NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
No. 74 Commercial-st

[TWO PAPERS PUBLISHED DAILY, PERMANENT, IN advance $12 PER ANNUM. ONE PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $5 PER ANNUM.]

Transcripts, Congressional and Public Documents, etc.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1843.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Adjournment of Congress.

The closing scenes of the first session of Congress, in the Senate of the United States, are worthy of being recorded in letters of burnished gold. They not only exhibit the collusion and corruption between the Executive and the leading members of the Guard, but they prove the price set by each upon himself when the bargain was struck. So far back as the "Extra Session," a conspicuous mission to Europe was regarded as the price of Mr. Wise's adhesion; for we ourself heard, upon more occasions than one, the delicacy of his health alluded to by "the Guard," in connection with a residence in the South of Europe—or to repeat the language of lugubrication used at such times. "Wise, poor fellow, is killing himself in the cause of the administration, and, unless he is sent to Spain or France, is not long for this world."

And Cushing too, was spoken of then as a fit person to grace a Cabinet appointment—his name was repeatedly uttered by the initiated in the same breath with that of Daniel Webster, and as often was his superiority over the Secretary of State asserted in the most emphatic language.

The recent nominations were in accordance with the distribution of rewards agreed upon at that period.—The members of the Senate were well advised of these things; for there were some leaky vessels into which the cabal poured their midnight concoction, from which the public gathered the ingredients before they were cooled. But it is not so much the exposure of the mercenary traffic paid by Wise, Cushing, and the rest, to the Executive, that is a source of congratulation, as the firmness and dignity of the Senate in resisting the consummation of the barter. Its conduct in this particular reminds us of the ancient glory of that body, when every member was a "tower of strength," impregnable to the assaults of power and incorruptible by the seductions of patronage.

In addition to the letter of our Washington correspondent upon this subject, we extract from the *Intelligencer*, the details of the vote upon these nominations. A careful perusal of them will prove instructive. It will be seen that neither the President nor his prize-fighters were content to shoe a single, nor a double rejection by the Senate, but ventured upon a third asking, and we much question if the session had lasted till now if the same no nominations would not yet be sent in daily. This attempt to bully the Senate was met in a becoming spirit by every member of that body but Mr. Walker, of Miss., and Cuthbert, of Georgia—if we except Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie, who, we regret to say, did not vote upon the third nomination of either.—Such pertinacity in renominating these men, is at once evidence of the desperate attachment to "spoils," that has seized upon the heart and bowels of the "guardsmen," and the solemnity of the terms of agreement by which they enlisted in the service of his accidental Excellency.

The letter of Mr. Tyler, recommending these individuals to other a second time, will raise a smile upon the countenance of every reader, who does not expect, one of these days, to go through the same ordeal, to get the reward of his abasement. It will be found difficult to devise what peculiar traits in Mr. Wise's character fit him so pre-eminently for a mission to France. Can it be that the President considers the court of Louis Philippe, as altogether too refined for a gallant nation, and therefore sends a bully there to give his majesty a few lessons in democratic gasconade? Or is it because Mr. Wise has peculiar temper, talent nor knowledge for such a post, and his little Excellency desires to establish a new order of diplomacy in which rhodomontade will supercede reason, and an insight into cock-fighting the more cumbrous acquaintance with Grotius and the intricacies of international law! We commend this theme to the recondite consideration of professor Daw, whose optics can trace metaphisical phenomena with the accuracy with which his ancestors did the pedigrees of the clans of Scotland. We once more congratulate the country upon its independence, dignity and firmness of the Senate.

SENATE EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS,
FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1843.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1843.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate to the Senate Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of his Majesty the King of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

The following is the vote on the above nomination:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker—12.

Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Woodbridge—24.

So the Senate of the United States

In transmitting the name of Henry A. Wise to the Senate for the mission to France, I was led to do so by considerations of his high talent, his exalted character, and great moral worth. The country, I feel assured, would be represented at Paris in the person of Mr. Wise in a manner worthily unsurpassed in exalted patriotism, and well fitted to be the representative of his country abroad. His rejection by the Senate has caused me to reconsider his qualifications, and I see no cause to doubt that he is eminently qualified for the station. I now, therefore, to be my duty to re-nominate him.

I nominate Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Majesty the King of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

The following is the vote on the above nomination:

Yeas—Messrs. Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker—8.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Woodbridge—26.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

The following is the vote on the above nomination:

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Tallmadge, Walker, Wilcox, Wilson, Woodbury, Wright, Evans—19.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Woodbridge—26.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

To the Senate of the United States:

In submitting to you the name of Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, I did so in full view of his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and full capacity to discharge with honor to himself and advantage to the country the high and important duties appertaining to that Department of the Government.—The respect which I have for the wisdom of the Senate has caused me again, since his rejection, to reconsider his merits and his qualifications. That review has satisfied me that I could not have a more able adviser in the administration of public affairs, or the country a more faithful officer. I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to re-nominate him.

I nominate Caleb Cushing to be Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Walter Forward, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

The following is the vote on the above nomination:

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker—10.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Woodbridge—26.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned.

JOHN TYLER.

The following is the vote on the above nomination:

Yeas—Messrs. Cuthbert and Walker—2.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, Woodbridge—29.

The *Republican* says: "The fermentation which the country experienced during the Hard Cider campaign of 1840, brought to the surface the frothy demagogues and selfish place-hunter."

Time is the hardest thing JOHN TYLER has received for a long time. *He* was undoubtedly brought to the surface by that fermentation. And the place hunters, Wise, Cushing, &c. But the Senate has given them a "kick backwards" which will render them callous to blows of this sort for many a day. They are steamed about this time.

MISSION TO CHINA.—Mr. EVERETT, now Minister at the Court of St. James, has been appointed to the Mission to China. This is a good selection. The President was obliged to send in a nomination before Congress adjourned; because an amendment introduced by Mr. CONRAD to the bill providing for a diplomatic intercourse with that country, made it necessary for any one sent to that country to be confirmed by the Senate, before his commission could take effect. But for this provision, it is supposed the appointment would have been given to some of the "rejected guard" after the adjournment of Congress.

This appointment creates a vacancy in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. Who is to fill it? Wise, Cushing, or Webster?

THE REVENUE BILL.—This most important bill, which had been returned to the House with many amendments from the Senate, and which for several days has been again under consideration in the popular branch of the Legislature, was yesterday adopted, after much discussion and modification. The principle pervading the whole bill is a reduction in the emoluments of State officers, but in consideration of this, the great expense and considerable wealth required, that such reduction might operate unequally and unequitably. We believe that in its present form, the bill ensures such salutary retrenchment, and is as perfect as the labors and wisdom of the Legislature can well make it. The amendments introduced by the House are now before the Senate for concurrence, and we trust they will not be suffered long to linger on the Secretary's table. In the exhausted condition of the finances of the state, a bill, the effect of which will be to diminish the expenditures of the public treasury and replenish in some measure, its vacant coffers, should be passed into a law with all practicable haste.

During the discussion, some judicious provisions were offered by Mr. BENJAMIN, in relation to the salaries of the District and Commercial Judges, and incorporated in a separate bill. They provide for the payment of these functionaries and of the expenses of their courts out of a fund to be supplied by taxes on suits, gradueted by the amount involved in litigation. The Treasury will thus be saved some twenty thousand dollars heretofore annually expended in the maintenance of these Courts.

THE RACES.—The great produce stake was yesterday won by J. G. Boswell's colt, out of the *Duchess of Marlborough* by *Hedgeford*.

Of the twenty-one subscribers but three brought their champions to the post. Mr. Boswell's entry won easily in two heats—Time 3:55 3:50.

The running for the balance of the week will be of the best description, as there never have been so great a number of horses in attendance upon any former meeting.

The entries for to-day's race, two mile heats, for the St. Charles' Plate, worth $250, and $150 added by the Proprietors, are

Fergus Duplantier's b. h. *Crutch*, 4 years old, by imp. Trants.

W. T. Minor's gr. f. *Lady Jane*, 3 years old, by imp. Leviathan.

Judge Porter's br. h. *Chateau Lafitte*, 4 years old, by imp. Chateau Margeaux.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION comes up this morning again, immediately after the reading of the Journal.—We believe it will be finally disposed of to-day.

GOOD LUCK FOR ONE OF "THE GUARD."—The nomination of W. W. Irwin, as Chargé to Denmark, has been confirmed—these are small potatoes.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a bill, laying a tax sufficient to provide for the public debt of the State.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The nomination of JOHN C. SPENCER for Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by one vote.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Mr. TYLER has approved the bill repealing the bankrupt law, just as we supposed he would. It is to be hoped that we will hear no more of the independence of "Hudson (!) John Tyler" for at least a week.

TAMPICO.—By the arrival of the schooner *Colorado*, Capt. Swan, from Tampico, we learn that an attempt at revolution was made in that city on the 20th of February, which was repressed by the street of twenty of the ringleaders, amongst whom was a Priest.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Among the Executive proceedings in the Senate towards the close of the session of Congress, was the ratification of a convention lately concluded at the city of Mexico between the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States and that Government, the terms of which are said to be honorable and eligible to both nations.

The strange light, which has appeared for several nights, has given some of our city folk ground for as much speculation as the people of Havana. It has been attributed to comets, the moon and the sun in turn; but we believe that the opinion is gaining ground that the phenomenon is a godsend light—uncommon in these parts, but quite harmless.

MRS. SEYTON takes a benefit this evening at the American Theatre, and surely there is no one whose professional abilities call more loudly for the approbation and support of the public. Sargent Talfourd's beautiful play of "*Ion*" will be reproduced on the occasion, which, together with the pre-eminent claims of the beneficiary, can scarcely fail to draw a crowded house.

THE MIRROR REVIVED.—General Morris is about resuming the publication of the N. Y. *Mirror*. It is to be issued in an octavo form, each number being illustrated by a beautiful steel engraving, prepared expressly for it. We wish Gen. Morris every success, though at the old prices, we believe, he will find it pay easy major to compete with the cheap publications of the day.

☞ The nomination of Mr. SMITH, says the *National Intelligencer*, to be Collector of the revenue for the Port of Philadelphia, to succeed Mr. ROBERTS, having been rejected by the Senate, CALVIN BLYTHE (removed by the present Administration from the same office) was nominated to the Senate, to succeed Mr. SMITH, and was confirmed by the Senate, it is understood, without serious opposition.

Mr. BUCHANAN has sent a reply to a letter addressed to him by some of his Pennsylvania friends, in which, speaking of Democratic candidates for the coming Presidential election, he remarks that he would resign his pretensions if he could thus secure harmony, and that "in his opinion the candidate who would either intrigue or personally electioneer for the Presidency raises a strong presumption that he is unworthy of it." Should he himself be nominated by the "Democracy of Pennsylvania" with unanimity enough to give moral force to the act, he says he should "feel that he ought not to counteract their wishes."

Private Correspondence of "The Bee."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3d, 1843.

In the Senate, to-day, the calendar was entirely cleared, with the exception of the Retrenchment Bill, (Arnold's celebrated 548.) The time of the Senate was then, throughout the day, devoted exclusively to adjusting differences between the two Houses on the Appropriations Bills, and business in Executive session. It was half past 2 o'clock in the night when the Senate adjourned *sine die*; and then it was ascertained that the President had made the following principal nominations:

Mr. Wise as Minister to France; Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Everett as Ambassador to China; Mr. Irwin as Minister to Denmark; Mr. Smith as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, (some time pending, and acting in the room of Jonathan Roberts removed.) Of these the Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Wise, by a vote of 12 to 24; and that of Mr. Cushing by a large vote, too. The President, however, re-nominated them twice again, in succession; but they were promptly rejected each time, by increased majorities. He then nominated Mr. Spencer as Secretary of the Treasury, and, by a very close vote, the nomination was confirmed, chiefly in consideration of the embarrassment occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Cushing.

The Senate next rejected the nomination of Mr. Smith for the collectorship of Philadelphia; whereupon the President nominated the old collector, Calvin Bligh, (removed to make room for Jonathan Roberts at the commencement of the present administration), and this nomination was confirmed almost unanimously.

The President's nomination of Mr. Everett to China was confirmed, it was understood that Mr. Webster (not nominated) would be sent to London in place of Mr. Everett.

The legislative business of the House of Representatives was of course a reproduction of that of the Senate. At one o'clock at night, the House adjourned *sine die*.

The President signed the bill repealing the Bankrupt law; but again pocketed that in relation to contested elections, and the districting of the States.

The Appropriation Bills, were of course, all signed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

New York, March 5.

The Great Western is now hourly expected from England via Madeira, having been out 22 days. By a mistake in the Telegraph, she was announced as being below last Tuesday. Since then our merchants have been so anxious to have further European advices that but little business has been done. The sales of Cotton for the last six days amount to only 5000 bales, of which 3500 were Upland and Florida, at 4 1-2 a 7 cents; 800 Mobile 5 a 8 cents, and 700 New Orleans at 5 a 8 cents. The finer descriptions are very firm and have recovered 1-8 a 1-4 cent of the decline noticed after the arrival of the Acadia. Upland and Florida may be quoted—very ordinary to middling 4 5-8 a 5 3-4 and 6 cents per pound, fair to good fair and good 6 1-2 a 7 1-2 and 7 3-4 cents; Tennessee and Alabama 4 1-2 a 6 cents; Mobiles, Louisiana, &c. ordinary to middling 5 a 6 1-4 cents, fair to good fair 6 3-4 a 7 3-4 cents, good and fine 8 1-4 a 8 1-8 and 9 cents per pound. The exports of cotton to Europe since the 1st September amount to 969,719 bales against 612,784 last year. To Great Britain separately, the export is 600,000 bales against 303,000 last year. The receipts are 1,668,117 bales against 1,066,146 last year, and 913,000 the year before.

Flour is in fair demand. All the New Orleans has been taken on arrival at $4.25 a $4.37 1-2 for common brands, and $4.37 1-2 a $4.62 1-4 for good brands, such as Mount Hope, Duncan's Genesee, &c. Ohio flour is very firm at $4.75. Common Southern brands $4.25 1-4 a $4.25. Corn is in demand at 59 a 61 cents. Wheat at 120 cents. The stock of flour is unusually light, and we have no New Orleans flour or grain afloat.

The Provision market is rather dull; there is some enquiry for lard, but purchasers are unwilling to give more than 4 1-4 cents, at which rate 1000 kegs sold yesterday; 500 firkins good western dairy butter brought only 7 1-2 cents per lb. Beeswax is wanted for export at 22 a 23 cents per lb. Molasses is active; New Orleans sells on arrival at 18 a 18 1-2 cents. The demand for N. O. sugar is steady, and the market is very firm; all landing last week sold at 4 1-2 a 5 1-2 cents, and one hogshead prime to choice at 5 1-2 cents per pound. Whiskey is dull at 19 cents. Foreign brandy has been held at $1.30 a $1.35 cents, but the demand is limited. Tobacco for export sold on speculation to France, 300 bbls Kentucky sold on Friday at 5 a 5 3-4 cents per lb, four months.

Money continues abundant, and good paper is readily discounted at 4 a 6 per cent. per annum. Specie arrives freely, and opportunities for investments are less at present, that large capitals are lying comparatively idle. Our state stocks have advanced rapidly of late and although a slight decline has been made on to the last few days, 5 per ct stock is still at 84 1-8 [illegible] Exchange on England has declined to 8 1-2 a 9 1-2 [illegible] Francs, 5.43 a 4 [illegible] Hamburg 34 1-4 [illegible] 75 a 76 1-2. The stringency of the money market in your city does not appear to have had any effect here. Exchange on New Orleans 1 1-4 1 1-2 premium. Mobile and Alabama funds 12 a 20 discount. Apalachicola 4 1-2 a 5. Nashville 3 a 3. St. Louis 1 1-2 a 2. Cincinnati 1 1-2 a 2 per cent. discount.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Havana 6th March 1843.

The ship *Themis*, one of the English Steam Packets, arrived here this morning from St. Thomas; which place she left on the 25th ult. Also brings no later news from Europe.

The people of this city have been greatly disturbed by the nightly appearance of a meteor, which has been seen in the Western horizon for several days, about two hours after sunset. It is an enormous white band, very luminous, and presenting the form of a closed fan. After shining about two hours, it gradually fades away. This celestial phenomenon is generally regarded as a comet of extraordinary size, and the superstitious predict all kinds of catastrophies as the result of its extraordinary appearance.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 15, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 33 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Bordelon.

On motion of Mr. Bayliss, the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill to increase the revenue of the State.

The tenth section being under consideration, Mr. Hunt moved a number of amendments, fixing the salaries of various judicial and other officers.

Mr. Ogden was opposed to that portion of the section which allows but $2,000 to the District Judges. He considered the amount entirely too small. He was willing to reduce their salaries to $2,500. In regard to the Judges in New Orleans, $3000 was altogether inadequate. It would not enable a judge to support his families. Four thousand or four thousand five hundred dollars would just suffice for their support. A tax upon judgments might be levied, which would give the judges a reasonable compensation, without operating as a burthen to the State.

Mr. Winchester would move a division of the question when the House came to act on the salaries of the judges.

The various amendments were taken up separately. The salary of the Adjutant General was fixed at $1,500; that of the presiding judge of the City Court of Orleans at $2,500; that of the judges of the Court of Probates for the parish of Orleans at $3,500; that of the clerk of the Criminal Court of the first District at $1,500.

In reference to the salary of the auditor of auction sale, Mr. Winchester was opposed to the great reduction made by the committee. It was an important office, and the fidelity with which it had been discharged had placed in the Treasury an amount estimated at $80,000 per annum. He proposed to fix his salary at $3,000.

Mr. Hunt thought the importance of the office and amount of labor had been overrated. The duty of the auditor was simply to compare the returns of the auctioneers with the accounts kept by him, and see that they agree, a work of a few minutes. The performance of all the duties imposed on the auditor, he believed, would not require more than three days in each month.

Mr. Winchester said the duties so broke in on the time of the auditor as to precludes the possibility of his pursuing any other avocation.

The amount was ultimately fixed at $1,500, all attempts to increase the same being negatived.

The salary of the physician of the Parish Jail of Orleans was fixed at $800.

Mr. Winchester moved to fix the salaries of the country District Judges at $2,500. This proposition was supported by Mr. Taylor on the ground that competent functionaries could not be obtained unless a fair compensation was offered them. Mr. Ratliff concurred in these views. The office required talent and legal learning, and an adequate compensation would alone induce such men to abandon their profession.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment excepting those judges who may preside over the Court of Appeals in criminal cases, and who shall receive $1,000 per annum.

Mr. Winchester opposed the amendment. "Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof."

Mr. Hunt moved the amendment. He considered the number of District Judges much too large, with advantage to the State. At all events $2,000 was an ample compensation, and men perfectly competent could be found to fill these offices at those terms.

Mr. Ogden's amendment was laid on the table.

On Mr. Winchester's motion, the vote and ayes being called for, stood, yeas 26—nays 15. So the motion prevailed.

The salary of the District Attorney of the first District was fixed at $1,000, and of the District Attorneys of the other districts at $800. The salaries of the District Attorneys for East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana was fixed at $200.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Benjamin then introduced a bill to fix the salaries of the District and Commercial Judges of New Orleans. Mr. Benjamin said that when the Commercial Court was established, the state of business in the Parish and District Courts was so enormous as to prevent their entertaining an intermediate length—amounting to a positive denial of justice. The Commercial Court was therefore created, and relieved the other courts of a portion of their business. Their Court has in three years decided 3,000 cases. In order to provide for the expenses of the Court the Legislature passed a law imposing a tax on judgments, from 1 per ct to $25. But suits are sometimes amicably adjusted, or a judgment is entered against the plaintiff, and in these cases the court gets nothing. A vast amount of litigation in our courts is carried on by foreigners. Under these circumstances he proposed a tax, not on judgments, but on suits—to appropriate the amount to the payment of the judges, and the surplus to go into the Treasury. The tax would be small and paid when the suit is filed. The salaries of the District and Commercial Judges to be $4,000 per annum, to be paid out of the tax.

The bill was read twice, and taken up by sections. The first section was adopted.

Mr. Ratliff opposed the second section. He was not in favor of giving the Judges a higher salary than allowed by the present bill, because he was paid by unfortunate suitors. If there were any parties in that he gave up the question. But there was no justice in it, and he would not vote for it. The tax was an indirect burthen, and came out of the pockets of the people at last. He moved to fix the salary at $2,500.

Mr. Benjamin explained that the bill did not increase the salary of Judges—on the contrary it diminished it. Experience had proved the difficulty of obtaining able men to fill these offices. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the judiciary bench, the question that arises is not "who will receive the appointment?" but "who will accept it?" This position Mr. Benjamin illustrated by several examples. If the salaries of the judges were greatly reduced, those places would be filled by third and fourth rate men, to the great detriment of justice. He contended warmly that such reduction would exclude men of proper integrity and talents from the judiciary, for such men would never relinquish a lucrative private practice for the barren honors of the bench.

Mr. Hudson and Mr. Winchester expressed similar views.

Mr. Ratliff's amendment was lost, and the section was adopted. The remaining sections were adopted without opposition.

Mr. Benjamin offered an additional section, enabling indigent persons to sue in *forma pauperis*, and without advancing any tax.—Adopted.

Mr. Brashear offered another section requiring the amount of the tax to be equally divided between the plaintiff and defendant. This proposition excited some debate. The Speaker decided that it could not be introduced without a reconsideration of the preceding sections.—The house refused to reconsider.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Brashear offered from the enrolling committee, having authority to do so, the forevoing several acts for his signature, and also a number of bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the revenue of the State.

Mr. Hunt moved, that the three last lines of the tenth section be stricken out, and that the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court be fixed at $3,500, and of the Judge of the Parish Court, at $3,000.

Mr. Taylor said, he had contemplated proposing a tax on lawyers and doctors, but being convinced it would operate very unequally, he had concluded to abandon it.

Mr. Brewer said, these gentlemen might be made to render an account of their emoluments, and be taxed *pro rata*.

The 11th and 12th Sections were adopted without opposition.

Mr. Bayliss suggested that some provision should be made to hold an officer responsible for the sums received over his salary and paid into the Treasury; and offered a proviso requiring officers whose terms of office expire at the date of his return to the treasury to account for subsequent collection of claims outstanding at the date of the expiration of his office.—Adopted.

The bill was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, the House took up a resolution from the Senate requesting the Governor to apply to the General Government for the quota of muskets, &c. to which the State would be entitled since the apportionment of 1840.

Mr. Hunt moved a substitute requiring the Governor to apply to the General Government for 1,500 stand of arms. The State was not entitled to any quota, and this was an application to the United States for a certain number of arms.

Mr. Taylor was in favor of an application for a much larger number of arms than was mentioned in the substitute. He moved to increase the number to 5,000.—The amendment and substitute were then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill relative to the Charity Hospital, and concurred therein.

After a recess of a few minutes, the House having reassembled, Mr. Taylor moved that the House should take up the bill to amend the right of suffrage, and increase the revenue of the State. The motion was lost.

Order of the Day.

The contested election being the order of the day, Mr. Winchester moved to make it the special order immediately after the reading of the journal for to-morrow morning, in order that it might be acted on by a full house. The motion prevailed.

Several bills were called up, but the House refused in every instance to dispense with the rules.

The act for the relief of the Penitentiary came up as the special order.

Mr. Phelps said he had drawn up a substitute for the bill forming out the Penitentiary. He moved that both bills be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report to-morrow morning. The motion prevailed, and the Speaker appointed on the committee, Messrs. Phelps, Newport and Chinnecum.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House took up several messages from the Senate.

The amendments to the bill to amend article 3383 of the Civil Code were taken up and concurred therein.

On motion of Mr. Bayliss, the House took up the bill to reduce the fees of certain officers, and referred it to the Committee of Retrenchment, with instructions to report on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Ratliff, a bill from the Senate establishing a Ferry in Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana, was taken up, read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cohnerstein, the House took up a bill relative to City Courts. The bill was adopted, read a third time and passed.

At 9 o'clock, P. M. the House took up the bill relative to pecuniary mores and bills of exchange, at its third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the act to exempt certain jurors of the parishes of Iberville and Ascension from paying fees, was taken up and passed.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Rodgers introduced a bill for the inspection of wood. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House adjourned till 8 o'clock, A. M.

☞ NOTICE.—The ship OSCEOLA, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Hotel. Consignees are requested to inform their principals before five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

LEVI H. GALE, 60 Common st

☞ We call the attention of purchasers to the sale of the Plantation on Bayou St. John, and the chattels attached thereto, which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the City Exchange, by Mr. S. [illegible], Auctioneer. The conditions are highly advantageous. The purchasers will find [illegible] years, bearing 5 per [illegible]

☞ The dinner which had overwhelmed the town of Pointe à Pierre, is undoubted to arouse the appetites of all men worthy of the name, and equally of every [illegible]

It has not the [illegible] to be [illegible] of humanity, who may be willing to co-operate with them, for the purpose of averting some degree of the visiting this horrible calamity.

The meeting will be held this evening, Thursday, 16th inst, at the Coffee House of the St. Louis Exchange at 6 o'clock, P. M.

E. A. CANON,
m16 Grand Master of the Masons of the State of L.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

Managers for the liquidation of the Citizens' Bank—J. M. Kennedy and R. F. Gaillard.

New Orleans, March 14th, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs. William Kneale, W. Sullivan, J. C. & Co, R. C. Patent, P. D. & Co—consignees of goods by the ship ONEIDA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to take out their permits, and make known their residence to the discharging clerk on board opposite Min't.

L. H. GALE, 60 Common st. m15

☞ THE undersigned having opened a Commercial House in Biloxi, (a port of Vacation) for the purpose of conducting a Commission and Forwarding Business, offers his services to all who may honor him with their confidence.

JOAQUIN MORALES.

Regesta to—S Fernandez, New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 9, 1843. m10 3t

☞ NOTICE.—The Subscribers to AUDUBON'S ORNITHOLOGY, are requested to call at the undersigned, Agent, for the above, and procure their numbers.

WM. McEAN.

March 14th, 1843. Corner of Comp and Common sts.

☞ NOTICE.—The brig LION, from [illegible], is now discharging opposite the Triangle stores. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

L. H. GALE, 60 Common st.

☞ Shippers per ship T. LYDE, from Liverpool, will please make their export manifests at the Customhouse, early this morning.

L. H. GALE,
m14 60 Common st

☞ CONSIGNEES per ship HOLLAND from Glasgow, and ship NIAGARA from Liverpool, are requested to send their permits on board this morning. All goods not passed within five days will be sent to the public store.

SALE WHITNEY & CO, 75 Camp street.

IRISH REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Saint Patrick's Day.

THE Irish Repeal Association of Louisiana respectfully invite the public generally, and the ladies of New Orleans particularly to a meeting of the friends of Repeal, to be held on Friday evening the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the dining room of Mr. Gilly, City Hotel, Common street.

Messrs. D. Byrne, J. C. Canonge, Judge Mathews, Esq., and other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

By order of the President.

JOHN PETTIT,
Corresponding Acting Secretary.

City Hotel,
New Orleans, 15th March, 1843.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held on the 6th inst, the following gentlemen, were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. J. Peters,	W. H. Avery,
M. White,	P. Lauve,
R. Hubbards,	F. Jarly,
P. Conroy, Jr.	J. Wilson,
J. W. Simpson,	Wm. Allen,
M. Blood,	C. Dimond.

The above named Board, on the 10th inst, named J. Perrit, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

m16-3t w m

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

TO THE MILITARY OF LOUISIANA.

WM. HORSMANN, of Philadelphia, who has been for the last 16 years exclusively engaged in the manufacturing and importing of Military Goods, takes the method of informing his friends and the public, that he will be in this city in a few weeks, with a complete assortment of patterns of every article in his line.

R. C. Gillespie, esq. J. Purdon & Bro. Hoy & P. Jackson, Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall respectfully refer, in the 1st of March, 1843, at which time the Regiments of the City Exchange will be ready to receive Charges and Royal swords.

For certain lots of Gold Lace, with improvements, the subscriber is fashioning Annunciations, Crosses, Stars, founded by Orange Magazine, Lacerne and Company directly opposite the Hotel, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, measuring each 12 feet front, American measure, and of camp street 13 feet in depth. Refined in the above cast.

The terms are respectfully and liberally offered, and will be sold to the highest bidder for whatever it will bring at twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving his bond with approved security, and mortgaging the property offered, which may be sold with equal ease and advantage.

C. CLAIBORNE, City Marshal.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.—Court of Probates.—Succession of Fernando Garcia Y Rodriguez, late of Orleans, owner of the succession of Fernando Garcia Y Rodriguez, petitioner, has filed his petition in the Court of Probates, for the purpose of obtaining the order of the said court, for the sale of the succession, and to all persons interested, to be heard within ten days way said account should not be approved and homologated and the sale thereof ordered, and the succession distributed according to the law.

March 14—3t and.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Richard Dyer, of New Orleans, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M. and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the court—March 14, 1843.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Samuel Payne, of the parish of Madison, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

By order of the court—March 14, 1843.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—William H. Williams and George M. Grant, late co-partners in business under the firm of Williams and Grant.

Notice is hereby given that Wm H Williams and George M Grant, late co-partners in trade, have presented their petition for a discharge and certificate upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

March 14, 1843.—By order of the Court.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Eugene Remondet.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene Remondet, of New Orleans, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

March 14, 1843.—By order of the Court.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Charles J. Gay.

Notice is hereby given, That Charles J. Gay, of the Parish of Madison, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June, 1843, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

March 14, 1843.—By order of the court.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—James J. Hanna.

Notice is hereby given, that James J. Hanna, of New Orleans, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at this court, the 16th day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

March 14, 1843.—By order of the court.

N. R. JENNINGS,
m16 7t in 7d Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Samuel Payne.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Payne, of the parish of Madison, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing for the hearing thereof, at