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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1843.

STAY LAWS.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the constitutionality of "Stay Laws" passed in reference to existing obligations, we consider exceedingly opportune at this juncture, as many of the states, under the pressure of the times, have passed laws, "impairing the obligation of contracts."—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of this state, of the character condemned by the decision mentioned in the annexed extract from the *Baltimore American*. We would call the attention of the members of the legislature to it, before acting upon the proposed measure. The Washington correspondent of the journal in question, notices the decree of the court as follows:—

Washington, Feb. 23, 1843.

Gentlemen,—As it cannot be too soon, or too generally known, it gives me pleasure to inform you of a decision of much moment, and of high conservative character, made to-day, by the Supreme Court, with no other dissentient but his Honor Mr. Justice McLean. It is this: That the States have no authority with reference to existing contracts entered into prior to such legislation, to postpone for the exemption of property from sale under decree on judgement until it shall have been first appraised under such a law, and unless it shall bring a sum bearing a prescribed proportion to the amount of such appraisement. The decree of affirmance upon a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of Illinois, in the case of Hounsel and Hall, recognising the constitutionality of two Acts of Assembly of that State, the one passed the 19th of February, 1841; the other the 27th of the same month and year. The following is a copy of the answer of the Supreme Court to the questions:

"First—The decree should direct the premises to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without regard to the law of 19th February, 1841, which gives the right of redemption to the mortgagor for twelve months, and to the judgement creditor for fifteen months.

"Second—The decree should direct the sale of the mortgaged premises without being first valued by three householders, and without requiring two-thirds of the amount of the said valuation to be bid according to the law of Feb. 27, 1841."

To all who properly regard the inestimable value of having contracts inviolably observed, as not only in itself right, but as demanded by the plainest principles of public policy, this decision will be received with unmixed gratification. The course of legislation upon which some of the States appear not willing to embark, or casting every impediment in the way of the collection of debts, is thus early and happily arrested; and the reasoning of the Chief Justice, by whose the opinion was delivered, is so lucid, and addresses itself so commandingly to the judgement, that I have no doubt it will receive the sanction of every intelligent mind in the country.

THE WHARFAGE TAX.—In connection with the bill repealing the Wharfage Tax, and under motion to reconsider a certain section which had been rejected, Dr. BRASHEAR, yesterday, presented in the House, a number of additional sections, which he characterized as a peace offering to the city. The chief object of these sections, is to provide for the municipal notes now in circulation. With this view the Municipalities are authorized in mass, treasurer reincarcerate to the holders of their notes, for some not under $100, payable in ten years and bearing interest, and are obliged to deposit, semi annually, in the Bank of Louisiana, certain sums to meet the interest and principal of the certificates.—The Municipalities are prohibited from issuing small notes hereafter. To provide the fund, the Councils are to be authorized, under certain restrictions, to lay taxes upon real estate and slaves.

By a special resolution, these sections were made the special order for to-day, after the reading of the journal.

Dr. BRASHEAR, yesterday, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to abolish the Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, and vest the powers hereto fore existing in that body, in the General and Municipal Councils of the City. This is a highly important measure, and will probably add to the treasury of the Municipalities from 20 to $30,000.

BANKRUPT LAW.—The letter of our Washington correspondent, which should have arrived three days since, will be found interesting as giving the proceedings of the Senate upon the bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

SUNDAY MATTER.—The Musical Athenæum will, we understood, repeat this *chef d'œuvre* of sacred music at St. Patrick's Church, on Monday evening next. The receipts are dedicated to the support of one of the Orphan Asylums of the city. Under these circumstances the cause alone, independently of the magnificent music, should attract an audience not less numerous than that which attended the first performance.

☞ We learn from the *Courier*, that the Committee appointed by the Council of the Third Municipality to destroy a day or two ago, twenty two thousand dollars of Municipality notes, making altogether no less than FORTY THOUSAND Dollars, which have been withdrawn from circulation, and burnt within one month.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.—Messrs. WOODALL & CO., Camp street, have sent us copies of several new works intended for the use of Schools and Seminaries of learning, and published in New York by the Messrs. WOODS. Among them we find "The Scholar's Manual" containing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the U. S. and Washington's Farewell address, with questions for the use of Schools; "Parsons' Plain Lines of English Grammar," a work of which philologists have spoken in very high terms, and the "Young Ladie's Friend." The last is a work of higher character than the preceding. It is the production of Mrs. JOHN FARRAR, and is intended as a manual for the gentler sex at that period of existence between girl-hood and woman-hood, when after leaving school they are preparing for the social and domestic duties for which they have been reared. It appears to be replete with excellent advice conveyed in kindly and scholarly terms, and shine from pedantry and affectation.

THE TYLER CABINET is blowing up a thought too soon for the President. Mr. FORWARD's resignation was premature, and may possibly discomfort the arrangements of the managers. From the grumbling out in political circles at Washington, the *democracy* are not to have taken place before the adjournment of Congress. But the Secretary of the Treasury is a *forward* man, and must needs *go ahead*.

Mr. WEBSTER may well ask "what is to become of me," now. The turn recently given to the treaty affair is a bad one for the Secretary of State. If the two nations fail to buggerinnade about the different construction placed upon it in Washington and London, the tool like DANIEL will have entered into the nation's den!—but, unlike his namesake, he will not come out of it without scath.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—We have received returns sufficient, says the *Columbia Chronicle*, to confirm the election of the gentlemen named as members of congress from the following congressional districts:

First Congressional District.—J. A. BLACK.
Second Congressional District.—RICHARD F. SIMPSON.
Third Congressional District.—J. A. WOODWARD.
Fourth Congressional District.—JOHN CAMPBELL.
Fifth Congressional District.—A. BURT.
Sixth Congressional District.—I. E. HOLMES.
Seventh Congressional District.—R. B. RHETT.

Messrs. BLACK, SIMPSON, WOODWARD and BURT are new members.

MR. MCDUFFIE.—A cotemporary, says the Montgomery Journal, in alluding to Mr. McDuffie's recent hard-money, sub-treasury speech, complains that he appeals too often and too familiarly to the Deity to witness the truth and sincerity of his sentiments. The name of God, in various forms of invocation, he mentions, occurs in times on a single speech. This form of expression is by no means a novel one for Mr McDuffie. In his last speech at the close of his long period in congress, he called on God to witness the sincerity of his assertions as follows:

"Before that God, to whom I am responsable for what I say here, I do believe that the annals of human sloth and delusion cannot furnish an example of a more impudent audacious *imposture*, than that which this administration is attempting—and I fear will succeed—to palm upon the people of the United States, under the *Rinny and delusive* guise of returning to the primitive simplicity of a hard money government." Nothing that I have read amongst the impostures of the world transcends in monstrous audacity."

"Before that God" to whom Mr. McDuffie acknowledges his responsibility, he is now, himself, laboring to palm upon the people of the United States, "that same impudent, audacious and monstrous *imposture*"—a sub-treasury. Such is public virtue!—*Mobile Advertiser*.

Mr. Mc DUFFIE's appeals to heaven are pretty much in the same vein as Mr. TYLER's invocations to his own conscience. We doubt if one has more religion than the other has humanity.

LAFAYETTE ENGINE.—Under the bill passed at the late session of the Alabama legislature to raise a revenue for the support of the state government, the Tuscaloosa Monitor estimates that $220,000 will be the probable amount. The following is the data upon which the estimate is founded:

Land, $20,000,000 value of, 20 cents for $100, $40,000
40,000 taxable white males, each 25 cents, 10,000
40,000 slaves under 10 years, each 10 cts $ 9,200
100,000 slaves over 10 and under 50, 20,000
Town lots and buildings, $5,000,000 value of, 50 cents per $100, 25,000
Merchandize, 10,000
Other sources, 20,000
Total amount, 50,000
$220,200

☞ In the Senate of Indiana, on the 11th inst., a joint resolution declaring that the State of Indiana has no idea of repudiating any portion of her State debts, and favoring the reasons which have caused the failure on her part to pay her interest as it becomes due, was passed by a vote of 35 to 7.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington City, February 25, 1843.

In the Senate, to-day, the morning hour was devoted to the despatch of ordinary business heretofore awaiting action. It was mostly of a private and local nature.—The regular orders of the day brought up the House bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act; and the substitute proposed by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Walker's amendment to the Committee's amendment to include banking incorporations, was discussed, but finally rejected—year, 18, nays, 24. Other amendments were offered to the Committee's amendments, and also rejected. The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by the Judiciary Committee, and it was rejected—year, 16, nays, 30. The House bill for the repeal of the law then coming up, Mr. Benton moved to strike out the proviso, saving pending cases, and to substitute a proviso which he submitted. This motion was also negatived. Several amendments were offered, but all shared the same fate, the majority in the Senate being determined not to alter the House bill, lest a fresh discussion in the House should be induced. Among the amendments was one most just and reasonable, moved by Mr. Conrad, and advocated by him with singular ability and eloquence—yet without effect. It was, not to let the repeal go into effect till the 4th of April; giving one month as notice to all applicants whose intentions are suspended in expectation that the law would not be repealed. Without this notice, the repeal, he urged, would operate unequally, allowing all persons who have been in the habit of availing themselves of the proviso, and denying to those who are so distant as not to hear of the repeal till too late, an equal measure of justice. In the course of his remarks, Mr. C. stated that his vote would be against the repeal; but he regretted he should not be able to record it among the yeas and nays, on account of a serious cause by which he was to be prevented. Mr. Simmons, who was absent, and who, in conformity with the wishes of his State, had to vote for the repeal.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate, and passed—the chief opposition coming from the North, of Connecticut, refusing to vote because the proviso continued the law for pending cases.

So the House bill repealing the bankrupt act from the 4th of March, only awaits the President's signature to go into effect at the expiration of the present Congress.

The committee on Retrenchment made a report on Arnold's celebrated Reform Bill, recommending a reduction of 12½ per cent on all salaries over $1200 a year—civil, naval, military, and congressional—including pay and mileage of members of Congress—instead of the ratable reductions of the original bill. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, much unprofitable discussion consumed the morning hour on various subjects; after which the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was once more taken up in committee of the whole, and debated for three hours on various propositions to strike out or amend. At half past three o'clock the committee rose, and another half hour was devoted to ordinary business. The House then adjourned.

GOVERNOR POINDEXTER.

The following letter was written by Gov. POINDEXTER to a committee of the Clay Club. The letter explains the object of the writer.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3rd, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I have given to the polite invitation which as a committee of the Clay Club you did me the honor to hand to me on yesterday, requesting me to deliver an address to my fellow citizens of this city, on the political questions which are expected "to be presented for the decision of the people in the approaching presidential election," the most mature and respectful consideration. With the expression of my grateful sensibility for this manifestation of your regard, I have to regret that circumstances have occurred which oblige me to decline, at this time, a compliance with your request. For the estimation in which you have placed my past services—no knowledge of public affairs, and of the men who have filled the high condo, I beg you to accept my acknowledgements.

The humble part which in a great crises of our country I acted, in concert with others, in resisting the march of executive power, so dangerous to the stability of our institutions and to the principles of free government, however ineffectual our efforts may have been, remains engraven on the tablet of my memory, and I shall ever resort to that memorable epoch with feelings of patriotic pride when I can point, in my own defence, to ask for myself only, the award of fidelity to the cause of constitutional liberty, while I freely accord to my enlightened associates in that perilous struggle, the just claim which on that occasion they earned to the lasting gratitude of the American people. Among these none occupied a position more pre-eminent in the Senate Hall of the Union than the distinguished statesman whose name your Club bears, and whose elevation to the first office in the gift of the people you desire to accomplish. No man living known better or more highly appreciates the merit of Henry Clay of Kentucky, than I do.

The chart of his political life is identified with the prosperity and glory of the country. On particular subjects it has been my misfortune to dissent from the views of Mr. Clay, in relation to the internal policy of the Union; but I have ever found him frank, open, candid and fearless in the candid exhibition of the conclusions in his judgement the welfare of the country required to be adopted, and equally liberal in extending to all others the reliance upon their judgment in opposition to his own, without in the slightest degree compromising the relations subsisting between himself and any one who might deem it an act of duty to resist a favorite measure, the adoption of which he considered essential to the prosperity of the country. It is a peculiar trait in the character of Mr. Clay, that in submitting any proposition for the consideration of either branch of the National Legislature, in which he feels he has honor to serve with him, he seeks no concealment, and relies for success on the justice and sound policy of his measure, not on the influence or resources of his own great mind to carry through his measures by the force of reason and sound argument, without the factitious aid of management or duplicity to mislead those whose opinions might come in contact with his own.

In expressing these sentiments, which I have long entertained in relation to Mr. Clay, I wish not to be understood as speaking of this eminent man in reference to the election of President, which is to take place in the autumn of the year 1844. The public mind may be directed too early to him for the good of the country, as yet his name has not been formally presented to the consideration of the people for their suffrages. When that event shall take place, it will be as an individual citizen of the Republic will be governed by the principles which led by the fatherly to the formation of the original organization of what is now called the Whig Party. These principles have been fully discussed and adopted as true by the most enlightened men of the country in both Houses of Congress, and through the medium of the public press, for the period of ten years prior to the memorable canvass of 1840, which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the first, and the presentincumbent of the Executive Chair to the second office under the Government.

It will be sufficient for my present purpose to present a summary of my views on the important subject which constituted the principal object of the Whig Party—the formation of that great party to which I belonged from the moment of its formation to the glorious triumph of 1840. The great strides which had been made and were in progress by a popular chief magistrate, to annihilate all the essential powers granted in the Constitution to the several departments of the government in the executive hands, called imperatively on every patriot to check, by all constitutional means, the further progress of arbitrary power, and to preserve the Constitution in its primitive purity, simplicity, and vigor. To accomplish this end, it was necessary to restore and maintain the independence of each department in the legitimate exercise of the powers confided to it, free from the corrupting, baneful influence of the executive power claimed, as appertaining by construction to the Executive Magistrate of the nation. It formed a leading feature in the Whig policy of that day to preserve unimpaired the checks and balances by the division of powers that it created, was increasing and ought to be diminished. For this purpose all the energies of the ablest statesmen of the country was called into action. The success of their efforts, I regret to say, was not to the extent equal to their just hopes and expectations, and it remains to be seen how long a free people will endure a system of usurpation which has brought on them evils which are now felt by all classes throughout the wide extent of the Confederacy. Connected with these great principles it constituted an object of deep solicitude with the Whig party of that day to restore to the country a sound circulating medium, of equal value throughout the Union, founded on a specie basis, which had been overthrown and annihilated by the exercise of power by the chief magistrate, drawn from a false interpretation of the Constitution and laws, relating to appointments and removals from office, and the subsequent application of the principle, by which the Executive was armed, for wise and salutary purposes, but which has recently been applied in a manner subversive of the design of the framers of the Constitution.

The restoration of such a currency, under the authority of the Federal Government, is identified with the prosperity of the country, and it is clear, that without the interposition of the National Legislature, in this respect no expedient can be resorted to which will inspire confidence among the great body of the people, both of which have been prostrated by the wicked policy and unconstitutional acts of administrations, upheld by men who became possessed for the time being of the confidence of the people, which they abused, for the destruction of the best interests of the country over whose destinies they were called to preside. Next to this shocking object of public policy which has not yet been achieved, it entered into the avowed principles of the Whig party to reform the system which has long prevailed, of wasteful and extravagant disbursements of the public money; to introduce economy in the administration of all the departments of the Government, and to limit the power of taxation, direct and indirect, to the actual wants of the Government, thus administered.—These principles have been recognised by solemn acts of legislation and by public declarations, promulgated in every form calculated to give them effect on the minds of the American people. Without entering farther into detail on the measures to which the Whigs, as a party, did and would, during that era of high party ascendancy of rights, benefits and burdens among all classes of the community was the great end to be attained by their own talents and power, I will only add, that whatever candidate for the presidency may be presented by the suffrages of the people, at the approaching election, whose principles and policy shall conform to the views which I have taken of the purposes contemplated in the organization of the Whig party as formed in 1839, will meet with my cordial and hearty support, as a member of that party, and as a citizen earnestly desiring to contribute, by all means at his command, to restore the blighted prosperity of the people, and to perpetuate to the latest posterity, the blessing of this free government, as it was handed down to us by the patriots of the Revolution. I would admonish my countrymen of all parties, in selecting their public servants, to look steadily to first principles rather than to men, however much they may admire them; for in the former there can be no change, while in the latter our security against abuse must depend on the frail tenure by which we hold the fidelity of office incumbents to the professions which may precede their induction into office. There can be nothing more dangerous to a free people, than the indulgence of a propensity to make worship, which never fails to end in the downfall of Liberty, and the establishment on its ruins of despotic power.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to make known your wishes, and beg you to accept assurances of the great respect and consideration with which I am

Your most obed't. servant,
GEO. POINDEXTER.

To Messrs. M. M. ROBINSON, WM. CHRISTY, JOHN CULBERTSON, CUTHBERT HOLLITT, W. W. DALTON, GEO. W. BRADBURY, F. B. CONRAD. } Committee, &c.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Nashville* for late Memphis papers.

☞ We are indebted to the captain of the steamboat J. Lovell, for late papers from Red River.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 8, 1843.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called twenty-five members answered to their names. After some time a quorum was present.

The reconsideration of the additional section to the bill repealing the shinplaster act was the order of the day, immediately after reading the journal.

Mr. Boudousquie said it was doubtful if the motion was only to reconsider the section, or the whole bill. He inclined to the latter opinion.

The Speaker said the motion had been made to reconsider the section only, but it brought the whole bill before the House.

Mr. Ratliff concurred with the Speaker.

The Speaker said the House would now make any amendments to the bill they pleased.

Mr. Brashear then offered a substitute for the section rejected, and an additional number of sections. They provided that the non-capitalists shall issue Treasury Certificates payable in ten years, to the holders of small notes to the amount of $100; and shall deposit semi-annually certain amounts in the Bank of Louisiana, to meet these payments; and that the municipalities shall issue no more notes; the laws hereunder enforced by the General Council shall be collected under the same rule of law as State taxes. The Councils are authorized to levy certain taxes on Saturday, the eighth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M.

A certain lot of ground adjacent to the Nunnery, parish of Jefferson, in the state of Louisiana, bounded by the Bayou Gentilly—is on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor, on the fourteenth day of March, 1842, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, notary public of this city, and bearing the corner of St Andrew road and de Ursuls street, being a square designated by the letters A, B, C, D, on said plan, and also known as the Ursuline Convent, with one hundred and seventy-five feet front on said Ursuls street, and one hundred and seventy-five feet front on said St Andrew road, and one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth between parallels, bounded on one side by lot No thirty-three, and on the other side by lot No thirty-four, with all the improvements thereon.

Conditions of the sale cash.
mh 8 to 30d MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No 21,426—James W. Zeebare & Co. vs. George A. Waggaman.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the first judicial district court of the state aforesaid, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Saturday next, the 4th day of March, 1843, at twelve o'clock, P. M., the following slaves to wit: Aphy, a negro man aged about thirty years; Ned, aged thirty-five years; Peter, aged thirty, a negro man aged about forty-five years; Matta Cole, a mulatress girl, aged about twenty-five years; Sarah Todd, a negress aged about seventy-five years; and Suzy or Susan, aged about thirteen years.

Conditions of the sale—cash.
mh 9 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Jefferson—District Court—No 21,427—Jacob A. Phelps vs. Thomas Green.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the first judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange Hotel, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1843, at twelve o'clock M. to the highest and last bidder, the following slaves, to wit: Elias and his wife Eliza and their children, conditions of the sale—cash

SALE BY THE REGISTER OF WILLS.

SATURDAY, Fifteenth April, 1843, at one o'clock P. M. at the City Exchange, will be sold at public auction, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of and in pursuance of the order rendered by the honorable Court of Probates, in and for the District and City of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, dated 6th March, 1843, will be sold for cash, the following named Slaves, viz:

Richard, a mulatto man, aged 26 years, 5 feet 3 inches high.
James, a negro man, aged 25 years, 5 feet 3 inches high.
Amanda, a mulatress girl, aged 9 years, 3 feet high.
Mary Ann, a mulatress girl, aged 4 years, and her child Patsey, a negress girl, aged 1 year.
Father, a negro man, aged 70 years.
Adele, a negress girl, aged 16 years.
Sarah, a negress girl, aged 12 years.

The right and title of the deceased, also to the Slave Tom, a negro aged 30 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high.

W. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.
N B The sale will take place at the expense of the purchasers.
mh 8 before E Barrett, Esq., notary public.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Succession of Mrs Widow Celestin Dorsy. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all others having an interest to show cause within ten days from the publication of any they have to grant the petition presented by the executor of the late Mrs. Widow Celestin Dorsy, should a sale of the property of the succession be ordered and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court W. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES WHEREAS, by the decree of this court, has confirmed the contract of marriage of Dorsy and Mrs. Widow Celestin Dorsy, executed before Pilié, late of the Parish and city of New Orleans, 5 Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Celestin Dorsy, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that a meeting of the creditors of said estate will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1843, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of submitting a proposition for the sale of the real estate and slaves for the purpose of paying their debts.

Mr. Musson said this was a very important bill, and he wished a full vote on the question. He moved to postpone it to the 4th of April.

Mr. Brashear said his amendments were offered as a peace offering, and he really thought they ought to have a reputable hearing. The city authorities approved of these provisions.

Mr. Culbertson said, that the Orleans delegation were not satisfied with the matter before the House. The original bill had been before the House for some time, but the sections now presented were entirely new. If they were advantageous, there could be no objection to Mr. Brashear's delay of a few days, if it should endanger the bill, would only be a reason and blame to fall on the members from Orleans. But all that was claimed was a fair opportunity of examining a project that concerned them directly and immediately.

Mr. Ratliff adverted to the advanced period of the session, and thought the bill would defeat every thing. It was important that the bill should be acted upon. Let it be taken up section by section. The Representatives were sufficiently sharp sighted to read the bill thoroughly during its progress through the House.

Mr. Ogden hoped that Mr. Musson's proposition would prevail. He had various bills before the House were entirely new, and put forward complete in what he could not concur. He denied that the Municipalities could not tax real estate; they had been constantly in the habit of levying such taxes, and their power was undoubted. The delegation from Orleans might be keen sighted, but were in a meagre minority on this floor. All that compromise had been rejected, and their views had been peremptorily excluded.

Mr. Hunt did not take the same view as his colleague. He thought the amendments would be advantageous to the city. It was the first that was good, and he was undisposed, he hoped it would be laid over until to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Brashear moved the motion, so that to-morrow the bill should be read for the third time.

The Speaker said, that might be understood among the members, but the third reading could only be allowed under a dispensation of the rules.

Mr. Hunt would be unwilling to throw obstacles in the way of the majority.

The question to postpone the subject until to-morrow morning was then carried.

Mr. Hunt called for the bank bill.

The Speaker decided that it was not in order without a dispensation of the rules.

Mr. Hunt moved a dispensation, and Messrs. Ogden and Benjamin contending that the bill would require days under either 12 o'clock.

The question was not decided.

Boudousquie offered a resolution that no new bill should be introduced after the 15th of the Eighth inst., unless by consent of four-fifths.

Mr. Musson objected that the Finance Committee had not reported, and these bill ought not be presented until the 15th. After some discussion, in which the propriety was warmly opposed by Messrs. Ratliff, Clark and Phillips, and supported by Mr. Boudousquie, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Foley, agreeably to notice, presented a bill in relation to certain judicial sales. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brashear, agreeably to notice, presented an act to amend the acts defining the authorities and functions of the Police Jurors. It annuls the Police Jury of New Orleans, and vests the powers in the Municipal and General Councils. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Musson, from the Enrolling Committee, reported as fully enrolled, several bills and resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the House took up the bill authorizing the removal of the person and property of certain minors in the State of Mississippi. The bill was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill creating the Parish of Texas, and committed them.

Order of the Day.

The Speaker having decided that the Bank Bill was not under the Order of the Day, Mr. Benjamin moved to take it up. The motion prevailed—year, 49, nays, 25. Several moved to take it up, and eight against it. The Speaker voted with the majority, so that the requisite four-fifths was obtained.

An appeal was taken from the opinion of the Chair as to his right to vote, and the Chair was sustained.

The bill repealing the bank law of the last session was then taken up.

Mr. Musson read a long reply to the Report of the Committee on Banks. He declared that he would not be misunderstood that he was not acting as a member of the Board of Currency. He was acting as a Representative of the late Bank Law. The Board of Currency was a necessary consequence of the law. The men composing it were selected by the Banks themselves, and were fellow citizens and friends. He did not impute to the members of the Committee on Banks, but of many of the members of the House, a desire to destroy the Bank. The reports used in the Report were familiar to his ears. They had been used to Bank Officers to force the Courts of Justice. It appeared from the Report that the Chairman would have preferred that the Banks should have failed, than that the Bank should continue. He trusted the House would pause before repealing the Bank bill.

In support of his motion, Mr. Musson entered into some general observations respecting the Banks and of Banks. He treated of the proportion which should exist between their circulation and specie basis. The Banks had suspended specie payments, and the Legislature was called on to correct the evil. The dangers of continued suspension, imprudent action, and the late Bank bill was passed with the view that Banks may be enabled to resume specie payments, and to enable the Banks to collect the debts due them. The bill had effected this object. Musson went on an elaborate defence of the Bank bill, showing its operation, explaining its effects, demonstrating the mode of action of the Banks respecting the dead weight.

He contended that if the conditions of the bill, the Banks would have been enabled fully to prepare themselves for resumption, and they acted fairly by its provisions. He defended the Board of Currency from the charge of instituting vexatious proceedings against the Union Bank, and went into a history of its transactions with the Legislature for promise. He explained the operation of the law in regard to Bank settlements. He denied that the Board of Currency had called the Bank Presidents together to consult upon resumption. It was not the object or suggestion of the Commissioners of Currency. Bank. Subsequently to the date of the bill, finding harmony unpracticable, the Board of Currency acted in good faith proposed a resumption. Had the Bank complied and gone forth together, the Board of Currency would have been maintained. To establish the declaration, Mr. Musson presented certain facts, showing the condition of the Bank at the period of resumption.

Mr. Musson had gone thus far, when a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

BY AUTHORITY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM BRAND, Sheriff of the Parish of Catahoula.
New Orleans, March 7th, 1843.

☞ The letter bag of barque ALABAMA, for Marseilles, will close at 12 A. M., this day.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The Letter Bags of ships MASSACHUSETTS and YOUNG SAGE, for Liverpool, will close at 3 P. M. this day.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ This DOMBAY, Captain Day, from Rio. This ship will commence discharging this morning. Consignees are notified that their permits should be sent on board within five days, or else I offer will be sent to the Public Store.
J. WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp street.

☞ Shippers per ship JAMES EDWARD, Captain Webster, and barque JOHN CARVER, Captain Pendleton, for Liverpool, are requested to make their export manifest at the Custom-house, previous to loading.
R. J. F. WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

☞ Shippers per ship GENESEE for Liverpool, will please have their exports at the Custom-house this day before 3 P. M.
L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship WARSAW, Hathaway master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Planters' and Merchants' Coffee House, and will please attend to the receipts of their consignees.
HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of goods per brig T. Pickering from Boston, marked T. P. is particularly requested to call at the subscriber's office.
LEVI GALE, 93 Common st.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM—Lecture on Dramatic Literature this P. M., will be delivered before the Lyceum, at 3 o'clock, by Miss C. Clavedon; (a member,) on Thursday the 9th inst. at 7½ P. M. at the Methodist Church on Howard Hall 30 Tchoupitoulas street. Admittance free. Front seats reserved for ladies.
M. M. COHEN, President.
Andrew Daly, Secretary. m7

SOAP—No 1, on store and for sale by
J. R. SHAW & Co. 94 Poydras st.

SOAP—A superior article, in store and for sale by
GEO. G. CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st.

PORK—6 ohio mess pork in inspection, for sale by
J. R. SHAW & Co. 94 Poydras st.

SUGAR—60 hds prime sugar, in store, for sale by
J. R. SHAW & Co. 94 Poydras st.

CANDLES—50 bxs best sperm candles in store, for sale by
J. R. SHAW & Co. 94 Poydras st.

BROOMS—150 doz corn brooms in store, for sale by
J. R. SHAW & Co. 94 Poydras st.

GREEN JAVA COFFEE—for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO. 62 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—3 pairs Grosier blankets, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO. 62 Gravier st.

ALMONDS—3 sacks shell almonds, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO. 62 Gravier st.

WINE—Mataga Muscat wine for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO. 62 Gravier st.

WINES—40 case Sherries and sherry, for sale by
C. DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st.

BEEF—31 bbls new prime, in store and for sale by
A. ANDERSON & Co. 69 Poydras st.

BLACKING—200 great Mason's superior paste blacking for sale by
FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

CORN—400 sacks in flat shipping order, for sale by
HARROD, HARLING & Co. 69 Common st.

BACON—sides, shoulders and hams, for sale by
HEWITT, HERAN & Co. 64 Camp st.

CORNS—80 cases relief bottle corns, for sale by
C. DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—43 boxes Missouri, for sale by
C. DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st.

LARD—40 bbls Lard, in store and for sale by
C. DOANE & Co. 69 Poydras st.

LARD—500 kegs 40 lbls and half kegs, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 98 Poydras st.

PRINCIPE SEGIARS—for sale low by
CANTIN, DARAN & Co. 14 St. Louis st.

NAILS—100 kegs from 4d to 20d. Spikes and 8 and 10 kegs Clinch nails, for sale low by
FOSTER & BRADLEY, 30 Commerce st.

LOST—A pocket book, containing a small sum of money, a check on the Union Bank, and other papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Bee.

WANTED—A situation as a Clerk in a store, by a young man, 22 years of age, who writes a good hand, is well versed in the English, and has been three years in a counting house in this city. He is willing to make himself generally useful, and would be satisfied with a small compensation.
Address Post office Box 145. m9 1w

NOTICE—Application is hereby made to the District Court, for authority to compromise with debts due to the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, and certain other claims due to said Bank, by the following persons, viz:—Thomas Green, late Cashier of the Commercial Bank at Natchez, and the Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Shelbyville;