

THE BESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1853.

GENERAL MEETING. A meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, disposed to commemorate the extinguishment of the national debt, will be held on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at David's hall-room, to adopt measures preparatory to a public celebration.

The Mail due Monday, arrived yesterday. Its contents are unimportant.

We were greatly astonished yesterday, to hear that Mr. Brashear, a member of the House of Representatives, had introduced a resolution, explaining that the State Printer, ordered at four days pay, of Mr. Brashear, before presenting this resolution, had given himself the trouble to inquire, he would have learned that the extreme length of the reports had prevented their entire translation into French, and that the originals in English have only been in our possession for the last four days. Did Mr. Brashear think that the pamphlet which he speaks, could be executed in four days when we have on hand bills and other documents from both branches of the Legislature, with instructions to print them immediately.

We hope these explanations will be satisfactory to Mr. Brashear, and that for the future, before deciding upon matters with which he must be so little acquainted, he will make enquiries to obtain some exact data whereupon to base his complaints against us.

CONCLUSION OF THE DISCUSSION UPON THE BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

Mr. Lewis having taken his seat, Mr. Augustin rose and said that he had intended to oppose the second section of this bill, as he thought it was against the interests of the constituents. He believed that the constitution, in virtue of which none but the holders of property could vote was wise, for it was interested in the prosperity of the country, it was those who had their interests and fortunes at stake. In his opinion, the intention of the member was to render the vote of New Orleans a nullity in our elections, for here there were but few horses and horned animals, while in the country the poorest persons had either a cow or a horse. The votes of those persons would always be controlled by those who might employ them; accordingly, far from attaining the principles of a republican government, it would be putting in the hands of the rich a lever for intrigue and corruption. Whereas, by the present system, and those who had the right to vote were for the most part easy and independent, who would think for themselves, and not be bought. He thought the right of universal suffrage did not suit a country in its infancy, and that Louisiana was not yet ripe for this principle. Perhaps, in a few years, it might be admitted; but at present it was premature. This privilege was useful in the old Northern States, where education was attended; but he thought it dangerous in a State yet in its infancy. We should await the progress of education, and not act too precipitately.

Mr. Labatut thought it would be better to extend the right of suffrage to all those young men whose parents were tax-payers. But the manner in which it was desired this principle should be extended, would prove the misfortune of the country. We would be exposed to the calumny of a vast number of persons, who would migrate from every northern State. If this part of the bill should be adopted, he would propose an amendment, imposing a tax of twenty-five cents for every dog.

Mr. Lawson availed himself of the same arguments he had urged in his speech upon the bill to amend the constitution, in order to show that the privilege of suffrage should be universal in a republic. He was surprised to see the members from Orleans harassed like porcupines whenever this cord was touched.

Mr. Augustin here called the gentleman to order, and said that he did not think it was proper to compare the members of this house to ferret porcupines. Mr. Lawson explained. He said his intention in making the comparison was only to show that the members from New Orleans were so opposed to this measure, that they did not wish to hear it spoken of, in any manner. He thought that the matter actually before us, resolved itself into the simple question, whether we should treat as equals those who defended our property in moments of danger, or whether we should in times of peace let them down. Now that you are no longer useful you are no more than dogs, vagabonds, we shall conduct you as we please, and you shall not have one word to say? Was this justice? They might tell us, "we, by constituting for the liberty of the country, gave you the privileges which you now enjoy, and even that one of insulting us as you now do?" He thought that this disfranchisement would sound like a termination; and that the members would soon find that what was now but a feeble clamor, would resound with a voice of thunder in their ears. The time was not far distant when these men would in mass demand their rights, and when the majority shall govern the minority they will return with interest the injustice, with which, they were now bowed down. Shall those who have combated for the country, during times of peril, Mr. L. would again ask—and he could not too often repeat it—be deprived of the rights of citizens? Was it fair, was it equitable?

Mr. De la Roche rose into an argument expressive of his feelings, and hoped that the bill would be adopted. Mr. Pagan reproduced the arguments which he had advanced in favor of the bill providing for the calling of a Convention to amend the constitution.

Mr. Brashear, we believe, also spoke upon the subject, but we have been unable to procure the arguments adduced by him against the measure. We have understood, however, that his remarks were of the highest aristocratic order, reviving some of the old exploded notions about the incapacity of the common classes to govern themselves.

After some time on motion, The committee of the whole rose; the chairman, Mr. De la Roche, reported that the committee of the whole had said and said nothing, and had adopted this same with amendments.

The House took up said bill. The first section having been adopted as amended. Mr. De la Roche having moved for the adjournment until Monday morning, Mr. Davidson called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared, Brashear, Augustin, P. A. De la Roche, Delachaise, P. A. Duron, Freret, Labatut, Lavergne, Montigny, Nevay, and A. B. Thibodeaux, voted in the affirmative—11 yeas; and that Messrs. Bickham, Breasler, Briggs, By, Damsel, Davidson, Davenport, Dixon, Drossin, Halle, Lawson, Lewis, McAllister, Montigny, Orr, Penn, Sheldon, Wilson and Kaine, had voted in the affirmative—21 yeas. And that Messrs. Augustin, Brashear, Broux, Delachaise, P. A. Duron, Freret, Lavergne, Milligan, Montigny, Nevay, and A. B. Thibodeaux, had voted in the negative—12 nays.

On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass and retain its title. The Legislature met yesterday. In the House, Mr. Duron, Chairman of the Committee of enrollment, presented a resolution providing for the employment of an additional enrolling clerk. After some discussion, the said resolution was adopted. Mr. Montigny demanded the reconsideration of the bill to augment the revenue of the State. The Speaker said that according to the 30th rule of the House, the motion made by the hon. gentleman was out of order, as all motions for reconsideration should be made at the next session proceeding that at which a resolution was adopted.

Mr. Augustin appeared from the division of the chair. The result stood for sustaining the Speaker's decision 20 yeas, against the decision 42.

The House formed itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the bill authorizing the purchase of 2 or 3 copies of Sill's French and English Digest. Mr. Davidson moved that the price of each copy be reduced to \$5. Upon motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 9 o'clock.

In the Senate, little business of importance was transacted. COMPILATIONS. From Foreign papers received at the Office of the Sec. Mr. Marshall resumed his place at the head of the performers at the Theatre Francaise, after some months absence. Citizens, in Le Miroir, and Arrivee in Les Femmes Citoyennes, were the characters in which appeared. The theatre was, it is scarcely necessary to add, crowded to excess. A third act drama, under the title of Sylvia, the scene of which is laid in London, and the hero the unhappy poet Chatterton, will be the next novelty at this House. The Societe d'Instruction Elementaire has nominated. Lord Brougham a Foreign Agent, and presented him the Diploma by a Deputation, consisting of the President and all the other officers of the Society. The deputation held a long conversation with the Noble Lord upon the subject of public education; and every individual present was struck with the perfect acquaintance displayed by his Lordship, not only of the principles but of the minutest details of the Institutions established for the instruction of the poor. One of the gentlemen present having inquired his Lordship's opinion of the system of Mutual Instruction, he seemed surprised that the least doubt could prevail upon its vast superiority in elementary instruction, particularly for the children of the poor, in consequence of the rapidity in tuition, and the economy which distinguished it from all others. The Noble Lord having explained the measures in progress in Great Britain for the furtherance of general education, the deputation took leave of his Lordship, and returned to their respective homes, taking by his Lordship on this important subject, as well as the talent and practical knowledge of which he displayed.

(By Authority.) Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general assembly convened, That the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works be, and are hereby authorized and required to cause to be examined the Petite Riviere, the Rigolet Bon Dieu, Tiger Island, Lake Bastman, and Bayou Dorchet as far as Wilson's upper landing in the parish of Calcasieu, and to report to the Legislature the nature and extent of improvements the public convenience requires should be made upon them, and what would be the probable cost of said improvements; the said report to be submitted to the Legislature, as soon as possible at the present session, or, if this cannot be done, at the beginning of the next session of the Legislature. (Signed) ALGER LABATUT, Speaker of the House of Representatives. CHS. DEBIGNY, President of the Senate. Approved Jan. 25, 1853. A. B. ROMAN, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The Trustees of the public schools of the parish of St. Landry; To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

The undersigned trustees, having submitted, to the superintendent of Public Education, the annual report prescribed by the law of April 1st, 1833, appear with submission and confidence, before your honorable body, in order to expose, and make known the wants of the numerous children in their parish.

They add to this petition, a statement of the sums paid during the year 1834, for the encouragement, and support of public schools; this statement shows for the year 1834, a deficit of about \$1000, and in order to make up this deficit, they appeal to your justice and liberality.

The undersigned had foreseen this result, since the month of August last, and they could have prevented it, in refusing to admit the orphans, and the poor children in the public school; the law perhaps made it their duty to act in that manner, but they must confess that they could not do so. In order to support our public schools, to make them accessible to the indigent, to the unfortunate and to save them from inevitable ruin, some of our citizens, offered to advance, without interest or any expense whatever, and without any recourse, except to the equity and justice of the Legislature, the necessary funds to pay the teachers until the completion of this year. The undersigned administrators accepted this offer; they acknowledge that, in some degree, the honor of the State is pledged to those who advanced the funds; if they have gone beyond their power, their excuse is their perfect conviction, that the rights of their parish have been lost sight of in the partition of the funds devoted to the encouragement of public schools; having acted with an eye to the dearest interests of their country, to wit, the education of children, they ask of the Legislature, the true source of all improvement, the sanction of justice and equity, to provide by a special law, for the payment of what may be due to the teachers of their parish, for the year 1834; they ask for the future, a sum proportioned to our population, and the wants of the youth of the country.

The law appropriating \$1350, for the encouragement of the public schools of our Parish, requires that this sum should be divided between all the wards established by the police jury; consequently, each of our 14 wards, has a right to an annual sum of \$96—in other words, they can afford a primary education to 3 orphans! It must, however, be confessed that the population and extent of each of these wards are larger than those of certain parishes, to which this same law allows \$1350 annually; and this liberality is nearly useless in these parishes which are comparatively so richly endowed, and being sent as heavy expensers to the principal colleges of the U. States, whilst in our Parish, the 3-4th of our children, for want of pecuniary means, receive no education whatever, and are doomed never to know how to read or write.

To prove this assertion, let us examine the last census of the U. S.; we have already said what little advantages the \$1350 allowed to us, tends to the education of our population in general. According to the census of 1830, we had at that period, in the Eastern Congressional district, composed of 21 parishes, 4175 boys, 4045 girls, from 5 to 10 years of age, 3350 boys, from 10 to 15 years. 3407 girls

Total, 14,077. In deducting from the parish of Orleans, the children of both sexes, from 5 to 15 years of age, for the education of which the Legislature has provided, in a liberal allowance and by a special law 4500. There remains for the 20 parishes of the Eastern District, 10,411 Children, from 10 to 15 years old, we have 9227 boys, } From 5 to 10 years old, 2148 girls, } 1784 girls, } From 10 to 15. 1733 girls, } Tot. 7892.

Thus, according to the fifth census we had in 1830, in the whole state, (the parish of Orleans excepted) 18,303 children from 5 to 15 years, that is to say, of sufficient age to go to school. In allowing \$1350 to each parish, the legislature applied \$40,500 annually to the support of primary schools in 30 of the parishes of the State; if we divide the sum of \$40,500 by 18,303, the number of children old enough to go to school, we find \$2 20 cts for each child. In examining the same census of 1830 we see that our parish has 535 boys, 508 girls (from 5 to 10 year old) 2021 464 454 10 to 15 } chil-

ren, at the rate of \$2 21 cts each; our parish for these 2021 children, has an indisputable right to an annual sum of \$1,463 41 cts; for the support and encouragement of its public schools, and still we receive only \$1,350. Reduced to the painful necessity of admitting in the schools only 3 or 4 orphans, we cannot conceive how we have for many years not remonstrated against so unequal a distribution. The law willed it so, we must have been fascinated and deprived of our power of investigation by that innate respect which every free man feels for its mandates. Nevertheless, we shall reproach ourselves for the rest of our lives, for having silently acquiesced that small pittance for 6 or 10 years, thereby depriving our youth of the means of instruction, when it was only necessary to make an appeal to the equity of the Legislature, in order to procure them.

Let us prove our assertion, "There are parishes having scarcely the population of one of our 14 wards, which are authorized to draw from the public treasury, the same sum allowed to our whole parish. For example, St. Charles has only 232 children of both sexes from 5 to 15 years of age; St. Tammany has only 338; in allowing \$1350 to the parish of St. Charles, the Legislature gives to each of the children of said parish \$5 81 cts annually, when it only gives for the education of each of the 2001 children of Opelousas \$0 60 cts! In vain we seek an explanation of such a partition; if you give \$1350 to the parish of St. Charles, Opelousas has "Mathematically" a right to \$12,000, and if attention is paid to the localities, to the great disparity in fortunes, good sense would accord it double that sum. We do not ask a reduction in the sums accorded to the parishes of St. Tammany and St. Charles, and other parishes, so scarcely populated. No person wishes more than ourselves that their primary schools should be encouraged, but being members of the same family, we should like to be treated as legitimate children; and it ought not to be thought just in giving us the 10th part of what we are entitled to, and which is really indispensable to us.

In our humble opinion the foregoing statement sufficiently explains and justifies the difference of about \$1000 which exists for the year 1834, between the sum accorded by the State and that due to our Teachers, for the schooling of our indigent orphans.

We have, it is true, and without legal authorization; expended about one thousand dollars, more than the sum put at our disposition for the encouragement of public schools, and yet in looking over the annexed tableau, it will be observed that two of the wards of our parish, the 7th and 8th, are without schools.

The teachers have a right to \$2 50 monthly for each orphan trusted to them by the State; we appropriated in 1834, about \$2350 for the education of these unfortunate children consequently 78 of them have been admitted in our public schools. 78 orphans.

The statements which we have are not correct enough to enable us to state exactly how many paying scholars are in these schools; we think that we can estimate the amount to 222. Besides the public schools, we have two seminaries that receive no assistance from the State. One of them conducted by Mr. Chs. Thierman, located in the town of Opelousas, continues to prosper and to deserve the approbation of the public by the excellent method of instruction adopted by that able teacher, and the rapid progress of the scholars, besides the elementary classes, the studies include astronomy, latin, music and drawing, the number of scholars increases every day, it amounts now to 50 of whom are 30 boys, 5 girls, and 6 daily scholars: about one half of these students are from our parish. 25

The other, is the establishment for the education of young girls, located at the Grand Coteau. It has existed for 15 years, during which time improvements have constantly been made for the well being of the children. Eighty students are at this time trusted to the care of the ladies who have charge of that institution; in its present situation, this establishment is equal to any other of that kind either in Louisiana or in the United States. Large buildings are now erecting, which will make it at the end of 1835, a first rate institution. Religion makes part of the system of instruction; the young girls who are not Catholics, are admitted under the condition that they shall conform to the general rules of the institution; and care is taken not to influence their religious principles. Honour to the institutions which profess such a spirit of tolerance. Happy the country where this godly blessing is, as it were nurtured and protected by public opinion, as much as by the constitution of the state. Besides the French and English languages and the elementary studies, Arithmetic, Mythology, and the elements of Astronomy, with the use of the globe and sphere are taught, as well as sewing, embroidery in all its branches, drawing and music. 25 of these pupils are from our parish. 25 350

In Mr. Thierman's institution, as well as in that of the Grand Coteau, the children of French and American origin, when admitted, speak mostly their native language. After a short time, by the happy result of their mixing together, and of the lessons which they receive, they speak and write the French and English languages with almost the same facility.

The English is the language of eleven of our public schools, and the French that of five or six others. We have taken the liberty of going into these details, to give you an idea as complete as possible, of the state of public instruction in our parish, and to make known to you the deplorable proportion which exists between the children who receive a liberal or primary education, and those who receive none at all.

We must declare distinctly, that without the aid of the state, we would not have in this country but three or four schools, supported by and for the wealthiest families; all the others would be destroyed, were the state to abandon them. It is to the aid accorded by the State, that our citizens in easy circumstances, are indebted for the schools to which they send their children; few of them are in a situation to have private teachers. In the country, it would be impossible to have schools for that part of the community in easy circumstances, consequently, nearly all of our citizens, unless the state provide before hand, the means of educating the orphans and indigent children.

To us this support, as it were, a manifestation of Divine Providence. You will be a aware, gentlemen, of the high trust devolved upon you, and our beloved country will not have in vain recommended our youth to your solicitude.

We confide to you the fate of our public schools, and will most respectfully await your decision. LOUAILLIER, Sen. W. MORRE. A. GARRIGUE. VALENTINE KING. Opelousas, December 31, 1834.

Statement of the sums paid, for the encouragement of Public Schools in the Parish of St. Landry, during the year 1834, submitted to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, by the administrators of said schools.

On the 31st December last, according to our report, made to the superintendent of Public Education, were remained in the hands of Mr. Wm. Moore, Treasurer of Public Schools, the sums of \$1000 00. We draw on the aforesaid Treasurer for the 31st Dec. 1834, in order to employ the balance, in favor of the following names, in full of the sums paid, during the year 1834, to the teachers of the following schools, according to the law of the 1st of April 1833.

Table with columns: Ward No., Warrant No., In favor of, Amount. Lists payments for various wards and teachers, including names like Silas Bayley, Alexander Lassener, and others.

For the six last months of 1834, our parish has a right to \$1000 00. To this deficit, more to be added, which may be due to Great Bendish, Cadet, Pascal Assin, A. Laroche, Patrick Hendrick, Keckler, Dunham, Wilson & Howard, for the 2d quarter of 1834, we value their claims to \$600 00. We do not believe that we can estimate what is due to the teachers, for the last 3 months of 1834, at less than \$1000 00.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Ship Superior, Tretton, N. York, N. Harrington, Jr. Ship Silas, Harvey, Savannah, D. Marston. Ship Schiller, More, Franklin, J. A. Barrell. Ship Schiller, Angles, Jameson, Norfolk, L. H. Gale. Ship Schiller, Angles, Ashby, Mobile, Tourne & Leckie. Ship Schiller, Angles, Ashby, Mobile, Tourne & Leckie.

AMERICAN THEATRE. CAMP STREET.

First night of the re-arrangement of HERR CLINE. This distinguished Artist is engaged for six nights. On WEDNESDAY Evening, Jan. 25, the performance will commence with HERR CLINE, who will, for the second time, make a Grand Appearance on a single rope from the back of the stage to the bank of the gallery, propelling before him a Wheel Barrow. After which, will be presented the interesting Drama of THE ROSE, OR THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

GREEN & BAILY'S MENAGERIE.

CONTAINING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CURIOUS COLLECTION OF ANIMALS EVER OFFERED FOR EXHIBITION IN THIS CITY. Now open in the new building, erected for the purpose, at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets. House of exhibition from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.—from 3 to 5 P. M.—and from half-past 6 to 10 in the evening. Admission, 50 cents, children under ten years, and servants, half price.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.

The State of Louisiana. To all whom these presents may concern—Know ye that, whereas, Hugo C. Gilmore, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to the Court of Probates, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of having a will, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, proved and admitted to probate, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales," approved on the 10th March, 1834, and also for the purpose of having a will, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, proved and admitted to probate, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales," approved on the 10th March, 1834, and also for the purpose of having a will, in and for the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, proved and admitted to probate, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the 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