NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER

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WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBY. 10, 1840.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will not allow the session to pass, without making a radical change in the laws for collecting debts. The operation of the law, as it now stands, is not only a source of great individual misery, but of detriment to the public at large. Whatever might have been the policy, in former times, of subjecting the body of the creditor to the payment of a debt, there is certainly none now for the relic of feudal barbarity.

When this question is considered in connection with the all pervading distress, when it is recollected that the farming as well as the trading interest is deeply embarrassed; that there is not one man, in two, who is not in some way or other responsible for the immediate payment of money—of money which it is not in our power to obtain—it would seem that the legislature would be swift to expunge from the statute book this odious law. Without viewing it as an abstraction, without entering into a lengthy argument as to its general impolicy, its cruelty, its inequality, its impunitive, the times require its repeal. The whole law, or at least so much of it as should be modified or amended, that no one should be deprived of his liberty for the payment of debts, unless it can be shown that the debt was contracted by fraud.

The operation of the law at this time, is to deter persons residing in other states from coming to Louisiana to carry on their liabilities. The loss to this city, and to the state, will be incalculable. No one will you, or to any other part of the state, when he knows that he is liable to be deprived of his liberty. There are many, largely indebted to our citizens, who, were the law amended, could place accounts in a train of liquidation, but dare not, for the effort, lest they should be shut up in the common jail upon failure. This is no fallacy, we know many who are anxious to make payment, but who not being able to obtain immediate relief, will come to this place for fear of incarceration. Is no wrong here might place their accounts in a state of adjustment. The operation of the law is to prevent and not secure payment. Persons who have resided in New Orleans for a number of years, have left the city falling off of the number of the present winter, and particularly of such persons as were wont to come to the city annually on business. This is easily accounted for. Trade has been kept away from the tightness of the times, and others whose business would lead them here, do not come because of the severity of this law. Many planters are there, who are free from debt—the sugar planters are partially oppressed—but there is then who owe money would do well to keep away. The necessities of the times are such as to induce a liberal minded man to avoid a hemisphere of every legal remedy to recover their dues.

In another point of view, this law is very odious. It has been the custom of persons residing in other states, on which imprisonment for debt is abolished, to come to Louisiana the state, and put him in jail for a debt contracted elsewhere. Is it not unconscionable to see a citizen of Indiana incarcerated in our jail for a debt contracted in Indiana, to a citizen of that state.

We see very frequently, the debtor has been enticed to this state and home for the purpose of seeking employment to discharge his obligations. That he should be seized and imprisoned is very unjust; it is only when the indebtedness was contracted in this state, which no such simply exists. The state of Louisiana is thus desecrated; her prisons are filled with the unfortunate, of all parts of the country. The law in this respect should be amended—it should not be allowed to call into exercise the laws of Louisiana to enforce the payment of a contracted under a milder law. Could fraud be proved the debtor would merit no commiseration; but in the greater number of cases, there can be no fraud known. Until indebtedness can be considered *prima facie* evidence of fraud, the debtor should not be with such felon.

We will refer to this question again, and will point out the beneficial effects that have followed the abolition of the imprisonment of debt elsewhere, together with some remarks upon the application of the law in this state on particular instances.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The following article is copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, a democratic journal, and the ablest administration paper in the West. We republish it more as an act of justice to a magnanimous foe, than from any desire to make capital out of the admission of an enemy. A man of such manly independence are worthy of round the world the writer to be influenced by principles, and be cheerfully extend to him the praise due to noble and disinterested conduct.

Introduction of Gen. Harrison should be abandoned by this timely rebuke. Their sickly inventions are public indeed when compared with the opinions of a strong but independent thinker. We commend the article to the perusal of certain journalists here.

GENERAL HARRISON.

A contemporary and pitiable dotard."—*O. S. Bulletin.*

Active *political* general passed through town,"—*&c.*

Dem. Spy.

We did not entertain a high respect for the papers in which we have made the foregoing quotations, we would avoid the liability to which we know we are exposing ourself, when we take exception to these paragraphs. It is merely because we esteem the individual and editorial ability of the writers, to endeavor to follow the objections which we have quoted them, or of the imputation of a fault-finding disposition.

We, brethren, that the cause which you espouse—the principles you advocate, or the success even of the party which you prefer, can only be secured by the use of such means as that? Are the truth and the beauty of the power of republicanism to be established by the degradation of the opposing party? Are Mr. Van Buren's claims to the respect and confidence of the people, and his title to the highest honor of the country, only to be maintained, or in any degree strengthened by contemptuous treatment of his rivals in office? Surely there is something in the thing—in ourselves, if but for a moment, of the exercise of that chaste and, (of the phrase) which you have so happily attached to and animated to energy. The cool and generous frame of mind which will bestow the free and enlightened citizen (if you are) and calmly answer the enquiry, "Who is the man who we are describing as *the pitiable dotard?*" "*a superannuated and pitiable dotard?*" Yes will answer—and that not on compulsion, but spontaneously out of view, yourselves will answer—he is a tried, and a worthy citizen, and a patriot to our country. While yet a stripling, you sold your services to the arduous service of his country; and the joys and the safety of family and friends and the hardships of a dreary and a savage country. For days, you did he devote himself to his country, and in war, in danger and security, in the field, in the closet, in the senate and the battle, he served that country in true fealty and unshaken zeal, even from your boyhood to an age which has brought him nothing but a reputation and a competence well of office—the obligations of patriotism, he stands, in his age, the millions who surrounded him, a man of purity and uncorrupted integrity. And yet worn soldier and honored citizen who [illegible] superannuated and pitiable dotard, and General!"

Let us behave another to be the [illegible] in his way so. If we think the aged patriot [illegible] and sentiments adverse to the interests of our country, let us canvass those sentiments and opinions. But, in the [illegible] and gentleman, let us not [illegible] with the decrepitude of years, [illegible] all of human kind, nor touch with [illegible] hand his hallowed garlands, won [illegible] field, where your men fought [illegible] there is a vast difference between the [illegible] and the death-darting sword—a mighty [illegible] the sublimity of the dangers of a [illegible] the soft and easy life of the circle who [illegible] the impulse of political acerbity, and [illegible] to impugnate the just claims of General [illegible] the consideration of the people, there are [illegible] the reduction of which ought, it [illegible] to arrest the incipient purpose. It should [illegible] in the first place, that there [illegible] by, when a majority of the citizens of [illegible] have raised him to the highest post of [illegible] and honor—and that such an expression of [illegible] is entitled to some weight in estimating [illegible] character. And, in the second place, [illegible] forgotten, (by future generations it will [illegible] from the service of the state, continuing [illegible] years of a lengthened life, [illegible] Which the Gazette [illegible] is common [illegible] remarkable, let be [illegible] of a token of Harrison's worth, but [illegible] remains the solitary instance, save one, [illegible] of a man who has been lately lost in the [illegible] country and honor, let it be [illegible] resolved monument of his greatness and [illegible] of his virtue.

Harrison has been selected as the Whig [illegible] presidency, some of the leadings [illegible] he cause he lives in a free state. [illegible] have been nominated by the Whigs [illegible] forefathers have voted for him? [illegible] have voted for Martin Van Buren, [illegible] a freeman? Were they not [illegible] on against Mr. Clay as an abolitionist [illegible] he was a slave owner, and a resident [illegible]? And do they not now slander [illegible] notwithstanding he was born and [illegible] and only removed from it at the [illegible] Washington to fight the battles of [illegible]

[illegible] now are suffering a man Van Buren [illegible] a free state, who has never [illegible] a Missouri compromise, and [illegible] HONEST of the rankest sort?

Washington has of late been truly characterized [illegible] as the most disagreeable month in the year—February [illegible] was damp, dark, dreary and dismal—[illegible] in torrents all day and the only [illegible] of variety worthy of notice was [illegible] flash of lightning, followed by a [illegible] of thunder. On Sunday the sun shone [illegible] for a time in several days; his smile, however, [illegible] capricious and fitful enough, and at this period he looks as if about to withdraw behind [illegible] to reappear, Heaven only knows when.

The *Hornet* Queen had not arrived at New York [illegible] 8th ult.

The report of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, will be published to-morrow. It is voluminous, and was brought in at too late an hour last evening for insertion to-day.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night, in a one story brick house in Carondelet-street, near the north east corner of Bourbon street. It was extinguished before much damage had been effected.

During the storm of Saturday last, the Commercial Bank, situated at the corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, was struck by lightning. The building sustained very slight damage, only a small piece from one of the central ornaments of the bank being knocked off.

The boat-race between *St. Nicholas* and *Ariel*, was gallantly contested yesterday afternoon. Thousands of spectators lined the shores. Among these was a goodly proportion of the brighter sex. The race was won by the crew of *St. Nicholas*, after a hard and endless struggle on the part of their opponents.

The United States cutter *Woodbury*, lieutenant Cate, arrived below the city on Saturday, from a cruise. She touched at Tampico, whence she left on the 28th ultimo. We received no papers, but have been verbally informed that the *Cincinnati* arrived from the interior the day previous with $1,100,000 in specie, the greater part of that sum is to be sent to Europe. The greatest tranquility prevails at Tampico. The United States sloop of war *Ontario* had arrived from Vera Cruz: but no news was given by her. She sailed the next day for Pensacola.

FLORIDA.

The Apalachicola *Gazette* of the 29th ult, reports the massacre of the family of Mr. Rowlett, residing about 30 miles from that city. The Indians proceeded to the house about sundown, on the 28th, and shot down the inmates before they could make their escape. A Mr. Robinson, who was near the place at the time, made good his retreat.

The Franklin Guards went in pursuit of the Indians. The *Gazette* reports another family massacred, that of Mr. Holland, 8 miles above Pola. It is also reported that a party of U. S. Dragoons were attacked near the Rock Bluff, on the [illegible] Friday, and that the troops fled after losing several mules; *&c. &c.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Oneimbo* arrived in our port on Saturday last, from Liverpool, which she left on the 19th December. The news she brings is a day or two later, but of no importance. We subjoin a few items of intelligence from Spain.—

Several of the London papers state that it is the intention of the king of Hanover, with his illustrious consort, to visit this country early in February. The object of his majesty's visit is to be present at the nuptials of the queen and prince Albert of Saxe Coburg.

LONDON, December 17.

We have received Madrid Journals of the 5th, 6th and 7th inst. General Maroto had arrived in the capital, and was received with the utmost [illegible]. Nothing was talked of but the election contest—it was believed that the inclemency of the weather would, of necessity, suspend all military operations. The funds were still declining, the 5 per cents. Active buying quoted on the 7th, for 28 cash, without much demand.

Letters from Bayonne of the 11th inst. state, that tranquility continued to prevail in the northern provinces.

Accounts from Saragossa of the 4th, announce that numbers of Carlists deserted Cabrera's ranks, and that an entire company of 101 men and its officers, had lately repaired to Mas de Los Matas, and under their submission to General Espartero. According to letters from Vittoria, of the 3d, 1,000 Carlists were elected at Marenin, on the 27th, by the many Carlist Chiefs whom Cabrera had caused to be arrested, charged with having entered into negociations with the Christo Generals. Cabrera had issued a circular, forbidding any to be within the Carlist lines all individuals who had relinquished his [illegible] the Queen's army; and providing, moreover, that the nearest relative of any person joining here to the Christmas troops should be shot.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The *Franklin* Republican of the 1st has the following: "A negro girl of the age of 15 years, belonging to Mr. McKeral of this parish, was nearly consumed by fire, on yesterday. Her clothes took fire while in the cabin, so soon as she discovered it, she ran toward a rail fence, which also took fire as she attempted to get over it. She was found in this situation by a negro man, who extinguished the flames about her, but not until the girl, was almost burned to death, and his hand nearly ruined by his exertions in putting out the fire. Her life is despaired of.

THE GREY EAGLE.—This splendid vessel reached the city on Sunday evening last. She is a beautiful specimen of western enterprise, and is commanded by Capt. Shallcross, an old and experienced navigator of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. She will be one of the most popular passenger boats on the river. Her arrangements are commodious and the traveling public may expect every attention to their comfort at the hands of her accomplished and gentlemanly officers.

THE PIAZZA.—Capt. Carter, will leave for Louisville to-morrow. Those wishing to be in time for the day after will do well to take passage in her.

U. S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

There was no choice for U. S. senator on the 29th. Wm. Rives received 83 votes at each balloting, 91 are required to elect. Mason the administration candidate got 79 votes on the first ballot and 80 on the second. The election was then deferred till next day.

The Ohio and Mississippi were both rising at the last accounts. The ice was breaking up.

The senate of Tennessee have resolved to remove the seat of government to Murfreesboro'.

The *Nashville Whig* of the 29th ult, says, "the newly made U. S. senator must be a man of the highest negative qualifications. So we conclude from the oft repeated, and yet unanswered inquiry, *Who is this General Anderson?*"

VAN BUREN.

A northern man *feeling* for the south.

What has become of Gray's or Harrison's petitions?

To other papers.

Tell Van Buren party have made a *split* of it.

Mr. Wise we are happy to state, has received from his illness so far as to be able to resume his seat in congress.

The abolition debate in congress has been disposed of by the passage of the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Cost Johnson (whig) of Maryland.

Resolved, That, upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any district, territory or state of the union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be put on the table, without debate or further action thereon.

Resolved, That no petition, memorial, resolution or other paper, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or the slave trade between the states or territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this house or entertained in any way whatever.

THE HARRISON HURRA.—The following stirring passage occurs in the New Year's address of the Cincinnati Gazette. It will find an enthusiastic response in the hearts of thousands upon thousands of freemen in this west republic:—

"Turn we to better themes than these!
What sounds are in the air? what lofty cries
Swells up on the careering breeze?
Ay, ring it out—the news will yet
Call louder peals and loftier yet,
As gathering strength, it rise shall rise
From thoughtful sire to fiery youth
And by resistless hosts be given
To each far journeying wind of heaven.
Then ring it gloriously out!
It will not prove or weak or vain
Thousands have watched and prayed for it
And about it to the winds again
Whom other sound would fail to rouse—
Who never would other cause espouse,
Of weakness memories of one.
Among our country's noblest names,
And they will shout for HARRISON!
Who led them at the Thames,
And join his battling hosts again,
And conquer with him now, as then."

MERCATOR'S DIARY, 20 FALT.—We have patiently [illegible] the worthy Captain throughout the greater part of his observations, political, financial, [illegible] and moral influences on this country. The week has more value than the first series, because it leads less to gigantic humbuggery, and does not exhibit quite so much of our great self conceit and absurd ignorance. It shows more of facts and less with figures. Some of the remarks contain striking truths, and have exhibited a great deal of careful and laborious investigation, misrepresented, it must be confessed, every here and there, which spoils some of such unadulterated blundering, as would make gravity itself relax into a smile. That it is instance where the a cruelly serious his readers that there are ten thousand new papers published in the U. S. he has only added some eight thousand eight hundred to the real number. The Captain's sine dubos are not quite so Lac Miller-ish, nor such rapable pl grams as those which adorn his first series. They are more frequent and far more popular. His philosophy is popular, and his good-humored dissertations and attempts, with regular English, narrow-minded exclusiveness, to trace every national defect, real or fancied, to our present government, will serve to provoke the smile of intelligent reader. They are superficial and too rudely tinged to inspire other sentiments than contempt.

PERFIDIOUS is the title of a clever poem by that clever author, Mrs Charles Gore. Like all that she has written, it exhibits striking portraits of character and graphic grouping of society. A vein of delicate and good humored satire runs through it, which renders the story more attractive. Sense, wit and spirit give live and zest to an agreeable narrative. These works are to be found at Messrs. Newman, Steel & Co. Camp street.

We comply with the request of the New York Gazette with pleasure

To the editors of the Mobile and N. Orleans papers:

Will you confer a personal favor upon us, and at the same time subserve the cause of a respectable woman, by inserting the following facts?

Mrs. Ann Thomas, wife of William Thomas, latelly of Falmouth, near Plymouth, Eng. arrived in this city about 2 months since for the purpose of joining her husband, who found on her arrival that he had left New York, either for Mobile or New Orleans, and she can get no information from him. He arrived here in August last, in the Mary Jane, of which vessel he was an officer. The publication of this paragraph by the papers in our sister cities may probably bring to his notice the distressed condition of his wife and bring him to her. He can communicate to her by directing a letter to 92 Oliver street.

Dr. MAS. WINOW M. SMITH begs leave to tender her thanks for the efficient services of the several Fire Companies who extinguished the fire at her house in Custom-house street, on Saturday night last. f10

HYDROPLATINIC CLOCKS—Waking clocks, with hydroplatinic matches, for sale by LOBDON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal st. f10

☞ We are authorised by Mr. E. MONTEGUT to announce that he is a candidate for the office of Mayor, at the next election. 15

☞ We are authorised to state that FREDERICK BUISSON, esq., at the request of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, and that he will be generally supported. 15

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable journal that Col. CHAS. CUVELLIER, yielding to the publicly expressed wishes of a large number of his fellow citizens, has consented to become a candidate for mayor at the ensuing election. VOX POPULI.

☞ *Messrs. Editors*—Please announce in your valuable paper that Lewis D. Gassaway, esq., will be supported at the ensuing election, in April next, as mayor, and will receive the united votes of the 1st, 2d and 3d municipalities. 32

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce that JOSEPH M. KENNEDY is a candidate for mayor of the city at the ensuing election, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

☞ We are authorised to announce that, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of the three municipalities, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to the presentation of his name to his fellow citizens at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans. 60

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

FLORIDA.

[illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Session—Fourteenth Legislature.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 4th, 1840.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs. Felix Garcia, president; Armant, Duprè, Hoa, Hiriart, Perche, Scott of Baton Rouge, Thibodeaux, Winn.

The journal of the following letter from Judge Bosworth, which was read:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4th, 1840.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

To the President.

Sir: I had the honor to accept service personally, in your chamber, of the resolution of your honorable body, of date the 31 instant, and as set forth in that resolution, I hereby "Wave citation and the delay given by the rules of the senate to the party impeached," and have the honor to say to your honorable body that I will assign Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, or for my appearance before you as a "high court of impeachment," reserving to myself the rights secured to me by the Constitution of the state of Louisiana, to make any and all exception to any article or articles of impeachment that may have been preferred against me by the house of representatives, on the 24th of January, 1840, and to take all such and further steps that in my defence I may deem necessary for the protection of the sacred rights guaranteed me by the constitution and laws.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] FELIX BOSWORTH,

Parish Judge of the parish of Carroll.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the secretary was directed to inform the house that Judge Bosworth had communicated in writing to the senate his readiness to appear in this tribunal before the senate as a high court of impeachment, on next Thursday, the 6th instant, and that the house of representatives be requested to inform the senate whether that or any other day would be convenient for the managers of the house to attend.

The president submitted the following report from the secretary of state, which was read:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana:

In conformity to the first section of the act of 1833, I submit to you, *first*, the annual report of the condition of the parish schools, and the scholars in them. *Secondly*, of all colleges and academies patronized by the legislature, with the number of students in them. *Thirdly*, estimates and accounts of the expenditures of the public money appropriated for the purpose of public education. *Fourthly*, plans for the improvements and management of the funds appropriated for public education. *Fifthly*, plans for the improvement of education in the parish schools; and *sixthly*, all such matters relating to my office, as superintendant, and to the system of public education, as I shall deem expedient to communicate.

First, of the condition of the parish schools and the scholars in them.

Under this clause of my duty I inform the legislature that I have received the returns of the parish schools, and of the scholars in them, it is impossible to give the legislature any information. Of those heard from, their condition seems, from the reports to be generally improving, and the scholars to be profiting by the instruction given to them. An abstract of the reports is annexed, and while I must complain that several of the returns are so imperfect as to occasion me much trouble, might have been procured by them; yet altogether they are of so very interesting nature that I invite the attention of the legislature to them, and should wish that they may be considered by your respective bodies.

Secondly, My power to communicate to the legislature the condition of all colleges and academies patronized by the state, is confined to the publication of such returns as shall be published in the Bee, and the numbers to be published in the parishes of *East Baton Rouge, Assumption, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, Point Coupée, Catahoula, Claiborne, Carroll, Caldwell* and *Natchitoches*. Of the other parishes, the condition of their schools, and of the scholars in them, it is impossible to give the legislature any information. Of those heard from, their condition seems, from the reports to be generally improving, and the scholars to be profiting by the instruction given to them. An abstract of the reports is annexed, and while I must complain that several of the returns are so imperfect as to occasion me much trouble, might have been procured by them; yet altogether they are of so very interesting nature that I invite the attention of the legislature to them, and should wish that they may be considered by your respective bodies.

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Thirdly, The estimates and accounts of the expenditures of the public monies appropriated for the purpose of public education, can only be given of those institutions who have reported to this office, and from the account of the expenditures of the annual, which are for this purpose referred to your consideration.

Fourthly, To suggest plans for the improvement and management of the funds appropriated for public education, as called for by the fourth clause of my duties, would require a more exact and extended knowledge of how they are applied and managed than can possibly be derived from the meagre and partial information before me. They have no doubt been with reflection and care allotted to the different parishes, and with the assistance of intimate knowledge of the wants of the several portions of our state. So far as the reports have been made from the before named parish schools, their funds seem to have been used to the best advantage, and with much judgement; but in the other schools, and of nearly all the colleges and academies, no such information. I can, under this head make no observations.

Fifthly, Sir, I deem it advisable to change the present organization of public schools, for, so far as reported to me, it has not shown to be useful.

In reference to the last part of the duty imposed upon me, that I should communicate all such matters relating to my office, as superintendant and to the system of public education as I shall deem expedient, I beg leave to state, that having just entered upon the duties of superintendant, I have not had sufficient leisure or materials to render much service by my suggestions to the legislature, where numbers have had their attention, much longer, and with more accurate information directed to the subject.

The great cause of complaint on the part of my predecessor, and its justice as witnessed by myself, was that there was no possibility of procuring a general view of the condition of the parish schools and of the colleges and academies patronized by the state, every year as proposed by the laws of 1833, unless some more efficient means were adopted, to procure regular reports from such schools, colleges and academies. I believe that this defect has been greatly cured by legislative enactments of last year, but some colleges and academies do not consider that they are required to make their reports to this office, or that they are within the purview of the act. I would therefore request of the legislature that they would authorize the digesting of all the laws relating to public education, and cause them to be published in a separate volume that it may be circulated among those who are bound by the various provisions in them, and which are now to be found scattered through many volumes, some of which are out of print.

In addition, I would recommend the establishment of a Board of Public Education, to whom application should be given for their services, who should be chosen from the several districts of the State, and be the permanent visitors and examiners of all schools, colleges and academies, patronised by the State, that upon their reports should be directed to be made by the schools, under such penalties against the administrators for omissions or irregularities, and enforced in such a manner as may, by you, be deemed sufficient. That the wards, should in the same manner, be compelled to make their returns to the administrators. The quarterly returns to be reported at the close of each year to this office that a synopsis of the whole may be laid before you at every session.

The colleges and academies might furnish semi-annual reports, instead of quarterly, as the boards and the presidents be the persons specially charged with that duty.

The Board of Public Education to meet every quarter, and on such meetings the warrants on the treasury to be signed by it, and signed by the president before available, which warrants are to be withheld, if reports have not been furnished according to law.

The suggestion made last year by my predecessor in this office, concerning the appointment of inspectors of public education, having met the approbation of many persons of great judgment and experience, I again direct your attention to it. Should there not be the general system of supervision established as above noticed, and which seems to me preferable, because producing more permanent, if not so immediately good effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXIS PEIRCE, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, February 3d, 1840.

Mr. Scott of Baton Rouge, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the bank committee be requested to ascertain what amount the presidents and directors of the branches of the different banks in the country have obtained by fraudulent bills of exchange, also, what are the liabilities, in the mother banks of the city.

The above resolution was adopted.

The following bills underwent their first readings:

"An act to change the mode of holding the annual election of members of the house of representatives in congress for the State of Louisiana."

"An act to incorporate a Methodist Episcopal church and congregation in the city of Lafayette."

Mr. Cuvillier, clerk of the house, returned to the senate that the house had concurred with them in the bill entitled, "An act to continue in force the incorporation of the city of Lafayette."

He also informed the senate, that the board of managers appointed to impeach judge Felix Bosworth, would present themselves on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of bringing said impeachment to a speedy trial.

Mr. Scott, from the committee, reported the concurrence of the senate in "An act to amend the laws of this state relative to the community of acquests and gains."

"Resolution directing the state treasurer to furnish certain law books to the clerk of the district court for the parish of East Feliciana." And,

"Resolution fixing Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of state treasurer."

The senate took up the resolution instructing the bank committee to enquire whether or not the Union bank had paid a loan to Frederick Fox; for the purpose of making him eligible to the cashership of said bank, at its second reading; and on motion, the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, and passed. And,

"Resolution requesting the board of public works to examine an examination of the Bayou Vermillion, in the Parish of Lafayette."

"Resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to expend out of the money annually appropriated for internal improvements, the sum of two thousand and four hundred dollars, for the purpose of removing obstruction impeding the navigation of the river Teche, between New Iberia and Bayou Feulles."

SPOKEN.

Last 26 ult. long 21, lat 10 off Lifu, 2 days from Liverpool for Laguna.

Jan 22, lat 23 18, long 70, ship Cabinet, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Ontario—Mr Hare lady and 2 children, mr Petrie lady and child, mr Hall, Dr Robertson.

Per bark Rosina—F Dunbar, J Dunn and Dubuchal.

Per ship Thomas—Mr F Bussy.

Per steamboat Paul Jones—Mr Charbonnier and family, Mr Jacobs, Dr Bonnet, B F Brown, J Robinson, Lamy, Capt Lucas, Robert, Jordan.

Per steamboat Walk-in-the-Water—A Mellugh, A Devinney, Hutchinson, J Bethany, J Thompson, A Jackson, Storm.

Per steamboat Robt Fulton—A McDonald, Gerbere, Roman, J Cullen, Devereux, Pauli, Dr White, Dupry.

Per steamboat Sultana—Roberts and lady, Mrs Scott, mrs Hodge, mrs Sarter, Miss Winston, messrs E Kemper, Hopkins, Bailey, Hall, McMechen, Pritchard, Parsons, Palmer, Hamilton, Waiting, Ingalls, Lucken, Falks, Holmes, Oliver, Magee, Gaussinc, Blanchard, Bowers, Franklin, Hoggett, Bowen, Watson, Stroud, Kalechin and others.

Per steamboat Brilliant—Mr Rees and lady, Duffin and family, col W Whitaker, messrs Acree, Alexander, Webster, Taylor, Jewell, Duplantier, Martin, Phelps, judge Bullock, Dupuis, Hinds, Sydney, Clopton, Chapel, Williams, Barnes, Armant.

Per steamboat Cuspar—J M Glover and family, col D as, dr Nat Cheatham, mr Barrett, Alderson, Acker, Ferguson, Erskine, Dr Duncan, Brooks, D Powers, E Natice, Hew, J E Jones, Bremer, Thomas, Garrett, Lombard, J B Allan, Lawrence.

Per steamboat Dubuque—Messrs Smylie, Jackson, N Goddin, Mc Mendelson, Sutting, Dawson, Collins, Davis, Howell, Carson, Fay, Mackelmough, Gurrier, Vaucher.

Per steamboat Belle—Dr Rees and lady, Duffin and family, col W Whitaker, messrs Acree, Alexander, Webster, Taylor, Jewell, Duplantier, Martin, Phelps, judge Bullock, Dupuis, Hinds, Sydney, Clopton, Chapel, Williams, Barnes, Armant.

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Per steamboat Dubuque—Messrs Smylie, Jackson, N Goddin, Mc Mendelson, Sutting, Dawson, Collins, Davis, Howell, Carson, Fay, Mackelmough, Gurrier, Vaucher.

Per steamboat Belle—Messrs Bailey