. Moore, on part of the committee to whom was referred the bill entitled 'an act to prevent gambling', reported said bill with amendments.

M. Moore after leave obtained, introduced a bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the exchange hotel and banking company.' Read for the first time.

M. Brownson, on the part of the judiciary committee to whom was referred the petition of the police jury, of the parish of East Baton Rouge', reported that the committee had filed the subject under consideration and were unable to discover any sufficient reasons for the change petitioned for.'

M. Nicholas on part of the committee, appointed to examine the affairs of the Consolidated Association made the following report.

The joint committee appointed to examine the Consolidated Association Bank, report

That on entering on the duty assigned them, a strong desire to bring to the view of the legislature a full and fair statement of the situation of the institution, has directed all their enquiries, embracing new principles in banking, testing the success upon the untried experiment of giving activity to the dormant capital invested in real property, the character, no less than the interest of the state is deeply interested in the success as the first of its kind no less than from its early success, leading to the creation of another similar, though much larger bank, has, and must continue to attract great attention on the part of the legislature and the public. It is then with great gratification that the committee think they see in the following facts evidence not only of a present solidity and strength, but of a striking growing prosperity. The two semi annual statements of the bank marked A B which accompany this, show; that at, A, that on the 26th July there was in circulation 97,170 of specie, 328,404,01 discounts, 468,375,77 bonds on mortgages, 1,508,984,93, and individual deposites 113,800,76.—The second statement, B, shows that on the 26 January the circulation was 214,640, the specie, 592,160,11, discounts 703,466,34, bonds on mortgage 1,434,307 11, and individual deposits 356,164,81. The report of the joint committee of last session gives the circulation 64,300, the discounts 648,447,90, deposites 113,939,65 and the specie 61,930,43: an exhibition proving it then to be little less than a loan office, exercising with a limited and [illegible] banking privileges. Although there has been a great increase in the discounts and the circulation, a consideration of the bank's situation at the two periods evidences the perfect safety of the extension. Last year a circulation of 64,300 had but 61,936,43 of specie to support it, this year the circulation of 214,640 rests on 592,160,11 of specie. Last year the circulation exceeded the specie [illegible] 67, this year, the specie more than doubles the circulation. A too extended circulation is one of the evils of banks that is most to be feared, it being at once the most pernicious in its consequences and the most likely to happen. So great an excess of specie over her circulation as this bank possesses not only renders her extension perfectly safe, but is probably a manifestation of strength and security that no bank without the limits of the state can equal. Another examination more recent than the last semi annual report shows that the discounts then had reached the sum of 812,978,55, which was distributed among about three hundred and sixty three persons. It has always been the policy of this institution to keep a certain portion of its capital actively employed, as well as augment the profits, so to be always in a condition to meet her bonds. Looking to the great purpose which recommended this bank to the aid of the state, the affording relief to those engaged in planting by loans on the only security within their command, it is mortgage on their property; it must be apparent that this branch of the business cannot be extended, without limiting that benefit in a great measure to those who have already received it. As yet, the bank has done little or no exchange business, but have made arrangements to do so. As this is a very profitable operation, resting chiefly on credit, the committee have learned with pleasure that it was contemplated, believing that it may be safely carried on without touching on the capital originally destined to promote the great object of the incorporation. There has been no loan on mortgage since '33 that has not in some measure been forced on the bank by the course of its business. The necessary preparation to close its operations in '43 make it prudent to adopt this line of policy. It is an act of justice to the directors to state that the aggregate amount received by them in discounts is 53,781, which seems to your committee a very moderate amount.

A bill having for its object several changes in the present charter, has been placed by the officers of the bank in the hands of the committee. Approving of some of these changes and disapproving of others, a synopsis of the bill and the committee's views, will bring the subject plainly before the legislature. The first section asks the approval of the legislature to securities that have been taken for the capital stock, on city property; and that the owners of such property may acquire and own shares so secured.—Your committee, or a majority, think it but justice to the country interest, that this bank, instituted exclusively for its advancement, should be required to be administered with a strict view to that object. Seeing that so many banks are directed in a great degree for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants of the city, those of the country may reasonably be unwilling to relinquish any right secured by this charter. The second third and fourth sections confer powers in relation, 1st, to the appointment of a committee of exchange, 2d and 3d, to the removal of president and directors, all of which is approved and recommended.

Section 5 confers power to postpone to the 30th June, 1848, or any shorter period, with the consent of the holders, the bonds falling due in '38 and '43. In consequence of the very short period that these bonds had to run, the agent of the bank and the holders of the bonds, foreseeing that such an exclusion as the one proposed would be desirable to both the parties, stipulated that if it obtained Legislative sanction, it should have the same effect and force as if then agreed on. Such having been the original intention of the parties, it would add a majority of your committee think, in no degree impair the credit of the state, to award what is asked. The payment of these bonds by annual instalments from '36 to '48 will certainly be much less likely to produce embarrassment to the country, than the being obliged to discharge the whole amount at two stated periods within eight years; the delay in the payment sought for being contemplated in the original contract, legislative sanction is all that is necessary to make it binding. Believing that this will not only be convenient to the public but enhance the profits of the stockholders, in which the state will participate one fourth, a majority of your committee most earnestly recommend it. In making this recommendation, it is with a full sense of the importance of enforcing a rigid punctuality in the payment of the bonds in which the state has a like interest that it has in these, and a firm conviction that the circumstances stated take this case without the rule. The 6th and 7th sections provide, the first, for a delay of two years after the 30th June '48, to liquidate the affairs of the bank, and the second gives binding effect to such parts of the bill as may be approved by the stockholders, &c. both of which are recommended.

In obedience to instructions, your committee sought for information as to the condition of the bank on the 1st of each month from March to August, last year inclusive, and obtained the following tabular statement:

	Specie.	Notes in circulation.	Deposites.	Loans.
1 Mar. '34,	65,600,60	75,405	659,786,96	1,405,149
2 Ap'l "	94,963,49	71,945	693,512,07	1,409,150
2 May "	30,400,98	64,190	579,735,13	1,419,400
4 June "	65,879,99	77,700	623,[illegible]	1,4[illegible]
1 July "	49,614 83	72,660	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Aug. "	248,846,88	75,940	[illegible]	1,5[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that at two periods only did the amount in circulation more than double the specie; that in June there was an excess of it, and that in August there was more than treble the circulation. The ignorance of your committee in the details of banking, would not justify an opinion as to how far a solution is to be found in the above statement, so far as this bank may be supposed to be concerned, of that great and overwhelming embarrassment which hung over this community during the greater part of the time embraced in this table. Similar statements brought by your various committees from the several banks of the city, will guide the experienced and intelligent to safe conclusions.

The vile peculations of some of the principal officers of this bank were discovered in May last. Although the shock was in the first instance great, and the probable loss thought to be considerable, yet the rapidity with which the blow was recovered from, instances at once the elastic vigor and solid strength of the institution no less [illegible] ability of its present management.

M. Nicholas reported and introduced, at the same time, a bill entitled 'an act amendatory of, and supplementary to the several acts relative to Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.' Read for the first time.

M. Brownson gave notice that on to morrow, he would introduce a bill entitled 'an act to explain and repeal in part, an act relative to lotteries, approved 1st April 1833.'

Reading of Messages from the House.

Amendments of the house to the bill entitled 'an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the administration of the charity hospital of the city of New Orleans, approved 7th March 1834.'

On motion of M. Hoa, the amendments were rejected, and the house informed thereof.

'Resolution directing the examination of the bayou Boeuf.

'An act further to amend the charter of the West Feliciana Rail Road Company.'

'An act to incorporate the Indian patent brick manufacturing company, in the parish of Livingston.'

On motion of M. Moore the rules were dispensed with, and the bill read for the second and third times and concurred in, and taken to the house.

'An act declaring certain offices vacant, by the permanent removal of the incumbent from the parishes and providing for the appointment of their successors;

On motion of M. Nicholas, the rules were dispensed with, the bill read three times, passed and taken to the house.

'An act granting a compensation to the state treasurer.

'An act to revive as far as it concerns the parish of St. Bernard, the Act entitled an act to establish courts of criminal jurisdiction in the parishes composing the 1st Judicial district the parish of Orleans excepted, and for other purposes, approved April 2d 1832.

On motion of Mr. Hoa the bill entitled an act granting appropriations to the navigation of the rivers, West Pearl, Bogue Talia, Bogue Chitto, Tangipaho, Not Albany, Tickfaw and Amite.

On motion of Mr. Moore for the adoption of this bill, which appropriates the sum of $62000 for the improvement of the rivers named in the title and the purchase of shares for that purpose, Mr. Brownson called for the ayes and nays which resulted as follows:

Ayes: MM. Bossier, Hoa, Labranche, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Reed and Tete.—8.

Nays: MM. Brownson and Dupre.—2.

On motion of Mr. Moore the rules were dispensed with the bill read for the third time, passed and the House informed thereof.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. A. Couuillier their clerk, pro tempore, informed the Senate that the House has concurred with amendments in the bill entitled 'An act relative to publications and advertisements required by law in the parish of Orleans.'

On motion of M. Hoa the amendments were concurred in and the house informed thereof.

The same message requested the concurrence of the Senate in the bills and resolutions entitled:

An act to divorce Vincent Surriques and Cynthia Montgomery and others from the bonds of matrimony.

An act granting a certain privilege to Felix Garcia.

Resolution relative to the Bayou Rapide and Jean de Jean in the parish of Rapides.

An act to authorised the State Treasurer to subscribe five hundred shares on the part of the State to the capital stock of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company and for other purposes.

This bill was read for the 1st time.

The same message informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the bill entitled 'An act authorising the State Treasurer to present the District Court of the U. S. certain law books.

Two western messages from the Governor were brought by Mr. A. Forstall his private secretary.

The Senate sat with closed doors on executive business. The doors being opened, on motion the Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, 6th March, 1835.

The Senate met, agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs Charles Derbigny, President, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Reid, and Tete.

Mr Brownson, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'an act to explain and repeal in part the act entitled an act relative to lotteries, approved April 1s', 1833.'

Read for the first time.

Mr Nicholas, on the part of the committee on internal improvements, to whom had been referred the report of the board of public works, made the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Public Works, report:

That it is with great gratification they perceive, that although the commencement of a general system of improvement has not been realized by the completion of any very important works; yet the advancement of such as have been undertaken, and the mass of information that has been brought to the view of the legislature and the public furnish abundant encouragement to persevere in the course adopted. We are furnished by the reports of the engineers with much valuable information as to the topography of our state, and those parts most requiring improvement are indicated; at the same time that we are put in possession of the opinion of experienced and scientific gentlemen as to the mode and cost. These surveys and reports extend over the three divisions of the state, as at present cast into congressional districts. In each of these various improvements are recommended, each of which is highly desirable and important to its respective sections. A liberal and enlarged course as to these various improvements, untrammelled by local feelings, seems to the committee that which would best comport with the dignity of the legislature and the public good. Such a line of policy would necessarily exclude the postponement of all improvement in one section, till such as were desired in other parts of the state should be accomplished. The Board of public works in recommending the improvements that are most desirable, seem to have turned their attention to but two of the great divisions of the state; but the legislature cannot scarcely forget that there is a third equally meriting attention. The improvements recommended by the intelligent engineer who examined the country on the bayou Lafourche as highly important, are thought by the board to be of a secondary importance, and such as may be indefinitely postponed. Now in the opinion of your committee, if reference be had to population, wealth, extent of land to be reclaimed, and the growing importance of this outlet of the river, as evidenced by experience and corroborated by the interesting and able report of Mr Nicholls, there would seem to be no one improvement within the limits of the state, embracing larger or more various interests than that of Lafourche. We learn from from Mr. Nicholls's report, that the erection of levees on the upper parts of the rivers are rapidly advancing. We know from experience in other countries, that it is in the nature of such rivers when thus confined, to elevate by deposits their beds. It would seem then to your committee, a fair and necessary consequence from the premises, that unless the outlets were kept free from obstruction, there would be much reason to apprehend inundation. The Lafourche is one of the most important of these outlets—yet the board consider the removal of the obstructions that are reported to exist, at both ends, may be postponed till other improvements are completed. The board think the people of Lafourche will cheerfully acquiesce in this delay, as they enjoy comparatively great advantages of navigation. Mr [illegible] to whom was entrusted the examination of the bayou, reports it to be class of [illegible] navigation depends on high water. Your committee cannot bring themselves to believe that such improvement is recommended either by expediency or [illegible].

The experiments made in this and other states show that public works may be much more cheaply carried on by slave than other labor. If the state would at once use her credit to raise an adequate sum, and order the purchase of negroes immediately, the improvements could be pushed with vigor, and be spread equally over the entire state. The brilliant success in each of the other states as have acceded to the proposed mode for obtaining the requisite funds to carry on their works, affords great encouragement to Louisiana to follow their example. Relying on the present feeble resources of this state, to execute the contemplated improvements, few who how live can hope to see any material part of them accomplished. A well timed exertion of credit on behalf of this great object, still, at no distant day, give a ready access to the most distant and inaccessible parts of our state, and afford to those parts that have been brought into full and valuable cultivation, [illegible] dangers of the river all the works that have, or that may be therein ordered, shall have been completed, would be a course combining as many advantages as any other. They think that such a course would be sufficient, and that such an application of it is recommended by its entire justice to all parts of the state, and at the same time promises as much efficiency and economy as may well be expected.

For the purchase of as many negroes, as when added to the number of present owned by the state would raise the whole to three hundred, it is supposed that 150,000 dollars would be required. The purchase of snag boats, drudging and sawing machines, and the necessary tools and implements would probably require 50,000 dollars more, making together 200,000. Not to be confined to too narrow limits, but to give scope for the covering of any contingencies likely to occur, the committee recommend that a loan be effected for three hundred thousand dollars. It is recommended that this amount be raised on the bonds of the state, to be redeemable one third in fifteen years, one third in twenty years, and the remaining third in thirty years. To pay an interest of five per cent, the receipts from the United States of five and a half per cent on the sales of public lands will no doubt for many years be amply sufficient. For the payment of the bonds the committee have thought a sure reliance may be placed on the indemnity which the state may expect, and has a right to claim from the justice of the United States, for the great benefit her lands will receive from the improvements of the state. As it is presumable that all the improvements that may be called for will not be of the character that promises no return, but on the contrary, that many will arise justifying toll, in which the state may participate, by the application of this kind of labor, such as joint stock companies having some improvement for their object; this will be another source of revenue applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the loan. It seems to the committee that such a plan as the one suggested, vigorously put in execution, would furnish very strong grounds to hope that the improvements may be accomplished without the state having to draw one dollar from the treasury.

The memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Donaldsonville, asking the aid of the legislature in erecting such works as may be found necessary in defending their town from the encroachments of the river, was referred to your committee, and has been under consideration. From the representations of the engineer who examined the Lafourche, as well as from other sources of information, the committee entertain no question of the imminence of the danger, and the urgent importance of speedy protection. All the improvements reported on and recommended by the engineer, appear to be of a highly interesting and important character, except such as require the closing of any natural outlet of the Mississippi. Against these, the security of the people and property on the river and its bayous demand the prompt interposition of legislative authority. Your committee, therefore, strongly recommend the passage of a law subjecting any person who may stop any outlet of the river to severe penalty, and will present a bill as a part of this report, embracing this and the other objects therein recommended. Before closing this report, your committee deem it proper to express their satisfaction at the union that has recently been effected between the Barataria and Lafourche company, and that of the Lafourche and Terrebonne. As no enlarged view of the improvements of the state could be taken by which the object contemplated by these companies could fairly be excluded, any measure that will advance the end, such as the union of the two companies, must be deeply interesting, not only to the sections immediately interested, but to the whole state, as a channel of communication, easy, safe, and direct with New Orleans to a portion of our fellow citizens who have found it so difficult to send their produce here, that much of it has gone to other markets, so opening a ready access to large bodies of valuable unimproved lands this canal certainly has very high claims to the patronage of the legislature.

R. C. NICHOLLS, Chairman.

On motion of Mr Nicholas, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That during the remainder of the present session of the senate, the order of the day shall be taken up at 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Moore the senate took up the bill entitled 'an act to prevent gambling.'

A written message from the governor was brought by Mr A. Forstall, his private secretary.

Mr Labranche, on the part of the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill from the house entitled 'an act granting appropriations to improve the navigation of the rivers West Pearl, Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia, Tangiphaho, Notalbany, Tickfaw and Amite,' and the bill of the senate entitled 'an act relative to publications and advertisements required by law in the parish of Orleans.'

The President signed the 1st bill, and the house was informed thereof.

A message from the house of representatives by A. Couuillier, their clerk, pro tempore, informed the senate that the committee of enrolment had reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya rail road and banking company,' that the speaker of the house had signed the same, and that the signature of the President of the senate was requested thereto.

Mr Hoa, on the part of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Commercial Bank, made the following report:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The joint committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Commercial Bank of the city of New Orleans, agreeably to instructions received from both houses, have the honor to make the following report:

Your committee for the purpose of fulfilling the duties allotted to them, repaired to the banking house of the commercial bank, where they were met by Mr W. G. Hews, president of the board of directors of the said bank, and upon his invitation, your committee visited the spot where the company have commenced the works which are to furnish water to the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, according to the provisions of the charter creating the said commercial bank. Your committee were much pleased with the important works already executed by the commercial bank, and could not refrain from applauding the zeal and spirit of enterprise which seemed to animate the board of direction of this bank; and your committee, on the information received from the president and the able engineer employed by the company, are happy to state that they share in the hope which the board entertains of seeing by the month of July of next year, the water spouting from a fountain on the public square.

Your committee, agreeably to the powers conferred upon them by the legislature, were desirous of examining the books of the bank; but this right, although with much regret, was contested by the board of direction. The president, acting in the name of the board, would have consented that a thorough investigation of the affairs should have taken place, by your committee, had not the board feared to establish a precedent; and your committee think it due here to acknowledge the deference with which the president refused the right of investigating any thing which did not relate to what was necessary to furnish water to the city of New Orleans and its suburbs. The board were desirous of having the affairs of the bank examined, on condition that they should first acknowledge that they had not the right to require such an investigation; but your committee having no power conferred upon them by the two houses, by which they could abandon the right of investigating; and not wishing to assume so great a responsibility, were unanimously of opinion that they should refer the question to the legislature itself, for the purpose of deciding whether the state will insist upon the right of examining the affairs of the commercial bank; and as your committee did not have access to the books, they cannot say whether the commercial bank has fulfilled the obligations imposed upon it by the 11th section of their charter, under penalty of losing their charter, if not fulfilled. Your committee, therefore, think it to be their duty in closing this report, to present to the two houses of the legislature the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That shortest delay, by resolution, bill or otherwise, the measures which should in their opinion be adopted by the legislature, with regard to the refusal, by the commercial bank, to submit its books to the investigation of the joint committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank.

A. HOA,
Chairman of the Com.
on the part of the Senate.
A. LAVERGNE,
Chm'n on part of
the House.

The resolution offered by the committee, on motion was adopted.

On motion, the senate took up the bill entitled 'an act to authorise the state treasurer to subscribe for five hundred shares on the part of the state, in the capital stock of the Barataria and Lafourche canal company, and for other purposes.' The bill was read for the second time, amended, rules dispensed with, read for the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Bossier, for the adjournment until to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M. the ayes and nays were called for; with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs Bossier, Brownson, Hoa, Labranche, Moore, Nicholas, Reed and Tete.—8.

Nays—Messrs Labauve and Lacoste—2.

The senate was consequently adjourned until to morrow at ten o'clock. A. M.

SATURDAY, 7th March, 1835.

The senate met, agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs Charles Derbigny, President, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Reed and Tete.

Mr Dupre presented the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed until Monday next.

Resolved, That in future, publishers of newspapers are requested to cease furnishing their papers to the legislature, the state paper excepted.

Mr Labauve presented the petition of Thomas Mille and of Widow Xavier Robichand, of the parish of Iberville. On motion of Mr Dupre, referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the senate took into consideration at its second reading, the bill entitled 'an act to amend an act to take the most effective measures in order to prevent the transportation or carrying away of slaves out of the state against the will of their owners, and for other purposes,' approved 13th February 1816.

Amended; rules dispensed with, read for the 3d time and passed.

On motion of Mr Labranche, the senate took into consideration the bill passed the bill entitled 'an act to authorise the state treasurer to pay a certain sum of money to the sheriffs of the parishes of St Martin and St John the Baptist.'

On motion of Mr Bossier, the bill entitled 'an act to authorise Gerard Cable and John H. Mahle to lay out a town on their land, situated at the mouth of Lafay Bayou, in the parish of Claiborne, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr Nicholas, the bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the New Orleans insurance and trust company,' was taken up at its second reading, and read to the 23d section inclusive.

Two messages in writing from the governor were brough from the governor by Mr A Forstall, his private secretary.

On motion of Mr Moore, the bill entitled 'an act to prevent gambling,' was taken up, at its third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. La Branche, the bill from the house, entitled "An Act to grant a certain privilege to Felix Garcia;" was taken up, rules dispensed with, read a third time and passed.

Mr. La Branche, on part of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Rail Road and Banking Company."

On motion, the senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened,

On motion, the senate adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, March 9, 1835.

The senate met, agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs Charles Derbigny, President, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Moore, Reid and Tete.

Mr Labauve, on part of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the residents on bayou Grosse Tete in the parish of Iberville, reported and introduced a bill entitled 'an act to create an additional election precinct on bayou Grosse Tete, in the parish of Iberville.

Read for the first time; rules dispensed with, passed and taken to the house.

Mr Brownson, on part of the committee appointed to examine into the situation of the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, made the following report:

See the Bee of March 26.

Mr Brownson introduced at the same time a bill entitled 'an act providing for the regulation and government of the Louisiana penitentiary, and for other purposes.' Read for the first time.

On motion of Mr Dupre, leave of absence was granted for the remainder of the session to Mr Brownson.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the senate took into consideration at its second reading, the bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the medical society of New Orleans and for other purposes,' rules dispensed with, passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took into consideration the resolution relative to newspapers, which, after dispensation of the rules was passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Labranche, the senate took into consideration the resolution prohibiting the introduction of bills or resolutions after the 9th March, which after a dispensation of the rules, was passed and taken to the house.

Reading of messages from the house.—Resolution appointing a joint committee of both houses with instructions to digest a plan of public education and report the same at an early day next session.

Resolution relative to bayous Rapides and Jean de Jean, in the parish of Rapides.

'An act to divorce Vincent Surriques and Cynthia Montgomery and others from the bonds of matrimony.'

'An act relative to revenue.'

Third Readings.

'An act for the relief of Henry Keene, of the parish of East Baton Rouge.' Passed.

Resolution relative to outstanding debts. Passed.

Resolution relative to the public lands in the parish of Plaquemines. Passed.

Second Reading.

'An act to amend an act relative to the penitentiary, approved March 10, 1835.' Rules dispensed with, passed and taken to the house.

A message from the house of representatives by Mr Estin, their clerk, requested the concurrence of the senate in the bills entitled 'an act for an appropriation to repair the school house in Natchitoches, and for other purposes.'

'An act to incorporate the Ocean insurance company.'

The same message informed the senate that the house had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled 'an act to authorise the treasurer to subscribe for five hundred shares in the Barataria and Lafourche canal company, and for other purposes,' that the house had concurred with amendments in the bills from the senate entitled 'An act to incorporate the Louisiana marine and fire insurance company;' that the house had concurred in the bill entitled 'an act to amend an act incorporating the Bonchartrain rail road company;' and that the committee of the house had reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled 'An act declaring certain offices vacant by the permanent removal of the incumbents from the parish, and providing for the appointment of their successors;' and the bill entitled 'an act relative to publications and advertisements required by law in the parish of Orleans, and for other purposes.'

Mr Labauve, on part of the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled the bill entitled 'an act authorising the state treasurer to present to the district court of the U. States in this state, certain law books'

Mr Moore, after leave obtained, introduced the following resolution, which was read for the first time:

Resolved, That Edward Louvell and T. W. Collins shall receive, each, for their services as translators of the senate, an extra compensation of two dollars a day, from the commencement to the end of the present session.

Mr Hoa, on behalf of Mr Dubrugny obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled 'an act to authorise the parish of Jefferson to contract for a jail.'

Read for the first time.

Two written messages from the governor were brought by Mr A. Forstall, his private secretary.

A message from the governor by Mr A. Forstall, his private secretary, informed the senate that he had approved and signed the bill entitled 'An act relative to publications and advertisements in the parish of Orleans, and for other purposes.'

On motion, the senate sat with closed doors on executive business. The doors being opened,

On motion of Mr Hoa, the senate adjourned until to morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, 10th March, 1835

The senate met, agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs Charles Derbigny, President, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Labranche, Moore, Reid and Tete.

On motion of Mr Hoa, the judiciary committee [illegible]

The amendments necessary to be made to the charter of the citizens' bank of Louisiana, and

The amendments of the house in the bill incorporating the Louisiana marine and fire insurance company

On motion of Mr Moore, leave of absence was granted for a few days to Mr Nicholas.

Mr Hoa, on part of the judiciary committee, reported the bills entitled

'An act to limit the time in which married women aged above twenty one years, retract renunciations made by them in favor of third persons, of their matrimonial paraphernalia, dotal and other rights; and to authorise them in future to make valid renunciations. Read for the first time rules dispensed with; passed and taken to the house.

Amendment of the house in the bill entitled 'an act to incorporate the Louisiana marine and fire insurance company.' The amendments were adopted and the house informed thereof.

'An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the citizen's bank of Louisiana.' Read for the first time, rules dispensed with, passed and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr Moore, the senate took up and read for the second time, the 1st section of the bill entitled 'an act directing the attorney general to institute a suit against the Orleans navigation company.'

On motion of Mr Bossier the senate took into consideration the bill entitled 'an act for ascertaining and fixing the boundary of adjoining parishes, and for other purposes.' The second reading of this bill was completed, the rules dispensed with, and the bill passed.

Two messages in writing from the governor were brought by Mr A. Forstall, his private secretary.

On motion of Mr Bossier, the senate took into consideration the bill entitled 'an act to extend the limits of the town of Alexandria, and for other purposes.' This bill was read for the second time; rules dispensed with, and passed.

On motion of Mr Moore, the sergeant at arms was directed to call on the members of the senate who were not present at the sitting to day, and request their judicial attendance for to morrow.

A message from the house of representatives by Mr Estin, their clerk, informed the senate that the house had concurred in the amendments of the senate to the bill entitled 'an act to amend an act relative to the penitentiary, approved 10 h March, 1814.'

And in the bills and resolutions from the senate, entitled

'An act to furnish arms to the company of cavalry at Alexandria;'

'An act authorising the removal of the property of Catherine Nolen Rogers out of the state'

Resolution relative to the commercial bank, and

Resolution relative to Newspapers.

The same message requested the concurrence of the senate in the bills entitled

'An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the city court of New Orleans, and for other purposes.'

'An act to amend 'an act entitled an act granting certain privileges to John H Harmanson, approved March 25, 1831.'

'An act relative to the duties of the sergeant at arms of the house of representatives.'

'An act to amend the act to incorporate the Atchafalaya rail road and banking company.'

The same message informed the senate that the committee of enrolment of the house had reported as duly enrolled the bills and resolutions entitled

'An act to authorise the state treasurer to present certain law books to the district courts of the United States for the western and western districts of Louisiana'

'An act for the relief of the Montpelier academy in the parish of St Helena.'

Resolution to cause the bayou Vermillion to be surveyed

The signature of the president of the senate was requested to the two latter.

On motion the senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

The doors being opened, on motion the senate adjourned until to morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

OPIATA BALSAMICA,
DEL DR. GUERRERO.

THIS OPIATA, a recent discovery, is a certain safe and convenient remedy for that species of disease called Gonorrhœa or Gleet. Its reputation has been generally established in South America, and has commanded the written testimonials of the Medical Faculty of that section of the Globe, relative to the speedy and infallible results which have attended its application to all cases of Gonorrhœa.

The OPIATA BALSAMICA is put up in small leaden pots, accompanied with directions, and may be conveniently carried in the pocket, both by persons travelling, and by those who may wish to avoid exposure, either to a physician or to their friends.

It is in the form of an agreeable paste, and is taken in such a manner as to render it "tasteless," by being wrapped up in a wafer prepared for that purpose, a sufficient number of which will be delivered with the medicine. But the greatest advantage which it possesses, is, that it invariably produces a radical cure of the disease in a few days, without affecting the most delicate constitution, owing to its containing the slightest particle of mercury in its composition.

Before the Agent would offer it to the public in this country, he has had its efficacy tested by several of the most respectable physicians in the city of New York. Their success has fully justified the declaration, that it is the best medicine they ever used, and they have in consequence, generously consented to be referred to as to the truth of this statement.

Price—each pot, one dollar and a half. It is sold by the subscribers, chemical druggists, sole agents for the remedy in Louisiana. CUSACH & Co,
march 16 5, St Pierre st, opposite the public square

CARSTARIAN SYSTEM OF WRITING.—Messrs Dolbear and Brothers, respectfully give notice that those Ladies who prefer receiving lessons at their residence, should commence before the 1st of May, as no lessons will be given this season, after that time, excepting at their Writing Academy, which will be opened until the 1st of June. Hours of attendance for Ladies at the Academy, no 8 Chartres street, from 12 to 1 o'clock.—Those Gentlemen who would wish to acquire an elegant and rapid business style of writing, and have not time during the day, are informed that they will have evening classes until May. All who attend their establishment have an opportunity to take lessons until they write sufficiently well for any business where rapidity and elegance are required. feb 28

NEW ORLEANS, 12th May, 1834.

On the invitation of Mr Dolbear, a teacher of Penmanship in our city, upon the Carstairian system; we have carefully examined specimens of the writings of his pupils, whose ages range from 8 to 50 years, written through an entire course of instruction; and after having done so, it is with the highest satisfaction that we can testify to the RAPID if not UNPARALLELED progress which they have made.

From the specimens seen, and the examination of the system made, we cannot withhold the expression of a current opinion, that the system is greatly superior to any hitherto taught. If to write legibly, elegantly, rapidly and in good taste be an accomplishment, useful or desirable, it is upon the principles of this system that it is to be acquired. We therefore anxiously solicit of the public a liberal patronage in favor of an instructor, whose qualifications are of the highest order, and whose labors promise to be exceedingly useful to this and other communities.

A B Romen, (Gov. Louisiana,)
D Prieur, Mayor of the City N. Orleans
Rev C Maenhaut,
Rev O L Nash,
A Ghaithe, Esq,
Rev G Winslow,
J W Egnew, Esq,
Wm C Pope, Esq,
D Morphy, Esq,
L Bringier, Surveyor General
J. Walsh contre G. Julien.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

J FOSTER from London, manufacturer and repairer of musical instruments, respectfully returns his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him last season, and hopes by assiduity and punctuality to merit a continuance of their favors. He also trusts from the great experience he has had in manufacturing and repairing musical instruments to give perfect satisfaction to all who may honor him with their commands.

Piano Fortes, harps, guitars, violins, violoncellos, and all other musical instruments repaired and regulated.

N B—Piano Fortes tuned and regulated by the season, at any distance within 20 miles of the city.

TERMS.

In the city—tuning, regulating, and strings as often as required, $10 payable in advance. In the country at