NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS
At No. 81 Chartres street.

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBY. 10, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.

There was a mighty gathering of the Whigs at the Clubs last evening—living presage of a glorious rally at the Mayor. The enthusiasm of the meeting reminded one of the Old Tippecanoe times, when one blast of the trumpet was worth a thousand men. The Whig flame in municipality, heavy and cold of the city examining into the bill, until there was scarce room for the members to breath freely. This is an omen of brighter days for our party, and right joyfully do we hail it.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted as affording a fair and equal chance to every Whig to express his wishes in respect to the candidate to be run upon their ticket. Let every Whig attend his municipality meeting, and vote for men to represent him in the Convention:—

Resolved, That a meeting of the Whig party be called in each municipality, for the purpose of selecting delegates, who shall meet in convention as speedily after their selection as may be, and ballot for a candidate to be run as the Whig candidate for Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

Resolved, That each municipality shall be entitled to two delegates.

Resolved, That the meeting in the three municipalities be held up on the same evening.

Resolved, That no person be voted for as a candidate, who does not signify his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention, and support any Whig candidate nominated by said convention.

Resolved, That the Municipality Meetings be held on Saturday, 11th February, at 7 o'clock:

In the First Municipality, at Slidell's Exchange.

In the Second Municipality, at Banks's Arcade.

In the Third Municipality, at Franklin Coffee House.

And that the convention of thirty delegates meet on Monday 13th, at the St. Louis Exchange, at half past 7 o'clock, and proceed to select a candidate in conformity with the views of the delegation.

The following gentlemen were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Municipality meetings.

For the First Municipality { Em. CRUZAT, C. H. FANEY, CALEB PHILLIPS.

For the Second Municipality { F. B. CONRAD, B. RODRIGUES, O. DAUTEL.

For the Third Municipality { (JNO. GUIBERTSON, J. B. REEVE, G. D. FERRIET.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The great subject for locofoco declamation was yesterday quietly consigned to dissolution by the unanimous report of the select committee, after the swearing in of members of both political parties. The report shows conclusively that seven-eighths of the grounds of specification of the contesting parties, are frivolous and unworthy legislative attention, while the remainder consists of a mass of charges, unsupported by an iota of positive evidence. The "seven hundred cab loads" upon which locofocos in ring so many and such sacred changes, a few months since, dwindle down under the searching scrutiny of the report to *twenty &c.* or thereabouts. Some of the democracy of the House, on learning this report, made a desperate attempt to prolong the matter, by providing that the contesting parties should be heard by counsel. It was, however, voted down by a very large majority. We presume the report will be called up and acted on in due season, but anticipate no further difficulties.

CHANGES.

A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"There are to be many changes in our representatives at Foreign Courts, very soon. Mr. Todd is to return from Russia and Mr. Jennier from Austria. Several of our Consuls are also to return. I understand that Mr. Wise will probably go to Austria. Mr. Cone has ordered for Paris, but it Mr. Webster should not wish to go abroad, and it is stated that he does not, I should be surprised if that important post should be given to Mr. Wheaton, now minister to Prussia."

We thought the 'Guard' were politely pledged to case one clear from Mr. Tyler! Another account says that another member of that body, Mr. Proffit, is to go to Brazil. There are so few of them, and such a lovely clever fellows and staunch friends that they will be ungrateful if he does not provide for them all in due time. The *pledge* can be positively redeemed with the exception of Parson Miller's position in the last day. *Probatum est.—Richmond Whig.*

(From correspondence of the N. Y. American.)

Washington, Jan. 21, 1843.

Mr. Fillmore yesterday took occasion to address the House on the present state of the Whig party. It is much to be regretted the whigs in Congress, both in the Senate and House, have no paper and no official here. At the present session of Congress, the democratic party have a paper, and a most violent one, established here, with a nominal connection with some prominent democrat, and having its influence and support. Every thing is in the harshness of party and its vituperation. Almost all the acts of every session of Congress are misrepresented by the partial people. But the misrepresentations of the facts in the case of this fiscal question of the unemployed public might have produced a state of things which would have outlive or survived the fact to be traced through the mass of falsehood.

It is very well, therefore, that this particular fact, out of several hundreds which has been presented to the "order," to Mr. Tyler, from the stave producers, should have the distinguishing honor of a complete and conclusive public exposure and condemnation. The whole public are now perfectly informed that there is not one atom of truth in the story, nor the remotest resemblance to it.

Mr. Fillmore, after showing up the statement and its patient falsehood, openly challenged any man in the whole House—among whigs, locos, or "guard," to defend the falsehood, or to contradict that refutation of it. No man answered the challenge; and the falsehood is therefore condemned by the unanimous vote of the House.

The calumny here referred to, is that put forth recently, that the whigs in Congress were induced to oppose the Government Bank scheme of the administration, although Mr. CLAY's dictation; and that the Committee of Ways and Means reported against the measure, in conformity with the instruction of a whig caucus, to which a letter of Mr. CLAY, against the Exchequer, was read. The slander scarcely merited so formal a contradiction.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 1st says:—

The Arkansas river is higher than it has been since 1833, occasioned a in great measure by the heavy fall of snow some weeks ago, succeeded, as it was, by the mildness of spring. The Juniata, which reached here a few days ago, brings news that it is falling at Van Buren. The low grounds in many places are inundated, and we hear of the drowning of stock, the carrying away of corn cribs, outhouses, &c. &c.

SHIP CLAUDIUS.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of the 3rd instant, says the ship *Claudius*, Captain Sadler, previously reported as ashore on Stono, has since bilged, and will be lost. About 150 bags of cotton have been saved in a damaged state, and placed on board of smacks, destined for this city; about 40 bags of cotton, being the balance of the cargo, was lost in the swamping of the long boat in passing from the side of the vessel to the sand-bar, a small portion of the sails and rigging will also be saved. Captain S. and crew arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, having abandoned the ship, after using every exertion to get her off.

GENTLE WAY OF FLOGGING A WIFE.—The Mobile *Herald* recommends any person having a shrew of a wife, to get her mesmerised and then thrash the manipulator. The state of sympathy between the *mesmeriser* and the *mesmerisee* is so perfect that the lashes laid upon the former inflict an equal degree of pain upon the latter—thus the wife may be duly chastised without suffering the degradation of a personal flogging.

☞ The Extra *New World* containing the first number of Martin Chuzzlewit, by Dickens, and the first number of tales by Dr. Lever and Ainsworth; the *New Worlds* containing the entire January number of *Blackwood's Magazine*; and the Boston *Notion* containing the January number of *Bentley's Miscellany*, may all be procured at Morgan's Lottery Depot, at exceedingly low prices.

A postscript of a letter to the editors, from Washington, dated 31st ult., 6 o'clock, P. M., says: "The extensive Livery Stables attached to Gadsby's Hotel was this morning destroyed by fire."—*Charleston Courier.*

LADIES' FUEL SOCIETY.—A number of the ladies of Charleston have formed themselves into a society, under the above designation.—They distribute wood to poor people during cold weather—a most charitable and christian occupation.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—To night, Henry IV will be played, Mr. Hackett taking the part of Falstaff—a character in which he is really at home.

THE RAINERS gave a concert this evening at the Athenæum room, in Tchoupitoulas street, opposite Nash-ker.

DAN MARBLE is drawing crowded houses in Mobile. FITCH and Miss LEE have also met with great success in our sister city.

☞ Our thanks are due Mr. BEYKINS, of the steamer *Lucy Walker*, for very late Arkansas papers.

☞ The Hon. E. D. WHITE has our thanks for public documents.

Mr. CLAY, we understand, will visit the New St. Charles Theatre, this evening.

DEATH IN THE TEA SPOON.—Many persons are in the habit of using German Silver Tea and Table spoons without being aware of their poisonous composition.—Some friend of humanity has announced, that German silver is composed of copper, arsenic and nickel, and that the two latter very rapidly in contact with any acid, and that small particles are taken into the stomach, which imperceptibly act as a slow but sure poison.—*Nashville Banner.*

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.
Washington City, January, 30, 1843.

In the Senate to-day, clear petitions were presented and reports from committees received, some private bills were taken up and passed. The post office bill to suppress private expresses was further discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then the special order brought up the Oregon bill as the unfinished business. Mr. Archer being entitled to the floor. Mr. A. declared himself in favor of a middle course. He argued that the bill ought to be recommitted to some committee for the purpose of having the clause promising a grant of land struck out. Mr. Young followed in favor of the bill with the clause retained. Mr. Linn suggested that it recommitted it should be with instructions. Mr. Archer agreed to that. Mr. Calhoun wished the subject passed over informally, as he had a speech ready to make in conclusion. This was agreed to, and then the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives two long reports were made by the Committee on Ways and Means, on memorials referred to it early in the session, touching the subject of issuing stock in the States to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, based on the public lands, for clearing off their indebtedness. One of the reports was from the majority, and the other from the minority of the committee; both against the proposition but on different grounds. This is a movement in advance of Mr. W. Cost Johnson's select committee on his bill. A motion was made to go into committee of the whole with a view to taking up Mr. Cushing's Exchequer bill for further debate; but when the house did go into committee, the army bill was taken up and discussed till a late hour. This is the general appropriation bill for the military services of the fiscal year, &c. Various points were contested in the debate which took place, but nothing material was struck out. At 4 o'clock the house adjourned.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—Rumour says, Major NOAH returned from Washington yesterday, bringing with him the appointment of Surveyor of this port.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, 30th Jan.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA

THURSDAY, February 9, 1843.

Mr. BERNARD, on behalf of the committee on the part of the Senate, to whom were assigned the duty of visiting the Penitentiary, made a report which was read by a bill amendatory of the several acts relative to the Penitentiary.

Mr. FOLLEY, on behalf of the special committee, to whom was referred the House bill for districting the State, made a report. This report recommends that no change be made in that bill with reference to the first Senatorial district of the county of Orleans, as these districts be so modified that they shall consist of more contiguous territory. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALKER, under leave, introduced an act relative to the incorporation of the Church of St. François Xavier, of Rapides, and for other purposes.

Mr. DUNN called up the bill relative to certain pecuniary claims, which underwent its second reading, and on motion of Mr. ARMANT, who expressed a desire to examine the subject, its further consideration was suspended until to-morrow.

Mr. DE LA VERGNE, presented an act relative to clerks and sheriffs, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LABRANCHE, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives relative to the ceremony of marriage, reported adversely to said bill, the same in their judgment being unnecessary, as the present laws are amply sufficient.

Mr. WAGGAMAN remarked that he was in favor of throwing as many obstacles as possible in the way of ill advised and improper marriage; and for that purpose, if this bill were to pass, he should offer as an amendment, that the minister of the gospel celebrating that ceremony, should be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. DAVIDSON defended the bill on the ground that it was extremely reasonable in the front parishes, where there were not more than three or four miles in breadth, less, between the inhabitants of this State and those of the adjoining State. He argued that no inconvenience whatever could result from the requirement that the parties should travel one hundred miles, when the law was binding in a necessity of two thousand dollars—and, besides, from the feeling which their contrary would inspire, they would be less prone to perform the ceremony against the wishes of the parents, or to celebrate ill-advised or imprudent marriages. The people whose sections have petitioned from time to time to have the laws on this subject amended and modified, and the article of the Civil Code had, to a certain extent been changed; but that modification was not deemed by them to be sufficient, and they very much desired the passage of the present bill. He was desirous to increase the security to $10,000, if a greater guarantee were required to prevent the abuse of the privilege. He was not in favor of making it a misdemeanor, as Mr. (Mr. Waggaman) to ill-advised and unfortunate marriages, but he was under the conviction that neither parties, lawyers nor justices could effectually prevent them. They had occurred ever since the days of romance and love, and would, in all probability, ever continue to occur.

Mr. DUPRE approved the pass ge of the bill, and called for the yeas and nays upon it.

The question was taken with the following result—ayes 7, nays 7; lost by the casting vote of the Chair.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the addition al section offered yesterday by Mr. DAVIDSON, bill relative to tutors of minors, administrators, &c., requiring security from clerks of courts.

Mr. DAVIDSON said that he had yesterday made a motion to lay this section on the table, but had withdrawn it at the solicitation of the Senator from Washita (Mr. Dupree.) He now proposed that that section should be rejected, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HOE said, that if he had abstained from raising his voice against that section yesterday, it was not because he was not opposed to it, but that he thought it would, as in many other cases of like innovation, fail to have the effect desired. He owed it, however, to his constituents that he were directly involved in the measure, to state the grounds on which he had voted for its rejection. As far as the city of New Orleans was concerned, and as far as his experience and that of other members of his parish enabled him to answer for the detriment resulted from the practice as it appears exercised. The clerks of the courts have nothing to do with the acceptance of the security on appeal bonds. That was a matter appertaining exclusively to the judgment of the court; and if, as it frequently happens, the appellee objects to the person offered, the judge can demand another security, upon the bonds taken, if he accepted or not; thus giving to the parties immediately interested, every possible guarantee. The honorable Senator (Mr. HOE) did not know what construction was given to the law in the country, but that was the interpretation given to it in the city. He argued fully and elaborately against the injustice of this section, insisting that it was uncommon and dangerous, and he accompanied it to the rule that prevailed in relation to sheriffs, where, from the very necessity of the case, those functions were compelled, in order to exonerate themselves from the responsibility attaching, to require parties to obtain the written assent of the party himself. He stated that, by the bill he had introduced this morning, he had endeavored to such rules, also in relation to sheriffs and clerks, and which combined all that in his judgment was necessary or proper.

Mr. HOWARD replied with great energy to the arguments that were advanced against this section. He contended that it was indispensable in the country, where there was a considerable vacation of the courts, and where they were but twice a year. There were difficulties and conflicts of opinion under the law, as it now existed in his district, which it was very desirable and urgent to clear up. He did not think, as was argued, that this section was too long, and he was for imposing too much upon those officers. He did not think it would drive the present incumbents away, or that if it did, there would not be a plenty of persons every way qualified who would cheerfully undertake the responsibilities. If, in fact, it had the effect of creating a distaste for public offices, by rendering them more accountable and less a source of pecuniary gain and little responsibility, he would consider it as a most desirable occurrence, and as a most happy feature. It would be a source of gratulation to see that fever abate, for if a stranger were to arrive in the city at present, he would really think there was no other business, so other pursuit but that of seeking for office. All other occasions appeare to be merged in that one. It was time that a stop should be put to the enormous expenditures, of which the administration of law and of justice were certainly one; and if we could not relieve the people from the great burthens under which they had to pay a contribution on the planters of Louisiana, for the payment of its debts. This was the question, and Mr. RATLIF. It was one of rights, of power, of constitutional privilege.

Mr. Ogden said the House could not act on the subject unless they had all the facts before them, and he differed from other members in their opinion that it was only a question of pecuniary interest. Such a question belonged to the judiciary. But the necessity, justice and expediency of the law could only be decided by an investigation of the facts.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion of the member from Orleans, the delay of twenty-four hours could effect no injury.

In answer to some further conversation between Messrs. Selby, Hunt and Ratliff, the latter moved the Special Order of the Day for Tuesday next, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Bernard opposed the motion, and called for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. Prescott intimated agreeably to notice, an act for the improvement of the Bayou Bicout. The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Culverson, agreeably to notice introduced an act to amend the 14th section of the act to organize the City Court.

Also, an act to amend Articles 1,987 and 2,301 of the Civil Code. These two bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Briant, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to amend the act to reorganize the expenses of the state.

Also, a bill to amend the act relating to Registry of Mortgages for the Parish of Natchitoches.

Mr. Bondousquié, from the Special Committee on Contested Elections, made a dispensation of the rules, submitted a report on the contested elections of the Orleans delegation. The report declares that the matter has been subjected to a rigorous investigation. Several of the grounds of specification have been rejected by the committee as frivolous and undeserving legislative action, and the others are considered as altogether unsubstantiated by satisfactory evidence. The report concludes with a resolution declaring the members of the Orleans delegation duly chosen at the July election in 1842.

Mr. Benjamin gave notice of an act to extend the duties of the Recorder of births and deaths in New Orleans.

The Speaker said before the house the report of the State engineer on the subject of the Red River raft.

Mr. Taylor moved to make the report of the committee on contested elections the order of the day for Wednesday next, and that the counsels of the contesting parties be allowed to be heard in support of their respective claims.

Mr. Phelps moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution. The subject had received thorough consideration from the committee, and now, to undertake to hear counsel would be subjecting the State to a needless and heavy expense.

Mr. Taylor thought the matter would not occupy more than a day's discussion. He had been requested to be lightly passed over. The house was a court to try the question, and should certainly give a fair hearing to parties.

Mr. Bondousquié hoped Mr. Phelps' motion would prevail. If the contesting parties are allowed to plead their cause, there will be no end to the time of eight or ten days. The committee had examined the subject in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the result. If gentlemen were not satisfied, let the report be made the special order of a certain day, and if not adopted, let the committee sit at night in preference of the whole house, and let the testimony be re-examined.

Mr. Brewer, had hitherto forborne to express an opinion on the question, for he was not conversant with all the facts. But it was manifestly proper that the contesting parties should be heard by counsel. There would be no unfair play, and it was an act of justice to the Orleans delegation.

Mr. Selby had thought that rules were made for the purpose of accelerating justice, and not of impeding them. But when two contesting parties were allowed to be overlapped. He did not think the House should be established thus, although a former legislature had established a precedent of the kind. He was not in favor of the argument that the committee had already reported, while he professed high respect for them, he would say that it was no more than a report, and that it was open to any one at all to the House. Might not the committee have made a mistake? Such a thing was possible. He wished for the contesting parties to be heard by counsel, if not otherwise it came, the thought by the committee. There would be no unfair play, and it was an act of justice to the Orleans delegation.

Mr. Bondousquié replied, that he would not offer a substitute providing that the contesting parties be heard by one counsel, who shall withdraw after stating his views of the evidence.

Mr. Brashear moved to lay the substitute on the table. The vote stood yeas 51, nays 19. So the motion prevailed.

Order of the Day.

An act to define the powers of the corporation of New Orleans was the order of the day.

Mr. Ogden moved to make it the order of the day for Monday next, in order to allow time to make a counter report. On this motion some debate ensued. Mr. Brashear objecting strongly to further delay, and Mr. Ratliff supporting in favor of the member from St. Mary's. It was argued that the question was simply one of constitutional power, and not whether the Municipalities lacked or did not lack money. It was a question whether the city had a right to lay a contribution on the planters of Louisiana, for the payment of its debts. This was the question, and Mr. Ratliff