The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5047.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

☞ All cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

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

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

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

Tuesday morning, March 10, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. There are three mails due to-day.

That Globe.

The quidnuncs and hunters after stray items of news are just now in a perfect ecstacy of rapture at the discovery of a piece of political gossip sufficiently piquant and peculiar. After being stripped of all the accessaries and appendages with which the brilliant imagination of Washington reporters had invested it, the story may be briefly stated as follows

In one of Mr BUCHANAN'S letters to Mr PAKENHAM, setting forth the various facts and theories upon which our title to Oregon rests, the American Secretary of State cites the following as irrefragable proof of the strength of our claims

"Even British geographers have not doubted our title to the territory in dispute. There is a large and splendid globe now in the Department of State, recently received from London, and published by Malby & Co., manufacturers and publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which assigns this territory to the United States"

This, to be sure, is a very potent fact. Since MALBY & Co., holding the elevated station of publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, in coloring a globe, think fit to assign to the United States the whole of Oregon, the question may be considered as settled, and *Q. E. D.* be written after it. We find, however, that the authenticity of Mr BUCHANAN'S facts has been controverted, and in no less dignified a body than the British House of Lords. On the 20th January, Lord BROUGHAM, doubtless deeply impressed with the awful gravity of the affair, asked of the Honorable Secretary for Foreign Affairs—the Earl of Aberdeen—if he were cognizant of this portentous business, and upon the Noble Earl's solemn assurances to the contrary, proceeded to explain the circumstance. He declared that a Globe-maker in London had constructed a Globe, on which the Oregon territory was divided according to the American claim, and that that Globe "before it was finished, and before the boundary was so marked out, was purchased by the American Minister" In other words, Lord BROUGHAM intimated, that for the purpose of bringing forward proof yet more tenable of the excellence of our claim, Mr EVERETT and the aforesaid Mr MALBY, has worked, as western people say, "in cahoots" the American Minister on the one hand being willing to lend a shabby a means of making out a doubtful title, and Mr BUCHANAN on the other, being simple enough to rely implicitly on confederates shallow and problematical

But it seems, nevertheless, that Lord BROUGHAM did Mr EVERETT, at least, injustice. That gentleman has written a note to the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* explaining his share in the occurrence. He denies having ever given an order to Mr MALBY for the construction of the Globe in question, and adds the following

"My order for the Globe was given to Mr Miller, a bookseller in London employed as the general agent of the American legation for matters of this kind, and my only directions to him were to procure the largest and best globe that could be found I saw no person but Mr Miller in reference to the order, I gave to him no other direction than that now mentioned, nor was the globe ever seen by me till it was delivered by the maker at Mr Miller's shop where, at his request, I went to see it on Saturday the 26th of January, preparatory to its being shipped on Monday the 27th

I cannot, of course, undertake to say what may have passed between Mr Miller and Mr Malby, during the progress of the work, in reference to the coloring of the boundary; but as no allusion to that subject was made by myself to Mr Miller, so I have no belief that it was mentioned by Mr Miller to Mr Malby"

This explanation is altogether satisfactory. How Mr Buchanan came to urge the coloring of the Globe as proof that the English themselves recognize our claim passes our apprehension. Truly, to use the biting language of the Charleston *Mercury*, he deserves the credit, so often awarded him, of having "exhausted the subject"—of having gone "to the bottom of the agreement"—yea, and returned with some things as well left at the bottom

MEXICO.

We published a day or two since, a summary of later advices from Mexico, received via Pensacola The *Democrat* of the 6th, furnishes a somewhat fuller statement as follows

"The brig Lawrence left Vera Cruz on the 18th February, the day after the arrival of the sloops of war Falmouth and John Adams, the former bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Conner While the Lawrence was working out of the harbor of Vera Cruz, the Falmouth and the City were exchanging salutes Santa Anna was expected at Vera Cruz, in an English Steam Packet from Havana, and it was anticipated that on his arrival another revolution would take place A report was current in the City that Arista had taken up his line of march with six thousand well appointed troops for the invasion of Texas

Our Minister, Mr Shidell, was still at Jalapa, having had no communication whatever with the Mexican Government; and it was thought that a Steamer expected daily would carry him to the United States, and the citizens of Mexico were inquiring if we intended to blockade the port

Very few soldiers are to be seen about Vera Cruz but it is supposed that a strong force are in Barracks who are not allowed to show themselves until called for Health of the city good. Northers very frequent but moderate. The brig Porpoise Lt Commdr Hunt, arrived on the 15th February ultimo

When the Lawrence sailed the following vessels were at anchor under Sacrificio—the sloops of war Falmouth and John Adams, and brig Porpoise, English sloop of war Rose, French barque of war La Perdue, and a Spanish brig of war

The Lawrence had a very boisterous passage, frequent squalls and heavy sea nearly all the way, notwithstanding she made the passage in 11 days

The U. brought despatches from our Minister.

Supreme Court.

We learn from good authority, that the Governor has sent in the following nominations to the Senate, as Judges of the Supreme Court Messrs EUSTIS, ROST, KING, and T SIDELL Mr EUSTIS as Chief Justice.

☞ There is now, says the New York *Mirror*, living at one of the most fashionable Hotels in this city, a young man in the capacity of a waiter, who is quite an accomplished scholar, a most devoted student of Shakespeare, who speaks familiarly the English, French, German, Spanish and Italian languages There are at the same hotel, shallow-pated dandies living by their wits, who contrive to make a little capital go a great way, and ordering about, with the air of an Emperor, the gentleman and scholar (whom they address as "waiter") standing behind their chair.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig *Somers*, Commander Ingraham, sailed on Monday the 2d inst., for Vera Cruz, with despatches for Commodore Connor.—The steam tugs *Mississippi* and brig *Lawrence*, are now the only vessels of war in the harbor of Pensacola.—They are lying off the city in daily expectation of orders to proceed down to Vera Cruz to join the Squadron.

CANADA FRONTIER.—Attempts appear to be making on the Canada Frontier to get up something of an agitation. Col. Kerby, Collector of the Customs at Fort Erie, has been fired upon in the vicinity of his residence. Two persons have been held to bail on the American side, as well as the Canadian side, to take their trial for attempting to destroy the steam Ferry Boat which plies between Fort Erie and Black Rock. It appears that on less than five attempts have been made to sink the vessel—one by boring holes through the bottom, and three by placing large quantities of gunpowder in the fire wood.

NEW WORKS—Williams received from Logan, of the Library Depot, the following new publications

The Three Guardsmen, translated from the French of Alexandre Dumas, by Park Benjamin We need not tell people in this quarter what sort of romance this is. Every body has read "*Les Trois Mousquetaires*," of which the "Three Guardsmen" is the sequel. All we need say is, that the translation is extremely clever, faithfully (not literally) rendered, and preserving much of the spirit of the original.

[illegible] and other tales and sketches, by the author of "Frank," by T [illegible] German [illegible]

[illegible] C. P. R. [illegible] second volume of this indefatigable [illegible] popular and important public document.

City Intelligence.

THE IVORY STATUE OF CHRIST.—This far famed statue, carved from a solid block of Ivory three feet in height, and said to be equally exquisite in design and execution, has at length reached our city, and will be exhibited for a few days at Cooke's National Gallery. The exhibition will commence this evening. See advertisement.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr Charles Kean had a very full house last night for his benefit. To-night, the comedy of "As You Like It," will be performed, and if our readers wish to enjoy the force and beauty of Shakespeare, heightened by remarkably good acting, let them go to-night. Mr Kean will perform the part of Jacques, and Mrs Kean that of Rosalind.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The favorite opera of "Guillaume Tell," will be performed here to-night. This opera, in addition to its intrinsic musical beauty, and melody, has been produced by the manager in a manner worthy of all praise and commendation.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Fleming, a slave of Casimir Lacoste, was arrested yesterday for stealing eight barrels of flour from the Levee. He was caught in the act of putting them on board a skiff. He was sent down to receive 25 lashes.

Beating an Indian.—Priam, a slave, was arrested for beating poor Indian. A police officer arrested him for doing so, but he escaped, owing to the interference of his master. We trust that the slave may be again arrested and brought up to answer the charge.

Sending a Challenge.—Messieurs D'Hémecourtand Vivante were arrested, charged with being about to fight a duel. They both gave bail in $500 each to keep the peace.

Frank Kennedy, for stealing sugar, and for being a notorious vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for one month.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a white woman named Mary Ann Lawrence Shultz, 30 years old, who was found lying dead opposite the Church in Algiers. Verdict—"Died of Anemia"

RUN OVER ON THE RAILROAD.—An old negro man very infirm, belonging to Mr Barthe, while walking on Sunday last, on the railroad near Greenville, was run over by the Carrollton railroad cars, and killed on the spot. He was too infirm to get out of the way in time

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—The following prisoners were sent to the Criminal Court: John Leack for stealing a coat from N P Rice. Jules Jackson for stealing three coats from A W Smith.—The Inquisition George W Davis, *alias* Bill Curtis, alias George Fisher, accused of carrying off the money-box belonging to the Bathing Establishment of the St Charles Hotel, containing about $10. James Sheridan, (who was robbed the Rose House) charged with assaulting the Mate, and threatening the life of the Captain of the Lambert Westwood, with a razor.

THE PILLORY.—A slave of Mr. D. Monier, was yesterday put in the pillory in the Place d'Armes, for committing larceny This mode of proceeding may be considered a punishment, but when we see the prisoner, laughing and talking in a jovial and unconscious manner with the crowd around him, it looks to us more like a *rendezvous* for the meeting of his friends, who come there to pass an agreeable hour with him

☞ The Boston *Times* states that there will be two steamers from England this month. Besides the regular steamship of the 4th, the *Unicorn* will leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 19th inst.

☞ In the official journal in which the election of State Treasurer is recorded, Mr. TROMEY of Natchitoches is reported erroneously, as having voted for both General Walker and General De Buys. Mr. T. voted for Genl Walker alone.

☞ The splendid and commodious steamship Alabama commanded by the gallante and gentlemanly Captain, Henry Windle, arrives this afternoon at 5 o'clock for Galveston, and we would advise *all* to try her as she is not to be surpassed for speed and comfort

THE LATE CHESS MATCH.—Our thanks are due the proprietors of the *Commercial Times* for a pamphlet printed at their office, containing the thirty-one games of chess played between Messrs STANTON & ROUSSEAU, during the celebrated match which took place two or three months ago in our city These games were reported by Mr STANTON himself, and are not only corrected with particular care, but accompanied with annotations and remarks, where ever the peculiarity of play requires explanation. To the chess student this detailed report is exceedingly valuable. It affords specimens of some of the most beautiful and well contested games which the annals of this noble science can furnish. The pamphlet is for sale at MORGAN'S Literary Depot, and at the office of the *Commercial Times*.

FIRE ON THOMAS-MARINE DISASTER.—The schooner *Julia*, of Portland, Captain Hill, arrived at Savannah a few days since, bringing home five of the crew of the barque *Arab*, of Boston, Capt. Freeman They report that the *Arab* sailed from Boston on the 14th of January, with a cargo of corn, bound for Cork. On the 17th, in Long 51 20, *experienced* a very heavy gale of wind from the south-west, during which spung a leak The pumps soon became choked, and all efforts to stop the leak were unavailing. On the 20th, spoke the British schooner *Four Brothers*, of Yarmouth, N. S, bound to St. Johns, Antigua, and being in a sinking condition, it was deemed advisable to abandon the barque After reaching Antigua, a part of the crew came to Savannah, via St. Thomas, in the *Julia* as above stated The *Julia* further reports, that the barque *Walton*, of Prospect Me, from New York, bound to the Mediterranean, was thrown on her beam ends in the same gale, and lost her fore and main masts, and put into St. Thomas to repair. The barque *Stranger*, from Boston, for St. Domingo, also put into St Thomas on the 14th ult., having sprung both masts, stove bulwarks, and lost her boat and galley in the same gale. Boats and rigging had been condemned, and she would have to refit before proceeding on her voyage

Capt H also stated that a schooner belonging to Cape Cod, name not recollected, from Boston, put into St Thomas in distress, and was condemned.

SAVANNAH, March 2.

5th another Fire! Property destroyed to the amount of $60,000!

It is our painful duty to announce another disastrous fire, which broke out last evening about 9 o'clock, in the cotton ware-house at the head of Bay street occupied by the estate of J. P. Williamson, and by Messrs. Cope.

There is no doubt but that this cotton was set on fire, for when first discovered it was seen bursting out in one or two places between different packs, and also in the stable of Mr. M. Diller Soulé, on the adjoining lot. We heard it reported that a negro woman living on the premises discovered the fire, and was about giving the alarm, when she was seized by a white man and throttled.

In the warehouse, from what we could learn in the confusion, there were stored about 2,000 bales of cotton, all of which was destroyed except about 100 which were removed The whole of it, we are happy to learn, is covered by insurance in different offices, especially at the North. We could not ascertain the exact amount in each, but hope to be able to give full particulars in our next.

The wind was high at the time, and the flames spread with great rapidity.—Mr. Dillon's stables, in which were about seventeen horses, was all in a blaze when we reached the scene, and we understand it was with much difficulty they were all removed but one, which fell a prey to the devouring element. Mr. Dillon lost 400 bales hay and ten or a dozen drays.

The house west, adjoining the stables, owned by Mr. John McMahon, and occupied by James Oliver of the Phoenix House, was mostly consumed when we left. It was insured for one thousand dollars, which is half its value. Mr. Oliver's furniture was removed, but injured.

It was with much difficulty the Sailors' Home was saved, and our firemen deserve great credit for their valuable exertions. Had the building caught, there is no telling where the flames would have been arrested, as a number of wooden buildings south of it would have been exposed to the flakes.

The firemen also made great exertions to save the building recently occupied by Mr. M. Dillon, and in the occupancy of Mr. Papot, as a boarding-house, on the 2d of March 1845, when the warehouse of Mr. Hartridge, opposite, with about 1900 bales of cotton was destroyed Mr. Papot's furniture was much injured by removal. The building was the property of the estate of E. Telfair.

The *Republican* of the 4th states that the total loss by the fire was $61,500—the whole of which was covered by insurance, except $5,500. The catastrophe is attributed, upon strong grounds, to design, and the municipal authorities have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiary. Several suspicious characters have already been arrested.

The night succeeding the conflagration three attempts were made to set fire [illegible] They were, however, frustrated before any [illegible] damage was done.

OUR SLAVE POPULATION.—[illegible] tice, that the slave population [illegible] and particularly of Attakapas [illegible] ratio beyond all precedent [illegible] of cotton and of negroes [illegible] fertility of our Attakapas sugar lands [illegible] conditions of the sugar market, and the [illegible] given by our sugar planters for negroes and [illegible] We have had a considerable addition, within [illegible] two or three years to our slave population; and [illegible] certainly no danger, if our planters are not [illegible] great, of our ever [illegible] such will prove injurious, if not dangerous [illegible] slave population of this Parish is now very [illegible] enough, we should say, for our present [illegible] and without any farther importation [illegible] other States, the natural increase, which [illegible] course, will be sufficiency for all our wants. In [illegible] Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and [illegible] have become superfluous, and [illegible] Negro traders [illegible] Texas [illegible]

[illegible] Texas [illegible] Texas [illegible]

[illegible] C. P. R. [illegible] second volume of this indefatigable [illegible] popular and important public document.

[illegible] Coffin & Co. Read once.

[illegible] introduced an act to establish in the City of New Orleans an University of Louisiana Referred to the Committee on Education.

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The remaining sections were adopted with few amendments.

Mr KELLY submitted two additional sections to be styled sections 9th and 10th, providing for the election of Clerks, to be conducted in every respect as the election of Representatives, and suspending all other Courts Adopted

Mr KELLY filed another section providing that if any Judge superseded by the bill shall offer resistance, or attempt obstruction to the practical enforcement of the bill, he shall be punished by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years Mr Kelly said this section was based upon the attempts in certain Courts to annul the acts of the Legislature, on the ground that the constitutional oath had not been taken The section was adopted.

Mr MOTZ offered an additional section providing for the transfer to the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans of the documents in the hands of the various Sheriffs, and providing that the said Sheriff shall furnish security in the sum of $50,000.

Mr Conrad offered a proviso that the security of the Sheriff shall not be discharged or relieved from any other liabilities, by any change hereafter made in the emoluments or duties of the Sheriff In this shape the section was adopted

The first section of the bill, which had been laid on the table temporarily, was now taken up and adopted, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House

Mr FAVRE moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow, in order to allow the Clerk to make a fair copy of the report of the Committee of the Whole The motion prevailed.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill providing for the division of the State into judicial districts The bill proposes for thirteen districts

Mr LAVIN moved to strike out "thirteen" and leave a blank which would be filled up after considering the various details of the bill

Mr PHILLIPS entered into an elaborate explanation of the merits of the bill After some further discussion, the Committee rose, reported progress, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject The bill was then recommitted to the Special Committee appointed to act in conjunction with a similar Committee on the part of the Senate

Mr TOMY presented an act providing for certain improvements in the town of Nachitoches Read the first time

On motion the act appropriating the sum of $1,566 to the Battalion of Louisiana Volunteers was taken up and passed

Mr LYONS gave notice of a bill to provide for the publication of Judicial sales

The minority of the Committee on Municipal representations, presented a report remonstrating against the increase in the number of Aldermen proposed by the bill of the majority. Ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State and State Treasurer announcing that they had formed a contract with Messrs Magne and Weisse for the publication of the Judicial advertisements.

The House adjourned

☞ In the Delta of this city, we read of many very remarkable cures, effected by the use of Dr Hayes' Sarsaparilla Dr Hayes, Boston, since has invented his Panacea, but our impression is, especially commends attention, referred to a young lady of distinction, lately arrived in New York, whose grateful language runs thus "Be satisfied, and gratitude is consequent on the distinguished merit of Dr Hayes, irresistibly impels me to acknowledge to the public the superior talents, skill, and happy success which I have experienced in a short time from exhibiting to his benignant celestial treatment a series of complaints and ailments of our courts from the first Monday of November until the end of June, and in the summer months even, there are always judges present, ready and prepared to do business

Mr PARHAM had he said few remarks to make which would be in support of what had fell from Senator from New Orleans, (Mr Soulé) As one of the Committee to whom were assigned the duty of districting the State, he had an eye to the interest of the Territory. That Senator was a member of the Committee on the Penitentiary, and was absent to visit that institution.

He moved, therefore, that the report be made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr PARHAM, on behalf of the Special Committee to whom were referred a memorial in favor of Thomas Jewell, reported an act for the relief of Thomas Jewell.

On motion of Mr SOULE the Senate took up the Report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that Joseph H WALKER, Esq., had been constitutionally elected State Treasurer, and on his further motion said Report was adopted.

Mr SOULE then moved that the Senate take up the act organizing the Judiciary in the city of New Orleans. Adopted.

The first section was adopted.

The second second was taken up.

Mr SOULE moved to fill the blank fixing the salary with $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly

Mr PORTER opposed this motion He said he considered the amount too large. He did not design to argue the matter at this stage, nor did he anticipate it would be taken up at this time. Several of the Senators were absent on Committees. He would, however, take this occasion to remark, that the salary proposed was higher than he could vote for. He would have preferred that the question would have been postponed until there was a fuller attendance. It may be contended that these salaries are exclusively for Judges in the city. To such an argument he would reply, that he thought, as a general rule, there should be no distinction in salaries for the same kind of functions, whether they were performed in the city or in the country The Judge in the country for similar services was entitled to the same compensation as the Judge in the city. He could not see any rate to a great disparity where the duties performed were identical. If the districts be unequal, imposed heavier duties upon some Judges than on others, remove that inequality by making the districts more equal. Equalize the labor and the compensation But do not establish invidious distinctions, giving one Judge one salary and another Judge another salary, totally disproportionate to the labor performed. If five districts are not sufficient, make more. He thought that this Legislature, the first under the new Constitution, should set an example of economy He was not prepared to give $1000 to the Judges in the city, because he could consent to give any thing approaching that salary to Judges in the country, and was opposed to making a distinction, because the same duties were performed in the city instead of being performed in the country

Mr SOULE said, if I do not mistake the meaning of the honorable member that has just addressed the Senate) there are two grounds upon which he predicates his opposition to the motion, to fix the blank with $4000. The first is, that the salary is exhorbitant; secondly, that no reason can be adduced why the salary of a Judge in the city should be higher than in the country. I will, said Mr Soulé, proceed to take these two objections in their proper order. And first, that the salary is exhorbitant. To arrive at a correct solution of the question whether the salary be too much, we must enter into the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, which would determine us whether this $4000 is too much or too little. Now, sir, I would suggest (continued Mr Soulé) that the Courts of Justice in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday of November to the last of June, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, and sometimes later, and that their time is engrossed by business of the utmost importance. The intervening period between the adjournment and meeting of the Court from day to day, which is but little time, is occupied by the Judges in the preparation of the opinions which they are to deliver. I am not saying too much when I assume that they dispose at least eighteen cases a week, having eighteen opinions to prepare, besides numerous incidental questions that come before them, and upon which they have to decide daily, from between nine o'clock until eleven. Can you expect to get competent men—men who are capable to fulfil the high duties which the Constitution imposes, for less than $4000, when you give to each of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court $5,500!

The question of the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court was debated in the Convention, and it was not beyond the moderate salary were [illegible] vention, I [illegible] consider [illegible] too many [illegible] trates. [illegible] without [illegible] in the [illegible] might [illegible] Fac- [illegible] inter- [illegible] providing [illegible] mittee on [illegible] had been [illegible] y and was [illegible] were to take [illegible] tently passed a [illegible] under which [illegible] der the old law [illegible] fective since the [illegible] ly different cha- [illegible] frame a law first [illegible] time longer [illegible] was at its first read- [illegible] unless the rules were [illegible] the rules [illegible] port of the Committee [illegible] election of John W. [illegible] mber from the parish of [illegible] and the resolution pro- [illegible] s right to his seat was [illegible] a resolution instructing the [illegible] to enquire into the expedi- [illegible] tain documents in the archives [illegible] at Paris, relating to the [illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] a resolution requiring the [illegible] Education to report a bill for [illegible] of Free Schools throughout the [illegible] the provisions of the Constitution [illegible]

[illegible] submitted a resolution requiring the [illegible] Internal Improvement to report as to [illegible] of improving the navigation of Bayou [illegible]

[illegible] Committee reported an Act to [illegible] name of an individual The bill went [illegible] several stages and was passed.

[illegible] Committee on Claims reported a bill for the [illegible] Coffin & Co. Read once.

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Mr LYONS gave notice of a bill to provide for the publication of Judicial sales

The minority of the Committee on Municipal representations, presented a report remonstrating against the increase in the number of Aldermen proposed by the bill of the majority. Ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State and State Treasurer announcing that they had formed a contract with Messrs Magne and Weisse for the publication of the Judicial advertisements.

The House adjourned

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

MONDAY, March 9, 1846.

Mr SOULE stated to the Senate that the Lieutenant Governor had been suddenly called away by important business and would be absent for a few days He would move that the Hon. FELIX GARCIA occupy the PRESIDENT'S Chair, *pro tempore*.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr SOULE then moved that the Hon FELIX GARCIA be appointed President *pro tempore*.

His motion was unanimously adopted.

Notices of Bills

Mr FARMER gave notice that he would introduce an act fixing a session of the Supreme Court in the town of Monroe, Parish of Washita.

Order of the Day

The Senate, on motion of Mr TAYLOR, took up the bill fixing the compensation of the State Printer, which was at its third reading. It passed, and on motion of Mr T. it was reported to the House for concurrence.

Mr MAYO, in behalf of the Special Committee to whom were referred the "act to provide for the disposal of the Internal Improvement Lands, to which the State of Louisiana is entitled by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the 4th Sept 1841," reported back said bill with amendments

Mr M. stated that he made the report in the absence of the Senator from St Mary. (Mr Brashear) Chairman of the Committee. That Senator was a member of the Committee on the Penitentiary, and was absent to visit that institution.

He moved, therefore, that the report be made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr PARHAM, on behalf of the Special Committee to whom were referred a memorial in favor of Thomas Jewell, reported an act for the relief of Thomas Jewell.

On motion of Mr SOULE the Senate took up the Report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that Joseph H WALKER, Esq., had been constitutionally elected State Treasurer, and on his further motion said Report was adopted.

Mr SOULE then moved that the Senate take up the act organizing the Judiciary in the city of New Orleans. Adopted.

The first section was adopted.

The second second was taken up.

Mr SOULE moved to fill the blank fixing the salary with $1,000 per annum, payable quarterly

Mr PORTER opposed this motion He said he considered the amount too large. He did not design to argue the matter at this stage, nor did he anticipate it would be taken up at this time. Several of the Senators were absent on Committees. He would, however, take this occasion to remark, that the salary proposed was higher than he could vote for. He would have preferred that the question would have been postponed until there was a fuller attendance. It may be contended that these salaries are exclusively for Judges in the city. To such an argument he would reply, that he thought, as a general rule, there should be no distinction in salaries for the same kind of functions, whether they were performed in the city or in the country The Judge in the country for similar services was entitled to the same compensation as the Judge in the city. He could not see any rate to a great disparity where the duties performed were identical. If the districts be unequal, imposed heavier duties upon some Judges than on others, remove that inequality by making the districts more equal. Equalize the labor and the compensation But do not establish invidious distinctions, giving one Judge one salary and another Judge another salary, totally disproportionate to the labor performed. If five districts are not sufficient, make more. He thought that this Legislature, the first under the new Constitution, should set an example of economy He was not prepared to give $1000 to the Judges in the city, because he could consent to give any thing approaching that salary to Judges in the country, and was opposed to making a distinction, because the same duties were performed in the city instead of being performed in the country

Mr SOULE said, if I do not mistake the meaning of the honorable member that has just addressed the Senate) there are two grounds upon which he predicates his opposition to the motion, to fix the blank with $4000. The first is, that the salary is exhorbitant; secondly, that no reason can be adduced why the salary of a Judge in the city should be higher than in the country. I will, said Mr Soulé, proceed to take these two objections in their proper order. And first, that the salary is exhorbitant. To arrive at a correct solution of the question whether the salary be too much, we must enter into the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, which would determine us whether this $4000 is too much or too little. Now, sir, I would suggest (continued Mr Soulé) that the Courts of Justice in the city of New Orleans from the first Monday of November to the last of June, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, and sometimes later, and that their time is engrossed by business of the utmost importance. The intervening period between the adjournment and meeting of the Court from day to day, which is but little time, is occupied by the Judges in the preparation of the opinions which they are to deliver. I am not saying too much when I assume that they dispose at least eighteen cases a week, having eighteen opinions to prepare, besides numerous incidental questions that come before them, and upon which they have to decide daily, from between nine o'clock until eleven. Can you expect to get competent men—men who are capable to fulfil the high duties which the Constitution imposes, for less than $4000, when you give to each of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court $5,500!

The question of the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court was debated in the Convention, and it was not beyond the moderate salary were [illegible] vention, I [illegible] consider [illegible] too many [illegible] trates. [illegible] without [illegible] in the [illegible] might [illegible] Fac- [illegible] inter- [illegible] providing [illegible] mittee on [illegible] had been [illegible] y and was [illegible] were to take [illegible] tently passed a [illegible] under which [illegible] der the old law [illegible] fective since the [illegible] ly different cha- [illegible] frame a law first [illegible] time longer [illegible] was at its first read- [illegible] unless the rules were [illegible] the rules [illegible] port of the Committee [illegible] election of John W. [illegible] mber from the parish of [illegible] and the resolution pro- [illegible] s right to his seat was [illegible] a resolution instructing the [illegible] to enquire into the expedi- [illegible] tain documents in the archives [illegible] at Paris, relating to the [illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] a resolution requiring the [illegible] Education to report a bill for [illegible] of Free Schools throughout the [illegible] the provisions of the Constitution [illegible]

[illegible] submitted a resolution requiring the [illegible] Internal Improvement to report as to [illegible] of improving the navigation of Bayou [illegible]

[illegible] Committee reported an Act to [illegible] name of an individual The bill went [illegible] several stages and was passed.

[illegible] Committee on Claims reported a bill for the [illegible] Coffin & Co. Read once.

[illegible] introduced an act to establish in the City of New Orleans an University of Louisiana Referred to the Committee on Education.

[illegible] bill for the establishment of Colleges in the Parishes was referred to the same Committee.

[illegible] from a Special Committee submitted an [illegible] recommendation in the Municipal Council of Chicago. The bill divides the First

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 9, 1846.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Starke [illegible] rad, additional members of the Committee [illegible] merce.

Mr FARRAR offered a series of rules re[illegible] Clerk to keep a calendar of the bills and [illegible] before the House, and determining the [illegible] business, &c. They lie over one day for [illegible]

Mr GRIFFIN presented a private petition [illegible] a reimbursement [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

S M LUDLOW | LUDLOW & SMITH. | SOL SMITH

TUESDAY, March 10th, Shakspeare's play of AS YOU LIKE IT Jaques, Mr Kean, Rosalind, Mrs Kean, Celia, Mrs. Farren, to conclude with the WEDDING BREAKFAST Dr Gardebiot, Mr Farren

The Ivory Statue of Christ

WILL be exhibited a short time at the NATIONAL GALLERY, No 126 Chartres street.

Admission—Fifty Cents, (including the Gallery of Paintings). Season Tickets, $1 00.

Subscribers who have paid at the Gallery will be admitted at half price Hours of exhibition from 9 A M. to 3 P. M. and from 4 to 10 P M. m10

St. Louis Hall Room.

BANCY DRESS CHILDRENS BALL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF E RUFFIER

At the request of a large number of families, the Citizens's Fancy Dress Ball, will be given at the above named Room, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, (St Joseph's Day.)

The Doors will be opened at 6 o'clock P. M.—the Ball will commence at 7.

This Ball will be given for the BENEFIT of Mr. RUFFIER who very recently found himself to the patronage of such persons as have attended the Society Balls until this date.

Price of Admission.....$1 00
Children.....50 cts.

Washington Battalion Armory BALL ROOM.

MASKED BALL
TWELFTH AND LAST BALL

The Twelfth and Last Ball will take place on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at the above named Armory, in order to comply with the desire of the greatest number of attendants to the Balls, this season MASKED BALL.

The Committee of Admission will meet at the Armory on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. m10

☞ Ship MEGUNTICOOK, Capt Vinal, from Havre, and commercial bark Rising, opposite Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and take out their permits within five days. m9 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Champ st

EDGELAGE'S *Inventor of Havana Produce*, No 99 Gravier street. m7

RICHARD HAGAN, A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON, ALEX STUART.
RICHARD HAGAN & Co. *General Commission Merchants and Wholesale and Retail Grocers*, No 13 Canal street row. m6 1m

CHEWING TOBACCO—10 boxes Goodwin's patent fine cut chewing tobacco, for sale by BUDDICKE, WOODS & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas st m10

HAVANA COFFEE—60 bags best Green Havana Coffee, just received by Messrs Fernandez and for sale by REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co. 34 Tchoupitoulas st m10 6t

Louisiana Legion—Regiment of Infantry

NEW ORLEANS, 9th March, 1846.
ORDER No 4.

CONFORMABLY to an order emanating from the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, the Regiment of Infantry will parade on SUNDAY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Public Square, properly at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Full summer