LATEST DATES.

New York	Jan 14	Leg
Boston	Jan 14	Leg
Philadelphia	Jan 14	Leg
Baltimore	Jan 13	Mag
Charleston	Jan 17	Cour
Cincinnati	Jan 14	Ven
Louisville	Jan 17	Herald
Havana	Jan 17	Gaceta

MONEY MARKET.

Consol Bitish		88 to 89	cent. dis
Cuba		10 pr. cent.	do
Philadelphia		10 pr. cent.	do
Alabama		10 pr. cent.	do
Old Ann		10 pr. cent.	do
United States Treasury Notes—			
$1,000 bills	per @	par	¼ cent dis.
$500 bills	per @	par	do
$50 and $100 bills	per @	par	do
Kentucky	par @	par	do
First Municipality Notes	par @	par	do
Second Municipality do	par @	par	do
Third Municipality do	par @	par	do
Orleans	par @	par	do
Jefferson	par @	par	do
Union	par @	par	do
Nelson	par @	par	do

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM BOSTON.		FROM NEW ORLEANS.	
Caledonia	Jan. 1	Caledonia	Feb. 1
Acadia	Feb. 1	Acadia	Feb. 4
FROM ENGLAND.		FROM NEW YORK.	
G. Washington	Feb. 1	Hibernia	March 16

EXPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per French ship Eulalie, 411 bales cotton, 50 bales do waste, 5 bale tobacco, 50 bbls tallow, 1000 bbls molasses, 9 bbls and 1 tierce hides, 2 cases copper and 10,000 staves.

Antwerp—Per barque Strafford—1126 bales cotton.

Boston—Per barque Ann Antoine, 707 bales cotton, 151 bales do pack, 101 kegs, 70 brls, 19 half do kegs, 3 bbls molasses, 40 bbls flour, 87 do pork and beef, 70 T kdns, 1298 do.

Norfolk and Richmond—Per barque Parthenia, 3 bales cotton, 241 hhds sugar, 30 hhds molasses, 2 tierces and 1 bbl tobacco, 50 half do hogsheads, 11 bbls rum.

Havana—Per brig Emperor—250 half do flour, 500 kegs, 80 barrels pork, 18 tierces ham.

Mobile—Per schr Philippine—10 hhds sugar.

New York—Per brig Cambiaceo—278 bales, 76 tierces and 24 bbls molasses, 3 do sugar.

Hamburg—Per Danish ship Wodan—632 bales cotton and 4 casks mdse.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per barque Richmond, $100,000 specie, to C Oliver & co; I. Voly, A Menudier, M King, and order, and mdse. mdse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Richmond, from Havre, P Allenet, J Schroeder, Gallon & Zambelli, J & Merle, Valentine & Buddicke, F Pecret, M Rouault, W Congrieu, M Herbert, M Dubuisson, M Lavie, L Voly, Rousselot, H de Cherf & Rideau, A Brandner; M Lelarge, W Audray, M Farges, I Odier & co, M King, B Bouche & co, Boutin, Gully & co, Levertout, Wayler & fils, M Hoffman, W Muir, and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Natchez—Per steamer Princess—806 bales cotton, to Buchanan & Stanton, 250 Andrews & Brothers, 300 Brander, Wilmans & co, 97 W Jackson & co, 88 Ringgold, Beardsley & Co, 50 Franklin & Henderson, 50 Bailey & Rose, 31 J W Woodhead & co, 37 Lum & Tucker; 10 Payne & Harrison; total 1,806 bales.

Bolivar, Rampe.—Per steamer Octarara—86 bales cotton, to L La Carpenter & order; 63 Fellows, Belloeq & Degoicos, 50 J W Chandler, 30 Bland & Landry; 30 Pavey & co; 24 L Dupaquier & co, 96 Pinchard & Hennigan, 20 R Jennings, 20 A Ledoux & co, 10 Flower & Finley; 11 B Addison, 9 do Hazard & co; 3 S Rivarde & co; 1 Adams & Whitall; 41 Lambeth Thompson & co; total 457 bales cotton—29 hhds sugar, 1 hogshead molasses, Pelham, Belloeq & Degoicos, 10 bbls sugar, L La Carpenter & sons, 15 do bbls P A Jewett, 10 bbls and 3 half bbls do, K Dunbar, 10 bbls do, Lauve; 10 do owner on branch; 6 do and 1 half bbls molasses, Pavey & co; list of hides, E B Hyde & co.

Bayou City.—Per steamer Yazoo—463 bales cotton Robson & Allen, 91 Gilmore & Henderson, 49 Armor, Lake & co, 37 Mattox, Chisholm & co, 300 Dow, Mellen & Hill; 46 do Pinchard & Hunnington, 51 Franklin & Henderson, 10 do Grayson, Henry & co, 43 Geo Pollard; 16 Brander, Williams & co, 42 Hunt & Whitall, 31 Gaines & Walker, 21 Kleinpeter, 14 T J Read, son & co, 13 Gardner, Norcom & co, 59 Fayle & Harrison, 11 Buckner & Hunter, 16 McMahen, Trotter & Pancoast; 36 J H Smith; 22 Hewitt, Heran & co; 18 T Walker & co; 13 Baker & Craddick, 14 S Barrett; 13 Martin, Pleasants & co, 12 Mulvey & co, 11 Ruffin, Hill & co, 10 Jones & Porter; 7 Lilly & Robinson, 8 Burke, Watt & co; 8 Bartruff; 6 Barber & co; 4 J C Ricks & co; 4 Oakey, Dayton & Hawkins; total 1,721 bales cotton.

Point Isabel—Per steamer Texas—4 hhds sugar, to order on hand; 24 hhds do; 6 tierces, 10 kegs do; 1 tierce, 20 barrels and 10 half do, J Kennedy.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Swallow—120 bbls pork, 80 do hams, 45 do flour, Toffs & Holton, 3 casks and 3 kegs mdse Hamlin, Gaily & co, 3 bale leather, 10 do pack, 2 kegs, 4 boxes, 1 cask mdse, 20 boxes starch, Jas Brown; Gilly & Fowler; 1 bbl beef, S Smith, 1 bale and 1 box skins, 88 kegs and 2 bbls lard, J Wolf; 1 Mattyer & co, 40 do whisky, J Hoffman; H McKinnell & co, 76 do whisky, Clymer, Thompson & Wyman; 2 cases opium, Curtis & Buddendorf; 16 brls peaches, 10 dozen apples, Fetter & Lounsdale, 5 bbls apples, 5 do Butter, G W Gaily; 257 kegs lard, W Heed; 90 half brls, 3 brls and 3 casks butter, Fetter & Lounsdale, 1 bbl mdse, M G Andrews; 1 barrel whisky, 9 bbls mdse, 30 brls flour, 9 kegs lard to order.

Mobile—Per steamer Bogue Homa—274 bales cotton, 8 bbls; 137 J A Sprouls, 67 Curtis & Wades; 34 J A Davis & co; 19 F Walker & co; 39 Minturn, Chisholm & co; 26 do owner; 3 bales cotton, 3 do; 31 Lambeth Thompson & co; 12 Hunman & co; 12 C Tuhslano, 12 Steele, Baker & co; 24 Pollard & Vanbuse, 3 Burke, Watt & co.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Alabama Scott—248 bales cotton, Ker & Newman, 164 Gilmore & Henderson; 180 Green & co; 80 Bergin; 103 Wood, Simmons & co; 44 Clark, Aiken & co; 40 Barbo, Watt & co; 26 E F Thomas; 40 Payne & Harrison, 42 Gardner, Norcom & co; 44 Hunter, Chisholm & co; 65 do Lum & Tucker; 8 Bennett & co; 20 Dick, McCaleb & Hill; 34 W Garland & co; 60 R McDowell & co; 52 Fearn, Donegan Cornelius & Moore; 46 Robson & Allen; 46 Lilly & Robinson; 27 R Jefferson; 44 T J Read, son & co; 10 C Pollock; 34 Watts & Riggs; 17 F Hoange; 18 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 18 A Leduc & co; 18 J Amoss & co; 35 Pinchard, Hunting ton & co; 24 B Walker & co; 20 J Goodin & co; 21 Grayson, Henry & co; 32 McMahon, Trotter & Pearsall; 24 Nugent Watt & co; 14 J H Keyes & co; 10 Bergin; 10 do; 7 A Smith; 67 Rochter, Stanton & co; 11 Goodman & Fowler; Ellis & Foster; 16 Andrews & Bro; 8 Ford & Goodwin; 1 White & co; 7 Kelly & Cunningham, 6 Frazier & co; 6 Johnson; 5 Orswold & Pratt; 4 Curtis & Wades; 2 Armor, Lake & co; 6 Lum & Tucker, 6 do order; 190 kegs lard and 24 bbls do, Snyder; 4 do corn meal, J C Clark, 2 barrels mdse S M Myers.

RECEIPTS PER PLATEBOATS.

Louisville—Per Wilkinson, Talbot—798 bbls flour, to Parmele & Bro.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Wades, (Finnish) Ben Yoen, Clason & Vice
Ship Kalaim, (French) Thaller, Bordeaux, F Seignouret & co
Barque Bradford, Brewer, Liverpool, Moss & Gaffney
Barque Bug, Pearson, Bagdad, Harvey & Dallas
Barque Parthenia, Allen, Norfolk and Richmond, W P Back
Brig Confidence, Bailey, New York, Bailey & Baxter
Schr Philippine Sauer, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lion, Pleasinger, from the Passes—left yesterday ship Bahama, barque Favorita, and brig Mamer—brings barque Richmond. Reports two British ships inside the Pass, and a Dutch ship at anchor on the Bar.

Barque Richmond, Burbet, 46 days from Havre, to Geo Green & Bro.

Barque Octarara, Verlaine, from Baton Rouge
Steamer Princess, Bradford, from Natchez
Steamer Swallow, Hughes, from Cincinnati
Steamer Rubie, Wiggins, from Yazoo City
Steamer Yazoo, Hodge, from Yazoo City
Steamer Texas, Wilson, from Mobile
Steamer Alabama, Scott, from Vicksburg

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Swallow left Cincinnati on the 14th, and Louisville on the 16th inst, reports 36 feet rise in the Ohio

CLEARING PORTS.

New York, Jan 11—Cleared, ship Lucy Ann, Snow, New Orleans; arrived, ship Hibernia, Eldridge, do 13th; cleared, barque Bostonian, Emerson, do; brig Virginia, Mehaffey, do; cleared, brig Puritan, Usner, do; arrived, barque Lorraine, Pendleton, do; cleared, schr Hector, Hopkins, do; arrived, ship Governor, Lambert, do; ship George Saul Bell, do; cleared, ship Somerville, Hunt, do.

Philadelphia, Jan 11—Arrived, barque Tarah Jane, Hamer, New Orleans; 14th, arrived, barque Bactria, Stockbridge, do; cleared, schr Lindsay, Hinsley, do.

Boston, Jan 12—Arrived, ship Mahaska, Gardner, New Orleans; barque Amos Paine, Thompson, do; cleared, brig Tremont, Jones, do; ship General Harrison, Moore, do 13th, cleared, ship Cumberland, White, do.

Philadelphia, Jan 12—Arrived, barque Peace Graham, New Orleans; brig Henry, Hart, do; brig George, Wells, do; sailed, barque Carmen, Lattimore, do; brig Lucia B Beck, Hart, do; brig Kimberly, Crocker, do; cleared, brig Sarah Sullivan, Gilbert, do.

Newport, Jan 5—Sailed, brig Catonomy, N Orleans.

At Boston for this port, Jan 12, brig Rochet, Thompson to sail soon; ship Volo, Jameson, first fair wind; ship Tuscarora, Wile do; ship Sullivan, Crosby, 16th; brig Brazilian Stubborn, 14th

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Gibraltar for this port, Dec 4—Ship Sabseiche, Malsbey, do; brig Camoe, Jarvis, for Palermo, to load for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Bogue Homa—Mrs Steele and 3 children, Master Elder, Damsel, Bowie, Bowie, Lowery, Jno L Lowery, Morgan, Locke, Bonne, Magner, Owen, Dobinny, Pool, Jackson, Napier, Donaldson, Kirk, Parkinson, Webb.

Per steamer Swallow—Mrs Robertson, Miss Robertson, Messrs Wilson, Randall, Dyer, Cook.

Per steamer Yazoo—Shall Graves, W W Leach, J P Lum, J Clowney, T Bennett.

Per steamer Techa—Mr Packwood and lady, E Dabitiel and lady, Mr Hughes, Miss Owens, Mrs Hyde, Mr Schaffer, Mr Logan, Capt Gray, Phillips, Johnson, Johnson, Dr Smith, Goodard, Gordon, Hoost.

Per steamer Princess—Mrs C Jenkins, lady, 3 children and servt, N H Merrell and lady, Miss C F Henderson, S Hunt, Mr A Robins, O Stanwood, Dr L P Blackmore.

Per steamer Octarara—Mrs E Babin, Miss Babin, Miss Mortmanie, Judge Gaze, Messrs Watson, Winder, Billings, Bird, Allen, Binns, Chase, Allin, Le Blanc, Nelson, Balch, Perry, Chipine, Beattie, Leftwich, Tolgerson, Clark, Hallmarry, Bagleric, Butler, Lemoine, Bancharl.

Per steamer Alabama—Mrs Brewer and servant, Mrs Hoggan, J K Shaw, J Valentine, R E Lincoln, Middleton, Winn, J M Terry, J B Rollins, Martin, Dorney, Cassidy, Beal, Tay lor, Johnson, J M Myer, H A Carroll, Wimpler, Simmons, Geo. Warford, Glass, Scott, Rice, Lindsey

☞ The Tobacco Inspection is removed to the corner of Delord and Annunciation streets. 136 4w

☞ ADVANCES will be made on shipments at produce, &c, to the address of our friends in New York and Charleston. FOSDICK & BROTHER. jan

☞ Barque RICHMOND, capt Burbet, from Havre. This vessel will commence discharging this day. Consignees are notified that if goods are not removed within five days, bills will be sent to the public store.

B & J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

☞ The ship GLASGOW, Capt Lambert, from Boston, was discharged on the day opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. HARROD, DARLING & Co,

jan 60 Common st

☞ Ship CHAOS, Capt. Latham, is now discharging at the ordered. Consignees are requested to obtain their permits, and attend to receipt of their goods on the Levee. OGDEN GRIMES & Co.

jan 84 Gravier street.

LARD—3,000 kegs and one barrels, for sale by
jan HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 66 Camp st

FLOUR—1,000 brls; for sale by
jan HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 66 Camp st

PICKING YARN—40 reels, for sale by
jan HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 66 Camp st

CHEESE—A small lot, very fine, for sale by
jan HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 66 Camp st

LARD—800 prime leaf, in store and for sale by
jan A L ADDISON, 8 Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st

SHERRY WINE—6 quarter cases fine flavored, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 69 Tchoupitoulas st. jan

LARD—In tcs and bbls, for sale by
jan SCHMIDT & WOODRUFF, 66 Camp st

ESSENCE OF BOUQUET—For sale by
jan FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

ESSENCE OF NEW YORK—For sale by
jan FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

ESSENCE OF French, English & Paris, for sale by
jan FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

NAILS—Average 8 penny nails, in store and for sale by
jan WOOD & SIMMONS, 66 Magazine st

INDIGO—In cerrons—Carmona indigo, in store and for
jan SCHMIDT & Co, 66 Danville st

ARRESTED.—A mulatto man named Andrew Lachaise, was arrested in this town last Thursday for theft. In his possession was found some [illegible] Jackson, Alabama, but formerly residing in Pickens District, and leaves home in this and the adjoining districts in search of a peck of trained hounds, for the purpose of hunting down and destroying negroes, and should he succeed, shall, if one of the brethren of the trade, [illegible] two attempts to destroy himself with pistols; it is not improbable that though the immediate inability of the assassin, who struck his arm while in the act of discharging the first pistol, the ball passing the outside—in the second attempt he was more successful, he succeeded in shooting himself in the throat, the ball passing upward, was afterwards discharged from the mouth; he lingered a few hours and then died. Incompetence was ascribed the cause of this melancholy death.—*Charleston Courier.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 23d, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, thirty-two members answered to their names.

On motion, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Bayliss, Ratliff, Aubert, A. Tuhbman, Morgan and Wolhouter.

Petitions, Memorials, and Resolutions.

Mr. Cavellier presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Harbourlie, parish of Avoyelles, praying for the incorporation of the town. It was referred, on a special committee, composed of Messrs. Cavellier, Wadsworth and Wilson.

Mr. Newport presented a petition from the citizens of [illegible] for a change in the Parish of [illegible] Clerk of the Probate Court. It was referred to a special committee [illegible] report, O'Brien and Phelps.

A joint resolution was received from the Senate to examine the College of St. Landry.

A petition from the citizens of [illegible] praying for a resolution requiring the State Treasurer to report to the House a statement of the amount received by him from the forfeiture of recognizances, by reason of successions, in each parish of the State.

[illegible] holders of the Consolidated [illegible] the extension of time. It was [illegible] with that subject.

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[illegible] holders of the Consolidated [illegible] the extension of time. It was [illegible] with that subject.

[illegible] Board recommend the committee on banks very [illegible] to report, but were withheld by the solicitation of the Board of Currency—the [illegible] required, had not yet been accomplished, and it was desirable to see the [illegible] by an impartial necessity.

[illegible] the House a memorial of [illegible] Congress on the subject of [illegible] in the Mississippi. It [illegible] the Committee on Federal Relations.

[illegible] resolution instructing the [illegible] to inquire into the existing laws [illegible] of property and to report [illegible]. After a brief explanation by [illegible] was adopted.

[illegible] resolution directing the Treasurer [illegible] with a statement of the taxes [illegible] State, setting forth parts in [illegible] every other species of [illegible] adopted.

[illegible] a joint resolution granting [illegible] from the 1st June next, [illegible] of the 8th Judicial District. [illegible] petition from the Sheriff [illegible] Collectors praying for relief, in [illegible] the Senate. The memorial was referred [illegible] Committee.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Ogden, from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act to divide the office of Harbor Master of New Orleans, without amendment.

From the same committee, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the City Court of Lafayette.

From the same committee, an act to establish a Court of Appeals in criminal cases, with amendments.

By a message from the Senate, the following bills were received for the concurrence of the House, viz:

An act to amend the act creating the Tenth Judicial District.

Mr. Voorhies, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the act creating an additional election precinct in the Parish of St. Landry.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital.—The reading was dispensed with, and the report laid on the table subject to the call of the House.

Orders of the Day.

By a message from the Senate, the concurrence of the House was requested in an act to extend the pay of the Police Jury of the Parish of Pointe Coupee.

Second Reading.

The resolution requiring the order of the day to be taken at 11 o'clock P. M., whenever the House meets at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Ogden moved to amend by requiring the House to meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Selby thought it would be unnecessarily prolonging the time of the session.

Mr. Brewer was in favor of the amendment. The morning hour after breakfast, and prior to 10 o'clock, could be profitably devoted to preparing bills, to committee meetings, &c. Until the principal business before the house was over, he preferred that the house should meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Taylor said 10 o'clock was entirely too early to meet. Time would be gained and business expedited by meeting at 11.

Mr. Ogden concurred in these remarks. One object was to do business well, and it was impossible to mature the business before the committees under the present rules. If the House met at 11 and adjourned at 3, it would be equivalent to meeting at 10 and adjourning at 2, with the advantage of allowing work to be properly prepared.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended, passed by a vote of 25 yeas to 19 nays.

The act to amend the act dividing the office of Harbor Master was read a second time and rejected.

Mr. Wadsworth called for some explanation of the bill.

Mr. Musson observed that originally there was but one harbor master of the city of New Orleans; the appointment was invested in the Governor. After the division of this city into three municipalities, the appointing power still remained with the Governor; but it was a privilege which should legitimately belong to the several municipal councils, in as much as the office emanated from them, and the officers were paid by them. It had happened that the Governor had appointed parties to obey the municipal councils, alledging that they received their appointment from the Governor. Now it was necessary that this office should be subject to the control of the councils, which as the law stands, he was not.

Mr. Wadsworth could not see why an exception was sought to be made in the case of the harbor masters. Upon the same principle the power of appointing parish judges, sheriffs, &c., should be lodged in each parish of the State, since these officers were paid by the parishes and not by the State. It was not the true reason of the election of Morris by the Senate, in the event of the House of Assembly sending in his nomination.

The special election in the Parish of St. Martins for a member of the House of Representatives, in place of C. Delahoussaye (L. C.) resigned, has resulted in the choice of P. P. Brunet, Esq. (whig), by about 100 majority, over his opponent, Mr. Charles Pagot. The change since July last is over three hundred votes in favor of the whigs.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—In the Senate, on the 20th instant, the honorable Frederick Robinson was chosen President in the place of Mr. Leland, who resigned on Wednesday. The whole number of votes cast were 23. Mr. Robinson had thirteen, Mr. Quincy 9, and Mr. Dickinson 1.

The joint committee on the returns of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor made a report, which was ordered to be printed. Whole number of votes for Governor, 117,982. Marcus Morton 56,401; John Davis, 51,939; Samuel F. Sewall 6,382; and 64 other candidates received votes, from 37 down to 1, there being no less than 47 of the latter.

At twelve o'clock the two branches met in Convention to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

The Democratic candidates were chosen for Essex and Worcester counties, which settles the question of ascendency between the two great political parties.—The abolitionists voted for the Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1843.

In the Senate to-day, several House and Senate bills were advanced to a third reading, other which, on motion of Mr. Linn, the Oregon bill was taken up on its passage, and Mr. Benton introduced it at considerable length. Mr. Benton then made one of his long Magazine speeches on the occasion, which occupied the rest of the day. When he concluded, Mr. Berrhead obtained the floor; and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Rechequer scheme again came under discussion, but on motion of Mr. Pilsmore it was laid over till Monday week, and made the special order of that day.

Mr. Everett succeeded in getting up other bills, his bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law set. Mr. McKean spoke for an hour; he did also Mr. Rayner, Summons, Mr. Hunter, and in the meantime Mr. T. F. Marshall went chaplain the floor, and the House then adjourned.

Tuesday and Saturday will be private bill days, so that it is doubtful if Mr. Marshall will get an opportunity till next week of speaking.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1843.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having yesterday adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the unfinished debate on Mr. Brown's resolution in relation to General Jackson's fine effected Mr. Hunt an opportunity of speaking on the subject till the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Cushing made an ineffectual effort to get up his Exchequer Bill in Committee of the Whole. Private and local bills being the order of the day, the House would not listen to any thing else.—Under considerable progress with the private calendar, the House adjourned.

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Mr. Brower thought the office an important one. The object was to regulate the shipping, and the [illegible] made some further remarks in favor of the amendment. He [illegible] the position taken by the members from the Attakapas and Terrebonne.

Mr. Ogden [illegible] upon the [illegible] were called [illegible] recognizance [illegible] Executive [illegible] Was it not a cardinal principle in the democratic faith, that the public patronage ought to be distributed. He, for his part, did not desire to deprive the Employes of his patronage. Such a proposal comes with an ill grace from him. He [illegible] to the [illegible] bill, [illegible] forward and [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] of the city, and gave good reasons why the appointment should come from the Councils and not the Governor. He would remind the gentlemen of the attempt which had been advanced to it greatly depended upon the Harbor Master, whether the shipping remained in one or another Municipality. If, for example, the conduct of the Harbor Master of the 1st Municipality were such as to deter the Captains of vessels, they might moor their vessels in the 2d or 3d Municipality. Give them to the Councils a power of military patrolling over these different Municipalities, and these bodies without the power of preventing injury to themselves. Gentlemen must remember that these Municipalities operate as a check upon each other. It is the interest of each to see that the Harbor Masters perform their duties. But if the appointment continue in the Governor, we will be enabled to act only on *ex parte* statements.

After a few words from Mr. Philips, the motion to lay the bill on the table prevailed—yeas 26; nays 21.

The bill to create a Court of Appeals in criminal matters was taken up and read, ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The act authorizing the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches to levy a tax on the corporation of Natchitoches, was read a second time and adopted and read a third time and passed.

The act relative to the election of Police Jurors of the parishes of Rapides and St. Landry was read a second and third time and passed.

The act to provide for cancelling those State bonds issued under the act to prohibit the sale of any more, was laid on the table subject to the call of the House, and ordered if be printed.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Taylor presented a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain an appropriation from the General Government to remove the obstructions in the Red River. The resolution was read twice and adopted.

The act relative to public advertisements in the Parish of Orleans, being under consideration,

Mr. Hunt said he was not prepared to act on the bill. It was one of considerable importance. He would suggest that it be made the order of the day for some day. The bill was accordingly fixed for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House took up the bill to repeal the 252nd article of the Code of Practice, which had been reported with amendments.

Mr. Phelps explained that the object of the bill was to substitute some simple and expeditious mode of avoiding certain difficulties and delays connected with the proceedings in mine at law, but the substitute in his opinion, would defeat the object of the bill.

Mr. Benjamin differed from Mr. Phelps, and explained to the House the principles upon which the Judiciary Committee acted in reporting the substitute.

Mr. Ogden defended the substitute at great length. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Selby, Brewer and Nichols. Finally a motion was made to lay on an amendment by Mr. Nichols and a proviso by Mr. Phelps.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House took up the bill creating the Parish of Rapides, and passed the same.

The House adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

Thursday, January 19, 1843.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Pastor and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, offering pews to the members, should they be disposed to attend religious worship.

Mr. Davidson presented a resolution, instructing the Committee upon the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the Commercial Court and the Criminal Court, and to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Davidson wished the Committee first to inquire whether the duties now performed by the Criminal Court could not be advantageously performed by other tribunals; secondly, whether the duties performed by the Commercial Court could not be distributed between the Parish and District Courts, as would obviate all necessity for its existence; and, thirdly, whether in further case of its abolition, it would be expedient to transfer the jurisdiction of the City Courts. It would be remembered (said Mr. D.), that when the Commercial Court was created, it was declared that it should not be a burthen of expense to the State. Subsequently, a bill was passed allowing an appropriation, which it was asserted, would only be required for the moment, and until the court was properly under way. But what has been the result? That it has been kept up, and continuously paid from the public coffers. It was high time that there should be a more economical administration of public affairs. The public revenue was at their initiated state, and money was plenty, abuses and extravagances had been winked at; but it was a matter now of idle necessity that they should cease. There was indeed, absolutely this same, yet produce and labor had depreciated at least two-thirds. It was of the highest moment, that a proper investigation should be set on foot for the purpose of relieving the people from the burdens that had been cast upon them, and which they were in a condition no longer to bear. Some forty had come, as he had been informed, to the knowledge of the committee charged with the investigation of Governor's accounts, which exhibited in the most indubitable manner the necessity for lopping off some of these excrescences upon the body politic, and of lessening our taxes and increasing our revenues. If abuses can be corrected without detriment to the public service in that particular, and that there can be, admits of no doubt, it is to be hoped that the Senate should be prepared to act promptly and seriously on indispensable duty. With reference to the Commercial Court, the prosecution for minor offences have become very expensive and burthensome. The speedy administration of justice is the boast of our certain administration, and that result might be much better attained by bringing such cases either before the Recorder's Court, or before the justices of the peace (magistrates) by whom they could at once be attended, and disposed of. These were the motives that had induced him to offer this Resolution, and to hope and expect, that the Committee would adjust a bill to meet all the ends desired.

Mr. Hoa has no objection to offer to this investigation. If the expenditures of any department could be reduced, the revenue of any Municipality be dispensed with, without inconvenience or detriment to the State, it would not encounter his opposition. The only reason he had to suggest was to the effect that it would delay the resolution to a joint committee of both houses. There were in the judiciary committee of the houses of representatives, several laws, and the omnibus law of a joint committee might cost a delay of days, and to delay and expedite the action of the legislature. Under that impression, he thought it would be better to refer the investigation to a joint committee, rather than a separate one, as was proposed.

Mr. Downs expressed himself favorable to the investigation suggested by the Senator from Livingston (Mr. Davidson) and thought it necessary for reducing the expenditures of the State was a most urgent. He was prepared at the present moment, to act upon the particular subject presented under the resolution, but he stated that he would have preferred a committee of the whole, or a similar one, had they not been anticipated by that Senator. With respect to the reference, he thought it would be better to confide it to a committee of the body alone. The experience of the Senate in referring such subjects to a joint committee had already been tested, particularly in the bank investigations of 1840. It was desirable to have a report upon the subject, and to have the subject in a better to keep it under the immediate control of the body. The house of representatives might take a different view, and it would only be after all the facts were before them, that they would be able to form a judgment. The Senate would be disposed to take. For all the purposes of investigation, a committee of one branch alone was preferable. It would be less unwieldy, and more effective.

The discussion upon the reference was further continued by Messrs. Sparrow, Davidson, Downs and Hoa.

And Mr. Hoa having withdrew his proposition, the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow the clerk of the county in no elections was authorized to issue subpoenas and other processes in the name of paid.

Mr. Davidson presented a resolution instructing the finance committee to investigate and report upon the amount of State Bonds issued in favor of the property holders of Louisiana, and the probability of the ways and means and resources of the stockholders to pay them; and whether any and what amount will be required from the people to maintain invariably the faith of the State.

Mr. Davidson discussed at some length, and with great ability, the expediency of procuring the information contemplated by the resolution. Petitions and resolutions had been brought before this body, deprecatory of the course pursued by some of the States in reference to repudiation, he considered any expression of denunciation on our part as uncalled for. The States were not amenable before us, and in place of a legislative opinion, we were giving a judicial condemnation. He would never lose in favor of pledging the faith of the State, but instances had at least been done, and we had rendered ourselves liable, it was but just and proper that we should lose no time in examining into our liabilities, and in certain instances, we had been relieved under protest. The people, it was true, were already borne down by excessive taxation, but there were no legitimate means which they would not use to preserve the means of relieving the burthen of the State. Impoverishing and loss of country was an enemy of this summer-idle spirit. It might, however, result, that with a prudent and careful administration, the stockholders might be relieved immediately or in any other engagements in a great measure, and that the State should not be as much involved as was apprehended. At all event it was a duty we owed our constituents, to spread this information before them, and to show them, that we were not unmindful of the importance of adopting such speedy and efficacious measures, as circumstances and the exigency demanded.

Mr. Hoa sustained the proposition of the senator from Livingston (Mr. Davidson), in some appropriate remarks.

The resolution was adopted.

Order of the Day.

Act amendatory of the 161th article of the Civil Code, relative to the minorities for minors.

The consideration of this bill, which had been under discussion the day previous, was resumed.

Mr. La Beaux offered a substitute for the bill. It was his intention, he declared, to vote upon its final passage, against the substitute, but he thought it free objectionable than the original, and had therefore been induced to offer it. The substitute being adopted; Mr. Iarrison read all the other bills urged against the original measure, and examined the arguments that had been proffered in its favor. He concurred in the reports that had fallen upon the senator from Orleans (Mr. Hoa), as to the premature incapacity in bringing before the court of Justice the delicate question of pecuniary relations between the child and its deceased parent. It would be impossible to determine with a regard to truth, whether any reconciliation had actually taken place in the majority of cases. Would it be by a word or a look, or a parting kiss from the offended father on his death bed? There were many instances in which it would be apparent, that they were not reconciliations in fact. Reconciliations in which the heart yearned no response, and to which it never could assent. Since it was sought to repeal this other cause of disinherison, why not repeal the other nine causes. Surely, it was not a greater offence to raise the hand against the parent, than to thwart against his express and positive commands. For instance, if the weak, rather than take a blow from a disobedient son, than in not his daughter married to a worthless rogue. The former might be impelled by a sudden gush of passion, from the feelings of the moment, to be softened and forgotten; but the injury inflicted by the latter would remain a source of constant displeasure and annoyance.

Mr. Hoa delivered a long opposition to the bill so far from extending the law any further in favor of forced heirs, he was once disposed to contract it. There was no [illegible] for the protection of the heir. The law is repugnant to the feelings of a free people; it is [illegible] to the rights of those who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Jan'y 2, 1843—By order of the Court

ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana—John O'Petry of the Parish of Lower Fallaseha, bankrupt, prays for a discharge and for a certificate thereof.

Notice is hereby given, That John O. Perry, bankrupt, has presented his petition for a discharge and certificate, upon which an order of court has been entered, appointing the 3rd day of April, 1843, at one o'clock, A. M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if they have, why such discharge and certificate should not be granted.

Jan'y 20, 1843—By order of the Court

ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of the