The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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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 year, of 1846, of all the advertisements required by sections 1 March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each [illegible] in each language.

WM DERUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Secy of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

FOR MAYOR
A. D. CROSSMAN.

Friday morning, April 3, 1846.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 24th Mr Johnson of La presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River in view of the present unfavorable state of our foreign relations, to adopt measures to place New Orleans in a condition of defence. Mr Johnson moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill for the relief of New Orleans, and an estimate of the sum. The motion was laid over.

Mr Allen wished to know when the vote would be taken on the question of notice now before the Senate. The discussion had lasted forty-five days and there were many reasons why it was desirable that it should be brought to a close. For himself he would desire to name Saturday next as the day upon which the vote should be taken.

Mr Mangum said he did not know whether any rule existed on the subject but if there was he hoped it would be enforced. Humble as he was, he desired to express his own opinion, before the final vote was taken.

After a word or two more, the subject was put off over till to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to resume the debate on the Oregon resolutions.

Mr Crittenden addressed the Senate at length against the repeal of the notice, and in favor of that measure.

The message from the President, which was published in our columns, was received and read.

The President in the message having annulled existing [illegible]

Mr Webster desired to know what they were. The Chairmen of the Military and Naval Committees would inform him. He thought it proper for the Senate to be placed in possession of the intelligence [illegible] Committees.

Mr Benton said the Military Committee had no knowledge in the matter, and that it were proper of the information which he thought ought to be laid on the table of the Senate.

Mr Fairfield apprehended no harm in a good understanding of the information sought for. He thought it was a subject upon which the proper officers of the Government could be asked to give information at no distance now in the communication of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr Cass said his Resolutions had been accepted by the corporation, but he was glad that an Executive Message instead of Bills in common, had awakened them to life. The Message was then laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, after which the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted to close the debate on the Military bill at 3 o'clock, P. M. The House then went into Committee of the whole, and the bill was debated for some time. Mr Adams at length arose and stated that he would move a reconsideration of the vote upon closing the debate, as he had just heard that an important message had been received from the President in the Senate which might influence the decision of the House.

The Committee rose in great confusion and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 25th, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make contracts for the supply of American vessels of war with hemp for their cordage was taken up and adopted.

Mr Semmes, chairman of a resolution directing the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Water-Cut Navy Department, to report the expediency of these branches of the public service.

Mr Benton said that the committee were ready to say before the Senate the report and estimate of the Secretary of War, and saw no impropriety in the publication.

Some of the members thought it would be improper to adopt the resolution, but it was nevertheless passed, and the report and estimates from the Secretary of War were ordered to be printed.

The Oregon debate was then resumed, and Mr Sevier addressed the Senate in favor of the House notice, and of our time up to 54° 40'.

In the HOUSE the Military Bill was debated for some time, and the bill was adopted in committee in a shape that it will call 2,000 men to the army. In the course of the discussion, Mr Haralson of Ga stated that he should hung toward another bill paying the President power to raise 50,000, and that he should vote for Johnson of Tennessee if the contest needed them.

Mr Davis of Ky. put some plain questions to Mr Harralson as to the exigency which the Executive had surmised in the increase of the army.

Mr Haralson answered that a communication had been received on the 31st December, upon which was based the action of the committee.

Mr Davis wished to know the views of the Executive about the increase.

Mr Bert of S. C. a member of the military committee, objected, as the information was confidential, and Mr Haralson then said that the information could not be communicated consistently with a disregard for the public interest.

The committee rose and the House adjourned without acting finally on the bill.

MEETING FOR THE NOMINATION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—The meeting for the nomination of Municipal officers of the Second Municipality, took place last night at the New Exchange, in St Charles street.

D. H. Bright, Esq., was appointed Chairman, who after a clear and pertinent speech, explaining the object of the meeting, nominated the officers recommended by the elective committee. This body then retired, and the nominations were made for RANDALL HUNT, Esq., who presented himself on the platform and delivered a very good and powerful speech, in which he depicted the rise of the Municipality. He was a special delegate, and was followed by loud and continued applause. The elective committee then returned, and gave in the following nominations, which were severally adopted:

For Recorder—Isaac Baldwin, Esq.
General Council—Messrs F. Jackson, P. Conrad, Jr., J. Whitman Smith and N. Jarvis.
For Assessor—1st ward, J. P. Freret; A. C. Lafitte; J. N. Hawthorn.
Second ward—S. J. Peters, W. S. Moore, J. B. Weis, S. and J. Lanois.
Third ward—A. Lavat, J. F. Spencer, H. Latour and B. Rodriguez.
Fourth ward—J. W. Smith.

The meeting then adjourned. This meeting was one of the largest ever witnessed in our city.

Important from St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the brig *Almatas*, at New York, on the 24th ult. from St Domingo city, we learn that a Spanish fleet, consisting of two steamers, a frigate, and two schooners of war, had arrived from Porto Rico, and remained at St Domingo 36 hours, whence they sailed for Cape Haytien, to demand $80,000 for insults offered to the Spanish flag, and for the imprisonment of some Spanish subjects. If satisfaction was not given, they were to attack Cape Haytien immediately. The Spaniards were in arms, waiting for an attack from the Haytiens. The steam ship *Ariel*, which sailed from Boston for the Haytien government, had arrived at St. Thomas. No news of her arrival at Cape Haytien was known at St. Domingo. Another arrival from Cape Hayti, brings information that the people of St. Marks and Port au Prince had revolted and refused to march against the Dominicans. They had chosen at Port au Prince a new President, General Rosbere, and he was marching against the former President. It was thought at the Cape that General Pero would resign the Presidency and return to private life.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—A Boston paper contains a rumor that the captain of the steamer *Hibernia* has stated that previous to leaving England he received orders to hold himself in readiness to depart from Boston at the shortest notice. It is further stated that none of the officers of the steamer have obtained leave of absence since her arrival.

The Boston *Atlas* of the latest date contains the rumor unfounded.

SERIOUS FIRE.—The large cotton factory of [illegible] & Green, in Franklin county, New York, was consumed on the 19th ult. Loss, $50,000 above all insurance. By this calamity 300 hands are thrown out of employment.

☞ The *Courier* asserts that Mr. A. D. Crossman was formerly President of the Association of Native American Mechanics, which association maintains this odious principle, that no work is to be given except to those who were born on American soil.

This is even a larger mare's nest than the *Courier's* mares usually enable it to discover. Except that Mr Crossman was President of a society bearing the above name, there is not one word in the passage we have quoted that is founded on fact. We happen to have before us a copy of the constitution of the aforesaid Native American Mechanic's Society. It does not contain a syllable about giving work to none others than those born on the American soil. The Association, in question, was a benevolent society founded by Native Americans precisely on the same principle that Native Germans, or Native Irishmen, or Native Frenchmen band together and organize societies for the relief of their indegent countrymen.—This is the head and front of Mr. Crossman's offending and we call upon the *Courier* to cite from the Constitution and Bye-laws of the Native American Mechanic's Society the article that justifies the charge it has put forth so boldly against that gentleman

St. Landry contested Election.

The discussion of the case of the contested Election of Mr Prescott, the St Landry Senator, will probably be made to-day. But for the baneful spirit of party, even more noxious in the Senate than in the House, we should entertain no doubt of the result, especially with the example of rigid justice which the popular branch of the Legislature has already exhibited in the case of Messrs. Cullom, Callihan and Cooper. Indeed, so perfectly and conclusively ascertained is the fact that Mr. Prescott has been sitting in the Senate in the face of 142 majority of the voters of St Landry against him, that the Committee of Elections do not even dream of allowing him to retain that seat, but report in favor of declaring it vacant, and only refuse to admit Dr. Cook into the seat thus vacated, upon the flimsy ground that the Legislature is not constitutionally competent to fill a vacancy.

This question was so fully and ably discussed in the House during the debate on the contested election of the St Landry Representatives, as to need little further argument now. The Constitution makes the Legislature sole judges of the election of its members—judges language cannot be stronger or simpler. The power conferred is ample and supreme. But, say our opposers, the law limits the power to vacating and filling the seat. Very well. Either the law is in conformity to the Constitution or it is not. If it is then by confirming, most evidently be meant that to give the seat to the party clearly entitled to it. If it be not in conformity to the Constitution, the law is a nullity and is absurd on its face, for no law can be binding, that is in contradiction to the Constitution.

Again, all precedent and all justice are alike in favor of this interpretation. It is preposterous to suppose that the framers of the Constitution, the law makers intended to bind the hands of the Legislature, and preclude it from the possibility of doing immediate justice, under circumstances where the most flagrant wrong and outrage had been perpetrated. In circumstances, in short, such as characterized the St Landry election, where the will of an immense majority of the voters was deliberately set aside, and the defeated candidates forced upon the General Assembly.

We hope the Senate will follow the example of the House, and not incur the responsibility of either refusing or retarding an act of justice that should long since have been performed.

CAMPEACHY.—By the arrival of whr *Apiteccida* at Sanchez, from Campeachy, we learn that the Governor of the State of Yucatan, and the members of both Houses of Congress, arrived at Campeachy from Merida, on the 21st ult. for the purpose of declaring their Independence from the Government of Mexico.

☞ On Monday, the 23d ult, the President transmitted to Congress a correspondence between the British Minister in Washington and the Secretary of State, containing an arrangement for the adjustment and payment of the claims of the respective governments upon each other arising from the collection of duty upon duties in violation of the second article of the commercial convention of 31 July, 1815, between the two countries, and submitting to Congress the propriety of making provision to carry this arrangement into effect.

The message was referred to the Committee of Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE NORTH AND WEST.—Thanks are due the publisher for the April number of this spirited and useful magazine. It embraces very highly interesting and valuable articles, viz: The Cotton Plant, with a full botanical account, and a detailed history of its culture; Rice, a very complete statement of all the qualities and characteristics of this nutritive esculent; an Analytical index of the whole of the public documents relative to Louisiana deposited in the department *de la marine des Colonies* at Paris, by E. J. Forstall, Esq.; an article by Dr Metcalfe of our city, on interest, exchange and stock-jobbing calculations; and a dissertation on the sources of Louisiana Law, by Hon B F Porter, of Alabama. The April number moreover embraces the usual monthly statistics of Southern and Western commerce, agriculture, &c., and a series of brief critical notices of new works.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE of the President, in answer to the resolutions of Mr. Dayton, created at first very considerable excitement at Washington. After the lapse of twenty-four hours, however, the public mind grew calmer. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: Mr. Polk's estimates support have been submitted to Congress on the 31st of December last, and the public will soon know whether they are, the Senate having ordered them to be printed. The Navy estimates, which Mr. Fairfield was so unwilling to have communicated to the Senate, will come notwithstanding.

The motive for concealment appears to have been the enormous increase proposed for the Navy by the Secretary of the Navy, and those associated with him. The estimates proposed were, it is said, for as many as *fifty-eight* vessels. I doubt, however, if Mr. Polk will be willing to stand responsible for such extravagance.

THE IVORY STATUE OF CHRIST.—To-morrow night will finally close the exhibition at Cook's Gallery, in St Charles street, and the Statue will be removed to Chartres street, for a few days previous to its departure Northward. The interest in it has not abated, notwithstanding thousands have seen it already. It is indeed worthy of all admiration.

TEXAS.—Steamship Galveston arrived last evening in 36 hours from Galveston, bringing dates to 1st April. We could find nothing of any importance in the papers.

NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.—We find the following paragraph in Mr. Walsh's latest letter from Paris, in the *National Intelligencer*:

"A telegraphic despatch announces that Sir Robert Peel has triumphed, so far, in the House of Commons by a majority of ninety-seven. It is still agreed that there will be a dissolution; that Sir Robert Peel will retire after the election; that the whigs, under Lord John Russell, will grasp the helm; and even that Lord Palmerston will get the Department of Foreign Affairs. Be cautious, therefore, in repudiating this Lord as a firebrand, and be not alarmed. Lord John Russell's speeches at Glasgow admonished Sir Robert Peel—that he must hasten to adjust the Oregon matter according to the cannons of the Peace Societies."

HORRID AND BRUTAL MURDER.—We copy the following from the last number of the Springfield (Mo.) *Democrat*:—

A murder has been committed in our very midst that makes one's blood chill to relate. On Friday last, George Young, living about ten miles west of this, struck his little daughter, 8 or 9 years old, with a hoe, splitting her skull, following the first blow with others, beating her head, and cutting her neck. The cries of the child brought the mother to the horrid scene. She took up her dead child and started to the house. Young followed, tore the child from his wife, and cut out its entrails! He then put a log-chain round his wife's neck, and was only prevented from killing her by the timely arrival of some neighbors. Doubts are entertained of Young's sanity.

EARTHQUAKE AT MAYSVILLE, KY.—The Maysville *Eagle* of the 24th ult., says:

At 45 minutes past 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling sound as of distant thunder, was sensibly felt by all the inhabitants of this city who were awake at that hour. We learn from one gentleman, who was up, that there were two concussions, scarce five seconds intervening, and that his house shook perceptibly. At the time of the shocks, there was a cloudy sky, but no wind.

A gentleman from the country, who resides at an elevation of nearly 400 feet above the Maysville bottoms, says that the shocks at his house were severer than any that have occurred since the memorable earthquake of 1811-'12.

☞ Our ideas of civilization are comparative. In Oregon an emigrant writes from one of the settlements that they are "getting along finely, and have built the foundation of a jail." We hope the same for the foundation. Prince Puckler Muskau tells the story of a newspaper editor, who, looking about him in Philadelphia, exclaimed, "Thank God, there is no civilization here!"

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer [illegible]

Message from the President.

The following is the message of President POLK to the Senate, recommending an increase of the naval and military forces of the country

To the Senate of the United States

In answer to the inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th instant, whether, in my judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of, the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval or military force," and, if so, 'what those circumstances are,' I have to express the opinion, that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect each of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period, I have seen no cause to modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them, in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication with Congress not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be the most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a maxim of the Father of his country, that "to be prepared for war, is one of the most efficient means of preserving peace;" and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with a view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. It, on the contrary, we should hold out to them insecurity, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations, will not be lost; while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable for the maintenance of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure, and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection which has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has gratified us, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the differences between the United States and that country. The Minister of the United States to Mexico, at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our South-western frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgment that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a suitable state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace, which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K POLK

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1846.

The Mail Arrangement.

The new mail arrangement has gone fully into effect. We received yesterday the New York afternoon papers of Wednesday, the 25th March, being seven and a half days old. This is a positive gain of about twelve hours.

SUSPENDED.—The Washington *Times*, which made the libellous charges against several U. S. Senators, announces its own suspension.

THE TRIAL OF Albert Tyrrell *for* the murder of Maria Beckford was commenced at Boston on the morning of the 24th. After the jury was empanelled, Mr. Parker, for the Commonwealth, opened the case in a very forcible manner, and proceeded to introduce witnesses for the prosecution. The trial excites the most intense interest, and the court room is densely crowded.

ELOPEMENT.—A young lady of highly respectable connexions, and whose parents are wealthy, eloped on Sunday from her father's house at Keyport, N. J., with an Irishman who had been for some years his gardener. They reached this city yesterday, and were married by the Rev Mr Hoyt, of the Methodist Book Concern. The young lady's father applied for the interference of the police, urging that his daughter was of unsound mind, and consequently the marriage was void. An investigation was commenced yesterday, which will be resumed and concluded to-day; and meanwhile, the young bride remains by consent in the female department of the Tombs.—*N. Y. Courier.*

GOVERNMENT LYRICS.—The following valuable contribution to the treasury of the "Whole-of-Oregon or none" party, appeared in the Washington *Union*. Polecrazy never dealt largely in matters of sense, but has now for the first time, we believe, naturalized to its soul the figures of arithmetic. It is a pity that the necessities of verse compelled the patriotic author to surrender to the British 49° of the territory to which "our title is clear and unquestionable." A supplementary ode setting this matter right, will be anxiously looked for. We trust this suggestion will meet the eye of the Hon. Secretary of State.

Charleston Mercury

54°

Where rolls the broad Pacific wave,
Beyond Columbia's rock ribbed shore
Shall tread no hireling despot's slave—
We claim the whole to 54

Let timid hearts in terror quail,
Embolden, patriot 49.
At 54 our barriers hail—
There let the star it banner shine
Forever shine in peerless pride.
To guide our nation's onward way,
As boundless as old ocean's tide,
Unawed by danger or dismay.

Then plant our flag at 54.
Come wo or *weal*—throughout all time
Shall future millions blessings pour
In memory of our birth sublime.

Form as the rocks on Nootka's bay,
Green as Vancouver's fairy isle,
Shall Freedom's secret our gallant way,
And Freedom bless us with her smile.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1846.

Shortly after assembling the Senate took up the reports of the Committees of Elections in the contested election of Mr. Prescott, the St. Landry Senator.

Mr MARKS moved that the seat of Mr. Prescott be declared vacant, and a new election ordered.

Mr. KENNER moved a division of the question.

The first part of the motion, to declare Mr. Prescott's seat vacant, was carried unanimously.

Upon the second branch of the motion, a long debate arose. Mr. Parham considered the majority report more specious than solid. He cited law, precedent and common sense to prove that the declaration of the report that the Senate could not go beyond a confirmation of the sitting member or a vacation of his seat, was totally unsound. The doctrine led to the absurdity of supposing that there was no remedy for the most flagrant wrong.

The commissioners of the election sought to exclude the contestant from his seat, on account of an informality for which they alone were responsible.—These commissioners were the guilty parties, and yet they endeavored by their own misdeeds, to deprive the people of their right of selecting a Senator. Mr. Parham went into a detailed investigation of all the facts connected with the election, and proved the grossest neglect on the part of the commissioners, and the absolute and indefensible right of Mr. Cooke to the seat hitherto occupied by Dr. Prescott.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Porter who defended the majority report with considerable ingenuity. Mr. Parham replied and Mr. Brashear made a brief and vigorous argument establishing the fact of Dr. Cooke's election by a considerable majority, and explaining the manner in which the commissioners had violated the clearly expressed will of the people, in throwing out three-fourths of the votes polled.

Mr. M. GARZA compared the English and French text of the law on the subject of contested elections, to prove the right of the Senate to give the seat to Mr. Cooke.

Mr. KENNER moved that Mr. Cooke should be heard within the bar of the Senate. After some discussion the motion prevailed—Yeas, 22; nays, 2.

The further consideration of the report was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1846.

Mr [illegible] presented a petition for the relief of A. [illegible] which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr [illegible] reported a certificate relating to the expulsion of Stanley in Boone County Penitentiary. Referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr [illegible] called up a resolution [illegible] Congressmen use their best efforts to pass a law [illegible] of steamers established between New York and New Orleans, and New Orleans and Galveston. The Resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented by Mr TAYLOR directing the State Engineer to make a survey and estimate of an embankment near the mouth of the bayou Courtableau. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr CARR introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to make twelve months residence in the State and six months in the Parish sufficient to confer the right of suffrage. Adopted.

Mr Drew offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Printing to obtain from Messrs Magne & Weisse, their account for the printing done by them at this session of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr Jones wished the communication from Mr Bayon, which had been submitted to the Committee on Printing, referred back to the Committee on Claims. The motion prevailed.

Mr NEWCOMB, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported in favor of a petition from the Mechanics' Society, asking the donation of a piece of ground, to erect an Institute.

Mr CARRIGAN gave notice of an act for the incorporation of Churches and Eleemosynary institutions.

Mr TOMMY gave notice of an act for the settlement of the affairs of the City Bank.

The same member introduced an act to abolish the Court of *Errors* and Appeals in Criminal cases.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moss called up the act concerning Clerks of the District Courts of New Orleans.

The first section, which proposes to give to the Attorney General the power of appointing the Inspectors of Elections, created some discussion. The power was finally given to the Governor. The bill further provides that the Clerks shall hold office until the first Monday of November, 1849, but shall continue in office until their successors are qualified. They must give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars—they must perform the duty of translators if required, must keep the records and proceedings of the District Courts under the direction of the Judges, must keep a general docket, rule docket and double index. Their compensation shall be the fees and emoluments now allowed to the Clerks of the Inferior Court of the First Judicial District, except in matters of succession and criminal cases, and in these they shall receive the fees of the Register of Wills and Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The bill was adopted, section by section, read a third time and passed.

Mr Moss then called up the act concerning Translators and Interpreters of Courts. The act provides that no translators shall be appointed, except for the special matter required, and in case the clerks be incompetent. The bill was passed.

Mr Moss then called up the act to regulate the appointment of Judges of the District Court. It proposes to divide them into three classes to be determined by lot, one-third to serve two years, one-third four years and one-third six years. The bill was passed.

Mr. LEXATA called up a bill for the relief of Mr McPherly. After some explanation the bill was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition from the inhabitants of Vermilionville, in the Parish of Avoyelles, praying to be united to the town of Donaldsonville, and a petition from citizens of Donaldsonville, asking for the same object. Referred.

The House then took up a bill to fix the Seat of Justice in the Parish of Pointe Coupee and adopted the same.

The bill to abolish the Police Jury of New Orleans, was taken up, discussed and passed. The bill reorganizes the Police Jury to deliver the hypothecary records to the General Council—the several Municipal Councils hereafter to perform the duties of the Police Jury, under the supervision of the General Council