The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1845.

MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Capture of Santa Anna.

The schr. *Water Witch*, which sailed from Tampico on the 26th ult., arrived last evening with papers up to the 22d ult. from Vera Cruz. The Minister of Exterior Relations announced to Congress on the 17th January, the capture of Santa Anna.

(Official Note.)

Head Quarters of Constitutional Middle at Jico, Half past 9 o'clock.

His Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has just been brought in by four of our men, and is now in our power. I am in too much haste to write the particulars before to-morrow.

JALAPA, 16th Jan. 1845. 9 o'clock, A. M.

PEDRO LERA.

To His Excellency the Minister of Exterior Relations:

The Minister further inform the Government that Santa Anna would be conducted to the fortress of Perote to await the decision of Government.

It appears that Santa Anna committed the most outrageous barbarities on the inhabitants of Puebla, killing, pillaging and burning, until he was met by the Constitutional army, which defeated him. His army, before he committed depredations amounting to 12,000 men, being disgusted of his conduct, abandoned their ranks and joined the Constitutional troops.

The conflict, however, was not without bloodshed and several hundred were reported as killed on both sides.

When Santa Anna was taken he had scarcely a friend to accompany him.

Gen. Ampudia governor of Tobasco, was superseded by Martinez and ordered to Vera Cruz. He exhonorates himself of having done any thing illegal or resisting the popular will and throws all the blame on Santa Anna's orders.

Government had ordered all the properties of Santa Anna to be seized and confiscated.

The general belief was that Santa Anna would be condemned by the government and executed.

Public tranquility was re-established throughout Mexico and public festivals had been ordered throughout the Republic to celebrate the glorious event of the downfall of the tyrant Santa Anna.

Government had issued orders for the disbandment of the army, and invited the absent to return and resume their occupations.

The papers were filled with eulogiums on the bravery and patriotism of the militia, and recommended government to erect monuments and distribute rewards to those who distinguished themselves in the field and grant pensions to the bereaved.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. PORTER. at the commencement of the sitting continued his speech which had been interrupted the preceding day by the adjournment. Everywhere else, he contended, the city was dependent on the state; but in Louisiana, the city of New Orleans can do without the state. She is independent, and hence (most lamentable and impotent conclusion) her influence must be reduced as much as possible.

If numbers should be represented, so should territory. Numbers alone ought not to predominate. He terminated his speech by a tirade against the city and against large parishes, and by declaring his intention of voting in favor of giving every parish at least one representative.

Mr. Rowlins said that nothing was more deplorable than the efforts made to array the country against the city. There was no natural antagonism between the two. Were we here for political purposes, or for party aggrandisement, we should forbid that it should be. We are assembled for the most exalted purpose—that of forming a good Constitution. In such a work justice was the first and most important ingredient. Without an equitable basis of representation, any constitution would be grossly defective. He could not understand how members who professed democracy, could so far slight and trample upon its principles.

We were told this inequality was no new thing. This was unhappily but too true. The English constitution had been for two centuries disgraced by such an inequality in the shape of rotten boroughs—a system which had at length succumbed under the influence of an enlightened public opinion. If this same odious principle pervaded any of the constitutions of the older states of our Union, it was an example to be shunned but not followed. The principle of equality and universality of representation had been announced in the outset, but scarcely was it thus announced, before it was abandoned and spurned, in order to favor and foster local interests.

For several years he had been astonished at witnessing the Legislature continually called upon to divide and subdivide the several parishes of the state. The object of such innumerable and unnecessary parcelling had not been understood. It was but too palpable now. The motive was the desire to give to a certain section of the state by this cutting, carving and slicing, a weight and influence to which neither its wealth nor population entitled it—to counterpoise upon parishes with a population of eight or nine hundred souls, an importance equal to parishes with six hundred their number.

In carrying out this principle, we must take the consequences, whatever they may be. A man of honor never compromises his principles. Some members had proclaimed that they had the power, and were determinded to keep it. He admired their frankness. Other members thought the same, but did not express themselves with the same candor.

Let some fixed basis be taken—the electors—the white population—or federal numbers; but let it at least be adhered to. Let not a principle be laid down to be violated immediately after. Those States which had adopted the principle of locality had at all events said nothing of equal representation, and had thus spared themselves the utterance of a falsehood.

Mr Dunn protested that he had never wished for any thing more than equal justice for all. He considered population the true and proper basis for representation. But New Orleans, by its position was an exception to a general rule, and the agricultural interest required this exception to be made. At all events, he was in favor of assuming some fixed principle as a point of departure.

Mr Saunders proposed as an amendment that any parish having 250 voters should be entitled to a representative, and in the same proportion for every additional representative, provided that no parochial delegation shall exceed one sixth of the entire number of representatives. He moved to refer the section and amendment to a committee

Mr Grymes seconded the motion to refer. All discussion appeared futile. The Convention had determined upon its course. New Orleans was to be sacrificed by the will of the majority. The only resource was to choose the least of many evils, and obtain whatever the Convention might be disposed to accord. He supported Mr Saunders' amendment, as a frank and explicit proposition.

If any hostility really existed between the city and country he would not have said a word. But such hostility existed. There is no question on which the rightest difference of interests can arise. The country derives benefits from that which profits the city, and vice versa. But however false, however founded upon unjust and deplorable prejudices, the sentiment of jealousy did not the less exist.

Mr Guion moved to refer the section to a committee with instructions to enquire into the propriety of assuming as a basis of representation real and personal property subject to taxation, and the white population of the State, or any other basis which it may deem expedient and salutary. Rejected—yeas 27, nays 44.

The motion to strike out the words "every parish shall have at least one representative," occasioned some debate. Mr Peers opposed it on the ground that an exact apportionment was impossible; that the only question at issue was whether the city should or should not control the country, and that its issue was not doubtful: the city would be sacrificed.

The motion to strike out was CARRIED—yeas 40, nays 32.

Mr. Saunders again moved to refer the section to a committee composed of three members from each district. This motion was ADOPTED—yeas 38, nays 34.

The Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, Mr Marigny being called to the chair.

The Convention on motion of Mr Preston, took up the 14th section, which provides that not less than a majority of the general assembly shall form a quorum. Adopted.

The 15th section prescribes the manner of determining contested elections by the Legislature. Adopted.

The 16th gives the privilege to each House of the general assembly to establish its own rules, &c.—Adopted.

The 17th prescribes the publication of the journal of each House, and declares that the yeas and nays shall be called for at the demand of any two members.—Adopted, with a slight verbal amendment.

The 18th confers the power of the general assembly to punish by imprisonment any person not belonging to it and disturbing its proceedings by disorderly conduct.

Mr. Ratliff opposed the whole section, as unnecessary, harsh, and unusual.

Mr. Wadsworth defended the section as conferring a proper power on the Legislature for the maintenance of its dignity, and its effective organization.

Mr. Downs contended that the object was to punish obstructions to legislative business, such as enquiries into the Banks, the Hospital, and other institutions. Mr. Downs cited an instance where the authority of the Legislature had been treated with contempt, without any power to punish the recreant party.

The motion to strike out the section was lost, and the section was adopted.

The 19th section provides that neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other.

The 20th section fixes the per diem of the members at $4 00, to be increased or diminished by law—the compensation to be allowed only for 60 days.

Mr. Dunn moved to strike out the provision limiting the time for which the compensation is to be paid.

Mr. Wadsworth made a very amusing speech, in which he protested against this attempt to "starve out" the Legislature.

Mr. Ratliff likewise argued warmly against the provision, and in favor of "four dollars a day and roast beef."

Mr. Benjamin argued briefly and energetically in favor of the provision.

The Convention adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The proceedings of Congress on the 27th ult. present little of either interest or importance.

In the Senate, Mr. Dix, the newly elected Senator from New York, presented his credentials and took his seat.

A message was received from the House of Representatives asking the concurrence of the Senate in a bill providing for the Annexation of Texas. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Choate presented the credentials of his successor, Daniel Webster, who was elected to serve as a United States Senator for the State of Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Berrien, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which had been instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing a bill for the modification of the naturalization laws, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read by its title and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill reported some days since by Mr. Merrick, which provides for the reduction of postage, the restriction of the franking privilege, &c. and discussed it until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, a resolution authorising the Secretary of State to purchase 1500 copies of Greenhow's History of Oregon, California, and the North-west Territory, came up for consideration, and was adopted after a protracted and tedious debate.

The House then took up the bill to organize the Territorial government of Oregon, and occupied the remainder of the sitting in its discussion.

EUROPE.

The New York *Sun*, of the 27th ult. contains one day's later intelligence from Europe being from London to the 4th. Paris the 3d, and Dublin the 3rd, which were expressed through on their account by Messrs Wisner & Smith, in time for the steam packet *Cambria*, but failed to reach them in time, on account of the early departure of the cars. We copy all the paragraphs which appear of a general

ENGLAND.

The statements which have lately appeared in several of the papers, that Mr Everett the American Minister was to return to the United States in the spring, have been published without authority from the legislature.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 20th instant, to be her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Duke of Wellington.

The Royal party will remain three days at the Duke's Castle, at Strathfieldsaye.

IRELAND.

Mr Richard Dowden, a Protestant, was installed mayor of Cork, on the 1st inst. In both corporations, Dublin and Cork Roman Catholics form the preponderating majority in the aldermanic and in both Protestant gentlemen have lately been chosen as chief magistrates.—Last year, the mayors of both were Roman Catholics.

Dublin papers of the 3rd contain the proceedings at the half yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland, held on the last day, the profits on the half year enabling the directors to continue a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent, after laying out £8,000 in improvements. A residue after the payment of the dividend of £8,000 remains to the credit of the company.

FRANCE.

In the bureaux of the Chambers of Deputies on Thursday, (Paris, Jan 3d) the committee was elected to draw up the address in answer to the speech from the throne. The Ministry obtained a large majority. The only event of any severity which occurred was the declared and open opposition of M St Marc Girardin to the Ministry. Of the nine bureaux into which the Chamber is divided the ministry has carried the majority in six, and the opposition in two. The subject of the night of search, and said that the negotiations on the subject were yet going on. He also entered into a long justification of the conduct of his Government with respect to Tahiti, and defended the treaty of Morocco.

SPAIN.

There is no news of any interest from Spain. The Chambers were to resume their sittings on the 20th. M Gonsales Bravo had received the Grand Cross of Charles III

TURKEY.

The Tribune affair between England and Turkey has been amicably adjusted, by an apology from the Pacha to the English Consul.

CHINA.

The last accounts from China are to any thing but pacific. We already know that European firms and houses arrangements for building factories on the site of the old ones but it appears that they have abandoned the work, the continued threats of the Chinese rendering it dangerous to proceed. A party connected with opium smuggling has been secured and taken in cage to the city. The smuggler are said to have been well punished by mandarin, and to have had other kind of treatment that not to be mentioned by the gentlemen of the press were so mismanglerd that not a trace of drug did they contain. An edict issued by Keying, the imperial commissioner, in reply to the petition of a man who was shot dead by an American, is particularly noticed. The American Ambassador was requested to deliver up the murderer in order that he might be punished by death or perdition to assuge. There seems to be a great want of confidence on the part of the Chinese towards their European mercantile brethren. Discontents and insubordination are now so prevalent among the Chinese in the city of Canton as they have never been. The Tea-men of Canton have issued a circular to the foreign merchants with respect to prices for the present year's crop.

The government of Macao are said to be all fully insensible. The troops who garrison the city have been paid up since April last.

MONEY MARKET.

London Money Market, Jan. 4.—There is still considerable excitement in the Share Market, and the decision of the Board of Trade is expected to be noticed in the Gazette of this evening respecting another portion of the newly projected lines of railway. In the meantime the shares are becoming very cautious in their operations, and keep their accounts even as possible. The English Funds are firm, Consols having closed on the day at 100 ¼. The government broker made his purchases in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at 100¾. The Three per Cents. Reduced rose to 99 ⅞. The Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 100¾ ⅞. Bank Stock 211 to 212, India Stock 267 to 269, Exchequer Bills, 63s. to 65s. prem. The transactions in Foreign Bonds were very limited, and were not attended with any change in the quotations.

MURDER IN ALBANY.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the particulars of an atrocious murder committed at Albany, on the night of the 22d ult. One Charles Goodrich, says the writer, represented, and as belonging to the class "rowdy," the son of an honest and worthy mechanic of this city, last night accosted two Irish girls in the lower part of the city whereupon, without other or further provocation, he plunged a bowie knife or dirk directly into the heart of the unfortunate girl, from the effect of which she died on the spot. Goodrich has been indicted some three or four times for, felonious conduct—and as he is now in custody for this wanton murder, it is hoped by the citizens that such provisions will be made as to secure the community from any further outrages he may think himself called upon to commit.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—A letter from Nashville, published in the *Mississian*, says:—"President Polk will leave for Washington about the 5th of February, and you may expect a respectable delegation from Tennessee to accompany him. He and his lady passed through Nashville a few days back, on his return home, from a visit to Mrs. Polk's relations, in Rutherford county. He was in fine health and excellent spirits."

☞ During the fire which occurred a few days since on Magwood's wharf, in Charleston, a valuable negro man named Jacob, the property of Mr. Boyden, was struck by a mass of brick from a falling wall, and completely covered up. When removed, he was found to be horribly mutilated and crushed to a perfect mummy. Two members of the Ætna Fire Company, were also somewhat injured at the same time by the falling bricks.

A NEWSPAPER is about to be started in the remote and thinly settled territory of Oregon. In the present age the publication of a newspaper is a better test of civilization, than the gallows, which the traveller, we are told, was so delighted at beholding, as it proved he had entered a country where laws existed and were respected.

BLOODY OCCURRENCE.—The Memphis *Enquirer* of the 30th inst., says that two individuals, one or both whose names are by trade, and lately from Mississippi, fought a duel in Arkansas, opposite this city, on Tuesday last. The weapons used were pistols and bowie knives.—Both were badly shot, and we understand one of the parties has since died of his wounds. The other is in a critical condition. We understand the cause of quarrel was a grudge of some years' standing.

THE TWO SOUTHERN COMETS.—The *Baltimore Sun* of the 28th ult., says that the new Comet, first discovered by Captain Hiers, and the Mauvais' second Comet, were both observed on Sunday night, by Professor Kendall and his assistants, at the High School Observatory at Philadelphia. The new Comet is about 10 deg. south of the constellation of the Whale. It is now moving abt. at 3 deg. E. N. E. It is visible to the naked eye after twilight in the evening, as a faint white cloud, in the S. E. W., about fifteen degrees high. It differs from all oth er comets on record, except that of 1823, in having two tails, one reaching from the comet towards the sun, and the other in an opposite direction. They may be seen in a good seaman's night glass.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The thrilling drama of *Nick of the Woods* will be again repeated this evening. The Congo Serenaders are announced for the last time and will sing a number of Ethiopian Melodies. The performance of the evening will close with the beautiful drama of the *Mariner's Dream*.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening's entertainment is set aside for the benefit of Mr. H. Placide, who will appear as Sir William Daventry in Bouucicault's new comedy of *West End or the Irish Heiress*, which was received on Tuesday evening last with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Placide will also appear in his favorite character of *Grandfather Whitehead* in the pathetic drama of the same name. The mere announcement of the name of the beneficiary is a sufficient guarantee of a crowded house.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Francis Boyce, charged with stabbing Henry Ross, was yesterday brought before the Recorder for examination. Upon it being made known that the wound received was unintentionally inflicted and the result of an accident, Ross was discharged from custody.

James Jones, John Craig and John Peters, arrested as dangerous and suspicious characters, were committed to the Workhouse, the former for 90 and the two latter for 30 days each.

ARRESTED.—George W. Hanna was arrested yesterday by the police of the Second Municipality, on the double charge of swindling and forgery. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Colas Arviseo, arrested for wounding with a knife Madame Mary Dandereas Verdie, and Benito Depiani, on the previous evening, at the Restaurat of Louis Verdie, corner of Ursulines street and the Levee, was yesterday brought before the Recorder for examination. Depiani testified that Mrs Verdie, while seated in the eating room of the Restaurat, was assaulted by Arviseo with a knife, and received a severe cut across her face, and upon his interfering to save her, he was assaulted by the prisoner and received from him a severe cut across the nose. Arviseo, in default of finding bail was committed to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

F. H. Schlegler, arrested for assaulting with a knife and wounding on the head, N. Odemann, at the Boarding house of John Lusk, corner of Hospital st. and the Levee, was brought before the Recorder and furnished bail for his appearance at such time as might be set down for examination.

Augustin Herrisson, charged with the murder of Joseph Hounedeau, was arraigned, and remanded to the Parish Prison, to await an examination.

H. P. Hatch, arrested for stabbing with a dirk knife William A. Jackson, on the previous evening at the St. Louis Ball Room, was brought before the Recorder and remanded to the Parish Prison, to await the result of the wounds.

☞ We are pained to learn that Mr. W. A. Jackson, who was wounded on Tuesday night at the St. Louis Ball Room, lies in a very critical situation—faint hopes of his recovery are entertained by his Surgeons.

We have been furnished with many of the particulars of this unfortunate event, but we refrain from giving publicity to them, before a judicial investigation has been entered into.

MASON'S JUVENILE HARP.—We are indebted to J. Woodall, No. 49 Camp street, for a copy of the work. It is a collection of melodies and hymns chiefly translated from the German, and preceded by a plain and perspicuous treatise on the elements of music. The work is intended for children, and adapted to the use of schools, juvenile schools, &c.

COURT HOUSE CALENDAR.—We acknowledge the reception from J. B. STEELE, No. 14 Camp street, of a copy of his excellent Counting House Calendar, containing a great amount of useful and necessary information printed on a single sheet.

LITTELL'S Living Age.—The eight part of this excellent repository of Foreign Periodical Literature, embracing Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, has been received by J. B. Steele, Camp street. It contains many articles of interest and value, and a large collection of miscellaneous contributions in prose and poetry.

☞ The one day election bill has been returned by the President with his signature, and is now a law of the land.

☞ On analyzing the vote on the final passage of Mr. Brown's bill for the Annexation of Texas, we find that among the nays were 68 whigs and 30 locofocos. The bill received 7 votes from the New England States, 22 from the Middle States, 30 from the Southern States and 50 from the States composing the South-western and Western portion of the Union.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, 1845.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called, 83 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Leblanc of Assumption and Pandet.

Mr Fitzpatrick asked the House to take up the bill authorising J. B. Isabelle to adopt Philippine Isabelle. The rules having been dispensed with, the bill was taken up. Mr Elmore observed that the bill was of little importance as it was considered yesterday—its object was to authorize the legitimising a natural child; that Isabelle had had a child by a certain female in France, many years ago; that they were living in this country now and that the passage of the legitimising would not interfere with the rights of any other party.

Mr. Fisher had no objection to the bill, provided it did not encroach on the claims of others. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Grossman laid before the House a petition from the people of the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality, asking to be represented by two Aldermen in the Municipal Council. Referred together with the accompanying documents to the Citizens Delegation.

Mr Lafargue, from the Enrolling Committee, reported several bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr. Landry submitted a memorial from Ramon Lopez, of Lafourche, stating that he was mutilated by his parish officers, and unable to provide for himself, and asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Gardere from the Finance Committee, reported adversely to the bill to amend the Revenue laws of the state, and to repeal resolutions of the Police Jury of the parish of Caddo, asking an appropriation for the Caddo Academy. The reports were adopted.

Mr Barham, from the Joint Committee appointed to examine the State Treasurer's account, reported that they had performed the duty and found the accounts of that officer perfectly correct. The report was adopted.

Mr Lavergne, from a Joint Committee appointed to examine the affairs of the New Orleans Catholic Male Orphans, made a report. The report states the number of orphans at 50 and adds that they need winter clothing, that the Institution is deplorably in want of means, and indulged to consider some assistance. The building is greatly out of repair. The resources of the Institution are slender and precarious. The report recommends that the Legislature should provide some relief for the Asylum and is accordingly laid before the House.

Mr Lavergne moved to take up the bill for a second reading. It was important and of immediate necessity that the House should take proper action in relation to the subject.

The motion was seconded and the bill was taken up, accepted, read a second time and passed.

Mr Moore asked the house to take up the resolution relative to the adjournment of the Mississippi Bridge.

Mr Fitzpatrick of Mr Sibley, the House took up the report of the committee on the contested election of Mr Glaze.

Mr Marks moved to make it the special order of the day for Friday, after the reading of the journal.

Mr Winchester preferred to take it up immediately. The contested parties were here at considerable trouble and expense, and the officer would be notified to be present.

Mr Sibley's seat was lost and the report was taken up. It is adverse to the claim of Mr Callahan, on the ground of want of polarity in the contest, and other serious legal reasons in the proceedings.

Mr Marks asked the Clerk to read the certificate of the Parish Judge of Calcasieu. It was read, and stated that Mr Callahan received 17 votes, and J. Alice 59 votes. The vote of the parish of Mr Landry was not read, as no certificate had been rendered.

Mr Texada moved to recommit the report, with instructions to examine Mr Glaze. His only object was to do justice to the parties.

The Chair said the question to recommit was in order, and only that question.

Mr Winchester opposed the motion. The usage of the House had been to refer contested elections to a committee, and subsequently to take up or reject the report. The evidence was before the House in the present case. The parties were present, and had asked a hearing at the bar of the House in justification of their contentions. He had no objection to delay the further consideration of the question, but was opposed to a recommitment, as unnecessary and improper.

Mr Texada said the object was to get at certain information which Mr Glaze could furnish. He had observed that the gentleman was not in his place.

Mr Burthe would have liked the committee to have stated which of the two contending parties was entitled to his seat. The report was inconclusive and unsatisfactory in the highest degree, from the committee to state which of the two contestants had a right to sit in this House.

Mr Taylor said he recollected the documents and evidence had been ordered to be printed. Nothing could be gathered from the report itself. He wished to vote understandingly, and therefore moved to recommit with instructions to print the evidence.

Mr Hay contended that the facts submitted in the report could alone be considered and applied to the case. The evidence required was stated by the law, and no other evidence could be admitted.

Mr Marks said that not a particle of evidence had been submitted to the House. He wished justice to be done to both parties, and was therefore in favor of Mr Taylor's motion. This was a fair and reasonable proposition. Let us have all the evidence before us.

Mr Winchester said that the law directs the testimony to be taken in a particular manner and laid before the House. Then the parties were closed to further testimony. That which is on the Clerk's table could be considered. He was surprised to learn that the report was inconclusive. It was as clear as day light that the report contained the evidence. Illegal and unsatisfactory, and the conclusion was so plain that the certificate granted to Mr Glaze had nothing to run counter to it, and that he had been duly elected. The committee ought have added a resolution to that effect.

Mr Winchester examined the various papers which the committee had submitted. They were brief and could be read by any member who felt any doubts on the subject. Five minutes investigation would suffice for this purpose. He did not object to the printing, but only suggested this.

Mr Taylor was dissatisfied with this examination. The report should be recommitted, if for no other reason, than because the order for printing had been neglected. It was impossible for members to visit the Clerk's desk and examine the papers in detail.

Mr Burthe said that he recollected the chairman of the committee had objected to the printing, because it was only the written document which could show that all the depositions were written in one hand. He did not see the use of printing.

Mr Fisher declared that the report did not give the necessary information. It gave the reason from Calcasieu only, while both that parish and St Landry were represented. The report seemed to limit neither *ex parte* and for this reason he was in favor of printing.

Mr Texada opposed the printing. He moved for a recommitment that the vote of St Landry might be ascertained. There was no doubt that the unanimous vote of the two parishes exhibited a clear majority in favor of Mr Callahan.

Mr Campbell contended that the recommitment. The question would not be decided by technicalities. There was no doubt that if these technicalities or informalities prevailed they would exclude Mr Callahan from his seat—but as little doubt, that if the vote of the two parishes alone were counted that gentleman would be duly elected.

The report was recommitted with power to send for persons and papers.

The vote was then, on motion of Mr Gardere, reconsidered.

Mr Marks then called for the orders of the day.

Orders of the Day.

The Speaker said that the unfinished business of the preceding day had the precedence over all other business. There was no unfinished business when the House adjourned yesterday. He, therefore, was of opinion that the Fee Bill had last the order.

Mr. Marks was confident that the order of the day had been called for before the House adjourned.

The journal being read it appeared that the order of the day had not been noticed. The bill, therefore, according to Mr Stille, had not been taken up; the natural inference would be that the order of the day had not been reached, in consequence of such omission.

The Speaker having made his decision, Mr. Hay appealed therefrom. The Chair stated its perfect willingness to submit the question to the House, and would be happy if its decision, as it would establish a precedent in future cases.

Mr. Texada called to the recollection of the House a decision of the Chair made last week when the House adjourned, before taking up the orders of the day, yet the bill before the house had not lost its order.

After some discussion upon the point the question was taken on the appeal and the decision of the chair was not sustained, yeas 18 nay 27

The Fee Bill was therefore taken up. The additional section offered by Mr Taylor and limiting the per centage of attorneys for absent heirs being under consideration together with several amendments and substitutes offered by divers members.

Mr Stille moved to lay that section with its substitutes on the table. He did so a expedite the progress of the bill. Two last aimed at could be attained of a separate bill.

On the motion the vote stood, yeas, 31 nays 22 So the motion was lost.

Mr Taylor declared himself in favor of the Fee Bill. He proceeded to explain the position of the section. Both he and Mr Marigny had proposed measures to attain the same object, but the two propositions were incongruous, not having been drawn up with any concert of action. His proposition, he contended had the advantage of the most of successions, the attorneys should be paid out of their services. He contended they had other duties to perform, besides those which had been enumerated, and it was but proper that they should be remunerated for their discharge.

Mr Marks moved to lay the proviso on the table.

Mr Kerlin asked if it was not competent to amend the proviso. That had been offered by a friend of the bill.

Mr Waterman asked not for courtesy—he asked only for justice.

The motion prevailed—yeas 29, nays 12. So the proviso was laid on the table.

Mr Belanc moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Mr Duvigneaud asked if the 3 were not referred to. They required the decision of the March term of the City Court of New Orleans. The several items in the sections were adjusted without amendment.

Mr Waterman's additional section, 3 were next considered. Mr Wade, the principle of his section was, that the expenses of litigation should be paid by the litigants. This was a fair and just principle. It was unjust that the community should be taxed to defray the expenses of litigants. This was the first principle established in the section. The party cast ought to pay the expenses of the suit. Mr Perkins objected to the section as contradictory to the contested. The provisions seemed to conflict with those in a subsequent section. He could see no reason or justice in compelling all the costs to be paid by the party cast. Why should the rich creditors be always preferred to the poor debtors.

Mr Waterman explained that his object was to provide for the payment of the expenses of litigation. The tax of 12 dollars was only collected in the instances from the existing statute. Creditors had their rights as well as debtors.

The section was laid on the table, and Mr. Waterman withdrew the first section.

The 4th section of the original bill, which repeals the Jury Tax was then considered.

Mr Duvigneaud moved an amendment exempting the City Guards of New Orleans and Lafayette from the provisions of the section.

Mr Grant wished to exempt New Orleans from the operation of the fee bill. He contended that the effect was to tax the poor and generally other persons, and were not solely dependent upon their fees for support like those of the city.

Mr Marks declared the gentleman to be greatly mistaken in his ideas. In the country a large number of public officers were entirely dependent upon those fees. He did not profess to understand the extraordinary sensitiveness of the city of New Orleans, at their proposition to exempt the Parish of Orleans from the operation of general laws. They might as well tell us to except the city from a law providing bounds for the stray animals of the state. He was a representative of Louisiana, and we had a right to legislate for the whole state. The country was deeply interested in the reduction of the enormous fees demanded in the city of New Orleans, for they were the subjects of these exactions.

Mr. Gardere moved to lay the section on the table. On this question the vote stood yeas 16, nays 23. The motion was lost.

The amendment of Mr Duvigneaud was then adopted. The section was then adopted.

The motion of Mr Marigny that portion of the section which gives one half of the fees recovered for overcharging, to the person suing, was stricken out.

An additional section, by Mr. Debaine, exempting the Parish of St Martin from the operation of the bill, was laid on the table.

Mr. Duvigneaud offered an additional section repealing certain sections of an act to reduce the salaries of certain officers. Laid on the table.

Mr. Debaine moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas 8; nays 39.

The last section of the bill was then adopted.

The House adjourned.

Mr. CLAY.—If all, during the late campaign, who slandered Mr. Clay, should be overtaken by a quotum of the wrath of the people, the number of liars in the country would receive many such additions as the following, which we find in the Boston Atlas.

Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.

A LIE RETRACTED.

I desire publicly to express my deep regret, in view of the great injustice done to the Hon. Henry Clay, by the observation made by myself, of having seen him bet at a horse race on Sunday, and employ this method of countersacting, as far as I am able, the injustice done to him and the whig cause. D. M. KIMBALL.

Easthampton, Dec. 31, 1844.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Jan 26	London	Jan 4
New York	Jan 27	Liverpool	Jan 3
Philadelphia	Jan 27	Paris	Jan 3
Washington	Jan 28	Hav.	Dec 3
Baltim ore	Jan 28	Metz	Dec 1
Charleston	Jan 24	Tampico	Dec 1
Cincinnati	Jan 26	Vera Cruz	Jan 22
Louisville	Jan 29	Hudson	Jan 1
Havana	Jan 21	Galveston	Jan 15

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, February 5 1845

The business in Cotton to-day has reached 4,500 bs. with a very steady market; in feed prices are rather tend in favor of sellers.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA		MISSISSIPPI	
Inferior		Trash and Inferior	
Ordi. to Good Ord.	4 @ 4	Ordinary	
Middling	5 @ 5	Middling	
Good Middling	5 @ 5	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	5 @ 5	Middling Fair	
Fair	6 @ 6	Fair	
Fine	6 @ 6	Fine	
Good and Fine	6 @ 6	Good and Fine	

Exchange is in good demand at previous rates. We quote London at 8 @ 9 percent premium. Paris 5 @ 5 @ 5 ⅛. New York 60 days 1 @ 1 ¼ percent discount; Checks par @ 1 percent discount

☞ Rev. John Bryce, lately appointed collector in Louisiana at Belize, Honduras, writes personally that he has been entirely cured of a severe rheumatic affection that had confined him to his room and bed for eight years by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Liniment sold at 79 Poydras street for the cure of Rheumatism. We think facts of this kind of which we have heard several relative to this article for rheumatism should go far towards removing prejudice against a proprietary medicine.

☞ NOTICE.—Masters Brooks and Adams and Mr A Brother, Consignees per ship SARATOGA, from New York, will please make their residence known to the discharging clerk on the Levee.

AARON COHEN, Agent, 90 Common

☞ NOTICE.—The Consignees of a lot of bales of Domestics marked Thos. Paige, St Louis; and a lot of buckets marked Hun a diamond, per ship WALDRON, from Boston, will please call at the Subscribers office and receive the same.

W. H. HALE, 23 Commercial Place

☞ Neither the captain or consignees the British ship GOLIAH, Captain Slater, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

WM MURE, 23 Royal

☞ Ship SARATOGA, Russell, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of the goods.

AARON COHEN, 90 Common

☞ Ship Atlas from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, which are landing opposite the Rail Road. If all goods not received within 5 days will be sent to the Public Stores.

GEO. GREEN & BRO.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship YAZOO, Stimpson master from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

HULLIN & WOODRUFF.

☞ The ship HILAH, Capt Hausman, from New York, is now discharging between the Markets, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee.

T TOBY & BOGERT.

☞ The brig REPUBLIC, Gates, master, from Philadelphia is now discharging opposite the Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee.

AARON COHEN.

☞ The barque ARGYLE, from Liverpool. This vessel is now ready to discharge cargo. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days.

J P WHITNEY & Co, 74 Camp

☞ Ship CHAOS, from Liverpool—Consignees by this ship are notified that all goods unclaimed within 5 days from the 26th inst. will be sent to Public Stores.

LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres.

☞ POTATOES—150 bushels fine Irish potatoes, on board ship CHAOS, for sale by the Captain on board, or

G GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier

☞ Ship EUROPEAN, Capt Gay, from Boston.—This vessels now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods in the Levee.

J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

☞ Ship AUBURN, Capt. Darley, from New York, is now discharging, opposite Triangle Buildings, 2d Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J W STANTON & Co.

☞ LANDING per ship Chatham—6 cases cotton goods, Farquharson, for sale by

DUNCAN, KENNEDY & Co, 68 Toulouse.

☞ NOTICE.—Consignees per ship TALMA, Cayol, master are informed that this ship was entered at the Custom house yesterday, and that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the Customhouse at their own risk and expense

VOR. ROUMAGE. f 4

AMERICAN THEATRE.

R. G. MASON, has the honor to announce that his benefit is fixed for Saturday 8th instant, when will be produced Lord Byron's celebrated tragedy of

WERNER.

And introducing an entirely new Historical drama, entitled ST HELENA or EXILE AND DEATH OF NAPOLEON. For further particulars hereafter. f 6

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

THE FIFTH of a Series of Sixty-six Free Lectures before the above Institution, will be delivered on this evening (February 6) at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, 93 St Charles street, by THOMAS A. NICKERSON, Esq., a Scholar—American Literature. Teachers, of Schools with their Pupils and the public, particularly Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend.

M. M. COREN, President

ANDREW DALY, Secretary. f 6

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES—Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 6488—George Hoffman, vs. Burger Pollock, &c.

Notice is hereby given that the costs and expenses to be incurred in the above entitled suit, will be sold at the City Exchange in the square between Chartres and Royal streets, on the 12th day of February, 1845 at the hour of 12