# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 59, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5044.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1846.

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



TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for every subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.


OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

### Friday morning, March 6, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL tailed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. We are rapidly reverting to the former state of things. Since the beginning of the week, three mail trains have occurred—the first time from beyond Baltimore, the second from Augusta, and the third, from beyond Montgomery.

**Municipal Election—the Mayoralty.**

Two important bills relating to Municipal Elections have recently passed the General Assembly. The first provides that the qualifications of Voters of Municipal Elections shall be in all respects the same as those which confer the right of suffrage at all General Elections. The second points out the qualifications concerning eligibility in Municipal officers. By the provisions of the former bill, all persons who have been two years citizens of the United States and have resided two years in the State and one year in the Parish are entitled to vote at Municipal Elections. By those of the latter, any person having been three years a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, and having attained the age of twenty-one years, is eligible to municipal office. In other words, these bills are intended to carry out the spirit of the Constitution and to define the qualifications of Municipal Electors and Municipal officers in accordance with the principle of extended suffrage expressed by that instrument.

Under these laws the Municipal Elections in the city of New Orleans which take place the first Monday in April, will be conducted. Though the contest is some three or four weeks distant, we already perceive indications that on one side at least, it will be maintained with unflagging determination and with a strict regard to party ponies. The Locofocos, inspired by a victory in this city last January alike signal and unexpected, have made no secret of their intentions. They have already nominated various candidates for Recorder and Aldermen, and are taking the initiatory steps for selecting aspirants for all the other officers to be chosen at the ensuing election. They will doubtless present a full ticket, with a candidate for Mayor, candidates for Recorders of the three Municipalities, and members of the General and Municipal Councils.

What the Whigs will do is yet a matter of some uncertainty. Our party do not appear disposed to contest the election upon strictly party grounds. They have not thus far adopted any measures indicating such a purpose. They have called no ward meetings, appointed no delegates to nominating conventions, held no primary assemblies of the people. In fact, they appear waiting to give the enemy all the vantage ground obtained by rigid party discipline and organization, and seem to think that the Whigs should sustain the most able and popular men irrespective of mere political considerations. Such a project may deserve success. Whether it will command it is not so easily determined.

In regard to the highest and most important office—that of Chief Magistrate of the city—some confusion appears to prevail among the usually well trained cohorts of Locofocoism. Their nominating committees will have probably selected a candidate before this article sees the light. At the moment we are writing, however, we have no idea upon whom their choice will fall. A pretty shrewd guess may be made as to the person who will not be chosen. Mr EDGAR MONTHOLIET, the present Mayor, who was so enthusiastically supported and triumphantly elected by the Locofocos two years since, has apparently lost caste and stands very little, if any chance of a nomination. What he has done to forfeit the golden opinions of his party, we do not learn. It is evident that he considers himself fully entitled to their suffrages for while refusing most decidedly to submit his claims to a Locofoco Convention, he persists in running upon his own responsibility, and appeals with great warmth to his political friends to rally in his behalf, declaring, that he is a thorough-going democrat and assails him as an ill-timed right to their suffrages. Now Mr MONTHOLIET has been one of the most popular men in the city, and we think it very likely that the assaults of a certain portion of the Locofoco party have not materially affected that popularity—His self-constituted candidature will, therefore, abstract a good number of Locofoco votes from the regular ticket if the party, whoever he may be, honse divided against itself cannot stand and Locofocos dissatisfied and convulsed with internine brunmast succumb to any attack that is properly managed and vigorously maintained.

The question among the Whigs will be, "who shall we sustain" having put forth no regular candidate of our own?" If the contest were wisely confined to the Locofoco nominee and Mr MONTHOLIET we should not hesitate in urging our friends to support the latter, inasmuch as he has made a very good Mayor, and as the discontents of his own party shows pretty plainly that he has not prostituted his office to the furtherance of miserable partisan designs. Fortunately, however, the whigs are not under the necessity of choosing between two Locofocos. There is a third candidate whose claims are equal to those of any man whom either party may present; who is honest, intelligent, discerning and devoted to the interests of the city, and who has already served with credit and capacity, as one in the Municipal Councils as in the State Legislature. We speak of A. D CROSSMAN, Esq. This gentleman has been announced as a candidate for the Mayoralty. He is a whig in principle, but will undoubtedly receive a powerful vote from citizens of all parties, who anxious to confide the administration of our city affairs to competent hands, and who feel certain that Mr. CROSSMAN will make an able, faithful and impartial Chief Magistrate. He is a proper man for the support of every good citizen, and we trust, that if the whigs should abstain from going into a regular nomination, they will, with one accord, cast their suffrages in behalf of Mr CROSSMAN.

**Late from Rio Janeiro.**

The bark Letitia, Capt. Lewis, arrived last evening from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on the 17th January.

We are indebted to one of the passengers for the following verbal intelligence.

The stock of Coffee on hand on the 17th January was estimated to be about 30,000 bags and prices were firm—for ordinary 2 880, good first quality 2 900 a 3 100, superior 3 150 a 3 450 and 3 500.

The arrivals of Flour from the United States had been very light during the month up to the sailing of the Letitia, prices were for Richmond $19 000, Baltimore $17 a 18 00. A lot of 300 bbls superior Richmond, which arrived half bbls was sold on the 16th at $21,000, for half bbls $11 200.

The U S frigate Raritan was to sail for Vera Cruz on the 25th January; the U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, for the River Plata on 21st January.—The United States frigate Columbia, Com. Rousseau, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th January, with forty of her crew down with the small-pox. The disease was entirely confined to the crew, except one Lieutenant and a passed Midshipman who had been attacked with it, but soon recovered. The sick had all been sent on shore, and nearly all had recovered.

The Emperor was on a tour through the Southern Provinces.

The British frigate President, Rear Admiral Davies, was at Rio when the L. sailed.

☞ We perceive that Dumas' novel of "*Les Trois Mousquetaires*" has been issued in an English dress under the title of "The Three Guardsmen." The translation is by Park Benjamin. This is one of the finest of the author's numerous romances. It abounds in graphic incident, fine delineation of character, and historical reminiscences of the most profound interest.

THE BILLOW.—The Louisville Journal of the 24th ult., says:—We learn by the *Robert Morris* that the hull of the *Billow* will not be raised. The machinery, furniture, part of the cargo, &c., will be saved. The boat is insured at Louisville for $9,000, and the cargo at St Louis.

☞ Isn't it a little curious, says the *Louisville Journal*, that a President, who is continually *vetoing* and whose excuses are continually heard to say that he will "submit to nothing that is unconstitutional," should have volunteered offered to Great Britain the territory to which the Executive title is at best unquestionable, and is by many considered clearly untenable?

☞ The Emperor Napoleon is dead.

### City Intelligence.

MR TEMPLETON.—This gentleman will give his third concert This Evening at the Armory Hall. We had the pleasure of hearing him on Wednesday night, and though he was in better voice than on his first concert, we yet noted that he was occasionally husky, leaving at times, an impression on his hearers that he labors under the disadvantage of having a sore throat. He must either be laboring under a severe cold or he has, in a great measure, lost the pure, sweet, melodious and powerful voice he once possessed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT!—The slave Pauline, who was arrested on the 13th January 1845, found guilty of fiendish barbarity in ill-treating her mistress, Mrs. Rappenneck and her children at No. 59 Bayou Road, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th instant, is now in jail awaiting her execution. Well may she now say that her days are numbered! She has only 29 days to live, yet appears to be indifferent to or unconscious of the fact. We wonder whether the "oath question," will be settled, before the Governor issues his death-warrant for her execution!

BEWARE.—A jovial, witty and rollicking master of a vessel at our Levee, got upon a spree the night before last, and while in a confused condition, made the acquaintance of some estimable person, unknown to him. This person "stuck closer to him than a brother" all the evening, until about one of the small hours, when the captain put his hand into his vest pocket for his watch, wishing to know the hour. The watch, however, was gone, and the guard-chain cut in two. On observing to the *unknown* that he missed his watch, the latter kindly observed, that he knew the hotel in which he must have lost it, and would go in search of the person he suspected. Previous to his departure, he requested the captain not to move from where he was until he came back. The Skipper, true to his promise, remained there until the *watch* asked him what he was doing there, to which he replied he had lost his way, and was *watching* an opportunity to get home. He was conducted there—No. of watch 44,934—Tobias maker.

☞ Nathalie Balestueve who was arrested, accusation, larceny, was yesterday discharged, he being found entirely innocent.

SUIT TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Auguste Campania, a most notorious character, was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court, in charge of having stolen clothing and money from Leon Saccamony. This is not the first time Auguste has been sent down on account of bad practices. Patrick Walls, for stealing a pair of pantaloons, was also committed to the Criminal Court.

RECORDER LEWIS' COURT.—James Jones was arrested yesterday by the Third Municipality Police, accused of attempting to rob an aged f. w. c., residing on the Bayou Road. During the examination, it was proved that Jones and two accomplices had made different attempts to rob this woman, and it was only at the last visit that Jones was arrested. A pistol and dirk were found on his person. The accomplices are yet at large. One of them was closely pursued yesterday, who, being armed with a double barrel gun, fired it at the officer nearest him, and escaped into the woods. During their several visits to the old woman's house, these men kept their faces covered with a handkerchief. Jones was sent to the Criminal Court in default of bail in $1,000.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Watchouse of the Third Municipality, on the body of a white infant, found in a trunk in Ursulines Canal. The body was considerably decomposed and was wrapped in a coarse cotton shirt. The verdict returned was "found drowned," although death might have ensued from hemorrhage, as no ligature had been applied to the umbelical cord.

U S CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of the Trustees of the Bank of Port Gibson *vs.* Mrs. Brandt, in which there was a verdict by the jury, as we mentioned at the time, in favor of the defendant) a motion for a new trial was yesterday argued. Mr Preston appeared against the motion. Among other points argued was, whether the decisions of the Supreme Court of Miss were evidence of what was the law of Miss and whether the printed Reports were evidence in those decisions, or whether certified copies of the testimony of witnesses were necessary to establish them.

☞ An exchange paper says that Charlotte Cushman will return to this country in the next steam packet—having received for engagements in England and $53,000—all in one year.

☞ We call attention to the following capital article from the New York *Tribune*.

**Stand by Home Labor!**

A hundred years of tame compliance with the dictates of British Policy would never have gained for our Agriculture the repeal of the British Corn Laws. Had the Nations who formerly purchased her fabrics so freely continued to take them without scruple, England would never, in all human probability, have abandoned her Corn-Laws. But the necessities if not the forecast of Germany, Russia, the United States, &c. have compelled them to foster Home Manufactures instead of buying all their fabrics from Great Britain; and now she has with-held her to change her policy or lose many of the markets which yet remained to her. She will probably prevail on the neighbors once but no longer, dependent on her work-shops to renew that dependence! In Europe we are confident she will not, Russia will hardly modify her Tariff so far as Cloths are concerned; Germany will maintain the Zoll Verein and the races of duties now imposed by it; France will maintain her settled attitude. On these United States the great impression is expected to be made; but a complete abandonment of our Protective Policy is expected. The coincidence of the Polk ascendancy in our National Councils renders this calculation a very rational one.

That Great Britain will largely profit by the change she has made in the way of securing wider markets and an increased demand for her fabrics, we cannot doubt. The change she has made was planned by one of the ablest Statesmen who ever directed her Councils, who had studied well his time and its means. We wish well to England, and do not doubt that this master-stroke of policy secures her Manufacturing and Commercial ascendency for many years to come, and will probably augment her riches and power. It will go far to prevent the establishment of new defensive Tariffs by the Nations now rising to consequence or emerging from barbarism, by reviving them from the imminent pressure of monopoly therefor, and enable her to deluge Continents with her goods. Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield will expand and flourish, if war does not interpose its hideous obstructions, and Peel's policy is carried out and maintained.

And yet we cannot counsel our country nor any other, to fall in with this new phase of British Policy, for we are morally certain that our highest interests, material and moral, would suffer from such a course. We would treat all nations fairly and justly; we would reciprocate all good offices; but we cannot believe it really best for any that one little island in the Atlantic shall be the workshop of the whole world—that to it the raw staples of all nations shall be taken to be wrought up into fabrics and carried back over a fourth of the globe's circumference to the point of consumption. Just think of the enormous cost of taking Cotton from Memphis and Corn from the Wabash to Manchester and Birmingham—the former as the staple of fabrics to be worn in our Western States and the latter to feed the laborers employed in producing them. The workman in Manchester pays a dollar a bushel for the Corn, while the farmer on the Wabash gets but 15 cents for it, or less than *one-sixth* its ultimate price. What an enormous waste and loss is here! What a diversion of labor from the production of wealth to the mere transportation and interchange of products! how vastly more advantageous to all the laborers to plant the factories and print-works on our own Western streams, take thither the raw cotton and the corn, and make the fabrics for ourselves! Suppose they should nominally cost a cent or two more per yard—who does not see that our Corn must command a much better price where grown, and our products and labor buy far more Calicoes, than under the policy which carries the raw staples across half a continent and a broad ocean to be fabricated! Will not our people, will not even our statesmen, think carefully of these things? We would cherish a generous friendship for the English people, as our common origin dictates, but we cannot consent to surrender our proper independence nor the best interests of our country—nay, of labor universally. The triumph of Free Trade will accelerate the advance of that gigantic Commercial Feudalism in whose toils the civilized world is fast becoming enveloped, which threatens to transform the mass of men into mere counters with which the vast games of the multiplying Rothschilds and Barings for mines and provinces are played. Even now, the impulse is given by the British change to that spirit which inclines every aspirant to enormous wealth to Commerce, as the aspirants for power to rush into the Law. These are tendencies to be resisted and overcome before the world can advance to a higher civilization. We shall yet realize that the Tariff revolution in Great Britain, though gladdening as a blow at the iron rule of the Landed Aristocracy, has yet other issues which are far from being subjects of gratulation. If our Tariff could but be let alone, our farmers would have a choice of markets and our States might redeem their Stocks held abroad. It will be a sad day for us and our children in which we subvert this bulwark of our Prosperity.

SKETCH OF THE CORN LAWS.—A short summary of the history of the Corn Laws cannot fail at this moment to prove interesting. The first for regulating the rates of duty was 13th George III, c. 48. Previous to the passing of that act, the statutes or orders in Council on the subject were rather dictated by circumstances, such as prospects and deficient harvests, than any intelligible and settled principle. Usually, a greater quantity of corn was grown than was required for our own consumption. When there was a scarcity the exportation of all kind of grain was prohibited, and even bounties offered for importations from abroad. At last, on the other hand, there was a glut in the country, prospects were offered for its exportation. From an early period, certainly as early as the reign of Henry VI, the principle of protection to home grown corn, has been invariably maintained by our Legislature. In the reign of James I, the importation of foreign wheat was prohibited, when the price in the English market was below 26s per quarter; and in the reign of Charles the II, when the commerce of England became more extended, it seems a principle of political economy was established, that every one foreign wheat being 16s, when the price here was 48s per quarter or under; 8s when between 48s and 53s, and when above the last price, all importation be allowed free. The same line of policy may be traced pervading the whole of the successive changes in the Corn Laws, down to the year 1773, when they assumed a more systematic form by the act of 13 George III. the principle of which was to prohibit the importation of foreign corn, except when the price of wheat in the home market should exceed 44s per quarter. This act was to continue in force for seven years, and to the end of the session of Parliament next after the seventh year. By the 31st George III, c. 30, the prohibitory price was raised to 54s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 43 George III. the prohibitory price was raised to 63s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 55 George III. the prohibitory price was raised to 80s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 3 and 4 William IV. c. 59, the prohibitory price was raised to 73s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 9 George IV. c. 60, the prohibitory price was raised to 80s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 9 George IV. c. 60, the prohibitory price was raised to 80s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter. By the act of 9 George IV. c. 60, the prohibitory price was raised to 80s per quarter, and the duty to be paid on importation was fixed at 24s per quarter.

Mr. Robinson succeeded in passing an act absolutely prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat until the price in our markets had been, for three consecutive months, above 80s per quarter. Another law was passed in 1828, prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat when the prices were at or under 70s per quarter, admitting it when between 70s and 80s at a duty of 12s; when between 80s and 85s at a duty of 5s; and when above 85s at a duty of 1s. This law, however, never came into effect, as it was provided that its operation should be delayed until wheat rose above 80s per quarter, which did not occur before another took place. Early in 1827, Mr. Canning brought forward a series of resolutions for the purpose of forming them into a corn law. He proposed a sliding scale nearly similar to the one afterwards carried by the Wellington Cabinet, and which remained in force until Sir Robert Peel's bill in 1842, which now regulates the admission of foreign corn.—*English Paper*

### Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1846.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs Barham, Marks, and McWhorter, the special committee, to whom were referred a memorial upon the subject of a preemption claimed by Thomas Jewell.

The PRESIDENT submitted a statement of the affairs of the Barataria and Latourche Canal Company.—Referred to the Committee upon Internal Improvements.

Mr. TAYLOR submitted a resolution instructing the Committee upon the Judiciary to inquire whether it be expedient to give greater security to creditors in cases of tacit lien in favor of married women.

Mr. TAYLOR observed he had presented the resolution as a matter of inquiry. There was a great deal of complaint in his section of the State in reference to abuses alleged to have grown out of the existing Legislature in reference to tacit liens in favor of married women. He conceived the provisions in our laws upon the subject excellent, and he did not desire to see them impaired, but, at the same time, if evils actually grew out of them, these evils ought to be corrected. At any rate, the subject was one of proper enquiry on the part of the Judiciary Committee.

The motion to dispense with the rules for the purpose of referring the resolution was lost.

Mr. FARRAR presented a memorial from citizens of the Parish of Madison, in reference to a claim of a Teacher of one of the Public Schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BELL, in behalf of the Committee to audit the expenses of the Senate, introduced an act for the relief of the persons therein named. Passed.

Mr. MAYO moved that the Senate should take up the Order of the Day, being the bill introduced by him providing for the sale of Internal Improvement Lands.

Mr. BRASHEAR advocated its reference to the Committee upon Internal Improvement.

Mr. FARRAR argued that it was unnecessary to make the reference. The provisions of the bill could be easily understood. He could see no propriety in making the reference at any rate, to thus particular committee. The bill simply provides a reduction in the price of these lands to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to actual settlers. It made no disposition of the funds arising from the sales. The Report of the Register of the Land Office made the subject intelligible at a glance. It would be seen from that Report, that for the last two years, fifteen thousand acres had been sold, of which quantity only three or four hundred acres were located land. He hoped the bill would not be referred. All the facts could be gathered from the Register's Report, and what that Report did not communicate, would be furnished by the gentleman who introduced the bill.

Mr. BRASHEAR said he understood the general bearings of the bill. Its object was to grant an exclusive privilege and reduce the price of the best lands of the State to one dollar and twenty-five cents. It would operate solely in favor of speculators, who through the medium of preemption would get possession of the best portion of the public domain. A similar proposition had once before been brought before the Legislature and rejected. In view of these facts, he desired to see the bill committed, and as these lands were especially designed for Internal Improvement, it seemed to him that this Committee was the appropriate one to refer the subject.

Mr. MAYO thought that the Senate were sufficiently in possession of the objects of the bill to proceed advisedly to their consideration. He did not wish, however, to press the subject, but he would state that in common with several members, he desired early action upon it. Both the State Treasurer and the Register of the Land Office had recommended a reduction in the price. The bill contemplated that the reduction should be $1,25 per acre to pre-emption and $1,50 to ordinary purchasers for located lands, and $1,25 to pre-emptions for unlocated lands; provided no pre-emption warrant should issue in any case for more than 360 acres of land, and the price to ordinary purchasers of unlocated land should be two dollars per acre. These were the general outlines; the balance of the bill were the details. The only question was whether the interest of the State required such reduction? It was evident that these lands could not be sold at the present price and that the effect of the reduction would be to bring into the Treasury a large portion of this fund and increase the revenues of the State. He could see no necessity for the proposed reference to the Committee on Internal Improvement. It might as well be referred to the Committee upon Finance or any other Standing Committee. If the subject had to be referred, he would prefer seeing it referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. SCOTT said he concurred in the propriety of the motion made by the Senator from St Mary (Mr Brashear) to refer. It was an important measure, and the delay would be but trifling.

Mr PARHAM said he had heard no reasons which to his mind were valid, to induce him to acquiesce in the motion to refer the bill to the Committee upon Internal Improvement. The gentleman from St Mary (Mr Brashear) acknowledged that it was not for the purpose of information. That Senator declared himself opposed to the reduction to one dollar and twenty-five per cent. Did the gentleman (Mr Brashear) make no difference between the speculator and the man who settled upon the public land? If he plead ignorance upon the subject of the bill, then there would be some apparent reason for his motion. But he tells us he understands it; and is opposed to it because it is unwise. He avows himself opposed to it on principle. What then is to be gained by its reference? It is not pretended that the Committee will throw any more light upon the subject, for it is to be expected that a favorable report from the Committee would satisfy that gentleman's objections. He has made up his mind to oppose it. It cannot be shown that the bill is for the best interests of the State, then let it be voted down.

Mr BRASHEAR said he had not a great solicitude as to what committee the bill should be referred to. But inasmuch as its passage involves a question of the public funds, he thought it ought to be referred. It struck him that the Committee on Internal Improvement would, from its connection with the matter, be an appropriate committee. The bill ought to undergo the scrutiny of some committee. It would, at any rate, need some amendment. Why were not the unlocated lands made available to these pre-emptioners rather than the located lands. These in the bill, the object was to legislate in favor of the trespasser on the located lands. The lands which had been already selected for the State.

Mr MAYO remarked, that he was sorry to find, that the Senator (Mr Brashear) was not as well acquainted with the bill as he (Mr Mayo) had at first supposed. The very objection raised by that Senator is provided for, as will be seen upon reference to the bill. It contemplates not only the entry in favor of pre-emptors of located lands, but likewise of unlocated lands.

Mr NICHOLAS said, he for one, had not given that attention to the bill, which he otherwise would have done, if his attention had not been engrossed by questions before this body foreign to the one now under consideration. It did not seem to him that the Senate would be able to act as understandingly upon the subject as if the bill were referred to a committee, either the Committee on Internal Improvements or a Special Committee for their action. It might happen, too, that some of the provisions of the would bill conflict with the conditions upon which the land was donated to the State. In hearing, the Senator (Mr Mayo) read one of the sections, it appeared to him that it was designed to allow pre-emption entries to be made under authority of the State, by persons who were entitled to pre-emption under the United States. If this were so, it would be apprehended, be in conflict with an opinion on the General Land Office, that pre-emptors could not abandon their rights under the United States, in order to enable the State to select lands upon which they claimed pre-emption. For these and other reasons it would be better to refer the bill.

Mr MAYO replied that a reference to the bill would show that there was no difficulty in regard to this point. The bill required that the land should be liable at the time of making the settlement and at the time of applying to purchase a warrant to locate under the provisions of the act of Congress.

Mr BRASHEAR modified his motion, and the bill was referred to a Special Committee instead of the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Messrs BRASHEAR, PARHAM, MAYO, NICHOLAS and DURANT were appointed said Committee.

Mr MARKS, in conformity with previous notice, introduced an act submitting to the people certain amendments to the Constitution, that the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, District Attornies, and all judicial officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State; that the article 29 of the Constitution, making ministers of the several religious denominations ineligible to seats in the General Assembly, be stricken out; that article 62 be amended by adding the words "and such other courts as the Legislature may create," so as to read as follows: "The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in Justices of the Peace and in such other courts as the Legislature may create.

Mr TAYLOR moved that the bill be printed.

Mr BRASHEAR, moved to lay the bill indefinitely on the table. He stated that he was opposed to the attempt to supersede the present Constitution before we had given it a chance of being carried into operation. We had given it no trial, and were as yet practically ignorant of its advantages. Moreover, he foresaw that if these questions were taken up, we would consume the balance of the session, and would resolve ourselves into a convention for remodelling the Constitution.

Mr MARKS said he should not debate at this time the subject; but he trusted the motion of the gentleman would not be entertained.

The PRESIDENT stated that the motion to lay the bill indefinitely on the table, was not at this stage of its progress, in order.

Mr BRASHEAR opposed the motion to print, and moved that it be laid indefinitely on the table.

The ayes and nays were called for—9 ayes, 17 nays.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the act fixing the compensation of the State Printer.

The fourth item was temporarily laid on the table. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th items were adopted without amendment. The 10th item, providing that the book-keeper and cashier of an extraordinary session should be entitled to the same compensation as the principal clerk of the ordinary session, was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs Barham, Bell, Brashear, Durant, Farrar, Hyams, Marks, Mayo, Nicholas, Scott, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, Wilkinson, Wilson and Wolfe—15.

NAYS—Messrs Bullitt, Cage, Cannon, Cenas, Cowdrey, Denis, Dunbar, Fisher, Hagan, Hunt, Jewell, Kenner, Lea, Mackie, Mackey, Mandeville, Marshall, Mayo, Moise, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Palfrey, Parham, Pierce, Pitkin, Preston, Robertson, Sibley, Smith, Stockton, Thompson, Tompkins, Walton, Wheeler, Whitaker, White, Wilkins, Wilson, Wolfe and Wright—36.

The 11th item was then read and the House adjourned.


RICHARD HAGAN, A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON, ALEX'R STUART.

RICHARD HAGAN & Co., *General Commission Merchants and Wholesale and Retail Grocers*—No 13 Canal street row. m6 1m

☞ The ship LEONIDAS, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality.—Consignees are requested to take out their permits, as all goods not permitted within five days will be stored to the public stores. L H GALE, 93 Common st. m6

☞ The bark DANA from New York is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense and risk.

m5 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ DRAYS Nos 895, 896, 1233, 1264, 1943, 978, 850, 867, 1233, 1731, are requested to return receipts for goods hauled from bark MAUBAN, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.

m6 RICKER & PEARSON, 69 Camp st

☞ Ship TYRIAN, Capt. Jackson, from Boston, will commence discharging this day, at foot 23, Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

m6 RICKER & PEARSON, 69 Camp st

☞ The packet ship CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. Packard, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market; Consignees will attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

m 6 J W STANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette sts

☞ NOTICE—The Rev JOHN TIMON, will start from this city for St Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the 12th instant. Persons who wish to send pupils to this College, can place them under the charge of this gentleman who is to be in town at the Bishopric.

m6 1w J. AD. BOHLEN, Agent, 18 St Charles st.

☞ CHOICE & BRO. have for sale one of the best selected stocks of Fancy Goods in the city, consisting in part of Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Gold Bracelets, Gold Rings, Gold Lockets, Gold Breast Pins, Gold Ear Rings, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Thimbles, Gold Spectacles, Gold Specs, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Studs, Gold Shirt Buttons, Gold Vest Chains, Gold Fobs, Gold Keys, Gold Seals, Gold Watch Keys, Gold Watch Guards, Gold Watch Chains, Gold Watch Ribbons, Gold Watch Hooks, Gold Watch Pins, Gold Watch Crystals, Gold Watch Glasses, Gold Watch Springs, Gold Watch Cases, Gold Watch Dials, Gold Watch Hands, Gold Watch Keys, Gold Watch Pendants, Gold Watch Bows, Gold Watch Rings, Gold Watch Caps, Gold Watch Backs, Gold Watch Fronts, Gold Watch Bezels, Gold Watch Pillars, Gold Watch Screws