LATEST DATES.

New-York	March 7	London	Jan. 24
Boston	March 8	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Charleston	March 6	Paris	Jan. 30
Mobile	March 9	Havre	Feb. 1
New-Orleans	March 2	Bordeaux	Jan. 14
Charleston	March 19	Mexico	March 12
Mobile	March 19	Vera Cruz	March 1
Boston	March 15	Vera Cruz	March 6

MONEY MARKET.

Spanish Gold	1 @ 2 per cent prem
United States Treasury Notes	2 @ 3 per cent prem
British Doubloons	15 @ 17 75
Mexican Doubloons	15 @ 15 75
Sovereigns	4 50 @ 4 75
Government Bank Notes, payable at sight	1 per cent dis.
Mechanics' Bank, Natchitoches	25 @ 50 do
Alabama	75 @ 75 do
Planters'	75 @ 75 do
Exchange	1 @ 2 per cent prem
Kentucky	1 @ 1 per cent prem
Illinois	50 @ 50 per cent dis.
Tennessee	12 @ 12 do
Missouri	50 @ 50 do
Illinois	50 @ 50 do
United States Bank Notes	1 @ 1 per cent prem

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT, March 19, 1842.

The business of the past three days has been unimportant but few changes have occurred in the various markets Advices from Havre to the 31st January were received yesterday, but we are still without later accounts from England.

Money matters are about the same; the notes of the Exchange, Orleans and Atchafalaya Banks are almost in demand, and we cannot learn of any of the circulating institution. Improvement Bank notes are better, and we now note them 15 @ 20 ⅌ cent. discount.

The weather has been clear and very pleasant.—The state of the same stage last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 11th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,169 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 5,267—Arkansas, 289—Mobile, 21; together, 21,766 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 21,703 bales—Havre, 1,050—Havre, 6,347—Marseilles, 815—Antwerp, 670—Hamburg, 48—New-York, 1,266—Boston, 3,873—Baltimore, 151—Hartford (Ct.), 302; together, 36,192 bales; making a reduction in stock of 11,467 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 140,296 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1841, Sept. 1, stock on hand		14490
Received this week	24796	
" previously	560874	585670
		600160
Cleared this week	36192	
" previously	424268	460460
Stock on hand		140,700

The good demand for Cotton noticed in our review of Tuesday last, continued to prevail on the day following, and the sales reached fully 4,000 bales. Yesterday and today the inquiry has been pretty fair, and about 6,000 bales have changed hands, making the total business of the past three days 10,000 bales, the greater portion of which has been for shipment to France and the North. Prices are full, and the market closes with much firmness at our quotations:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala.*	
Ordinary	5 @ 6½	Ordinary	6½ @ 6½
Middling	7 @ 7½	Middling	7½ @ 7½
Middling Fair	8 @ 8½	Middling Fair	8½ @ 8½
Fair	9 @ 9½	Fair	9½ @ 9½
Good fair	10 @ 11	Good fair	10 @ 10
Good and fine	12 @ 13	Good and fine	12 @ 12

TOBACCO.—The demand since our last has been very active, and the sales only reach 200 hhds. Prices remain unchanged, and are firmly maintained. We notice 78 hhds, of which 16 Seconds, at 4½c; 8 at 4½; 3 at 4c; 15 at 3c; 7 at 2½c; 5 at 2; 17 at 3c; 3 bulk eyes, at 1½c; 5 hhds M, of which, 4 at 2½c, and 1 at 2c; 20 hhds Selections, of which, 10 P at 3c; 9 Seconds at 4½c; and 7 at 3 cts.

Arrived since the 11th inst, 1,019 hhds.—Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 21 hhds—Havre, 12—Marseilles, 40—Cette (Mediterranean), 10—Bordeaux, 10—Baltimore, 346—Nassau, N. P., 4—New-York, 263—Boston, 71—Baltimore, 10; together, 1,210 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1841, Sept. 1, stock on hand		2788
Received this week	1019	
" previously	18246	19265
		17165
Cleared this week	1210	
" previously	15955	17165
Stock on hand		2100

SUGAR.—Within the past three days the Sugar market has been more animated, and to day in particular there was a good inquiry, and sales to the extent of 200 hhds were made on previous terms. Prices of Lower to prime Louisiana are coming in steadily. We quote 3½ @ 5½c as the extremes of the market. Havana Sugars are dull at former quotations.

MOLASSES.—The large receipts during the past few days, coupled with a limited demand, have had the effect of depressing prices, and we now quote 16 @ 16½ ⅌ gallon, with but little doing.

FLOUR.—The market has maintained the same quiet character noticed in our last report, the sales being chiefly confined to consumers, in small lots, at $4 12½ for good brands of superfine. We quote $5 00 @ $5 12½, but large quantities could not readily be disposed of above the inside figures.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provisions market exhibits no symptoms of improvement; on the contrary, we are compelled to notice that all descriptions are more depressed than was the case in the early part of the week. *Pork* was declined in anticipation of heavy supplies from the Western and we now quote Mess, $9 25. Prime Mess is nominal, beyond the filling of small orders for plantation.—Prime $6 50 @ $6 75. Prime, $4 75 @ $5 00.—Beef, $6 50 @ $7 in barrels, $11 @ $12 half do. $5 75 @ $6 00.—Prime, in bris $6 00 @ $6 50. *Lard*—Choice, (@6c)—Ordinary to middling, 5½ @ 6c. *Bacon*—Hams, sc in Sides, (Sandwich), 4½ @ 5c.

WHISKEY. The market is quiet, but prices are steady, owing to the limited receipts. We quote Rectified, 17 @ 17½c ⅌ gallon—common, 16c.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—These articles are completely neglected, and our quotations may be considered nominal.—Kentucky Bagging, 17 @ 18c—India do. 10 @ 12c—Bale Rope, 5½ @ 6c.

COFFEE.—The demand continues limited, at previous prices.—For Havana prime green, 9½c—Middling, 9c—Rio, 8 @ 8½c.

SALT.—Since our last a cargo of 4,000 sacks has been disposed of at $1 12½ and $1 25. From store, prices are the same as last quoted.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a pretty fair demand for Exchange since our last, and the rates have experienced no material alteration. We quote Sterling, 9 @ 10 ⅌ cent prem.—France, 5 @ 5 11—New-York, 3 @ 3½ ⅌ cent. premium; Sight Checks, ½ ⅌ cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling, 60 days' sight	9 @ 9½ ⅌ ct. prem.
France	5 10 @ 5 12½
New-York, 60 days' sight	2 @ 2½ ⅌ ct. prem.
do. 10 days' sight	1 @ 1½ ⅌ ct. prem.
do. 10 days' sight checks	2½ @ 3 ⅌ ct. prem.
do. sight checks	4½ @ 5 ⅌ ct. prem.
Philadelphia, 60 days	10 @ 11 ⅌ ct. prem.
do. sight	do.
Boston, at 30 days	9½ @ 10 ⅌ ct. prem.

FREIGHTS.—Since our last an American vessel has been taken up for Liverpool at 15 3-4d.; and British ships are filling up at 7-16d.—Coastwise freights are likewise dropping.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb to Liverpool	7-16d. @ 15 3-4d.
do ⅌ do to Havre	15-32 @ 15/16
do ⅌ do to New-York	3/4 @ 7/8 per bale.
do ⅌ do to Boston	9-16c.
Tobacco ⅌ hhd to Liverpool	40c.
do do London, direct	50c.
do do New-York	50 @ 50
do do Boston	50 @ 50
do do Philadelphia	50 @ 50
Sugar and molasses from coast ⅌ hhd	62½ @ 75
From the city	50 @ 50
Flour	50 @ 50
Pork ⅌ bbl	25 @ 25
Lard ⅌ keg	12½ @ 12½

☞ The ship JOHN MINTURN Stark, from New York, is now discharging at the foot of Canal-st. Levee Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J W STANTON & Co.
m19

☞ NOTICE—Drays Nos 238, 452, 1218, 327 and 1304, will please return the receipts per ship C Andrews
m19 HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

CHARLES C SACKETT & Co.
COMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 54 Magazine Street,
(Opposite Banks' Arcade)

J. W. STANTON & CO. have removed for the present to 60 Thompson-st, with Messrs. Hall, Smith & Chapp.
m17

☞ The ship LUCY from Boston is now discharging opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
m16 L H GALE, 93 Common st

REMOVAL.—CHAS C SACKETT & CO. having leased the Store, late Mr. Ellis's, have fitted up as an Office at the store of Messrs. Wiggin & Davenport, No 48 Magazine street.
m17

☞ A trunk leather trunk, marked W. L. P., on the end, was taken from the store No 3 Perdido street, during the late fire. Any person having the same in possession, will please give notice to J W STANTON & Co.
m17

☞ JOHN AGAN, of Kilkenny County, Ireland, is requested to call at No. 34 Old Levee, for information relating to his family.
m17

☞ Neither the captain or consignees of the British ship DIADEM will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel, E & F. T. PRESCOTT.
m16 16 Canal street, Row

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, 30 days sight, for sale by S & J. P. WHITNEY, 71 Carondelet.

SALMON, 250 cases in one kit, two pound cans, for sale by ALEX. GOW & SONS, 26 Bienville st
m19

BRANDY—Half pipes A Seignette brand, for sale by T & A TOBY & ROGERT, 36 Camp st
m19

HOLLAND GIN—3 pipes Bowie brand, for sale by T & A TOBY & ROGERT, 36 Camp st
m19

LARD—200 kegs prime leaf lard in store and for sale by T & A TOBY & ROGERT, 36 Camp st

HAVANA COFFEE—200 bags, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st
m19

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes white, for sale by BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st
m19

BAGGING—100 pcs Kentucky bagging, 100 ⅌ Dundee, for sale by W H ROBERTSON & Co.
m19 22 Chartres st

RAISINS—600 bns M R raisins; 200 half do do, 200 qr. do do, for sale by W H ROBERTSON & Co.
m19 22 Chartres st

BRANDY—50 bbls domestic brandy for sale low to close consignments by W C TOMPKINS & Co.
m19 49 Gravier st

STARCH—50 boxes starch from the Westerns Starch Company, in store and for sale by W C TOMPKINS & Co, 50 Gravier st

PERM OIL—1000 gallons in casks, bbls and kegs, in store and for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

ELEPHANT'S OIL—1000 gallons best quality in store, and for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

CANDLES—Other New Bedford, Nantucket and Selem brands, for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

MACKEREL—Nos 1 and 2 in kits, in store, and for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

MISSOURI SHOT—Bar lead and gunny cloth in store, and for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

PROVISIONS—30 bbls bacon, 40 brls mess pork, and 60 do prime in store, and for sale by HARROD & DARLING, 49 Common st

LARD—200 kegs prime leaf lard, just received, and for sale by Wm. C. TOMPKINS & Co. 49 Gravier st.

TOBACCO—30 boxes 130 kegs low priced manufactured Tobacco, for sale by Wm. C. TOMPKINS & CO. 49 Gravier st.

WOOL HATS—50 cases black and white wool Hats, for sale by FROST & CO. No. 6 Canal street.

TARPAULIN HATS—50 doz tarpaulin hats, for sale low by FROST & CO. No. 6 Canal street.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE,

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
Office No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.
(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY JOHNSON.

FOR MAYOR,
WM. FRERET

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 19, 1842.

ANOTHER McLEOD AFFAIR.

The mail, yesterday, brought the intelligence of the arrest of one HOGAN, in Lockport, charged with having participated in the assault upon the *Caroline*. We were in hopes that the acquittal of McLEOD would have put an end to the Schlosser affair, except in so far as it involved upon the General Government to demand redress for that act of aggression and bloodshed. It seems, however, that another person implicated in that proceeding has crossed over into the United States, and braved the local authorities with his presence; and it is feared that the country will undergo a repetition of the excitement occasioned by the arrest of McLEOD.

Mr. TYLER, in anticipation of such an issue, has sent a special message to Congress, asking some legislation in the premises, that will put the United States government in possession of such cases—involving, as they do, the relations of these States with foreign powers. The President assumes it in his message, that the United States government has a right to interfere, after the case has gone through the Courts of New York. *If this position be correct*, it would seem proper that the Government should have the control of the case in the first instance—because, by at once placing the prisoner before the Federal Tribunals, it would avoid the delay and irritation which must attend the hearing of the case in the State Courts; when the decision of the said courts in the matter is not final. Would it not be well for the Government to give Mexico a drubbing, in order to get its hand in, should HOGAN's case have a belligerent issue.

The President's message is as follows:

TO THE HOUSE: In my message of the 7th December, I suggested to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity of making proper provision by law, within the pale of the Constitution, for the removal at the commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in State courts, involving national questions, touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States from such tribunal to the Federal judiciary. I am urged to repeat at this time this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence upon which I rely, that a subject of Great Britain, residing in Upper Canada, has been arrested upon a charge of connection with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian authorities, by which the "Caroline" was destroyed; and will, in all probability, be subjected to trial in State courts of New York. It is doubtful whether, in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Government is invested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the court of final resort of the State of New York, and been decided in that court; and although such delay ought not, in a national point of view, to give cause of umbrage to Great Britain, yet the prompt and instant rendering of justice to foreign nations should be placed among our highest duties. I cannot, therefore, in consideration of what properly became the United States, and in anticipation of any demand from a foreign Government for the discharge of one of its subjects, forego the duty of repeating my recommendation to Congress, for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative provision on this subject.

March 8, 1842. JOHN TYLER.

THE MEETING.

Mexico and Texas—American Prisoners.

The meeting at 'Banks' Arcade" on Thursday last, was a tremendous affair. The immense concourse of citizens was called to order, by the Hon. THOMAS M. WADSWORTH, and organized by the appointment of the following officers.

Gen. T. FOOTE, President.

Vice-Presidents.

A. C. BULLITT, Judge WINCHESTER.
DR. BARTON.

Secretaries.

H. G. Hearts and F. A. Sawyer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting.

A. C. BULLITT, Hon. T. W. WADSWORTH,
P. W. FARRAR, " RANDELL HUNT,
C. K. JOHNSON, " A. L. SAUNDERS,
Hon. T. J. WELLS.

Who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the recent aggressions of the purposes of Santa Anna, first, in the detention of American citizens, taken prisoners, under precisely the same circumstances as attended the capture of British subjects, who were immediately released, and set at large by the request of the English minister; secondly, in the terms of disparagement and reproach volunteered against the people of this country and our government in his official letters to General Hamilton and Colonel Bee; thirdly, in the denial of the Mexican Consul in New Orleans, of having given to one of the American prisoners, (George W. Kendall,) a passport to enter the territory of Mexico; which passport it has been abundantly proven, he did furnish that gentleman before his departure for Santa Fe, and by various other actions of a similar character, which, when taken in the aggregate, are sufficient grounds for believing that he (Santa Anna) sends said prisoners as Texan boats-ges, and will contrary to the laws of nations, humanity and religion, execute upon them the penalties, punishments and forfeitures which a remorseless and blood-thirsty tyrant may think fit to award against helpless and unoffensive persons, who have innocently provoked his wrath.

Resolved, That the detention, by Santa Anna, of American citizens, who have accidentally or unadvisedly fallen into his hands, as hostages, or to regard them in any light responsible for the acts of Texas, or in any other connection as amenable for the conduct, termination or consequences of the late invasion of Texas, is an act insulting to the honor and dignity of this nation, and the people thereof, and against the principles of justice, international law and common morality.

Resolved, That apart from the known barbarity, inhuman cruelty and monstrous perfidy already exhibited towards the American captives in Mexico, the detention of said prisoners by Santa Ana, in view of his recent movements in Texas, leading us to believe that he intends holding them accountable for the acts of a Government other than the United States, of which they are citizens, is such an indignity towards these States, and contemning of the government thereof as to justify the immediate resort to the most rigorous means in the power of the nation to redress.

Resolved, That in consideration of the pressing importance of the occasion, the danger to the lives of those who are already, and have for a long time been defrauded of their liberties, it is proper for the citizens nearest their oppressed or manacled countrymen, to embrace every occasion to afford them succor, assistance and relief, whether by the contribution of money and clothing to them individually, or in furnishing aid to those whose success in an impending enterprise, would ensure the same object.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this country recognizes the right of our citizens to travel wherever they please, and in what manner they think fit, and in what numbers they may deem prudent, provided, they do not embark as an armed, organized body, direct for a country at peace with these United States, in the purpose of warring upon said country—and that persons lawfully leaving this country, for the purpose of redressing wrongs done their countrymen or indirectly to punish offences against their government, are performing an act next in patriotism to the defence of their own soil from the foot of an invader.

Resolved, That the Republic of Texas is at peace with that of the United States, and it is therefore lawful for the citizens of this country to go to Texas in what manner and at what times, and in what numbers they think fit, provided they have no hostile purpose towards Texas; and that when they arrive in said Republic, they have a right, and it is proper for them to do such acts and things as may be conducive to their own good, the assistance of their fellow-citizens, and the redressing of wrongs done their countrymen.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, having power to appoint such other committees as they may think fit for the purpose of carrying out the general objects of this meeting.

The following persons were appointed a committee, in conformity with the last resolution.

GEO. BEDFORD, J. F. HAWTHORN,
H. G. HEARTT, A. AUSTIN,
DR. D. J. ROGERS.

The meeting was addressed by the President and the Hon. T. M. WADSWORTH in speeches of stirring eloquence.

☞ The Richmond Compiler, of the 8th inst., contains a statement of four of the crew of the brig Long Island, of New York, bound from Richmond to New Orleans, with a cargo of passengers and slaves, complaining of the forcible arrest and capture of Capt. HOWELL, master of the brig, outside of Fort Calhoun, on the 1st inst., for some alleged breach of the piloting law. The Sheriff of Norfolk made the arrest, aided by Capt. McKENNY, of Fort Monroe, with an armed force, and Capt. HOWELL was violently torn from the vessel, leaving his wife and little child, the cargo, passengers and slaves, without a pilot, and with a strange crew; and a mate unacquainted with the coast. The Compiler speaks indignantly of the interference of the U. S. troops to aid a Sheriff in executing civil process.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Our old friend THOMAS takes a benefit this evening with a powerful and attractive bill of fare. Several distinguished actors of the St. Charles have volunteered on this occasion and will appear in the Comedy of *John Dull, or the Englishman's Fireside*. Master Hernandez, the youthful prodigy will also be introduced to give more variety to the entertainments. The evening's performance will be concluded with the farce of *Widow's Victim*. The public will, no doubt, on this occasion give Mr. Thorne a *bumper* as a reward for his meritorious and never ceasing endeavors to please the community.

☞ We call public attention to the proposed publication in Middletown, Conn., of a monthly journal entitled "*Facts for the People, or Antidote to Modern Abolitionism.*" The title of the proposed journal indicates the worthy and laudable object of its writers, and when we state that the price is only *fifty cents* for the whole series of numbers, and that with a boldness and enterprise beyond praise, this faithful advocate of southern rights rears its front in the very hotbed of fanaticism, we offer an inducement to every slave holder to patronise it. The prospectus may be seen at our office.

☞ We are authorized to say that the late Mr. T. R. COLQUHOUN, who was lost in the steamboat Creole, was not the person alluded to, in the answer of the City Bank to the 8th question propounded by the Board of Currency. The individual charged to be a defaulter, was the Cashier of the Natchitoches Branch of the City Bank, previous to Mr. COLQUHOUN's taking that office. We deem this explanation due to the memory of an honorable member of society, whose melancholy fate is fresh in the recollection of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HAMMOND'S WINDOW-SASHES.—We have examined some specimens of Mr. HAMMOND's Patent Improved Window Sashes, an advertisement of which will be found in our column. We have little experience in matters of this kind, but they certainly appear to us a very superior article. Mr. HAMMOND has in his possession the premium granted him by the American Institute in New York for the most approved method of making Window Sashes.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates on the 8th inst., passed a resolution directing the Treasurer to receive the State's proportion under the Distribution Act—ayes 68, noes 53. A resolution, instructing the Virginia Senators in Congress to oppose the repeal of the clause of the Distribution Act, suspending that act when it shall become necessary to increase the duties for the support of government beyond 20 per cent., was indefinitely postponed—ayes 66, noes 57.

☞ We learn verbally from a gentleman from Vicksburg, that a hostile meeting took place a few days ago, between Messrs. Tompkins and Cook. The parties were armed with rifles, and exchanged shots twice. At the first fire, Mr. Tompkins' ball passed through Mr. Cook's coat, and at the second, the latter was slightly wounded. The affair was then suspended.

RESUMPTION IN NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a bill providing for a resumption of cash payments by the banks of that state on the 15th August.

THOMAS SELLY has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in place of Judge Hopkinson, deceased.

MOBILE, MARCH 16th.

The ship *Lorenzo*, Captain Urquhart, arrived at this port this morning, in a remarkable short passage from Havre. We are indebted to the intelligent Captain, for the *Journal du Havre* of the 3d of February—later by fifteen days, than we have previously had by way of the north. The Lorenzo has been but three months on her voyage out and back.

The scanty commercial account, in the Havre paper, we give under that head. It contains very little political intelligence. The most interesting fact is, that stated in an extract from the Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the condemnation by the Chamber of Deputies, almost unanimously, of the concession to Englland, hastily completed by the ministry, of the right of search.

There are a few extracts from English papers—The Tory candidate, Mr. Gregory, has been elected to parliament in Dublin, in place of Lord Morpeth, who by a considerable majority over Lord Morpeth, who is a Whig in this country. Gregory's majority was 390 votes out of 7,260. The Tories, of course, are in high glee.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 18th, 1842.

The house resumed the consideration of the "Revenue Bill." Mr. Hunt moved to strike out that portion of the bill which proposed to give a salary of $1000 to an auditor of auction sales, and to make the duties of that office, a part of the functions of the State Treasurer. Mr. Magnan opposed the motion. Mr. Canon followed on the same side. Mr. Hunt replied, and the debate was maintained for some time longer, after which Mr. Hunt withdrew his amendment for the present.

The seventh section, imposing certain taxes on money lenders, gave rise to much debate, but was ultimately adopted with divers amendments.

Mr. Ducros moved a reconsideration of the 5th section, which fixes the salaries of the clerks and officers of courts, and supported the proposition at length. Mr. Hunt replied, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Canon. The House refused to reconsider.

The 8th and 9th sections were adopted with slight amendments.

The 10th section, which taxes money brokers, was adopted with an amendment fixing the tax at $250 per annum.

The 11th section was adopted without amendment. Mr. Ellis moved an additional section, imposing a tax of $1 00 on ever free white adult male citizen of this state. This convert moved to the Committee of Ways and Means, and for the labor of benevolence and philanthropy—a fit but too expensive indeed for poor Louisiana—proposed that a tax of $1 00 be levied on every free male white of the whites of our City long before they are able to read, write and cypher, with even moderate conciseness, and sometimes before they know a letter of the alphabet, are sent by their parents into apprenticeship, or are employed by their parents in their own trade or labor. Manual labor occupies the greatest portion of the day, and it is impossible for one half of the children to attend the day schools established by the city authorities. Yet shall this portion of our rising generation be neglected? Shall they grow up in ignorance? Shall our country be endowed with citizens so totally unfit to wield the franchise of a land of liberty? Of course not. The evil must be attended to immediately, and at once eradicated; and, it seems to us, that no more practical means can be adopted for the establishment of *Industrial Free Evening Schools* for apprentices and others, as proposed by the Constitution of our Society. To this end we have made considerable progress. [The Lyceum Evening School, was opened on the first of November, 1841, and the report of our Standing Committee on Schools, presented on the 20th December last, will give a definite idea of what has been, and may be, effected.

"The number of children now receiving instruction in the school is *forty*, of whom there are males thirty, females ten. *Of this number*, there are employed in the daytime and unable to attend any other school, twenty five. Children who have never attended a school of any kind, fifteen. Children who have been attending the school for from five to seventeen years. Of the fifteen who have never attended school of any kind, the ages vary from five to fourteen years. Instruction has been given to the scholars in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, in local and general history and geography; and such other useful information, on important subjects, as may, from time to time, suggest itself to the mind of the teacher, is imparted partially to the scholars. From the estimated future expenses, and the number of scholars now in attendance, the average cost of tuition of each scholar is brought down to the very low rate of *one dollar per month*.

Mr. Daly, the teacher selected by the society, has generously placed his able services at the lowest possible rate. The absence of expenses for rent, fuel, light, books and stationary, as well as teaching. Double the number of scholars would add but a mere trifle to the expense. Sixty dollars per month would command the education of double the number.

The debate which projected by the society are of equal importance. It only needs twenty-five or thirty dollars per month to open every evening, from six to nine o'clock, a FREE LIBRARY, where *without cost*, all who desired to profit by it, might enjoy the benefit of reading the best and most popular works on general knowledge. The current expenses for rent, light, and a librarian, are the only ones to be incurred; for, we are confident, from the numerous assurances we have received, that the shelves will be soon fully filled by donations. Let it be remembered while considering this subject, that there are in our city but few places of moral and intellectual resort for the clerk, the laborer, and the mechanic; and that the best opposition which can be set up to intemperance and dissipation is to throw open to the people, Library Rooms, free of charge they may pass a pleasant evening in self instruction, and in imbibing moral habits and correct principles.

All these things to-wit: the lectures, the schools and the library, it carried out, will certainly produce a happy and improving effect upon the character and intelligence of our population, and direct their attention to objects which must necessarily, by equalizing the spread of knowledge, elevate the grade of national manners, and the cause of nationality.

On the subject of the Gymnasium, it is unnecessary to say anything, except to state, that it will probably be built by a *private stock company*; and will, in a manner, draw on the funds of the society; but on the contrary tend to increase the revenue of the society.

Mr. Dakin has kindly consented to draw a plan and to prepare an estimate to embrace a Lecture and Exhibition Room, Chess Room, Library, Circle for Exercises and School Rooms.

The yearly sum of one thousand dollars per annum is all that is needed to effect the three first objects of the society, and to confine them on a permanent basis. A greater portion of this sum will doubtless be obtained by private contributions. *The present object is to solicit donations from the citizens*, in money or money, to aid us in carrying the purposes of this society; and we appeal to the people of New Orleans, with the confidence of success, knowing as we do their zeal for the public welfare, and their expounded views of civic duty.

Mr. McRoberts, who was entitled to the floor on his proposition, for the latter modification, yielded to the general wish to proceed with the district bank bill, and agreed that the special order should be passed over informally, which was done, said then, after some time spent in discussing this bill, it was ordered to a third reading.

A message from the president of the United States was read recommending congress to provide for the removal of all cases of prosecution against subjects of foreign nations, into the federal courts, in consequence of a recent case of the capture of a British subject in the state of New York, accused of being concerned in the burning of the Caroline and about to be brought to trial in the state courts. The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Berrien having explained that the committee on the judiciary had already reported a bill on the subject, The senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the following bills were reported from committees and read twice, viz:

A bill to fix the rank of Engineers of steam vessels of war.

A bill to abolish the franking privilege, so far as it relates to members of Congress.

A bill to abolish the office of Superintendant of the National Armory.

Mr. Roosevelt, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to such an amendment of the Bankrupt Law as should include corporations, reported adverse to the same.

After the reference of a great number of private bills the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill was resumed in committee of the whole.

After some debate on a proposition that Government shall have its own printing establishment, the committee rose, in order to receive two messages from the President of the United States; the first message calls the attention of Congress to the alarming state of the Treasury at the present time.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was also read. It recommends either an increase of the loan to a much greater extent than heretofore proposed, or a further issue of treasury notes.

The second message announces that other Canadians are engaged in the burning of the Caroline have been arrested in the State of New York.

The consideration of both was postponed until to-morrow.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have been appointed to submit to the consideration of the citizens of New Orleans the propriety of assisting the PEOPLE'S LYCEUM, in the attainment of the ends that society proposes to accomplish; and deeming it, therefore, necessary that the public should be made acquainted with the objects of the society, and with what it has thus far done, we beg leave to present the following statement of its original plan, pastihistory, and present condition.

The Institution was first organized on the 9th September, 1841, and on the 20th of that month adopted a constitution, in which its objects are set forth to be:

1st. The institution of a yearly series of *public debates and lectures* on popular and instructive subjects.

2d. The establishment of *gratuitous evening schools* for apprentices and others.

3d. The establishment of a *free library*, and as soon as the funds and numbers of the society will permit.

4th. The erection of *public gymnasiums*, where the people may acquire the habit of athletic exercises and intellectual amusements.

On the 4th of October, the society elected a Board of Directors, charged with the administration of the affairs of the society, and, we have the pleasure of adding, that no time was lost, by those elected, in performing (at least with zeal and activity) the duties assigned them.

Towards the first object set forth, to-wit: the institution of a yearly series of lectures and debates, a fair commencement has been made. On the 15th day of November, the honorable Christian Roselius, opened the series by delivering an able and interesting lecture on "Popular Education by means of Lyceums;" thus setting an example worthy of the high station he occupies—an example which will produce results of lasting good—an example which will followed will perpetuate in Louisiana the reign of intellect and morality—an example which will tend at once to elevate the literary character of our city—an example which overcame the worst obstacle that to encounter, namely, that false modesty and caution which fears (however good the cause) to take a conspicuous place in a novel attempt of uncertain success—an example which will prove the corner stone of a bright temple of science and art, philosophy and literature, in the State of Louisiana. Since the commencement, Mr. Bagby, several other gentlemen of learning and talent have, at the request of the society, delivered public lectures on various subjects, namely, Seth Barton, Esq., on the "Neglect of correct pronunciation, tone and action, among public speakers, at the bar and in the pulpit;" Professor Everett, on the "French Revolution," Professor Cubi, on "The History of the Modern Languages of Europe," Dr. Bettner, on "Plain Impressions," and W. C. Hanner Esq., on the "Effects of Intercourse by means of Steam." These gentlemen will be soon followed by others; and, indeed, the society may venture to assert, that it will introduce to the public, during this season, many lecturers of great ability, on a variety of subjects of general knowledge. To these flattering encouragements and prospects, we may add the fact, that to the generous liberality of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we owe the grant of their lecture room, for once a week, throughout the season; and that we have found the Rev. Theodore Clapp ever desirous of affording us the use of his commodious and spacious church, in which the two first lectures were delivered.

To say any thing in favor of this branch of the People's Lyceum would be useless. You are doubtless fully impressed with its importance, and will aid in the noble task of detaining the innumerable benefits which flow from a dissemination of a taste for literary and scientific knowledge. Every art and every profession lists and needs the influence of this taste, while many ripe scholars will lack no opportunity of introducing the public to even laurels for themselves and spread far and wide among the people the light of their genius and study. Thus gradually the nation may be universally well educated; and learning obtain a temple in every cottage and work shop, instead of a place in the professor's closet.

But to enable the plan of public lectures to have its full and most beneficial effect, the first elements of an education must be imparted to every child in the country. Those to attend lectures must come prepared with sufficient elementary knowledge to understand the discourse of the lecturer. The Free schools established by the Second and Third Municipalities will do the greatest portion of this good work; but, feeling if desire to add the mite of our efforts to the great cause of general education, we have established that a wide field remained neglected and uncultivated, and we claim indeed to have struck a rich—nay exhaustible, soil for the labor of benevolence and philanthropy—a fit too expensive indeed for our poorer brethren, but which, if cultivated, will yield a rich harvest of the choicest fruit of our City long before they are able to read, write and cypher, with even moderate conciseness, and sometimes before they know a letter of the alphabet, are sent by their parents into apprenticeship, or are employed by their parents in their own trade or labor. Manual labor occupies the greatest portion of the day, and it is impossible for one half of the children to attend the day schools established by the city authorities. Yet shall this portion of our rising generation be neglected? Shall they grow up in ignorance? Shall our country be endowed with citizens so totally unfit to wield the franchise of a land of liberty? Of course not. The evil must be attended to immediately, and at once eradicated; and, it seems to us, that no more practical means can be adopted for the establishment of *Industrial Free Evening Schools* for apprentices and others, as proposed by the Constitution of our Society. To this end we have made considerable progress. [The Lyceum Evening School, was opened on the first of November, 1841, and the report of our Standing Committee on Schools, presented on the 20th December last, will give a definite idea of what has been, and may, be effected.

"The number of children now receiving instruction in the school is *forty*, of whom there are males thirty, females ten. *Of this number*, there are employed in the daytime and unable to attend any other school, twenty five. Children who have never attended a school of any kind, fifteen. Children who have been attending the school for from five to seventeen years. Of the fifteen who have never attended school of any kind, the ages vary from five to fourteen years. Instruction has been given to the scholars in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, in local and general history and geography; and such other useful information, on important subjects, as may, from time to time, suggest itself to the mind of the teacher, is imparted partially to the scholars. From the estimated future expenses, and the number of scholars now in attendance, the average cost of tuition of each scholar is brought down to the very low rate of *one dollar per month*.

Mr. Daly, the teacher selected by the society, has generously placed his able services at the lowest possible rate. The absence of expenses for rent, fuel, per month, embraces all expenses such as room rent, fuel, light, books and stationary, as well as teaching. Double the number of scholars would add but a mere trifle to the expense. Sixty dollars per month would command the education of double the number.

The debate which projected by the society are of equal importance. It only needs twenty-five or thirty dollars per month to open every evening, from six to nine o'clock, a FREE LIBRARY, where *without cost*, all who desired to profit by it, might enjoy the benefit of reading the best and most popular works on general knowledge. The current expenses for rent, light, and a librarian, are the only ones to be incurred; for, we are confident, from the numerous assurances we have received, that the shelves will be soon fully filled by donations. Let it be remembered while considering this subject, that there are in our city but few places of moral and intellectual resort for the clerk, the laborer, and the mechanic; and that the best opposition which can be set up to intemperance and dissipation is to throw open to the people, Library Rooms, free of charge they may pass a pleasant evening in self instruction, and in imbibing moral habits and correct principles.

All these things to-wit: the lectures, the schools and the library, it carried out, will certainly produce a happy and improving effect upon the character and intelligence of our population, and direct their attention to objects which must necessarily, by equalizing the spread of knowledge, elevate the grade of national manners, and the cause of nationality.

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