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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
(subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.)

Monday Morning April. 5, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

PRESIDENTIAL

We have seen no confirmation of the statement transmitted by the Telegraph, and that the Whig Convention of Maryland had appointed Scott delegates to the National Convention. Rather from this the Convention has not yet been held and the papers of that State consider it settled that the whigs of Maryland are for FILLMORE to a man. We suspect that the Telegraph as usual, blundered, and that instead of Maryland, we must read Pennsylvania, the Whig Convention of which State was in session at the time the dispatch referred to was sent. We, therefore, yet to hear from Maryland. If she should choose a Scott delegation, the prospects of that illustrious commander will unquestionably become bettered—for the vote of Maryland, as a slave holding State will be deemed conclusive of Gen. SCOTT's satisfactory views in relation to the Compromise, and will strengthen him all over the South. Maryland has not yet nominated Scott nor from all indications is she likely to do so.

A whig journal in New York regards Mr. FILLMORE's chances for the Presidential nomination by the National Convention as exceedingly good. It says, "we deem it almost certain that fifteen States—viz Maryland, Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and California—will cast their entire vote in convention for him—making one hundred and twenty two in all. Only twenty six more votes will be necessary to make a majority; and it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Fillmore will receive that number, and many more, from the other States.

The calculation is not unreasonable, but it assumes a point that is by no means certain—Every Southern State will sustain FILLMORE. But will every Southern State be represented in the National Convention? Neither the whigs of Georgia, nor of Mississippi or of South Carolina, have thus far evinced much desire to cooperate with their brethren elsewhere in the work of President making. One half of them seem disposed to get up a mongrel Union party, and the other half have fallen into the snare laid for them by Lucofocism, and maintain a strong adherency of sending delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention. There may be whigs enough in Mississippi and Georgia to defeat this lovely coalition and to induce the party to stand by its ancient landmarks—but this remains to be proved.

Again, we are really puzzled to know where the twenty six remaining votes are to come from which Mr. FILLMORE must receive in order to obtain the nomination. Mr. WEBSTER and Gen. SCOTT divide New England—that's certain. He may get them from New York or New Jersey, or possibly from Massachusetts and New Hampshire should Mr. WEBSTER withdraw. Its favor. But all this is excessively doubtful.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. We are Fillmore men, warmly and unequivocally, but we are the unbeatings and uniform friends of truth. It is not our province, nor our habit, to deceive the readers of this sheet. Nothing would be easier than to assert boldly that Mr. FILLMORE will certainly obtain the Presidential nomination, but we cannot so assert. We do not think Mr. FILLMORE's chance is far enough in advance of the South, but he must have some Northern or Western votes, to get a majority in the convention. That he will receive them, depends upon contingencies we cannot anticipate. Months ago we advanced the opinion that Mr. WEBSTER might render the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE all but certain by throwing the weight of his influence in the scale, if his nomination is unchanged. The friends of Webster will see, when the Convention assembles, that their favorite had no chance. Will they then vote for him? To assist in Scott's nomination, in the event they will be doubtful question.

Meanwhile Maryland has not yet spoken and we therefore wait.

MR. WEBSTER IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr Webster, as our readers have been heretofore informed, is now at Trenton, New Jersey, on the fulfilment of a professional engagement of some years standing, as one of the counsel in a pending patent case between Messrs Day and Goodyear.

The newspapers inform us that since Mr Webster's arrival in Trenton, he has been tendered a complimentary dinner by the members of the Legislature and citizens generally, which his professional business compelled him to decline. On Friday last however, he avail[illegible] himself of an invitation to visit the Legislature of the State, and was most cordially received. Mr Zabriskie, of the Senate, in an address to their distinguished visitor on behalf of the two Houses, is represented to have very felicitously eulogized the services as a jurist, statesman and diplomatist. The following is Mr. Wel[illegible] reply, as we find it published in the New Jersey papers

Senators and Assemblymen of New Jersey—I think it becomes me, on this occasion, and I may say overwhelming occasion, to take little more than express my thanks for the generous and flattering manner in which you have conferred upon me.

However humble I may think of myself—and I do think most humbly—it is not for me to disparage your judgment, nor ought I to do it. I feel, so far as motives, patriotic motives, are a steady purpose to maintain the liberty and constitution of the country through a protracted discussion, I do not feel as far as motives are concerned, anything more than justice has been awarded, and I owe much to your love of your country and your partial kindness.

Now me to say that there is no State in the Union, notwithstanding that in which I was born, or that in which I have so long lived and which has honored me with a place in the public counsels whose soil I tread with more exciting recollections of revolutionary times and the subsequent history of our country, than of New Jersey. At an early period of my life I became your State, from end to end, and visited every spot where the blood of Americans, of the men of New Jersey, was spilled in the defence of liberty. I feel the hallowed regard for those scenes—I feel the deepest sympathy for the sufferings of the men of New Jersey, and of other States, who were obliged, in the march of the American army, to track a pathway of blood across the State.

It is impossible I should forget how much, at the most critical period of the Revolution, is owing to the unconquerable patriotism of Jersey men.

It has been my fortune through the last thirty years to become acquainted in the councils of the nation with eminent men of New Jersey, and I can say with truth and sincerity I have found among them, without distinction of political feeling, the loftiest principles, the purest patriotism, and a just devotion to the principles of the Constitution.

Let me add, in respect to the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, they could have proceeded from no assembly standing higher in my regard and political affection.

It would not become me to say more on this occasion, except I feel it to be a dictate of clear duty that in regard to those portions of my public services, alluded to by Mr. Zabriskie, both on the first occasion and on the latter, while seeking to perform the duties devolved upon me in the Department of State, I had the entire approbation of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. And on recent occasions I feel it a duty to say there has been an entire coincidence of sentiment between the distinguished citizen at the head of the Government and myself.

Senators and Representatives: Let me say it has been your pleasure to confer upon me such a mark of distinction as I have never received before. Let me say, with an humble and grateful heart, that I shall carry the recollection of this mark of respect to the end of my life.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—We learn with great pleasure, that this distinguished Arabian will deliver a course of three lectures at the Lyceum on the monuments and antiquities of Assyria. This is an entirely novel subject to most of our citizens, but it is one which the researches of LAYARD, BOTTA and others have stripped of the dense mystery which enveloped it. Mr GOUGH is thoroughly familiar with these topics, and his lectures will furnish the general reader with an introduction to oriental knowledge, which cannot be attained elsewhere. The course begins on Tuesday evening.

ITALIAN OPERA.—As Signora STEFFANONE has recovered from her indisposition, the grand opera of Lucrezia Borgia will be given to night at the Orleans Theatre. The cast is a powerful one. STEFFANONE, BALFE, BENEVENTANO, taking the principal parts

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 27th ult, the bill providing for the settlement of the unpaid claims of the officers of the Virginia State and Continental lines of the Revolutionary army was ordered to be engrossed, also a bill authorizing the payment of invalid pensions to certain cases.

The HOUSE spent the entire day in Committee of the Whole on the bill for supplying the deficiency in the appropriations of the previous session. This bill, however, was finally taken out of Committee and reported to the House with some amendments, which will probably be disposed of to day.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

The steamship *Georgia* reached our city yesterday, from New York, via Havana, with the Pacific mails, and dates from California to the 1st March, inclusive. The *Georgia* brought the following passengers.

Passengers per steamer Georgia from New York.—Samuel Frost, Mrs. Gubin and family, A Warden, G W Quackenbush, Mrs. Brown and daughter, Mrs Wallbridge, M Morgan, Mr Ames, John Burt, Wm Burt, Bernard Johns, Mr Carr, 2.

Passengers from Havana.—Gen Pary Castello general Van Rensselaer, Miss daughter, Lounsbury and sister, G G Foster and lady, M M Cass, C S Fulwell, Old lady H Mumford, Miss Ferrill, John H Rogers, J S Andrews, E D Smith, G A Jessadell, N Mayes, C W Dullum, F Follingworth and sister, J A Green, E Langer, M Bunkoff, Miss Fourth, Patt Miss Tomas Parodi and Mr Perosi, B Ullman, M Bart, J R Scione, A Bancal and Mother, I Roth, C J Kimeral, E Dupuy, F Jeffry, F R Rex C M Lyon, Margret Johnson, J Leffler, S W Parm Geo. Mr Lewis, R Bondonquay, Mr Mudge, Mr Chaney and son, Cummings, A 2.

Passengers from Chagres.—J Gemmella, lady, three children and one servant, Miss Kate Reed, F L Bates Jr, Mrs Wood and child, Mrs Lee and servant, D F Tredyard and lady, Miss J Jones, brother and two sisters, G Hewlett, H Boring, J Sandoz, M Borkley Mrs John Chatterter, Wt Clarke, A Gerst, W J Gambrel, Mr Brally, J W Freeman, J H Hardshaw Jas. J T Cobane, J H Sparks, F H Trecler, J F Irvine, J Brown, C Morgan, George Kennet, W Hammond, A Hirsh, and 124 in the steerage.

The San Francisco *Picayune* furnishes a succinct and excellent summary of every thing of interest. It says:

The configuration of Downieville is one of the most important events that has occurred in California during the last fortnight. This sad occurrence took place on the 21st ult., about half past 4 P. M., in the Magnolia, or the bakery shop of Messrs Montague & Co. It spread with unparalleled velocity in all directions, leaving one half of the town in complete ruins, but the others, in which were fortunately located most of the warehouses.

There is very little legislative intelligence to record since our last summary was dispatched to the Atlantic States—the members of both branches of the Legislature, with the principal politicians in the State, being engaged at the Whig and Democratic State Conventions, both of which have just been held at Sacramento.

The Whig Convention met on the 29th ult. and after a stormy session of three days, elected the following gentlemen to the Whig National Convention: W F Stuart, J O Goodwin, J H Clay Mould, and R W Heath. The following gentlemen were elected substitutes: Messrs Whittier, Morgan, Lisle and Dunn. The following gentlemen constitute the Whig State Central Committee: Dr Morse, E J C Kewen, Judge Robinson, S S Hong, Hon J Wilson, Hon J N Johnson, of Sacramento, H A Crabb, of Los Angeles, Thomas Robinson, of El Dorado

H H Taylor, of Yuba.

The democratic State Convention met on the 28th ult and after a discordant session of four days, elected the following gentlemen as their delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Richardson, Covarrubias, Holden, of Tuolumne, Judge Lyons, of San Francisco. The following is a list of the substitutes or alternate delegates to the Baltimore Convention: E D Hammond, of Santa Clara, Amos T Baird, of Nevada, M M Wambaugh, of Yuba, Chas Derring, of Solano.

Neither of the conventions instructed their delegates as to their votes for President and Vice President.

Considerable delegations have lately come to visit in the mountains of our public officers. The treasurer of Calaveras county is said to have absconded with $30,000 of the public money, the treasurer of Tuolumne is in another very large sum, and the treasurer of Sacramento is accused of a similar offence. The security in none, if not all, of these men, are reported to be insufficient. The sheriff of Marin is odiously, however, cause little astonishment to those acquainted with the incumbents in the public offices in California—consisting as they do, to a large extent, of the blackest and most principled politicians from all the States of the Union.

The party of Mr Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, who came overland by way of the Gila, Colorado, and the Desert, from Utah, lately arrived in San Diego, having lost nearly another animal by death. They found no trace of the unfortunate Lieut Beale, of Mr Bartlett, with some other members of the commission is now, we believe, in San Francisco.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water—Very little rain has fallen during the last fortnight.

Crime has been rather on the increase of late, particularly in the cities. Burglaries and robberies have been of frequent occurrence in San Francisco. They have not been accompanied, however, by violence.

The weather continues beautiful, and the spring crops are spouting up luxuriantly.

The population of San Francisco has augmented largely, by the accession of some eighteen hundred passengers, who arrived between the 20th February and the 1st of March. Business, however, was still exceedingly dull, owing to the prevalence of dry weather of the mines.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult, the United States sloop of war U. S. Marion, Commander George A Magruder, thirty five days from Callao, arrived at this port off Saucelito. She came in for orders from Commodore McCauley, on sighting the Spitfire steamer, which take board the ship wrecked Japanese, who have been in board the Revenue Cutter Polk, since February, 1st March last, and subsequently on board the ship of the East India squadron, and return to the Atlantic coast by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

During the last sixteen months, the St. Marys, sailed thirty six thousand miles, visiting Rio Madeira, Valparaiso, Callao, the Marquesas, Society, Navigators and Feejee Islands. From the Feejee Islands she sailed from Tahiti to Honolulu, accomplishing the voyage in the unprecedented short time of twenty-eight days. She was detained at the latter port during the Chilian revolution, to protect the American interests, and after its close, was despatched to China, and from thence to our harbor. She will sail on her mission in a few days.—*San Francisco Herald, 27th ult.*

San Francisco continues infested by burglaries and assassinations, the good citizens have had a surfeit The Jenny Lind Theatre, the New Orleans serenaders, Madame Bonacciani, &c have been the principal sources of attraction.

The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated in an imposing manner.

OREGON

Intelligence from Oregon to the 21st February, have been received at San Francisco. Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court, has resigned.

The Portland *Times*, of the 21st ult, gives the following further particulars concerning the wreck of the Warren:

We are again indebted to Messrs. Allen, DeWitt & Co., for the personal of a private letter, dated February 14th, from their agent at Astoria, from which we extract some later information relative to the wreck of the Gen. Warren. Three more bodies have been found and buried. The following is a description of the appearance of the bodies found:

One body found on the 11th inst., at the mouth of Nehopey river—said to be a man, about 5 feet small mustache, 5 feet 8 inches in height, frame very heavy, age about 37 had on a heavy guernsey shirt, no other clothing, features very much disfigured. The second body was found on the 11th inst., one mile south of Nehopey river—height 5 feet 8 inches, age 30 years, beard long and red. Had on a grey overcoat, black cassinet pants and drawers, no property upon it. Mr Powell is confident that it is the corpse of the purser of the Warren, Mr. Johnson, as he was personally acquainted with him. The third body was discovered also on the 11th inst., 3 miles south of Nehopey river, height 5 feet 8 inches, large and heavy, short black hair, black beard, not long, dark complexion; age about 35. Had on a blue flannel over shirt and dark brown pants, no vest on, and no property on it, no clue to names.

One of the cylinders lodged to a large timber. Several planks have been picked up. Mr. Powell was going to continue his search on the beach, for bodies, and would go to Killamook Bay, some 40 miles from Astoria, where he expected to find the Indians, that there are many dead "Boston men."

Messrs Allen, DeWitt & Co., have in their possession, the ring found upon the body we gave a description of last week, and a lock of hair from the head of the same body. The ring is recognized by a seaman who came here on the Warren, as being worn by Henry T York, one of the hands employed on the Warren.

We learn that the prisoners taken by the Indians at Queen Charlotte's Island, have all been released, and are now in the settlements. Nothing has been heard of the schooner Jane Gray, which sailed from this place last November, with a party from this city, for Queen Charlotte's Island.—*Times.*

The steamer Wilstomb, on Wednesday morning last, brought down the bodies of three sailors and brig Tarquina, from San Francisco, with cargoes for this place. The brig Virginia and bark Trenton, from San Francisco, are in the river below, and the brig Marshall is reported outside the bar.

A public meeting was held at Portland on the 14th ult., for the purpose of concerting measures to facilitate the conveyance of freight and passengers direct, between that city and San Francisco.

We have been furnished with the following names of persons who claimed salvage for money found upon the dead bodies of those unfortunate men who were lost by the wreck of the steamer Gen. Warren, viz: P. Gerhart, a Justice of the Peace of Clatsop county, S. Cox dit. James Cook and Joel Welch.—*Oregonian.*

The weather is remarkably fine, and vegetation is beginning to increase rapidly. The winter (if it may be called winter) has departed and spring is again upon us, with all its beauty and loveliness.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our advices from the Sanwich Islands are to 27th February.

The steamer Constitution has returned to San Francisco, after her trip to Honolulu. A project is now on foot in this city to start a company, to be called the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company, to connect the Islands by steam navigation. Trade is dull at the Islands. A remarkable phenomenon occurred there lately. The sea was observed to be rapidly rising, and wave after wave rolled, each higher than the preceding one, until the usual boundary of the highest tide was passed and the ordinarily dry land was submerged. The tide pool here rises some twenty to twenty-five feet above its usual bounds. Five houses were swept away, and much land and other property damaged to a considerable extent. The dispatch sloop, Lt. B. Forlen, Capt. Dunn, arrived at Honolulu, on the 4th ult, in 60 day from Boston.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1852.

The steamship Georgia which left day before yesterday for New Orleans (with the U. States mails and Adams & Co's. Express (weight) took 150 California passengers to be transferred at Havana to the Steamer Falcon by which they will be conveyed to Chagres. The steamship Philadelphia, having been here a few weeks for repairs, is very unexpectedly announced to leave for New Orleans on the 20th instant.

The new and beautiful steamship "U. States," belonging to Messrs. Davis, Brooks & Co's. "New York and San Francisco line," will take her departure for Chagres to day with every berth filled. At Panama these passengers will be taken on board the Company's Steamship "Winfield Scott." Another new and substantial steamer belonging to this line, is named very appropriately after the great Spanish discoverer "*Colon.*" She is shortly to make her maiden trip from this port.

The recorded arrest of Palmer & Co., the swindlers in California tickets, was untrue as yet they have escaped detection. However as a reward for the arrest of Palmer and his partner Haight, has been offered this morning, the police may think it worth while to arrest them.

One part of the game played by Palmer & Co. was to obtain of the owners here good tickets as far as Chagres, and then *manufacture* tickets for the far more important and expensive half of the way. Hundreds of these good and bad tickets they *palmed* upon the uninitiated and hauled in thousands of dollars. Their victims, of course could get no further than Chagres with the tickets thus obtained. I speak of those things, at the risk of repetition, because the imposture is really disastrous for many young men, and some of the persons thus swindled have returned to this port penniless, and are dependent upon charity for their daily sustenance. Besides this the owners of the lines entirely innocent in the matter themselves, for they have authorized Palmer & Co. or any others in the city to sell their tickets) have suffered in the opinion of ignorant persons because they have repudiated the spurious tickets on the Pacific side.

Samuel Colt, the inventor and manufacturer of the famous "revolvers," has hitherto had his works in Hartford, but he has recently purchased some up-town property in New York, and will transfer his property to this place. His invention yields him a large income.

The "Battle of Lexington," at which the first Revolutionary blood shed moistened the green sod of that ancient town in the Old Bay State, April 19, 1776, will be celebrated this year in New York on the recurrence of its anniversary. Really, there has been too little honor paid to our heroic forefathers in the shape of a public celebration farmers who furnished their hearts blood on that memorable day as the first libation drank by their native soil to Liberty. Lofty and costly monuments commemorate other battles, but the only monument of the bloody day in Lexington is a pile of green earth and a dingy obelisk, about fifteen feet high, over the bones of those who fell in that momentous struggle. Surely some appropriation ought to be made by Congress to remedy so palpable a breach in the national gratitude.

We have some queer sticks in this city. By a circular thrown in yesterday, I learn that a Mr. Duganne is to deliver himself of a lecture entitled "The Gospel of Labour," before the "*Society of the Iron Ma t.*" Whether this from Mars is the famous "man in the iron mask," or Mr. Webster (whom Miss Martineau calls "the cast iron man,") I am not informed.

"The Mutual Loan, House Furnishing, and Piano Association" is another of these members, because "adapted to the wants of every man of family," and "simple interest only is required for the use of capital to furnish a house with all kinds of cabinet furniture, and in elegant pianos!" Haply, this may be a good thing after all, but it sounds queer.

Deception has always been the chara teristic of humbugs, we all know, but it certainly appears to me, the *shams* of this "Vanity Fair" of ours cannot go much further than the point to which they have now attained in Gotham. I know that we had just a little of false hair, false teeth, false color, false whiskers, false eyes, false noses, false legs, false bosoms, false hips, false tongues and false hearts, but the other day I saw a gentleman pass the Astor House with a useless, astonished me. A cordial grip is not a bad thing to feel at one's digits, but on the occasion alluded to, my "flipper" for lin, as the sailors say, was grasped by a hand whose pressure was so peculiar that it startled me. Still, as it was the hand of my friend, Wm Selphe, of 24 Spring street, it would not have been civil not to return the grasp. Jupiter Tonans! what a grasp for a hand so symmetrical, and aristocratically small! The secret of it was that it was just such a hand as one would prefer to overcome at an *ennobler* game than the water. All felt in conscience bound to part with one of these useful appendages of the human arm by a process so disagreeable and fiery, in short, it was a *fair* or *foul* hand, being composed of wood and steel and gutta-percha—the most curious and perfect triumph of art that I ever had eyes on. Covered with a kid glove, it would leave a Sayers or a Hyer, in the act of attending its strong grasp, and with it the wearer can take up and fold a newspaper, or cut off coffee, put on his hat, use a knife or spoon, and even other hands at the hymeneal altar. Better offer a false hand than a false heart! The inventor and manufacturer of this novelty is William Selphe, well known for his perfect imitations of the human feet and limbs, and the ability by leg.

"Super naturalism," "Mesmerism" and "psychology," are having a cool time in New York just now, and the hands are laid away by the "wise people." It is true, perhaps, that these so named "sciences" achieve some unknown able feats so do Professor Anderson, the wizard, but so do others with skill in throwing cards and pieces of money from one place of deposit to another without any aids than to eye "science" is his concealed agent. Rolling balls with private coils in them is another trick which is effective with a competency, and rent from his labors so Messmer on Electro-biology, Phrylology, Mysterious Happings, &c. &c., are all based upon tricks, which are really made with skill and art. In this respect these mysterious intelligences bear about the same analogy to true wisdom that animal magnetism bears to mesmerism. The horse, squirrel, dog and monkey of to-day are no more intelligent than their antediluvian progenitors in the ark with Noah. These unmanned animals have been so sagacious but since Noyes and Col. Stone endorsed *clairvoyance* eighteen years ago.

The very eccentric *clerical* gentleman, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker, from Massachusetts have been illuminating the Gotham sinners within a few days past. Hudson, another eccentric "divine" and lecturer, is preparing (I believe a new work upon his Shakespeare hobby, which he cultivates in Massachusetts.

Mr. Emerson is to lecture to morrow night, at Hope Chapel on the subject of worship. He is the man who said "I rain, I snow, I do."

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On the roll being called, it appeared that a quorum was present.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr Pugh gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote on the bill No. 582, entitled:

An act amend and act entitled, An act to incorporate the Iberville Female School Society, approved March 16th, 1842.

On motion, the Committee on Enrollment was increased by four members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Leeds, Hiring, Arceneaux and Moss.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr Parham, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the following entitled bills of the Senate:

An act for the relief of Harrison Rogers, sheriff of the parish of St Landry; and

An act entitled an act for the relief of S. & R. Tilleston, reported the same back without amendment.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, introduced the following bills:

An act to repeal the tax on capital and money loaned at interest.

An act to amend an act entitled, An act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this State, approved March 21st, 1850.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the following bills:

An act for the relief of Johnson Moss;

An act for the relief of Daniel Hoard;

An act to provide for the compensation of the assistant counsel employed by the Attorney General in the suit of the State vs the executors of John McDonogh and others, reported the same back without amendment.

Mr Curry, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bills entitled:

An act to increase the number of jurors in the parish of Caddo from 48 to 100; and

An act to increase the number of jurors in the parishes of St Bernard and Plaquemines, reported them back with amendments.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the following bills:

An act relative to the manner of serving notices on debtors in execution;

An act to regulate the office of notaries public in and for the city of New Orleans, reported unfavorably on the same.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the following entitled bill:

An act to amend an act entitled, An act more effectually to prevent free persons of color from entering the State, and for other purposes, passed 14th March, 1846, reported the same back without amendment.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Citizens of the parish of Terrebonne, praying for the relief of H. McGew;

Memorial of the Police Jury of the parish of Plaquemines:

An act to change the time of holding the elections for parochial officers in the several parishes of this State, the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted;

An act for changing the time of holding the elections for parochial officers in the parish of Orleans;

Resolution exempting from jury duty the members of the Police Jury of the parish of Plaquemines, during the time for which they were elected,

Reported them back, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration.

Mr Curry, on behalf of the Judiciary committee, reported the following bill as a substitute to a former bill:

An act appointing Caroline L. Gim matrix of her daughter Charlotte Thomas Underwood.

The same member, on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled:

An act to increase the salary of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District, reported by substituting under the same title.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Rivers, of Concordia, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, the people of Louisiana, feeling a deep interest in the towns of Athens Gilmerville, and that the success of that great and patriotic enterprise deeply involves the best interest of the State; therefore,

Be it resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise.

First. By urging on the General Government such a donation of land or an appropriation of money as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa.

Second. By using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the "Ebony Line," in transporting the free people of color to the Republic of Liberia, and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia.

Resolved further, That the Governor be requested to forward to our Representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions.

The rules being suspended, said resolutions were adopted.

Mr Cole introduced the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our R presentatives requested, to use their best endeavors to have a mail route established from the town of Bayou Sara, in the parish of West Feliciana, to the town of Jackson, in East Feliciana, to be carried in two horse coaches.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish our Senators and Representatives a copy of these resolutions.

The rules being dispensed with, said resolutions were adopted.

Mr Sover, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported back the following bill without amendments:

An act to give a right of action at law for, and to authorize the recovery of damages by the surviving widow and children of any person whose life may be destroyed by the collapse or of an explosion of the steam boiler of any steam engine employed for the propulsion of railroad cars within the limits of this State, or by such engine running against or over such person.

Mr Sover on behalf of the committee on amendments to the constitution to whom was referred resolutions to the amend the constitution, reported the same back to the House without amendments.

Mr Lumsden on behalf of the committee on Militia, to whom was referred the petition of Madame Marie Armand, f. w. c., widow of Isidore McCarty Honore, a veteran of '14 and '15, and late of the city of New Orleans,

Reported by bill as follows:

An act granting a life pension to Marie Armand, f. w. c., widow of Isidore McCarty Honore, veteran of 1814 '15. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up the act to increase the salary of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District.

Mr Moise entered into an explanation of the arduous duties of that officer, and contended that he was by far the worst paid man in the State.

Messrs Curry and Campbell followed on the same side, whereupon

Mr Parham said, that as Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, he had made no report for Buncombe. Gentlemen had voted for the report and for the printing moreover, of a very large number of reports. The party, now the incendiary ought, for consistency's sake, to support the principle of retrenchment, and he would therefore ask the House to pass over the bill now before them. He was the organ of the committee, fixing the salaries of the various officers in the State. Some gentlemen had misrepresented him, by reporting him as opposed to all salaries. He was opposed to none. To those officers who were useful, he was in favor of paying a good salary, but he would lop off those that were useless.

Mr Campbell, spoke on the specific merits of the bill before the House.

Mr Parham likewise thought the present salary of $1,200, inadequate, but he had been led to believe that the matter had been settled for in the report of the Committee on Retrenchments. There was another bill from the Senate in relation to salaries, in which the office of District Attorney was not spoken of. He would go for this increase of salary on a sheer principle of justice, knowing, as he did, that District Attorneys in the country, who received a salary of $600, did not perform one hundred and one duties of the District Attorney of the First Judicial District. So far as the remarks of the Hon. member from New Orleans, Mr Payne, were concerned, he did not think that retrenchment and reform should be confined to the lopping off of salaries, but should embrace rather such a general system of economy as would eventually, if he was rightly informed, the people were indifferent to the people, whether their money was spent for salaries or for appropriations, similar to those which had recently been passed. He would not say that all these appropriations were useless, but this much he would say, that this Retrenchment Legislature had appropriated more money for local purposes, than any Legislature he had ever sat in. What was the vast reduction contemplated by the committee, in retrenching salaries. If he was not mistaken, the extraordinary economy proposed to be obtained in this way, was $13,500. Why the House had been giving away, in five months, a larger sum than this great Retrenchment Committee had saved to the State. Doubtless, all the gentlemen composing this committee, had voted against every one of these appropriations; he would not do them the injustice to insinuate otherwise.

He was ready to correct an error of the Hon member from Madison, Mr Parham. So far as the city of New Orleans was concerned, he could assert that during the canvass preceding the election, he had never heard one word or seen a line in a newspaper, about a Retrenchment Legislature. He thought, therefore, that this subject had been gotten up by Democratic members, at their own instance, but he doubted, when gentlemen came canvassing the ty, that any such thing was ever mooted. As Whig candidate, he had gone in for, and would continue to go in for reform. He had sustained the Hon member from Madison, both in reform and retrenchment, although he did not presume to occupy so influential a position as the Hon member alluded to. He might be an editor, but certainly not a better editor. As for the office of District Attorney in New Orleans, he was in favor of attaching to it a salary of $6,000. There was not a position in the city, who could see concerned by the position, that should it was impossible that the salary of the Recorder of Mortgages should be increased to $6,000, without employing a company of sheriffs to fill the vacancies, and the salary of District Attorney of the First Judicial District. He trusted that the phantom of retrenchment and reform, would not induce members to go beyond the bounds of common sense. Let brains and character be paid for.

Mr Ryan was in favor of retrenchment, but he saw a disposition among members, to strat down talent to the current level. He was in favor of giving a salary commensurate with the deserts of the individual.

Mr Vaughn moved to strike out $2,500, which was carried.

Mr Pugh moved to lay the bill on the table.

On the yeas and nays being called, 24 members voted in the affirmative, and 56 in the negative.

Consequently, said motion was rejected.

Mr Moise moved to fill the blank with $2,000, which was adopted.

The rules being dispensed with, said bill was then passed with its title.

BILLS OF THE SENATE.

Second and Third Readings.

An act to amend an act entitled an act regulating the manner of making Judicial sales, approved February 27, 1852.

An act authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to collect from the general government, certain monies due for swamp lands sold.

An act for the relief of David Clark, of the Parish of Rapides.

"An act for the relief of Harrison Rogers, Sheriff of the Parish of St Landry."

An act to authorize Judith Toutant, wife of Louis Legendre, to sell certain slaves.

An act to regulate the tuition of students of the Masonic Institution, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

The rules being dispensed with, said bills were concurred in.

THIRD READING.

The House then took up the following entitled bills:

"An act to provide a jury fund for the payment of jurors, in the Parish of East Baton Rouge."

"An act relative to the corporation of the town of Shreveport."

"An act to change the 4 sions of the Court of East and West Baton Rouge.

"An act authorizing Thomas W Reed and his wife Elizabeth Fearing, of the city of New Orleans, late city of Lafayette, to adopt Thomas Reed Rogers, their nephew.

"An act requiring the Parish Superintendent of the Parish of Franklin, to pay R. L. Little, Parish Superintendent of Ouachita Parish

"An act to emancipate Alexander Cooper Green.

"An act to increase the number of jurors in the Parish of Caddo, from 48 to 100

"An act relative to the drawing and summoning of juries in the Parishes of Union, Claborne and Morehouse.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said bills underwent their several readings, and were passed with their titles

The House then took up an act to provide for the compensation of the assistant counsel, employed by the Attorney General, in the suit of the State against the executors of John McDonough and others.

Mr Pugh spoke in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr Campbell, who contended that the compensation of 1% per cent provided in the bill, was inordinate, and that it held out moreover, a strong temptation that the suit for the Orleans would be put in jeopardy, in the proceeding.

Pending Mr Campbell's remarks, the House adjourned until o'clock in the evening.

KOSSUTH AT MOBILE

We learn from the Mobile papers that Kossuth arrived in that city on Friday, quite unexpectedly. The *Tribune* says: The impression was, that he would remain in New Orleans several days and no preparations, consequently, were made here to receive him. After a delightful, however, a brief sojourn in the Magnolia City, and not the slightest preparations were made.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following contains the statements of the institution for the month of March and also for the last week:

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Admitted—Males	329	
Females	155	484
Discharged—Males	314	
Females	153	467
Died—Males	111	
Females	46	157
Remaining		1,155

There were seventeen births in the institution during the month, two still born, and five cases have since died.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Admitted	93
Discharged	267
Died	34
Patients remaining	835

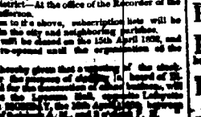
SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Thomas Dunn, an orphan boy about 6 years old, fell on Saturday from the gallery of a house at the corner of Girod and Common street, crushing his skull, so that he died shortly after. He was removed at once to the Charity Hospital.

TITUS BROKEN.—A man named Thomas Berkely who was employed on the Levee, fell off of the steamboat Tecumbia, had his thigh broken on Saturday, by the accidental fall of a bale of cotton on him. He is now undergoing surgical treatment in the Charity Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a respectable young man who resided at Jefferson City, went out to the Lake Shore, in company with shooting, and through the accidental discharge of the gun, was himself shot. He was found on the following day by persons who hoped to find the remains, and a verdict in accordance with existing facts.

COMMITTED.—Watts, the mate of the steamer Fashion, who cut a laborer named Thomas Cole severely, with a large knife, on board of the boat, a few days since, was on Saturday examined before Recorder Genois, and was sent before the First District Court to be tried for an assault with a dangerous weapon. Bail was fixed at $1000 which the accused gave.—Cole has so far recovered as to be able to walk about, but is still very feeble.

BREAKS OF TRUST.—A warrant was issued by Recorder Genois, on Saturday, for the arrest of Emile Lanoix, who is accused of a breach of trust, alleged to have been committed in appropriating bills given to Mayor Brus



New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the lists for subscription to the charter and capital stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Railroad Company are now open at the following places in New Orleans, viz:

First District—At the office of the Gas Company, Common street.

Second District—At the Citizens' Bank.

Third District—At the office of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

Fourth District—At the office of the Recorder of the parish of Jefferson.

At the places above, subscription lists will be circulated in the city and neighboring parishes.

The lists will be closed on the 15th April 1852, and will be re-opened until the completion of the Road.

Individuals having given their subscriptions to the stock of the above Company, are requested to call at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday, April 3rd, 1852, at 12 o'clock M., and report the amount of their subscriptions, when the Commissioners will be ready to receive the same.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. WATERMAN, President.

CHAS. T. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.
O. DELACROIX.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1852.

COTTON—The inquiry to-day has been fair, and the sales embr