TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM ENGLAND		FROM BOSTON
March 4		March 11
FROM ENGLAND		FROM NEW YORK
Feb 24		March 10

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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TRI-WEEKLY, per annum, in advance $10
"Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.

A Special **Meeting** will be held in the Club-room on This Evening (Monday), at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.

G. C. LAWRASON,
N. DELAPLAINE, } Secretaries.

March 13, 1843.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

AUCTIONEERS.

We do not believe that party politics have ever been carried in any State to the extent to which it has been recently pushed by Governor MOUTON, in the matter of appointment of auctioneers. In no other State is the Executive clothed with power to interfere with and break up business relations, that have no legitimate connection with politics. The vocation of an auctioneer is purely a commercial one. Upon the fidelity, capacity and attention of the individual, depend his patronage. He is not like a recorder, a clerk or other official functionary, whose duties are prescribed by fixed rule, and to whose office the public must repair, to comply with the formalities of the law. His business is as much a commercial one as that of a commission merchant; and it would be just as wise to prohibit individuals from engaging in the latter employment, unless authorised to do so by the Governor and Senate.

Apart from the individual injustice done by this species of proscription, the public at large is wronged by those who send goods to be sold at auction, being forced either to abandon the practice or place his business in hands of persons without experience or with whom they neither have nor desire to have dealings. In passing a law making a gubernatorial nomination necessary to engage in the business of selling goods at auction, the legislature could never have imagined that this department of trade would have been seized on as one of the trophies of party. The law could not have been connected with the view to swell the Executive patronage, which Governor MOUTON and his political adherents contended, before the election, was already too great. The sole intention was to secure to the State the fees that are paid by the auctioneer into the treasury. It was a means of ensuring competency in the business and faithful payment into the treasury the State dues accruing from the sale of goods. Now, these objects are not advanced by making the appointments depend upon party preference; or by subjecting the business to perpetual change, interruption and embarrassment. On the contrary, the surest guarantee the State can have of the competency of the auctioneer, is his business—for the interest of the owners of goods will guard against incompetent persons having much to do—and the best security for the payment of the State dues, is the former punctuality of the auctioneer, and the solvency of his securities. The real object of the law is defeated by partizan nominations;—for we venture to assert, that there never was a branch of commerce, nor never will be one, that will not be seriously injured both in respect to the competency of persons engaged in it, and the readiness and certainty of receipts from it, by bringing it within the scope of party influences.

We will not pause to compare the Executive action with the professions of his party, in making this trade a new source of patronage. Our object is to show the manifest injustice to the public at large and to the State, in proscribing from long established, and which, by attention and honesty, have acquired the confidence of the community. The Legislature must be satisfied that by such a course, the amount of auction business done will greatly fall off, and also as a consequence, the amount of revenue received by the State. Goods will not be sent here for sale at auction, under a system like this. As soon would a planter or a manufacturer send his goods to a commission merchant of the Governor's choosing. It requires a long time for an auctioneer to get into a paying business, he must make his way to patronage gradually, as in any other trade, and if the spoils doctrine is to be applied before he is well established, he will be turned out. A more effectual mode of breaking up the business, could not be devised.

In view of these palpable consequences from the system, now for the first time adopted, the Legislature could not do better than pass a law empowering any one who can give the proper security, to engage in auctioneering. This would open the trade to just competition, and secure to the public the services of the most qualified persons. It would increase the revenue of the State, by continuing in the business those whose character and conduct would attract consignments. It would open an avenue to industry, and stimulate enterprise and honesty by the sure reward of general favor and patronage; and it would relieve the avocation from the pressure of party politics, which weighs like a blight upon any industry over which it exerts control, and withers wherever it touches the ordinary concerns of life.

☞ Mr. TELFAIR's peculiar friends" have no reason to charge the President with stinted gratitude. Not one of them, we believe, but has reaped the benefit of his liberality, or is in daily expectancy of a sop from the official larder. The summary of Washington intelligence at the present moment, is little else than a chronicle of the rich gifts bestowed by the Executive on his disinterested" supporters. Mr. FONWARD, too independent and too little addicted to Free Trade abstractions to suit the shifting politics of the President, retires from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has filled honorably and ably. Mr. CUSHING has been nominated in his stead. Mr. WISE goes to France; Mr. W. W. IRWIN is nominated chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen. PROFFITT is to be despatched to Rio de Janeiro, and we have little doubt that GILMER and MALLORY will soon be provided for.

CAMPEACHY.—By schooner *Creole*, from Lerma, arrived yesterday evening, we have the following very bad intelligence from the seat of war:—

The schooner *Vigilant*, from this port for Campeachy was seized by the Mexican squadron on the 27th ult., in the act of entering the blockaded port, and sent to Laguna on the 31 March.

The schooner *Chatahoochee*, from this port arrived at Laguna on the 2d inst. and was ordered off.

The Mexican steam-frigate *Montezuma*, had arrived at Lerma, having on board 600 soldiers. A French bark had also arrived with 200 men.

"THE SPORTSMAN."—We have been requested to say that, owing to the delay in completing the engraving of the title page, the first number of this journal will not be issued until to-morrow—after which time it will appear regularly every Monday morning.

☞ Our obliging friend MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, has laid on our table an entire batch of literary novelties. We are indebted to him, among other works, for the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th numbers of Peck's cheap edition of the Waverly novels, each number containing an entire novel. From the same source we have received Harper's edition of The Last of the Barons, the Dublin University Magazine, Venetia, and indeed a lot of good things in the way of light reading, as the storekeepers say, too numerous to mention.

☞ From Messrs. WOODAL & Co., and Messrs. NORMAN, STEEL & Co., we have received copies of The Last of the Barons. Large as is the edition of this highly popular romance, it bids fair to be speedily exhausted, in consequence of the uninterrupted demand.

STARRY MATER.—Our readers must not forget the performance of this sublime production this evening at St. Patrick's Church. Every lover of music and every friend of humanity should be there.

DR. LARDNER commences a series of Lectures on Astronomy, this evening, at the St. Charles Theatre. The reputation he has established as a scientific man and the encomia that have been bestowed upon his powers as a popular instructor, will ensure him full and attentive audiences.

BUT IT DRAWS.—THE MAID OF CASHMERE.—This travesty of the popular operatic ballet "The Bayaders," is taking a run in both the St. Charles and American theatres. It is well got up in each. The fine orchestra at the American, and the number of professional dancers engaged at that establishment give it a decided advantage in the production of such pieces. They follow more closely the conceptions of the original, which is another advantage, and the staging upon the whole is better. At the St. Charles, *Chee* is better done, and Debar in *Patty* on is extremely amusing. At either theatre the lover of fun will find his money advantageously laid out.

THE RACES over the Metairie Course commence today. We are glad to perceive that there is every prospect of fine sport, and trust the attendance will be such as to reimburse the enterprising proprietor, Col. OLIVER, for his hearty outlay. The match to-day is a two mile race between Mr. Wells' g. c. *Wildfire*, full brother to *Reid*, and Wm. J. Greer's b. f. *Sally Shannon*, for $4,500.

RACE HORSES.—Several fine horses arrived last evening, in the *Brilliant*, from the stable of Mr. D. F. Kenner.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. K. D. WATKS for public documents of importance.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—On the morning of the 3rd instant, a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Frederick Winthrop, in Exchange street. The building was entirely destroyed, together with some forty bales of cotton in a store adjoining.

MR. RITHIE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, has announced with him his two sons in the conduct of his paper. He assures the democracy of Virginia that the *Enquirer* will not die with him.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington City, March 1, 1843.

In the Senate, to daylight unanimous assent, the general orders were proceeded with and about 100 private and local bills were passed—the greater part passed a portion discussed and laid on the table and a large number, in conformity with recommendations of the standing committees, indefinitely postponed. The bill for rechartering the banks of the District of Columbia, although too late to be sent to the House, without a suspension of the rules, was passed, and also three or four other Senate bills, under the same circumstances. After a heavy day's business, the Senate, at 7 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

The action of the House of Representatives was of the same character as that described of the Senate.—There was nothing of especial interest to your section of the country in the proceedings, except that the House concurred with the Senate in the appropriation for the floating dry dock at Pensacola. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the brig *Virginia Trader*, we have received Jamaica papers to the 24th ult. The *Standard* of the 24th inst., contains a general summary of Colonial intelligence. At Barbadoes the drought had been very severe, but had happily been relieved by heavy showers on the 18th ult. From the other islands there is nothing of consequence.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—A correspondent of the *Standard*, who left Hayti on the 9th ult., furnishes a full account of the recent revolutionary movements in that country. It is so interesting that we copy it entire:

"The Dictatorship of President Boyer, his utter disregard of the laws; his systematic violation of the charter of Haytien liberties had for many years created discontent among the people, and finally determined them to rid themselves of his despotic away and government; and this resolution appears to be general amongst all, especially the enlightened classes of the island. Fully aware of this determination, the liberal party in Aux Cayes, the Capitol of the South, having established correspondences with their friends in all the other departments of the island, issued about the commencement of the present year, a *manifesto* of the public grievances, and the resolution of that party to support President Boyer no longer. This document contained the plan of organization of a Provisional Government, with a view to abrogating the constitutions virtually established by the dictum of President Boyer."

"The intention of this new party, as concerted, was to make a general rising on the 20th of the present month; but the indiscretion or treachery of some individuals, who revealed the whole plans to the military authorities, prevented this general movement, and caused a partial failure in Aux Cayes, from which place a portion of the party were obliged to fly, taking the route to Jeremie, without, however, losing a single man, and still leaving a numerous friends in the city.—This event took place towards the latter end of January; intelligence whereof preceded the refugees on their route to Jeremie; where it being rumored that steps were taken by the military authorities to arrest some of the principal inhabitants, the partisans of the revolutionary party assembled, and sent a deputation of seven persons to the General commanding that division, to ascertain if such measure was contemplated by him.—This the General disavowed; which disclaimer, however, not having inspired the confidence of the party, they took up arms, being joined by the national guards of the place, and declared openly in favor of the revolutionary Government.

Meantime, General Lezar, commanding the district of Tiburon, marched at the head of the forces under his command, 1000 men, and joined the revolutionists at Jeremie.

General Segretier, commanding at Jeremie, having taken measures to put down the insurgents there, was attacked on the morning of the 1st February, by the latter, and the town was taken by *storm*, and a provisional government established.

General Segretier thereupon gave in his adhesion to the new government, and accepted brevet of General of division under it. The officers and men of the 17th Regiment also joined that party, as likewise about 9000 men from Aux Cayes, who pursued the refugees, but being met and opposed by General Lazar with an equal force, were persuaded to join. Thus 5000 troops are already on the side of the revolutionists, and General Jedbard had been despatched with 1000 to Neppes, another district, to receive the adhesion of the military and inhabitants, who were waiting his coming. So far had the cause progressed in the South up to the 9th inst., whilst President Boyer was shut up at Port au-Prince, daily experiencing defection from his troops and adherents."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We find in the Baltimore American, a translation of some important documents concerning affairs in Buenos Ayres, from which it appears that European powers are about to intermeddle in the domestic wars of that country. The British minister some time since offered the mediation of Great Britain between Buenos Ayres and the Oriental Republic. This offer, accepted by the latter, was rejected by the former. The British and French ministers thereupon addressed a note to Rosas' prime minister, regretting this occurrence, and announcing that *other measures* would be taken to remove the obstacles to a peaceful navigation of the river Plate.

After the battle of Flamar, the British minister addressed to the governor of Buenos Ayres a letter, announcing on behalf of the government of Great Britain and France, that *the sanguinary war now existing between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo* must cease, and urging as prompt an answer as possible to the following demands:

1st. The immediate cessation of hostilities between the Argentine forces, and those of the republic of Uruguay.

2d. That the troops of the Argentine republic (it being understood that those of the republic of Uruguay shall adopt the same course) shall return within their own territory, in case they shall have left it.

LOSS OF THE BRIG FORREST OF PORTLAND —DREADFUL SUFFERINGS.

The following, very interesting account of the loss of the brig Forrest, we derive from our friends at the Merchants' Exchange.

"The brig Forrest of, and from Portland, for Havana, did, at three P. M., on the 2nd of October, set under weigh, and proceeded to sea at 5 o'clock. Cape Elizabeth bore N. by W. distant about ten miles; nothing occurred worthy of very particular remark, until the 7th, when they had strong breezes from E. N. E. and cloudy weather; at meridian took in foretopmast steering sail, the wind increasing took in all sail occasionally; at nine she was under close reef mainsail and reeled forward—and E. N. E. blew very hard; they found she had sprung a leak—one pump insufficient to keep her free; kept her before the wind, both pumps going.

At midnight the wind backed to E. by N., and blew a perfect hurricane. The brig could not steer—came to and lay nearly for her beam ends; reeved up the mainstopsail, but before it could be secured, it was torn to pieces, then tried to get her before the wind under the foresail—the foretopmast staysail having been blown away; but could not get her off. Then let her lie under bare poles until 2 o'clock A. M., nearly buried in the seas, all hands employed at the pumps. At 2 A. M. she experienced a heavy blast which capsized the brig; all hands succeeded in gaining the weather main channels; cut away some of the rigging; the mast broke and the vessel righted.

The crew then succeeded in gaining her quarter deck where they lashed themselves, the sea making a complete breach over the vessel; at daylight found themselves in a most deplorable condition, the masts having broken below deck, had ripped it up; the boats, rudder, companionways, bulwarks, hatchways, galley, cabouse, and every thing except a thousand feet of boards, all gone. The brig full of water with the bulkheads and every thing else from the stern to the mainmast gone, with all the provisions, water, and every thing belonging to them broken up and smashed to atoms.

The crew remained lashed to different parts of the wreck until the ninth, when the wind shifted to west, so near as they could judge, being without a compass. They remained in this state until the eleventh, at 4 P. M., without any thing to eat but a few raw pumpkins, and nothing to quench thirst with, and almost destitute of clothing. At this time the British barque Alice Jane, of Liverpool, John Blasdale, master, came alongside and took them off.

Capt. Deering arrived at this port yesterday, as passenger on the ship Birmingham from Liverpool.—*Boston Times, 28th ult.*

FIRE AT DETROIT.—A fire broke out at Detroit, Michigan, on the 21st Feb., which consumed a store occupied by A. H. Stowell, hardware dealer, the law offices of A. & H. H. Emmons, the cabinet ship of B. B. Moore, the hardware store of F. Dickinson, the cabinet shop of Mr. Weston, and the law office of Gen. Wetherell.

Messrs. Emmons saved their library, notes and other securities, but lost many valuable legal papers.

General Wetherell saved his library and papers, but his office was entirely burnt. Total loss estimated at $42,000.

☞ We are obliged to the officers of the steamboat *Mount Vernon* for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

Friday, March 10, 1843.

Mr. HOA asked the Senate to take up the bill relative to the liquidation of banks.

It was taken up, ordered to be printed by Monday next, and made the order of the day for that day.

Mr. DAVIDSON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to inquire into and report what disposition shall be made of the State papers relative to the public domain presented and furnished by Congress. Passed.

Mr. SPARROW asked the Senate to take up the resolution authorising the delivery of certain prisoners to the authorities of Texas, charged with mutiny and murder.

The resolution was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the remaining sections of the fee bill.

Mr. BERNARD offered an additional section relative to the mileage of sheriffs in transporting prisoners, which amendment, at the suggestion of Mr. Downs, was adopted as a proviso in the clause respecting sheriffs.

Mr. BERNARD asked for the reconsideration of the 5th section, fixing the fees of notaries public, and moved as an amendment that 10 cents, in lieu of travelling expenses, be allowed to them, when called upon to perform their duties out of their office, which amendment was concurred in, and the section as amended was adopted.

The several sections being adopted,

Mr. SPARROW offered an additional section, inhibiting the absence of District and Parish Judges from their District for a longer period than ten days, under the penalty of $20 per day for each day's absence.

Mr. BOSSIER suggested that the period was too short. He would recommend to the Senator (Mr. Sparrow) to extend the period.

Mr. DUPRAT participated in the opinion of the Senator from Natchitoches. He thought the period too short.

Mr. Downs thought that the difference of opinion could be easily reconciled. There appeared to be no doubt, but that the privilege should be accorded for a limited period; and he would suggest that it be based on the relative distance of the districts from the city.

Mr. BOSSIER proposed twenty-five days.

Mr. SPARROW argued upon the inadequacibility of the provision as it was; and against the amendment; but at the suggestion of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Duprat) he consented to accede to the modification provided it was limited to one absence during the year.

Mr. HOA proposed that the Judges of the city of New Orleans, should be exempted from the provision during the summer months. It was usual in that season to have a vacation of the courts; and as the several judges had the facility of absenting each other so as to sit in their places, the disturbance would possibly arise.

The proposition of Mr. HOA, not meeting with the motion being further pressed, on motion of Mr. Bernard, making it applicable to all judges, it was concurred in and the section was adopted.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, the bill underwent its final reading and was passed.

On motion of Mr. HOA, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of the Charity Hospital, which was amended and passed.

The Senate took up the bill relative to appeals—Passed.

They also took up the bill on the bills—Passed.

Any reference to the bill of the bill bridge over the Achafalaya and for other purposes. Passed.

An amendment to the law relative to the salaries for work. Passed.

Resolution for the construction by the State Officers of a certain engine—Passed. Report adopted.

Mr. BOSSIER, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a resolution for the meeting of the Legislature every Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. HOA said he would object to the resolution so far as it proposed the Senate to meet on Saturdays. He did not speak of his private business alone, but it was usually indispensable that he should have that day and Sunday to examine measures that were referred to the committees to which he belonged. Five days he devoted to his legislative duties in the Senate, and the two remaining days were occupied almost entirely in the examination of bills. As for fixing the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock he would endeavor to be present by that hour.

Mr. DAVIDSON proposed that this resolution be made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. BOSSIER had no objection to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Monday. He was aware that several members of the Senate would be engaged to-morrow on their respective committees. But it was his intention to call it up on Monday, and to persist until it was passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWES, the Senate went into executive session, and the doors being opened,

On motion of Mr. BOSSIER, they proceeded to the consideration of the following bills:

Act relative to the public buildings and State Library—passed;

Act to incorporate the Protestant congregation of Natchitoches—passed.

Mr. DAVIDSON gave notice that he would introduce a bill to reduce the salary of the auditor on auction sales.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 10, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called thirty-four members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. King and Bickham.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Phillips, Ogden, Brewer, B. G. Thibodeaux, Clarke, Boudousquie and Hayliss on the Committee to investigate the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, in conformity with the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Ogden.

On motion of Mr. Newport, the House took up the bill to separate the office of Clerk of the Probate Court from that of the Parish and District Courts of East Baton Rouge.

Mr. Phelps opposed the bill. A remonstrance against its passage had been signed by nearly every member of the bar in Baton Rouge. They were the best judges, and if they did not complain, this was strong evidence that no interference was necessary. The Clerk, and still having a numerous friends in the city.—This event took place towards the latter end of January; intelligence whereof preceded the refugees on their route to Jeremie; where it being rumored that steps were taken by the military authorities to arrest some of the principal inhabitants, the partisans of the revolutionary party assembled, and sent a deputation of seven persons to the General commanding that division, to ascertain if such measure was contemplated by him.—This the General disavowed; which disclaimer, however, not having inspired the confidence of the party, they took up arms, being joined by the national guards of the place, and declared openly in favor of the revolutionary Government.

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Order of the Day.

The bill to create a new parish was taken up. The name of "De Soto," was given to the parish. The various sections were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the House took up the bill to increase the revenue of the State, and referred it to the committee on retrenchment bill with instructions to report on Monday.

Mr. Hunt regretted that his indisposition prevented him doing justice either to himself, his colleagues, or the subject. But for the pressure of time he would inform himself on the contents. In his present situation he could not comment on the extraordinary, dignified and classical address of the gentleman from Orleans, Mr. Monsarat, such longer to be wished desire, but being unwilling further to detain the House he would come to the point.

The gentleman had begun his harangue by declaring that he addressed the House not as a member of the Board of Currency, but as a representative of the whole community. This was literally true, for a member of the Board of Currency, his colleague, would have had no right to address the House; but if he meant to intimate that he had thrown aside all the feelings and prejudices which might be supposed to exist in his mind as a member of the Board, he took issue with the gentleman. His colleague perhaps thought so, but he doubted not it was an error. The entire harangue of his colleague had consisted of an elaborate defence of the Board of Currency, with occasional attempts at wit and sarcasm upon the report of the committee. He declares that he is not the representative of a clique! Who accused him of it! The generous to defend himself from the charge, before it was made, gave rise to the suspicion that his colleague imbibed the idea of the existence of such a clique, and that he might be considered its representative. But he would do no injustice to his colleague. He was in reality a representative of the city of Orleans, and duly elected as such.

Mr. Hunt examined the position taken by Mr. Monsarat, that the Legislature was specially charged to enact some law on the subject of Banks, and that that public opinion required that some law should be passed to check mismanagement on the part of these institutions, he concurred with him heartily. The gentleman had presented a fairly panegyric on the Banks reputation and purity of character of the members of the Board of Currency. With regard to the 1st President, Mr. Shepperd, it was true he had no desire for the office, as he had resigned. This was likewise true of Mr. Morgan. But he had never heard that the other members were anxious to avoid the heavy duties devolving on them, or had ever resigned.

His colleague had declared, that the epithets applied in the report to the Board of Currency were familiar to his ears, having been frequently applied during the controversy with the Union Bank—an institution that was continually trampling on the law. His colleague must be a fortunate man, if the denunciations of the Board of Currency which he heard, were confined to the mere heat of argument. The opinion was nearly universal, that that body was inadequate, troublesome, expensive and inefficient for public good.

Mr. Hunt defended himself from the charge of wishing the Banks to continue their course unconstrained by law. This was nothing but the repetition of an ancient calumny. Nothing could justify it—nothing had justified it. At the last session of the legislature an act had passed, at once unwise, destructive and ruinous. He had opposed it. He had pointed out the evils which would follow its adoption, and had shown what was the true policy and interest of the State. All his predictions had proved true to the letter. After his prepossessions had fallen, and he stood aloof, he had he not aided in framing and restoring the bill brought forward by Mr. Conrad? When he could not succeed in his own views, he adopted those which were most consonant with them. He flung back the imputation with scorn and contempt. The proposition in the very bill before the house, proved that it was far from allowing the banks to go without restriction.

He refuted to the declaration of his colleague that he (Mr. Hunt) modestly wished the House to undo what it had done. The epithet modesty came with an ill grace from the gentleman after the lofty encomia passed upon himself in his speech. Did he not know that if any legislature passed a mischievous act, it was the duty of a subsequent legislature to repeal it. In the bank bill there were 38 sections. The 13th section had been introduced on account of the 29 and 4th. Of the others no less than 16 had been altered or repealed within the more than one calendar month from the date of its passage. If on one month such amendments were deemed necessary, can it be thought that in a few other alterations should be required.—He had before the House obtained all that was needful in the late bank bill, changing the language into the direct vernacular.

His colleague had declared that the bank charter had been written by banks less more convenient with bank affairs than the chairman. He asked for no explanation. (Here the Speaker considered Mr. Hunt out of order. Some discussion on the point of order followed, which was terminated by Mr. Monsarat's disavowing that his belief was founded exclusively on the intimate knowledge of finance exhibited in the report—a knowledge he had thought, not familiar to his colleague.) Mr. Hunt observed that political economy, banking and finance were subjects which the well educated youth of the country were invariably taught, and it had constituted no inconsiderable portion of the instruction he received on him.

After remaining a few minutes longer, Mr. Hunt complained of indisposition, and the House agreed to postpone the further consideration of the subject till monday.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the House took up the bill for the relief of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Newport called for the reading of the report of the committee. Something must be done for the Penitentiary, or the expenses must be turned out upon the common.

The bill provides $30,000 for the maintenance of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Phelps was opposed to the expenditure of so enormous a sum. He was in favor of forgiving out the Prison, and deriving a revenue from it, as in most of the states. Propositions would be considered without difficulty. He had one, which he declined, and he could present a bill to this effect, by which the State would be relieved to a great extent.

Mr. Newport said the necessities of the institution were urgent and fully explained in the report. The appropriation would pay up advances, and enable the penitentiary to which the power now in the Penitentiary could be effectually used.

Mr. Clark said, for four years in succession, the Inspectors had wished to put up additional buildings, so as to employ the convicts, in the manufacture of cotton goods, by which a profit was obtained. The proposition to farm out the Penitentiary had been entertained by the committee, and unanimously disagreed to. The cells in the Penitentiary were nearly filled, and an appropriation, was necessary to purchase materials for an additional building. The amount called for would relieve the State from all future calls on her.

After some further discussion, the bill was laid on the table and fixed for Wednesday next.

On motion, the House took up the bill from the Senate amending the several acts relative to the Penitentiary, and adopted the same.

An additional section was offered by Mr. Morgan, requiring that no person employed in the Penitentiary shall be discharged except by the Board of Inspectors.

Mr. Phelps opposed the bill. A remonstrance against its passage had been signed by nearly every member of the bar in Baton Rouge. They were the best judges, and if they did not complain, this was strong evidence that no interference was necessary. The Clerk, and still having a numerous friends in the city.—This event took place towards the latter end of January; intelligence whereof preceded the refugees on their route to Jeremie; where it being rumored that steps were taken by the military authorities to arrest some of the principal inhabitants, the partisans of the revolutionary party assembled, and sent a deputation of seven persons to the General commanding that division, to ascertain if such measure was contemplated by him.—This the General disavowed; which disclaimer, however, not having inspired the confidence of the party, they took up arms, being joined by the national guards of the place, and declared openly in favor of the revolutionary Government.

Meantime, General Lezar, commanding the district of Tiburon, marched at the head of the forces under his command, 1000 men, and joined the revolutionists at Jeremie.

General Segretier, commanding at Jeremie, having taken measures to put down the insurgents there, was attacked on the morning of the 1st February, by the latter, and the town was taken by *storm*, and a provisional government established.

General Segretier thereupon gave in his adhesion to the new government, and accepted brevet of General of division under it. The officers and men of the 17th Regiment also joined that party, as likewise about 9000 men from Aux Cayes, who pursued the refugees, but being met and opposed by General Lazar with an equal force, were persuaded to join. Thus 5000 troops are already on the side of the revolutionists, and General Jedbard had been despatched with 1000 to Neppes, another district, to receive the adhesion of the military and inhabitants, who were waiting his coming. So far had the cause progressed in the South up to the 9th inst., whilst President Boyer was shut up at Port au-Prince, daily experiencing defection from his troops and adherents."

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We find in the Baltimore American, a translation of some important documents concerning affairs in Buenos Ayres, from which it appears that European powers are about to intermeddle in the domestic wars of that country. The British minister some time since offered the mediation of Great Britain between Buenos Ayres and the Oriental Republic. This offer, accepted by the latter, was rejected by the former. The British and French ministers thereupon addressed a note to Rosas' prime minister, regretting this occurrence, and announcing that *other measures* would be taken to remove the obstacles to a peaceful navigation of the river Plate.

After the battle of Flamar, the British minister addressed to the governor of Buenos Ayres a letter, announcing on behalf of the government of Great Britain and France, that *the sanguinary war now existing between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo* must cease, and urging as prompt an answer as possible to the following demands:

1st. The immediate cessation of hostilities between the Argentine forces, and those of the republic of Uruguay.

2d. That the troops of the Argentine republic (it being understood that those of the republic of Uruguay shall adopt the same course) shall return within their own territory, in case they shall have left it.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

FOR THE PARISH OF FRANKLIN:

M. S. Cockran, Parish Judge. Jno. M. Wilson, Sheriff.
Jno. B. Mason, Coroner.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Rody Day. Jno. Wann.
Willis D. Harsbrow. Jas. Grim.
Cornelius L. Lyon. Cornelius Ing.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

Wm. Fenner. C. A. Lorquerque.
W. F. C. Duplessis. G. Duble.
M. W. Hewman. P. A. Pumas.
H. B. Cenas. J. R. Lewis.

MEMBERS EASTERN MEDICAL BOARD

Jacques Lamarte. P. A. Lamarte.
A. H. Cenas. M. Fitz Patrick.
J. Jones. L. T. Duplessis, Jr.
E. Fontin. J. Boone.

CORONERS:

J. F. Jacques, for the Parish of Avoyelles.
Lranos Bourseaux. Lafourche Interior.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Wm. L. Vosseller, for the Parish of Avoyelles.
J. R. Nezes, for the Parish of Lafourche Interior.
E. L. Nimms, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Martin.
Joshua Winters, to be Marshall for the City of Lafayette.

New Orleans, March 10th, 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE

Managers—LUDLOW & SMITH.

DR LARDNER'S LECTURES

Family Subscription Tickets for the series of six evenings, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies. $12 00
Single Subscription Tickets. 3 00
Subscribers may have boxes retained for them during the course, by application at the box-office.

MONDAY, March 13th,
Scenes from Shakspeare's play of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE
After which,
DOCTOR LARDNER,
Will commence his series of discourses, with a lecture on
THE MOON
The whole evenings entertainments will conclude with the
TEMPLE SCENE OF PIZARRO
Which had been selected for the purpose of introducing an interesting variety celebrated
DRUMONA LIGHT
On Tuesday evening
Miss ANN LEE'S BENEFIT

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

A CARD.

MISS MARY ANN LEE begs respectfully to announce to her friends and the public, that her benefit is fixed for the evening of Tuesday, 14th inst., when it will be performed for the last time (other novelty being in preparation) the Grand Ballet Opera of LA BAYADERE.—After which, the celebrated Ballet of NERVO VITALIEN, to conclude with the drama of the DUMB GIRL OF GENEVA, the part of JULIETTA by Miss Lee. m13-1t

AMERICAN THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the *Italian* Opera company from Havana will arrive in this city on the 25th instant, and will open the *representation* in the New American Theatre. Three of the Operas in the grand arrangement are entitled to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. Lee, No. 150 Customhouse street, at four o'clock, precisely, this day.

N. B. The superior class in papers will please copy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Edinburg, (British) Lowson, Liverpool, Gardiner, Sager & co
Ship Dumbarton, Pentleton, Liverpool, B & J P Whitney & co
Ship Rialto, Adams, Liverpool, B & J P Whitney & co
Ship Isaac Allerton, Torrey, Liverpool, J Arrowsmith
Barque Turquin, Hoomer, Aberdeen, B & J P Whitney & co
Barque Weskeag, Spoulding, Marseilles, B & J P Whitney & co
Brig Coral, Grimes, Laguna, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Charleson, Weeks, Philadelphia, A Kearney & co
Brig Lamet, Hoffest, Belemere, Bailey & Baxter
Schr Isac, Weeds, Laguna, J W Zacharie & co
Schr Isaac Franklin, Brown, Baltimore, J A Merritt & co
Schr Tacon, Atoy, New York, A Kearney & co
Schr Redwing, Sleeper, Charleston, A Kearney & co
Schr Experiment, Bradford, Mobile, T L Thomas
Schr Alexander, Armstrong, Pensacola, T L Tunnell
Schr Excel, Crowell, Port Lowe, Ala., master
Sloop Nina, Dalesderrier, Galveston, E & F P Fremont

ARRIVED

Towboat Packet, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Mississippi, Cassette, and brig Triton, for Orleans and to the Barque Sea, ship Shakspeare, for Liverpool