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MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

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WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

Tuesday morning, March 17, 1846.

A bill is before the Legislature and has been adopted by the House of Representatives, providing for the creation of five District Courts in the First Judicial District composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, St Bernard and Orleans. The bill was reported by Mr. MOISE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and has passed the House with but few amendments.

Among these, however, there is one which we deem in every respect unwise and impolitic. The bill as originally reported, allowed to each Judge a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars. After an animated discussion which lasted two days, the House on Friday last, reduced this sum to $3,500. In whatever light this curtailment be received, it will be found the result of a misplaced and mischevous spirit of parsimony that would sacrifice the character and standing of the Judiciary to the sordid object of saving a few paltry thousand in the State Treasury.

We presume no one will deny that the most important requisite in sound government is a wise, impartial and discriminating administration of justice. This is true of every government, but is *a sine qua non* in a republican democracy where the people themselves frame the laws which they are bound to obey. To ensure the faithful and vigorous operation of these laws, the magistracy must be composed of able, enlightened, experienced and virtuous citizens. They must be placed above the reach of temptation—beyond the influences of corruption. They must be independent within their sphere of action. They should, therefore, receive a compensation commensurate with the high and valuable qualities which they are expected to display. Now we put it to every candid man who is at all acquainted with the character of the New Orleans bar, who knows what an able lawyer may easily earn, and who is aware of the heavy expenses he must bear, in living respectably and moving in an elevated circle of society, to say whether an annual stipend of three thousand five hundred dollars, is an adequate remuneration to such men, or will be considered sufficient to induce them to surrender a large and lucrative practice, for the empty honor of occupying seats upon the bench. The reply must be in the negative. We believe it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that there is not a practising attorney at the New Orleans bar qualified by learning, experience and mature judgment, to assume the judicial robe, whose annual avails do not far exceed the niggardly sum which Legislative economy seems willing to dole out in return for the exercise of the highest powers of the intellect, and the discharge of the most responsible duties of public office.

There are facts connected with the subject which exhibit this sordid spirit in a light still more odious.—It was demonstrated in debate that under the existing system, the Judges of the First Judicial District were in the annual receipt of an aggregate amount of $29,500. By the original bill it was proposed to give them $4,500 each, or $22,500 in all. At an early stage of the discussion an amendment was carried striking out $500, and leaving the salary at $4,000.—This would consequently reduce the entire amount proposed to be devoted to the payment of the Judges to $20,000, or nearly one-half less than that which is now paid. This was the ultimatum of the Judiciary Committee. They stated that with a salary of $4,000 competent jurists might possibly be selected—with less, they could not guarantee that the best talent in the district could be secured. But argument and expostulation were in vain. Bootless were the attempts to convince the country members that the Judiciary in the city were harder tasked than in the country, that during eight months in the year, they were compelled to hold daily sessions; that the expenses of living and especially of living in anything like comfort or elegance were far greater in than out of town that even with a salary of $4,000, the State would save ten annual outlay of nearly ten thousand. The fiat had gone forth—the Judiciary was doomed to experience the fruits of that huckstering principle which would send office to the lowest bidder, and their salaries were fixed at $3,500. Fortunate will be the Executive if, with so poor a boon at his command, he can tempt men of intelligence and integrity to abandon their practice, and accept proffered seats upon the bench.

The Election.

By the following returns, it will be seen that Mr BULLITT was elected Representative from the Third District, almost without opposition. We congratulate the Whigs of the District on the result. An able and more faithful Representative could not have been selected even from a constituency so intelligent

	Bullitt	Scattering
1st Ward,	344	10
2d Ward,	140	15
4th Ward,	93	9
	574	34

St. Landry Contested Election.

There is at length a prospect that full justice will be rendered to the three Whig Representatives, who by the extraordinary conduct of the St. Landry Commissioners, were declared defeated at the January election, in the face of a dead majority in their favor of nearly five hundred. The Committee on elections reported in the House yesterday unanimously against the sitting members, and in favor of the claimants The report will come up to-day, and we do not entertain a doubt that Messrs. BONDELON, ROGERS and CAMPBELL will be admitted to their seats.

Texas—Mexico.

The steamship *Alabama*, which arrived yesterday brought papers from Galveston to the 13th inst., inclusive. They, however, add but little to previous advices.

The rumors by way of Corpus Christi in regard to Mexican movements are abundant enough. We put yhem over, but small faith in them. It was said that Gen'l Ampudia had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army in the North, and was making forced marches from San Luis de Potosi, and is expected on the Rio Grande by the 1st March, that Gen. La Vega had left Monterey for Camargo, with 2,000 men, and would join Canales on the Salt Lakes—that the object of taking post on this side the Rio Grande was simply to have a show of prior possession, and thereby supply a better case in the future negotiations—that they are therefore expected to retreat before the American army, as if being forcibly driven from the country—while others are however of opinion that the approach of Gen. Ampudia and La Vega indicates a determination to reinforce the troops on this side with a view to dispute the advance of our army. Such says the Corpus Christi Gazette, are the reports of traders and travellers.

A vessel from Matamoros arrived at Galveston in distress early or two since, and reports that Mr. SATCHELL, the American Consul at the place had been imprisoned by the authorities, for corresponding with Gen'l Taylor.—Doubtful!

By a letter received yesterday morning from Galveston, per steam ship *Alabama*, addressed to a mercantile house in this city, dated Galveston March 12th, we learn that the schr. *Mary Shields*, from Matamoros for New York, put into Galveston on the 14th inst., in distress. The captain of the Mary Shields reports that the American Consul, the Hon. J. P. Schatzel, had been imprisoned by the authorities of Matamoros for corresponding with General Taylor, and the Mexican that carried the letters was taken and shot. Further particulars are given.

New York Elections.—The Whigs of New York are giving a good account of themselves in the municipal elections throughout the State. The city of Buffalo, last year Locofoco, has been elected. Chas. Rich, Solomon G. Haven was elected Mayor, by a majority of 320, and six of the six Aldermen are whigs.

In Rochester the whigs have successfully [illegible] Mayor was chosen [illegible] Aldermen and six [illegible]

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met yesterday evening pursuant to adjournment—eleven members present. A message was read from the Mayor, stating that the side-walks in the district comprised between Canal Carondelet, Basin, Canal and Claiborne streets, are in a very bad condition. On motion of Mr. Hagan, it was referred to the Surveyor, who is to notify the owners of property in that district, that if the side-walks in front of their property be not laid down with curb and gutter stones within sixty days, they will by themselves under a penalty for a further delay. The Mayor also suggested the propriety of removing the corpses which are deposited in that portion of the Cemetery which projects on St. Louis street, so as to carry out the improvement of that street; the corpses removed to be deposited in a Cemetery by themselves. Referred to the Committee on Improvements and on Health. The offer of Dr. Luzenberg and Dr. Mercier to vaccinate the children in the Public Schools, was accepted. The second Monday in May was chosen as the day on which the election of Directors to the Public Schools will take place. A memorial was read from the Trustees and Vestry of Christ Church, that they have determined to build a splendid Church at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, and that they are going to purchase a lot of ground there for the purpose. The Trustees prayed that permission be granted to exhibit them to do so. The prayer was granted, and Mr. Hagan moved that the building be commenced within three months, and finished within twelve months. In order to carry out these views, they will dispose of the present property on the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets. Mr. Benit presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the announcement of the election published up to the day of election in two of the city papers. The polls to be held in the five different districts in this municipality. The Council then went into electing Inspectors and Secretaries to preside over the elections. The following gentlemen were elected First District—John Wintropp and G. Cruzat, Inspectors; Charles S. Lee, Secretary. Second District—J. B. Marks and Jules Davis, Inspectors; Armand Lecompte, Secretary. Third District—Paulin Dupoue and E. Soundis, Inspectors; A. Dejan, Secretary. Fourth District—W. E. Murphy and T. Montzeuil, Inspectors; Victor Sere, Secretary. Fifth District—Victor Wiltz and Emile Rabouin, Inspectors. William Landry, Secretary

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Don" will be performed here to-night. Mrs C. Hunt enacting the part of Don. The talented actress is very effective in this piece, and has made it almost exclusively her own.

THE IVORY CHRISP.—This exquisite production continues to attract crowds—a pretty conclusive evidence that the taste of our citizens to appreciate a master-piece of art. Those who are anxious to visit the Chinese, would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as it will remain in the city but a few days longer, and will never be here again

We have seen a very fine Daguerreotype picture of the Statue, and understand that a limited number are for sale at the exhibition

STEAMBOAT DR. FRANKLIN.—Several divers are now employed at the wreck of this boat at the Levee We understand that the arrangement made between the owners and the divers is that they shall receive 50 per cent on the amount of everything brought up from the wreck. The value of the cargo is $75,000. The divers have recovered goods to the value of $5,000 or $6,000, and expect to recover $50,000 more during the week They would progress much faster were it not that mud two inches thick sinks every twenty-four hours on the deck of the boat.

ARRESTED.—James Jones and James Williams were arrested as suspicious characters These gentlemen were elegantly attired, and had scattered among an assortment of jewelry with them Cyrus M Cooper was also arrested as a suspicious character, and is supposed to be an intimate acquaintance of the two first named individuals

STEALING.—Elisha Hunter was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for stealing an anvil from on board the steamboat Duke of Orleans

COMMITTED.—William McDonald was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court, in default of bail of $200 for stealing a suit of clothes from the store of Messrs Platt and Mayers

THE CONCERT.—Mr. James Valentine, well known to our community, will give a Concert at the Armory Hall to-morrow evening, and we have no doubt of his proving highly attractive Mr Valentine has a powerful, pure and melodious voice, and from what we have heard of his singing in private, we are led to believe that he will give general satisfaction to his hearers to-morrow night.

LECTURE.—Professor Mitchell will give his first lecture to-night on astronomy, at Clapp's Church, at Carondelet Charles street. The widely spread fame of the Professor, and the intellectual subject of his lectures will no doubt attract a large audience

The introductory lecture is FREE

THE LEGISLATURE of New York have passed an act giving the State Printing to the lowest bidder—Under the old law, it was the latest office in the State

THE KEANS.—We are granted to learn that the manager of the St Charles has made arrangements with the Keans by which the valuable services of these distinguished artists will be secured for the remainder of the week

SUPREME COURT We learned yesterday from an authentic source that the nomination of Judge Roger is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has been confirmed by the Senate The nominations of Messrs King and SIDELL will be probably acted on to-day

GEO SMITH, of Virginia, has respited *Hunter Hall* the murderer of Major Smith, until the 7th February 1847, and it is said the Governor has avowed his determination to prevent the execution of the criminal during his term of office.

TEMPERANCE There will be a meeting of the Lady Franklin, and Franklin Total abstinence benevolent Societies this evening at half past 7 o'clock, in the Church 82 Julia street. GERAR B DUSSAN, Esq., and Judge NICHOLS, President of the State Temperance Society are to deliver addresses The public particularly Indies are invited to attend.

FIRST CHINA.—The ship *Hongkong*, Capt Palmer, arrived in New York, on the 6th, from Macao, whence she sailed 24 December. We learn verbally that the British Governor Davis, at Hong-Kong, had received a visit from the High Imperial Commissioner Keying, and that, in return, His Excellency was about to visit the Commissioner within the walls of Canton This fact is very significant, and shows that the prejudices of the Chinese are giving way.

☞ The Salem, Mass, Gazette, contains a statement of the fishing business of Marblehead, from which it appears that the whole number of vessels, in 1845, was 65; their tonnage, 5,093; the amount of bounty, received from government, was $19,111,99 number of hands employed, 463; quintals of fish landed, 40,500; hogsheads of salt used, about 5,500; number of barrels of tongues, sound, and fins, about 650—number of barrels of oil, about 525. The whole value of this commerce to Marblehead, for the year 1845, is estimated at $126,255.65

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The State election in New Hampshire took place on the 10th inst., and to judge from the tone of the papers, a considerable degree of excitement exists in relation to the subject, and the result is looked for with interest. The Locos have two tickets in the field, and this, it is supposed, will prevent the election of any of the general State officers or of a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy which has been existing in the delegation from that State, from a failure to elect at the general election last year.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.—Letters from Washington have spoken of a recent interview between Mr. Polk and Mr. Calhoun, and some have given the substance of the conversation between them. The correspondent of the New York *Telegraph* has this account of it:

"The President assured Mr. Calhoun that, since the receipt of Mr. McLane's despatches, this subject had been to him that of the most serious concern in every respect, and after deliberating and consulting freely with his Cabinet, he thought a measure which he had at that time under consideration would enable him to renew negotiation without calling in the judgment of the Senate in advance. Mr. Calhoun returned to the Senate in high spirits, and gave strong assurances of his confidence in a compromise being effected.

"A meeting of the Cabinet was convened that night, *at which it was decided to submit a proposition to Great Britain*, as I understand upon the basis of the 49th degree. I have not been able to get at the accompanying conditions with any reliability, and therefore shall not speculate beyond the fact. This movement was hastened by the anxiety to communicate the result to Mr. McLane by the steamer which sails to-morrow. I am not informed whether the Cabinet decided to delay the official overture to Mr. Pakenham until an answer was obtained from Mr. McLane of the opinion of the Earl of Aberdeen, for it does seem useless to procrastinate the result by tendering proposals which cannot be received. My own conviction is, the negotiations will be continued *here*, out of deference to Mr. Buchanan, and that Mr. Pakenham was apprised of the character of the new offer in season to communicate with his government if not, that it will be submitted in the diplomatic style—within an early period."

The *Union* noticing these statements, admits that an interview did take place between Mr. Polk and Mr. Calhoun, but lets us into nothing of what was said.

The *Union* speaks as follows of other rumors:

"One of the writers stated that he has no doubt these statements are on their way to the Cambria—Another stated a belief in the succession of the President to the opinion of his Cabinet that the negotiation should take place in London.

[illegible]

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 10th inst., has the following:

"The sloop *Samuel Martin*, Capt. Magee, arrived yesterday from Georgetown, spoke off Bull's on Sunday last, ship *Panther*, Passed Midshipman Macomb, commanding, seventy-five days from Kalenda, Coast of Africa, for this port, short of provisions, which were supplied. The P. is a prize to the U. S. sloop *Yorktown*, and sent home under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

Since the above was in type, the *Panther* has arrived in the offing.

ANTIQUITIES.—Captain Wilson of the brig Ganges, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Alexandria, Egypt, has on board a number of antique articles well worthy the inspection of the curious, amongst which are and elephant with a dog sitting on his back, sculptured in marble, weighing about 200 lbs., some lamps made of clay, and images in the human form made of bronze and clay; also some specimens of glass, proving beyond a doubt that the manufacture of this article was known to the ancients. These articles were dug up some 30 feet below the surface, in the vicinity of the city of Alexandria, and bear evident marks of their great antiquity.—*N. Y. Cour.*

ANOTHER DUEL ON THE TAPIS.—We learn that two young men (Mr. Harvey Hopkins, of Philadelphia, and Mr. D. Phoenix, of Baltimore,) left our city this morning, accompanied by their friends, for the purpose of settling an affair of honor. It is rumored that they proceeded to the vicinity of Cold Spring about three miles from Baltimore. The result has not yet been known.—*Baltimore Patriot, 7th instant.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, March 16th, 1846.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented from citizens of Rapides, St Tammany and Avoyelles, asking for the formation of a new parish. Referred to a Special Committee.

Mr MORGAN, of Pointe Coupee, submitted a petition from certain citizens of Pointe Coupee, praying for the improvement of a road in the Parish, leading from the Mississippi to Opelousas. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Dr JONES submitted a private petition which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A petition was presented from Alex. C. Bickham, late sheriff of the Parish of Washington, asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr GRAYSON presented a petition for his without reading, was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs

Mr LOVES presented a memorial from Seymour H. Lurtz, Sheriff of the Parish of West Feliciana, asking compensation for extra services rendered at special courts, &c. Referred to Committee on Claims

Mr FORSTICK presented a petition from the planters of Jefferson, Orleans and St Bernard, complaining that the space allowed them on the bank of the river for mooring their pirogues and boats was too limited. Referred to a Special committee.

Mr FARRAR submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report a bill designating out the manner in which persons coming into the State shall declare their residence.

Mr WETMORE introduced a resolution appointing a special committee to take an inventory of Jefferson College. Adopted

Mr —— introduced a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of making a cut off from Red River to Little River, and to report as to the practicability and cost. Adopted

A resolution was offered setting apart Friday for the introduction and reading of bills immediately after the reading of the journal

Mr WATKINS offered a resolution requiring the State Engineer to examine Bayou Boeuf, and report as to the expediency and cost of clearing out said Bayou. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Adopted

Mr FOSTER offered a resolution requiring State Engineer to report on the Bayou Rapides with the State hands and to move the timber fall out of said bayou. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr TOMS from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the contested election of Messrs Gamble Cullom and Callihan, sitting members from the Parish of St Landry The report is very full and elaborate, enumerating the testimony and reviewing the conduct of the commissioners and the laws under which they acted—The committee terminate their report with a resolution recommending that Messrs. Bordelon Campbell, and Rogers be admitted to their seats in place of Messrs Cullom, Gamble and Callihan

Mr PITKIN moved the adoption of the report.

Mr LOVES moved to have the report lie over for a day that it might be printed and examined.

Mr TOMS stated that the report was perfectly simple and intelligible that it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee and as such, the House might proceed at once to a decision

Mr LOVES suggested that if it were proposed to print and examine the testimony, it would require very considerable time, as the testimony was exceedingly voluminous. He (Mr Loves) the principal actor in the affair of the Lake and Bailiff affair, thought that the report was not unanimous—The sitting members were clearly misrepresenting the action and opinions of a very large majority of the electors of St Landry.

Mr TOMS felt certain that the more the report and testimony were examined the more the House would be convinced of the justice of the claim of the contestants

Mr LOVE moved to postpone the subject, and allow the report and testimony to be printed

Mr TOMS protested against this as a course unusual unnecessary and improper The House was perfectly competent to decide the contest without the assistance of evidence

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr LEA—motion was then put and rejected.

Several bills for the relief of private individuals were reported by the Committee on Claims, one an act for the relief of Benjamin Bryan, was read a second time and considered in Committee of the Whole, giving rise to much discussion. A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause—This was negatived and the Committee rose and reported. The report was adopted

Order of the Day

The House took up the bill to create Courts in the First Judicial District, adopted the remaining sections, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill to amend the act to equalize representation in Parishes in the State and counties of the city

Mr PITKIN—on account of the absence of Mr Smith and from the fact that period the Second Municipality was not represented—moved that the bill be postponed and made the order of the day after to-morrow. The motion was lost—Yeas 35—nays [illegible]

Mr PITKIN said he was requested by the delegation of the Third Municipality to postpone the subject till Friday next, in order that they might be present to an understanding in regard to that division of the city

Mr SMITH and Mr CARONDELET both strongly sustained the motion.

Mr LEWIS considered the motion out of order, because a motion to postpone had been previously made and lost. After considerable discussion, a motion was made to refer the bill to a committee of the whole, and make it the order of the day for Wednesday next. This was carried by 51 to 21

The next bill was the act to amend the Charter of the Citizen Bank, which, at the suggestion of Mr Conrad, was recommitted to Thursday next.

Next came a bill directing the Commissioners of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road to recognize the claim of Wm Vaught as laborer in said road, in the year 1844. After considerable discussion the committee rose, without taking any action on the bill. It was then made the order of the day for Thursday

The bill for the relief of L. Ramoss and D. Salmen was taken up and passed

On motion of Mr PRICE, the resolutions relative to claimants on the General Government for indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800, were taken up, read twice and ordered for a third reading to-morrow

The Oregon resolutions were taken up and fixed for to-morrow

The amendments of the Senate to the act for the relief of the Louisiana Volunteers were concurred in.

Mr WRIGHT gave notice of a bill to suppress betting at elections

The resolutions from the Senate, instructing our representatives and Senators in Congress, to use their best endeavors to obtain an appropriation for a light House at Balize, was adopted with the amendments.

On motion of Mr Toomey, the House took up and passed the act providing for the appointment of property in the town of Natchitoches.

On motion of Colonel [illegible] the bill to create an additional Notary Public in the city of Lafayette, was taken up, and pending its consideration,

The House adjourned.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

MONDAY, March 16, 1846.

Mr NICHOLAS moved that the resolution from the House, fixing Tuesday, 17th March, for the election of State-Printer, be taken up

Mr BRASHEAR hoped that action upon this resolution would be postponed until the matter of the contested election in the District of Opelousas should be disposed of. The State Printer was an important officer, and it was but just and fair that both Houses should be finally organized, and every Parish of the State properly represented before proceeding to that election. There was a contest in reference to the seat of one member of this body and three members of the other House. We had passed already upon some very important measures, and it was essential we should complete our organization without further loss of time.

Mr POLTEVIN said that, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, he deemed it his duty to state, that the communication that gave the subject referred to by the Senator from St Mary (Mr Brashear) their earnest attention and were desirous of making their report as early as possible. The documents were voluminous; but the committee would endeavor to make their report to-morrow. He would further observe that the testimony had come on but recently. This being the state of the case, it would be seen that no fault could be imputed to the committee. The committee in the Lower House had not yet reported. If the report even be made to-morrow, it may be presumed it will lead to discussion, and the final action will be postponed for several days. There was no good reason to his mind for deferring the election of State Printer. There is only one seat in this body contested, and when the proper time arrives, much may be said in relation to that contest.

Mr BRASHEAR replied that it was true but one seat was contested in this body, but there were three seats contested in the other House—making a difference on joint ballot of eight votes. At all events the minority were requiring no more than what was just, to insist that all the different portions of the State should be properly represented before proceeding with this election. This was not the only consideration, but many others could be assigned. He would move to delay the election until Friday next.

Mr MARKS said he hoped the motion to defer the election would not prevail. We have been in session over a month, and during all this time, with a clear majority of twenty, we have allowed a whig printer to do the printing at his own price. One-third of the work of the Legislature has been done by him, and that third may give rise to a claim for more than the compensation of the State Printer for one-half of the session, which he shall be elected. The majority in all conscience have pushed their kindness to an extremity which ought to be satisfactory to the minority, at least. This is truly an anomalous case. The opposite party never allowed the loaves and fishes to be distributed in this way.

But we are told that they have not all their forces in the field. If this be so, it certainly is not our fault. There has been no want of procrastination on the part of the democratic party. We might as well be told because some three or four members died that we should defer the election, and go on depriving it until the minority by some chance, should be in the ascendant. If such be the design, then I say (continued Mr Marks) that I am opposed to any postponement. I think we should make the election at the same sitting. We ought to elect a democratic printer. The people expect it of us, and they will think which creates surprise, is that the election has been postponed for so long a time. We have been waiting for every member to come in, and we have waited for every member to be sworn in. We have waited for every democratic member to come from his home, and we have waited for one dollar of the public money to be spent in this city