LATEST DATES.

New York	feb 8	Liverpool	jan 1		
Boston	feb 7	London	jan 1		
Philadelphia	feb 8	Havre	jan 5		
Washington	feb 8	Paris	jan 5		
Baltimore	feb 9	Bordeaux	nov 27		
Charleston	feb 7	Madrid	dec 22		
Mexico	dec 7	Cadiz	dec 24		
Tampico	jan 30	Havana	feb 9		
Vera Cruz	dec 1	Honston	dec 27		

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

It there has been any change in business since last week, it has been for the worse, the weather has been extremely unfavorable, which probably has operated against operations which otherwise might have been made. There does not yet appear to be any indication of a good business being done this season.

Although the want of money has been severely felt, the scarcity is thought to be greater now than at any time previous.

The Banks are certainly former accommodations, and discounting so little that it may be said to be nothing. The bill in relation to bank before the Legislature remains undecided, it although that a majority of the banks will not accede to the terms specified in the bill in its present shape, in which case should it pass, it is difficult to predict what may be the result, as most of them have already informed their clients by the suspension of specie payments. Much anxiety is felt for the final decision and until then business must drag in the present depressed state.

We have again to note an advance on dollars, which we quote at 4a 4 5-8 per cent, prem—the principal demand is for the payment of Custom House Bonds, which is said will not continue long, as they say that it is thought the rates will again exceed United States Bank notes have advanced to 2½ per cent the discount on Mobile, and Mississippi is about 2 per cent more than last week. From the latest accounts from the upper Rivers, they are very much obstructed by ice, but as the ice is thought now to be so far advanced it has no effect on the prices of Produce, although the receipts at the wharf have been small. Advices from Liverpool and Havre to January 1st have been received, the cotton market at Liverpool is represented to be inactive on an a decline from previous accounts of ½d per lb. The stock appears to be 59,000 bags less than on the 1st of January 1837. The Havre market is stated to be unsettled, but former prices well sustained, the week 39,989 against 45,551 bale on the 31st Dec. 1836.

COTTON—The transactions of the week amount to between 10 and 12,000 bales at prices ranging with our quotations to which we refer.

The principal part of the sales were on Saturday, and the fore part of the week there has been but very little done since the arrival of the mail on Thursday bringing the unfavorable accounts of the Liverpool market.

The general impression is that present prices will not be sustained, particularly as Freights remain so high, and above our rate is now asked.

The Exports continue to approximate to the corresponding period of last season, they are now but 9146 bales short.

They Stand thus	BALES	
Short to French ports	34,152	25 bales
Do North of Europe	3,794	
Do Other Foreign ports	3,083	
	41,961	
Excess to British ports	32,087	
Short to Foreign ports	13,874	
Excess Coastwise	4,726	
	9,146	

A large part of the Exports continue to be on account of the Mississippi Banks, and it is said that the United States Bank has been purchasing for some weeks past.

TOBACCO—There are no transactions worthy of note, nor can any be expected until a supply arrives.

The Exports are 281 hds over the same period last season, but a great difference exists as to the destination, as they stand thus.

	HHDS.
Excess Coastwise	1956
Short to Foreign ports	1825

SUGAR—We advance our quotations to 6 a 6½ cts when there has been a good demand during the week, and there remains but a trifle remaining in first hands.

MOLASSES—There has been a good demand throughout the week at an advance of 1c per gal on prices of last: we quote 28 a 29c.

FLOUR—Prices remain the same as last week, say $6.75 per bbl, the supplies continue about equal to demand.

CORN—No change in prices since last week, we quote 70 a 80c as such we have received from Lower Rivers, the for part of the week or less, but not

PROVISIONS—We find no material change to report from which we refer to our quotations. Beef remains very scarce, and sales small at rates

WHISKEY—This article is plenty and dull at our quotations of 33 to 34 cts per gal

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

	This week	Prev. week	Total	Bales Hhds. Last season
Liverpool and Glasgow	4605	147456	152061	130141
British Ports		5754	5754	9547
To British Ports	4605	153210	157815	139728
Havre	3797	41978	45675	50876
Nantes		2073	2073	3740
Bordeaux		1023	1023	6306
French Ports		976	976	4000
To French Ports	3797	45950	49747	63922
Cette and Barcelona		1524	1524	5323
Genoa and a market				1000
Trieste				1000
To Foreign Ports	1301	3174	3304	7323
Total for Foreign Ports	18522	203836	222359	236974
Boston	2697	12929	15626	15024
Eastern Ports	1	4728	4729	5000
New York	805	15965	16770	9534
Philadelphia		1786	1786	1648
Alexandria U. S.	164	1151	1151	780
Total for Ports U. S.	3666	32677	36343	31615
Total	22188	236513	258733	268589

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO

Since October 1, 1837.

	Hhds			Tierces
COMPARED FOR	This week	Prev. week	Total	Last season
Liverpool and Glasgow	25	517	517	219
British Ports				
To British Ports	25	517	517	219
Havre		19	19	436
Nantes		92	92	60
Bordeaux				10
To French Ports		111	111	506
Cette and Barcelona		87	87	778
Genoa and a market				440
To Foreign Ports		577	577	1818
Total for Foreign Ports	25	1292	1317	3145
Boston		246	246	384
Eastern Ports		8	8	
New York	97	3601	3698	1277
Philadelphia		128	128	248
Alexandria U. S.	24	69	93	290
Total for Ports U. S.	121	4352	4473	2217
Total	146	5844	5990	5362

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

		$	c
Bacon—Good & Fine	per lb	12	0 13
Good Fair	do	10	0 12
Fair	do	10	0 10
Middling	do	9	0 9½
Ordinary	do	8	0 9
Bacon—First quality	do	6	0 6
Second	do	5	0 0
Cheese, fine	do	0	0 0
Cuba	do	0	0 22
Butter—New Orleans	do	0	0 25
Cuba—white	do	0	0 13
brown	do	0	0 12
Beef—Western	per gal	8	0 9
Dunore	per bbl	18	0 20
Rope	per lb	8	0 10
Western	per bbl	0	0 10
Liverpool	per bbl	0	0 12
Scotch	do	1 25	1 50
Candles—Sperm, 3 Medford	per lb	0 32	0 34
Nantucket	lb	0 32	0 32
Tallow	lb	0 15½	0 16½
Cotton—Cuba	per lb	0 11	0 12
Rice	do	0 12	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 10	0 11
Cheese—Russia	per lb	0 12	0 13
Raisins	per bbl	5 50	6 25
Fruit—Malaga	per box	2 00	2 50
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	0 15
hard do	do	0 7	
Herring	per box	1 00	1 12
Codfish	per lb	0 7½	0 8½
Pickled do	do	0 00	0 00
Mackerel—No 1	per bbl	10 00	10 00
No 2	do	8 00	8 50
No 3	do	5 50	6 00
Corn in sacks	per bbl	0 75	0 00
Shelled	per bush	0 50	0 60
Liquor business	do	0 45	0 45
Beans	per bbl	3 00	4 25
Hides—La & Mex	per lb	0 1	0 12½
Mexican	do	0 11	0 9
Land—Pig	per 100 lb	0 44	0 5
Bar	per lb		0 7½
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	per bbl	1 12½	1 25
Molasses—Cuba	per gal	16 00	16 00
Prime	do	12 00	00 00
Clear	do	18 00	00 00
Muscovado	do	15 50	16 00
Prime	do	11 25	11 75
Havana	do	5 50	0 00
Clayed	do	0 10	0 11
Sugar—Brown	do	0 13	0 14
Clayed	do	0 8	0 8½
Muscovado	do	0 6	0 6½
Hog round	do	0 6	0 6½
Pork—Mess	per bbl	0 6	0 7½
Prime—Northern	do	0 28	0 30
Western	do	0 14	0 15
Carolina	per 100 lb	4 25	4 75
Assorted	per bag	2 12½	
Nails—Assorted	per lb	0 7	0 8
Liverpool blown	per sack	2 50	
Ground	do	2 25	0 00
Stocks Island	per bush	0 34	0 35
Rum—French, 4th pr per gal		1 25	1 62½
American, 1st proof		0 58	0 60
New Orleans, 1st proof		0 40	0 40
Jamaica		1 50	2 00
Martinique			0 46
Holland			1 45
American		52	55
Sugar—Common		22	24
Refined		28	34

FREIGHTS—There are now very few ships in port engaged, and a bid is now asked to Liverpool, we do not hear of over 1½d (our quotations) being given, to Havre we quote 3 a 3½ cents—

Cotton—It has advanced, for which we refer to table.

There are now 40 ships and barks loading for Liverpool, 5 for Havre, 1 for Marseilles, 1 for Antwerp, 1 for New York, 3 for Boston, 2 for Philadelphia, 1 for Providence, and 1 for Baltimore. There are 27 ships loading for Liverpool, 1 for Havre, and 27 for New York, principally coastwise.

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	2½ per ct. prem
Mobile	7a8per cent
Mississippi	16 a 20 "
Kentucky	Par.
Tennessee	10 a 00 "

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	1-16d
Havre, Cotton per lb	3-16c
Northern pts in U S, cotton—per lb	1-16d
Sugar—per hhds from the coast	85 a 6
From the city	85 a 31
Tobacco per hhd	8a 10

SPECIE.

Dollars	4 a 5 ct per prem
Doubloons	Specie 16,25
Mexican	16,25
American Gold	4 a 6 per Ct prm
Sovereign	85

MOBILE, Feb 12.

Cotton—The business doing the past week has been one of considerable extent, and at full prices. The arrival continue so immense that the stock on sale has much increased in her than diminished. The inferior qualities of cotton are extremely scarce, and the business doing is mostly in the lower grades, say Middling, Fair and down wards—Received this week 4,720 bales; exported, 2,712—leaving a stock on hand of about 83,841 bales—We quote:

Good and fine	12
Good Fair	11 a 11½
Fair	10¾
Middlings	9 a 9½
Ordinary	7½ a 8½
Interior	6½ a 7

THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
A. B. ROMAN.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,
JOHN SLIDELL.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the 6th Feb. 1835.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana do approve of the general course of the administration of the late executive, A. B. Roman; and that he carries with him in his retirement from office the grateful reverence of the members of this house.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to send a copy of the resolution to Mr. Roman.

Extract from the Journal of the House, of the 24 Feb. 1835.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of the state, by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been marked by wisdom, firmness, and a judicious and unwearied zeal for the public service; that in the execution of the laws, he has exhibited fidelity, and in the numerous and important appointments it has fallen to his lot to make, he has manifested impartiality, and a single regard to the true interests of the state; and that he retires with the mild and ample approbation of this House for his official conduct, and with their personal esteem and regard.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House transmit to the late Governor Roman a copy of these resolutions.

☞ Several English advertisements will be found on the last column of the French department of this day's paper.

☞ The general statement of the condition of all the Banks may be procured at our office as the demand for it is very great, we have had a large number of extra copies Lithographed on purple paper.

One of the morning papers states that there are eight daily papers in New Orleans, that seem to be in favor of the establishment of a National Bank, and the eighth though denouncing such an institution, is trying all its efforts to promote the election of Mr. Roman as Governor, who is in favor of a United States Bank.

We will not avail ourselves of the chicanery of repeated pleading in answer to the arguments of our contemporary—we view the subject in an entirely different light. We neither examine the question of Mr. R's friendliness or hostility to a U. States Bank, nor do we regard as of the slightest intrinsic importance in the Gubernatorial contest. The latter form a question entirely independent of political distinctions—the fact of our Governor being a Whig or Democrat can exert but a trifling influence over the opposite opinions of the inhabitants of Louisiana. It is not naturally a party question and can only be forced into such a position with a view of making it a test of party strength.

What are the qualifications which should be exacted from any aspirant to the noblest office within the gift of a state? Is it considered all sufficient in the eyes of Whigs or Democrats that he be thoroughly attached to the one or the other party. Are these the sole guarantees requisite are these the paramount claims to public suffrage. We should think not. If such be the case, either party might select the veriest dolt from among their ranks, provided he was uncompromising fly in favor of their principles and argue his right to the occupancy of this high office and assign for his right reason and justice. Something a little more decided, a little more pin-worthy than the mere attachment to party is indispensable before we can consent to put our faith in the pretensions of a candidate and support him for the place of Governor of the State. The interests, welfare and prosperity of the people of Louisiana are far superior to the clamors of faction. We wish to elevate that individual to the chief Magistracy, whose past and present conduct, and whose well approved abilities offer ample assurance of his capability to execute the various and important duties which devolve upon him with integrity, impartiality and capacity. We are equally careless whether such a man be himself Whig or Democrat, because in the exercise of the functions belonging to his office, if he be honest and faithful he will, without being decorated with the titles of party, so act as to secure and advance the interests of the people who have confided their destinies to his discretion.

Such an individual we have sought and found—it matters little whether he be ostensibly a Whig or Democrat—whether his opinions lend him to Clientelism or prefer a National Bank. These are his private sentiments with which we have but little right to interfere. Were Mr. Roman a candidate for Congress, instead of Governor, we should then indubitably possess the strongest privilege to sift his political principles most thoroughly, to weigh them accurately and to reject him, if they did not meet our approval, because a member of Congress he would play a part in general legislature, and would possess a voice in the discussion of topics involving the common interest of the whole country.—As Governor he is altogether excluded from such a position, and we have only to demand whether he possesses intelligence and integrity, whether he be thus qualified to govern Louisiana. The reply is obvious. Mr. Roman is a Creole of the State, identified from infancy with its interests, familiar with the administration of its affairs. He has already, during one term given sterling evidence of his fitness for the office which he seeks. The unasked and high encomium bestowed upon his administration by both branches of the Legislature, offers the most satisfactory testimony that he was considered by the members of the two Houses, whether Whigs or Democrats, as a zealous, able and honest public functionary.

The Bank Bill

It is known that this bill, when submitted for discussion, in the House of Representatives, received many trifling and some important amendments. Among the latter was the very first section which provided that the Board of Circulation should be composed of three members, neither bank directors, nor partizans of bank directors, nor money brokers. This section was modified in the House so as to make it the duty of the Governor to appoint one from among the directors of each of the different banks, of whom a majority or the whole would constitute the Board of Currency. This amendment or rather substitute for the first section was rescinded by the Senate when the bill from the House was again brought before that body, and the original section replaced. Upon reconsideration the House has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the clause in question.

Nothing can be more judicious than the sanction of the House to this important measure. As the section stood, it threatened to neutralize all the beneficial effects to be produced by the bill. Certainly no greater incongruity could be offered than the appointment of a board, the ostensible object of which is to exercise a salutary control over our banking institutions and to check their promenade to delinquency, and yet to confide the controlling power to the very individuals who have been hitherto most conspicuous in the perpetration of those abuses which have been rendered the name of bank odious in the eyes of some of our citizens. How could it possibly be expected that the directors of the banks individually would perform the duties of a duty which would, if to speak plain, place them in direct collision with their fellows as Directors? Even granting the integrity of these gentlemen (and we are far from questioning it) how would they be enabled to reconcile conflicting duties? Their functions as directors, would compel them to promote the interests of the Banks over which they preside in every possible manner, while as members of the contemplated Board they would be constrained by their oath to enforce all the restrictive measures contained in the act. It is needless to disguise the fact that the Board of Circulation is intended to operate as a controlling power over the Banking institutions of our state—while the amendments of the House have deprived the bill of some of the more specific features, the principle of control is every where recognized, and though it be applied with less severity that was originally proposed, it nevertheless forms its spirit and essence of the bill. Now the investing of this coercive power in the hands of Bank Directors would be in every way injudicious—it would be in theory delusive and in practice pernicious. Abuses of the most alarming character might flow from such a law. A combination of the majority of the board in favor of any particular measures to the exclusion of others might endanger the creation of a system of favoritism to some and detriment to others that would constitute weighty objections to the entire bill, and ultimately afford good grounds of complaint and rejection on the part of the Banks.

For these and various reasons the House, it seems to us, has displayed a consistency of intention and good sense in concurring with the Senate in the adoption of the original section, which entitles that body to the encomium of every citizen interested in the establishment of a circulation on a sound and satisfactory basis

Consistency—An opposition journal which has been distinguished throughout the debates on the bank question, by its bitter and unmeasured condemnation of the proceedings of the legislature in relation to our monetary institution, now holds an entirely different language. Our blackening legislature, is now earnestly entreated to hasten its action upon this absorbing question; in order to prevent the evil arising from the suspense by which the citizens of Louisiana are kept nevertheless and inactive. We are happy to observe that our contemporary has at length been enabled to perceive the necessity of prompt legislation on this important subject, that confidence may be restored to the people—we admire his sincerity in thus tacitly recanting his former opinion, even the palpable may expose him in some degree to the charge of inconsistency.

☞ "No Friend to Gambling" is admitted with pleasure—we echo his sensible remarks, in relation to the evil influence of lotteries. For his information we state that the subject was introduced some time since into the house of representatives by that able member, Mr Kenner, and that a committee was appointed to enquire in the efficacy of the existing laws for the prevention of lotteries. We believe that the report of the committee has not yet been presented—at all events, no active measures have been hitherto employed for their suppression of the evil. It is probable however that ere the close of the session, the lottery question will be properly discussed. At present the absorbing interest attached to the bank bill excludes almost entirely the discussion of topics of minor importance.

Disastrous Fall of Bank at Natchez

The Natchez Free Trader gives an account of a dreadful avalanche of earth mingled with timber which fell in that city on the 10th inst. burying several dwellings in an immense mass of earth, serious injuring some persons, and it is feared, killing others. The bluff at Natchez nearly overhangs the river, and beneath is a large number of stores and dwellings. Several of these were crushed by the falling mass, and some of the tenants inhumed alive. The inmates were fortunately extricated from the ruins but the loss of property is very great

Mrs. Watson.

This charming vocalist, of whom the Mobile papers speak with unlimited praise, makes her first appearance in the St. Charles, this evening. To the melody which is characteristic of her gifted daughter, Mrs Watson unites considerable more compass and volume, and she is hence well qualified to sing the full of a prima donna with a cream. The delightful Cavatina of the Marriage of Figaro has been selected as the duet but at that lady, in which she personates the lively and pretty Susannah. The lovers of fascinating music and distinguished vocal excellence will not fail to be present on the occasion.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MR DERRIGNY, President.

Little that is of importance transpired during this day's sitting, the Senate having already acted on nearly all the bills introduced during the session. The small number yet remaining are a part in possession of the committees, and the rest are lying on the table, during the temporary absence of the members who introduced them.

The senators exhibited great anxiety to know the result of the deliberations of the House on the Bank Bill—in spite of the intense cold, and the frightful state of the roads, some of them which might have excused an early adjournment, the members remained until three o'clock expecting that the report would be taken up for consideration, and that bill would be left from the table for the purpose of discussing bill of exchange shall consist of five directors, to the City of New Orleans.

Mr Grymes moved that the further consideration of the senate's amendments be postponed till the 1st day of June.

Mr Grymes said he would support the motion with pleasure if thought the postponement of issuing the bill would be the means

After some discussion on the point of order, Mr Grymes withdrew his motion, and the amendments of Lawson's amendment was accepted without a division.

Mr Sadell moved the rejection of that part of the senate's amendment which made the directors personally responsible for discounted bills of exchange, that should fail to be paid when due, he said it made the directors endorsers on bills of exchange offered for discount.

Mr Lewis moved that the amendment of the senate be rejected, which was carried, 40 yeas, 8 nays.

The 18th section of the bill was concurred in by the senate.

The amendment of the senate to the 19th section was merely verbal

The senate concurred in the 20th and 21st sections.

The senate added a new section after the 21st, to the effect that the direction of each bank shall consist of twelve members, half to be appointed by the stockholders, the rest by the state or city.

Mr David moved the rejection of the section, which motion prevailed, 42 yeas, 2 nays.

The next was the section of the original bill which had been rejected by the house, and it was now reconsidered no greater mortgages privilege or privileges in favor of respite granted to directors, than private individuals.

Mr Lawson moved a proviso, that mortgages on property the application of the act, not be allowed.

Mr Grymes objected to the amendment offered by the member from Eastern Feliciana, and it was worse than the original section. All sensible lawyers thought to have no influence in the legislature.

Mr Lawson's amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 yeas, 18 nays.

On motion of Mr Sparks, the amendment of the senate was rejected, 26 to 18.

The 23d section of the bill, as it was passed by the house, was concurred in by the senate.

The 24th section was so amended by the senate that the statement required from the banks of all protested paper over 500 dollars, was made to include only paper over 500,00, in which amendment the house concurred.

The senate restored the section which had been rejected by the house, repealing the law of 1836 relating to the effects of domiciliated or protested promissory notes, and the house now persisted in rejecting the said section, 31 to 14.

The senate also restored the section of the original bill which had been rejected by the house, authorizing the property banks to grant a paramount credit to stockholders to the amount of one fifth of their stock—and the house now persisted in the rejection, 35 to 8.

Mr Sadell moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consist of five members to meet a committee on the part of the senate to confer on the amendments which have been offered to the bill but under consideration. After some discussion on the point of order, the motion was agreed to, and the speaker appointed Messrs Sadell Canon, Lawson, Lewis and Hennessy members of and committee on the part of the house.

The house then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Feb 15, 1838.

Hon Jos E. Johnson, President of the Senate.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Senate the accompanying report.

Your obedient servant,
MARTIN BLACHE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

In my capacity as superintendent of Public education, I have the honor to lay before the general assembly the following report.

The previous work of the administration of the public schools was complied with the provisions of the 4th section of the act of April 1st 1835, by transmitting to you, through the late secretary, a report of the number of said Schools, are those of St Bernard, Orleans, St Tammany, Donaldsville, Lafourche Interior, East Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, Ouachita Catahoula, Carroll and Rapides, being eleven in all, that is to say one third of the whole number of the parishes composing the State.

In the parish of St Bernard there is but one School, having 37 pupils, all at the expense of the State, and 17 of whom are under 10 years and 14 above that age. French alone is taught in that School. The number of children, between 5 and 15 years, who receive no instruction, is from 4 to 50. Some of the pupils are distinguished for progress and good conduct. This parish has received from the State Treasury, from July 1st 1836 to September 30th 1837, the sum of $300.

In the parish of Orleans, the central and primary Schools are altogether 130 children educated at the expense of the state, 90 of whom are above 10 years and 40 below that age. French, English, Spanish, Hebrew, Geography and Arithmetic are taught in the Seminary. A few pupils study Geometry. Good conduct and progress are generally to be observed. There Schools receive from the State Treasury 10,000 per annum

In the parish of Lafourche Interior, there are eight Schools, of which the administrator has no accurate knowledge, the number of pupils, on which they believe to be 150, any four of whom are at the expense of the State. The number of indigent children who receive no instruction is not ascertained. The parish has received from the Public Treasury, from 1st September 1836, 1836 to May 15th 1837, the sum of $466

In the parish of Iberville, there are five schools composed of 150 pupils, 70 of whom are above and 36 under ten years of age, and 53 of whom are children at the expense of the State. The number of children between and 15 years, who receive no instruction, is not known to the administrator. This Parish has received from the Public Treasury, from Nov 1st 1836 to 1st May 1837, the sum of $1220, 40.

In the parish of Point Coupee, there are four schools twelve children are educated at the expense of the State. Such is the information furnished by the administrator. The number of pupils who receive no instruction is not ascertained. This parish has received from the Public Treasury, from June 29th 1836 to June 30th 1837, the sum of $1,241, 74

In the parish of St Tammany, there are three Schools, one hundred and forty of 45 pupils, all at the expense of the State, of Geography, Arithmetic, History and Grammar are taught in the Schools. This parish has received from the public Treasury the sum of $157, 31

In the parish of East Baton Rouge, there are eleven Schools, of which the administrator has no accurate knowledge, but, as an estimate, he supposes there are 50 pupils, 25 of whom are above and 30 under 10 years of age, in one school, one is taught French, Spanish and English, in the other English alone. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from Jan 1st 1836 to Dec 1837, the sum of $1,000.

In the parish of Catahoula, there are 12 Schools, one hundred and twenty of 265 pupils, 145 of whom are above and 20 under 10 years of age, and 51 of whom are children at the expense of the State. The number of children who receive no instruction is not known to the administrator. In the parish of Carroll, there are four schools, one hundred and twenty of 120 pupils, all of whom are above 10 years of age, French, English, Spanish and Latin are taught in one school, the other two are English. This parish has received from the Public Treasury, from Jan 1st 1836 to Dec 1837, the sum of $1,000.

In the parish of Rapides, the administrator possesses no positive information as to the number of schools—one in Alexandria, Academy where, according to law 10 pupils are to be educated at the expense of the State, there are 26 pupils. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from July 1st 1836 to June 15th 1837, the sum of $924, 75.

In the parish of Carroll, there are two Schools composed of 25 pupils, 25 of whom are above and 10 under 10 years of age and 15 of whom are children at the expense of the State. French, English and Latin are taught in one school, the other two are English. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from July 1st 1836 to Jan 1st 1837, the sum of $157, 50.

In the parish of Ouachita, there are four schools, one hundred and twenty of 265 pupils, 145 of whom are above and 20 under 10 years of age, and 51 of whom are children at the expense of the State. The number of children who receive no instruction is about 50. French, English and Latin are taught in one school, Spanish, English and Latin in another. Some good progress and good conduct. This parish has received from the public Treasury, July 1st 1836 to Dec 1837, the sum of $157, 50.

The schools in Lafourche, Iberville, Point Coupee, Ouachita, Carroll and Rapides, being eleven in all, that is to say one third of the whole number of the parishes composing the State.

In the parish of St Bernard there is but one School, having 37 pupils, all at the expense of the State, and 17 of whom are under 10 years and 14 above that age. French alone is taught in that School. The number of children, between 5 and 15 years, who receive no instruction, is from 4 to 50. Some of the pupils are distinguished for progress and good conduct. This parish has received from the State Treasury, from July 1st 1836 to September 30th 1837, the sum of $300.

In the parish of Orleans, the central and primary Schools are altogether 130 children educated at the expense of the state, 90 of whom are above 10 years and 40 below that age. French, English, Spanish, Hebrew, Geography and Arithmetic are taught in the Seminary. A few pupils study Geometry. Good conduct and progress are generally to be observed. These Schools receive from the State Treasury 10,000 per annum

In the parish of Lafourche Interior, there are eight Schools, of which the administrator has no accurate knowledge, the number of pupils, on which they believe to be 150, any four of whom are at the expense of the State. The number of indigent children who receive no instruction is not ascertained. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from 1st September 1836, 1836 to May 15th 1837, the sum of $466

In the parish of Iberville, there are five schools composed of 150 pupils, 70 of whom are above and 36 under ten years of age, and 53 of whom are children at the expense of the State. The number of children between and 15 years, who receive no instruction, is not known to the administrator. This Parish has received from the Public Treasury, from Nov 1st 1836 to 1st May 1837, the sum of $1220, 40.

In the parish of Point Coupee, there are four schools twelve children are educated at the expense of the State. Such is the information furnished by the administrator. The number of pupils who receive no instruction is not ascertained. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from June 29th 1836 to June 30th 1837, the sum of $1,241, 74

In the parish of St Tammany, there are three Schools one hundred and forty of 45 pupils, all at the expense of the State, of Geography, Arithmetic, History and Grammar are taught in the Schools. This parish has received from the public Treasury the sum of $157, 31

In the parish of East Baton Rouge, there are eleven Schools, of which the administrator has no accurate knowledge, but, as an estimate, he supposes there are 50 pupils, 25 of whom are above and 30 under 10 years of age, in one school, one is taught French, Spanish and English, in the other English alone. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from Jan 1st 1836 to Dec 1837, the sum of $1,000.

In the parish of Catahoula, there are 12 Schools, one hundred and twenty of 265 pupils, 145 of whom are above and 20 under 10 years of age, and 51 of whom are children at the expense of the State. The number of children who receive no instruction is not known to the administrator. In the parish of Carroll, there are four schools, one hundred and twenty of 120 pupils, all of whom are above 10 years of age, French, English, Spanish and Latin are taught in one school, the other two are English. This parish has received from the public Treasury, from Jan 1st 1836 to Dec