OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Journal of the House of Representatives.

Monday, February 12th, 1850.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On the Roll being called a quorum answered to their names.

The Speaker laid before the House, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the New Orleans Navigation Company.

On motion, the same was referred to the Finance Committee.

The following gentleman introduced the following petitions, which on being read, were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Wilder—Memorial of Louis Hugrem, f. m. c., a veteran of 1814 and 1815, asking for relief.—Referred to Committee on Militia.

Mr. Preston—Petition of Henry Mithoff for relief.—Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Watts—Petition of John Lane for relief. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. St. Martin—Petition of N. F. Sckeniedgre for relief.— Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Flemming—Petition of certain citizens to incorporate a Board of Commissioners to examine all pilots.—Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Preston—Memorial from J. A. Ragan relative to a plan preventing the inundation of the Mississippi rivers.—Referred to select committee of these members. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Preston, King and Caldwell on said committee.

Mr. Monaghan—Memorial of the citizens of the city of N. O. praying that the N. Orleans, Canal and Banking Company be made to erect bridges across the New Canal opposite St. Paul and Magnolia streets.—Referred to a select committee of five members.

The Speaker appointed on said committee, Messrs. Monaghan, Caldwell, Wilson, Parker and Jamison.

Mr. Baton—Memorial of the Female Orphan Association of Baton Rouge, praying for relief. Referred to committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Saunders—The memorial of the committee appointed by the Attakapas Medical Society, to address the Legislature on the subject of the law regulating the practice of medicine within the State of Louisiana. Referred to a select committee of five members.

The Speaker appointed on said committee, Messrs. Saunders, Moise, George, Louis and Parker.

Mr. Lavillo—On behalf of the committee of enrolments reported that the committee had this day, appointed Mr. H. Pedesclaux, an additional translating clerk of this House in pursuance with a resolution adopted on the 9th inst.

On motion, Mr. Pedesclaux took the oath of office.

By a message from the Governor through his private secretary, the following communication was received:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to a resolution, passed by your honorable body, on the 6th inst., and embracing the following request:

1. The correspondence, if any, between the Executive of this, and that of other States of the Union, in relation to the proposed Nashville Convention, to send delegates to which has been recommended by the Executive.

2. Communication of the subject matters to be deliberated upon; and the specific objects and ends intended to be accomplished by said Convention.

3. The powers and authority granted by the other States to the delegates commissioned by them to sit in said Convention.

4. A particular statement of any fact or circumstances within his knowledge, or any public exigency, making it necessary and imperative upon the State of Louisiana, by a solemn act of its Legislature to recognize and participate in such Convention.

5. And lastly, the communication of all such information, papers, documents and correspondence, in relation to the subject matters of said Convention, as may be on file, in the Executive Department, or in his possession, as Governor of this State.

I beg leave to state, on the first head, that I have already transmitted to the General Assembly, the proceedings of the Legislature of Indiana and Connecticut, and that touching the [illegible] question of a Convention proposed to be held at Nashville, in June of the present year, no official correspondence has passed between the Executive of this and that of any other State, and no document of that nature is on file in this department.

In the absence of such correspondence and documents, it might, perhaps, involve some difficulty to speak precisely of the second inquiry and to attempt to forecast the character of "the subject matters to be deliberated upon." The difficulty becomes more striking, when we hold in view that, depending on the free and unrestricted opinions of the delegates and their [illegible] sense of expressing wrongs and overgrown outrages, committed against the South, the discussions may freely assume a wider range than it would now be easy to assign to them. "The objects and ends, intended to be accomplished by said Convention," so far as my views extend—and these, too, derived from any expression of sentiment made by the Legislatures of the Southern portion of our Confederacy are generally to devise means of protection for the South, and in the words of their resolves, a [illegible] of "commendations to adopt such mode and measure of redress" as the dangers, to which we are exposed, may demand at the hands of a people, insulted in their feelings and outraged in their rights.

The answer, to the second request of the House of Representatives, covers the purport of the third inquiry. I have no communication on this subject, and no specific "powers and authority," within my knowledge, have been conferred on the future delegates of the proposed Convention.

My suggestions, in the premises, inviting the attention of the General Assembly to this momentous question, turned especially upon the call of Mississippi, a call cheerfully responded to by other Southern States, making it the duty of the Executive to assemble, by law, a convention of the people of the State, *by legal election*, to send delegates to Nashville, in case of the aggressive action of Congress, trenching on the subject of slavery, whether in the common territory of the United States, in the district of Columbia, or in its bearings as between State and State. The language of the resolves, which have invited my suggestions to the Legislature, confers no special and designated powers on the contemplated delegates. That, I cannot conceive, is to be left either to the action of the Legislature, or to the people themselves, in the exercise of their undisguised authority. The feelings and conclusions of the primary Convention of Mississippi merely proclaim the deliberate conviction that the time has arrived when the Southern people should take counsel together for their common safety, and that a Convention of the slaveholding States, represented by delegates, commissioned by the people, or otherwise, should be held at Nashville, on the first Monday of June next "to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to the aggressions" of the Northern States; and that, therefore the Southern States should be invited to appoint delegates and alternates, in a ratio double of that of their representatives in Congress, to attend the deliberations of the Convention.

The fourth inquiry is sufficiently answered by a bare advertance to the popular or legislative action of the other Southern States, that have preceded Louisiana in the expression of sentiments, strong, determined, and vindicating their rights—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, either by incohate or complete proceedings of their legislatures, under the indications of what the inevitable action of the North, through an unscrupulous majority in Congress, is bent on achieving, have expressed their willingness and determination, at all hazards, to resist the all but perpetrated encroachments. "The facts, or circumstances, inquired into, is the manifest pre-determination to commit the wrong, and it is trusted, on the part of Louisiana, that an equal determination to resist will precede the commission of that wrong. We share alike in the dangers that threaten the South; we should contribute, in a corresponding measure to the defence of common rights.

This, to my mind, is the "public exigency" which imperatively calls on Louisiana not to be a laggard in the final arbitrament, between our long enduring remonstrances and the aggressive policy of the North. So long as the aggression was confined to the efforts of misguided zealots, unwarrantably interfering in our home concerns, we might well have been absolved from the obligation of visiting the interference with any other retribution than that of silent contempt.

But that policy has now assumed the form of a steady, systematic, political scheme. Its demonstrations are invested with all the solemnities which attend the acts of sovereignties. We cannot overlook the glaring evidences of a concerted alliance, among the Northern States, against the peace, the dignity and the very existence of the South. When, therefore, each of three sovereignties, that have lent themselves to the scheme and entered into that league, "by [a solemn] act of its Legislature," transmitted under a disguise of derision, to the respective Southern Executives, has requested its Representatives and instructed its Senators in Congress, to enforce the passage of measures that strike fatally at our vital interests, I deemed that Louisiana would be but acting, in the line of duty, if not under the law of necessity, should its voice "by a solemn act of its Legislature," be raised in a proper rebuke of the nefarious scheme and in a timely warning, to a headlong majority of the consequences of their trampling our constitutional compromises and rights. The high character of the political fathers of the land was established by a calm, manly and successful resistance, to the assumptions of an irresponsible power; and if our "Northern brethren," unmindful of the spirit that once marked that resistance shall press upon us a question, upon which argument has long been exhausted, Louisiana must make it her duty to show that she neither forgets the lessons of history, nor shrinks from the maintenance of her rights.

Passing over the last branch of your inquiries, with the statement that there are no additional information or documents on file in the Executive Department, and that I have no correspondence "in relation to the subject matters of the Convention," that I deem either proper or necessary to communicate at this time, I would in further connection with this question, most respectfully refer your honorable Body to that portion of my inaugural address, which invites your attention to the intended course of the South. To the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, it belongs, in their wisdom, to decide what form of action shall be fittest to provide "the mode and measure of redress," and most consonant with the interests and safety of a Southern State, and the maintenance of the Union against Northern assaults.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER.

On motion, one thousand copies of the above communication was ordered to be printed, and the same was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from Robt. J. Ker, Register of the Louisiana Land Office, transmitting lists showing the position of the 16th sections in the several [illegible] of the State, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By a message from the Senate through their assistant Secretary, Mr. S. [illegible], the concurrence of the House was requested to the following bills and resolutions:

'An act to authorise the appointment of an additional Notary Public for the parish of Caddo.'

'An act to prohibit the retailing of ardent Spirits within certain limits.'

'An act to emancipate Louise Jones.'

'Resolution in relation to deadening the timber on Red River.'

'An act to create an additional Notary Public in and for the parish of Avoyelles.'

'Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their best efforts to have a tri-weekly mail by stage established from Natchitoches by the way of Manny, in Sabine Parish, to Mansfield, in De Soto Parish, to Shreveport.'

'An act to establish a ferry across the Atchafalaya River, in the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.'

'An act to emancipate Jean Baptiste Martin Rabelais, of the parish of Avoyelles.'

'An act to emancipate Jacques Aristide Cappel, of the parish of Avoyelles.'

'An act for the relief of John Justin Quere, of the parish of Orleans.'

'Resolution appointing a Joint Committee to examine the Books of P. E. D. Levaudais, late Treasurer.

By the same message, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate, with amendments to the following bills of the House:

'An act relative to the election of an additional Justice of the Peace in Police Jury Ward No. 2, and Constable in the Parish of Caddo.'

'An act to incorporate the town of Trinity,' and the concurrence of the House was requested to said amendments.

By the same message, the signature of the Speaker of the House was requested to the enrolled bill of the Senate, entitled:

'An act to create an additional Justice of the Peace for the parish of Washington.'

By the same message, the House was informed of the concurrence of the Senate, to the following bills and resolutions:

'An act to authorize Constables in the parish of Jefferson to appoint deputies.'

'An act to exempt the Volunteer Company of Riflemen of Lafayette from jury duty.'

'Joint Resolution instructing the Secretary of State, to deliver to the Department of the University of Louisiana, one sett of such Law-Books, duplicates of which may be in the State Library.'

'Resolution ordering the State Engineer to make an examination of mud Pass in the parish of Calcasieu.

'Resolution instructing the State Engineer to repair to the parish of St. Bernard to examine the Bayou Terre aux Bœufs.'

'Resolution requesting the State Engineer to make a review and survey of the Shoals on Ouachita, and report the expense of making the improvements required.'

'An act to change the name of Valery Rabelais to John Valery Rabelais.'

'An act to incorporate the town of Vernon in the parish of Jackson.'

An act to authorize the city of Lafayette to contract for and negotiate a loan or loans of money for the purpose of extinguishing the present liabilities of said city, and providing the means of redeeming such loans.

An act to authorize Frances Townsend, f. w. c., and her minor children, to reside in this State.

An act requiring the State Engineer to levee Mill Bayou in the Parish of Avoyelles.

An act to defray the expenses of the Inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

An act to pay Isaac T. Preston.

An act to repeal section 19 of an act entitled to organize and define the authority duties and functions of the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, and for other purposes, approved January 30, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Scarborough, the rules being dispensed with, the House took up the resolution of the Senate, appointing a Joint Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer.

The same being read, the blank was filled with the number five.

The Speaker appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Scarborough, Stark, Latue, Shannon and St. Martin.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House in said resolution.

Mr. Moise—On behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the following bills reported unfavorably to the same:

An act to emancipate Simeon Belden.

An act to repeal an act relative to community of property, approved March 23, 1844.

An act for the relief of William Nason.

An act entitled an act authorizing juries to qualify their verdict in capital cases, and restricting punishment upon a qualified verdict to hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary.

An act to amend an act relative to Parish Recorders.

An act to amend 12th section of an act for the uniform regulation of elections in the State of Louisiana, excepting the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to exempt burial grounds from seizure and sale, reported the same back with a change of title, and recommended its adoption.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to confirm the proceedings of Rythell Haynes, late liquidator of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company,

Reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to amend an act providing for punishment of crimes,

Reported a substitute under the following title:

An act in relation to proceedings in criminal cases.

Which being read, was ordered to be printed.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled

An act to amend the 1st section of the act to provide for carrying into effect the judiciary system, approved May 29, 1846, reported by a substitute, under the following title:

An act to provide for carrying into effect the judiciary system of this State,

Which being read, was ordered to be printed.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Mrs. Catharine Knight, praying for relief, reported by a bill under the following title.

An act to repeal an act entitled An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, approved April 6th, 1843.

The same underwent a first reading.

Mr. Harrang, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of George P. Briant, praying for relief, reported a bill under the following title:

An act for the relief of Geo. P. Briant.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Louis Le Page, praying for relief, reported by bill, under the following title:

An act for the relief of Louis Le Page.

The same underwent a first reading.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of John Burke, reported by bill under the following title:

An act for the relief of John Burke.

The same was read for the first time.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom were referred the bills entitled

An act for the relief of Robert E. Hammett, and

An act granting certain privileges to Dr. Samuel Gilbert,

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Brunett, praying for relief, reported a bill, under the following title:

An act for the relief of John Brunett.

The same was read for the first time.

Mr. Connelly, on behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the following resolutions, reported unfavorably to the same:

Resolution, ordering the State Engineer to proceed with a division of the State hands, to cut a Canal to admit steamboats to pass between Bayou de Glaize and the Lake Pearl.

Resolution, directing the State Engineer to remove the obstructions to the navigation of Bayou Manchac.

Resolution, instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of opening Bayou Manchac.

The same member, on behalf of the same Committee, to whom was referred the following resolutions, viz:

"Resolution directing the State Engineer to make a levee across the Bayou Machoir de L'Ourse."

"Resolution ordering the State Engineer to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Calcasieu river."

Reported the same back to the House without amendments.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee to whom was referred,

An act to improve the navigation of Red river, bayous and lakes, from Shreveport to the Texas line on the West, and the Arkansas line on the North.

Reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The same member on behalf of the same Committee to whom was referred,

"The memorial of citizens of the parish of Madison, asking the grant of the exclusive right for the navigation of Bayou Roundaway."

Reported by a bill under the following title:

"An act to grant J. N. Williamson, of the parish of Madison, the exclusive privilege of navigating the Bayous Vidal and Roundaway, in said parish," which was read for the first time.

Mr. Winfree, on behalf of the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following report and bills:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the report of the Register of the Land office, and so much of the message of the Governor of the State, as refers to the Public Lands, the Seminary and School Lands of the State, having had the same under advisement, and having maturely deliberated upon the same beg leave to submit the following report and bills:

Your Committee recommend that the price of the seminary lands should be reduced to the premium of one 25-100 dollars per acre, as recommended by said report and message.

It is reasonable to suppose that these lands cannot be sold for the price at present required by law.

These lands have been offered for sale since the year 1824, and a large portion of them, some 16,000 acres still remain unsold—giving rise to the presumption that the intrinsic value of these lands is less than the price which is now demanded for them.

Your Committee recommend, as the most efficient mode of settling the question of conflict of right, which has arisen between the General Land Office and the Branch Land Office, which has been established at Winnsborough, a total abolition of the latter office. They regard its existence as unnecessary.

Your Committee further recommend, that the moneys derived [from] the sale of public lands, [illegible] the benefit of internal improvements, be in[illegible] instead of the [illegible] by [illegible] letting out the [illegible] of the State by contract.

Your Committee think it unnecessary to make any provision in relation to the conflicting titles to the same lands sold by the two land offices of the State, as the same can be very readily settled by an appeal to the judicial tribunals.—The party injured has his remedy. No conflict should ever have occurred. The faith of the State should never have been placed in such position. Contracting with individuals, the State should never have been a party to a *quasi* fraud. Lands once sold, and the conditions of the sale complied with, ceased to be the property of the State. To permit the same lands to be taken after, by private entry or otherwise, would be little better than fraud upon the second purchaser: with knowledge of a previous *bona fide sale it would be fraud*. But your Committee trust that no similar case will occur, and to this end commend the abolition of the office now located at Winnsborough.

It appears by due examination, that the public lands of the State now remaining unsold, and subject to sale at $1.25 per acre, amounts to 212,425 96-100 acres. Your Committee will leave to the Legislature the question of the practicability of reducing the price of these lands.

The amount of seminary lands still remaining unsold appears to be 16,155 82-100 acres.

As to whether further legislation be necessary in relation to the school lands of the State, remains to be determined.

Your Committee would suggest, in the language of the Register's Report—"that there is a great deal of confusion about the school reservations," a confusion which is in no way removed or cured by the report.

This confusion ought not to exist. The sale of the school lands is an important source of revenue for the maintainance of the public schools of the State. Every day that they remain unsold, is a loss to the school fund. They are a dead capital—a capital yielding no revenue—no revenue to a fund, which, in the opinion of your Committee, ought, in every way practicable, to be strengthened and increased.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

An act to reduce the price of the Seminary Lands of the State.

An act to abolish the Branch Land Office at Winnsborough.

The same were read for the first time.

Mr. Watts, on behalf of the Committee on Public Education, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the remonstrance of the parish of Bienville, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the facts in explanation of the census of the children of said parish.—The original census of the parish of Claiborne for 1847, certified to by the assessor of that parish, and on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Education, states the number of children of both sexes to have been, at the time of making that census, 1516. In 1848 the parish of Bienville, by act of 14th March, was formed out of the parish of Claiborne. About the same time (March 16th, 1848, many of the assessors having failed to make the census required by the ninth section of the School Law of 1847, were required to proceed through the year 1848, to make the assessments of the number of children which should have been taken on or before the 1st day of November, 1847.—In virtue of that law, the assessor for the dismembered parish of Claiborne, deposited with the Superintendent of Public Education, a list of enumeration showing the certified number of children to be 1114 for Claiborne, the difference between the certified list and the former certified census of Claiborne being 402, that amount was taken to be the number of children.

But instead of 402, it is contended that 803 is the correct number. But there is no certified "list of enumeration" from the assessor of the parish of Bienville transmitted to the office of the State Superintendent. Neither for the year 1848, when, under the 3d section of the law of March 16th, 1848, he, in common with other assessors, was directed to take the census of children, nor under the 9th section of the original school act of 1847, which requires the assessors, every two years, to take the census of children in each and every parish. Such a census of children in each and every parish. Such a census as was to have been transmitted on or before the first day of November, 1849, that being the period fixed by law, to close the second enumeration of children entitled to schooling has not been received from Bienville, nor yet from many other parishes of the State. The assessors *must* certify the number of children from actual enumeration of both sexes between the age of six and sixteen. A mere statement is not what the law requires neither could it be the basis of apportionment, for the 31st December, 1849, as the time has expired and the apportionments already made. The Committee in view of the foregoing facts, have instructed me to report the great necessity on the part of the citizens of each and every parish of exercising a sufficient amount of vigilance over their assessors as to insure correct enumerations of their schoolable children and have them transmitted to the office of the State Superintendent within the time "prescribed by law," otherwise apportionments cannot be made from any data, other than that last filed in his office, and inasmuch as the parish of Bienville has not brought herself within the pale of the law, they know of no principle that would justify her in reaping the advantages of it.

The Committee therefore beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, submitted the following report and bill:

Thomas W. Watts, on behalf of the Committee on Public Education, to whom was referred the report of the Superintendent of Public Education, reports that the Committee have had the same under consideration, and find it a document of deep, profound and universal interest to the people of the whole State, also the formula or table of constructive apportionment of the assessed mill tax, 1848, showing the difference between the method proposed and that now proposed.

They recommend 2500 copies to be printed, 1250 in English and 1250 in French, they beg leave to state the reason why such a large number is deemed necessary. There are 525 organized School Districts, with three Directors to each district—each Director should have a copy of the report, therefore 1575 copies.—There are in the 525 School Districts, 648 schools, therefore 648 school Teachers, each of whom should have a copy. There are 45 Parish Superintendents, each of whom should have a copy, making 2168 copies absolutely necessary. There should be at least 500 copies for distribution among the friends of education, amounting in all to 2500 and upwards. The Committee further recommends, that the formula constructive apportionments be made a part of the report of State Superintendent to be set up by the State Printer. The Committee have given that part of the report which recommends a different distribution of the funds, from the method now pursued, their most anxious consideration. The constitution requires that the children of the State shall be educated by taxation or otherwise. In obedience to this constitutional injunction, the Legislature of 1847 did establish a system of free public schools, set apart a fund for their support and declared the mode and manner of their apportionment among the several parishes of the State, in regard to the apportionment under the law, the Committee beg leave to refer to the report of the State Superintendent, which shows the deep dissatisfaction which prevails in many parts of the State. That report shows "that the practical consequences of the principles of the present apportionment, is not only onerous to many of the parishes, that contribute most largely, but that it is subversive of the best interest of education, defeating by its operation the very end which the law contemplated in the establishment of the schools."

An examination of the assessment will show there are twelve parishes that pay nearly two-thirds of the revenue on valuation, whilst by the apportionment, they do not receive in return one-third. In some of the parishes, the principle of apportionment, has prostrated the efforts of the school agents. In the parish of Tensas, which pays annually into the school fund about $6000, there has been no school, nor can there be any under the present mode of distribution, and there are many others in nearly a similar condition. None more strenuously than the Committee admit and advocate the principle, that the State should educate the children of the State. The children of the State are its most precious jewels, and that government which neglects the dearest welfare of those thus committed to her care, is recreant to the highest and holiest purpose for which government is instituted. But at the same time, the claims of education demand, that enough of the means of the whole community should be reserved for that object in the several districts. If the requirements of the law be carried to its extremes, the subject of free schools, instead of meeting with that cordial approval necessary to its future prosperity, will become the object of discord and embittered feeling. The Committee are aware, that such feelings of discord and enmity exist at this time and there are many hands uplifted to crip[ple the] whole system. They, [illegible] earnestly recommend to [illegible] much more of the [illegible] contribute, to meet their brethren who are thus complaining on the common ground of concession and compromise, ever mindful that by so doing, they are following in the footsteps of our revolutionary fathers, and that this mighty and glorious Union is the result. If experience has proved that the mode of apportionment adopted, has fatally effected the establishment of schools in some parts of the State, it is to be hoped that a principle of social justice and a question of mere expediency, may yet be made to harmonize. With a view to this end, the Committee have adopted the formula of apportionment, so forcibly recommended by the State Superintendent, whilst it does not materially touch upon the educational means of the most favored parishes under the present apportionment law, it will at the same time abate that feeling of enmity and hostility, exhibited in such bold relief in many parts of the State. The mode proposed is, "to pass to the credit of each parish, one third of the gross assessed amount of mill tax; take the remaining two-thirds of each parish, to constitute the amount of general distribution now required by law; then apportion *pro rata* among the children of the State, that aggregate sum, and, finally adding the result of two-thirds apportioned, to the one-third reserved, will form the aggregate as the quota of distribution for each parish. If this mode of distribution, which is unanimously recommended by the Committee, be adopted, in preference to the present mode, the whole system will be rescued from the destruction that now threatens it. And its friends and former foes will be found united throughout the entire State, in any and all legitimate schemes to further its objects. To promote this most desirable end, the Committee have, with the most cordial unanimity, instructed me to report the accompanying bill and recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. WATTS.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act to amend an act to establish free Public Schools in the State of Louisiana.

Which was read for the first time and ordered to be printed with the foregoing report.

Mr. Gaudet, on behalf of the Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred the following

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the laws to be published in a newspaper in each of the three municipalities of the city of New Orleans,

Reported the same back to the House with amendments.

Mr. White, on behalf of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the following

Resolutions in regard to the feelings of our Government towards the Austrian and Hungarian governments,

Reported unfavorably to the same.

The same member, on behalf of said committee, to whom were referred the following resolutions, reported the same back without amendments.

Resolution requesting our Representatives and instructing our Senators in Congress to use their efforts to obtain a tri-weekly mail between New Orleans and Donaldsonville, between Donaldsonville and Opelousas and Assumption and Tigerville.

Resolutions to appropriate a Louisiana stone to the National Monument in memory of Washington.

Resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to have a law passed extending the port of New Orleans so as to embrace the whole parish of Orleans.

Resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation for removing the great Raft and other obstructions that exist in Red River.

Resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure a grant of Bounty Land to each of the commissioned officers who served in the late war with Mexico.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom were referred resolutions forwarded to the Executive of Louisiana by the Governors of Indiana and Connecticut, on the subject of slavery, reported the following resolutions, which were read for a first time.

Resolved by the Senate and House, &c., That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby instructed to inform the Governor of the State of Connecticut that the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by the General Assembly of that State, have been received and transmitted to the two houses of the General Assembly of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be further instructed to inform the Governor of the State of Indiana that the resolutions on the subject of the slave trade and the colonization of free persons of color, passed by the General Assembly of that State have been received and transmitted to the two houses of the General Assembly of this State.

Said resolution was read for a first time.

Mr. Pugh, with leave, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to inform this House, with as short delay as possible, how much, if any, has been paid into the State Treasury, of the bonus of seventy five thousand dollars $75,000 which the first section of the act of March 1st, 1836, amending the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, required that company to pay to the State, to be employed for the completion of the Attakapas Canal.

Mr. Biben, on behalf of the Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred the resolution requiring them to make enquiry and to ascertain what has caused the delay in publishing the Journals and Documents of this House.—

Would state that they have found, that the cause of complaint was from the delay in translating the Inaugural Address of Governor Walker, which appears to be the duty of the Translating Clerks of the Senate, jointly with those of the House, and which translation was furnished the printer on the evening that the Committee were ordered to make the above enquiry; we would state that we have the assurance that such delay will not again occur.

Your Committee, therefore, can see no cause to recommend any change in the organization of the Clerks of the House.

Mr. Larue offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a general law for the purpose of settling and liquidating claims against the State, by permitting suits to be brought against the State, or otherwise."

Mr. Bosey offered the following resolution, which was read for the first time and the rules being dispensed with, underwent its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements:

"*Resolved, &c.,* That the State Engineer be, and he is hereby instructed to stop up the head of the Bayou Nicola where it takes out of the Cane River in the parish of Natchitoches, with the State hands that belong to that Internal Improvement District, when in his judgment the same can be done without otherwise materially interfering with the other public works in said District of more importance."

Mr. Connelly offered the following resolution, which was read for the first time, and the rules being dispensed with, underwent its second reading, and was afterwards referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"*Resolved, &c.,* That the Hon. David A. Randall, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, have leave to absent himself from the State for the term of three months, at such time as to him may be most convenient, either during the year 1850 or 1851."

Mr. Favrot offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, there are existing laws in relation to the manumission of slaves, and, whereas, the House of Representatives cannot take cognizance of the reasons why any manumission shall not have been granted by any Police Jury, therefore—

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That no application for manumission of slaves shall hereafter be taken into consideration by this House.

Mr. Monaghan offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to Mrs. Cutter formerly Mrs. A. Drake, for the purpose of giving "Shakspearean Readings", on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week",—

Which, on a motion to lay the same on the table, Messrs. LeRoy and Betts called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Abney, Aven, Beau, Bosey, Barley, Barrett, Bates, Calvert, Connelly, Favrot, George, Gaudet, Gardiner, Gill, Haynes, Hunt, Hudspeth, Harry, Jackson, King, Leeds, Latue, Lewis, LeRoy, Livingston, LeBean, Morrow, McCrane, Marks, Preston, Pugh, Perkins, Ramage, Ragan, Richie, Richardson, Sargeant, Watts, Walker and Winder voted in the affirmative—40 yeas, and that Messrs. Arceneaux, Blake, Caldwell, Canonge, Elam, Flemming, Foster, Harrang, Jamison, Lavillo, Lumsden, Marey, Monaghan, McMichael, Moise, Parker, Rompello, Stark, Scarborough, Shannon, Songs, Sanders, St. Martin, Tete, Winfree, Watson, White and Wilson had voted in the negative—28 nays.

Consequently said resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Watts offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

"*Resolved,* That the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire into, and report to this House, as soon as practicable, the amount of capital employed in said Penitentiary, the annual expenses of conducting the same, and the nett proceeds accruing to the lessees; and, also, what appropriations have been made to that institution by the State, and how the same has been expended—whether Mr. ———, the Clerk elected by the State, is now employed, and has access to the books, and if not, who has—what is Mr. ———'s salary, and how paid—what are his duties, and how performed."

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

Mr. Arceneaux—"An act to pay persons serving as school directors throughout the State"; also—

"An act for the relief of Armand Huiot", and—

"An act for the relief of Joseph Sibille."

Mr. Jackson—"An act to throw an embankment across a large ditch at or near its junction with Bayou Bœuf, in the parish of Rapides, known as the Hadley Robert Ditch"; and also an—

"Act to allow Police Jurors mileage in the parish of Rapides."

Mr. White—"An act authorizing Justices of the Peace of the parish of Lafourche Interior, to act as Coroner in certain cases."

The following members agreeably to previous notice introduced the following bills, which were referred to appropriate committees, to wit:

Mr. Canonge—An act in relation to Justices of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Wilder—An act to amend an act for the relief of persons acting as members of the fire companies in the parish of Orleans.

Also—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Firemen's Charitable Association of New Orleans.

Mr. Harvey—An act to increase the salaries of Jurors in the parish of St. Martin.

Mr. Hunt—An act to repeal an act entitled an act to reduce the fees of Notaries Public and Recorder of Mortgages in the parish of Natchitoches. Approved 16th March, 1848.

Mr. Elam—An act to enable the people of the Fourth Police Jury Ward of the parish of Sabine, to elect an additional Justice of the Peace in said ward.

Mr. Gaudet—An act to change the terms of the District Court in the Fourth Judicial District.

Mr. White—An act granting to the Police Jury of the parish of Lafourche Interior, power to legislate on roads and levees within the limits of said parish.

Mr. Lumsden—An act to authorize married women, by themselves and in their own names, to insure for their own use, the lives of their husbands.

Mr. LeBean—An act to prevent Parish Recorders from exercising the functions of Public Notary.

Mr. Walker—An act to amend article 901 of the Louisiana Civil Code.

Also—An act to amend an act relative to the holding of the District Courts for the Fourteenth Judicial District. Approved December 20th, 1848.

Mr. Elam—An act to amend 1036th article of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Tete—An act to authorise Theo. Harang & Co., to cut a canal from Bayou Lafourche to Lake Washa.

Which above mentioned bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McMichael—An act for the relief of John Gordon.

Also—An act for the relief of James Sattoon.

Mr. Haynes—An act for the relief of the East Feliciana Cavalry, a volunteer company in the parish of East Feliciana.

Also—An act for the relief of the Clinton Light Artillery, a volunteer company of East Feliciana parish.

Mr. McMichael—An act for the relief of Jeremiah D. Crittenden.

Also—An act for the relief Larkin Story.

Which above mentioned bills were referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Morrow—An act for the relief of Elkin T. Jones.

Mr. Arceneaux—An act for the relief of Adolphe A. Mouton.

Mr. Harper—An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas C. Lawrence, deceased.

And Mr. Livingston—An act for the relief of Oliver P. Carr.

Which above mentioned bills were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Canonge offered the following bill, which was read for the first time.

An act to emancipate Julie Eugenie [illegible], f. w. c.

The House then took up at its first reading, the bill of the Senate, entitled An act to improve the Bayou Vermilion. The same being read and the rules being dispensed with, underwent a second reading by its title, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House then took up for a third reading the resolution instructing the State Engineer to complete the work on Little River. The same being read, was adopted.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The House then took up for a second reading the following entitled bills:

An act making an appropriation to improve the island on Red River in Alexandria.

An act for the relief of John Williamson.

And An act for the relief of Daniel O'Bryan. The same being read, were on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up at the second reading, An act making further provisions for the completion of the Barataria and Lafourche canal.

Which being read, was on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up for a second reading the following resolution, instructing the State Engineer to repair to Grand River and Bayou Pigeon in the parish of Iberville, and cause the obstructions to navigation in the same to be removed.

Which being read was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Lavillo, in behalf of the Committee of Enrollment reported the following bill of the House as duly enrolled.

An act to pay Isaac T. Preston.

The Speaker having signed the same, the Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

The House then took up for their second reading, the following bills and resolutions:

An act to provide for the appointment of two additional Notaries Public, for the parish of Catahoula.

An act to create an additional Notary for the parish of Carroll.

An act to change the terms of the Court in the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Louisiana.

An act to authorize the Governor of the State to appoint a Notary Public in the parish of Franklin.

An act for the relief of John Perkins.

Resolution directing the State Engineer to examine and report upon the practicability and utility of making an outlet for the waters of the Lafourche in the vicinity of Lockport.

Resolution fixing the salary of the Assistant State Engineer, at two thousand dollars.

The same being read, were severally adopted.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bills and resolutions underwent their third readings, and were severally adopted with their respective titles.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. Scarborough, on behalf of the joint committee appointed to examine the accounts of the late treasurer submitted the following report and resolutions, which the rules being dispensed with, were adopted.

"Whereas, The accounts rendered by P. E. D. Levaudais, late Treasurer of the State, to the General Assembly, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 9th of February 1850, [the] day on which he was superseded by the present incumbent, have been examined and found correct; and the balance paid over to the Treasurer—Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of the State be and is hereby authorized to raise, cancel and annul the bond executed by P. E. D. Levaudais, late Treasurer, on the 1st of January, 1850, for the faithful performance of his duties during his term as State Treasurer."

On motion the House took up [illegible] An act for the relief of the [illegible] Charitable Association of New Orleans.

On motion, the same was referred to the Committee on Charitable Associations.

On motion of Mr. Moise, the House took up [illegible] on second reading, the bill entitled An act authorizing Notaries Public to [illegible] the mortgage return by [illegible]

Pending the discussion of said bill [illegible] first and only section of said [illegible]

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

MARSHALS' SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible]

BY virtue of [illegible]

[illegible]

1 Rodley, aged 41 years	90 Yellow [illegible]
2 D[illegible]vens, his wife, 31	91 New [illegible]
3 Cory Ann, aged 11	92 Shepherd, aged [illegible]
4 Baptiste, aged 7	93 Yellow [illegible]
5 Keevy, aged 2	94 Little Pam[illegible]
6 Old Jenny, aged 61	95 [illegible]
7 Dens, aged 27	96 [illegible]
8 Venes, aged 26	97 Little [illegible]
9 Celestine, aged 18 m[os]	98 Parth[illegible]
10 Matilda, aged 24 y'rs	99 Kentucky [illegible]
11 Joe Hines, aged 23	100 Philippe, [illegible]
12 Delphine, aged 2	101 Sneby, aged [illegible]
13 Watts, aged 31	102 Davy Green, [illegible]
14 Yellow Elsey, aged 26	103 Matilda Mac, aged 27
15 Little Jane, aged 11	104 Ogeby, aged [illegible]
16 Emanuel, aged 9	105 Fortine, aged 14
17 Little Willis, aged 4	106 Winney, aged 14
18 Little Delsey, aged 2	107 Wadkins, aged 15
19 Old Davy, aged 61	108 Ben Dunn, aged 23 y's
20 Old Hannah, aged 61	109 Caroline, aged [illegible]
21 Black Stephen ag'd 28	110 Little Alfred, aged 2
22 Yal Susan, aged 29	111 Cooper, aged [illegible]
23 Yellow Ben, aged 13	112 Matilda Davis, aged 4
24 Little Lewis, aged 3	113 Mojea, aged [illegible]
25 Daniel Pole, aged 31	114 Dolly, aged 26 years
26 Yal Lizza, aged 26	115 Little Patsey, aged 5
27 Coast Ned, aged 26	116 Jim White, aged 31
28 Tam Blue, aged 31	117 Suckey, aged 26
29 Rose, aged 28	118 Anaca, aged [illegible]
30 Dennis, aged 11	119 Sam[illegible], aged 26
31 Louisa, aged 31	120 New Fanny, aged [illegible]
32 Little Milly, aged 19	121 Nelson, aged [illegible]
33 Little Isaac, aged 11	122 Ested, aged 26
34 Little Crawford, 13 y's	123 Conti[illegible], aged 24
35 Little Ben, aged 7	124 Little Mason, aged 11
36 Hawkins, aged 24	125 Coast Henry, aged [illegible]
37 George, aged 26	126 Sandy, aged 34
38 Vince, aged 31	127 Black Maria, aged [illegible]
39 Black Jim, aged 24	128 Old Natt, aged 41
40 Little Dave, aged 19	129 Little Matilda, aged 31
41 Little Nat, aged 17	130 Louise Natt, aged 11
42 Bill, aged 24	131 Little Lisa, aged 18
43 Baker, aged 21	132 Leonard, aged 21
44 Wallace, aged 28	133 Gentleman Joe, 25 y's
45 Panza, aged 29	134 Betsey, aged 21
46 Little Ben, aged 13	135 Rose, aged 3[illegible]
47 Little Eddy, aged 4	136 Peggy, aged 3[illegible]
48 Moses, aged 26	137 Little Margarette, 1 y's
49 Jane, aged 24	138 Little Catharine, 2 y's
50 Taylor, aged 39	139 Old Ned, aged 56
51 Hester, aged 26	140 Tempy, aged 40
52 Absolom, aged 5	141 John Pie, aged 56
53 Little Taylor, aged 3	142 Anna, aged 21
54 Peter Tate, aged 36	143 Alsina, aged [illegible]
55 Kitty, aged 31	144 Amor, aged 4[illegible]
56 Little Prim, aged 11	145 Andre, aged 26 mo
57 Little Reuben, aged 9	146 Bob Randolph, 29 y's
58 Little Isabella, aged 18	147 Little Nancy, aged 31
59 Long Joe, aged 26	148 Saint Louis Dick, 38 y
60 Little Suzan, aged 26	149 Black Eliza, aged 38
61 Little Anthony, ag'd 3	150 Advan, aged 5
62 Little Alexander, " 2	151 Stathey, aged 11
63 Whitney, aged 38	152 Daniel Buck, aged 28
64 Machel, aged 31	153 Mary, aged 3[illegible]
65 Old Anthony, aged 31	154 Edrick, aged 2[illegible]
66 Patsey, aged 24	155 Warren, aged 18
67 Pet[illegible]one, aged 31	156 Old Dicy, aged 41
68 Patsey, aged 24	157 Milord, aged 23
69 Abraham Miller 37 y's	158 Wiley, aged [illegible]
70 Indian Lucy, aged 31	159 Old Fanny, aged 40
71 Little Mima, aged 4	160 Britt, aged [illegible]
72 Jim Brown, aged 41	161 Little Amy, aged [illegible]
73 Emeline, aged 21	162 Little Mary, aged [illegible]
74 Constant, aged 3	163 Little Clar[illegible]
75 Little Peter, aged 17	164 Sloages, aged [illegible]
76 Eben, aged 39	165 Chancy, aged [illegible]
77 Big Lisa, aged 30	166 New Fe[illegible]
78 Pamela, aged 9	167 Molly[illegible]
79 Old Jordan, aged 41	168 Jim [illegible]
80 Old Amey, aged 31	169 Amb[illegible]
81 Little Henry, aged 14	170 [illegible] 31
82 Little Sally, aged 10	171 Cou[illegible]
83 Little Sally, aged 19	172 Charles, aged 24
84 Little Nancy, aged 2	173 Lucy Mac, aged [illegible]
85 Big Bob, aged 34	174 Frank, aged [illegible]
86 Milly Green, aged 26	175 Yellow William, 21 y
87 Thompson, aged 26	176 Steve, aged [illegible]
88 John Adams, aged 39	177 Diana, aged [illegible]
89 French Lucy, aged 31	178 Marshall, aged 3

Also, the following named Slaves, attached [to] and at work on the Arnaudis plantation, [illegible]

1 Davis, aged 54 years	58 Cathy, aged 31
2 Betsy, aged 25	59 Caroline, aged [illegible]
3 Hannah, aged 11	60 Emanuel, aged 5
4 Venus, aged 6	61 Elizabeth, aged 3
5 Mary, aged 26	62 Bob, aged [illegible]
6 Richmond, aged 25	63 Bethsheba, aged [illegible]
7 Little Elisey, aged 4	64 Ann, aged [illegible]
8 Sarah, aged 6	65 John Pagrugu, aged [illegible]
9 Alfred, aged 2	66 Dorcas, aged 44
10 Robert, aged 24	67 Little Joe, aged 19
11 Little Peggy, aged 26	68 Moses, aged 17
12 Ann, aged 10	69 George, aged 15
13 Black Jim, aged 26	70 Lucy, aged [illegible]
14 Big Patsey, aged 43	71 Black Tom, aged 24
15 Hudson, aged 15	72 Hockey, aged 27
16 Betsey, aged 11	73 Reuben, aged 5
17 Sam[illegible] Jim, 26	74 Simon, aged [illegible]
18 Milly, aged 26	75 Kepsy, aged [illegible]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible] Abey, aged 30	76 Phill, aged 18
Henry Chapman, 23	77 Henney, aged 30
Milly, aged 36	78 Livy, aged 18
Little Polsey, aged 1[illegible]	79 Nelson, aged 24
Ellen, aged 2	80 Harriet, aged 25
Cornelia, aged 14	81 Pager, aged 6
Henry, aged 7	82 William, aged 6
Louis, aged 26	83 Bronella, aged 4
Kitty, aged 31	84 Anthony, aged 29
Nathan, aged 16	85 Little Dorcas, 20
Dick, aged 9	86 Old George, aged 46
Milton, aged 44	87 Old Liza, aged 51
Charles Ivy, aged 2	88 Horace, aged 33
Leonard, aged 26	89 Ben Dublin, aged 29
[illegible], aged 25	90 Big Joe, aged 49
Patsy, aged 2	91 Long Joe, aged 51
[illegible], aged 25	92 Yorke, aged 49
Lewis, aged 36	93 John Bobbs, aged 31
Sandy Jack, aged 30	94 Morgan, aged 30
Becky Orea, 24	95 Willie, aged 16
Lizzy, aged 13	96 Big Peggy, aged 46
Maria, aged 10	97 John Wolfolk, 18
Abel, aged 5	98 Phebe, aged 24
Margaretta, aged 3	99 William, aged 7
Harry, aged 44	100 Euphemia, aged 2
New Harriet, 27	101 Old Sampson, 111,
Little, aged 5	102 Adam Clark, aged 25
Big Tom, aged 37	103 Caleb, aged 24
New Beckey, aged 25	104 Charles Black, 19
Jesse, aged 3	105 Edmond Payne, 20
Dabney, 3 months	106 Quilla Black 30
Jim Pall, aged 13	107 Moses, aged 22
William, aged 31	108 Sandy Black, 21
Milly, aged 29	109 Martin, aged 24
Little Tom, aged 29	110 Violett, aged 21
[illegible], aged 13	111 George, aged 12 mos
[illegible] Boy, aged 26	112 Dorman, aged 23
Washington, aged 13	113 Jane, aged 16
[illegible]avis, aged 3	114 Delila, aged 22

Also the following named Slaves, belonging to, [and at] work on, the Lake plantation:

Stephen, aged 41 y'rs	28 Betty, aged 46 years
[illegible]ette, aged 36	29 M[illegible]y, aged 1[illegible]
Emily, aged 11	30 Andrew, aged 11
Martha, aged 5	31 Edmund, aged 8
Harvey, aged 33	32 Henry, aged 25
[illegible]son, aged 29	33 Vine, aged 19
Thomas, aged 25	34 Louis, aged 21
Little Amey, aged 74	35 Big Amey, aged 60
Mary, aged 4	36 Aaron, aged 31
Susan, aged 2	37 Smith Bowman 26
Prissant, aged 24	38 Rob, aged 6
Polly, aged 23	39 Ned, aged 27
Sarah, aged 14	40 Delila, aged 23
Margarette, 15 months	41 Maria, aged 8
Geo. Jackson, 31 y'rs	42 Mary, aged 5
Venus, aged 51	43 Eddy, aged 21
Isabella, aged 16	44 Smith, Gyles, aged 20
Moses, aged 26	45 Lima, aged 23
Sidney, aged 27	46 Sophy, aged 24
[illegible], aged 34	47 Toney, aged 20
[illegible], aged 19	48 William, aged 30
Jim News, aged 46	49 Randal, aged 20
Henry, aged 41	50 Joshua, aged 22
Richmond, aged 15	51 Little Stephen, aged 22
Rohan, aged 10	52 Jacob, aged 21
Mary Jenny, aged 8	53 Isaac, aged 14
Nelson, aged 56	54 George Gilmore, aged 46

Also a certain SUGAR PLANTATION, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms and Conditions of Sale—Cash payable at the time of adjudication. Deeds of sale at the expense of purchasers.

U. S. Marshal's Office, East District of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 18, 1850.

WILLIAM SCOTT, U. S. marshal,
East District of Louisiana.

[illegible] March 2, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th

AUCTION SALES.

To Dairymen and Draymen.

BY BONNEVAL & BENIT, Auctioneers.
Office No. 54 Toulouse st.

WILL be sold at auction, on account of departure, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the square bounded by Bagatelle, St. Avide, St. Anthony and Prosper streets, having each 25 feet 7 inches and 7 lines front on Bagatelle street, by a depth of 128 feet 6 inches, between parallel lines, and designated by the Numbers 16, 17, 18 and 19.

On Lots Numbers 16 and 17 are built, a large Dairy, Kitchen, a good Room and Oven.

On Lots 18 and 19 are built also, a large Dairy, Kitchen, Oven, &c., &c.

The whole, as per plan, made by C. A. DeArmas, Architect, which plan will be exhibited at the sale. The buildings are all in good order.

Terms—One half Cash, balance at 12 months Credit for Notes bearing mortgage on the property. Acts of sale to be passed before P. Lacoste, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

March 8th, 1850.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

Monday, 11th March, 1850.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

MONDAY, 11th March, 1850, will be sold at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, No. 8 Canal st.—

[illegible] packages and lots of seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Drap D'Ete, Linen Drills, Irish Linens, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Diapers, Bareges, Printed Lawns and Organdies; plaid, fancy striped and figured Muslins, book and mull Muslins, Prints, Laces, Edgings, and Insertings, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Foulards, Silk Parasols, Spool Cottons, &c., &c.

—AND—

An assortment of Domestic Goods, such as Cottonades, Checks, Denims, Jeans, Stripes, Ticks, bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, &c.

Terms liberal at sale.

Catalogues will be ready and goods can be examined early on the morning of sale.

Goods intended for this sale will be received [until] Saturday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Credit Sale of 350 cases Boots, Brogans, Shoes, Office Fixtures, &c.

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

MONDAY, 11th March, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, positively without reserve, the entire stock of fresh and seasonable Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., belonging to E. S. Beals, at store No. 84 Customhouse st., consisting in part of Mens fine calf sewed Boots, Jersey Ties, Brogans, Pegged Calf Boots, Calf and Goat pegged Brogans and Jersey Ties.

Mens, Boys, Youths and Children Calf, Kip, Seal and Patent Leather Brogans.

Mens and Boys prime heavy Russet and Kip Brogans.

[illegible] and Boys Lasting and D'Orsay Gaiters, Ladies, Misses and Children's Gaiters, Lace Boots, Buskins and Slippers.

Also—Desks, Clocks, Chairs, sliding Saddle, &c., [illegible] at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

Without Reserve, for account of whom it may concern.

SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, will be sold, on the Levee, opposite the Mint, by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern—

100 quarter casks PORT WINE, landing from bark Fanny.

Terms—Cash. m8

By S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 9th of March, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in Faubourg Marigny, in square 23, having 32 feet front on Union street, by 120 feet deep, between St. John the Baptist and Claiborne streets; together with a house of two rooms, gallery, and cabinets, double kitchen, a bake house in the yard, with a fire oven, &c. The whole rented at $18 per month.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit for satisfactorily endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. m8

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, 9th of March, 1850, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis st—

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Gentilly Road, about 5 miles from the city, measuring 2 arpents front on the public road by 20 arpents in depth, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a store house and a negro cabin. The property is fenced in.

Terms—Half cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed paper and mortgaged. m7

BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 9th March, 1850, at 12 o'clock will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—

The young NEGRO WOMAN, Amelia, speaking French and English, about thirteen years of age, good house servant and good child's nurse, [illegible] against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—Cash. m7

Building Lot in Faubourg Treme.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 9th March, 1850, at 12 o'clock will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

One lot of Ground, in the square bounded by St. Ann, Johnson, Orleans and Galvez streets—measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on St. Ann street, by 78 feet deep.

Terms—One half Cash and the balance at six months credit. m7

Buena Vista Coffee House.

BY BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, 9th [illegible] at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the corner of [illegible] and Tchoupitoulas streets, "The Buena Vista Coffee House," having a good run of customers with Fixtures, the Furniture, &c. If not sold at private sale before that day.

Terms—One third cash, balance at [illegible] approved endorsed paper to the satisfaction of the vendor. m6

Ten Valuable Tracts of Land fronting on Bayou St John

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 9th March 1850, at 12 o'clock will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

[illegible]

Cash Sale of One Lot fronting on St Ferdinand street near the Mexican Gulf Railroad and Eleven Lots fronting on Elmire street near Claiborne street

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, March 9, 1850, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the St. Louis Exchange—

[illegible]

Faubourg Treme—Lot very deep fronting on Fonti st., near Canal Carondelet

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 9th March, [illegible] at the St. Louis Exchange—

ONE LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

Important Sale of Real Estate to effect a Partition. 1524 Lots of Ground in the First and Second Municipalities.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible] week previous to sale.

[illegible]

Valuable Sugar Plantation and Slaves for Sale at Auction.

By N. VIGNIE & MORPHY & NEVIUS, Auctioneers.

WILL be sold at public auction in the Rotunda of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on SATURDAY 9th day of March, 1850, at 12 o'clock noon—to close a partnership:

A valuable SUGAR PLANTATION, situated on the Mississippi river, in the Parish of Jefferson, about one league above the town of Carrollton, on the same side of the river, consisting of:

1st. A certain Tract of Land measuring nine arpents front on the river, and extending about seven miles in depth, as far as Lake Pontchartrain, in the rear, bounded above by [illegible], Esq., and below by lands belonging to John Slidell, Esq.

2d. And another certain Tract of Land measuring four arpents front on the river, [illegible] extending to Lake Pontchartrain, bounded above by the lands of John Slidell, Esq., and below by the plantation of J. R. Lafitte, Esq. Together with the improvements, a very choice stock of Horses, Mules 29 in number, 6 horses, and about 29 head of Oxen, Stock Cattle, &c.

3rd. 355 shares in the capital stock of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

4th. And the lease up to the 1st January, 1856, at $150 per annum of the two arpents of land in front on the river, also extending in depth to Lake Pontchartrain belonging to John Slidell, Esq., and which separates the above described two tracts of land from each other, without the privilege of cutting wood therefrom, and the purchaser to pay the taxes, &c.

The plantation is in first rate order, well drained, well timbered, and will have about 310 arpents in cane, viz: 180 arpents in plant, 150 of which are already in the ground, and 160 in good rattoons.

The planting, it is believed, will be finished by the end of February. It is cultivated to a depth of 30 arpents, and is capable of being cleared and cultivated to a further depth of about 35 arpents. The Meaure Ridge covered with a thick growth of large magnolias, &c., running through at about two miles distance from the river.

The land is very high with a permanent river bank, and batture requiring but a small levee in front, about three feet high. The buildings are constructed almost in the centre of the field, with a view to afford the greatest economy of labor. They consist of a large and commodious Sugar House and Purgery, with Steam Engine, Sugar Mill, Corn Mill and a well set range of six large size Sugar Kettles; comfortable Negro Cabins, raised two feet from the ground, Overseer's House, a Cook House with a range of three Kettles, and a large Oven, and a good Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete.

Also, the plantation Dwelling House, with a handsome garden and the following described Slaves—

SARAH,	aged about	29	years
ADAM,	" "	30	"
WILLIAM,	" "	27	"
ANTHONY,	" "	41	"
and his child JOSEPH,		2	"
CALUTHILL,	aged about	26	"
PATSEY,	" "	19	"
BILL,	" "	54	"
JOHN TROY,	" "	40	"
MONDAY,	" "	39	"
SANCHO,	" "	54	"
JAS. COLE,	" "	27	"
MARY ADAMS,	" "	38	"
HARRY,	" "	27	"
GEO. GRANT,	" "	29	"
MARY,	" "	39	"
JOHN,	" "	39	"
POUSSINNE,	" "	44	"
LIZETTE,	" "	54	"
HENRY,	" "	24	"
SPENCE ALLEN,	" "	29	"
WM. CAMPER,	" "	30	"
ANTONIE,	" "	41	"
GREEN,	" "	29	"
TONY,	" "	30	"
PHELEE,	" "	33	"
ROBERT, (a Blacksmith)		47	"
JERRY HAWKINS, (a Cooper)		32	"
ANTHONY DIGGS,		33	"
JIM, (son of A. Diggs)		10	"
AVERICH, (driver)		39	"
SANSNOM,	" "	19	"
HAMILTON,	" "	22	"
THOS. KEYS,	" "	25	"
JIM	" "	19	"

Terms—Twenty Thousand Dollars payable in Cash, and the purchaser to assume the payment of the following mortgages:

1st. To J. S. Dufossat, for $2000, due 1st March, 1850.

2d. To J. S. Dufossat, for $2100, due 19th May, 1850.

3d. To the minor children of B. N. Fortier, $12,000, payable as they become of age, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually. The children are three in number, aged about thirteen, fifteen, and seventeen years.

4th. To the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, $12,432, and to furnish his stock note for the said sum payable on the 1st January, 1851, renewable according to the charter of the said Bank by yearly installments of $336, with interest at 6¼ per cent. on the balance; also the mortgage to secure the 355 shares in the stock of that institution. Remainder at one, two and three years credit, for notes secured by mortgage to pay interest after maturity, if not then paid, at 8 per cent. per annum. The notes to be divided into coupons to suit the venders.

Persons desiring to purchase, are requested to visit the place and judge for themselves, or make application to Messrs. Leverich & Co., No. 24 Old Levee street, or either of the auctioneers.

Act of sale before H. B. Cenas, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. f8

NANKEENS—10 cases East India Nankeens, 1000 pieces of superior quality, just received and for sale by McDOWELL & PECK, 16f 1w 86 Gravier st.

MADEIRA—30 ob s Madeira, for sale by A. MOLLER, 30 St. Louis st.

WINES—130 casks Red Wine, [illegible] 40 casks White Wine; 200 boxes Claret; landing ex ship Arendal, from Bordeaux, and for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.

Raisins....Raisins.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at their auction store, 51 Magazine street, by sample boxes, and delivered from the ship at the Levee—

600 boxes prime Raisins, Loring's brand;
750 half boxes do. do. do.;
1000 quarter boxes do. do. do.
—IMMEDIATELY AFTER—
125 bags Rio Coffee. m9

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

THIS DAY, Saturday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock will be sold at No. 57, Magazine st.—

Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders Beef, Mackerel, Codfish, Cheese, Tobacco, Segars, Pipes, Candles, Soap, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Wines, &c.

AT 11 O'CLOCK

180 bags sound Havana Coffee, just received.
131 do. Rio do.
50 iron bound liquor kegs. m9

Household Furniture, Patent Levers Jewelry Diamonds, &c.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 11th March, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the corner of Conti st. and Exchange Alley—

One lot of very good Household Furniture, Patent Levers and an invoice of Jewelry consisting chiefly of Bracelets, fancy Rings, Necklaces, Breastpins, Gold Chains, Thimbles, Silver Watches, &c., &c., and a few fine diamonds. m9

BY P. E. TRICOU, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 23d March, 1850, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, St. Louis st—

1. Two lots of Ground situated in suburb Marigny, designated by the Nos. 5 and 6 on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, on the 19th May, 1836, and deposited in the office of Wm. Christy, notary, said lots are contiguous and measure each 30 feet 11 inches 5 lines front on St. Antoine street, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth. Lot No. 5, being the corner of St. Antoine and Virtue streets.

2. Four Lots of Ground situated in Faubourg Franklin, designated by Nos. 1, 9, 10 and 11 [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms—Cash. m9

Choice Sugar Lands on Bayou Barataria, and Plantation in the Parish of St Bernard

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1850, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

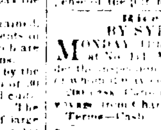
[illegible]

Postponed Sale of steamship Fanny

Sale Positive

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, [illegible]



[illegible]

BY P. E. TRICOU, [illegible]

TUESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Rice Rice Rice.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

MONDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at No. 51 Magazine street, by order [illegible] under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern,

200 casks Carolina Rice, slightly damaged on the voyage from Charleston to this port.

Terms—Cash. m9

Important Sale of Valuable Brick Stores, situated in the First Municipality, sold by order of the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund.

BY BONNEVAL & BENIT, Auctioneers.
Office No. 54 Toulouse st.

MONDAY, 18th March, 1850, at 12 o'clock, M. will be sold at auction, at the St. Louis Exchange, by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund of the city of New Orleans, on the 25th February, inst., the following valuable property, to wit:

1. THREE LOTS OF GROUND with the four story brick stores thereon, situated in the square comprised between Levee, Customhouse, Conti and Bienville streets, and having the following dimensions:

Lot No. 1, 24 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Levee street, 24 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on Clinton street, by a depth of 87 feet 3 inches and 6 lines on the line next to Customhouse street, and of 84 feet 9 inches and 1 line on the line dividing it from Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2, 24 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Levee street, 24 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on Clinton street, by a depth of 84 feet 9 inches and 1 line on the line dividing it from Lot No. 1, and 82 feet 2 inches and 4 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3, 24 feet 2 inches and 3 lines front on Levee street, 24 feet 5 inches and 2 lines front on Clinton street, by a depth of 80 feet 2 inches and 4 lines on the line dividing it from Lot No. 2, and 76 feet 7 inches and 7 lines on the line next to Bienville street.

2. TWO LOTS OF GROUND with the three story brick stores thereon, situated in the square comprised between the Public Road, Hospital, Gallatin and Barracks streets, and having the following dimensions:

Lot No. 1, 26 feet 10 inches and 4 lines front on the Public Road, 26 feet 2 inches and 2 lines on the rear line, 59 feet 5 inches and 6 lines in depth on the line next to Hospital street, and 63 feet in depth on the line next to Barracks street.

Lot No. 2 measures 26 feet 2 inches and 2 lines front on Gallatin street, by a depth of 58 feet 8 inches between parallel lines.

3d. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, with the three story brick stores thereon, situated in the square comprised between the Public Road, Ursulines, Gallatin and Hospital streets, and having the following dimensions.

Lot No. 1, 25 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on the Public Road, 25 feet 8 inches and 5 lines front on Gallatin street, 79 feet 1 inch and 1 line in depth on the line next to Hospital street, and 75 feet 8 inches and 2 lines in depth on the line dividing it from lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2, 25 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on the Public Road, 25 feet 2 inches and 5 lines front on Gallatin street, 75 feet 8 inches 2 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 1, and 72 feet 3 inches and 3 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3, 25 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Public Road, 25 feet 2 inches and 5 lines front on Gallatin street, 72 feet 3 inches and 3 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 2, and 68 feet 10 inches on the line next to Ursulines street.

4th. ONE LOT OF GROUND, with the one story Brick Buildings thereon, situated at and forming the last corner of Ursulines and Gallatin streets, opposite the Vegetable Market, and measuring 38 feet front on Ursulines street, 53 feet 9 inches front on Gallatin street, 45 feet 11 inches on the line next to Hospital street and 19 feet 7 inches on the line next to the Public Road.

The whole as per plans drawn by Louis H. Pilie, surveyor.

Terms and Conditions—One third cash, one third at one year, one third at two years, with 6 per cent interest, the notes without endorsements, and bearing mortgage on the property until final payment.

Acts of sale before Lucien Hermann, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

f27

PLASTERING HAIR—500 bushels, Northern and Western Hair, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by BLOIS & FORTIER, 84 Magazine st.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale at Auction.

BY VALETON & BARNETT, Auc'rs.

THE above auctioneers having rented the [illegible] Establishment of the St. Louis Hotel, will have there, besides their daily sales, splendid [illegible] of Furnitures and every kind of fancy articles. The sales will take place every MONDAY, at 1 o'clock A. M., and every THURSDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. The Hall will always be opened for exhibition. 12 15[illegible]

Rice. Rice. Rice.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON MONDAY, 11th March, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold for account of whom it may concern, at the store of B. Valls, 37 Common st.—

50 tierces prime Rice, damaged on board the bark Savannah from Charleston.

Terms—Cash. m4

Credit Sale
987,350 Havana Cigars

BY MORPHY & NEVIUS.

FRIDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at the Warehouse of Messrs. Laborde & Xiques, extensive importers of Cigars, No. 2 Front Levee, between Canal and Crossman streets, opposite steamboat landing, 1st Municipality—

987,350 fine selected imported Havana Cigars, consisting mostly of choice brands and qualities. The stock of great rarity is well worthy buyers attention.

Printed Labels, which will be published in the catalogues, which will be ready for inspection on Tuesday, 12th inst., giving a full description of quantities, terms and qualities.

For Catalogues apply to Messrs. Laborde & Xiques or Morphy & Nevius, No. 57 Magazine st.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, March 9.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Oromoco, Brown, for Havre, J P Whitney & co
Ship Joseph Badger, Skolfield, for Liverpool, J H Gale
Ship Walter R Jones, Coffey, for New York, J Toby & Bogert
Bark Lucy Ellen, Cotes, for New York, C J Meeker & co
Brig Gen Taylor, Fales, for New York, Dewey & Clark
Schr La Belle Francee, Lindstrom, for Savannah, S L & E L Levy
Schr Buena Vista, Clark, for Matagorda, O Wickham
Schr W H Gardner, Tresdo, for Tampa Bay, Zardo & co
Schr Victoria, Lowe, for Apalachicola, Leckie, Roberts & co
Schr Sylvester Yorker, Rowe, for Campeachy, S Fernandez

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Globe, Benner, from Brazos St Iago 5th inst., to Harris & Morgan. 24 my.
Brig Argo, Mirt, 56 ds fm Liverpool, to J Toole—33 my.
Bark John Carver, [illegible] fm Havana, in ballast, to master—Port.
Ship Nina [illegible] Colam 48 ds fm Malaga, Spain, [illegible] to master.
Brig [illegible] Perry 20 ds fm Boston, to master—22 my.
Brig [illegible] Chamberlin 10 ds fm Havana in [illegible]

[illegible]

—STEAMBOATS—

[illegible]

—TOWBOATS—

[illegible]

Towboat Register.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Passengers.

[illegible]

TRADE & COMMERCE

Exports.

[illegible]

Imports.

[illegible]

Receipts from the Interior.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI—Per steamer John Adams—197 bls pork [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTAKAPAS—Per steamer A W Vanleer—78 bales cotton 179 hhds sugar 43 bbls molasses J B Bellocq—3 do do 15 hhds sugar Robinson & Oliver—39 do Darby & Tremoulet—50 do E B Degruy—11 do J Hall—9 do do 90 bbls molasses Marsh & Haslett—94 do do Kennett, Dix & co—1 do 9 hhds sugar C Clark—1 do H Flint—12 hides and sundries order—Total, 72 bales cotton, 299 hhds sugar and 91 bbls molasses.

SALINE RIVER—Per steamer Gant—150 bales cotton Cummings & Spyker—132 do Kendall, Carter & co—34 do H Freilsen & co—32 Brander, Williams & co—19 A L Gaines—19 J H Moore—7 Cherry & Henderson—5 do J G Cocks & co—3 McRae & Coffman—9 do Rhodes, Wright & co—1 Harrod & Moody—1 bale peltries H Freilsen & co—3 do do 31 hides order.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Princess—10 bales cotton Bonder & Smith—4 do Gribble & Montgomery—9 McKee, Buckley & co—5 Oakey & Hawkins—7 G Burke & co—4 A Maltenburger & co—11 J L Lee—11 Ware & Jones—18 hhds sugar Jas Hall—66 C Boudousquie—7 do J B Plauche & co—31 bbls molasses M Gordon, jr—sundries order.

TERRE HAUTE—Per steamer Globe—65 cks 40 pork 40 bbls do 8 do lard 25 do whiskey Overton, Chisholm & co—77 do do 36 bags oats T C Twichell & co—30 cks bacon 36 do lard 230 bags corn R Bean 535 bbls pork 190 do lard 903 bags do J McGregor & co—56 bbls do W B Warren—[illegible] bags oats Seccomb & Vouchee—sundries order.

SARDINES IN OIL—[illegible] boxes and half boxes Sardines in oil, G. Goulbert brand, for sale by 19f A. MOLLER, 30 St. Louis st.

PULVERISED COAL—15 hhds Pulverised [Coal] from Philadelphia, for the use of distillery, to arrive per ship Convoy, and for sale by m1 [illegible] LAMBERT, [illegible] Magazine st.