The Baton Rouge Gazette.

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THE BATON ROUGE GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

M. G. BRYAN, Editor and Proprietor,

Office on Church Street.

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N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published and have now for sale, the 'FARMERS GUIDE,' by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo containing 1500 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

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500 PAGES 12 MO.,

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ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS,

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Many years Editor of the CINCINNATI DAILY CHRONICLE.

The Subscriber will shortly receive from the Press, an edition of the above valuable work, and will furnish those who wish to become Agents to circulate the same, on the most favorable terms. For further particulars, and all necessary information, applicants will please address their letters to the subscriber.

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THE undersigned has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of *Staple and Fancy Stationary*, consisting in part of fine and superior Foliscap paper, Fine and superior Letter paper, Plain and fancy Note paper Yellow and White envelope paper, Record and Commercial paper, yellow and white letter envelopes, plain and Fancy note envelopes, steel Pens, Pen holders, Ink, Sand, Wafers, and all the other articles belonging to the stationary department which he will sell wholesale or retail at New Orleans prices. J. C. LANONE,

nov 22 y Post Office.

BLANK BOOKS just received direct from the manufacturer, A large assortment of Blank Books for sale by JOHN C. LANOUE.

Oct. 9 Harney House Row.

GROUND MUSTARD AND SPICES, always fresh—wholesale and retail at A. MATTA'S Agent for Dixon, Shoemaker & Co., Cincinnati Ohio. June 12th. y.

LITERARY.

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Industrial Resources & Progress

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SOUTHERN & WESTERN STATES.

In three large and closely printed volumes, small type, double columns; handsome print, paper and binding.

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The volumes will embrace the gist of everything that has appeared in the Review relating to the *Southern and Western States*, (an imperfect index of which will be found at the opening of the 10th volume,) to wit:

Their History, Population, Geography, Statistics; Agricultural Products of Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco, Hemp, Grains, Naval Stores, &c., &c. Manufactures detailed accounts, statistics and history of all branches, Internal improvements, complete statistics of Railroads, Results, profits, expenses, costs, advantages, miles in projection, construction, etc; Plank-roads, Canals, navigation, etc. Statistics of health and disease, wealth and progress; relative condition, white and blacks; Slave laws and statistics; management and amelioration of slavery—origin, history, and defences of slavery and slave institutions; the valuable treatises of Harper, Hammond, Drew, on slavery, etc. Commerce of the South and West in all its minute particulars, etc., together with an Historical and statistical sketch of each of the states and cities. The domestic and foreign trade, resources, manufactures, etc., of the United States—the census returns from 1790, with the complete statistics of the census of 1850.

The volumes will be issued in September, October and November, 1852, and orders are solicited in advance, payable on delivery to merchants, or the parties themselves.

DeBow's REVIEW, of which this is a condensation, is published monthly in New Orleans and other southern and western cities, 112 to 140 pages.—small print, fine paper and engravings, and treats of all the great industrial matters relating to the Southern and Western States, and incidentally of the North and Union. Terms $5 per annum.

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tf|jan. J. D. B. DeBOW.

Ed. DeBow's Review, March's Exchange, N. O.

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FOR EVERY AMERICAN.

MEN WANTED

To TRAVEL AS AGENTS.

The Subscriber is now publishing a Third Edition of

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF

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The great Navigator who gave name to this Western Continent.

By C. E. LESTER, Late U. S. Consul

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From the New York Journal of Commerce.—This is a very interesting and instructive volume, especially to Americans, as it relates to the discovery & early history of this continent. The plates illustrating various points in the history of the great Navigator, add to the value of the work, and still more to its acceptableness to the common reader."

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It is written in that flowing and attractive style, which characterizes all Mr. Lester's productions, and cannot fail to have an extensive circulation."

A number of active and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment in circulating, by subscription, the above valuable and interesting work in the State of Louisiana.

The Terms will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid.

H. MANSFIELD, Publisher.

134 York st., New Haven, Connecticut.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A MONTAN has just received and will be constantly receiving throughout the year large supplies of fresh Garden seeds; And having made arrangements with the most celebrated garden proprietors in the North, such as the Shakers, Kentucky; E. Risley & Co. N. Y. Comstock's agents Connecticut &c. he will be enabled to sell cheaper and give a finer assortment than any seed agent in Baton Rouge. He has also, made arrangements so as to order on any quantity or quality of Agricultural seeds or herbs. The following comprise a few of the different articles.

Artichoke, asparagus, beets, beans, english dwarf & poll, brocole, cobbage of every variety, cauliflower, leek scotch, flag & london mustard; masturtum okra, parsley, parsnips pepper radish, spinach, sea kale fornate, canary, hemp, carrot, chervil, celery corn salad, sugarloon, corn tuscarora cress, curlid and common cucumber, egg plant, endive, lettice, melon murk and water onion, peas, pumpkins, churburt, salsify, squash, turnip, sage onion sets, top onions, seed potatoes cow peas, white beans, red beans &c.,

Just received a fresh supply of Apple Butter from the Shakers. A. MONTAN, Sr,

Save Your Property!!!

Fire & Water Proof Paint!

Black, Chocolate, Drab, & Ash Colors.

THE most effectual, durable and cheapest preservative of property, against injury by *Fire or Water*, yet discovered.

This valuable article although discovered a number of years since, and used by a few persons enough to test its excellent qualities, as a protection against *Fire and Weather*, has not till recently become extensively known to the public.

The Chocolate is also the best article ever discovered for packing steam engines—or for making putty. For sale by *LARGUIER & LANOUE*

m 10 v. Corner of Lafyette and Florida streets

JUST RECEIVED—And for sale low, for Cash—

5000 papers Fresh Garden Seeds;
5 doz jars assorted Preserves;
1 bbl set onions;
25 bbls green apples;
25 boxes fire crackers;
25 do buckwheat flour;
50 doz yeast powders;
25 thousand fine cigars;
5 bbls white beans;
5 do lady peas.
5 boxes new lemons;
50 lbs fresh sage;
200 doz Cotes' thread, all numbers;
Fine stock of shoes all sizes.

dec 11 J W MUSSELMAN.

FALL STYLE 1852.

W. D. PHILLIPS

SOLICITS the attention of his patrons and the public generally, to his Fall Style of Dress and Soft Hats. His style is entirely new, embracing taste, durability, beauty, and lightness, far in advance of any thing ever offered to the public. Citizens and strangers need only give me a call to satisfy themselves that it is to their interest to purchase their Hats at this Old Stand, opposite the Harney House.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 25, 1852.

Important to Housekeepers.

DURKEE'S baking powder, for making cakes, bread, biscuit, and pastry. Infinitely better and quicker than by any other process. For sale only by A. MATTA.

PROCEEDINGS of the POLICE JURY of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, Monday Morning, January 3d 1853

The Police Jury of the Parish of East Baton Rouge met this day, according to law. Were present from

Ward No 1	G. W. Christine,
do No 2	H Tomlinson,
do No 10	Seth David,
do No 11	W. L. Campbel.

G. W. Christine, Pre't.
Wm. Hubbs, Clerk,
L. E Powers, Constable.

The President called the meeting to order. There being no quorum, it adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

MONDAY EVENING.

The Police Jury met agreeably to adjourument. Present, the same members as in the morning, with the addition of the following, viz:

From Ward No 3	J. P. Chapman,
From Ward No 4	A. D. Alexander,
From Ward No 5	Thos. Devall,
From Ward No 6	J. B. Kleinpeter,
From Ward No 7	R. L Knox,
From Ward No 12	George Garig.

The President called the meeting to order And the minutes of the last meeting were read, and approved.

On motion the Jury proceeded to the election of Auditor of Parish. And on counting the votes it was found that Messrs. P. M. Hatch and A. P. Converse had received an equal number of votes, consequently there was no election.

On motion the election of Auditor was postponed until tomorrow.

On motion the Jury then proceeded to the election of Treasurer and Collector for the ensuing year; and on counting the votes it was found that Wm. Hubbs was re-elected unanimously.

On motion the Jury adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 5th 1853,

The Police Jury met agreeably to adjournment; present the same members as on yesterday. The President called the meeting to order.

The resignation of J. R. Dufrocq, Esq as Commissioner of Elections for the Town Precinct, was presented. On motion said resignation was accepted.

On motion Mr. Henry Tomlinson was appointed Commissioner of General Elections for the Town Precinct in place of J. R. Dufrocq.

On motion the rules being dispensed with. The following resolution for appropriation was presented, and adopted,

The following resolution was presented and adopted.

Resolved, That Wm. Hubbs be authorised to sell the Police Digest at the rate of twenty-five cents per copy; instead of one dollar, all laws to the courrary are hereby repealed.

The following petition signed by T. W. Brown, and others, was presented, and adopted.

A petition to divide Ward No 7 into two School districts making "Clay Gut Road" the dividing line.

The following resolution in relation to the forgoing petition was proposed, and adopted

Resolved, That the foregoing Petition be granted. And that the Southern portion of said Ward, (as divided,) be styled the 7th School district. And the Northern portion be styled the 13th School district. And that this resolution take effect from the promulgation thereof.

The Petition signed by J. B. D. Greenwell, and others, praying that an appropriation be made to build a bridge across Sandy Creek. On motion said petition was laid on the table indefinitely.

The following resolution was proposed, and adopted.

Resolved, That the amount, of the Parish Tax for the year 1852, be and the same is increased to Ten thousand dollars instead of Eight thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars, as fixed by the Police Jury at the last September session.

On motion the Jury proceeded to the election of Parish Auditor for the ensuing year; and on counting the votes it was found that L. E. Powers, had received the greatest number, and was declared elected.

The following resolution was proposed, and adopted.

Resolved, That Samuel Kelly be, and he is hereby appointed as overseer of Lower line of Road District No 9 in place of John Browning, who refuses to serve.

On motion the Jury then adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Police Jury met agreeably to adjournment. Present the same number as in the morning, with the exception of Mr. Campbell, who was excused. The President called the meeting to order.

The following resolution was presented and adopted.

Resolved, That the South boundary line of Ward No 3 be, and is hereby extended to the Corporation line of the city of Baton Rouge; from the Mississipi river to the extent of the North line of said Corporation to the Rail road—Thence up the said rail road, to the old line—thence the old line, as formerly.

Mr. R L. Knox called up the resolution in regard to the Marietta road, from Mr. Burgess's lane, to the Amite river. On motion said resolution was laid on the table indefinitely.

The Finance committee presented the following report on the Treasurer and Collector's account, which report and account was adored.

Dr. The Parish of East Baton Rouge in account current with William Hubbs Treasurer & Collector, Cr.

January 3d 1853, For Ballance due me at last settlement	276 81
For amount of Vouchers numbering from 1 to 125,	9001 82
For amount of uncollected tax, as per list	1353 53
For amount of my commissions for collecting and disbursing $9953 76 at 7½ per cent	746 53
E. & O. E. Total	11,359 69
Balance due me.	580 91

CONTRA CREDITS.

January 3d 1853, By amount of Tax roll for 1851		9245 00
By amount of Tax roll for 1848	1.05	
By amount of Tax roll for 1849	97.10	
By amount of Tax roll for 1850	842 79	940 94
By amount received of L. C. Morris on account of commutation tax		500 00
By amount received of R. L. Wolf Ranger on account of Strays,		31 85
By amount received of Morgan Morgan for Peddling license 6 months		10, 00
By amount received of J. Shwab, for Pedling license 6 months,	5,00	15 00
By amount collected out on tax roll.		61 99
By amount ballance due me,		580 91
E. & O. E. Total,		11,359 69

Wm. Hubbs, Collector & Treasurer.

We the Finance Committee to whom was referred the examination of the Treasurer and Collector's account for the past year, with his vouchers, find them all correct. (Signed) John B. Kleinpeter, Thos. Devall, Seth David.

The Finance Committee presented the following report, which was adopted.

We the Finance Committe to whom was referred the account against the Parish, report favorably on the following accounts, viz:

H. V. Babin Sheriff,	$147,80
Samuel Goodrich,	9 50
M. Moreno Clerk for Record book,	15.00
F. Arbour for lumber,	4 68
M. Moreno Clerk for criminal cases,	33,33
H. V. Babin Sheriff for criminal cases,	66,66
J. N. Toups, (Blacksmith work.)	1.00
Dr. G. W. Dearing for services to 1st Jan.	50,00
J. J. Odom Jailor account,	228.70
Total,	556,76

That on examining the above account, we find all correct with the exception of the accounts of J. F. McCaa, and Dr. W. R. Norton, which were overcharged. And the Committee believe that five dollars should be allowed J. F. McCaa, for services rendered as J. P. And Ten dollars to Dr. Norton, would be ample compensation for their services. (Signed,) J. B. Kleinpeter, Thos. Devall, Seth David.

The following resolution was proposed, and adopted

Resolved, That Messrs. Tomlinson Christine, and David be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to cancel the bond for the last year of the Treasurer & Collector, and receive his bond for the present year. And they are also appointed to examine, and receive the Parish Tax roll when made out for the present year.

On motion the Jury then adjourned sine die. G. W. CHRISTINE, President.

Wm. Hubbs, Clerk.

Poet's Corner.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The reader will find in the annoxed lines, a sarcasm on the injustice of the world, replete with every thing that can give pugnancy to satire and criticism. It cannot be denied, that the injustice, to which these stanzas refer, is realized every day, and every hour, by woman.

THE DIFFERENCE,

MAN.

If he wears a good coat,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he be but a bloat,
Lift him up.
If his face shows no shame,
Lift him up, lift him up,
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up;
Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court,—
Lift him up.

Though he brings *some* disgrace,
Lift him up, lift him up;
And bring the blush to *your* face,
Lift him up;
Society him needs.—
Never mind his black deeds—
Lift him up.

WOMAN

If woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down;
If misfortune is hers,
Kick her down;
Though her tears fall like rain,
And she ne'er smiles again,
Kick her down.

If a man breaks her heart,
Kick her down kick her down;
Redouble the smart—
Kick her down;
And if low in condition,
On, on to perdition,
Kick her down.

☞ The following, from the Martinsburg Gazette, is entitled in that paper, "Facts for the next edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There died lately, in a lower country of Virginia, a mulatto man who had been manumitted by his master, who was, under our law, one of those persons who was permitted to remain in Virginia. His master had, with his liberty, left him a respectable property, and his man by industry accumulated an estate of $25,000. He had purchased his wife, who was a slave and his children were, therefore, his own property, as well as his wife.

Falling into bad health, he went to Philadelphia some time during this last summer for medical advice, but learning from the best physicians that his health was worse than he thought, and that he could not live, he wrote to a relative of his old master to come on for him, which this gentleman did and stayed with him, and brought him back to Virginia at his request. He died shortly after his return, not long since; and by his last will left all his estate to this gentleman, as well as his wife and children, who are thus the slaves of his friend—trusting of course that he would care for them and provide for them.

Here was an intelligent, wealthy man, who knew the condition of colored people in the Northern States, that preferred to leave his wife and children and all his property to a white man, to sending them out of the State, to live as free persons with a fine estate.

These are notorious and recorded facts, and can be proved if denied; and there are many such occurrences among our colored people which might be made public, to put to shame the exaggerated fictions of Mr. Stowe and her adherents, if there was any possibility for substituting in the Northern mind fact for fiction, reason, for imagination, and charity in the place of sectional prejudice.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you, as the representatives of the people, upon the present peaceful, prosperous and happy condition of our State. Since the last session of the General Assembly, by the dispensation of a merciful Providence, we have been saved not only from "the pestilence which walketh in darkness," but from "the destruction that wasteth at noon day." Our harvests have been abundant, prices highly remunerative, labor has received its reward, capital been profitably employed, long desired public improvements commenced under favorable auspices, and our whole people are blessed with the unmistakable signs of present and prospective prosperity.

While this is our fortunate position as a State, it is a source of heartfelt and thankful congratulation to every patriotic heart that our common country is in a like happy condition. Never at any former period has the United States exhibited such cheering indications of internal prosperity and progress. Internal improvements are extending their benign influences to every part of the land, uncultivated regions are being subdued to the uses of agriculture, American energy and industry are fast overcoming all obstacles, and rendering the Western Continent the Garden of the World. A transient cloud has lately obscured our national horizon and filled all hearts with mourning, but the recuperative energies and patriotism of the Republic forbids us to fear that any serious evils will be the result. The nation has been called to mourn some of her most distinguished sons. Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Woodbury have been called from their earthly labors to the rewards of their virtues and patriotism in Heaven. These illustrious patriots, for the last quarter of a century, have been the honor, the hope and the leading minds of the country.—Pursuing different courses, often advocating dissimilar views, forming the rallying points of their fellow citizens, in various political contests, still when the great crisis have arrived, sacrificing personal ends for the general good, and by their patriotic labors entitling themselves to the gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world. Their memories have been deservedly honored in all the States of the Confederacy, and in none with more sincere feelings and gratitude than our own.—These honors are right and just, due rewards to pre-eminent worth and talents, and useful incirements to surviving patriotism. Though their places are vacant and their voices no longer heard in our councils, yet "they still live" in their examples, their virtues and their labors, the Government still moves on and its great objects and destiny are not retarded. This should afford consolation, and lead us to the inspiring hope that though men die, the Government *may* be immortal.

Another event, viewed by those unacquainted with our institutions and the spirit of our people, as a still more fearful crisis has just transpired without disturbing the peaceful relations of the country. American patriotism forbids the successful party to domineer over the defeated, and cordial good will succeeds the fiercest conflicts. Without, therefore, intending to indulge in reflections calculated to arouse unpleasant reminiscences and party rancor, I would congratulate you in the hope that the marked result of the late Presidential contest will do much to overthrow dangerous, sectional agitation throughout the land The bold unequivocal position assumed by the successful candidate on this point, leads us to hope for the best results under his administration, and the overwhelming victory gained over his competitor would lead to the belief that his position has been sanctioned by the people, in an unwonted degree, and the heart of the nation is against fraternal strife and in favor of the Union.

Though Louisiana is jealous of her rights as a State and would be found in the foremost ranks to defend those of her sisters as well as her own, if unconstitutionally invaded, still her policy, her feelings, her patriotism, her love for the Union, leads her to deprecate sectionalism and cultivate harmony. She would prefer that the constitutional rights of the States should remain intact to making an exhibition of her disapprobation, if they should be unfortunately invaded.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature, requiring the sense of the people to be taken on the question of revising and amending the then existing Constitution has been duly executed.—The voice of the State was in favor of the revision.

The Convention for that purpose was held in July last, and the result of their labors approved at the late general election. Though I frankly confess that I was one of the minority who believed that all the changes needed in the late Constitution, to make it the full reflection of the unbiassed public will, could have been effected by the mode of revision and amendment provided in the instrument itself, without the expense and risk of an entirely new Constitution, and that still larger minority who disapproved of many of the leading provisions of our present organic law; still I am willing to submit my will and my preference to the will of the majority But while this is the case, I cannot refrain from expressing a wish and the ardent hope that some of the anti-republican provisions of the present Constitution may be removed from it, as soon as they can be legally obliterated. Equality of representation and equality of taxation, and freedom from the danger of oppressive burdens are inestimable privileges and should always be secured to every citizen by the organic law of the land.

That these invaluable blessings and privileges have not been secured by the present Constitution, is my sincere conviction, and I believe it to be your duty as guardians of the people's rights, to take initiatory steps, as soon as possible, to relieve them from present, and to guard them from future evils—delay in this case may be dangerous Evils become sanctioned by time, oppression strengthens by age, and burthens easily imposed are hard to remove when rendered venerable, and sustained by the interest of selfish majorities. One of the greatest and most humiliating of these grievances must be removed at once, if ever it can be done. After the next apportionment of representatives, based on this provision, it may be well nigh impossible to effect what can now be done with comparative ease. The voice of the State, if fairly expressed, is still on the side of the people.

The Governor recommends an immediate re-organization of the Judiciary, in compliance with the requisitions of the new Constitution. He advises that the number of districts and Judges be diminished and the compensation increased.

The authority granted to the Legislature, by the new Constitution, to pledge the faith of the State and contract debts for other purposes than to prosecute war and subdue insurrections, is a power that should be guarded with sleepless vigilance and exercised with extreme caution. The experience of a long life, no small portion of which has been spent in the public service, has convinced me that the best policy both for individuals and governments, is to avoid debt as far as practicable. The enterprise of the community is generally adequate to the construction of internal improvements actually needed. Governmental aid in such cases, may be sometimes needed, but it seldom happens that the State, in matters of this kind, is not made to suffer. It is, doubtless, the duty of our State to open and improve our navigable streams, to construct highways, and to provide against inundations, but when she goes beyond this and lends her faith and aid to companies for other kinds of improvements, she should exercise the greatest circumspection, and look to the "ways and means of meeting her engagements, lest she have unpleasant burthens, and hard to be borne, by those who shall come after us.

On the power granted by the new Constitution to create Banking Institutions, the Governor recommends the most jealous watchfulness on the part of the Legislature. He thinks there never was a time when it was less necessary than at present. He says:

If, however, it should be deemed necessary to increase Banking facilities, I would commend to you the propriety of doing so by general laws, based on the free Banking principle. The system seems to me better calculated, than any other that has been proposed, to guard against excessive issues and protect the bill-holders; at all events, whatever system may be successfully urged, let such stringent requirements be imposed, as will prevent even the possibility of the Banks, whether private or public, from promptly redeeming their issues, even to the last cent in specie.

But to turn from these thoughts, which refer rather to the future than the past or present, the first and most important subject of your attention, is the condition of our State finances. It is to be regretted, while we are surrounded with so many evidences of prosperity, our State Treasury is not in a like favorable condition. During the past year the Treasurer has been unable to meet promptly many of the most common and pressing demands on his department. Many citizens have visited the Seat of Government with demands against the State, and after incurring considerable expense, have been compelled to return to their homes, without having their claims adjusted and liquidated. Even the salaries of the public officers, upon which many of them are dependent for the support of their families, have not been paid till many months after they were due.

This state of things has resulted from two causes The Legislature has made appropriations without providing fully the means to meet them, and the collectors of the public money are, in many instances, slow in making their returns to the Treasury. The first evil can be easily guarded against for the future, by greater care on the part of the Legislature. If the representatives of the people are not willing to tax their constituents to meet an appropriation, it is clear the appropriation should not be made. Appropriations and taxation must always go hand in hand.

[The Governor suggests semi-annual, instead of annual returns from the Collectors of Public Monies.]

Under acts of the last Legislature, I was authorized to borrow certain amounts of money which I obtained at the usual rate of interest from the State Bank, at one time $75,000, and at another time $25,000, making $100,000. These amounts could only be borrowed, according to the usages of the Bank, for ninety days. The time of payment has long since past, only the interest having been paid It is necessary to provide for the payment of this money at as early a day as practicable.

The various public works ordered in different parts of the State, have been prosecuted with as much success as could reasonably be expected from the limited means and force of the Engineer's department.

I would again urge upon your attention the necessity of as prompt action as possible, in reference to the important subject of dividing and putting in progress some plan for preventing the fearful and destructive overflows of the Mississippi river and other important streams. This I am aware is a difficult task, a Herculean labor, a work about which there are various and conflicting views, still it is a difficulty which, sooner or later must be encountered and overcome, or the most serious and alarming evils will be the inevitable result. Let us not loose sight of this subject till the painful and ruinous scenes of 1850 and 1851 shall again awaken us to its importance.

The Internal Improvement fund, as will be seen from the Treasurer's report, will in a short time be entirely exhausted, and it will be necessary for the present Legislature to make provision for the future support of the Internal improvement service.

The faithful and intelligent officer, who has until recently had charge of this branch of the public service, will render an account of his stewardship, up to the time of the transfer of the responsible and arduous duties of the Engineer's department to his worthy and capable successor.

Our system of common school education has been again commended to your care by the new Constitution. Although there are, unquestionably, great difficulties to be encountered by this system in our State, owing to the sparseness of the population in the large size of the plantations, in a large portion of the State, still the will of the people on this subject cannot be mistaken, as it has been twice expressed in the organic law of the land. In this matter I fully concur with the people. Our Government is based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and it is one indispensible duty, if we wish its permanence, at all hazards, to educate the masses. If our Government fails in its patriotic purposes, it can only be from a want of morality and inteligence in the great controlling masses of the people.

Our system of common schools needs a thorough revision and many improvements to adapt it more fully to the peculiar wants of the State. The experience and difficulties of the last few years, will afford lights to guide you in perfecting this system. The laws on the subject should be simplified, the manner of paying the teachers rendered less complicated, and expensive, and the whole system so reorganized as to render it more suitable to our present wants.

The Superintendent of Public Education, should have a more ample salary than fixed by the last session of the Legislature. The salary should be such as to command the best talents of the country, and the whole time and attention of the incumbent. If it be proper to expend a quarter of a million of the public funds annually, in an enterprise, it is surely bad economy to weaken its efficiency by failing to pay its head and representative, who should infuse into it regularity and energy, a suitable salary to commend all his thoughts, and all his energies.

At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed appropriating $25,000 for the creation of a Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum at the Seat of Government. The Board of Directors, as required by the law, has been appointed, and a suitable site and temporary buildings for the institution obtained. Several of the unfortunate class of persons, for whom this institution was designed, and who had been supported at the public expense in the State of Kentucky, have been transferred to this place, and the institution is already in partial organization. The board have fortunately obtained the services of Mr James S. Brown, in the organization and management of the Asylum, who comes to us from the West, with the highest recommendations both as to character and qualifications. He has had much experience in managing a similar institution in the State of Indiana, and his character inspires the hope that he will be eminently useful in the management of this beloved enterprise; I commend this charitable institution to your fostering care, as well as the kindred institutions for orphans in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The lessees of the Penitentiary have accepted the provisions of the law of last session, which requires them to pay annually, four thousand dollars into the State Treasury; the financial relation, therefore, between this Institution and the State, is clearly and definitely settled. Great inconvenience has been experienced for some time past, for want of room for the unwanted and unfortunately increasing number of the inmates, but the difficulty will in a short time be remedied, as an additional wing to the present buildings, will soon be completed From the best information I have been able to obtain, I feel confident the Institution is well managed, and every thing done that ought to be expected for the comfort of its inmates. For full and detailed information on this subject, I refer you to the report of its board of directors.

The amount of money received for swamp and overflowed lands, sold by the State Register, under the act of the last Legislature, is $112,872,500. As sales of swamp and overflowed lands were made by the United States Land officers, after the grant of these lands was made to the State; but chiefly before the selections were made, and as the laws of Congress making the donations, have been interpreted by the Secretary of the Interior as taking effect from the date of their passage, considerable embarrassments have resulted to these purchasers. A portion of the lands thus taken were located by soldiers' warrants and the balance were paid for at $1 25-100 in money per acre. The purchasers in all cases have been informed by the United States Government that their patents will be cancelled and informed that their titles to the lands to be valid must be derived from the State.

In the present embarrassed condition of the State Treasury, would it not be advisable to use, temporarily, the money received for swamp land, to meet our most pressing engagements? If this should be done, however, good faith towards the General Government by whom the swamp lands were granted for a special purpose, and obedience to our Constitution, which requires that the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands shall never be diverted from the use for which they were designed, would require some sure provision for returning the amount of the swamp land fund

Nothing of consequence has been done with regard to the Jackson Monument, designed to be erected in the city of New Orleans. The commissioners, having the matter in charge, have had several meetings and examined various plans, which have been submitted to them, but nothing final has been agreed upon. The great difficulty is, that the amount of means in their hands is adequate to the end to be accomplished, and I would recommend that such additional appropriation be made by the Legislature, as will enable the commissioners to erect a monument worthy the man and the occasion it is intended to commemorate.

The stone for the Washington Monument, ordered by the State, has been provided; I feel much indebted to Senator Downs for his friendly aid in its preparation.

During the past year, a letter was received from the American sculptor, Hiram Powers, who has been employed to produce a statue of Washington for the use of the State, giving information of the progress of the work, and also a draft on the State for a portion of the money appropriated for this work to be executed by him. As the last Legislature had omitted to renew the appropriation for this work, and that previously made had expired by

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