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The Daily Bee

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, April 2, 1853.

The Pacific mail steamer has come through yesterday with two days later news. The newspapers received from Mobile are [illegible]

DISTRICT JUDGES.

The undertaking for the organization of six District Courts in the city of New Orleans, and for the election of District Judges, has passed one branch of the Legislature, but lingers still in another. We are at a loss to understand the reason of the delay. The extraordinary business of our State Courts invoking some of these perplexing, complicating, and calls forth, so pointedly discussing, such as have arisen in the several projects for the organization of similar tribunals in the State at large. The bill ought to have become a law at an early period of the session—at least in time for the election of District Judges of the Supreme Court. The failure of the Legislature to pass it not through its various stages—the most gross neglect of duty, indolence, and habitual non-attendance of many of the members, have rendered this impossible, and as a consequence, the State will be subjected to the unnecessary and heavy expense of providing for a general election, independently of that for the Supreme Judges.

This is a misfortune due exclusively to the causes we have mentioned, but at all events, now that the Legislature, thanks to the caution it has received from the press and public opinion, begins to be somewhat mindful of its duty it owes to the community, there is no reason whatever for deferring the election of District Judges to a period beyond the close of the present month. In April both the city and State contain their maximum of the voting population. All of our Northern wanderers have returned, and some have deposited the full exercise of public sentiment, and be more satisfactorily obtained during the present than any other month. In May, the tide of absenteeism will begin to flow, and by June one half of the merchants of the city, and a considerable proportion of the planters of the country will be away. It is therefore but bare justice to the large class of citizens whose business relations compel them to leave Louisiana in the summer months, that the election should be held at a time when they are amongst us. A postponement to a later day will virtually deprive many of them of the right of suffrage.

We are told that one special reason why the bill for the election of Judges of the District Courts is still permitted to pass in one, is that a certain number of the Legislature aspire to judicial honors, and are extremely reluctant to assign a period for the contest, earlier than the adjournment of the Legislature. Having resolved to become candidates, they are not disposed to permit their claims to be overlooked, and their chances of success jeopardized by a compulsory neglect of their duties. We trust this rumor is without foundation. There is nothing, to be sure, objectionable *per se*, in the fact of a member of the General Assembly being a candidate for a District Judgeship; but he has no earthly right to sacrifice the public interest and convenience to his own personal views. Such a proceeding, reprehensible at all times, would be doubly so in a Legislator, who is found by the most rigid obligations, to shape his courses in strict accordance with his constituents' sense of duty. If there are any gentlemen in the Legislature who are anxious for seats on the Bench, and are fearful lest the early passage of the act in question may disable them from the opportunity of mingling actively in the canvass for the honors, are simple and obvious. Let them return to Legislators, if they are determined to do the duties of a popular election for Judges—if they will not resign, let them conscientiously perform their mission as Representatives, and leave the result to the people. They cannot reconcile their functions as faithful legislators and candidates for judicial station. The attempt purposely to impede the passage of the bill, in order that they may be free, after the adjournment, to intrigue and manœuvre among the sovereigns, would be a gross dereliction of duty, and a wanton outrage upon their constituents.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

The several communications we have recently published in reference to the claims of this distinguished artist upon the good people of the State, almost exempt us from the necessity of alluding editorially to CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS. The theme is, however, too attractive, and the interest manifested in his behalf too obvious, to justify silence on our part. We but echo the voice of the Bar of New Orleans, and we believe of an immense majority of the citizens, in offering our humble tribute to the genius, learning, fidelity and honor of Mr. ROSELIUS. It is unnecessary at this late day to enumerate upon the peculiar merits of the man. His history is familiar as household words. No one is ignorant, (for Executive Messages, and public functionaries from false pride that characterize him, are quently adverts to it) that he arrived in America a friendless, indigent, destitute, without education, and with no other resources that a native vigor of intellect, and an indomitable resolution to rise in the social sphere by worthy and honorable means. All are aware that he commenced his career as a practitioner, gradually acquiring our language, stealing from the scant interstals for sleep and refreshment offered him by most laborious toil, a daily hour for patient study—genius, industry and hardy perseverance bang lifted him step by step from the typographer's case, to a few eminent position at the Bar of Louisiana. There are few of which the whole community are cognizant; but that which all are not perhaps equally aware of is that CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS is one of the purest men that ever lived. His character is absolutely spotless. In all the relations of life, as a citizen, a friend, a professional advisor, a parent, a statesman, a patriot, he has lived most exalted principles of honor have ever guided and controlled his actions.

When we consider the special qualifications with which the Chief Justice of our highest tribunal ought to be endowed; when we bear in mind, that even simple and profound learning, vast experience, a mature and discriminating judgment, a firm and independent profession, a minute acquaintance with the civil jurisprudence of the State, a well balanced, thoughtful and logical intellect, though indispensable qualifications, would be as dust in the balance, were they not accompanied by unbending integrity, unimpeachable firmness and entire freedom from both by personal fear or personal hope, we remember, that CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS possesses ALL of these essential requisites, based upon an ever present and unchanging sense of justice, truth and honor—we put it to the calm reflection of every voter in Louisiana, if such a man be not the hand of nature marked, quote I and signed for the exalted office to which his friends more than himself seek to elevate him.

RECORDER VACANT.—As we never know half our errors, we cheerfully give place to an epitome of a letter addressed to us by this gentleman, to embrace his version of the difficulty between Dale and a member of the Bar, Mr. Vaught, says:

"On the evening of the 29th instant, I met Col. Field in company with Capt. Ferno, Gen. Thomas Ahern and another gentleman on Hevia, near the corner of St. Charles street, when some conversation passed between us, when my word was disputed by Col. Fields in an unguarded manner, which I told him I would take, not thinking, his intention in what he was saying, remarking at the same time, that public offices were public property, and as such the common way had a right to say what they pleased about them in a public capacity. He then made some charges against the Recorder, to which I pronounced the assertion a falsehood, Col. F. to withdraw them; he again repeated them, when I pronounced the assertion a falsehood, when Col. F. called me to the corner, where we talked matters between us. Capt. Ferno and others, ran up and seized hold of me, and when in their hands three more which had up arms fast, Col. Field struck me a slight blow in the face, which is all the injury I received. For the correctness of this above statement, I would refer you and the public to Capt. Ferno and Lieutenant Ahern. I was told by Capt. F. that Col. Fields was drinking or he would not have acted in so unpoliteness manner. Col. F. and myself have always been good friends."

Yours with respect,
W. W. VAUGHT.

☞ The Commencement of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana will take place This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Lyceum Hall. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DEATH OF MR. ROSQUITO.—We regret to learn the demise of Mr Rosquito, one of the representatives to the Legislature, from the parish of Plaquemine.

DAN RICE.—We understand that the dinner given by the Great Dan, on Thursday, at the City Hotel, to actual gentlemen of the Press, was a magnificent affair, and we only regret that other engagements prevented us from accepting the polite invitation extended to ourselves. Dan hereafter, who will have that our mouths would water at the description of the good things that were dispensed on the occasion, sent us yesterday half a dozen of Champagne as a memento of which we will not be backed off to attend. Our taster who had just knocked off the head of one of the bottles, assures us that the wine is good.

ATTENTION SHERIFFS!—SALE OF DAY GOODS.—The public are advertised of a sale of day goods to take place this day at 11 o'clock, at H. Peychaud & Co's Auction Room, No. 28 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bank streets.

☞ The attention of boyds hunted to the sale of one hundred and fifty packages and lots Foreign and American Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, to be sold at [illegible] Auction Room, No. 28 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bank streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAIL LINE TO VERA CRUZ.

On Thursday week, the fine American steamship *Texas* will leave New Orleans for Vera Cruz, carrying the United States mails for the first time over this two points. We hail this event as the commencement of a system of speedy and direct intercourse with Mexico, which will be productive of highly beneficial results to the commerce of our city. One of the earliest consequences of this important movement will be the return of that lucrative trade with Mexico which New Orleans formerly enjoyed, but which, of late years, had declined almost to insignificance. Yet this is but one of the manifold advantages that must accrue to us from the successful prosecution of this enterprise. The connection of New Orleans with Vera Cruz will facilitate enormously our intercourse with the Pacific, but most ultimately reduce the time required to transmit intelligence to and from California to less than eighteen days—indeed, the intelligent and energetic directors, Messrs. JAMES ROBB and J. C. HARRIS, speak of abridging the journey to one or two weeks, with the confidence of men who do not lightly hazard such assertions.

This undertaking is in the hands of gentlemen who possess the spirit, determination and ability to carry it through, and we believe it warranted in expressing our full belief that it will be accomplished, and will realize all that the most sanguine of its advocates can anticipate. For ourselves, apart from the special benefits it may promote, we regard the establishment of the "Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company" as most propitious and powerful evidence that the right spirit has been at length awakened among the citizens of New Orleans; that we are becoming imbued with a wholesome share of energy and zeal, and that having once started on the career of commercial prosperity and wealth, we are resolved not to pause, until we have attained all that beneficent nature intended for us, who she gave so unparalleled advantages of position, and left the rest to our own sagacity, common sense and self interest.

A letter from Paris, in the New York *Commercial*, says:

"The article in Putnam's Monthly, "Is there a Bourbon Amongst us?" has created some amusement here. M. Roy de Chaumont the son of the gentleman who is made, in the article, to give evidence in support of the author's views, denies that his father ever had anything to do with the Indians in America, and states that every thing attributed to him is untrue. I had this from M. Chamount himself, who thinks the whole thing a fable from beginning to end."

Some misapprehension exists in regard to the steamboat law, to correct which, the Baltimore American makes the following statement:—"The law, as it passed both Houses of Congress the session before the last, was taken up again in the Senate last session, and an amendment was made to it, extending the time for it to be put in force, to the first of June, 1853, but as the amendment failed to reach the House it was not adopted. The law as it stands is totally passed, and goes into effect on the first of April next. Masters and owners of boats, as the law now stands, will be required to conform to its requisitions by the first of next month."

EXTRA COMPENSATION VOTED BY CONGRESS.—It is stated that over $20,000 were voted at the late session of Congress to its officers and various employees, as extra compensation, and during a debate in the Senate, on the subject on Wednesday, Mr. Bright said:

"The secretary, whose salary is $3,000, received $5,000 extra; the chief clerk, $4,000 salary of $1,500, the same amount extra; another, whose salary is $1,500, receives $2,500 extra; and clerks at a salary of $2,500, receive $1,500 extra, each; and the employees receiving $900 or $400, receive $250 each, extra. This, too, for the short, as well as the long session. Even the gate keeper, receiving $1,000 a year, gets the extra. The Senate had reached a point where the abuse should be checked. If the employees are not satisfied with their respective salaries, there are plenty of well qualified gentlemen who would be glad to take their places in fifteen minutes."

The Senate, however, has resolved that hereafter no allowance of any kind beyond the regular compensation shall be made to any officer of the Senate.

Mr McKean Buchanan, the New Orleans actor, says the New York *Mirror*, is reaping both a reputation and a fortune in England, or he is most outrageously hoaxed.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated on the first ballot, Mr. Shoverdell, for Canal Commissioner; A K McClure for Auditor General, and Christian Myers for Surveyor General. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The brig Yarmouth, from Gibraltar for Salem, laundered at sea on the 15th of January.—Twelve persons were on board, three of whom the Captain, steward and one seaman, were picked up by an English sloop of war and carried into Gibraltar. The rest are supposed to have been lost.

A statistical work published in Germany, and complete to the close of 1852, gives the following figures upon the railroads there. The German mile is about five miles. There were at the close of the year, and for the whole European portion of the Austrian 247 leagues, in Prussia 567 do, in Bavaria 144 do, in Saxony 53 do, in Hanover 101 do, in Wirtemberg 41 do, in Baden 42 do, in the Indicia and Principalities 12 do, or a total of 1,432 German leagues, or 7,000 miles—2,500 miles are in running order, the rest are not completed, 4,500 miles are administered by the various governments, and 2,250 by private companies.

A fire occurred at Savannah, on the 27th ult, which destroyed a block of brick stores, owned by Captain Dillon, and occupied by sundry artisans. The whole of the interior was burnt.

An attempt was made on Tuesday evening, on the life of Major Pemberton, at Fort Hamilton, New York, by a corporal named White, of the Major, who had made a complaint for his conduct. It is alleged that White drew out a pistol and was about to fire, when the Major, at a bound, knocked it out of his hand, a struggle ensued, and both fell. The noise drawing the sentinels to the spot, the belligerents were separated, and the corporal was conveyed to prison. The Major is badly wounded.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH, the female "medium" denies through the Pittsburg Gazette that she defrauded Mr. Doughty, of New York, of what has become insane, as is alleged, through spiritual rappings) out of $15,000. All the money, she says, she ever obtained from him, was with the knowledge and consent of his family. She doubts his insanity, except it be on the subject of slavery, and adds that the Doughty brothers were all crazed on the anti-slavery hobby, through the agency of her magnetic powers.

CAPT. MARCY, whom the telegraph killed off so often, read a paper in *propria pe sona*, on Tuesday night, before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, on "The recent expedition under his command to the sources of the Red River," in which a graphic description of that part of the country lying between Arkansas and the mountains, and of the numerous tribes of the Camanche nation of Indians, by whom it is occupied, was given.

The paid fire department of Cincinnati is to go into operation on the 1st of April. The force, under a chief engineer, is to consist of twenty engines and hose companies, each to be provided with a captain at $150 per annum, one lieutenant at $100, two pipemen, five boresmen, and one driver at $365, and twenty-five firemen at $60. Miles Greenwood, Esq., has been elected chief engineer by the city councils.

MR. WASHINGTON TEVIS, an American gentleman, formerly belonging to the United States service, recently abjured the Protestant religion in the holy chapel of the Archbishop of Paris, who gave him, himself, the baptism, the eucharist, and the confirmation sacraments. Mr. Tevis is to enter the army of the Pope, and to be admitted an officer in the ranks of that army.

The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature by one majority.

In the Canada Legislature the bill to increase the representation from 84 to 128 members, has passed by the Constitutional majority.

Mr. J. B. De Bow, who began by summarily displacing over one hundred clerks in the Census Office, has been compelled to reinstate about half the number.

John Randolph Clay, Esq., recently appointed by President Pierce as Minister to Peru, is a son of the late Hon. Joseph Clay of Philadelphia, formerly one of the leaders of the Democrat party in that city, which he at one time represented in congress. In 1830, when Gen Jackson appointed John Randolph, of Roanoke, Minister to Russia, young Clay was chosen Secretary of Legation, which position he held under Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wilkins, and subsequently he was himself appointed Charge D Affaires by Gen. Jackson. Upon the accession of Mr. Van Buren, he was, at his own request, transferred to Vienna, and afterwards, by President Polk, to Peru, where his services in the Lobos dispute were so effectual then on the establishment of a full mission to Peru, he was immediately nominated as Minister by Mr. Fillmore, and though his nomination was not acted on by the Senate, it was renewed as one of the first acts of General Pierce, and unanimously confirmed. Mr. Clay is an accomplished scholar, speaking the French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian languages, and is said to be the most veteran diplomatist in the service.

A letter in the Santa Fe *Gazette* gives an account of certain revolting outrages said to be committed by officers of the U. S Army. We extract the following:

Major Carlton and one Captain Sykes have been in the habit of whipping citizens, both Americans and Mexicans, when found near the Fort, for the offence, as they say, of selling to the soldiers. This summary punishment is inflicted without trial; thus incurring the risk of punishing the innocent as well as the guilty.

These same worthy individuals, a short time since, wounded Mr. Joseph Doyle, one of the parties [illegible] Doyle, and of the parties [illegible] Doyle, and of the parties [illegible] Doyle, and