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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1852.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each, 1 agate on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Monday Morning March 29, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

(Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

☞ The *Delta* in its evening edition of Saturday has a characteristically unfair article upon the course pursued by our paper, touching the proposition of Gen. Scott. It is sometimes difficult to arrive at the precise meaning of our neighbors, as it has a habit of developing its opinion by a post, and nothing its arguments in a series of hypothetical, doubtless clear to some, but rather unintelligible to those who seek to arrive at clear and positive data. In the article in question, the *Delta* says that we have executed a feat of ground and lofty tumbling, which neither the Bedouin Arabs or Signor Ravel, can excel. As we were aware of our abilities in this line, we sat ourselves with much curiosity, the rest of the article in the hope of discovering what was the terrible somerset we had made. To the reading of the *Delta*, we need hardly say, that our each was fruitless. By sound a good deal of activity, a feature in which we do not pretend to compete with our contemporary, and a selection of assumption of prophetic powers which we all know to be the constant boast of the *Delta*, there was not one line, word or syllable denoting to prove our inconsistency. It is hardly worth while answering such a farrago of unsupported assertion, and more by Gadshall. This much we will say, that the *Delta* is at liberty to criticize all we have written respecting Gen. Scott. Our lines are at its disposal. If it can find a particle of evidence to sustain its barely declaration, that we have changed our views, we shall freely acknowledge that the *Delta* is not only the most consistent, but the most modest, independent and disinterested journal in the Union—an admission which we are sure would astonish the editor of that sheet, while it would vastly edify and entertain the entire community.

It is unnecessary for us to say that General Scott a chances for the Whig nomination, are improving. Why, three months ago, on an elaborate review of the Presidency, which was hoisted by anomalous in the *Evening Delta*, we stated that Gen. Scott would only be beaten by the Webster and Fillmore men uniting, and that he rarely consent to become a candidate, wrong in Mr. Fillmore, after he had once declined, had greatly injured that gentleman, by giving time to his original friends, to form new combinations, under the impression that he would not run. Is it inconsistency for us to affirm that we with support Gen. Scott, it he stands upon the compromise Platform? We have uniformly held the same language, as the *Delta* well knows. What then is the ground and lofty tumbling, that the "little and fickle editor of the *Bee*, has been guilty of? Tell us, we beseech thee! Let us not burst in ignorance! Perhaps it is that the Whig Convention at Baltimore, will raise cheers for Fillmore, Clay, and Webster and none for Scott? The *Delta* has a right to anticipate this, but it does not have a right to do with our consistency, or what it pleases, save that Fillmore, Clay and Webster are preferred to Scott, by the Whigs of Louisiana, passes our logical apprehension. We wait the *Delta* considered, to enlighten us upon a point for a reply.

THE FARCE ENDED.

On Saturday the record of the votes by the Parish Courts in conformity to the *mandamus* issued by Judge Buchanan, was completed. The result showed an absolute gain for Conway over the votes over the official returns. With regard to the other officers elect the discrepancies are few and of the most trifling character. The data as verified by the Sheriff and his coadjutors, will be submitted to Judge Buchanan, before we presume this ridiculous, but rather troublesome and expensive proceeding will end. We consider it the duty of the Judge to learn to reject the mandate of the people. The Courts have tried on sundry occasions to oversee Wheeler, Judge, and the upshot has invariably covered him with confusion. Why don't they muzzle Wheeler, when he becomes particularly obstreperous and bark at the Governor complaisant.

Mrs. Mary Cook—Italian Opera Company—is announced to render a call for her benefit. The performances will commence with the Opera of the Queen of the Orleans Theatre, with all the scholastic requirements of establishments of its class. Conductor—Orchestra—Appointments &c. &c. Complete in every particular. Mrs. Cook's company, we believe, is not first-class talent. With such a company and under the direction of Mrs. Cook, we shall have an opportunity of hearing Opera performed in a very superior manner. Mrs. Cook has succeeded in establishing Italian Opera in America, and has done much towards refining the musical taste of our people and we hope her reception here may be such a character that may induce him to remain. Her stay here is strictly limited to a week—and to the advertisement, there is no mention made for Mexico.

Kossuth—The great Hungarian will address the citizens of New Orleans to-morrow evening from the Square. There will doubtless be an immense gathering to listen to him. Thus far reports of the visitor Kossuth in our city have been singularly tranquil and unostentatious. Many have called upon him, but there has been none, whatever in the shape of a public demonstration.

"A NAVY YARD AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the magnificent bay of San Francisco reached New York in the steamer of Wednesday, the 24th instant. The Board consisted of Commodore John D. Sloat, Commander Alexander S. Taylor, Lieutenant Simon F. Blunt, and Mr. T. S. Sange, Engineer and Engineer of the Navy Department. The attorney D Ammen accompanied the Board as Secretary, and Passed Midshipman A. C. Jackson, as Draughtsman.

A BOY DROWNED.—Some time last November—The workmen of Messrs Stearns & Marcum of New York have just finished at their establishment a most elegant and costly safe, to be presented by them to Kossuth. Richly finished with solid silver mountings, silver mounted hinges, beautifully wrought mantel, wood-work, an arrangement for making a complete writing desk of the interior, secret drawers, an inner iron safe for money and papers, and other conveniences, rendering it the most perfect article of the kind ever built.

SPEECH OF THE WHIG OF MASSACHUSETTS.—

A Convention of the Whig Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of Delegates from such towns as are not represented in that body, was held in the State House at Boston, on Thursday week, for the purpose of choosing a State Central Committee, and such other arrangements for the political campaign of the current year. The Boston *Journal* thus speaks of what was done:

"The convention was large, and its proceedings were marked by a spirit of harmony and good feeling which furnished a happy augury of success in the great contest which is now to gain approaching.

"After the election of the committee, brief and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. Sohier, of Boston, Washburn, of Worcester, Mirick, of Pittsfield, Hoar, and Briggs, of Boston, Dawes of Adams, Kimball, of Boston, Russell, of Boston, and Dr. Spofford, of Braintree. The speeches were all in one point, showing a feeling of harmony, which spreads well for the future. Upon the Presidential question there was but one expression of opinion, and that was the submission of all private and personal preferences to the choice of the National Convention. To this course each speaker most cordially gave his assent, and added his earnest request to hear to the support of that nominee on whom, whether it be the founder of the Constitution the Hero of Lundy's Lane, or the pure, excellent and able occupant of the Presidential chair all his powers of body and of mind. The hearty responses given to this sentiment by the whole body of the Convention showed that it struck a chord the vibrations of which will go forth in carbon tones, sounding the note of preparation for the contest and for victory.

"After passing by one unanimous voice, a resolution to unite in the nomination of the Whig National Convention for President and Vice President, and giving three hearty cheers for the success of that nomination, the Convention adjourned."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An axle of the mail car of the Hamburg train broke yesterday at Woodstock, and threw the baggage car and the passenger car into Twiggs of the track, breaking all three. A passenger named Eckhardt, a dancer in poultry, from Midway, jumped off the front of the baggage car, and was unfortunately killed. The remaining passengers providentially escaped injury with but few exceptions, and the horse of these are slight.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident, the engine came on to town and returned with two passenger cars and physicians. The train with the passengers reached the city at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock.—*Charleston Mercury* 24th.

☞ The Whigs of Rhode Island have nominated the following ticket for State officers at the coming election in that State

Elisha Harris, for Governor.
Samuel G Arnold, for Lieutenant-Governor.
Christopher E. Robbins, for Secretary of State.
Sylvester G. Sheerman, for Attorney General.
Daniel S. Vernon, for General Treasurer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

Four days later from Europe.

Affairs in England and Ireland—Tranquility in France—Treaty of Commerce between Belgium and England—The troubles at the Cape of Good Hope—Conspiracy in Austria—The Cotton Market—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 10th instant, four days later than last advices. She brings 44 passengers from Liverpool. Large quantities of ice were encountered on the passage.

The Pacific passed the Baltic on the 18th.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, on the 9th instant. She passed the dock about 12 o'clock, and was out 48 hours in discharging and re loading her cargo, turning over in that time freight to the amount of 2,700 tons. She has a return cargo of 400 tons of goods.

The Hon. W. Eden has been appointed attache of the British Legation at Washington.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th.

A mutiny took place on board the packet ship Queen of the West, at Liverpool, on the 6th, which was quelled after a terrible fight. She sailed on the 9th, under a new Captain and mate. Her former commander, Capt. Moore, comes passenger in the Pacific.

ENGLAND.—Everything perfect was quiet in England, and but little of interest had transpired. The elections to Parliament, to fill vacancies, occasioned by the appointment of the New Ministers were progressing. Henries, for Stamford, and Whitesides, for Enniskillen, are both returned.

IRELAND.—Dr. McHale has raised the stand and against the established Church.

Alarming accounts of the spread and organization of Ribbon parties, have been received from the Northern districts.

FRANCE.—France continues quiet, and the commercial arrangement with the Bank is satisfactory to commercial men.

The fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family is again agitated, with the certainty of its satisfactory termination.

The Swiss staff officers at Paris have been ordered to return to Switzerland forthwith.—The difficulties between France and Switzerland have, however, it is said, been arranged for the present.

The French Ambassador has suddenly left London and arrived at Paris, and his return is the subject of much speculation.

A steam frigate had sailed from Toulon, for Algiers, with three hundred political exiles on board.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant on Monday the 8th, and prices had improved on the closing rates of Saturday.

BELGIUM.—Belgium has just ratified a treaty of commerce and navigation with England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are much more satisfactory as to an early close of the troubles in that quarter.

AUSTRIA.—A serious conspiracy to overthrow the government has been detected. Troops were on the move at the latest dates, and every road between Austria and Turkey strongly guarded.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

Cotton meets a fair demand, but the Canada's advices had influenced the market, and holders were more anxious to realize. There was no quotable change in prices.

Wright & Gardner's Cotton circular of the 9th quotes for Uplands and Mobile at 3¾d, for Texas 3¾d, Middling Uplands 3d, Mobile 3¾d, Orleans 3¾d. Sales of latter on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were 25,000 bales—the trade took 16,500 and the speculators 6,000, for export 2,5 0 bales.

On Wednesday the market was quiet at steady rates, with sales of from 6,000 to 7,000 bales. Exported took 500 American, and speculators 300 American, and 1,200 Surat.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a slow sale of wheat at full decline.

Four had declined 5d to 1s. Corn is steady. Mankins's Circular quotes mixed and red Wheat at 7s 10d a 8s 3d, white 8s 7d to 7s 1d. Western and Red Flour is 29s to 29s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s 3d to 31s 6d. Mixed 25s 6d to 26s 6d. Orleans 22s to 23s. Corn, yellow 29s 6 29s 6d.

Provisions are unchanged since the sailing of the Niagara. Bacon meets ready sale, at full prices. Beef is scarce, and in active demand. Lard is dull and the stock limited. Tallow continues steady.

Rosin at Glen Bank is neglected. Baltimore rosin 9d.

Clover seed is in limited demand, with sales of at last hoard.

Nothing is doing in Rice or Rosin.

Turpentine—Sales of 700 barrels good rough Turpentine at 9s 9d. Tar 13s 6d.

Sugar is in limited demand, and prices barely supported.

Coffee is inactive and unchanged.

Trifling sales of Teas at previous rates.

The Manchester market is firm, with a moderate business, and steady prices.

The Money market is steady, and consols closed on Tuesday at 97¾. American securities are in fair request at the Niagara's quotations.

Arrival of the Steamer Franklin, from San Juan.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The steamer Benjamin Franklin, Capt. Sears, arrived here this afternoon, with 150 passengers and $50,000 in specie from San Juan del Sur.

Of the "and kingdom of the 12th," she left at San Juan the shops of war Decatur and Ocean Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, and the English frigate Leander and Express. She passed the Georgia route into San Juan as she came out. On the 10th she passed the steamer Brother Jonathan, from Kinston for Sydney. Her cargo would take long stories as she came out.

The passengers by the Franklin bring $100, each in gold. Among the passengers are cabby, who had left his wife and family in California to look after the interests of the establishment at the San Juan Hotel and Restaurant. With such a capital to work under the direction of the Count Mosby, we shall have an opportunity of learning Oysters performed in a very superior manner.

Mr. Meyerzek has succeeded in establishing Italian Opera in America, and has done much towards refining the musical taste of our people and we hope his reception here may be such a character that may induce him to remain. His stay here is strictly limited to a week—and to the advertisement, there is no mention made for Mexico

Kossuth—The great Hungarian will address the citizens of New Orleans to-morrow evening from the Square. There will doubtless be an immense gathering to listen to him. Thus far reports of the visitor Kossuth in our city have been singularly tranquil and unostentatious. Many have called upon him, but there has been none, whatever in the shape of a public demonstration.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE on the 19th, Mr Cass, in consequence of a letter published by Hon. Jefferson Davis, in which allusion is made to the Nicholson letter, made a personal explanation, declaring the true interpretation of that letter, and his opinions on the subject of the Wilmot proviso, and slavery in the territories.

The bills from the House, granting registers to the ships American and Kossuth, were taken up and passed.

The following private bills were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

A bill for the relief of St. John's Church in Washington city.

A bill for the relief Wm C Easton. A bill for the relief of G T Howard. A bill for the relief of Bryan Callaghan.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE, the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, was debated throughout the sitting.

The Senate bill on the 20th was not in session.

IN THE HOUSE the President's message, relative to the accounts of Pouper M Dimmock, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr Marshall presented resolutions from the Legislature of California, asking protection to their right to the civil land of California, also, to increase the salaries of the district judges in California, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Johnson, of Arkansas, the debate on the deficiency bill was extended, so as to close two hours after going into committee thereon, in order to allow Messrs. Johnson and Brooks an opportunity to speak.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the deficiency bill.

Mr Johnson explained the amendments which the committee on Indian Affairs intended to offer.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes as follows under date of the 20th inst.

Gen. Cass has explained at length his Nicholson letter, and vindicated it from the strictures of Col. Jefferson Davis, who, in a letter recently published, puts upon the Nicholson letter a construction which it will not bear. Gen. Cass says, in reference to the Nicholson letter appeared Mr Calhoun and Hunt took widely different views of it. Mr. Calhoun put a construction upon it of a character unfavorable to the South. Mr. Rhett, as I have understood, took another view of the meaning of the letter, and it is evident that South Carolina had also, for she gave her vote to General Cass. The Nicholson letter is capable of two constructions, but it is now quite certain that Gen. Cass is to be understood as taking such ground as will be approved by the South.

Gen. Cass is now the leading candidate of the democratic party, as every one here admits.

He will undoubtedly have a majority on the first ballot, but it is not a question whether the two thirds rule is to be adopted or not, for it was adopted as a permanent rule at the last Baltimore Convention, and must be reminded, if not applied. Thus, Gen. Cass may be thrown out of the lists.

The public will be glad to learn that, after long hesitation and delay, Congress have finally passed a bill rendering the bounty land warrants assignable.

The Government of Mexico has tendered to this Government a project of a treaty in regard to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The terms are different from those of the unratified treaty.

A treaty is now near about to be concluded between the British Minister and this Government in relation to the interests of the parties in Central America.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to record the entire destruction by fire, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, of the extensive foundry and machine shop of Messrs. Talisferro & Torbet, with all their tools, machinery and two new engines nearly completed. The destruction was almost total and complete, scarcely any thing was saved. There was an insurance of $5000 on the buildings, but none on the machinery.—Their loss is heavy, and that it was the work of an incendiary the proprietors think there is no doubt—*Augusta Chronicle*. 24th

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—John Glenn, of Maryland, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland, in place of Upton S. Heath, deceased.

Francis Dainese, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Constantinople, in place of George A. Porter, recalled.

Agents for the Indians in Oregon—Edward A. Starling, in the place of H. H. Spaulding, removed.

Abram A. Skinner, in the place of Beverly S. Allen, declined.

Edmund Walker, in the place of Elias Wampole, removed.

Francis W. Lee, to be agent for the Indians of the Potawatomie agency, in place of John Lee, deceased.

James H. Norwood, to be Indian agent at the Upper Missouri agency, in the place of Peyton F. Hoose, declined.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—63 members present.

The journal of yesterday evening was read and approved.

Mr Phillips offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State printer be directed to send one copy of the Bee to the members of this House until the publication of the Laws is completed, said paper to be directed to them at their usual post offices.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr Rivers, on behalf of the committee on public education, to whom was referred the petition of Peter Burk, reported unfavorably on the same.

Mr Williamson, on behalf of the committee on Militia, to whom was referred the petition of William Gil, reported unfavorably on the same.

Mr Moise, on behalf of the committee on charitable and public institutions, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the government of the House of Refuge for felonic delinquents, reported unfavorably on the same.

Mr White, on behalf of the committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution in relation to a block of Marble.

Reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr Phillips, on behalf of the select committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

On increasing the number of jurors in the parish of East Feliciana, reported the same back with amendments

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Mire offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the State Engineer be, and he is hereby directed to order a detachment of the State hands belonging to the Fourth internal improvement District, to proceed without delay to the parish of St. James, and complete in a good and substantial manner, the work contemplated in act No. 209, entitled "act to lay out and open a canal from the Mississippi River to the Vacherie settlement and Thibodaux," approved March 16th, 1848.

Be it further resolved, &c., That said canal shall be at least twenty-five feet in width throughout its entire extent, and be lined on each side by a draining ditch or canal at least five feet wide and three feet deep.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr Barrow, on behalf of the select committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to amend and re-act grant ing to H. B. Farrot the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi river, at the town of Baton Rouge, approved March 30th, 1840.

Reported the same back without amendment.

Mr Day, on behalf of the select committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled,

An act to provide for the more effectual registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the establishment of a Bureau of Registration. Reported the same back with amendments.

BILLS FIRST READINGS.

Mr Terrill introduced the following entitled bill:

An act to amend the 1st and 4th sections of an act relative to the corporation and government of the town of Shreveport, passed 30th March, 1850. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

BILL OF THE SENATE.

An act for the relief of S W Dorsey.

An act for the relief of Henry O McHenry, receiver of the land office.

Notwithstanding, and bills were referred to the committee on

Veto of the New Orleans Navigation Company's Bill.

The following written communication was received from the Governor, by his Secretary, Mr Carrigan:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, March 8th, 1852.

To the House of Representatives.

I am compelled to return to your honorable body, in which it has originated,

The act to incorporate the Orleans Navigation Company, with my reasons for so doing.

The Supreme court rendered on the 27th of February last against said company, the following judgment:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the corporation of the Orleans Navigation Company has forfeited its charter, that the same is hereby henceforth be extinct, for the violation of the conditions of the act of incorporation.

A copy of this judgment forms a complete history of the case, and the facts connected with this company is hereinafter sketched.

This judgment, it is true, is not final in consequence of a motion for a re hearing made by the Orleans Navigation Company, but there are good grounds to believe that it will be maintained, and in anticipation of this event, the 8th section of the bill now submitted to my consideration, says:

And the in event that said suit shall have been prosecuted to final judgment in favor of the state prior to the passage of this act, the said judgment is hereby waived by the State, in favor of said company and the said charter is hereby extended to all its rights under its charter, in consequence with the provisions of this act.

The rights of the State having been under its original charter, to be perpetual. To declare all the rights of a Company under its charter is to receive that charity, to receive a charter, is to act in vain.

The article 121 of the Constitution says: That no corporation shall be after to be created, shall ever endure for a longer time than twenty five years, except when pertaining to municipal, police or banking purposes. The Orleans Navigation Company, being neither a political nor a municipal corporation, cannot in my opinion, be restor ed to its forfeited rights or have its dead charter revived or created *de novo*, for more than twenty-five years.

The article 1st of this bill, relative to the Orleans Navigation Company runs thus: That the stockholders of the Orleans Navigation Company be and they are hereby authorized, within four months from and after the passage of this act, to re-enact by law, in any company formed under the general corporation act, for a term not exceeding fifty years, all the rights and privileges granted in said Orleans Navigation Company by their present charter &c. &c. This section shows what is contemplated as to the *de novo* of the charter revived by this bill. There is nothing in it which would prevent the renewal at said legal term of fifty years, and *ad infinitum*. I understand, therefore, that the language of this bill, whatever may be its effects in law, under the Constitution, purports to revive this Company under the additional privilege of making fifty years less.

Any company formed under "The General Corporation Act of the 16th of March, 1846, referred to in the section of the bill relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, would have any express stipulation of said act, exist for more than twenty five years, and yet this section says that even the right of making any new lease with a company which does only be formed under a law limiting, constitutionally its existence to twenty-five years. This clause therefore, relative to the power of making a lease for fifty years, seems to have been purposely thrown in, as showing that the Orleans Navigation Company, when revived and restored to its ancient rights, is not intended by the Legislature to be confined down to an existence of twenty five years, but resume its perpetual duration.

The article 119 of the Constitution says: fore the original manuscript No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title, but in such case, the act revived, or section amended shall be re enacted and published at length.

The same article in the French text, (manuscript and printed) runs as follows: Au cune loi ne sera remise en vigueur ou modifiee par indication de son titre, mais on re cas, lor remise en vigueur, ou la section amendee sera decretee de nouveau et publiee tout au long.

The Orleans Navigation Co. is part of the Legislature, approved by the Governor and is a *loi* to all intents and purposes. To restore all the rights granted under a charter is to revive that charter. To revive a charter is to revive a *loi*, and a law be it a charter or any thing else cannot be revived, without being re-enacted or published at length. This has not been done on this occasion.

The constitutional views which I have taken of this bill, precludes the necessity of my examining its policy. I will merely remark that, however much a quarter to lay out the future of the State, shows that the Navigation Company has always been considered as an incubus which the State has never ceased to be taxed to remove from its bosom, that the Legislature has more than once had recourse to every possible means to attain this desirable object, and that on the 13th March 1850, an act was passed, relating to the Navigation Company, and ordering that the Governor shall immediately direct the Attorney General to commence proceedings against the Orleans Navigation Company to annul and enforce the forfeiture of the charter of the said Company and to annul the lease and resume the possession, in the name of the State, of the Bayou, St. John and Lake Pontchartrain.

This forfeiture which the State so anxiously desired has been obtained, and I now respectfully beg the Legislature to give further consideration to this subject, before departing from the policy which dictated the act of 1850, and before giving away without any adequate considerations the valuable property just acquired by the State. It must not be forgotten that new wants and new lights have sprung up since 1850, and should the Legislature persist in its intention of reviving the old charter of the Orleans Navigation Company, and of setting aside the law of 1850, I would recommend that all the articles of that charter be thoroughly revised, so as to meet the expectations of the community, and to secure permanent and real advantages, either to the State or New Orleans.

[Signed,] JOSEPH WALKER.

On motion the same was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House then took up the bill concerning vacaries.

Mr. Selby thought the first section too sweeping in its character. He was opposed to locking such an enormous power as the bill conferred in the hands of a Justice of the Peace or any other individual.

The bill underwent its second and third reading, and was passed by its title.

The act to suppress more effectually, trade and barter with slaves, being then called up, Mr. Selby remarked, that every man who bought a chicken, an egg, or a melon from a slave, would render himself liable to the provisions of the bill. Such being the case, he could not vote for it, thinking as he did that the enactment of the law would be a dead letter.

Mr. Vaughn also thought the features of the bill objectionable. In his part of the country people were in the habit of buying eggs, chickens, fruit &c., from slaves without a written permission.

After some explanation from Messrs. Perham and Sever setting forth the salutary advantages of the bill in the discipline of negroes, the bill underwent its various readings and was passed.

The House then took up the bill concerning Orphans, providing that the fees of three officers shall be fixed by the parochial authorities, and in New Orleans by the Common Council.

Mr Vaughn made some remarks in opposition to the bill, but after an explanation on the part of Mr. Moise, he withdrew his objections and the bill was passed.

BILLS OF THE SENATE, &C.

The concurrence of the House was requested to the following bills of the Senate:

Resolution relative to ship canal, &c.

An act for the relief of Aaron H Piers on and Wm J Hamilton.

Ad act for the relief Harrison Rogers, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Landry.

An act to provide for taking bond of the Register of the Land Office, at Baton Rouge.

An act to increase the number of Jurors in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the services of said jurors.

The House was informed that the Senate had concurred in the following *bills of the House and resolution:*

An act for the relief of Wm H Bassett, of the Parish of Avoyelles.

An act for the relief of Lewis F Heele.

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

An act for the relief of John Burnot, State Tax Collector for Right Bank Parish of Orleans.

An act to exempt Cemeteries of Municipal Corporations from seizure and sale for debt.

An act to take the census of portions of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Carroll and Franklin, with a view to the formation of a new parish, to be called the Parish of Richland.

An act for the relief of B Miles and others.

An act to authorize the trustees of the Catholic Church of St Louis, in New Orleans, to sell certain real estate belonging to said congregation.

RESOLUTION.

Resolution relative to the Attakapas Canal, with amendments, and was asked the concurrence of the House on said amendments.

BILLS OF THE SENATE.

Amendments concurred in by the Senate.

An act relative to bail in certain cases

An act in relation to the boyant of property made by the late John McDonough, to the State of Louisiana.

The House was also informed that the Senate insisted on their amendments to the bill entitled

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the following entitled bill of the Senate, being the special order of the day.

An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermilion, agreeably to the recommendation of the State Engineer.

Mr Moise in the chair

The first section was adopted, and the second section, appropriating $12,000 to defray the expenses of locks and dams, drew from Mr Rivers the remark that he had been actuated by a most factious opposition to the bill, but he would like to know whether there was any money in the Internal Improvement Fund.

Mr Parham replied, that there was none in the treasury other.

Mr Vaughn desired to understand the policy of the House, in regard to these appropriations. If it was the intention of members to draw upon the treasury, he would like to come in for a share for his constituents, and for the benefit of his portion of the country. In view of the donation of public lands made by the United States, and the embarrassed condition of our finances, he had endeavored to oppose all such appropriations. But if the doors were once opened to such demands, he hoped that the Legislature would be just and equal. If they were to one locality, let other portions of the State share alike.

Mr Richardson observed that the work on Bayou Vermilion was distinct in its character, from the object of the donation of Public Lands, and hence he did not think that the objections of the Hon Member from Claiborne, were valid.

The committee thereupon rose and reported that they had adopted the bill with amendments.

Mr Parham observed that he would vote against the bill, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr Sever called upon the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to know his reasons why he would oppose the measure.

Mr Parham in reply, observed that he had voted against all such appropriations, for the simple reason that if they went into effect, the necessary consequence would be an increase of taxation. The House had violated the rule marked out by the Finance Committee. Other pendences could exist against this appropriation, but they might deem its passage proper. But the general appropriation bill came up the week of members not to dodge the question, but to stand up to the responsibility of their votes.

Mr Curry would be compelled to vote against the bill, in view of the present condition of the Treasury.

Mr Sever was fully alive to the force and effect of the remarks of the Hon. member from Madison. Mr Parham. He was not aware that he had violated the rule alluded to by the gentleman. On the contrary, he had endeavored to stand up to that rule, as laid down at the beginning of the session. In one instance, he had voted for an appropriation to the Mechanic a Institute, deeming it a matter of necessity in providing for the present and the present only. We deemed it proper to put in this bill with a far seeing, a far reaching philanthropy, one that would throw out the protecting folds around the multitude of destitute widows and orphans, now known around your children and his. Aye more. For who that reflects on the mutability and uncertainty of earthly possessions and human affairs, would not desire to see the State so acting that she would defend this day the existence of that institution, until the hour many years hence arrives to open the shelter and asylum—and not leave to the chance of the future. If we failed before this Legislature, many years might elapse before the subject would be introduced into the House. For if the present one, in the time did not do more, our people were now barely aroused to the great importance of internal improvements, and for years to come every dollar would be required for strictly State purposes of the most urgent and desirable ends. Desirable to be over, as they certainly were, and who amongst us did not feel their importance, before we committed ourselves to the future in these matters. Let us discharge the sacred obligations imposed on us by Providence.

But perhaps he detained gentlemen too long in reminding gentlemen of what they already knew. Before closing, however, he would say that it been his intention to lay before the House, but he would refrain for fear of becoming tedious. The subject remained with the honorable members, and it was submitted with the most confidence, inasmuch as their own manly and feeling hearts would suggest far stronger considerations, than any that had been adduced by him and he could only remember that this appeal will not die away with the echo within these walls. It would follow them and be renewed with the midnight dreams, when those visions of surpassing fancy would throw aside their curtains and peering deeply into their very soul, would reproach gentlemen for having consigned them by their vote to wretchedness and woe. If the House gallery was not already crowded with the dead mutes of our State, aware of the subject of our deliberations and feeling that our vote against them would undermine the last hope of their existence, they would not, like the dumb son of Croesus, who spoke the first words of his life over the bleeding body of his dying sire—have cried would burst, and a leaden tongue would plead on their behalf in behalf suffering humanity. In conclusion Mr Richardson urged upon the House to do their duty in making the appropriation, and they would then have the proud reflection of having contributed to soothe the sorrows of the distressed and afflicted, and of contemplating here after a monument reared to the wisdom and generosity of Louisiana.

Mr Parham disclaimed all intention of making a speech, but as far as the condition of the Treasury was concerned, the question arose whether there was any immediate necessity for the appropriation. If such was the case the people would cheerfully acquiesce in a seeming and befitting appropriation, but he was free to confess that he had not heard of any complaint in relation to the appropriation of any such amount. But if this Legislature intended to provide for the deaf, dumb and blind, it would never do to appropriate so paltry a sum as $10,000. The bill could not be considered in that light.

Mr Richardson rose and observed that no thing was more than a paltry excuse for any one in which our State should feel the deepest interest could induce him to ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments on the subject of the bill now under consideration. And when reflecting on the present and future importance of the measure, now none than himself could deplore his inability to present it in a more comprehensive light. He would assure all who knew him on this floor were aware that speech making was not a part of his vocation. If straight furrows were wanted, or it was required to plow a quarter in a day, he might display full confidence in his abilities offer his services, but where a subject of the deepest importance was to be analyzed and arranged for the human mind to grasp, the truth it was not in him. The legislature has more than once had recourse to every possible means to attain this desirable object, and that on the 13th March 1850, an act was passed, relating to the Navigation Company, and ordering that the Governor shall immediately direct the Attorney General to commence proceedings against the Orleans Navigation Company to annul and enforce the forfeiture of the charter of the said Company and to annul the lease and resume the possession, in the name of the State, of the Bayou, St. John and Lake Pontchartrain.

This forfeiture which the State so anxiously desired has been obtained, and I now respectfully beg the Legislature to give further consideration to this subject, before departing from the policy which dictated the act of 1850, and before giving away without any adequate considerations the valuable property just acquired by the State. It must not be forgotten that new wants and new lights have sprung up since 1850, and should the Legislature persist in its intention of reviving the old charter of the Orleans Navigation Company, and of setting aside the law of 1850, I would recommend that all the articles of that charter be thoroughly revised, so as to meet the expectations of the community, and to secure permanent and real advantages, either to the State or New Orleans.

[Signed,] JOSEPH WALKER.

On motion the same was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The House then took up the bill concerning vacaries.

The House then took up the bill entitled "An act to amend an act regulating the manner of making judicial sales, approved February 24th, 1852, and

An act to exempt the town of Jackson, in the parish of East Feliciana, from the payment of Parish Taxes.

On motion, the rules being suspended, said bills were concurred in.

The House then took up the following entitled bill:

An act to reclaim, drain and dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands donated to the State of Louisiana, by the act of Congress entitled

An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein, approved 2d March 1849.

On motion, the same was passed over informally.

The House was informed that the Senate had concurred in the bill of the House entitled:

An act supplementary to an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and provide for the government and management of its affairs, with amendments and asked the concurrence of the House thereon.

On motion, the House took up the said amendments, and they were concurred in.

The House then took up the following Senate bills which were read and appropriately referred.

An act making appropriation for the Levee from New Carthage to the residence of B. B. Armantit, on Bayou Vidal.

An act to authorize Judith Toutant, wife of Emile Legendre, to sell certain slaves.

Joint Resolution requiring certain information from the State Engineer.

An act to refund to the Parish of Pointe Coupee, certain expenses incurred by her.

On motion, the same was made the special order of the day, for Wednesday, 10th inst., in committee of the whole.

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