NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Trade, Commerce and Public Interest.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1843.

☞ Want of space compels us to omit a portion of the official report of the Legislature. They shall appear as soon as possible.

☞ Our New York letter will be found interesting.

FIRE ALARM.—In our summary of the four mile race, the time of the second heat is stated at 7.45—when in fact it was 7.15. The error is easily corrected by adding up the time of each mile of the heat.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—Repeated attempts have been made by the friends of Secretary SPENCER to have Commander McKENZIE brought before the civil tribunals to answer a charge of murder, for his prompt and officer-like conduct in the matter of the mutiny on board the *Somers*. These efforts have been persisted in with such inveterate, as to leave little doubt of official prompting being the basis of a prosecution which is degratory to the character of the nation. That Mr. Secretary SPENCER is at the bottom of these proceedings there seems little room to doubt. The country will sustain Capt. McKENZIE against the effort of the Cabinet, which are but converting the sympathy of the people for the father of young SPENCER into contempt for the Secretary. If JOHN C. SPENCER intends pursuing this matter as a personal grievance to himself or family, he ought to go, and not degrade the post of a Minister of State into an instrument to accomplish his private vengeance.

The last attempt to make the civil tribunals available to private hatred, was restrated by a decision of Judge BETTS, a brief extract of which we find in the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

In conclusion, Judge BETTS instructed the Grand Jury in substance, as follows:

The Court has said, could not direct the jury. He could not peremptorily dictate an opinion, and the jury could attend to no other opinion than its own sound discretion.

The first question addressed to the Court was, had the jury authority to inquire into crimes committed on a foreign vessel on board United States ships of war?

The second question was, if so, had the grand jury authority to inquire into the complaints alleged against officers of the Somers?

This inquiry involved the question whether the jury had also authority to inquire into the mutiny or the attempt at mutiny on board the Somers.

To the first question he replied, the Court has authority over crimes committed on the high seas on board United States ships of war other than those within the jurisdiction of courts martial, according to the acts of Congress; and to the second, that the grand jury had authority to inquire into any alleged complaints for crimes committed on board the Somers.

The opinion (remarks the Commercial Advertiser) is so far which the Judge is entitled to the gratitude not only of the navy, but of the whole country. Every personal, and political feeling, and it was a grateful office to such, the conscientious and fearless, and sincere, the evidence of no reasonable satisfaction marking almost every line as the arguments of the learned judge, grew more and stronger against the right of the Grand Jury to interfere in this matter. I notice to express their opinion longer, the close of the opinion was followed by a general burst of applause. But silence equited before the officers had time to count and it.

After the delivery of the opinion, the Grand Jury having retired to their room and taken into consideration the complaints in the case of the Somers, returned into Court with these complaints endorsed, "*Discharged for want of Jurisdiction.*"

Four great and painful case, solar as the interposition of the civil tribunals is concerned, may now, we trust, be considered as ended.

BRILLIANT WHIG VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Inquirer and Gazette* sums up the result of the ward elections, recently held in the city of Philadelphia, in the following encouraging language:

"We announced on Saturday that the returns of the ward elections were favorable. Results since ascertained, show that our whig brethren achieved a signal and glorious victory. THEY CARRIED EVERY WARD IN THE CITY BUT ONE, AND BY A SPLENDID AGGREGATE MAJORITY. Even in the "BANNER WARD," so called by our political opponents, North Mulberry, the entire whig ticket was elected.—The friends of HENRY CLAY have every reason to rejoice. The weather was altogether unfavorable, and many voters, no doubt, neglected to attend the polls.—Still, the turn out was sufficient to vindicate the character of Philadelphia as a whig city, and to afford conclusive testimony to our brethren elsewhere, that the friends of our good cause were never more united in Philadelphia—were never more devoted to the triumph of HENRY CLAY and whig principles, than at the present period.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The mail yesterday brought partial returns from the elections in this State, which leave little doubt of the reelection of Gov. HUBBARD, by a small majority. The members elect, so far as heard from, are 101 radicals, 89 whigs, and 16 conservatives.—Our exhibits a great falling off in the loofoco strength since last year. The Boston Atlas says:—"New Hampshire has been shaken to its center. Radical locofocoism totters on its throne. Had the whigs of Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Rockwood, Rindge, and a few other towns not thrown half their strength, done their duty, Henry Hubbard would have been beaten.

OFFICIAL RASCALITY.—Gov. TUCKER, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of RICHARD S. GRAVES, Treasurer of the State, charged with embezzling the funds of the Treasury. Graves was arrested upon the 2d inst. and taken before the Examining Court of Hinds, before the case was brought to a close, he escaped from the custody of the sheriff. He is represented to be 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with brown hair, light eyes, high retreating forehead, &c. &c. The Governor warns all persons not to receive Treasury notes made payable to his order.

No rumors are heard from our neighbors are having.

IRON STEAMSHIPS.—The Pittsburg *Advocate* states that Government has contracted with Messrs. FRYMIRE, KNAPP & CO. of that city, for the building of the two iron steamers, destined for the lakes.

The iron steamer now building in Pittsburg, by Messrs. FRYMIRE and TORLETON will be seen to sea, and another is to be built by the same firm, for the lakes.

OHIO RIVER.—At Wheeling, on Saturday, the 18th, river had eight feet of water in the channel; clear of ice, and falling.

At Pittsburgh on the same day, there were six feet of water in the channel.

At Cincinnati, on Friday, 17th, the river was rising fast, with from 22 to 20 feet of water in the channel to Louisville.

MURDER.—Reports have reached New York that a man was found dead, discovered on board the U. S. sloop of war *John Adams*. This is the same vessel in which young SPENCER endeavored to excite a mutiny, before he was transferred to the *Somers*. The misguided youth was not hung a bit too soon.

SOMETHING STRANGE.—The *Mobile Herald* of the 9th, says:—"During the cold and heavy wind of Friday morning, hundreds of small reed birds were passed up along the wharves, completely benumbed and unable to fly. Such an occurrence has never before been known in Mobile.

LOSS OF THE U. S. SHIP CONCORD.—Our New York correspondent informs us that the rumors of the loss of the *Concord* are fully confirmed.

ACQUITTAL.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Friday, the 17th:—

"*State vs. Leonidas D. Walker, for the killing of Mr. Ewe.*—This case was submitted to the jury about 4 o'clock. The jury after an absence of about ten minutes, returned into court a verdict of *Not guilty*. The trial, throughout, has excited a great deal of interest, and every large audience were in attendance to witness the trial."

The United States District Court adjourned on Friday, after dispatching more business than at any half dozen previous terms.

The small attendance upon his duties by Judge McKINNEY, is deserving of all praise, and as the Court is now constituted, we anticipate much benefit from its existence.

About fifty bankrupts were ordered to be discharged, whenever the assignees should file their reports, and the positions.—*Opelousas Gazette.*

STEAMBOAT CLARION SUNK.—The steamboat Clarion, Captain Toulmin, was snagged and sunk on Saturday evening last, when at Chenier's wood yard, 12 miles above Bonaparte. She was on her downward trip, with about 900 bales of cotton on board, most of which will be saved. The boat herself will be a total loss. The Clarion, it will be remembered, was the boat which ran down and sunk the Wm. Robinson, on the same river, a few days ago. The passengers of the Clarion arrived here yesterday on the Du Queene.—*Mobile Herald.*

VALPARAISO.—A plague was raging at this place at the last dates, which was sweeping off vast numbers of the obnoxious sots. The American Consul at that place had fallen a prey to it.

FROM VALPARAISO.—Advices are to the 15th of December.—The markets here are very dull both for English and American goods, with which the place is overstocked. The United States frigate United States and sloop of war Yorktown are on the coast of Mexico; the schooner Shark is at Callao. In Guayaquil there is a malignant plague taking off great numbers of inhabitants. Seven hundred have died in one week. The American consul and most of the principal men of the place are dead. The British steamers Chili and Peru continue to run packets along this coast—in winter from Concepcion to Valparaiso, in summer as far as Guayaquil. The former occupies about four weeks, the latter, but, as there is no regular conveyance on the Atlantic side, the route cannot be depended on for passengers to the States of Europe. The fare in the first cabin, from Valparaiso and Guayaquil, is ten doubloons. It is reported that there is some disturbance between the French and English on some of the Sandwich Islands, about a flag that was given to some of the native tribes by the English and Americans, and was taken down by the French. The Chilians have only in commission a frigate, the only one belonging to the coast, and a letter of marque, and these are not full manned. They are at peace with all their neighbors, and applying themselves to domestic improvements—such as building houses, making roads, &c. The Peruvians have a Bolivian, or Upper Peruvians, are at war.—*Boston Post*, March 18.

NEW WORKS.—We have been kindly furnished by Messrs. WOODALL & BROTHERS, with HARPER'S splendid edition of "*Stephens' Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*," in two volumes. This magnificent work embraces the results of our indefatigable traveller's exploration of the ruins of Yucatan, and may be considered as a sequel to the voyages in Chiapas and Central America. Of the merits of these volumes, it is almost needless to speak.—Every one is familiar with the charm of Mr. STEPHENS' narrative—his easy, elegant and racy style, and his peculiar descriptions of scenery and incident. It is genuine enough to say that they present the same topical and are treated with the same power, as the far-famed "Incidents of Travel in Central America." The mechanical execution of the work is faultless. The paper and binding are beautiful, and the engravings, which are numerous, are really splendid. We trust that the enterprising publishers may be amply recompensed for the spirited manner in which they have got up a work, that is an honor to American typography.

FROM Messrs. WOODALL & BROS. we have likewise received the cheap edition of James' romance, "Forest Days."

CAMPBELL'S FOREIGN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have received from Mr. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, the February number of this admirable periodical. It is immensely interesting. The leading articles from Blackwood;—"Imaginary Conversations," by Walter Savage Landor, is equally replete with scholarship and poetry. Among other articles worthy of note, are the Review of Mahon's Life of the Great Condé;—Our Eastern Policy;—the Fur Trade between the North Western Coast of America and China, &c.

THE LANCET.—Morgan of Exchange place, has received the 10th and 11th numbers of the American reprint of the publication of the London Lancet.

THE HOUSE was chiefly occupied yesterday in the passage of local bills. The only important acts of a general character adopted were, an act amending the laws in relation to the liquidation of banks, by which the number of commissioners is reduced, and the expenses of liquidation diminished; and an act to provide for the assessment of taxes throughout the State.

☞ Several persons remarked yesterday just previous to the heavy rain, that there are in certain places throughout the city, considerable quantities of sulphur fell. It was particularly visible on the sugar platform on the Levee. Blood food for the Millerites!

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning an Englishman residing in Jefferson street, named SAMUEL MILLER, cut his throat in a fit of despondency, occasioned by pecuniary distress, and died in about an hour. He deserted his wife and children in New-York.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamboat *Hornet* for late Attakapas papers.

OAKLAND COURSE.—The races over this celebrated course have been postponed till the 10th of May.

☞ The Naval Court Martial had suspended business in the *Somers* case, in consequence of the illness of Commodore McKENZIE.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

An Extra from the Pittsburg Sun, under date of the 17th instant, 2 P. M., contains the following:

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

This afternoon, about 1 o'clock, just as the steamboat *Cutter* was leaving our wharf, the sash of passengers on the larboard side, caused her to list so that side till the guard was under water. While in this position, the flue of her starboard boiler collapsed. The second engineer, who was shipping the starboard wheel, was killed instantly. His name is Andrew McLellan. The first engineer, Joseph Hughes, was so severely scalded, that he died shortly after. They were both from Cincinnati.

Five of the firemen were blown overboard, three of whom were picked up, and the others were drowned.—One was a negro from Cincinnati, the other a Frenchman called Jo Dupuy.

Seven or eight emigrant passengers on the lower deck were scalded severely but not dangerously. A large number of deck passengers were blown overboard and drowned, supposed to be ten or twelve, the names are not known.

The *Cutter* is one of the new line of boats running between this city and Cincinnati, and was launched in the latter city. She was commanded by Capt. Collins.

This is the first accident of the kind that ever happened in this city.

The Pittsburgh American of Saturday afternoon contains the following list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

2d Engineer, McLellan;
Two colored men drowned—in all, three dead.

WOUNDED.

Andrew Smith, badly scalded;
Michael Brendy, do do;
Joseph Nichols, slightly;
Henry Macklin, do.
The above four were deck passengers belonging to the Manhattan.
One colored man, scalded slightly;
One do do do badly;
Two white men—names not ascertained—scalded slightly.
Joe Hughes, 1st engineer, very badly scalded, and whose recovery is much doubted, though living at this time, 12 o'clock.
One white woman slightly scalded,
Making a total of 3 killed and 10 more or less injured.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

New York, March 19th, 1843.

On Thursday last we were visited by the severest storm we have had this winter. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and I am afraid we shall hear of numerous disasters from the sea board. In this city the snow fell to the depth of two feet, but drifted with the wind so as to render several of our business streets impassable; in some the snow is from six to ten feet high. A house was blown down in Washington street and the occupants much injured—one woman was killed whilst the infant at her breast was uninjured; the husband had been broken and one of their children had her leg broken.

The barque Nabell, from Porto Rico, went ashore on State Island this morning, discharging the ship Florian, for Amsterdam, went ashore on Pilot Island and must discharge. A number of schooners and sloops are dismasted and some sunk. The storm at the Eastward was equally as severe, the Stonington boats arrived this morning with three days mails. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, from Portsmouth N. H., was ordered by the storm and blew near by for port to anchore and cut away her masts to prevent injury to her sharp. Lieut. Parrate landed and procured a steamer to come to her assistance.

The whaling ship Geo. Williams, Capt. Baily, with 1,600 barrels whale oil arrived in the sound and anchored near Saybrook—the masts were cut away and the ship parted with six cables in order to go ashore for a steamer when the boat swamped and twenty persons of the men were drowned. By the arrival of the Maria Theresa from Manilla, at Boston, and the Friend at New London, the accounts of the loss of the U. S. ship Concord are fully confirmed—she was lost in the Bamanique channel about the 2d October last. Capt. Hoxhurst, Purser Hart and some of the crew were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Cascala river. The U. S. sloop of war John Adams was at the Cape to take the officers and crew. It was rumored that a mutinous mutiny had broke out in the latter vessel.

The severity of the weather and the fact that our rivers and canals are still rendered unusually icy by ice has prevented any great improvement in business.—The Cotton Market is still heavy—the sales amount to 1,500 bales, of which 500 were Upland and Florida at 4 1-2 a 5. 1-2 cts; 800 Mobile at 5 a 7 1-2 cts; and 200 New Orleans at 5 a 7 1-2 cts; the following are the prices quotations, which you will observe are at a decline of 1-4 a 3-8 cts. Fair Orleans is quoted at 7 cts; first Western Upland ordinary to middling 4 1-2 a 5 1-2 cts per lb; fair to good fair and good 6 1-4 a 7 1-4 and 7 1-2 cts; Mobile and Alabama 4 1-2 a 5 3-4 cts; Mobiles, Louisiana, ordinary to middling 4 3-4 a 6 cts; fair to good fair 5-3-4 a 7 cts; good and fine 5 a 8 1-2 and 9 cts. Freights to Liverpool are dull at 1-2d a 9 16d.

Flour is in demand and prices are firm; 1000 bbls New Orleans sold at $4 56; 200 do fancy brands 4 62 1-2 a 4 62 1-2; 300 do extra 4 43 1-4; and yesterday 900 bbls at $4 50. Wheat is in demand, 6000 bushels Illinois sold at 90 cts, 15,000 New Orleans corn brought 51 a 52 cts. A fair business is doing in provisions—beef is firm at $6 50 for prime and $8 50 for mess; mess pork $8 37 1-2; Prime do $6 75; lard is dull, and there are no shippers in the market—the stock is now rapidly accumulating; a few sales were made at 5 1-2 cents.

Sugars are steady—the sales of the week reach 700 hds New Orleans at 4 1-4 a 5 cts, according to quality; 150 hds do sold (Cox) at 5 1-4 a 5 1-2; 200 Porto Rico 6 a 7 1-4; 1,556 bags Manilla 4 1-4, 4 mos; Molasses sells freely on arrival at 18 1-2 a 20 cts.

There is no new feature in the Money Market—good bills are readily discounted at 4 1-2 a 5 per cent per annum; specie continues abundant and the large amount shipping to your city and Mobile causes no sensible diminution; upwards of $600,000 have left here since last week, of which about $300,000 were taken by lead. Dexter Brigham, Esq., of the house of Hardcastle & Co., has charge of the latter. From the undoubted energy of the gentleman, as shown in their expresses from New York to Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo &c., it would not be surprised if they were to establish a direct communication with your city, and I can assure you that it is that at no higher in this community than they do. Exchange on New Orleans has fallen to par a 1-2 prem; Mobile 18 a 20 dis; Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, the same; sterling 108 a 108 1-2; francs 5.45 a 5.43 3-4.

An official communication has been received here by the Consul General of France from Guadaloupe, which, after describing the terrible loss of life by the earthquake (twenty five thousand souls), contains the following decrees:

1st. The ports of the Colonies are opened to the introduction of all description of provisions and to building timber.

2d. The Director of public improvements is charged with the execution of the present decree which shall be published.

By the Pandora at Boston, accounts have been received from Jeremie to the 2d inst. The Patriots had taken the fort and arsenal at Jeremie after a sharp contest with the government troops. The Patriots are in possession of the west end of the Island, from Leguna to Cape Donna Maria and intend to march on Port au Prince. Their forces amount to about twelve hundred men and are increasing daily. They have gained over six regiments of President Boyer's troops without firing a gun, have fought two battles and have come off victorious, and have killed three hundred men besides two generals of Boyer's army.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 28, 1843.

(Continued from our last.)

The report and resolutions relative to the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, which had passed the Senate, were taken up for the House. The resolutions recommend the refunding of the fine by Congress, or its payment by the State, in case it be not refunded by Congress.

After stating some facts relative to the informal manner in which the report and resolutions were drawn up, Mr. Hunt moved to refer them to the committee of the House on Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. Philips contended that as requested himself, he had labored diligently and resolutely on the subject, and that any neglect or informality in the report, was the result of the indifference of his colleagues. He, himself, had collected much evidence, authenticated and drawn it up.

Mr. Hunt declared that there had never been a formal meeting of the committee—no action on their part. He was not now prepared to act on the subject—he could not consent to rush hastily on the resolutions of the other branch of the Legislature. He renewed his motion to refer.

Mr. Newport said the subject was one that had occupied much time and attention in Congress, and had been alluded to by the President in his last message.—It was time that the Legislature should take it properly understanding, and act on it [illegible] Mr. Newport concluded the [illegible] to Under-Jackson and then looked for protection, and to free themselves from the implied stain. Alexander in his story, Hannibal, Coriolanus, were all inferior to the illustrious Jackson. He deprecated party spirit in the discussion of this question. Let us act justly to the the great man who had saved this city and State, from the rapine of England's proudest troops, who had fought and conquered.

Mr. Ogden opposed the motion to refer. He trusted the House would adopt the resolution. What benefit would flow from the reference? The facts had been before the public for years, and we were all prepared to vote upon the question. He had long been a debonnaire opponent of the principles sustained by Gen. Jackson—he had once advocated his political principles, while dazzled by his military career—a career which he would always admire, and to which he would always render due justice. He was convinced that in the case of Gen. Jackson there existed a necessity for the conduct displayed by him in 1814 '15. In Congress the only objection to the refunding of the fine was the question of power, the subject of a bill upon the memory of Judge Hall. Let the fame of the dead rest in tranquillity, and the resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. Hunt sustained the necessity of referring the resolutions, to the Committee on Finance. He could see no reasons alleged in favor of refunding the fine. He did not a word to say against the military fame of Gen. Jackson, but he was opposed to the fine, and the report be thoroughly examined and scrutinized. The resolution fell within the appropriate sphere of the duty of the Committee.

Mr. Walsworth said that no question had ever elicited more reflection than the one before the House. Every one had heard, read of, and reflected upon it. He had never relied on the Committee for any information. He was aware of all the considerations in advance. The gentleman's reasoning fell, therefore, in the ground. He had no occasion for a Committee. He moved to dispense with the rules, and read the resolutions a second time.

Mr. Bradshaw said he was not so well informed on the subject as the gentleman from Plaquemines. He would read information, and wanted to act advisedly. To some of the resolutions he was indefinitely opposed.

Mr. Brewer was surprised at the opposition to the resolutions. Gentlemen refused to take the *ipse dixit* of a committee, who, a few days since, completed that the report of the Committee was paramount. But these gentlemen wished to defeat the resolution. He charged it upon them that they vote against the resolutions on their final passage. If they were sincere in their wishes, let them dispense with the rules, and then take a direct vote on the subject. For the last ten or twelve years the matter had been discussed, and every one would know how to vote.

Mr. Musson said he had been an old soldier. He had fought under General Jackson, but there had been no reflection on the character of the population here. They had been accused of cowardice. This was false. He was opposed to premature action.

Mr. Philips said that Genl. Jackson had never accused the citizens of cowardice. He had evidence to prove it.

Mr. Wardsworth said these were persons of the time desirous of avoiding the conflict. Gen. Jackson learned it and took steps to enlist the population in his cause. In our own revolution there were tories and traitors—South Carolina there were thousands; and Maryland was the home of Sedition forces. Even so in 1814—15, there were very likely some who were willing to make terms with the enemy. Hence we wish to justify General Jackson for successfully struggling with these obstacles.

Mr. Ratliff had hoped the resolutions would pass without objection. He regarded them as a compliment to Gen. Jackson, and to the City of New Orleans. Hall. He had been ably discussed, and they had passed from by the House, for he had thought that Mr. Ogden's words would have thrilled to the hearts of the members. Mr. Ratliff continued, in a very eloquent and feeling manner, Jackson's bravery and heroism. He opposed the postponement of the resolution for a single moment. He would not have rather, his services, his age, and asked if Louisiana should place one instant on a mere fine in state from his reputation. Whatever error the weight have been in his conduct, his motives could not be impeached. Let us say to this distinguished man—Well and faithfully hast thou served thy country. Remember the priceless services in Louisiana and the capitol.

Mr. Colbertson had no objection to refund the fine to Gen. Jackson, with interest, but was opposed to the bill and amendment of Mr. Boudousquie, which would take it out of the hands of the Legislature and place it in those of the Comptroller. The Comptroller would enforce every dollar of the claim, and the Legislature would be the sole judge of the propriety of the claim. The Comptroller would be subordinate to the Secretary of State. The office of Comptroller would be subsidiary to the Secretary of State. The development of the east resources of the State, and of proper systems of finance, would all fall within the scope of the duties of the Comptroller. There would be no affinity between his functions and those of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Philips withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Ogden supported Mr. Boudousquie's amendment.

Mr. Sellig said that if the Comptroller were to be elected on the Tuesday, it seemed to him a very reasonable idea that he should be appointed by a joint ballot of the Legislature, which created the Treasurer.

Mr. Brewer said the Comptroller should be chosen by the people, and not by the Legislature. The Comptroller should be chosen by the people, and not by the people, he would be in favor of it.

Mr. Brewer moved a sub-amendment, making the Comptroller eligible by the people. He thought the argument irresistible that the Comptroller and Treasurer should be chosen by the people. He considered the selection by joint ballot of the two Houses, decidedly the most objectionable that could be proposed.

Mr. Bradshaw said that this amendment would prevent us having a Comptroller for some time, and thus defeat the chief object of the bill.

Mr. Hunt said it was in his a matter of little importance how the Comptroller was appointed. But he saw nothing improper in electing him by the Legislature.—That body was the guardian of the public purse; nothing to be the general interest of the community. It was but proper that the Legislature should, therefore, have the power of selecting the officer whose duty it was to preserve the public money. Some years back Mr. Kimbro, late Treasurer, had proposed the creation of such an officer, but he was heavily listened to.—The present Treasurer was a man of the strictest honor and integrity, but the system was a bad one, and might lead to foul abuses. He would, therefore, vote for the amendment of Mr. Boudousquie's proposition.

Mr. Boudousquie said if Mr. Brewer's amendment passed, he would be no Comptroller for several months. He hardly thought the gentleman intended to be so in earnest. The wisdom of the House was better able to decide on the qualification of the Comptroller, than any single mind. If the nomination were sent to the people, it would be more dangerous, and might result in a worse choice, than if given to the Legislature. He wished to lay the amendment on the table.

The ayes and nays being called for, stood: Yeas 25; Nays 21.

Mr. Winchester moved an amendment to Mr. Boudousquie's amendment, that no member of the Legislature should be eligible to the office.

Mr. Brewer moved to lay Mr. Boudousquie's amendment on the table.

The ayes and nays being called for, stood: Yeas 22; Nays 23.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Philips offered a substitute, requiring the duties of the office to be performed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ogden observed that the duties of the office might with the most perfect ease be performed by the Secretary of State. The individual holding that office would always be a man of intelligence and ability, and we should receive his services at the smallest price that we could. These reasons disposed him to support the amendment.

Mr. Brewer would vote for the substitute for similar reasons.

Mr. Clark said the Secretary of State had generally been a conspicuous politician, and not a man expert in matters of finance. The individual holding that office would always be a man of intelligence and ability, and we should receive his services at the smallest price that we could. These reasons disposed him to support the amendment.

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The ayes and nays being called for, stood: Yeas 22; Nays 23.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Philips offered a substitute, requiring the duties of the office to be performed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ogden observed that the duties of the office might with the most perfect ease be performed by the Secretary of State