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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 6, 1843.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

The committee of conference on the bill to district the State, reported yesterday an arrangement of the districts, which passed the House by a nearly unanimous vote, and will doubtless become a law. By this arrangement, the State is divided as follows, viz:—

1st. District.—First and Third Municipalities, Parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard.

2d. District.—That part of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river; Second Municipality, Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne and Lafourche Interior.

3d. District.—St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston, Washington, East and West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Catahoula, Avoyelles, Concordia, Madison and Carroll.

4th. District.—St. Martins, St. Mary, Lafayette, St. Landry, Rapides, Natchitoches, Caddo, Union, Caldwell, Claiborne, Clarborne, Bossier, Sabine, Warren, Texas.

This division though rather favorable to the locofocos, is perhaps as fair and equitable as could have been expected from the opposite political character of the two branches of the Legislature.

The 1st District will be whig or locofoco, according to the popularity of the candidate, and the excitement of the canvass. The chances are in the main favorable to locofocos. The Second District will be whig by an overwhelming majority. The Third District is almost politically inaccessible, and the fourth ought to be whig by a small but certain majority. It is thus seen that each party will have one member certain, leaving two districts to be fought for, with the chances in the main preponderating to the locofocos, and in the other, to the whigs.

REPUDIATION IN NEW YORK.

SAM. ED. YOUNG, the locofoco Secretary of State in New York, has written an official letter, in which the "doctrine of repudiation," is openly avowed in relation to a large portion of the bonds of the State. This communication excited a great sensation in the Legislature, and we are glad to see a proper sense of the enormous wickedness of such a proposition entertained by the whigs. A powerful preamble with resolutions expressive of the sense of the Legislature at a date time of the year, is unanimously, has been introduced into the Senate—and will of course be adopted.

One of the resolutions was in favor of removing Young from office. This ought most assuredly to pass; for a man who has no sense of national honor has no official personal honesty. Remove him quickly or he will take himself off with what funds of the State he can lay his hands upon. Repudiation and swindling are synonymous terms, and a public officer who recommends the first to the Legislature will execute the last in *propria persona*. The great State of New York *dishonored* by a man of his character to visit the felon with her highest honors. She ought not to allow him to hold office for an hour, to corrupt the people by exhibitions of such turpitude. The vices of men in high places are too contagious by the private citizen, and the rising generation of Empire State, will be corrupted by the public functionary after he has proved himself devoid of moral sentiments. It were infinitely better to be a nation of pure but humble people than a community of rogues, even could redemption come every man in the State as rich as a Croesus. But the ALMIGHTY has not only set his seal against vice, but He has made it profitable to be honest. He will make "*honesty is the best policy*", is the philosophy of life reduced to a maxim. It is no more possible for a nation to flourish without honor, than for man to live without integrity. A nation of Swaccers would ultimately become as poor in purse as in character, though it begins its career with a plunder as proportionable large as that definitive embezzled from his country. There may be instances in ancient history to thwart this general rule, but these are solitary exceptions rendered conspicuous from the paucity of our classes—it indeed they be not temptations thrown in the way of the virtuous to test the strength and preserve soundness of their principles.

It behooves all good men to set their faces against repudiation. It is as dangerous for a state to trifle with such a doctrine as it is for a maniac to parade a loaded cannon. The proposition should receive an indignant, no, no charity, no support, not even the compliment of a hearing. It strikes the moral sense at a single blow. The sentiment placed within the bosom of every man who sees the approach of danger, rises warm in force of indignation when it is mentioned. This is the safe guard which nations has against the evil of evil. Its admonitions ought to be heeded, for they are of divine origin. The man or nation that turns a deaf ear to them is lost. Over the grave of the one there are no flowers scattered by the hand of affection, and HISTORY, in recording the deeds of the other, dips her pen in gall and traces the page in characters of scorn.

ENGINEER.—Have not our friends of the *Tribune* done the Governor and MARTIN G. PENN a serious injury in their comments yesterday upon the appointment of the latter to the office of Engineer of the State? Enough we are opposed to the Governor and Mr. PENN politically, we yet look to do justice, even to those who especially use us. The law says, that:

"To form the superintendence and direction of the Public Works shall be entrusted to an ENGINEER SKILLED IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SUCH PURPOSES."

Let us examine the meaning of the law. It says an *engineer* skilled in the theory and practice of his profession—and not *an engineering*." Mr. PENN's profession is *civil engineering*. Last summer he wrote long letters to the Governor, Governor Johnson like a fish woman. These epistles were published just before the Tory work *skiffed*, too, in the matter of Penn. Well, the appointment of Mr. PENN makes him an *engineer* (a other) *ergo* he is an engineer. His profession is civil engineering, in which he is skilled both in theory and in practice—consequently he is an engineer skilled in the theory and practice of his profession.

The thing's as clear as mud.

GEO. T. DENNIS.—Wonderstand that nearly every Democratic member of the House of Representatives signed a memorial requesting the Governor to continue this officer in the employ of the State. As Engineer of State he has given general satisfaction, and evinced abundant capacity for the duties of the station. But other claims nor the testimonials of his own political friends could stay the remorseless spirit of proscription. He was beheaded to make room for a brawling partizan, who ought to have a great knowledge of the science of engineering as he has never let any of it out yet. His dismissal was demanded (we learn) by a member of the Senate, and the interests of the State were sacrificed to appease the rancor of a personal enemy of Mr. DENNIS. Also that these things should be.

If the Governor was induced to nominate MARTIN G. PENN, State Engineer, from an apprehension of losing the support of the Senate who required the removal of Mr. DENNIS, we think his Excellency showed his *pecuniary* before there was another occasion for their dismissal.

Why does the office of State Engineer resemble an ass?

Because it is a *Martin* box.

Major KELLY, of the *Chronicle*, says that the steamboat *Lucia* is like a fashionable lady, because she carries a much cotton ad.

This is a most ungallant attack upon Beauty. Now as the ladies, in this age of trashy literature and sentimental nonsense, hustles are decidedly in improvement. They are in fact *tales founded on facts*.

"Sam. RUNKLE, of Mississippi, had reached Galveston on good health."—*N. O. Bee.*

Where did he come from? Was he ready? Did he sing?—*Mississippian.*

The paper did not say, but we suppose that he will be much more merry nor musical when he learns that the Texians and the credit of his state have gone to ignoble forever.

MAX BOHNER.—The concert of this gentleman, advertised to take place last evening, has been postponed till Saturday next.

THE J. M. WHITE.—This noble vessel, incorrectly reported to have blown up a few days ago, has been lost on Bonfoca Canality.

A note from the clerk of the steamboat *Congress* informs us that "On the morning of the 29th ult, when crossing the Grand Chain, on the upper Mississippi, she struck a rock and sunk in her hurricane deck—one hole was lost."

LETTER LAWS IN INDIANA.—The U. S. Marshal for the state of Indiana declares that he intends to be governed by the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Bronson* vs. *Kinzie*, and pronounces these laws void in relation to contracts entered in before their enactment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—All the towns but nine, according to the Boston *Post*, (locofoco,) give Henry Hubbard, for Governor, a majority of 959 votes over all other persons. The remaining towns will increase this majority. The regular Democratic ticket for Congress is elected, as follows:

John R. Reding,
Edmund Burke,
Moses Norris, jr.
John P. Hale.

The two first are new members. And it is to be noted they were all elected by general ticket, contrary to the recent law of Congress.

A Dr. WM. A. MATTHEWS, recently committed suicide in New York, by cutting his throat, with a razor.

YUCATAN.

By the arrival of the schooner *Octavia*, Captain CHAMBERLIN, which left Sisal on the 31st of March, we have received our files of Merida papers to the 28th ult., and verbal intelligence from Sisal to the day of her departure.

A despatch published in the *Boletin* (Merida,) of the 28th informs us that the Yucatecos assaulted the enemy at the *Entarada*, in the rear of Campeachy, on the 25th of March, and kept up a very brisk fire for three hours. The Mexicans it was supposed had suffered considerable loss, while that of the Campechanos was inconsiderable. The assailants, returned to the city without effecting the dislodgment of the Mexicans.—During the day no vessel of war belonging to the enemy was seen in port.

The Mexican fleet had landed their forces at Sisal and burnt the town. They embarked on the 20th ult, and proceeded to Tilshee where they again landed. It was thought that Sisal would be the first place of attack, off which port the Mexican fleet was hourly expected. 4,500 troops had been despatched from Merida, Sisal and Hunzacmah to meet the enemy on their march from Tilshee.

The bombardment of Campeachy was yet continued without serious damage. Troops were daily deserting the Mexican army.

The brig Eusebio and a Pilot schooner both from New Orleans, arrived at Campeachy on the 24th March. A French frigate arrived and anchored off Campeachy on the 14th March.

BUENOS AYRES.—By late arrivals at New York, the intelligence from Buenos Ayres received here several days ago, has been confirmed. General ROSAS, in his message to the Legislature, which assembled on the 27th December, states that the proffered mediation of France and England, for the adjustment of the dispute with the Oriental Republic, (capital, Monte Video,) has been declined. Gen. ROSAS again proposes to refer from office. The finances of the Republic are in a miserable condition.

HORRIBLE DIFFICULTIES.—It would seem that the "disputed territory" is yet to be prolific of troubles.—The Bangor (Maine) *Daily Whig* contains the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Hancock Plantation, in relation to the arrest of Daniel Savage, a citizen of Aroostook county, who was attempted to be carried off, on civil suit, by individuals known to be authorized agents of the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th inst.

It appears that great excitement prevailed upon the border, and that the people, aided by the U. S. troops succeeded in effecting his rescue. Subsequently the citizens met, and passed sundry resolutions expressing indignation at the outrage, and it was

"Voted, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Capt. Webster, commanding the U. S. Troops at Fort Kent, for so promptly furnishing assistance to the civil authorities to recapture our citizens on our own soil as defined by the late treaty, and to secure and bring the offender to justice."

THE LATEST OUTRAGE OF TYRKISM.—The Albany *Evening Journal* announces the removal from the Post Office in that city of the veteran and hero, Gen. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER! He was first appointed to that office by Mr. MONROE, and served through the administrations of Mr. ADAMS and Gen. JACKSON. Mr. VAN BUREN removed him to give the place to Mr. FLAGG; and one of the first acts of the lamented HARRISON was to restore his old companion in arms to the station from which *locofocism* had thrust him. The office has been given to a Mr. WASON, a full blooded loco. The N. Y. *Daily Advertiser* comments upon this last act of petty malignity as follows:—

"What an outrage is that *Solomon Van Rensselaer*, the hero of the Miami, under that old fire-eater, General Wayne, and the companion in battle of William Henry Harrison, of whom, till his death, he was the beloved friend;—*Solomon Van Rensselaer*, who was shot through the body at the Miami, yet kept his horse, fighting till the blood spurted from his mouth;—*Solomon Van Rensselaer*, who was riddled like a sieve by the bullets of the enemy in storming the heights of Queenston;—that same *Solomon Van Rensselaer* turned out of the Albany post office by—what name? Why, the blank for the indecent while we *record* the fact. Why should a man love his country, or shed his blood for it, when that country treats its scarred and tried-hearted soldiers thus?"

The way the administration is striving to obliterate a party is told in a few words by the Washington *Globe*. That paper says:—

We do not hesitate to say that, at this moment, the entire patronage of the executive is employed in buying up renegades from the Democratic party, with a view to create divisions among those who have been (the Mallisonian) lately declared to be more than his Orgies [the Mallisonian] lately declared to be more than his Orgies with the friends of Mr. Tyler." Having first attempted to fan to rule, he is now prostituting Executive patronage to run the party to which he could not be the head.

The Pretorian guards publicly offered the Roman empire for sale; and the gentle Caleb Cushing has as publicly offered to buy the Federal people, by the application of the great fund of patronage bestowed on the Executive by the Constitution. I certain was a rather stickler in Mr. Tyler's nominees to the *Treasury Department* the very man who had thus announced the state of the empire, and who, no doubt, intended to officiate as auctioneer on the occasion. He could not have a better auctioneer than the Treasury, upon patronage is almost without bounds. We can fancy Mr. Cushing, bearing his blushing honor with blushing cheeks, offhand as broker and auctioneer, with a mallet in his hand, knocking down offices to the highest bidder.

"Gentlemen, here is a snug place in the customhouse, worth, at the least farthing, three thousand dollars a year—what will you give for it? Come, gentlemen, give us a bid!" "My political principles!" cry one. "My conscience," shouts another. "My influence!" cry a third. "I will support Tyler!" "Buchanan!" "and Johnson!" "and Cass!" "and Van Buren," cry half a dozen voices. "Going, going, going,—gone!—the last bidder has it," cries Mr. Cushing, and down goes his hammer.

It was a cruel thing of the Secretary of Treasury Mr. Cushing making his debut at the Treasury Department as executive auctioneer. With the veto, or "constitutional fact," in one hand, and the auctioneer's hammer in the other, he might possibly have succeeded in knocking down the Presidency to Mr. Tyler. Mr. Spencer, however, is no bad substitute. He has sold himself so often, that he must needs be an adept in purchasing others. Truly, the present administration is a *Bedlam Institution*. It makes us laugh and weep at one and the same time, and plays large and tragedy on the same night.

We rather think the bargain would have been knocked down to the first bidder, as a CLAY deserter is more highly prized by the Executive—and what is more, they are scarce.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We are indebted to a friend for information from the Pacific, received across the Isthmus of Darien. The dates from California are to the latter part of December. Business was very bad, owing, we presume, to the discovery of Sutter's *gold fever* in taking Monterey, and events growing out of the same.

The U. S. Sloop of war *United States* arrived at Honolulu, on the 5th of December, and remained in port until the 7th—to sail next day for California and Mexico.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE CORLIS MURDER.—Little light has been shed upon this mysterious murder, at the latest dates—They get up some rum affairs in New York occasionally.

SUSPENDED.—The Oswego Bank, New York.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Monday, April 3d, 1843.

Mr. BERNARD said, it would be recollected that on Saturday last, before the adjournment, he had called on the Senate to take up the resolution for the removal of the seat of government. He then stated that if the members should lose no time in expediting its transmission to the House of Representatives, where, he thought, it would lay, if no time were lost in placing that body in possession of it. He asked the Senate to take it up.

Mr. HOA opposed the dispensation of the rules.—Among other powerful reasons, this session was too near its close, and the only reason that would attend the agitation of this subject, would be to jeopardize, if not defeat some very essential measures before the Legislature.

Mr. BERNARD called for the ayes and nays upon the motion to dispense with the rules, and the motion was lost—7 ayes; 4 nays.

Mr. DUPRE asked the Senate to take up the bill relative to judicial advertisements.

Mr. BOSSIER objected. He would not consent to take up any bill out of its order, until the resolution for the removal of the seat of government was disposed of. He considered that to be the most important measure of the session.

On motion, the Senate took up the appeal on the decision made by the Chair, against the introduction of the resolution appointing a joint committee to frame a new districting bill.

Mr. SPARROW continued his remarks in favor of the resolution introduced by him, being in order. The object of this committee was not to introduce the old bill, which he believed the two houses could not agree upon, but a new bill, which would meet the approval of both bodies, and conciliate the contending parties.

Mr. HOA argued adversely to the decision of the chair, and contended that it was within the competency of the Senate to act upon the subject, the former bill not having been rejected or disposed of.

Mr. MORSE maintained that the resolutions were in order, arguing that if the decision of the chair was sustained, it would be equivalent to deciding that the representatives of the people had refused to district the State, which he contended was not the fact. Surely the committee could introduce a new bill, and if the title of the old bill was an objection, a new title could be prefixed.

Mr. WALKER did not agree with either of the gentlemen who had addressed the chair. He contended that the action on the Districting Bill had sealed its fate for the present session, and that the rejection of the report of the Committee of Conference by the House of Representatives was tantamount to the loss of the bill. He had been, as it was well known, opposed to it, because he regarded it as an attempt to gerrymander the State, and even when he had assented for a slight modification, by the change of a single parish, even that was refused. A history of the whole transaction would evidence the conciliate and compromise the question at issue; and it was here in the chair. After some brief discussion as to the propriety of an appropriation of $200 for a speech company, the committee rose, and the bill was laid upon the table subject to the call of the House, and the bill from the Senate relative to the organization of the Milita, was taken up.

Mr. Philips offered a substitute for the bill.

Both bill and substitute were, on motion of Mr. Winchester, laid on the table subject to call.

The House took up the messages from the Senate—The resolution augmenting the salaries of the translators and minute clerks to $8.

Mr. Ogden said a few words in favor of the resolution. The salaries of these officers was originally $10 instead of $8, and were increasingly cut down to $6. It was, therefore, nothing but just to restore them to the standard of compensation as that of the other clerks and officers of the Legislature. The resolution was read twice and adopted.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to create a Court of Errors and Appeals in criminal cases were concurred in.

The bill from the Senate to amend the act to renew certain possessions was taken up.

A proposition being made by Mr. Winchester to refer the bill to the Committee on Claims, Mr. Hunt hoped the bill would pass at once. In 1816 a bill had been passed granting a pension to persons who had been maimed or wounded in the battle of Orleans, and to some few widows. These pensions altogether did not amount to more than $1,500. They were renewed every five years. They were last renewed in 1838, and would expire during the present month, unless renewed. None of these recipients of the States bounty were in great poverty and distress, extremely old and infirm. It would be impossible to comprise their delicate condition, if deprived of the pittance which constituted their sole resource. He trusted, therefore, the bill would pass.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Augustus Heard was considered, and the bill was passed, gave Mr. Lemaire $600 for certain duties performed by him. Mr. Wadsworth opposed it on the ground of its being a rider. He had no objection to the claim, but he did object to the House bill being encumbered in this manner with an extraneous subject.

Mr. Voorhies stated that the services rendered by Mr. Lemaire had been offered gratuitously, and that now the Senate claimed compensation for him.

Mr. Ogden said Mr. Lemaire had removed 11,000 volumes. It had been done with fidelity, and $200 was a mere compensation. The respect we should feel for the Senate, would lead us to believe they would not have made the alliance unless fully justified.

After some further remarks, the amendment was further amended in committee of the whole on motion of Mr. Brashear, by inserting $100 instead of $200.

The resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the admission of Texas into the Union.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay it on the table subject to call. Carried.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, 5th April, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 33 members answered to their names.

Mr. Ratliff from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the petition of Mr. Trudeau; also unfavorably on the petition of—

The Speaker laid before the House the petition of the members of the Washington Battalion, praying for some action on the bill to amend the act organizing the militia.

Mr. Wadsworth from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill authorizing the reimbursement of certain amount paid into the Treasury by Samuel Garcia. The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wadsworth stated that Mr. Garcia had a large amount advanced for the tax payers; he was unable to collect the money, and wished it returned, which he last would give the name of those who refused paying, in order that suits might be instituted against them.

Mr. Ratliff doubted whether, since the money had been paid in, the Treasurer had any remedy against those who had refused to pay the sheriff. If that functionary had chosen to take the responsibility, if the state could not seize the property of the tax-payers, the money should not be returned.

Mr. Wadsworth said the reimbursement could not be considered in the light of a donation. The Sheriff had made every effort to collect the money, the was declarable from the fact that he had a deep personal interest in the matter.

Mr. Delhigny said the member from Feliciana was in error in supposing the property of the tax-payers no longer responsible for the taxes. Many property holders had not paid their taxes—they had not tax receipts and could therefore be proceeded against. It was authority but recently to the sheriff the amount he had paid in, but which he had never received from the tax-payers. It was always difficult to collect taxes in the parish of Jefferson, as large numbers of late were owned by non-residents.

Mr. Ogden showed that from the face of the bill, it appeared that the tax had not been paid.

Mr. Hunt added a few words in corroboration of the statement made by the member from Jefferson.

After some further discussion, the bill was adopted.

The report of the Committee was adopted—yeas 16, nays 16. The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Voorhies from the Enrolling Committee, reported a number of bills and resolutions.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr. Benjamin from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the District the State, reported that the Committee had agreed to make the first District consist of the first and third Municipalities, and of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine. The second District of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, the second District of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, the second District of the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, the