I would respectfully submit to your favorable consideration, in general terms, a plan to which I formerly called the attention of the public for draining and reclaiming the swamps and low lands of Louisiana.

It is our good fortune to live upon a soil naturally the most productive in the world The Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and fifteen hundred other streams, have, as it were, selected the richest ingredients of the soils of nearly a whole continent, and by filling up and encroaching upon the depth of the ocean, have formed for the use and purpose of man, a new country, than which the world offers none richer or more productive. That the whole delta of the Mississippi was once a Mediterranean sea, cannot be doubted. The geological formations of the alluvial deposits prove this clearly and conclusively.

Unfortunately, the agent of formation, and the cause of fertility of our soil, water, is at this day, a source of danger and an element of destruction. These very waters, which have made our country, annually flood and lay waste some of its most fertile and valuable sections. The question naturally presents itself, how is this to be prevented?

How are we to reclaim the inundated lands of Louisiana? How are we to bring into safe cultivation those immense swamps and low lands, by far the most productive lands of the State? How are we to protect the upper parishes, without injuring those lower down? And how are we to secure the lower sections, without prejudice to the upper? In a word, what means must we adopt, to protect and reclaim the State at large, without injury to any portion of it? This is the problem to be solved. Can it be accomplished by levees? For local and temporary purposes, levees will answer, but as forming a general and permanent system, they are defective. In addition to a great and constant expense, the gradual elevation of the bed of the river is the inevitable consequence of confining its turbulent waters between levees. This operation, of course, increases the danger of inundation. Experience has proved this, wherever it has been applied. The most superficial observer must have noticed this effect upon the Mississippi River. The characteristic danger of this operation is, that it is slow, almost imperceptible in its progress, but certain and fatal in its effects. The bed of the river is finally raised to a point where there is no remedy but the demolition and destruction of those very levees, constructed at so great a cost and loss of time. General inundation is, of course, the consequence; the waters resume the old, or make new channels, and the main body of the river returns to very nearly its original state, with the exception of its bed, which remains elevated. The situation of the country is, therefore, in no way improved by the final result. On the contrary, we find the difficulties of protection and draining greatly and permanently increased. To this state of things are we approaching, and these fatal consequences are we rapidly bringing upon ourselves, if we persist in leveeing the banks of the Mississippi, and at the same time close its natural outlets. There is no fancy in this. It is the inevitable result of existing causes. It is as certain and true as that the waters of the Mississippi contain matter to deposit, and that these waters will seek their own level.

Can we fix upon a better system? The question is easily answered, if we consider the formation of the country through which the Mississippi flows. The upper strata of the Mississippi, at high water, by which I mean those above the level of the lowest lowlands on either side, flow apparently along the crest of a ridge. (Here I do not, of course, refer to the Mississippi in its whole depth, as must be evident to any one, but plainly to the surplus waters—the inundating portion, which it is our object to dispose of.) This ridge has two slopes, or inclinations, one in the direction of the general course of the river, and one at right angles to it. Every one is aware of this. Can we desire, or meet with a case where the mode and means of drainage and protection are so clearly pointed out, and so easy of application? Take a similar case, on a small scale, upon the land of a planter of ordinary intelligence. A small bayou, subject to overflow during heavy rains, runs through his plantation; the land falls in the direction of, and to it from the bayou on both sides. How would he permanently protect the banks of this bayou from inundation without an embankment? Naturally by throwing the surplus water upon the low ground on either side, through outlets or canals leading from the bayou. In this way the object is immediately and easily accomplished.

Now, suppose, that after increasing the facilities of discharge of the stream itself at its mouth, we should, along the lowest line of the adjacent low grounds, which will be nearly parallel to the course of the stream, extend these lateral canals to the lake or reservoir, into which the bayou is discharged.

Is it not plain, that in this manner the whole surplus water can be disposed of, the banks of the bayou completely secured, and the very adjacent low grounds and swamps drained and reclaimed, down to the lowest level of the lake or gulf, into which the waters are discharged? Is not this almost self-evident? Is it not practicable, no matter how immense the quantity of water to be disposed of? Clearly it is. The question then becomes one of expense, not of truth. Any country can be drained, any river brought within its banks, and reduced to its bed at its highest flood, no matter how extensive the one, or how high the elevation, or great the quantity of the waters of the other. The very waters assist in this system, by washing out their own channels. In most cases it would be sufficient to commence the work, and leave the balance to be finished by the velocity of the water, so that water now to us an element of destruction, becomes the strongest and most effective agent in the system.

This is the system to be applied to the Mississippi. As firmly am I convinced of its practicability and successful operation, as I am of the truth of the clearest mathematical demonstration. The water can be reduced to near the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and every foot of land above high tide brought into safe and successful cultivation; of this there is not a particle of doubt. Shall we do it? Shall we adopt and vigorously prosecute an enlarged system, calculated to develop a thousand fold the vast resources of the State, regardless of local and particular interests, and unawed by the magnitude of the project? Nature has commenced the work—will it be left unfinished? Untold millions lie concealed in the beds of our swamps. Shall we lay them bare? The world offers no country more susceptible of improvement; none where it is more needed; none where it can be accomplished at so little cost; none where the results can be as grand and as beneficial.

* * * * * * *

The present system of internal improvements labors under many serious disadvantages. The State Engineer has no discretion whatever, as to the improvements to be first accomplished, nor as to the time to be employed on any particular work. Too many works of a local nature are ordered without any preliminary survey or examination; each work is considered the most important, by its particular advocate, and of course expected to be accomplished at once, upon many the time is limited, without regard to the magnitude of the work or its necessity.

Works are left unfinished to fly to others of more or less importance, and the final result is, that the State funds, in passing from bayou to bayou, and over land from point to point, leave at the end of the year but fugitive traces of permanent improvement behind them. It is a positive fact, and the result of accurate estimates, that to finish properly and effectually the improvements already ordered by the Legislature, and now on record, would, with the present force and means at the disposal of the department, employ the best part of a quarter of a century. There is, therefore, no reputation to make in the State Engineer's Department, when it is expected that all these works shall be accomplished in one or two seasons, [illegible]. The Legislature would do well to adopt a remedy for this. Improvements should always be based upon correct preliminary surveys, the most necessary commenced first and permanently completed previous to passing to others of minor importance.

Colonel Hebert's positions, as made in 1848, with regard to the effects of the "Cut-off" at Raccourci bend, have been verified almost to the letter.

The present State Engineer, Mr. A. D. Wooldridge, in his recent report to the Legislature, takes strong ground in favor of the system of outlets. His report is now on the table of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

One word here in regard to cut-offs. [illegible] cut offs, as a system of drainage, were commenced always at the mouth of the river, and leave out of sight [illegible] the results produced when they are made above any particular section or point of the Delta [illegible] to overflow. The cutting off of bends [illegible] movable dams in a river. [illegible] like a dam in resisting the velocity of a flood, thereby retarding the progress of the waters towards any endangered portion of the country below. This delay by deflexions, gives time to the bed of the river below to relieve itself of a certain quantity of its surplus waters, and prepares its bed for the reception and disposal of the threatening flood from above the bend being nothing more or less than a vast and useful reservoir, similar in some respects, in its operation to the Lakes of the Western shore in the upper part of the Delta.— Now take a stream with a back and dam [illegible]—suppose the locks and reaches all full—for some reason you wish to destroy these without producing an overflow. Naturally you commence at the lower end or point nearest the reservoir into which the stream discharges. The same operation may be applied to bends, and with probably nearly the same results. They [illegible] must commence your "Cut-offs" at the Balize.— How many will you make? Where will they be located? Will you cut off all the bends of the river, or only a specific number? There is not a point from the parish of Pointe Coupee to the last plantation below New Orleans, where a "Cut off" can be made without destroying a vast amount of property. Again, suppose the "Cut offs" all made. The whole tract of country entirely changed; lands and plantations under cultivation for over a century, transferred from one side of the river to the other, or engulphed with all these improvements, dwelling houses and sugar houses in the turbid element of the "Father of Waters," and finally the river made perfectly straight the whole length of the alluvial Delta. We ask then: *how long will it remain so?*

Is it possible in a soil like ours, all of alluvial formation, so easy to wash away, so subject to [illegible], to direct and keep in a straight course so vast and gigantic a river as the Mississippi?

Have not all rivers a tendency to resume their original "regimen" where this is disturbed by extraneous causes; most especially rivers running through alluvial formations. Will not the slightest deviation of the current at any particular point, from no matter what cause, commence the operation of washing away the shore; and when under way, where and when will it stop? Does it not increase with what it feeds upon? Can we not in this manner imagine the "Great Father of Waters" roving his angry floods in every direction across this delta, destroying the works of man and his own works of centuries? Is there no possibility of this? Let us be cautious, let us reflect well before we adopt a system of that kind. This "Great Father of Waters" cannot be trifled with: we must treat him prudently and gently.

We will here refer to the system of levees, quoted above, of leaving a wide birth for the waters and once applied to the Loire. This system cannot be well applied to the Mississippi. To be effective even partially, the levees must necessarily be placed at a considerable distance from the present limits of the bed of the River. This will sacrifice too much property. Nearly all our improvements, villages and cities, would be embraced by these levees if placed at the distance absolutely necessary to accomplish the object in view. We would find much difficulty in making exceptions in favor of particular villages to the detriment of possibly a large extent of the Coast containing vastly more property and wealth; and in the lower portions of the State, there would be but little land left for cultivation, by the application of this system.

Your Committee could easily collect a mass of testimony and opinions of the same tenor as the reasoning and arguments given above, but think that sufficient has been shown to justify them in the following conclusions and recommendations, which they respectfully submit to your consideration.

1st.—They recommend the adoption in principle, of the system of outlets, levees to be used as auxiliaries.

2d.—They recommend a board of Engineers to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. This board to be composed of two or more scientific persons, one of whom shall be a geologist—the State Engineer to be an ex-officio member of the board.— The board will organize by electing a President.— The Assistant State Engineer to act as Secretary to the board. All information and instruments in any of the Departments, the board will have a right to use. The duties of the board as soon as organized, shall be to make, or cause to be made an accurate and complete topographical, geological and hydrographical survey of the whole alluvial delta of Louisiana. The board will determine and fix upon a permanent plan of drainage and protection based upon the system of outlets as above recommended.

The details of the plan with maps, estimates &c., with a full report shall be submitted to the Legislature at the first Session after the completion of the Survey. The report will indicate the points at which artificial outlets if any shall be made; what affluents or streams shall be enlarged; suggest means and measures for the perfection of the system fixed upon, or [illegible] give all useful and necessary information for the guidance of the Legislature.—Should any member or members of the board differ materially in opinion two reports will be made. The functions of the board shall cease, so soon as the report and system are adopted or rejected by the Legislature; unless the Legislature shall think proper to renew said board.

3d.—We respectfully recommend that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to endeavor to have detached from the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers two or more officers to be exofficio members of, and to assist the board, in the work contemplated and in the meantime your Committee would recommend that the State Engineer be authorized to concentrate all the available force of the State, with boats and other necessary implements, as may be thought practicable, on the Atchafalaya river, in order to remove all obstructions from the bed; commencing at points nearest the Gulf and to open and deepen such outlets as he may deem necessary and conducive to prevent the submerging of any section of country and to facilitate the rapidity of the current, so as to carry the waters into the Gulf; your Committee would further recommend that the State Engineer be also authorized to perform such works on bayous Plaquemine and Lafourche for the same purpose, as he may deem necessary. **The State Engineer may divide the State Force, so as to accelerate such works, as far as practicable, before the next season of high water.**

4th.—For the present purposes, we recommend the passage of an uniform law with regard to levees; the dimensions being based upon the head of water to be resisted. We recommend also, for the same reason, the closing of crevasses when the water permits, and that a levee department be created, with a sufficient fund placed under its control to meet all emergencies, and which fund shall be levied by direct taxation; that all levees in the State be declared public works, to be made and kept up by the front proprietors, under such obligations as are now imposed on them by law; said proprietors to receive, however, a compensation for works thus executed, according to the quantity of earth removed, to be measured by the cubic yard. We respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to carry out the views of this report, should the Legislature think it expedient.

S. VAN WICKLE,
Chairman of Committee, on behalf of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Cole, one thousand copies of the foregoing report and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed, in English and French.

On behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, Mr. Van Wickle reported "An act for the relief of the town of Alexandria," which was read for the first time.

Mr. Gardere, of the Committee on Enrollments, reported:

"An act to change the time of holding Courts in and for the Parish of Point Coupee," and the "Resolution directing the State Engineer to remove obstructions to the navigation of the Coushatta Ward," as correctly enrolled.

He further reported the following Bills and Resolutions of the House, as correctly enrolled:

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

"An act for the relief of Elkin T. Jones."

"An act to provide for the contracting of a Railroad from the Mississippi river to Grand River.

"An act to provide for the greater security of prisoners.

And the "Resolution to improve the Huff power."

The President of the Senate signed these bills and resolutions, and the Assistant Secretary informed the House thereof.

He further requested the signature of the Speaker of the House to the afore-mentioned enrolled bill and resolution of the Senate.

The Assistant Secretary also requested the concurrence of the House in—

An act to revise and amend the act entitled, An act to establish Free Public Schools in the State of Louisiana, approved 3d May, 1847, and amending the same, approved 20th December, 1848—

An act for the relief of H. H. Barkston—And in

An act to amend the 4th section of An act to organize corporations in this State, approved 20th April, 1847, so as to exclude free persons of color from the provisions of said act.

Mr. Loyet, Clerk of the House, informed the Senate that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bills of the House entitled—

An act to confirm the proceedings of Bymell Haynes, late [illegible] of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad Company—and

An act for the relief of Jean Brunet—

And requested the signature of the President of the Senate to said bills.

Mr. Gardere, of the Committee on Enrollments, reported said bills as correctly enrolled, and the President signed the same.

Mr. Van Wickle made the following report:

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of John C. Sime, a resident of the parish of Pointe Coupee, beg leave respectfully to report through their Chairman, that they have attentively considered the memorial above referred to, and which has for its object indemnification for loss of land sustained by reason of the Raccourci "Cut Off." The memorialist complains that he has lost from 150 to 200 acres of land situated on the Mississippi river, opposite the "Cut Off," [illegible] the most valuable part of said tract of land, [illegible] damage, [illegible] at the sum of four thousand dollars.

Your Committee, from the evidence adduced before them, have no reason to doubt the facts contained in the memorial. [illegible]

Signed, S. VAN WICKLE, Chairman.

[illegible]

For these reasons, he reports in favor of the memorial.

(Signed) S. VAN WICKLE.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.
Second Reading.

The Senate took up at its second reading An act for the collection of moneys due the State from the Penitentiary, which was the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. Peck, the Senate postponed the consideration of this bill, and took up the bill from the House, entitled,

An act concerning the Penitentiary.

The first section of said bill was read, and Mr. Peck introduced the following as a substitute to said bill:

An act in relation to the Louisiana Penitentiary.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, to audit and settle the accounts of the lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, annually, and to report to the Legislature, in detail, said settlement.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That no allowance shall be made for any alterations, additions, buildings, improvements, machinery, &c., of any kind which the lessees may have placed upon the premises.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the lessees shall be required to pay the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars per annum, being the amount of the salaries of clerk, physician and chaplain, in addition to a minimum of four thousand dollars, as provided by the lease of 1849.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the sum of $9065 29 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the difference in value of materials, manufactured articles, &c., at the commencement and termination of the lease of 1844, which the Auditor is hereby authorized to pay, on receiving from the present lessees their bond, with good and sufficient securities, payable at the termination of their lease, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, for $24,067 20, say twenty-four thousand and sixty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the dwelling house at present occupied by the clerk of the Penitentiary shall be hereafter occupied by the physician of that institution.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Directors of the Penitentiary are hereby authorized and required to collect and pay into the State Treasury, any moneys they or their predecessors may have loaned out, that remains unpaid.

Mr. Ray moved that the foregoing substitute be postponed indefinitely, and called for the yeas and nays on said motion.

Mr. Planche presiding.

Messrs. Beebe, Bryce, Butler, Caulfield, Cole, Daunoy, Drew, Gardere, Haralson, Hereford, Lacoste, Ray, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Swayze, Tatman, and Waddill voted in favor of said motion—18 yeas.

And Messrs. Adams, Cade, Chambliss, Clark, Dorsey, Dufour, Duncan, Gaudet, Moore, Peck, and Van Wickle voted against it—11 nays.

Mr. Ray's motion prevailed, and said substitute was postponed.

The Senate now resumed the consideration of the first section of said bill, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That it shall be the duty of the Directors of the Penitentiary to make a final settlement with the late lessees of said Penitentiary, and to adjust and balance the accounts of said lessees, and to receive any moneys or property from said lessees, due by said lessees to the State, and to give a discharge therefor, and to deliver to said lessees any property, and to pay said lessees any moneys which the said Directors may find belonging or due to said lessees, under the contract with the State, or due to said lessees for work done by said lessees, not required by their said contract, but performed by said lessees, in obedience to the order of the Board of Directors of said Penitentiary; *Provided,* that any payment of moneys made to said lessees, shall be made out of any sum or sums of money due by the present lessees to the State, or out of any sum of money belonging to the fund of said Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Swayze, the foregoing section was amended, by inserting after the words "in obedience to the order of the Board of Directors of said Penitentiary," the words "*to be estimated by the benefit derived by the State therefrom, subject to the superintendence and approval of the Legislature.*"

Mr. Dufour moved to amend said section by inserting after the words "final settlement with the late lessees of said penitentiary," the words "in accordance to provide for the better administration of the Louisiana Penitentiary," approved March 25th, 1844, and of the act amending the same, approved March 8th, 1848, and agreeably to the stipulations of the leases entered into under the two above mentioned acts."

Mr. Dufour moved that this amendment be adopted, and called for the yeas and nays on said motion.

Messrs. Adams, Beebe, Cade, Chambliss, Clark, Dufour, Duncan, Gaudet, Moore, Peck, and Van Wickle voted for its adoption—11 yeas. And

Messrs. Bryce, Butler, Caulfield, Daunoy, Drew, Gardere, Haralson, Hereford, Lacoste, Ray, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Swayze, Tatman and Waddill voted against it—17 nays.

Mr. Dufour's motion was consequently lost, and the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Bryce now called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the 1st section.

Messrs. Beebe, Bryce, Butler, Caulfield, Chambliss, Clark, Cole, Daunoy, Drew, Gardere, Gaudet, Haralson, Hereford, Lacoste, Ray, Richardson, Ricker, Sigur, Swayze, Tatman, and Waddill voted in its favor—21 yeas. And

Messrs. Adams, Dufour, Duncan, Moore, Peck, and Van Wickle voted against it—6 nays.

Said 1st section was consequently adopted.

The following, which is the second and last section of the bill was read:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of said directors to make annual settlements in the month of January with the lessees of said Penitentiary, and to cause any repairs or improvements to be made to said Penitentiary that the said directors may deem useful and proper, and the directors shall report annually to the Governor, in the month of January, and before the meeting of the General Assembly, [illegible] of the moneys by them expended, and [illegible] repairs and improvements by them ordered; provided, that no moneys shall be expended by said directors exceeding in amount the sum of [illegible] by the said lessees to the State under the contract, [illegible] the assets or moneys otherwise belonging to the fund of said Penitentiary.

Mr. A[illegible] moved to amend this section by striking out therein the words "and to cause any repairs or improvements to be made to said Penitentiary that the said directors may deem useful and proper."

[illegible]

On motion of Mr. Cole, the Senate took up the Resolution directing the State Engineer to make certain surveys and improvements on Bayou Lafourche.

Said resolution was read for the second time, and was proposed as amended by the Committee on Internal Improvements to whom it had been referred.

On motion the rules were suspended, it underwent its third reading and was finally adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the Senate took up the following bill at its second reading:

An act to change the place of holding the session of the Supreme Court from the town of Opelousas, in the Parish of St. Landry, to the town of St. Martinsville, in the Parish of St. Martin.

Be it enacted, &c., &c., &c., That in each and every year hereafter the Supreme Court shall hold its annual sessions for the Western District in the town of St. Martinsville, in the Parish of St. Martin, and the cases which are now returnable to the Supreme Court sitting at Opelousas, shall be made returnable to the Supreme Court established by the provisions of this act, setting at St. Martinsville, in the said Parish of St. Martin.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That after the passage of this act, the records of the causes decided and the causes remaining over for trial shall be removed from the town of Opelousas, and shall be kept by the Clerk appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose duty it shall be to reside and keep his office in the said town of St. Martinsville, and shall receive the same salary and perquisites as are now provided for by the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sigur moved that the foregoing bill be indefinitely postponed, and Mr. Swayze called for the yeas and nays on said motion.

Messrs. Adams, Beebe, Bryce, Chambliss, Cole, Daunoy, Dufour, Gardere, Haralson, Lacoste, Peck, Ray, Ricker, Sigur, Swayze, Tatman, Van Wickle and Waddill, voted for its indefinite postponement—18 yeas, and

Messrs. Boudousque, Butler, Cade, Dorsey, Drew, Duncan, Gaudet, Moore and Richardson, voted against it—9 nays.

Said bill was consequently indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the Senate took up the resolution directing the State Engineer to make a levee across the Bayou Machoire de Tourse.

Said resolution was read for the second time, was amended and was adopted as amended.

On motion, the rules were suspended, said resolution underwent its third reading, and was finally adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Van Wickle, an act for the relief of the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana subject to the overflows of the Mississippi river, and to create a general levee fund, which had been made the special order of the day for this day, was laid over subject to call.

On motion of Mr. Cole, an act relative to securities in all civil proceedings, was taken up, read for the second time, and adopted.

On motion, the rules were suspended, said bill underwent its third reading, and passed.

Mr. Beebe obtained leave to introduce, without notice, an act to provide for the support of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, which was read for the first time.

On motion, the rules were suspended, said bill underwent its second and third readings, and passed.

Mr. Gutierez, the Governor's Special Messenger, delivered several messages in writing from the Governor.

He further informed the Senate that the Governor had approved and signed the following bills and resolutions:

An Act to incorporate the town of Abbeville, Parish of Vermillion.

An act granting power and privileges to any number of persons who shall form themselves into a corporation for the purpose of opening and constructing a turnpike plank-road, from the town of Shreveport, through Greenwood, in the Parish of Caddo, on the Texas line.

An Act for the relief of Zenon Langlais, Sr., a veteran of 1814-15.

An Act relative to the Orleans Navigation Company.

Resolution ordering the State Engineer to make a survey of a route on or near the State line of Arkansas, from the Mississippi river to the highlands near Bayou Macon.

An Act for the relief of the Sheriff of De Soto Parish.

An Act to authorize the Police Jury of the Parish of Carroll to lay a levee tax.

Mr. Gardere, of the Committee on Enrolments, reported an act relative to the establishment of a Branch of the Louisiana State Bank at Baton Rouge, as correctly enrolled, and the Assistant Secretary requested the signature of the Speaker of the House thereto.

Mr. Loyet, Clerk of the House, informed the Senate that the Speaker of the House had signed said bill.

The President of the Senate also signed the same, and Mr. Cade of the Committee on Enrolments, submitted it to the Governor for his approval and signature.

On motion of Mr. Dufour, the Senate took up the following bill at its second reading:

An Act defining what rights and property shall be exempt from seizure.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That the following rights and property shall not be liable to the payment of debts, and are hereby declared exempt from seizure, to wit:

The rights of personal servitude, of use and habitation, of usufruct to the estate of a minor child, and all rights to the income of dotal property;

Money allowed by any State or government as pension for recompense for personal services;

Money due for a [illegible];

Money due for wages to the amount of twenty-five dollars a month, and for salary of office to the amount of one half thereof.

All rights to seats or pews in any place of public worship, and also tombs or rights of burial while in use as repositories of the dead.

Household furniture to the amount of three hundred dollars,

The linen and clothes of any person [illegible], and his arms and military accoutrements.

The tools, instruments, cattle and implements necessary to any person for gaining a livelihood, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That [illegible]

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act be and are hereby repealed.

Mr. Swayze moved that the foregoing bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Dufour called for the yeas and nays on this motion.

Messrs. Adams, Boudousque, Bryce, Clark, Drew, Gardere, Gaudet, Ray, Swayze, [illegible] Van Wickle, voted [illegible]

And Messrs. Beebe, Butler, Caulfield, Cole, Daunoy, Dorsey, Dufour, Hereford, Moore, Peck, [illegible] Sigur and Waddill, voted against the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE assortment of [illegible] Leeches, just arrived per ship [illegible] Havre. For sale by [illegible] PROVOST, 240 Bourbon street, Between Dumaine and St. Ann. j3 6m

ALWAYS on hand a quantity of Cologne Water, [illegible]

[illegible]

LATHS—17,000, Northern, sawed, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st and Red Stores. m19

YELLOW OCHRE—Of Rochelle, 50 casks for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD, 99 Custom house st. m19 1m

PLASTER—800 bbls Newark and Rosendale Plaster; King's and Weterspoon's [illegible], for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. m19

RECEIVED per ship Brunswick, from Havre—40 drums Gruyere Cheese; 60 cases Pate Gras [illegible]; 60 do. Neufchatel do.; 8 Requefort Cheese, for sale by FERBOS FRERES, corner Royal and Dumaine. m19

BUCKWHEAT—Boxes, Bags and Barrels, landing and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st. m19

TONGUES AND SOUNDS—Landing and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st. m19

HAIR—15,000 bushels Plastering Hair, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores. m5

Notice to Merchant Tailors. THE Undersigned has just received by the ships Th. Wright, Creole and Brunswick, from Havre 50 pcs Black Cloth, from the manufacture of Ricd. Bacot & Fils; 30 do Satin de Laine; 40 do Colored Cloth, 10 do Casimir; 1 case Serge for Lining. RED BONIS, 69 Conti st. o27 Opposite the Bank of Louisiana, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A prime lot of English Potatoes, now landing from ship Joseph Badger. Apply to L. H. GALE, o10 93 Common st.

CLARET—12 casks real Cantenac Medoc; 10 do. do. do.; cases superior Claret, imported for family use, in store and for sale by Fdo. [illegible] FUENTES & CO., 22 Old Levee. o8 41

BORDEAUX CLARET—310 bxs Bordeaux Claret, for sale low to close a consignment, by BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee. d22

SARDINES IN OIL—350 boxes and half boxes Sardines in oil, G. Geulloux brand, for sale by A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st. 19f

RIO COFFEE—50 bags, in store and for sale by MITCHELL & MASENDORFF, 36 Poydras st. o1 1w

FOR SALE—Landing from ship [illegible] Claret, Medoc, by PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Custom house st. f8

NANKEENS—10 cases Fast India Nankeens, pieces of superior quality, just received, for sale by McDOWELL [illegible] 16f 2w

Removal—P. A. LANAUZE, [illegible] of Hardware, have removed to No. 59 OLD LEVEE, between St. [illegible] and Conti sts. d27-1m31

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HAY, &c.— 90 drums codfish; 119 kegs 7 lb bbls No 1 mackerel; 100 do, 10 do tongues and sound; 17 do, 12 do halibut; 50 do, 20 do herrings; 10 bbls Cod Oil; 350 feet Oars; 50 tons Hay; for sale on board ship Adams, Capt Gay, from Castine, Me., opposite the Red Stores, 3d Municipality. d3 J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 61 Camp st.

MEDICAL.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation made in America.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

IT HAS been a well established fact for years past that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldly assert that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subject to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used. Bull's Sarsaparilla also contains the virtues of several other valuable medicinal roots, together forming the best compound and producing the *greatest curative agent in the known world.*

THIS MEDICINE, WHEN USED ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, **Will Cure Without Fail!** Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetters, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness in the Chest, Pulmonary Affections and all other diseases tending to produce CONSUMPTION, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, [illegible] Blue Lick or Congress Water, Salts or Seidlitz Powders.

GOOD TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM.

[illegible]

JAS. M. MOORE, M. D.

[illegible]

J. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician, by appointment, to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla.

LOUISVILLE, May 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, [illegible] well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla [illegible] M. PYLES, M. D. Resident Physician, Louisville Marine Hospital.

(From the People's Journal, Quincy, Ill.)

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—We have used one bottle of this Sarsaparilla for general debility and languor, and believe we have experienced entire relief. We sold in time gone by two bottles of S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for which we paid $2 50, and believe we received injury instead of benefit for the use.

This medicine is daily grappling with disease, through the Western country, restoring to blooming health and youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—many of those that are grievously tormented. Certificates are teeming from all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it, from its intrinsic worth, the very best of all remedies before the public.

Sold wholesale and retail by JOHN BULL, at his principal office, St. Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., and by the Druggists generally in the city and country.

J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres st.

Principal Agents for the sale of John Bull's Sarsaparilla in New Orleans—at their Patent Medicine Warehouse, 151 Chartres st. Wholesale and retail. m15

Atmospherical clearing, by Pneumatic Pump and Steam Engine.

BY F. DATICHY & E. CLAUDE.

THIS new system is at this time the only one in use in France. It operates in less than two minutes, and without any disagreeable smell. We solicit all the proprietors not to confound our system with the one of our fellow citizen's, who pretends to proceed by a new system of disinfection.

Office—No 18 Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Levee.

Our Workshop is at No. 336 Royal st. s11

New System of cleansing Privies with a Pump and without infection.

TRIMAILLE, UNDERTAKER, Office Exchange Alley, No. 9 between St. Louis and Conti streets.

A SAMPLE of the apparatus can be seen at the office. His system is different from that employed by another person who pretends to operate without infection in less than two minutes. s11

DR. P. BLANCHARD

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having just returned from France, he has opened his new office at No. 104 ROYAL STREET, up stairs, between Conti and St. Louis sts. opposite the Louisiana State Bank. 1y28d&w 1y

PALM OIL—25 casks, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

SUNDRIES.

Liquidation Of the Music Store, No. 78 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets.

T. E. BENOIT,

DESIROUS of reducing his extensive assortment of Music and Musical Instruments, (the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock in the South) respectfully informs the public that he will dispose of all his goods at VERY LOW PRICES, of which the following will give an example:

Violins at from $1 25 to $12
Guitars do $3 00 to $40

Including excellent SPANISH GUITARS at from $6 to $25. Also, Lacoste's celebrated Guitars, surpassing any instrument of the kind in richness of sound, and for the sale of which he is sole agent. A complete set of best Guitar Strings 40 cents; best Violin do. 25 cents. Accordions, Flutes, &c. &c. in proportion. A very large stock of Original Editions of Musical [illegible] FORTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the ordinary prices marked, reducing its price to nearly the same standard as that of Northern Editors.

Country dealers in particular are invited to examine his stock, as he is enabled by Direct Importations, to sell at a much cheaper rate than can be obtained elsewhere. o17

Spring Goods, at Wholesale. RECEIVED, per last arrivals from Europe and the North, for sale by the subscribers: [illegible] Tulle, [illegible] Embroidered Capes and Bands, printed Jaconets and Muslins; embroidered Swiss Muslins, for dresses and curtains; plain and black Bareges, [illegible] [illegible]

COLLINS' ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—Green Peas, Beans, [illegible]

[illegible]

French Goods. LANDING [illegible]

[illegible]

Storage. Storage. Storage.

[illegible]

Sulphur and Vapor Baths. [illegible]

California Planing and Saw Mill. [illegible]

THIS establishment has constantly on hand a large stock of the best seasoned Yellow Pine and Cypress lumber.

Also flooring, weather boards and ceiling handsomely prepared at moderate prices.

Timber and cedar posts of various sizes, and of the best quality.

Sawing of all kinds done without delay.

This establishment, situated next to the river, having the privilege of a wharf, offers a great facility and saving of cartage to vessels desirous of taking cargo of lumber.

River sand sold at low price.

The omnibuses of the 3d Municipality leave their station near the above saw mill.

Orders left at Llado's, Conde street, No. 27, between Main and St. Ann sts., will be promptly attended to. s7 6m

Madame Mangey, *Accoucheuse from Paris, and now in New Orleans, corner of Bourbon and St. Anne sts.*

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies of this city, that she has prepared apartments for the reception of those who may desire to avail themselves of her services at her own residence. The signal success obtained by Madame Mangey in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, has induced her to resume consultations at her house from 1 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M. every day.

Patients may rely upon the most profound secrecy and a radical cure of their disorders. o12 1y

BORDEAUX WINES, [illegible] Massachusetts, and for sale by d18 LEOPOLD JEANNET, 22 St. Louis

BRANDY—[illegible] pipes old Cognac, H. Sutton, 1st proof, 1809; [illegible] R. TALAMON, 162 and 166 Royal st. j30

[illegible] E. G. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st. m20

OLIVE'S WHISKEY [illegible] 14 Tchoupitoulas st. m7

CLARET—350 boxes [illegible] ship Rosa Maria, from Bordeaux, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS & CO., 30 Old Levee. m27

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] boxes best New Bedford and Nantucket brands, for sale by H. A. NORCROSS & CO., in sq. m24 44 Magazine street.

LETTER & CAP paper—30 cases—For sale by E. J. HART & Co. No. 79 Tchoupitoulas st. a11

AUCTION SALES.

Estate of L. G. Hillgsberg. SUCCESSION SALE.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court, sitting for the Parish of St. Bernard, [illegible] there will be sold by the undersigned at Banks' Arcade, on the 24th of APRIL, 1850, [illegible] the following PROPERTY, [illegible] of New Orleans, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, [illegible]

[illegible]

French Spring Goods. FOR sale by the subscribers: [illegible]

Handkerchiefs.

English Goods. [illegible]

WINE, OIL, &c.—[illegible] R. TALAMON [illegible] j7

SARDINES & GREEN PEAS—75 cases each sardines—5 do 24 1-4 bxs each Green Peas for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st. f13

SUNDRIES.

Ginghams and Muslins [illegible] J. H. PALFER [illegible]

Ribbed Silk Undershirts. [illegible]

Dry Goods. Dry Goods. Dry Goods. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. P. BLANCHARD, DENTIST, [illegible]

[illegible]

PLASTER PARIS—[illegible] bbls fresh calcined Plaster [illegible] 91 Magazine st.

FRENCH LOCKS—30 cases French Locks, assorted numbers, in store and for sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO. m30 22 St. Louis