NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Tribune subscribers and Public Institutions, Free.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 8, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.
Clay Club, 6th February, 1843.

On Motion, Resolved, that there be a special meeting of this Club on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the best method of nominating a Whig candidate for Mayor of this city.

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

C. M. CONRAD.

At a meeting of the Clay Club, the following resolution was adopted. - It is but a just tribute to the manly and independent course of the Hon. C. M. Conrad, as a member of the United States Senate.

NEW ORLEANS CLAY CLUB.
Regular Meeting, Feb. 6th, 1843.

On motion, Resolved, that whilst the Club entertains the highest respect for the eminent talents, great public services, private virtues and whig principles of his successor—it is due to the Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD to express the unqualified approbation of this Club, of his course in the Senate of the United States, where he has signalized himself for the ardor of his devotion to the good cause and the firmness of his support of the great principles upon which rest the safety, stability and prosperity of the country.

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

THE MAYORALTY.

The whig party have suffered the last two elections for Mayor to take place without having a candidate in their own in the field. Upon both of those occasions they were reduced to the necessity of voting for a democrat, or casting their suffrages upon a gentleman who, though a whig in principle, was not nominated as such. In 1840, when we were in a majority of about *one thousand votes, a whig* was elected by a plurality of only one hundred and a fraction over the highest locofoco candidate—there being several aspirants of each party in the field. In 1842 we were beaten, although in the majority, because the whigs did not come out boldly, nominate a candidate of their own, and support him as becomes a great party to sustain their nominations.

Now in the event of a vacancy in the Mayoralty, we are for taking a decided stand for nominating a candidate by the united action of the party; for presenting a whig for the suffrages of the city, running him as such and giving him as such. We will never consent to see the whig party without a nomination again, in an election of such importance. No party can long survive a course so suicidal as that of permitting an election of the greatest consequence next to that of Governor, to go by default. There can be scarcely a doubt, but if the whig who was defeated in April last had been put in nomination by the party, the result would have been dull rent—it could not have been more disastrous.

There is the greatest necessity for a bold, manly and successful struggle to redeem the city. We have lost the Governor—and the Whig party may rest assured, that they will have occasion to know his, soon, if they have not found it out by this time. There will be no acts of riotous violence, in the progress of the State Administration, to remind us of the defeat we encountered in July last. Now, an opportunity is about to be offered, of retrieving in a measure the losses of 1842. Will the Whigs improve it or not? Will some friends allow the election to take place without taking the proper steps to secure success? If it is in our power to prevent it, there never shall occur an election of importance without due preparation and a suitable candidate—we mean a *Whig Candidate*—one who is nominated as a *Whig*, who is voted for as a *Whig*, and who is elected will perform the duties of the office not because a *Whig* to administer it. We are for no half way measures. We have got the General and State Governors both against us, and are for giving battle upon every occasion where there is an advantage to be won and, moreover, we are for no more barren victories.—We want to go into the canvass, assured that we are contending for something more than shadows—that the result, if in our favor, will be of some consequence to us; not we are staking ourselves upon an issue of pith and moment, and not wasting our energies after a bauble, a name, a painted scepter or a gaudy bead crown. Hence we desire to see a candidate selected, of approved faith, a man of nerve, efficiency and stubborn whiggery. An orthodox and untrammelled soldier in the good cause—fitted to the sort of candidate we should select. The person will start one, beyond doubt, of the right stripe or them. They always do—they are never caught napping. We admire their skill, their discipline, perseverance and ever watchful energy. Let them start an orthodox Loco, and we can cut and out Whig. A clean cut and no favor, is our motto.

MR. CLAY returned from Mobile yesterday. His sojourn in that city has been a source of great gratification. During his stay there the good people of Mobile extended to him the hospitalities of the city in a manner to excite the liveliest gratitude, and make the most lasting impression upon the memory.

The controversy as to whether the Mermaid, now being exhibited in Charleston, is a sure-enough Mermaid or a manufactured presentment of that fabulous monster, is yet kept up in the papers of that city. The question is certainly as interesting as any other unsolved one, and the comments upon it less lengthy and more sensible than those concerning the *Carolina doctrines* now long the constitution. We hope the matter will not be dropped soon, as it has deferred more dangerous topics.

REFRESHMENT.—Since the nomination of DEVIS PRIEST to the office of Recorder of Mortgages, some of the locofocos have been taken short upon the matter of refreshment. A ball was introduced into the House, yesterday, to limit the salaries of all officers to $3,000—making it incumbent upon the individuals filling them to pay into the Treasury of the State any excess of receipts above that sum. This will reduce the emolument of the Recorder of Mortgages below the salary of Mayor. Heeby haggas tabs.

INDIANA.—Ex. A. HANNEGAN (locofoco) has been elected to the U.S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. This Hannegan is a man of exceedingly innumitive intellectual calibre, and in politics he is a conquistized unadulterated locofoco. He is indebted for his election to the treachery of a whig in the Indiana Legislature, who voted for him, and to the perfidy of one of his fellow-whigs, who was chosen from a whig county on a solemn pledge to support a whig for United States Senator. The election of such a man as Hannegan is as much calculated to debase the dignity of the Senate of the United States as any event which may occur hereafter, unless we except the selection of Pillsbury, Atlee, or the Ohio Legislature.

VERA CRUZ.—By the arrival of the brig *Ancelita* last evening, we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers up to the 17th January. The intelligence contained in them has been anticipated by the accounts brought to Mobile by the schooner *Velleria*.

A casual correspondent informs us that a new expedition of 700 men was to leave Vera Cruz for Campeachy on the 20th ult.

Santa Anna was still at *Mange de Claro*, where he dispatched his orders to the junta of nobles, who are altogether devoted to his will.

The steamship of war *Montezuma* was to leave for Campeachy, under the command of her English captain. This vessel reached Campeachy, on the 20th ult., as we learn from another source.]

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Neptune*, we have Galveston files to the 4th inst. inclusive. From an examination of the papers brought by this conveyance, we find little that is encouraging to extract from them. President Houston seems to be indisposed to lend himself to meet the crisis which is surely approaching and the citizens are yet left to their own energies and resources unaided by the power and countenance of the government, to make preparations to repel an invasion the most formidable that has been threatened since the independence of the republic was achieved.

We do not gather from the papers any reliable information as to whether the Texans meditate another invasion of Mexico, or are disposed to remain at home and await the movements of the enemy.

We notice in the *Texas Times*, a paper published in Galveston, and edited with great spirit by F. PINCKNEY, a number of articles which are calculated to arouse the Texan people to a sense of the dangers that surround them, and produce amongst themselves a harmony and unity of purpose, which cannot fail to result in good. Fire Texans have been too prone to indulge in distribes against the pusillanimity of Mexico, and evaporate their valor in denunciation of the enemy when it was wanted upon the field. We counsel our friends of that republic to take more head of their fire locks, and rely less upon bitter paragraphs and put more trust in gunpowder, if they wish to maintain their independence. Abandon petty personal jealousies, and place the disposable means of the commonwealth under the charge of some prudent, chivalrous and capable general with power to meet an irruption upon the enemy's frontier, if circumstances make that course advisable, or adopt a system of *defensive* warfare if such alone can be effectually maintained. *There is much to do in Texas.*

In the list of officers, captured at Mier, we observe the name of G. B. CRITTENDEN, of this GROUP CRITTENDEN the son of the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, of the United States Senate, who moved to Texas *some four years ago*? If it be him, he is a noble prize for the Mexicans. A more upright and honorable man can nowhere be found.

The barque *Iron Queen* left Galveston a few days since for Liverpool, with a cargo of 928 bales of cotton.

ACCIDENT.—A small schooner of forty-five tons, called the Gem Pike, and owned by Capt. Webster, and Messrs Rains & Dunaldge, left Buffalo Bayou for Galveston on the 13th inst., with a cargo of wood and lumber, and is supposed to have swamped in a gale, and been driven out to sea through Bolivar Channel, all on board perishing. The bodies of Capt. Webster, Capt. Clark, formerly of the steamer Correo, Henry Coombs, and another not recognized, have been found. Jos. H. Auld and a man named McConnell, were also on board, one of whose bodies is still missing.—Civilian.

The brig Ferdinand arrived from Bremen, Germany, with forty-seven emigrants. They are mostly agriculturists, and design cultivating the soil.—Ibid.

☞ The Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

MR. CLAY.—We understand that Mr. Clay will depart for New Orleans this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on board the fine steamer Creole.

On Saturday he received visitors at the Waverly, and the room was thronged throughout the day. Humanity of our city, no, including all parties, paid their respects to the illustrious patriot, who received them with that easy and affability for which he is distinguished. There are still many who have not yet had an opportunity of taking him by the hand, and we but express the universal feeling of our citizens, when we regret that his visit cannot be prolonged a few days. Private business, however, of an urgent character, demands his attention in New Orleans this week, and it will be impossible for him to tarry with us longer.—Mobile Advertiser of Monday.

DROWNED.—We have been requested to state, by Capt. Jesse Teats, of Vevay, Indiana, that a young man named Lewis Patrick Mesker, also of Vevay, when in the act of shoving off *drift-wood* from the first boat during a storm on Friday last, fell into the Mississippi at Dead Man's Bar, about 90 miles above Bayou Sara, and was drowned. The produce with which the boat was loaded, belonged to the father of the deceased, a highly respectable citizen of the town in which he resides. Mr. M. was 22 years of age, about 6 feet 6 inches high—had on a check shirt and grey pantaloons, no coat or vest. Any person finding the body, and giving to decent interment, will be suitably remunerated upon application to Capt. Teats, in New Orleans.—*La. Chronicle.*

SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Claudius*, Capt. Scobie, 13 days from Boston to this port, with 200 bags coffee, consigned to Leland, Brothers & Co, went ashore on Mobile Inner Bar at 4 A. M. 29th ult. and bilged at 10 in the afternoon for this city to procure assistance, at which time the ship was tight; her consignees procured the steamer Gen. Clinch, which would leave during the night.

The sloop *Martha G. Howren*, Howren, hence for Georgetown, went ashore on Georgetown Bar 28th instant and bilged immediately; we learn the hull and cargo will be a total loss.—*Charleston Mercury*, 30th ult.

SHIP CLAUDIUS.—The steamer *Gen. Clinch*, Brooks, returned yesterday morning; Capt. B. states he was unable to get near enough the wreck, owing to the heavy sea, to render any assistance; she had drove well up on the breakers, her masts were cut away, and Capt. B. supposes the circumstances as she had not bilged.—Two fishing smacks were near her.—*Charleston Mercury.*

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

TUESDAY, February 7, 1843.

MR. BERNARD, on behalf of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of some of the inhabitants of East Baton Rouge, reported a bill relative to the town of Baton Rouge, which having underwent the several readings, was passed.

MR. DAVIDSON, agreeably to previous notice, introduced an act to determine the salaries of the several officers of the State, and for the relief of the people from further direct taxation, which was ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table subject to call.

MR. LYONS, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill relative to the Bank of the State, which, after undergoing several readings, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the Senate took up the bill relative to the Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of St. Landry, which underwent several readings and was passed.

Mr. Downs, agreeably to previous notice, introduced an act relative to appeals in certain cases, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Davidson, under leave, introduced an act repealing the law of March 1835, relative to the duties imposed upon the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives by which that officer receives $20 per month for a service not now performed to him.

Which, after some explanation from that Senator, underwent its several readings and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the Senate took up the bill relative to roads and levees. Passed.

Mr. LYONS gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prevent trespasses.

On motion, the Secretary reported to the House of Representatives the following bill:

An act creating additional notaries public in the parishes of Rapides and St. Martin.

Act relative to the Recorder of Mortgages in the parish of St. Landry.

Act relative to roads and levees; and the resolution for removing the obstructions in Bayous Darbonne, Tensas and Mason.

Bills from the House of Representatives.

Act to amend the 825th article of the Code of Practice.

Mr. Downs exhibited the necessity for the repeal of this article. As the law stood in reference to taking security by commission, it was a matter of very great inconvenience, and the proposed modification was generally desired by the members of the bar.

The bill was passed.

On motion, the several bills from the House underwent their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the Senate took up the bill on the second reading, to repeal the act relative to changing the seat of justice from Overton to Minden, and for other purposes. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate took up the resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the public offices for the Governor, Treasurer, &c., and, on motion of Mr. Bossier, the blank was filled by two members of the Senate. Passed.

Resolution requesting the Governor to deliver the proper certificate of election to the Hon. Alexander Porter, Senator elect. Passed.

In motion of Mr. Dupré, the Senate took up, on the second reading, an act relative to property qualifications of police jurors and assessors in the parish of Calcasieu. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate took up the bill relative to tutors, administrators, &c., the consideration of which was suspended a few days ago.

Mr. HERMAN moved that the remaining sections of the bill that were not adopted, be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DOWNS objected. He thought it better that the Senate should fill the blanks in that section, which was in fact the only matter that required reference, and the Senate were better adapted to fill them than a Committee, as each member could determine the proper amount of the Bonds to be required.

The question of reference was taken and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER asked the Senate to take up the bill establishing a turnpike road from Harrison Bay to Lake Concordia. Taken up and passed.

Mr. LYONS asked the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of Dorzine Dubard, of the Parish of Plaquemines; which, after some explanations from that Senator, was passed.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, the Senate took up the bill to increase the number of Police Jurors, of the Parish of West Feliciana. Passed.

Act relative to the Ceremony of Marriage.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, said bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DOWNS, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill relative to tutors and administrators, &c., reported by filling up the several blanks, in the 5th section of the said bill.

Mr. HOA contended against the adoption of this section, on the ground that it imposed—1st, a very great burden on all the property of the judges; and 2dly, that it denied to them the privilege accorded to tutors, &c., of relieving their property generally, by a general mortgage. He was not opposed to their giving bonds, but he considered it unjust, harsh and impracticable to make them liable as unlimited sureties for an indefinite amount. It would be very difficult indeed, if not impossible for any judge, however well disposed—he might be, to fulfill literally the duty imposed upon him, by appointing tutors to minors in every case, when the property of the Senator, (Mr. Hoa) argued against the inexpediency of extending the circle of tacit mortgages any further. It might answer well enough in old established countries, where real estate remained for centuries in the same families; but here he was convinced, it was extremely inexpedient and highly dangerous. It was very difficult to ascertain in the transfer of property, which was constantly making, whether these mortgages existed or not; and in nine cases out of ten, they were not recorded; and, of course, the certificate of mortgage could not relate to them. There was an *error in the section*, which, at any rate, he desired to see corrected, in order that the law might conform to existing laws. The Judge of the Parish of Orleans, was not *ex-officio* Judge of the Court of Probates, but there was a separate Judge for that Court.

[Mr. Downs remarked, that the name was left blank in the bill.]

Mr. D. continued. He thought the Senator from Orleans, (Mr. Hoa,) had not examined the phraseology of the section, with his habitual scrutiny. He did not understand it as operating specially as a tacit mortgage. The bond was for public uses, and it was not material when it was recorded, so that it could serve as a guarantee for the fidelity of the officer from whom it was required. He nominated the necessity to be equally urgent as for exacting bonds from the State Treasurer, Sheriffs, Recorder of mortgages, &c. Under the laws it stood, parish judges were certainly responsible for acts of neglect and malfeasance, but the laws relative to bonds have been required to give, by the lapse of time, have become entirely worthless. The argument that their property would be involved or bound in such an incident, at consequence, would apply with as much force in other officers from whom bonds are required. The law of the Senator from New Orleans, (Mr. Hoa,) against tacit mortgages, might be very well and very true; but he, (Mr. Downs) could not understand that as an objection against requiring bonds as well from parish judges as other officers. The interest of minors should certainly be protected as far as any other interest; they were very much exposed, and there should be some guarantee in their behalf. He disclaimed any partiality for the present project; but he implored Senators not to reject the section because the phraseology was not such as satisfied them; let that be amended, but do not reject a guarantee which is so indispensably requisite. The security required was renewable every four years, and that was certainly as long a period as personal security could be relied upon. He would not object if the Senator from New Orleans (Mr. Hoa,) or any other Senator, chose to give those judges the privilege of giving a special mortgage to the amount required, or that any other proposition should be made that would not indicate against this guarantee; all that he desired was the security of the minor, and the certainty that any losses incurred, should ultimately be made good.

Mr. DAVIDSON requested some member who had called for fixing the security to be given by the parish judge of the parish of St. Tammany at $5,000, to move a reconsideration of the same. He was out of the chamber when that proposition was carried.

It being recommitted, Mr. DAVIDSON moved to increase the amount to $10,000; that sum, in his opinion, being no more than a proper guarantee, in that parish; adopted.

Mr. HOA replied to the arguments of the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Downs) and contended that that Senator had not answered the objections adduced by him, but had rather argued in favor of requiring parish judges to give bonds for their fidelity in office, a proposition which he, (Mr. Hoa,) had no disposition to controvert. He concluded his remarks by offering a proviso that this bill should not operate as a general or special mortgage upon the property of the judges.

Mr. DOWNS suggested to the Senator from New Orleans, (Mr. Hoa) that the object he had in view could be, perhaps, better attained by striking out the provision requiring the bonds to be recorded. In either form, however, he should vote against the amendment under the impression that the fund should operate as a mortgage to the amount of the security.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CARTER offered as a additional section, embracing within the bill all new purchases that may be entered, and requiring from each one of the purchasers the proper security to the amount of $4,000, which was adopted.

The last section being under consideration, a constitutional question arose as to the penalty it inflicted, of dismissing a judge for a violation of the act, on a failure to comply strictly with its provisions, when, by the constitution, two modes only are prescribed for the removal of judicial officers.

Mr. DAVIDSON moved that, as this was a very important and essential point, it further consideration be postponed for the present; which proposition prevailing, the Senate adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 7, 1843.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, 37 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Rutlidge, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Howell.

Mr. Brewer having voted with the majority yesterday, on the bill relative to the punishment of a portion of Assyeliers in the Parish of Catahoula, moved to reconsider the vote, in order to lay the bill on the table, subject to the call of the House, in absence of one of the members from Avoyelles. The motion prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table, subject to call.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. Boudousquie presented a petition from the citizens of Fallouppe, Mississippi, praying not to be attached to the city of Lafayette. The petition was referred to the same committee to which a former petition on the subject had been referred.

Mr. Benjamin asked for a dispensation of the rules, to read a second time the resolution to print the report of the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution being taken up,

Mr. Walsworth said the resolution would seem to imply the adoption of the report of the Legislature. Now he had never heard the report read, and would wish to know its contents.

Mr. Selby said he has heard to the report with attention. It was an argument in favor of a protective tariff—and if it produced any effect, it would be to argue people into the belief that a protective tariff was favorable to the country. Recollecting that the document printed, five copies, one for each Representative in Congress, would be enough. It printed at the expense of the State he objected to it, and at the expense of the printer, it would be unjust. It was a political document, and ought to be printed by the friends of the doctrines which it inculcates. He would, therefore, vote against it at both graphs.

Mr. Philips denied the political object of the report. He belonged to the same party as the gentleman, but regretted yesterday morning; Capt. B. states he was unable to get near enough the wreck, owing to the heavy sea, to render any assistance; she had drove well up on the breakers, her masts were cut away, and Capt. B. supposes the circumstances as she had not bilged.—Two fishing smacks were near her.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Mr. Walsworth could not vote in the dark. He wished to see the report.

Mr. Brewer said there could be no harm in printing the report. It would be no expense to the State, as it would come within the sphere of the duties of the State printer.

The resolution was amended by Mr. Benjamin, so as to strike out that portion which required copies to be sent to the representatives in Congress, was adopted, with a further amendment by Mr. Walsworth, requiring simply the printing of the report in a pamphlet form, to the extent of 1,000 copies.

Mr. Brewer offered a resolution requiring five hundred copies of Governor Morton's Message printed for the use of the House, to be sent more overright, and Mr. B., into subject had been overlooked. It was a matter in which the whole country was interested.

Mr. Brudnor said the address had been printed, and was in the hands of every member.

Mr. Philips explained that on the day of inauguration, the address had been handed round for the members, but not in sufficient numbers. It had been struck off by the Senate, and it was thought proper to send copies to his constituents in both houses, and therefore moved to print five hundred copies in French and English.

Mr. Gelpin said he had yesterday to do the thing that looked like discourtesy to the chief Magistrate of the State. Moreover, the message had been printed in a formal manner in possession of the House. These reasons induced him to oppose the printing.

The resolution was amended, was adopted.

Mr. Claiborne, from the committee appointed to examine the Retrenching Committee, reported a resolution requiring the Retrenching Committee to report into the expediency of abolishing the jury commissioners in courts of striking out the extra mileage of sheriffs, and of sundry other reforms.

Mr. Rutlidge suggested the abolishment of the office of Comptroller of succession, and the transfer of its duties to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Mr. Hodge suggested that the mileage of the members should be allowed only for the actual distance they travel.

These amendments, together with the resolution, were adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. Courtman, from the Enrolling Committee, reported several bills as duly enrolled.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. Philips, from the Committee on the memorial of A. W. Seaver, reported in favor of appropriating $100 for the purchase of the portrait of Washington now hanging in the Hall. The report was adopted, and the resolution to that effect being taken up and amended so as to take the form of a bill, was adopted, read a third time and passed.

Bills and Notices of Bills.

Mr. Walsworth, on leave, introduced an act to increase the revenue of the State. It provides, that all State officers, whose compensation is by fees, shall pay into the treasury annually to the State, one-third of the sums received, the number of deputies, salaries paid, &c., and that after the absolute expenses paid, the compensation of such officers shall amount to three thousand dollars, and all sums over that amount shall be paid over to the State. In case of resignation, a special report is required annually by the officer. The bill provides heavy penalties for the infraction of the law. The Treasurer is required annually to report the number of State officers under the act, and if any have failed to pay over the sums received, &c.—Mr. Walsworth asked a dispensation of the rules, that the bill might be taken up.

The motion led to some slight discussion. Messrs. Ogden and Boudousquie being opposed to the bill being hurried through the House. The latter member moved that the bill be printed.

Mr. Walsworth feared that outdoor influence might be exerted on the members, to trammel the passage of the bill. He asked the consideration of the bill as just and reasonable. Let the dollars of the State be first paid, and then we may be generous to the office-holders—forbidding, it was but fair, that the applicants for office should know the terms of their compensation, in future.

Mr. Winchester would like to have the report of the committee on Retrenchment before taking up this bill.

Mr. Walsworth again energetically urged the consideration of the project.

Mr. Boudousquie moved an inquiry into the propriety of an amendment could be offered, and the bill referred to the House, and, in his opinion, the bill would require much modification.

Mr. Philips advocated immediate action on the bill. He deprecated the seductive power of persuasion of the office-holders.

Mr. Benjamin suggested that the bill be referred to a special committee, with power to report to-morrow morning, and begged to be excused from serving on the committee. The motion to refer prevailed. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Walsworth, Benjamin and Rutlidge the committee.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Brewer introduced an act to amend the 66th article of the Code of Practice. Also an act creating a privilege on the growing crop in certain cases.

The same member, on leave, introduced an act relative to the property of minors residing out of the State. Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Philips introduced an act relative to free suffrage and contested elections. Also, an act to create an additional notary public in the parish of Plaquemines. The latter bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on banks, returned the report of the board of currency, and stated that the committee on banks was ready to report.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Perkins introduced an act to increase the jurisdiction of the Parish Court of First Feliciana, which was read and laid on the table, subject to call.

[*To be continued.*]

☞ The attention of Planters and others is respectfully requested to the sale of a close choice day, at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by J. A. Beard. The full particulars of each slave and family will be given, and the titles of the property guaranteed.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE Battalion will parade on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, at the Arsenal, fully equipped for target shooting. Kindly yours at the Arsenal.

The Drum will appear on fire.

By order of the Major.

F. BAUTON, Adjutant Major.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE—This company offer for rent the use of a convenient and slightly situated premises occupied by the Carrollton Bank. Application to be made to the undersigned.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS AND BATAVIA COMPANY.

February 8th, 1843.

AT the annual election for Directors of this institution, held on the 25 ult., the following gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

Jules Bolly.	
R Freeman,	R Franklin,
Joel Shall,	David Heron,
P M West,	James L. Bogert,
E B Harris,	J C Payne,
G W Wilson,	N D Chamberlin.

And at a meeting of the board on the 8th instant JAMES ROBB, Esq., was elected president.

J. W. HOUSTON, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

AT an election for Directors of this Company, held on Saturday, the 28th January last past, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

D K Burthe,	G C Duncan,
L Marmaduke,	A Lafon,
G W Campbell,	H M Shaw,
	H M Shaw,

Victor Burthe,

And at a meeting of the Board this day, G C Duncan Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

7th February, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons holding any of the same that they may be redeemed, at the banking operations of the Institution above mentioned.

By order of the Board,

JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

LARD—Prime lard, tierces, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

GUNNY BAGS—for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

SPUNKERS—3 point Drummer blankets, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BACON—India bacon for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

WINES—Champagne, Medoc and Malaga wines for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

ROPE—Kentucky and Manilla rope, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

RAISINS—Malaga and M Raisins, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

IRON SAFE—A superior second hand iron safe for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 82 Camp st.

PIGS FEET—20 bbls pickled pigs feet, landing ex steamer Wm French, and for sale by
HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st.

MACKEREL—100 barrels fresh caught Mackerel just received and for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 82 Camp st.

SALT—500 sacks coarse and fine Salt, landing from this Olivette and for sale by
GEORGE HARRISON, 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 bottles Empty Bottles for sale by
AUGUSTE MOLIER,
64 Louis street.

RIO COFFEE—Of the new crop and good quality landing ex Alabama, for sale by
WM PREHN,
84 Custom house st.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS AND SETTLEMENTS OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM ENGLAND	FROM FRANCE.
Acadia, Feb. 4	Caledonia, March 1
Columbia, March 1	
FROM ENGLAND	FROM NEW YORK.
Great Western, Feb. 11	Hibernia, March 16

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Elizabeth Frith—1163 bales cotton

Liverpool—Per ship Independence—1018 bales cotton

Boston—Per barque Merlin—491 bales cotton, 2 do rice

Cork, 700 do flour, 36 do sperm, 1084 kegs lard, 150 hides, 347 sacks corn, 32 hhds tobacco.

Mobile—Per schr Charlotte—100 bbls whiskey, 3000 do flour, 60 do beans, &c.

Per steamer Eclipse—300 Hogsheads lard, J O Harris, J Waterhouse, H K Wood, J A Boyle, F Freeland, Colonel Hilliard, A A Steel, A Lloyd, Dr Dupham, P M Lucas.

Per steamer Louisiana—Messrs Vandenhoven, Chabert, Bullock, Cazeau, Graves, Hines, Shaw.

Per steamer Texas—Mr Rose, lady and children, Clark, Marsh, Calvert, Moss, Hindt, Freeman, Olive, Dr Lloyd.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Louisiana—Mrs Mc Queen, Miss Morris, Mr Mitchell, Mr and lady Cockerell, Mr Cockerell, Mr Cockerell, Mr