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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Bacon & Lewis[illegible], at 10 o'clock, at No. 6[illegible] Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans and spring clothing.

By D. S. Morgan, at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, 1,250,000 choice Havana cigars.

END OF THE SESSION.

The first session of the General Assembly of Louisiana terminated yesterday. We presume that, as usual, towards the close of its labors there were numerous bills and resolutions rushed through unscrupulously and indirectly under the benefiting sin of all legislative bodies in this country, including the National Congress, to defeat action on the most important topics until the waning session warns them of the necessity of prompt and resolute work. We intend to say how detrimental to sound legislation such is the interest of the common wealth of this vested habit of procrastinating serious business to so late a period that it can only be accomplished in a hurry. Complaint and exposition, however, are futile; the custom is time honored, it evil, and seems to be gratuitous to against the conclusions of common sense and reason.

We have not yet received a list of all the acts passed during the late session of our Legislature, but we are tolerably well informed as to the fate of sundry leading measures of importance. For what the General Assembly did not do, we, in due credit. For example, after a sharp contest, it agreed to a bill by which the salaries of District Judges in both the city and country are raised to a somewhat respectable figure. This was liberal and laudable, and it is more to be commended as on all previous occasions it displayed a spirit of parsimony on the part of the members from the rural districts had defeated the bill. The salutary change we offer will tend to improve the character of the Bench. A fair longer term of office, or even the abrogation of an elective judiciary will, however, be requisite to secure to Louisiana capable faithful and independent judges and tribunals.

The Election Law for New Orleans—commonly known as the Army bill—has been amended in its most obnoxious features by the repeal of the principal sections. This law was passed a few years ago under an intense feeling of political excitement. Like those sections—the best of party feeling, it was not in the end—it has failed to fulfill the purpose for which it was designed, it has saddled the treasury with unnecessary expense, and has even sowed the seed of alienation between the city and the State. We believe that the action of the Legislature on this subject will command universal approbation.

There are doubtless other acts of a general character adopted by the Legislature, and to which we may be enabled to refer hereafter, we trust, in a spirit of commendation. There are some things which the Legislature omitted or refused to do which are deeply regretted, and are really deemed reprehensible. Thus the Bill which had called for the Free Banks has met with a decisive, numerous and preposterous opposition. New Orleans cherished by many country members rendered them totally insensible to the incontrovertible arguments in favor of the proposed change. Why the Centre should object to increasing the banking capital of New Orleans when it is shown that such increase is absolutely indispensable in order to revive and expand our commerce in order to revive and expand our commerce in such a way as to meet of its unprecedented rise. It is the first time that the most valuable measures have been defeated shortly because their object was the benefit of New Orleans—of forsooth, the growth and prosperity of the Crescent City could be properly effected without imparting correspondent benefits to the country. There is a narrow localism so evinced by a number of representatives in opposition legislation for New Orleans as before these which is wholly unworthy of intelligent and high minded citizens.

Something even worse was displayed in the defeat of Senator Schmidt's proposition for taxing that notorious class known as Northern citizens, who are a pest to our commerce, and who defraud the tax paying merchants of New Orleans of a moiety of their legitimate profits. Which was proposed to compel these agents of Northern houses to pay for the privilege of selling their wares in our State, and undoubtedly the regular trade, the actually resident merchants, who are the sinews of the State. We have no sympathy with the sentiment. We have no sympathy with the sentiment. We have no sympathy with the sentiment