SAILING DAYS OF THE STEAM SHIPS.

From Liverpool. From Arrival.
Cambria, Jubilee.....March 4 ..... April 1
Great Western, Matthews.....March 19 ..... April 15
Caledonia, Lott.....April 5 ..... May 7
Hibernia, Eyre.....April 19 ..... May 18
Britannia, Howett.....May 14 ..... June 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Archelaus: 646 bls cotton 709 hhds sugar 31 bags sea island 187 rolls whiskey 100 brls d hd 104 4-8 bags feed 46 brls clover seed 241 brls molasses 66 do grease 38 hhds tocco 40 bls pickles 35 do flour 1 ch 1 case d d 1 box fancy 6 bls manilla rope 2 bxs and 4 bls mdse cond on effects.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Lehigh: 3083 hhd cotton 1 box bundle cargoes 1 bbl peach mdse

BOSTON—Per barque Hannah Boston: 30 bls cot on 108 hhds sugar 1697 brls & hf brls pork and hams 10 tcs do 646 half do 382 brls beef 3 brls lard 2 casks shot 1 case mdse

BALTIMORE—Per barque Gaylord: 96 bls cotton 317 hhds sugar 40 do do boxes 127 brls tobcco and 410 bags feed 67 brls flour sundries.

NEW YORK—Per barques Cuba: 371 hhds sugar 35 do and tcs molasses 666 brls sugar 9 bls and 3 hhds fare to brls whiskey 6 do mdse

NEW YORK—Per brig Mosopus: 209 hhds sugar 100 brls molasses.

HAVANA—Per ship Monmouth: 9744 bls cotton.

TAMPA BAY &CEDAR KEYS—Per schr Rocolin: 36 brls flour 146 shs corn 130 pkgs sundries.

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Stephen Baldwin: 3434 sks salt 126 bushels potatoes and assorted mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Glentanner: 3200 sks salt to W H Hayes—1st mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Clifton: Assorted mdse.

ST JAGO DE CUBA—Per schr Austin: 105 hds tobacco 3 M Lop yes, 1 tal brl coffee 1 case cigars 8 sk hmds; 13 pkgs sundry—master.

NEW YORK—Per barque Lithus: Assorted mdse.

BOSTON—Per brig St George: 46 tons ice to George Green & Bro

BOSTON—Per ship Sartelle: Assorted mdse.

MALAGA—Per polacre Decidido, Pras: to order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Creole: 117 bls cotton Thos J Read, ham & co; shipper, T K Read.

MOBILE—Per steamer Creole: 14 bls cotton Newton, Winston & Brookings.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Diana: 22 pcs bagging 61 M Fletcher—305 do 118 cls rope Mc Mahon, Trotter & Pearsall 361 brls pork 31 bls hams 21 do shoulders 490 do beef 8 brls pork 7 M Clintosh—1 do 64 hhds tobacco 21 hhds pork and lard Pollard Hopkins & co—3 hhds tobacco Steele & Baker—14 hhds do 9 bales jeans 840 linseys Fellows, Jones & co—1 hhd do 1 bale spoke shaves Kilmaker—5 hams and 13 bls lard 4 hhds deer skins 2 brls tobacco J Dore 6 bls leather Magee, Kenney & co—31 empty brls Nolle & Coe—19 do Brandt & Lowder—bls glue 4 bls Hauche 20 sacks feed Dearborne—3 hhds tocco M Dale.

OFLOUISVILLE—Per steamer Wave: 105 bales cotton Tobelson—to Prescott—32 Follain & Bellocq—11 A Dessmore 16 A hds empty 6 hhds 3 P Stall—10 do 29 brls molasses P Perrott—64 bales L Miller.

to BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Lieb: 15 bls cotton J V Davidson 3 M Clintock—1 do Burns & Bro 1 do Gordon, Wyne & co—60 H Tate—36 Kelly & C nyngham 10 F M Weld & co—24 sundries on board—22 do 16 16 brls molasses steffich & Litheow

CINCINNATI—Per steamer North America: 8 kegs butter W A Fleisch—2 bxs cndles 11 bdls tin ac Rose & King 6 kegs lard bellevue, Johnson & co—227 brls pork 5 brls beef 2 hf do and 3 pcls 1 brl pigs feet Mc Mahon, Oneil & co—37 cases and 42 bxs supplies J Dean.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Independence: 10 brls cotton bal Voag & Bro 1 do Bowman & Bro 1 do Burns & Bro—1 brl 56 kegs lard 1 do beeswax Price—From—225 shs oats 8 bs shoes Kennedy & Foster—207 hides 632 brls and 196 half do beef 27 do and 3 pcls tallow 1 do 1 pcl furs Allen & Brown 3 do beeswax J R Blanchard & co—440 bdls flour Connolly & Wilson—300 hides 4 bxs and 1 brl beeswax 18 bris tallow Harned, Darling & co—5 cts beeswax Wo d & Brandt—14 do beeswax and 3 do tallow Woodgift—3 do L P Hill—46 bls cotton G M Pinckard.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Ambassador: 260 bls cotton Dent & Hill—147 Pearce, Trenshaw & co—100 Gilmore & Bush & Hill—117 Pearce, Trenshaw & co—84 Brandon, Williams & co—47 Julius, Ames & co—61 Oakey & Hawthisle—61 Ward, Jones & co—26 Fowler & Bro, Watt & co—24 Purvis & Mc Mcrtry—20 Mc Cabe & Logan—21 T J Read, Son & co—21 N, Fortine & co—18 Gardiner, Norcom & co—14 G A Pickett & co—13 Payne & Harrison—9 Lilly & Robinson—8 H E Carter & Bro—7 Lewis & Barrow, Biddy & co—5 Buchanan & Ellis—3 Hirkman & Aberon by—total, 941 bls cotton; 66 brls whiskey 83 do flour 1 do bacon 19 cks bodies 30 pkgs sd Curtis & Stubbenfield.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Rainbow: 89 bls cotton E Dawson—26 Anderson, Carr & co—23 1 Beaner—19 Payne & Harrison—15 C C Lahrey & co—7 Wilkinson & Gordon—7 Mc Cabe & Logan—7 Davidson—4 Fearn, Crenshaw & co—4 Hawtet Horan & co—4 Follain & Bellocq—3 Thorn, Barrett—3 Perrier & Dupuy, J B Planche & co—100 hhds sugar 11 do and 1 barrel molasses—195 brls molasses C Dupuy—mdse 26 do Hartwell, Kidder & Carman.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Brilliant: 18 bls cotton J B Planche & co—2 J Beaner—1 Payne & Harrison—2 Follain & Bellocq—1 Payne & Harrison—2 Follain & Bellock—10 hhds sugar F M Weld & co—35 do 41 brls molasses C A Jones.

GRAND GLORE—Per steamer Le Beau: 18 bales cotton Sanford & Mather—30 do White & co—9 E Smith & co—1 do Coleman & Sims—17 J B Planche & co—13 C Toledano—15 F W Robertson—3 J W Biddle—7 C Foucher & co—15 W H Kitchen—1 E Kilbourn & co—1 hhd sugar 2 pkgs sundries L Garnett—6 pkgs sundries Mr Edwards.

MILLIKEN'S BEND—Per steamer Edna: 34 bls cotton Anderson & Bro—1 do Hunter & co—38 do Buckley & Stanton—13 Anderson, Carr & co—1 box mdse Wtsdale & McAlister—3 do J E Hyde—1 do Bingold, Perriday & co—30 brls syrup Omer Laube.

COAST—Per steamer Fame: 145 hhds sugar 90 brls molasses 34 do cider mdse.

ST MARTINSVILLE—Per schooner Jno Auil: 142 hhds sugar Darby & Trudeau—1 do do 10 bls cotton Follain & Bellocq—56 bbls sugar 36 brls molasses C Deblanc—52 do 27 hhds sugar J Hall—25 bls cotton J B Planche & co—18 do P J Forgie—1 do Bringier—18 brls sugar 1 hhd molasses 6 bls 1 hhd do mdse 13 hhds sugar 1 brl molas H E Weisenger—23 hhds sugar E Mamen—10 do 24 brls molasses Frank & A Henderson—1 do 1 do molasses S J Smith—pcls Andrew J Reid.

VERMILLION—Per steamer Elizabeth: 11 bls cotton T Bujac—20 do Bros Prelson & co—73 Follain & Bellocq—1 do Read & Lawrence—1 do Read & Lawrence—1 do 1 do 1 do 60 brls molasses Green & McDougall—1 printing press and apparatus and sundries to order.

CONSIGNEES.

For ship Sartelle, fm Boston—Hatrod, Darling & co; M Shaw; B Q Ferguson; Price & Frost; Bridge & Bro; G A Lewis; Jarvis & Bro; Wm Gill; Nash & Co; Wm Gill; H Ferris; Smith, Boyle & co; J Rice; W P Smith; Keene & Rayne, Subleau & Ellis; Mudge & Waterman, Dubois & Flint; Shropshire & Kilgo ker; I Bridge; Lamoselle Wilson; Gale & Merrick; Hunt, Wilson & Co; Ruffin, Taylor & Co; H Bobbs; Spofford Fullerton & co; Kenner & Dix; Wheeler & Allen; Pellicer & Johnson & co; J McGregor & co; W R Wheaton & co; Hyde & Goodrich; Wm Gill; Caphin Kimball & co; Flint & Jones; E Goodwin, J Burbank; A L & E L Levy; G & R Buchman & co; Vernard & Cooley; order.

For barque Lithia, fm New York—S P Lord; J Webster; Geo Whitney; Flint & Jones; G & R Buchman & co; T E Richmond & co; Campbell & Haxhurst; E Mallard; Huntington & Brooks; A & J Bowne & co; Bowne & Barnaby & Butchbows & co; Stark, Day, Stauffer & co; Hagadorn & Cramer; M D Wolf & Peck; Wellman, Norton & Webster; G & A Lord; Norris & Faulks, order.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Archelaus, Bontelle, for New York, Dorsey & Offenendall

Ship Lehigh, Young, for Liverpool, L H Gale

Ship Monadnock, Ryan, for Mobile, J P Whitney & Co

Barque Natchez, Hervey, for Boston, Harred, Darling & co

Barque Guilford, Smith, for Baltimore, C J Mosher

Barque Cuba, Blanchar, for New York, J F Luttrell

Brig Mosopus, Gibson, for New York, J P Whitney & Co

Scow Roscille, McEuill, for Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys, T E Lindenberger

ARRIVED.

Towboat Celestine, Gow, from the Passes—towed down ship Auburn, barque Mary and brig Virginia—brought up brig Bartelle, barque Lillian, brig St George and schr Anastasia.

Two boat Champion, Sherwin, fm the Passes—towed down bad to one on the 3d ship Auburn, brig St George and Celestine, and off the bar to the ship Bartlett, brought up ship Belle Creole, barque Fleet, Caspofie and Dorothea.

Steamer Creole, Berry, fm the Passes—towed down to sea on the 3d ship Auburn, barques Fleet and Dorothea and brig General Cobb

Ship Stephen Baldwin, Brown, 40 days fm Liverpool to Master—1st mdse

Ship Glentanner, Bspok, 40 days fm Liverpool to W H Hayes—1st mdse

Ship Clifton, Ingefield, 34 days fm Liverpool to L H Gale—1st mdse.

Ship Belle Creole, Tostain, 46 days fm Guadaloupe to be laid, to Blanchard, Exner & co—1st mdse

Ship Sartelle, Taylor, 14 days fm Boston—24 do, Ship Saxony, Dean, fm Antwerp, via Havana, in ballast to master—at the point.

Barque Libby, Gilchrist, 10 days fm New York to Toby & Rogers—1st mdse

Brig St George, Long, 21 days fm Boston to Geo Green & Bro—do

Sloop Hope Cassidora—at the point.

Brig Flora—at the point

Schr Austria, Perkins, 11 days fm St Jago de Cuba to master—1st mdse

Span Polacre Decidido, Millet, 41 days fm Malaga to master—1st brl.

Steamer Col. Day, Reynolds, from Mobile.

Steamer Creole, Hosin, fm Mobile.

Steamer Brilliant, Hart, fm Bayou Sara.

Steamer Lioba, Clark, fm Bayou Sara.

Steamer Ben Franklin, Wilkey, fm Washington

Steamer Rainbow, Selects, fm Bayou Sara.

Steamer Ambassador, Brosham, fm Vicksburg.

Steamer North America, Smith, fm Cincinnati.

Steamer Diana, Brooks, fm Louisville.

Steamer Independence, Cable, fm St Louis.

Steamer Wave, Martin, from Cairo.

Steamer De Soto, Kimball, fm Grand Ecore.

Steamer Edna, Cable, fm Mishken's Bend

Steamer John Bell, Walker, fm St Martinsville

Steamer Elizabeth, Miller, fm Vermillion.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ships Ocmee, Burnham, Carolus, and 4 others to load on Levee.

MEMORANDA.

SPOKEN.

By ship Stephen Baldwin, to Feb, lat 32 long 67 30, ship Baron fm Sarpa for NOrle.

By barque Libby, 26th Feb, off Tortugas, schr Texas hence for New York; same day, exchanged signals with Mary Morton hence for Baltimore.

Feb 19, lat 29 long 79 50 ship Doncaster, fm NOrleans was signalized steering north.

COASTWISE PORTS

NEW YORK, Feb 25—Ar, ship Geneva, Geddings, New Orleans; brig C H Appleton, Bradford, do; 26th, brig Rhine Maid, Leadie, do.

BALTIMORE, Feb 26—Sld, brig Dalia, Fahm, NOrleans.

RICHMOND, Feb 25—Sld, barque Phenix, Bush, NOrleans.

SAVANNAH, Feb 27—Cld, brig Locust, Piper, NOrleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ENTERED FOR Feb 24—Brig, barque Hermitage, Fry, for Mobile; 25th Schooner, Hill, for New York

SMOKED BEEF for sale by R W MILLSBANK & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—100 brls Bellevue Mills, for sale by R W MILLSBANK & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

BACON—Hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by R W MILLSBANK & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

TANNERS' OIL—25 bbls Tanners' shave oil, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

SOAP—500 bxs and 3 bxs Mottled Soap, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

COFFEE—300 bags Rio Coffee, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

SALERATUS—10 casks Boston prime Saleratus, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee

SPERM OIL—300 gallons winter strained, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

CANDLES—Sperm, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

GOSHEN BUTTER—10 firkins, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

TANNERS OIL—21 brls for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

VINEGAR—30 brls for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

CIDER—Maple Sugar Cider, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

MOLASSES, CASKS—300 for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

SUGAR—Refining yellow, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

VERDIGRIS—20 casses for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST SESSION—SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

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

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Robert J Ker, Register of the Land Office, relative to the publication of the Governor's proclamation in the Louisiana Chronicle, edited by J A Kelly, Esq.

On motion, the same was laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Mr Crunat submitted to the House the petition of the Lafayette Fire Company No 3, of the city of New Orleans, praying for the extension of the duration of their charter with power to increase the number of its members from thirty-five to sixty.

On motion, the same was referred to a select committee of three members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Crunat, Wadsworth and Gaudet on said committee.

Mr Ray also submitted to the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Claiborne remonstrating against the present location of the seat of justice of said parish, and praying for the passage of a law authorising the citizens of said parish to select the same.

On motion, said petition was referred to the delegations of the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse and Claiborne.

Mr Pilié also submitted to the House the memorial of H D Peire, Sheriff of the Commercial Court of the city of New Orleans, praying for the repeal of the tenth section of the law of 1843, requiring him to pay the constables attending the Criminal Court, and that the fifth section of the act of 1821 be revived.

On motion, the same was referred to the Judiciary Committee, together with the accompanying documents.

Mr Kilgore laid before the House the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Claiborne, praying to attach a certain portion of Bienville to the parish of Claiborne, in order to remove the seat of justice of said parish.

On motion, the same was referred to a select committee composed of the parishes of Caddo, Union, Ouachita, Claiborne and Natchitoches.

On motion of Mr Cole, the House took up the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the bill entitled:

An act explaining the provisions of a resolution relative to the salaries of certain officers:

Which report had been laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

On motion, the same was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, 25th inst.

Mr Ker on behalf of the Committee on the Penitentiary, reported by a bill entitled:

An act to provide for the return of the colored convicts to the Penitentiary and for other purposes.

Which bill was read for the first time by the title only.

Mr Marks in behalf of d Joint Committee of both Houses, to whom was referred the examination of the annual report and accounts of the State Engineer, submitted the following written report:

The undersigned, Joint Committee of both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, to whom was referred the examination of the annual report and accounts of the State Engineer, in the performance of the duty assigned him, have carefully examined the report, the receipts and disbursements of that officer and find all correct, except an error of eighty seven dollars to one item in favor of the State Engineer, and an error of five cents to another item against that officer, leaving a balance in the 31st December, 1844, of two thousand two hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy-five cents, in favor of the State Engineer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. H. HARMANSON,
Chairman of Senate Committee.
S. F. MARKS.
Chairman House Committee.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr Crunat in behalf of a Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Lafayette Fire Company, No. 3, praying for an extension of its charter, reported by a bill entitled:

An act to renew the charter of the Lafayette Fire Company, No. 3.

Which bill was read for the first time.

Mr Burthe in behalf of a Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the President and members of the Council of Municipality No. 2, relative to the Public Schools of said Municipality, reported by a bill entitled:

An act for the relief of the Public Schools of New Orleans.

Which bill was read for the first time by the title only.

Mr Parham in behalf of a Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from the Police Jury of the Parish of Teneas, relative to the payment of the State tax of 1845, reported by a bill entitled:

An act for the relief of the tax payers of the parish of Teneas, and for other purposes.

Which was read for the first time by the title only.

Mr Peyton in behalf of a Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of the parish of Jefferson, praying for the passage of a law to construct an embankment across Old river in said parish, near the town of Natchitoches reported by a bill entitled:

An act to revive an act to incorporate the Nechitoches Canal and Navigation Company.

Which bill was read for the first time by the title only.

Mr Gayarré, in behalf of a Select Committee appointed to examine into certain frauds alleged to have been committed by the Auctioneers of the city of New Orleans, and by which frauds the revenue of the State is greatly diminished, reported by a bill entitled:

An act relative to Auction Sales, and for other purposes.

Agreeably to previous notice, the following members introduced the following bills:

Mr Laisne—An act to amend the act entitled An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated, and in the banlieue of the same, approved, 3d April, 1832, and to extend the provisions of said act to the city of Lafayette.

Mr Morgan, in behalf of Mr Bickham—An act granting to Stephen Debeze the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Bogue Chitto River in the parish of Washington.

Mr Bickham—An act making an appropriation for the organization of the Aroyettes Guard Company.

Mr Gayarré—An act in relation to slaves detained in any of the police jails of the Municipalities of New Orleans.

Said bills were read for the first time.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with and the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend an act entitled An act authorizing the Governor of the State of Louisiana to sell the unlocated lands belonging to the State of Louisiana.

On motion, the same was the special order for Wednesday next, 26th inst.

Mr Gayarré having obtained a dispensation of the rules, introduced without previous notice, the bill entitled:

An act relative to the Court of the First Judicial District and the Commercial Court of New Orleans.

Which bill was read for the first time by its title only.

Mr Ker, on behalf of the Committee on the Penitentiary, reported by a bill entitled:

An act to provide for the return of the colored convicts to the Penitentiary and for other purposes.

Which bill was read for the first time by the title only.

Mr Gayarré having obtained a dispensation of the rules, and in behalf of the minority of the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted the following written Report:

The Committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred the subject of opening the resolutions of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved March 2oth, 1844, "requiring the State Engineer to open a Cut Off at the Raccourci Bend, on the river Mississippi," differ in opinion, and the minority beg leave to report:

That the great valley drained by the Mississippi is reduced from a natural condition, to a state of cultivation, in northern latitudes, the snow that accumulates during the winter, from exposure to the sun, will thaw faster, and the water thus produced, together with that which falls in the spring, rains and dews, is so much increased, that the plane of the banks must correspond very nearly with the plane of the water in floods, and that the valley at its lower end of the proposed Raccourci Cut-Off will 1 : about ten feet to one than at Shreves' Cut-off, now only four miles above, and formerly forty-eight miles.

The vast system of minor streams which from the natural drains of the country will be cleared out, both by the decay of logs and brush, and by the labor of the agriculturist; finally, dead swamps will be drained to prevent noxious miasmas, and to reclaim land; while numerous ditches will be formed to aid in carrying off more rapidly the water from the surface of cultivated grounds. As the watercourses increase in magnitude, and the valley is drained by artificial means, the necessity of levees to prevent inundations, rafts and other obstructions will be removed from the principal rivers for the extension of steam navigation, and in such instances as Red River, the Arkansas and many of those tributaries, levees will be raised in proportion to its proper channel, preventing the waters from spreading over the valleys, and causing them to rise higher and faster, and to sweep on to their destination with accelerated velocity. Such a tendency to increase the velocity above us, will be to cause the waters throughout the great valley to be precipitated more rapidly into the Mississippi, and especially that portion below the mouth of Red River, through which the united volume of more than 1700 cubic miles per minute is discharging into the sea.

Observation teaches us that when the longitudinal slope of a river is large above, and becomes gentle towards the mouth, the waters do not rise high in the upper regions, but pass off rapidly to the lower plane, whose tendency to receive them in a reduced inclination they rise until a sufficient elevation is attained to compensate for the reduced inclination of the bed. The Nile is an instance of such a river. Again, when the longitudinal slope of a river is supposed of a series of steep and gentle inclinations, it is observed that the water will rise less upon the steep and more upon the gentle planes—the same principle prevailing as before illustrated. The Ohio, Potomac and Susquehanna, are instances of considerable length, and may be received proof, and the lower portion of the Mississippi may be considered into another instance by ex-ting through its principal bends, thereby forming a series of steep and gentle planes.

From the lower end of the proposed Cut-off at Raccourci Bend to the mouth of the Ohio, is in round numbers 980 miles; in a direct line about 400. Now it will hardly be denied that if the channel of the Mississippi were straight between these points, the fall being the same, the velocity necessary to bring the bed of the river removed, the waters from above would be precipitated with greatly increased velocity into the serpentine channel of the river below Raccourci Bend. If this fact (which is self-evident) be admitted, the following consequences would ensue: When the river above is in flood, so soon as its discharge becomes equal to its present capacity, the river below the Cut-off would also be discharging a volume equal to its maximum capacity; for the levees are only required to controlling the high-flood waters existing circumstances. But when the river using the channel above will cause a large additional amount of water to pass in a given time, the river would rise above the levees, and sweep over the valley to the Gulf of Mexico—presenting a case analogous to the Nile. If on the other hand, we suppose the river partially straightened by Shreves' Cut-off and the Raccourci Cut-off—*bringing two points on the river formerly 40 miles apart within 4 miles of each other*—the result would be nothing else than the addition of a channel the same as removing a dam or cataract from the river, whose height is equal to the fall of the Mississippi at high water for 44 miles.

Shreves' Cut Off shortened the river 16 miles, and the proposed Raccourci Cut Off will reduce the length 28 miles more—in all 44 miles. But as it is only about four miles from the upper end of Shreves' Cut Off to the lower end of the proposed Raccourci Cut Off, we may regard the two cuts as one, and that by a cut of 4 miles, we have shortened the river 44 miles. The surface of the Mississippi, at the present low sensation, when the water is low, falls a little more than an inch to a mile; when the water is high, about 2½ inches to a mile; and as the alluvion which constitutes the banks of the river has been deposited when high water, it follows that the plane of the banks must correspond very nearly with the plane of the water in floods, and that the valley at its lower end of the proposed Raccourci Cut-Off will 1 : about ten feet to one than at Shreves' Cut-off, now only four miles above, and formerly forty-eight miles.

The rise that will take place in the plane of the river below the Cut-off, will be equal to the fall above, subtracted from the whole fall around the bend, minus the fall through the Cut-off. Now on the bend in question in twenty-eight miles round, the fall at high water, two and a half inches to a mile, and the cut, about one mile: the entire fall would be about five feet seven inches, and the rise below the Cut off will be the difference between five feet seven inches and the amount the plane of the river is reduced above the Cut-off.

We have shown that the velocity of the waters will be accelerated throughout the whole valley, and as the tendency of the soil to work is very much increased by cultivation, it also follows that our levees will receive a larger amount of slumbing than formerly and, that the present capacity for forming shoals and bars will be increased. But as the velocity of a river is increased, so is its capacity for transporting detritus; and as the velocity of the lower portion of the river will be materially greater from being confined to its channel by high levees and wasting more water in a given time, it follows that the heavy sand, formerly deposited in the upper portions of the river, will be brought lower down and precipitated where the current is too much diminished to bear it longer in suspension; and as the channel is very deep below the proposed cut-off, and the velocity of the surface of the stream is greatest, and diminishes towards the bottom where it is least, (and in the same in proportion, not more than three fourths the velocity at the surface) the tendency of the bed of the river to rise will be increased, and the surface of the water will consequently assume a higher plane. The following extract from the remarks of Professor Mahan, on rivers, in his elementary treatise on civil engineering, will show what has been the practical result upon therive Pro, and several other instances might be cited both in Europe and Asia.

"In confining the water between levees, two methods have been tried; the one consists in leaving a water way strictly necessary for the discharge of freshets; the other consists in giving the stream a wide berth. There is an example of the first method in the Po in Italy; the effect of which has been to raise the bed of the stream so much that in many parts the water is habitually above the natural surface of the country, leaving it exposed to serious inundation, also to be changed in its way. Tother method has been tried on the Loire, in France, and observation has proved that the general level of the bed has not sensibly risen in a long series of years, etc. etc.

The majority of your committee observe in their report, as will moreover evident, that as the beads of the Mississippi are cut off, its disposition to overflow its banks will be diminished, as it will acquire its waters much sooner into the Gulf; and it was proven to your committee by the testimony of Andrew Ellicott, a high stage is about equal to three or four miles per hour; hence, inasmuch as the Raccourci bend is twenty eight miles in its circuit, it is evident that the water in a high stage would pass round it in the time of nine hours less time than at present, if that work should be accomplished; hence we arrive at the conclusion that the danger of flooding the coast below the Cut-Off is imaginary and not real."

The above remarks when applied to the coast above the Cut Off are fully concurred with by the minority; but adopting the premises of the majority, we arrive at an opposite conclusion with reference to the coast below. It is evident that the river being shortened, and its inclination increased, the waters will reach the Gulf in less time than at present; but it must be borne in mind that the causes that effect this change, prevail above, and but below the Cut Off; below, the river remains the same—above, it has been shortened, and its inclination increased; its accustomed bends are not discharged directly into the Gulf, but into the more gentle portion of the river below, where the water must rise until it has acquired as much additional energy as has been given by the mechanical changes effected above. Hence the minority conclude that the danger of flooding the country below, is *not imaginary* but real.

The minority of your committee beg leave to offer the following additional extracts from the work before quoted:—

"When the relations between the cross section of a stream, its longitudinal slope, the nature of its bed, and the volume of water remain permanently invariable, or change insensibly with time, the river is said to have acquired a fixed *regimen*."

"The velocity of a river vary with the velocity of the current; the size, form and specific gravity of the particles which compose the soil of the bed; the side slopes of the banks, and their direction with respect to the current."

When a harbor commences to form, the tendency of the current will be to render it more prominent; for the origin of eddies arises from some deflection in the current against one of the banks, which wears that bank away and throws the matter in the way to form the bar. The eddies on the one side and the accumulation on the other, become more prominent, the deflection becomes greater, and the action of the current is thereby proportionably increased. Rivers with wide valleys take a very winding course from their sources, and in those with narrow valleys, the elbows shift gradually from point to point, occupying in a series of years every point of the course."

A sudden increase of the volume of water, and in the velocity are the principal causes in the changes of the regimen of a river, and therefore, that in all attempts to regulate it, these causes should principally be borne in mind."

The minority of your committee are of opinion that an increase in the volume of water and in the velocity will take place below the proposed Cut Off, and that when it is viewed in connexion with the Red river Cut Off, a material change will be effected in the regimen of the Mississippi for a considerable distance above and below the mouth of the Red river. That the tendency of the bed of the river to rise will be increased by deposites of sand from above: that the water will rise higher and flow faster, and that the liability of the banks of the river to wash and cave in, especially on the bends, will be increased.

The majority of your committee would sustain their position by citing facts with reference to the relative height of the Mississippi in 1828, 1840, 1844. We must bear in mind, however, that the height of the river in 1828, from the middle of the tenth, might lead to a false conclusion; it is by taking all the facts of the case, that we may hope to arrive at truth.

In 1828 there was a coincidence in the floods of Red River and the Mississippi. In 1844, the waters of Red river had run off, before the floods from the upper regions of the Mississippi reached the lower coast. In 1828 and 1840 the Atchafalaya was closed by rafts and shoals—in 1844 it was entirely free—from 500 to 1000 feet wide, and 30 to 70 feet deep, with a velocity of about five miles per hour. During the flood of 1844, the Atchafalaya not only vented the waters of Red river, but its was manifest from the current setting from the Mississippi up Old river to the mouth of Red river, that the Mississippi was discharging into it; and hence, though the waters of the Mississippi at Vicksburg may have been as high or higher than in 1828, they might have been materially lower at the mouth of Red river.

The minority of your committee are of opinion that Red river will be improved by lowering the plane of the Mississippi; and in point of fact, that the navigation over the Shoals at Grand Point has been improved by the Red river Cut Off. See the report of Gen. Talcott in the report, 11th January, 1843, of Geo. T. Dumbee, Esqr. late Engineer of the State, for a full and conclusive investigation of this branch of the subject. The minority of your committee, therefore, recommend that the resolution be accepted.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the minority.

W. S. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the
Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion, the same, together with Mr Peck's report on the same subject, was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of members.

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

Mr Strutat—An act to incorporate the University of Louisiana and the faculties thereof; and, An act for the relief of Municipality No. 1, and for other purposes.

Mr Carsthers—An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Houma, on the parish of Terrebonne.

Mr Tarride—An act providing for vacancy from death or resignation, and for absence from their jurisdiction of Parish Judges.

Mr Garric—An act to emancipate Pierre Marin.

Mr Labranche—An act to amend an act entitled: An act relative to the Medical Board of the Eastern District of the State of Louisiana, approved 27th March, 1840.

Mr Stille—An act to authorize the Governor to appoint Pilots for the Balize river.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, and the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to amend the Charter of the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company.

During the discussion of the first section of said bill, the question arose, when was made the special order of the day for Monday next, to be taken up immediately after the reading of the Journal.

On motion, the annual statement of the affairs of said Company which has been laid on the table subject to the call of House, together with the memorial of the President and Directors of said Company, were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

By a message from the Senate, by Mr S. C. Davis, their Secretary pro. tem., the House was informed that the President of the Senate had signed the following bills and resolutions:

An act to create an additional election precinct in the parish of St Landry.

An act for the relief of B. Winchester and J. B. Bloudeau, agents and attorneys in fact, for the heirs and representatives of P. F. Oyon.

A resolution relative to the Customhouse officers in the city of New Orleans, and

A resolution relative to the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr Lavergne, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported that he had this day submitted to the approval, and sanction of the Governor, the foregoing bills and resolutions.

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

An act for the relief of Remon Montisino; and

An act for the relief of Jean Florent Durel.

On motion, the House went into a recess. The House met again.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill entitled:

An act to increase the revenue of the State of Louisiana.

The tenth section of which was under consideration when the House adjourned on yesterday.

During the discussion of the tenth section which fixes the tax to be paid by furniture stores, &c., at $15; Mr Stille moved to increase the tax on restaurants from $15 to $25.

On a motion to reject said amendment, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared that

Messrs Benjamin, Campbell, Crossman, Crutat, Dauney, Day, Deblanc, Fluker, Fortson, Gardere, Garric, Gaudet, Griffin, Hebert, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Leblanc of Assumption, Marks, May, Morgan, Pilié, Rabalais, Ray and Van Wickle, had voted in the affirmative—23 ayes; and that

Messrs Bush, Caruthers, Cole, Griffin, Hebert, Parham, Stille, Strawther, Taylor and Tournillion, had voted in the negative—10 nays.

Said amendment was consequently rejected.

The tenth section having been adopted, Mr Ray offered the following amendment to the 11th section, which fixes the tax to be paid by brokers, &c.:

"And that every practising lawyer and physician shall pay an annual tax of ten dollars to the State."

On the motion to reject the same, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared, that

Messrs Brou, Bush, Cole, Crossman, Dauney, Deblanc, Parham, Perkins, Strawther, Taylor and Walsh, had voted in the affirmative—11 ayes; and that

Messrs Benjamin, Campbell, Caruthers, Cornay, Cruzat, Day, Fluker, Fortson, Gardere, Garric, Gaudet, Griffin, Hebert, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Leblanc of Assumption, Marks, May, Morgan, Pilié, Rabalais, Ray, Stille, Tarride, Tournillion and Van Wickie, had voted in the negative—27 nays.

Said motion having been lost, said amendment was adopted.

Mr Deblanc then offered the following amendment to said section: "And that each and every representative shall pay an annual tax of $10 to the State."

On the motion to lay the same on the table indefinitely, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared that,

Messrs Benjamin, Bush, Campbell, Cornay, Crossman, Dauney, Day, Fluker, Fortson, Gardere, Garrie, Gaudet, Griffin, Hebert, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Marks, May, Parham, Rabalais, Ray, Tyssedi, Van Wickie, Waterston and Walsh, had voted in the affirmative—26 ayes; and that,

Messrs Brou, Caruthers, Cole, Deblanc, Leblanc of Assumption, Morgan, Perkins, Pilié, Stille, Strawther, Taylor and Tournillion, had voted in the negative—12 nays.

Said amendment was consequently laid on the table indefinitely.

Said 11th section having been adopted as amended, Mr. Morgan offered the following additional section, to be numbered section 12th:

Be it further enacted, &c. That all free white male citizens of the State over the age of twenty-one years, shall be required to pay annually a tax of fifty cents each, the proceeds of which shall be appropriated to the support of the Free Schools of this State.

On the motion to reject the same, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared that,

Messrs Benjamin, Brou, Bush, Campbell, Caruthers, Cornay, Crossman, Crutat, Gardere, Griffin, Hebert, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Leblanc of Assumption, May, Parham, Pilié, Stille, Tournillion, Van Wickie and Walsh, had voted in the affirmative—23 ayes; and that,

Messrs Dauney, Day, Fluker, Fortson, Garric, Gaudet, Marks, Morgan, Rabalais, Ray, Tyssedi, Waterston and Walsh, had voted in the negative—19 nays.

Said motion having been lost, said amendment was adopted.

Mr Deblanc then offered the following amendment to said section: "And that each and every representative shall pay an annual tax of $10 to the State."

On motion to lay the same on the table indefinitely, the ayes and nays were called for, when it appeared that,

Messrs Benjamin, Bush, Campbell, Cornay, Crossman, Dauney, Day, Fluker, Fortson, Gardere, Garrie, Gaudet, Griffin, Hebert, Jackson, Kilgore, Landry, Marks, May, Parham, Rabalais, Ray, Tyssedi, Van Wickie, Waterston and Walsh, had voted in the affirmative—26 ayes; and that,

Messrs Brou, Caruthers, Cole, Deblanc, Leblanc