G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE :::: NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1852.

No. 1721, Vol. 16—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX—Whole No. 6780.

THE DAILY BEE.

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

Saturday Morning, March 6, 1852.

For Legislative matter see next page.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. That for the day before was received.

WHIG CITY CONVENTION.

The Whig City Convention for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and other municipal officers meets this evening at 7 o'clock at the Rooms of the Whig Central Committee, in Exchange Place.

Punctual attendance is requested.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

The Maine Liquor Law, as it is styled, that is an act by which the Legislature of Maine has prohibited under special penalties the manufacturing or vending of spirituous liquors, is a fruitful source of excitement among the people of the North. It is vehemently discussed by the public journals and finds sturdy opponents and strenuous supporters. In the State of New York, where pecuniary interests to an immense amount is involved in the production and consumption of liquors, the question is agitated with uncommon warmth, in consequence of the introduction into the Legislature of a bill similar in character to that passed by the General Assembly of Maine. The strongest hostility to the proposed measure comes from the city. A [illegible] appears in the public prints, headed "Resistance to Oppression and Fanaticism," for a grand mass meeting of all who are opposed to a project that (say the signers) will disfranchise the freemen of the State, destroy their business and ruin their commercial and manufacturing interests. It is numerously signed, and a notice appended to it states that already 30,000 signatures have gone to Albany, remonstrating against the passage of the act and that 20,000 more are ready to send. Among these are thousands of respectable merchants, mechanics, lawyers and physicians.

We do not know whether this demonstration will have much weight at Albany, but we certainly think that the petitioners are right in principle. We have ever been the unflinching adversaries of sumptuary laws. They are the most tyrannical and yet the most inefficient means of extirpating the evils against which they are directed. It is no easy matter to force a man to be temperate, but the effort almost invariably makes him a liar and a hypocrite, teaches him to shuffle and equivocate, to [illegible] to evade the law by ingenious expedients or to violate its enactments, [illegible] his misdeeds like the midnight robber in darkness and mystery. No man is more [illegible] than the writer of this article. No one [illegible] more horror at the sight of a drunkard, and yet none can be more thoroughly [illegible] the folly of compelling individuals to abstain from the use of liquor, by treating them as felons and law breakers if they are caught drinking. The cause of temperance is [illegible] by such enactments, but the cause [illegible] aided and abetted by laws which render men insensible to the obligations of [illegible] and morality.

[illegible] experiments have been tried [illegible] Portland [illegible] brethren of the East. They have always resulted in [illegible]. Public opinion cannot be radically [illegible]. Laws in conflict with the [illegible] the masses become practically [illegible] and are violated with impunity. Violent remedies are always dangerous. Laws [illegible] Maine do not attack the [illegible]. He is sent to shame, and [illegible]. But they bear upon the [illegible] honorable and respectable classes of society. They proclaim the gentleman a criminal [illegible]. The Maine Law [illegible] most odious and intolerable [illegible] police the right of visiting [illegible] upon bare suspicion [illegible] search for the contraband [illegible].

We [illegible] stand those better in the South [illegible]. Were the Legislature [illegible] the use of liquors [illegible] the eating of mushrooms and [illegible] fruit or the consumption of any article whatever which in immoderate quantities is [illegible] to be unwholesome. Such legislation is [illegible] absurd, and to be so demonstrated, needs to be carried out to its inevitable consequences.

FROM VENEZUELA.—We have later dates from Caracas to January 31. The Venezuelan Congress was opened on the 24th. The message of President Monagas is brief and comprehensive.

A great improvement is announced in the [illegible] of the finances. The continuance of peace has given increased activity to commerce, stimulated the operations of industry, and has enlarged the resources of the Treasury. All the obligations on account of the public service have been met; the expenses of the war of 1848 and 1849 have been partially liquidated, the interest on the domestic debt which has not been satisfied since 1847 has been paid and the instalments on the foreign debt, which have been neglected for some years, have been promptly remitted to London—thus improving the national credit abroad.

The President congratulates the Legislature on the recent discoveries of mineral wealth in various parts of the country. Mines of gold, silver, copper and quicksilver have been opened, furnishing an inexhaustible source of riches and prosperity.

The United States sloop of war, the Cyane, arrived at Guayra on the 10th of January.

Telegraphic and Mail Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.

Washington Affairs. The arrival of the steamer Baltic is anxiously expected. The President and Cabinet will visit her on Saturday. Capt. Face has proffered the steamboat Sydney to convey them to the Baltic, whose anchorage will be opposite the Arsenal. Congress will probably adjourn over from Friday to enable members to visit this gem of steamers. No excursion will be made by the Baltic during her stay, on account of the difficulty of navigating the river. Steamboats however will run constantly to her, enabling all personally to inspect her.

A decision in the case of Mrs. Gaines is daily looked for, and will certainly be against her.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 26.

The Natives and the Pope. The natives of Southwark held a meeting to-night for the purpose of protesting against receiving from the Pope of Rome the stone he is about forwarding for the Washington Monument. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Owen and other fanatics.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb 26.

Destructive Fire.—The machine shop and engine house of the Vermont Central Railroad, containing seven locomotives and freight engines were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The buildings only were insured. The station house for passengers and the new engine house were saved.

NEW YORK, Feb 26.

Important Dispatches from Paris. It is understood that Mr. Webster has received, by the Atlantic, dispatches of such a nature from our Minister at Paris as required his immediate return to Washington.

BALTIMORE [illegible]. The Baltimore Sun publishes a [illegible] of the executive appointments throughout the counties, cities and towns of Maryland, from which it appears Gov. Lowe has inaugurated the doctrine of rotation in order to afford the whole party a better opportunity [illegible] the substantial sweets of office. Whether the practice will conduce to the [illegible] of Democratic [illegible]. The only [illegible] that the expelled Democrats the appointees of Governor Thomas are not likely to [illegible] their affection towards their more fortunate brethren.

Our capitalists should remember that the great RAILROAD SALE commences on MONDAY, the 15th instant. The [illegible] of this property is decidedly the best situated in the Southwest for mercantile purposes [illegible] at the office of J. A. Beard & May, the Auctioneer for the sale of the property.

Public attention is respectfully called to the sale of Bohemian, Venitian, Dresden and French fancy Goods which will be continued This Day, at 10 o'clock, at Camp street, No. 13½, under City Hotel, by Murphy & Nevins.

The attention of Buyers is called to the sale of 175 packages and lots Dry Goods, amongst which will be found 10 cases 13-4 and 14-4 Allendale Quilts, 10 cases Hamilton Tic,

5 trunks French Parasols, together with an extensive and desirable assortment of seasonable articles, to be disposed of without reserve THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., 43 Bienville street.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

By the Western (Morse) Line.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.

The House rejected the appropriation to pay the [illegible] of the First District Court. Passed the bill appropriating five thousand dollars for improvements in the Bayou Lafourche.

The same body also passed the supplementary bill to the act of consolidation, providing for holding elections and for the payment of the interest on the consolidated debt, that may become due before first July next year. L. H.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 26th ult., Mr. Rhett said that while he was absent from the city the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clemens) and the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) but particularly the former, had thought proper in their speeches on the compromise resolutions to make some personal remarks respecting him, remarks which were so personal that they left him no option but to reply to them in vindication of himself. He would therefore to-morrow ask the indulgence of the Senate to allow him to do so.

Mr Pratt said that to-morrow was private bill day, and he hoped it would not be devoted to any other purpose.

Mr Cass said that from the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, it might be presumed that some advantage was taken of his absence. He followed in the discussion, and was not aware of the Senator's absence from the city, and he was not to be deterred by the Senator's absence from making any remarks he thought proper.

The matter here dropped.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for five members to compose the select committee on the memorials asking an investigation of the decisions of the late board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico, which resulted in electing Messrs. Soule, (chairman,) Broadhead, Bayard, Pratt and Clarke.

Mr Borland offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on printing to report upon the present state of the public printing, as to time, quantity and quality of the work already done and the prospects of the remainder, and as to the propriety of making any other arrangement for its execution.

Mr Clarke's joint resolutions upon non-intervention were then taken up, and Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in support of the doctrine of non-intervention.

Mr Seward got the floor, and the subject was postponed till Tuesday week.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker said that the first business before the House was a motion made yesterday, previous to adjournment, to lay the bounty land bill, with the amendments reported from the committee, on the table, upon which the yeas and nays had been ordered.

The Clerk then called the roll, and the motion was negatived by a vote of 80 yeas to [illegible] nays.

The sense of the House was then taken on the amendments. Upon that allowing the Registers and Receivers fifty cents on each warrant to be paid by the person then locating the warrant, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was carried—yeas 121, nays [illegible].

The yeas and noes were again ordered on the third amendment, which provides that when officers and soldiers shall have died, the warrants shall issue to their children, and if they [illegible] none, then to their fathers and mothers, or in default thereof, then to their brothers and sisters, which was agreed to, yeas 125, nays 41.

One or two other amendments were agreed to and the yeas and nays were taken on the first section of Mr Evans' amendment, which was carried, 98 to 76. The remaining sections of his amendment, which were also carried. The last amendment, which was agreed to, was to strike out that section which extended to volunteers and State militia and troops the benefit of the act granting bounty lands.

The amendments having been disposed of, the yeas and nays were demanded on the passage of the bill, which were agreed to—yeas 85, nays 99. They were again ordered on engrossing the bill, which was carried, yeas 96, nays [illegible].

A motion was here made that the House adjourn, and tellers having been appointed, it was carried, 90 to 50, and the House adjourned without finally passing the bill.

HEAVY MEN.—A Revolutionary paper recently brought to light, shows that the following was the weight of several officers of the Revolutionary Army, August 19th, 1783, weighed at the scales, West Point:

Gen. Washington	209 lbs
" Lincoln	224 "
" Knox	280 "
" Huntington	182 "
" Greaton	166 "
Col. Swift	219 "
" Michael Jackson	252 "
" Henry Jackson	238 "
Lieut. Col. Huntington	232 "
" Cobb	182 "
" Humphrey	221 "

THE N. Y. TIMES.—A journal of rather a Free Soilish character says that it [illegible] Mr Fillmore, Kentucky has followed the example of Tennessee, and will be in turn followed by the Whigs of every Southern State.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

MONDAY, Feb 23, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment: 61 members present.

The Journal was read and approved.

The Speaker appointed on the committee to redistrict the State judicially Messrs. Carr, Moise, Chaplin, Heard and Powell.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Mayor of New Orleans, covering a resolution adopted by the Board of Health of that city, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

An act to reorganize the Internal Improvement Department of the State being the special order, immediately after the reading of the journal, was then taken up.

The first and second sections were adopted without debate.

The third section being under consideration, Mr Johnson, of Iberville, moved to amend by the appointment of one Commissioner from each parish, instead of five commissioners from each of the four districts. He saw no other way of making the representation equal.

Mr Connelly observed that the committee had had this matter under consideration, and that the proposition to take one commissioner from each parish had been discussed at length. The committee had, however, come to the conclusion that a board so constructed would prove too unwieldy for practical purposes, and that it would moreover entail a heavy expense on the State. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment would be voted down.

Mr McCutchen, in connection with this matter, suggested whether under the circumstances justice had been done to the first division by taking two commissioners from the northern and three from the southern part of the district.

The amendment of Mr Johnson being voted down, Mr Chaplin moved to add in the third section after the word "same" in the 41st line, the following: "Provided that said commissioners shall apportion the work equally as far as possible to the several parishes of this district, and cause the same to be done either by exchanging work with other districts, or in such other manner as may be most convenient."

Mr Connelly observed that if this amendment was adopted, it would defeat the object of the bill.

Mr Chaplin was unable to perceive how such would be the result. At all events portions of his district would suffer considerably if some such provision was not adopted. The parish of Sabine, which he had the honor to represent would be injuriously affected unless this proviso should prevail. He desired an equal chance for Sabine, without which it was more than probable that the improvement force would not be diverted from the neighborhood of Red river. He had introduced this proviso with the view that no one parish should be oppressed by a majority of commissioners from other parishes.

Mr Connelly remarked that the intention of the committee that reported this bill was to give each district an equal and fair chance. The gentleman's objections seemed to him to be entirely overruled by the provisions of the act. To adopt this proviso would be to do away with the efficiency of the whole system. It was to be supposed that the commissioners named under this act would be actuated by a general sense of justice, and we must of necessity leave them some discretion. He trusted that the amendment of the honorable member from Sabine would not be carried.

Mr Vaughn was in favor of the amendment. It struck him as peculiarly appropriate that the discretion of the board should be directed by law. We who lived in outside and remote portions of the State required various works that ought to be done, and which would tend equally with other undertakings to the development of the resources of the State. He was moreover in favor of another amendment, viz: that the State Engineer should at once enter upon the various improvements ordered two years since, and which directly concerned several bayous in his portion of the State.

Mr Parham would ask of the member from Sabine, whether he understood him right that the commissioners were bound by his proviso to do the same amount of work in each parish, whether required or not.

Mr Chaplin deprecated such an interpretation.

The yeas and nays being then called for on the amendment offered by Mr Chaplin, it was rejected by a vote of 29 to 24.

Mr McCutchen moved to strike out the name of Andrew McCollam, of Terrebonne, as one of the commissioners, and to insert the name of Amos Adams, of East Baton Rouge, thus giving a more equal representation to the northern part of the First District.

Mr Connelly hoped that this amendment would not prevail.

Mr McCollam was a practical engineer, and an enterprising man, peculiarly fitted to act as an commissioner.

Mr Thompson, of St Helena, remarked that two of the commissioners in the First District were located east and three west of the Mississippi. He contended that the former embraced a larger portion of territory and also probably a greater amount of public works. Besides the improvement of lake Pontchartrain and lake Maurepas, there were moreover some ten or twelve streams, and bayous that required some work to be done on them.

The amendment was rejected, and the third section adopted.

In the fourth section Mr Carr moved to strike out $2 as the compensation to commissioners while on duty, and to insert $4. Lost.

The remaining sections were then adopted without debate, and the rules being suspended, the bill was put upon its third reading and passed by a vote of 52 to 17. The following is the bill as adopted:

AN ACT

To Reorganize the Internal Improvement Department of the State.

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened: That the State shall be divided into four internal improvement districts as follows, to wit:

The first district shall consist of the parishes of Orleans, St Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche Interior, St James, St. John Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard.

The second district shall consist of the parishes of Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermillion, Lafayette, St. Landry and Calcasieu.

The third district shall consist of the parishes of Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches, Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne, De Soto, Caddo and Sabine.

The fourth district shall consist of the parishes of Concordia, Tensas, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell, Union, Catahoula and Jackson.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Internal Improvement force of the State be divided as follows, to wit:

The State boat "Florida" shall be assigned to the first district, the "General Walker" to the second district, the "Pioneer" to the third district, and the "Agnes No. 2" to the fourth district. The slaves, tools, implements, tackle, machinery, &c., shall be divided as nearly as possible into four equal parts, and one part assigned to each district.

The above State boats shall be appraised and appropriations in money made to the districts getting inferior boats so as to equalize the value of all the boats. Such machinery and other property as may not be susceptible of advantageous division, shall remain on hand until the next meeting of the Legislature, when it shall be disposed of, as to them may seem fit.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That a Board of Public Works shall be created in each district, to consist of five members, as follows, to wit: Andrew McCollam, of the parish of Terrebonne, Thomas Pugh of Assumption, A. F. Rightor of the parish of Ascension, Simon Gosselin of St. Tammany, and Carroll D. Wederstrandt of West Feliciana, shall constitute the board for the first district. Amory H. Thompson of St Mary, J. M. Gordon of St. Landry, Dr Alex. Landry of St. Martin, W. C. Adams of Iberville, and Joseph E. Terrill of Point Coupee, shall constitute the board for the second district.

Maj. R. E. Bates of the parish of Bossier, R. A. Green of Claiborne, Jules Sompayrac of Natchitoches, Thomas Hickman of Rapides, and Jesse Wright of Sabine, shall constitute the board for the third district.

That Thomas Van Hook of the parish of Union, Isaiah Garrett of Ouachita, N. L. Hoover of Lafayette, Samuel Bowman of Catahoula, and —— Jones of Madison, shall constitute the board for the fourth district.

Should any of the persons hereby appointed refuse to serve, such person may name his substitute, but after the organization of the board, the members in office shall have the sole power of filling any vacancies occurring in their body. Provided the person selected shall be from the Parish where such vacancy occurred.

A majority of said board shall form a quorum to do business; they shall appoint their own president, and make such by-laws as may be necessary for the regulation of their meetings; they shall meet at least once a year and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, and shall fix the time and place of their meetings except as hereinafter provided.

Said boards shall have the sole control and direction of the improvements and improvement force. Within their respective districts they shall decide what work shall be done and the time and manner of doing the same. The President of said boards shall at each regular session of the Legislature make a report to that body, showing the amount of work done in their respective districts, the amount of money they have expended, and the state of the improvement force under their charge.

Sec. 4th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the aforesaid district boards shall each appoint a clerk, who shall keep a faithful record of all their proceedings, and who shall receive therefor such compensation as the board may allow. They shall also appoint suitable persons to superintend and execute the public works, in their respective districts, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said boards, and shall receive such compensation as the boards may allow. Said boards are also empowered to employ competent officers to make surveys and examinations, whenever they may deem it necessary, and may allow them proper compensation for their services.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That the aforementioned Commissioners of Public Works, and their successors, shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, take an oath to [illegible] the discharge of the duties imposed on them by this act; they shall receive as a full compensation for their services, their actual necessary traveling expenses when on duty, and $2 two dollars per day while engaged in any meeting of the board.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That the first meeting of the several boards shall take place for the first district at the town of Donaldsonville, for the second district, at the town of Martinsville, for the third district at the town of Natchitoches, for the fourth district at the town of Monroe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Internal Improvement Fund, and Roads and Levee Fund now in the Treasury shall be divided among the several districts as follows, to wit: There shall first be an appropriation made to equalize the value of all the boats, in conformity with the 2d section of this act, and the remainder of said funds shall be equally divided among all the districts, for the purpose of supporting the [illegible] of said districts, and the amounts so appropriated shall be drawn for by the board, on the order of the President, who shall state specifically the purpose for which it was required, and such order shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That the State Engineer and Assistant State Engineer shall constitute a commission to carry into effect the 2d section of this act, and the apportionment contemplated by said section of this act shall be made on or before the first day of April, 1852, and should, from any cause, any of the aforesaid commissioners fail or refuse to act, the Governor shall appoint some other suitable person to assist him in making said apportionment; and so soon as the apportionment shall be made, the part coming to each district shall be delivered to their respective boards, or to such agents as they may appoint, and the president of each board sign an inventory and receipt for all the property and other objects delivered to the board, which shall be deposited in the office of the State Treasurer.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, &c., That the office of State Engineer and Assistant Engineer be and the same is hereby abolished and all appointments of superintendents and other officials made by said engineer, are annulled; but this section shall not take effect, excepting so far as the Assistant Engineer is concerned, until the 1st day of April, 1852, and the State Engineer, before delivering up his office, shall distribute to the several districts to which they should properly belong, all books, maps, charts, plans, drawings and papers and shall file with the Treasurer an inventory of the same, as well as an inventory of all such objects belonging to the department, which he may not have distributed.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws, or parts of laws, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the Bureau of Statistics. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr Connelly, on behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred an act to improve the falls of Red River at Alexandria, and the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of bayou Vermillion, agreeably to the recommendation of the State Engineer, reported the same back with amendments.

The same member from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the petition of certain parishes on the subject of levees, on the ground that they consider the courts the proper tribunal to refer to.

The same gentleman on behalf of the same committee, presented the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a memorial of a large number of citizens of the northern part of the State, asking for a survey of a route for a rail or plank road from Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, to some convenient point on the Mississippi river, and that a grant of swamp lands be made to aid in the construction of said road, beg leave to report: that in their opinion the work proposed is eminently calculated to advance not only the interest of the people occupying the section of country through which the road must pass, but the State at large.

But your committee think that works of the nature proposed should always command interest enough among the people to be immediately benefitted, to induce them to take the necessary steps and make the necessary outlays to put the enterprise on foot before asking any aid from the State. How far and in what manner the State should assist railroad enterprises after they shall have been undertaken by properly organized companies, is a matter that is now under consideration by a special committee of this House.

But your committee are clearly of the opinion that the terms of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1849, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the State, forbid the appropriation of them to railroad enterprises. That the terms of the donation itself specially set them apart for the purposes of leveeing and drainage.

In this connection your committee would observe that they have been at a loss to decide how far their powers on the subject of levees and drains extend. They deem it very important that something should be done at this session towards perfecting a system for leveeing and draining the swamp lands of the State, and are prepared to present to the House some consideration on the subject. But the uncertainty as to whether it belonged properly to them or to the committee on Public Lands to take the matter in charge, has hitherto deterred your committee from acting.

Wherefore your committee report unfavorably to the demands of the aforementioned memorialists, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. They also ask this House to instruct them as to whether it is their pleasure that this committee should take the subject of leveeing and draining the swamp lands of the State, into consideration.

[Signed,] G. F. CONNELLY, Chairman.

Mr Curry on behalf of the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Police Jury of the parish of East Baton Rouge, asking for the passage of a law requiring suitors or litigants who pray for a jury in the petition or answer, to pay a deposit of $18 with the Clerk, before he can have his cause tried, report unfavorably to the same.

The right of trial by jury is a constitutional right, to which every citizen is entitled. The jury is part of the tribunal before which the trial of a suit or prosecution takes place. The jury has to be provided for as well as the Court, and constitutes one branch of the tribunal of justice, and while the State pays the salaries of the Judges, it is left to the parishes to compensate the jurors.

A tax of $18 on each suitor or litigant for each day his cause may be on trial, would be taxing the administration of justice too heavily. It would be exceedingly onerous to the poor but honest litigant, who is seeking to enforce his rights in a court of justice, and would give a decided advantage to the rich over the poor man in the enforcement of his legal rights. This would be defeating the ends of justice.

The committee have already reported favorably a bill which passed the House, to regulate the drawing and summoning of juries for East Baton Rouge, and believe it will tend in a great manner to relieve the parish from the grievance of which it complains.

[Signed,] THOS. CURRY, Chairman.

Mr Carr on behalf of the committee on Parochial Affairs, reported back without amendment an act authorizing the Governor to appoint an additional notary public in each of the parishes of Concordia and Tensas.

Mr Graysen on behalf of the Select Committee, reported by substitute, on the act directing a census to be taken of the parishes of Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell, Morehouse and Carroll, with the view to the formation of a new parish.

Mr Hough on behalf of the same committee, submitted a minority report, in which he assigned at length the reasons why no census should be taken, and no initiatory steps be adopted for the formation of a new parish. He believed the measure would be unsound, unsafe, impolitic and unwise.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr Carr: "A bill to establish a general stray law to govern strays in this State."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Sever offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and bring in a bill providing for a system of leveeing and draining the swamp and overflowed lands of this State.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr Campbell—Petition of A. Hernandez and others praying for relief.

Mr Lathrop—Petition of H. B. Pannock of Philadelphia.

Mr Selby—Petition of citizens of Carroll on the subject of temperance.

THIRD READINGS.

The House then took up an act to repeal an act to appoint commissioners to lay out a road from Trinity to Whatley's Ferry, in the Lake of Catahoula. On the motion to pass the bill, the ayes and nays were called, when it appeared that 36 members voted in the affirmative and [illegible] in the negative. Consequently the bill was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The House took up the following entitled bills of the Senate, for a first reading:

An act relative to the discovery of the property, rights and credits and effects of judgment debtors. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

An act concerning the licensing of drinking houses, and the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State. Referred to the Select Committee on Temperance.

SECOND READING.

The Senate bill relative to sales of succession property was then taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

The act to encourage ship building in Louisiana, giving a bounty of five dollars for every ton, and to be in force for five years, was then taken up and passed.

The House then passed the following bills:

An act [illegible] more specifically the time at which public officers shall make their reports to the General Assembly.

An act to regulate the manner of making judicial sales.

An act to authorize the police juries of the several parishes in this State to provide for the support of the poor and necessitous within their respective parishes.

An act to provide for the execution of slaves and free persons of color.

Some discussion arose on the latter bill, Mr Vaucho supporting the measure, whilst Mr Ryan opposed it, and contended that the more secret the execution the more solemn. No great effect could result from the public execution of a slave, as they would frequently seize the opportunity to make confessions on the scaffold detrimental to the character of white persons and wholly devoid of truth.

Mr Lathrop observed that in passing the bill we would be advancing a step backwards. It was notorious that public executions had not answered the ends desired by their advocates. Instead of inspiring terror, they had tended to render those criminally disposed more hardened and callous.

Mr Sever remarked that the sentiments expressed by the gentleman in regard to public executions did not prevail in New Orleans. He was entirely opposed to this morbid and sickly sensibility.

Mr Augustin alluded to the late rapid increase of crime and assassination, and said it was high time to correct the evil. The public example of the execution of a felon was most salutary, and he hoped the Legislature would pass a general law making all executions public.

Here the discussion dropped, and the House took up the act to authorize the inspection of bale rope and bagging.

A motion being made to lay the bill on the table,

Mr Thompson of St Helena rose and spoke in support of the measure. He stated that gross frauds were practiced on cotton planters by the bad quality and deficient measure of the bagging sold in New Orleans. It happened not unfrequently that planters lost from eight to twelve yards on a single piece of bagging, whilst at times again the quality was so bad as to render it unfit for use. It failed to protect the cotton from dirt, and did not preserve the planters' marks, so that at sometimes occurred that the bales could not be identified. For this reason he had introduced the bill, and he knew of no other remedy by which the planter could be protected from fraud.

Mr Augustin thought that the matter was one of peculiar interest to the cotton growers of the State, and would suggest the recommitment of the bill to a committee of five members, to be selected from the cotton growing parishes.

Mr Campbell did not think that grievances existed to the extent of making it necessary to unfurl every piece of bagging and to undo every coil of rope. It would be an unnecessary tax on the planter, and unjust to make him subject to such an imposition. It was the prevalent opinion in New Orleans that inspections were great humbugs. As well might members introduce a bill for the creation of an inspector of shirting and calico.

Mr Blackman fully coincided with the honorable member from St Helena. He knew that nearly every planter complained in the section of country which he in part had the honor to represent, of the bad quality and deficient measure of bagging and rope. There were inspectors of flour and whisky, why should cotton planters be debarred from the privileges of having the same protection which was accorded to the dealer in bread stuffs. He thought the demand for inspection a just one.

Mr Thompson in conclusion remarked that this was a voluntary and not a compulsory inspection.

The motion to lay on the table was then carried.

The House then took into consideration the joint resolutions offered by Mr Payne on the subject of the swamp lands in this State.

After some remarks from Messrs. Parham, Ranney and Williamson, in which they remarked that these resolutions were singularly inappropriate, and came with bad grace at a time when we had asked of Congress lands to protect us from overflow, they were laid on the table.

The following bills were laid on the table:

An act to amend the 10th section of an act, entitled an act in addition to the laws now in force relative to tutors and minors, approved March 11, 1836.

An act relative to Police Juries.

An act to amend an act relative to advertisements of Sheriff's Sales, approved March 21, 1850.

The House then took up the bill entitled "an act relative to interest upon liquidated and unliquidated demands."

Mr Selby was in favor of the bill. He could not see why money due by one title should not bear the same interest as that due by another title.

Mr Parham was of the same opinion. The principle involved in the bill was whether a man who owed money should pay interest.

Mr Connelly was opposed to legislate for business men exclusively. He was for letting the interest be a matter of contract. If a stipulation was made for interest let it be paid, otherwise not.

Mr Ryan hoped the bill would not be defeated. It was not for the purpose of protecting any particular class, but it was to operate on every man in the State. He thought the bill was eminently just.

Mr Augustin thought the action of the House was inconsistent. On the one hand it was endeavoring to pass Homestead bills, whilst on the other, measures were brought forward, like this one for instance, which would operate prejudicially on the poor.

Mr Peck thought the reasons adduced by the Hon member from Terrebonne, for opposing the bill most singular. Precisely because the act did protect business men, he would vote for it.

Mr Connelly was in favor of postponing action on the bill until the act repealing the usury laws should come up.

Mr Moise offered the following as a substitute to the first section of the bill: "All debts shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the time they become due unless otherwise stipulated."

Mr Lathrop moved to strike out 5 per cent and insert 8 per cent. Laid on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for on Mr. Moise's substitute, it appeared that 36 members voted in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. Consequently, said substitute was adopted.

On the final passage of the bill, the vote stood 35 to 13.

The title of the bill was then amended so as to read "An act relative to interest on debts due."

The House then took into consideration "An act relative to medical practitioners."

On the first section being read, Mr Augustin moved to amend by adding the words, "Homeopathic and Botanical", so that all classes and schools of medicine should be represented, thus enabling these physicians to practice in the State, provided, they have the requisite diplomas. Hitherto the allopathic doctors had ruled the roast, and had enjoyed the privilege of killing or curing. He was now in favor of extending that prerogative to all.

Mr Rivers suggested whether it might not be well to include the hydropathic and eclectic schools.

Mr. Ryan was opposed to the bill. He could not assent to the doctrine of admitting every one to practice the responsible profession of a physician; and more especially when we had no evidence of his abilities. The question before the House was one involving the protection of human life, and he for one could not sanction a system with such lax restraints. In adopting this bill we should be liable to be imposed upon by quacks and humbugs at every street corner. At all events, before voting he should like to know something of the theory on which the adherents of these various schools practiced their mysterious professions.

Mr. Rivers remarked that the proposition before the House, if adopted, would enable every man who had a diploma to devote himself to the practice of medicine in this State. The gentleman who had just spoken was opposed to humbug—a very delicate question, by the bye, for the member to talk of—but he was not exactly able to comprehend the precise grounds of his opposition. It was for the man who employed the physician to know and ascertain whether he was a humbug or not. He trusted the substitute would pass.

Mr Connelly then offered the following as a substitute for the first section:

"That any citizen of Louisiana shall be authorised to practice medicine within the State, and to collect such fees therefor, as may be agreed on by the parties interested."

Mr Blackman moved to lay this substitute on the table.

Before any action was had on this motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, February 24 1852.

The House met at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Fifty members present.

The journal was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr Lathrop—Petition of Rufus S. Kilbore.

Mr Scarborough—Petition of the Order of the "Mystic Stars."

Mr Terrell—Petition of certain citizens of Caddo.

Petition of certain citizens on the subject of railroads.

Mr Berry—Petition of certain citizens on the subject of clerks' fees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr Curry, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the petition and documents of W. H. Williams.

The same member reported back without amendment the act to incorporate the town of Alexandria.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr Commandeur—An act to protect the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson from inundation, and to provide for the drainage thereof.

Mr Parham—An act more effectually to suppress trading and selling to slaves.

Mr Powell—An act to organize surveying districts in the State of Louisiana.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr Hughes—An act granting additional powers to the police jury of the right bank of the Mississippi river, parish of Orleans.

Mr Curry—An act to renew the charter of the Chamber of Commerce, for a period of twenty years, after the expiration of its present term.

Mr Payne—An act relating to harbor masters of the port of New Orleans.

Mr Commandeur—An act for the relief of V. Champagne, a veteran of 1814-15.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House then took up the bill entitled "An act in reference to medical practitioners."

The substitute offered yesterday by Mr Connelly and the amendment of Mr. Augustin, were laid on the table.

Mr Day deemed it due to his character as a practising physician and also as one of the committee who had brought in this bill to explain the reasons that had induced him to concur with the remainder of the committee in offering that bill.

That it was right and proper for the Legislature to enact laws to protect the lives as well as the property of the people, he did not entertain a doubt, nor did he believe that any sensible man could dispute that point. But was it useless to pass any laws which remained a dead letter upon our statute books—they were not worth the paper upon which they were printed.

It was well known that laws regulating the practice of medicine had been in existence in this State for years, and yet, he spoke it with shame, he knew of no State in the Union where there was more downright open medical quackery than in Louisiana. Let any one pass through the streets of our great southern [illegible] the concentration of wisdom, talent and refinement of our State, and he will be surprised and astonished at the number of secret medical offices which surround him on all sides, with "Doctor" and [illegible] placards posted at the doors, where [illegible] were stripped of their money, and the constitutions at times [illegible] ruined.

And all that Mr. Speaker was done under the immediate eyes and inspection of the officers of the law, and in the midst of medical men who stood deservedly high for great usefulness and extensive and varied attainments. This state of things was kept up from a limited public sentiment, and a want of certain notions of our natural rights, and the wild notion and tainted public sentiment was produced by the influence of [illegible], which was strengthened and sustained by the cry of persecution, into which were distorted the efforts of honest men to elevate their ancient and honorable profession.

In consequence of this the laws regulating the practice of medicine were set at open defiance, and those laws operate only to retard the progress of medical science, and the oppression of its honest and intelligent votaries. Under these circumstances [illegible] not from any lack of confidence in the [illegible] of medical science, he thought it best [illegible] that public sentiment required it to [illegible] all laws upon the subject and leave the field open to all who may aspire to enter upon its [illegible] duties.

If Mr Speaker [illegible] with medicine at the hands of ignorant and unskilled persons, let these laws [illegible]. Let the [illegible] and appease the [illegible].

Mr Rivers observed that his amendment had been offered [illegible] to enter upon the practice of medicine.

Mr Augustin observed that allopathic doctors had had it all their own way for centuries past, in fact ever since the days of Hippocrates. For this reason he hoped that the liberal sense of the House would extend the privilege of practice to all the schools of medicine.

An amendment proposed by Mr Parham to strike out the word [illegible] in the first section, [illegible].

Mr Chaplin on behalf of the [illegible] committee, asked that the petition of [illegible] be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was so ordered.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then took up as the special order of the day, the act to provide for the location of a State Seminary of learning.

The first section being read, Mr. Thompson Jackson moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr Ryan would enquire on what grounds the Hon. member urged this motion.

Mr Thompson in reply stated that it was in order that the claims of various parishes to the location of said seminary, be taken into consideration.

Mr Ryan earnestly hoped that this motion would not prevail. The reasons assigned by the Hon. gentleman did not bring to his mind any conviction why the bill should be recommitted. It had been presented on the first day of the session, and the committee after mature reflection had brought in the bill. He would ask the Hon. member whether even if the bill was recommitted the committee would not be [illegible] to [illegible] a preference to some parish. [illegible] contended that it would be [illegible] the measure and defeat the laudable object of Congress in donating certain public lands for the purpose of establishing a State Seminary. If any member could present a more eligible position for the location of this seminary than the one pointed out in the bill, near Alexandria, he would vote for it with the utmost pleasure. He had voted for this bill in committee, because he knew the locality and was satisfied of its superiority to any other that could be chosen. Its geographical position made it a central point of the State, it was situated moreover on high land, within four miles of river navigation and always accessible from every quarter of the State. He trusted and hoped that this bill would take its course. He appealed to the honesty and sincerity of gentlemen on this floor to carry out the design of the framers of the Constitution in providing for a seminary of learning. He had no notion of allowing this bill to be recommitted for the purpose of giving the Senate a chance to locate this institution in another and less eligible position. Gentlemen must not imagine that the location of this establishment involved any appropriation of moneys. Article 136 of the Constitution provided that all moneys arising from the sales which have been or may hereafter be made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this State, for the use of a seminary of learning, and from any kind of donation that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which at 6 per cent, shall be appropriated to the support of a seminary of learning for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, and no law shall ever be made diverting said fund to any other use than to the establishment and improvement of said seminary of learning.

It required therefore no money from the State, not a cent, nor would any appropriation ever be called for in that quarter. The fund originating out of the sales of the public lands donated by Congress was a perpetual one, and could never be diverted. The moneys thus far accrued were in the public Treasury untouched. The report of the Auditor of Public accounts showed that the amount of principal to the credit of that fund was $90,623 35, on which interest had accrued to the extent of $23,948 41. The lands donated for that purpose had been sold, and it would be wrong to baulk the intention of Congress by letting this money remain idle and unemployed any longer. Six years had elapsed since the adoption of the present constitution, and the money had now accumulated in the public treasury to a sufficient extent to warrant the commencement of the undertaking. Under these circumstances he hoped that the bill would not be recommitted. He was well aware of the reasons that had induced the Hon. member from Jackson to offer that motion. Recommit the bill, and when it came back from the Senate we would find the seminary located in Avoyelles.

Mr. Thompson disclaimed any intention whatever to defeat the bill. He was as much in favor of carrying out the intention of Congress as was the gentleman from Rapides, and if the question should arise between Avoyelles and Rapides, he would be in favor of the latter side. He would repeat that his object in wishing to recommit the bill was to bring forward the claims of various parishes, not that he desired to give any bill in the Senate an advantage over a bill originating in this House.

Mr Chaplin had no objection to this particular location, but he was opposed to any legislation at all at the present moment. We were on the eve of forming a new constitution, which might change the organic law in this respect. Only recently joint resolutions had been adopted asking Congress for the donation of certain lands towards the establishment of a seminary at Fort Jessup. He thought that the proceeds of the lands given by Congress were not to be confined in their benefits to one parish, but rather to different parishes, and for the establishment of various seminaries. If this bill were to pass, the constitutional provisions vested every cent arising from these lands in this one seminary, and he desired to diffuse the advantages more generally throughout the State. The bill made even all lands that might be donated hereafter available for this institution only, and these were the objections he had to the measure.

Mr Vaughn was opposed to the recommitment of the bill, and the argument of the Hon. gentleman from Sabine, (Mr Chaplin,) furnished another reason why he objected to such a disposal of the matter. The honorable member frankly avowed his desire to defeat a provision in the constitution which now existed, and to delay all legislation on the subject until a new constitution was framed. He, Mr V., believed the constitutional provision a good one; it distinctly set forth that the lands donated by Congress were for the establishment of a State Seminary of public learning, and not for the creation of such an institution in any particular parish. The design of the gentleman who preceded him seemed to be to secure the location for Sabine, but he contended that Sabine was far from being a central point of the State. The intention of a State seminary as he conceived was to diffuse and distribute benefits alike, and this could only be accomplished by the selection of a central site. The one provided for in the bill possessed these advantages; it was accessible to navigation up and down Red river, and possessed moreover a good land passage and highway leading to the upper part of the State. It struck him that the location was rather judicious than otherwise, and inasmuch as every man's peculiar notions could not be gratified, he would vote against the recommitment of the bill.

Mr Payne, as a member of the committee which had reported this bill, observed that he had no preference for one locality over another, but it would be well to remember that there were large college buildings at Franklin, and also at Fort Jessup, to which latter Congress would no doubt grant assistance, and which might hereafter be found to present more substantial claims to eligibility of position for a State Seminary, than the site provided for in this bill. As we were to have a new constitution it would be as well perhaps to wait, and to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject. He had no particular predilections, no other interest to gratify but that of every other gentleman, so that when the location was finally made it should be done well. He was therefore in favor of recommitting the bill.

Mr Ryan thought he had been sufficiently explicit in stating his motives against a recommitment of the bill. He would again repeat that if any gentleman had a more desirable position to propose he would give it a fair hearing. The language of the honorable member from Claiborne expressed precisely his own views on the subject. That gentleman although living 300 miles from the location selected in the bill, approved of it because he thought the point a central one. He dismissed the opposition of the gentleman from Sabine, by observing that if the Seminary were located in that parish, it would be on the very frontier of the State, and away from all human habitations. From the honorable gentleman from New Orleans he expected opposition, not as a matter of principle but as a matter of trade. He opposed everything. As to Franklin college it was falling rapidly into decay, so much so that in a few years scarcely a stone would be left to mark where it had stood. He (Mr Payne) had voted in committee for this bill, but now wished to refer it to the people. This location would carry with it nothing but what Congress had intended. The language of the constitution was moreover so clear that all the constitutions in the world could not overturn the act of Congress. Mr R. concluded with an appeal to the House to oppose the recommitment of the bill.

Mr Rivers observed that it was not his intention to take part in this discussion, but as the chairman of the committee who had reported this bill he would simply state the reason why every gentleman on that committee desired a recommitment of the bill. They thought that they had acted somewhat hastily in the matter and might on reflection come to a different conclusion from that arrived at in the bill.

Mr Chaplin after remarking that there was such a thing as acting too zealously, as in the instance of the honorable member from Rapides, Mr R. who had stated that the Parish of Claiborne was distant [illegible] from the proposed location, when in reality it was [illegible] hoped that in view of the explanations given by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, the bill would be recommitted.

Mr Williamson observed that it was a matter of surprise to many that the liberal donation of lands by the Federal government had never been as yet applied to the purpose intended. He was fully and entirely in favor of locating the proposed seminary in North Western Louisiana and a one deeply concerned in the interests of that section of the State, he must say that the point designated near Alexandria was in his opinion the most eligible site. The Convention to form a new Constitution which he hoped to see called, could not touch that question. The State had received these lands as a trust fund, the proceeds of which could never be applied to any other purpose. Such being the case, he hoped that the motion to recommit would not pass, as he looked on a recommitment as involving the utter destruction of the measure.

The yeas and noes being called for on the motion to recommit, 25 members voted in the affirmative and 21 in the negative. Consequently, the motion was carried.

Mr Waterman, having voted with the majority, moved for a reconsideration of the vote whereupon the House divided, [illegible] the motion.

The yeas and nays being then called [illegible] the motion to reconsider, it appeared that [illegible] voted in the affirmative and [illegible] in the negative. Consequently the motion was [illegible].

Mr Blackman moved to strike out the words "within four miles [illegible] in the Parish of Rapides, [illegible] of the North side of Red River."

Mr Williamson thought that the opinion of the House had been fully developed and without any disrespect to the member from Catahoula, he would move to lay the amendment on the table.

The House having divided on this question, it appeared that [illegible] voted for and [illegible] against. Consequently the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was then carried, and the question being renewed to lay the amendment offered by Mr. Blackman on the table, it was adopted.

The several sections of the act were then adopted, and the bill was ordered to [illegible] reading to-morrow.

SECOND READING.

The act to amend the [illegible] and 20th [illegible] an act relative to the trial of slaves, passed the 1st of June, 1846, was taken up and the title being amended, was passed.

The House then took into consideration the bill entitled, An act to prevent trespasses on lands belonging to the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Connelly moved to strike out that portion of the bill relative to informers and the reward to be paid to them. He contended that the principle was unjust and degrading.

Messrs. Sever, Augustin and Chaplin spoke against this amendment, contending that no conviction of trespassers on public lands could be obtained without this provision.

Mr Smart asked whether this bill would interfere with the rights of pre-emption titles?

Mr Parham—Not in the least.

Mr Smart—That being the case, he hoped that Mr Connelly's amendment would not pass.

Mr Connelly observed that trespasses on public lands was a great evil, but [illegible]. He was [illegible] opposed to the business of informers.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr Thompson of St Helena observed that this bill was oppressive on individuals who might not know that they were committing a trespass on the public lands. The penalty was a very hard one and he made these remarks in explanation of his reasons for voting against the bill.

Mr Richardson remarked that it did not follow of necessity that conviction must follow the accusation. A jury would know how to discriminate in such cases as those alluded to by the honorable member from St Helena.

Mr Vaucho contended that it was a sound axiom of law and justice that some proportion should exist between the punishment and the offence. He could not reconcile it to his feelings to let such a bill pass without remarking on the injustice that might arise from prosecution under the act. A man who bore ill feelings towards another, might have him indicted before a grand jury for cutting down a bush, and if convicted, the consequence would be that the court had no other alternative but that of inflicting a fine of at least $500. He did not believe in such a heavy penalty for so trivial an offence. If gentlemen would modify this bill and regulate the penalty according to the nature of the offence he would have no objection to vote for it, and to attain that object he would, if in order, move for a recommitment to the committee on public lands.

Mr Richardson was opposed to any recommitment, inasmuch as the bill would come back to the House with the same provisions. He urged the necessity of adopting this bill with the view of reaching regular organized companies of men, who were engaged in the parish of Sabine, in cutting down valuable timber and running it over to Texas.

Mr Graysen, if in order, would move to recommit the bill to a select committee.

Mr Sever thought it would be a mere waste of time to do so, and remarked that the reason why so many of our laws were inoperative, was simply because the penalties attached to them were so trifling that people laughed them to scorn.

Mr Augustin hoped the bill would pass. In addition to the trespass alluded to on the Sabine river, there also existed large combinations of men engaged in cutting down the timber on the shores of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas.

Mr Richardson who was just from the parish of St Mary, did not hesitate to say that at least 300 men from Ohio, Kentucky, &c., were busy there in cutting down the public timber. He was for putting down those organized plunderers at all hazards.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 19 ayes to 33 noes.

The several sections having been read and approved,

Mr Chaplin introduced the following additional section, which was adopted:

"That settlers in good faith on the public lands of the State, are excepted from the provisions of this act."

The rules being dispensed with, the bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 45 ayes to 17 noes.

The House then took up the bill entitled "An act giving attorneys and counsellors at law privilege upon judgments for their fees."

Mr Price who had introduced the bill, spoke warmly in support of its provisions, commenting on the fact that nearly all other professions and trades were protected by a lien of some kind, whereas attorneys enjoyed no such privileges. If a lawyer was employed to procure a judgment and he succeeded in obtaining it after assiduous devotion and care, the amount was liable to seizure by garnishment, carrying with it not only the fee of the attorney, but also heavy costs, which the latter might have advanced in good faith.

Messrs. Vaughn, Chaplin, Graysen, Ryan, Connelly and Thompson, of St. Helena, spoke against the bill, the latter remarking that as things now stood, lawyers generally got one half of the amount in liquidation, whilst the adoption of the present bill would probably secure to them the whole.

Messrs. Sever and Augustin addressed the House in favor of the measure, and the ayes and nays being taken on the second reading of the bill, it was adopted by a vote of 37 to 31.

Whereupon the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

The following bills were then taken up and laid on the table.

"An act to amend an act entitled 'an act for the uniform regulation of elections in the State of Louisiana, excepting the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans,' approved June 1, 1846.

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

"An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to establish and regulate the Treasury Department,' approved Jan. 26, 1847.

The House then passed through its various stages, the

Act to establish a specific fee bill for Justices of the Peace of this State, the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson accepted, and the

Act to authorize Sheriffs to demand payment of expenses incurred in certain cases.

The House then took up the bill entitled "an Act concerning the emancipation of Slaves in this State."

Mr Ryan objected to the feature which extended the time for sending away slaves that had been emancipated, to twelve months. He was in favor of the original bill which limited the period to six months. He was also decidedly in favor of sending them to Liberia, where the condition of the slave would be better, and thus the primary object of emancipation be secured.

Mr Vaughn offered the following proviso: "Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive any slave of rights acquired under existing laws." He supported this amendment at length, and the merits of the bill were then debated by Messrs. Richardson, Rivers, Sever, Moise, Campbell and Parham.

Mr Vaughn's amendment having been laid on the table, Mr. Campbell moved the following as an additional section, "That this act shall not take effect until six months after its passage."

Mr. Moise would vote against it. Since this bill had been presented in the House, the number of applications for emancipations before the Municipal Councils of New Orleans had greatly increased. In one body he understood, that no less than fifty had been presented in one batch, and in another thirty. The adoption of this feature would defeat the very object of the bill.

Mr Campbell was willing to meet the Hon member from Plaquemines, on this very issue. He confessed that he had presented this section for the avowed purpose of enabling persons to emancipate slaves before this law should go into operation. He frankly admitted that the whole bill from beginning to end was distasteful to his feelings, and most arbitrary and cruel in its operation. It had no other object in view but that this House should be converted into a colonization Society. He was well aware that he could evade the bill by taking his slaves to Florida, Alabama or Arkansas, and emancipate them there, but he had no inclination to move out of the State for the purpose of so doing. Suppose he desired to free his nurse, the woman who had protected him in his infancy, and at whose breasts he had sucked in the milk of human life, suppose he wished to send her to North Carolina to live out the remainder of her days with her children, should he be forced by this bill to divorce her from her kinsfolk, and to transport her far beyond the reach of all kindly associations and recollections. Why the idea was revolting and cruel.

Mr Moise thought that the effect of the additional section proposed would be to permit emancipated slaves to remain in this State. There was nothing in the provisions of the bill to prevent a man emancipating his slave immediately after its passage, in other words giving him a passport to his freedom with which he might go into any State where free colored people were tolerated. It was not to militate against the humane sentiments of the Hon member from New Orleans, that he opposed that amendment. His simple object in so doing was to prevent emancipated slaves from remaining in the State and to put a stop forthwith to the privilege hitherto conceded to the local authorities of the State to emancipate slaves, and which privilege had been so grossly abused in New Orleans. He desired to say this much in order to place himself right with his friend from New Orleans.

The additional section was then adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sever offered the following resolution which lies over:

Resolved, That [illegible] number of copies of the act last passed to take the sense of the People on the expediency of calling a Convention, to change the Constitution, be forthwith printed and delivered to the members of this House for the purpose of immediate distribution among their constituents in the several Parishes of the State.

The House then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

POSTSCRIPT.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

POLITICAL NEWS.

England—New Ministry—Apprehension of War.

NEW YORK, March 4th.

[illegible]

France—Ministerial Crisis—Louis Napoleon.

France continues [illegible] another ministerial crisis [illegible]. Louis Napoleon [illegible] the Minister of War [illegible]. Louis Napoleon [illegible] the clergy [illegible] between France and Belgium [illegible].

Spain—The Queen's Health.

Queen Isabella is said to be [illegible] and her health [illegible].

By the Southern Line.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 5th.

There has been a good demand for Cotton market during the past week, and the sales embrace 10,000 bales. Prices are without any material change, and Middling is quoted at 7¼.

The effect of the America's accounts is not yet developed.

The increase in the receipts at all the Atlantic ports is now 271,000 bales.

City Intelligence.

GLIDDON'S PANORAMA OF EGYPT.—This magnificent work of art was opened to the public on Thursday evening. It is decidedly the most beautiful and vital panorama we have ever seen. Nothing can be more perfect than the pictorial representation of the shores of the Nile and the wonders of Old Egypt. The spectator fancies that he can behold the Pyramids and [illegible] the Sphynx. We take pleasure in [illegible] our readers, that Mr. Gliddon exhibits his panorama at half past 12 o'clock to-day for the benefit of the juvenile classes.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The Professor holds forth as usual this evening at the Armory Hall, and [illegible] to-day, with a view to accommodate youthful curiosity. Let no one fail to visit this worker of wonders.

MDME ANNA BISHOP.—Our readers must not forget that this admirable vocalist gives her last lyric entertainment this evening, and that Bochsa, the prince of harpists has volunteered his valuable assistance. We are requested to state, that the gallery of the Lyceum has been set apart for the pupils of the public schools of the Second Municipality who have been kindly and generously invited by M'de Bishop to attend her concert. Four or five hundred scholars are expected to be present.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The musical farce "Of Age To-morrow," will be performed this evening at the Varieties. To conclude with the gorgeous ballet of "Temptation."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Charles VI is represented to-night at the French Theatre.

KNOCKING DOWN WITH A BOTTLE.—Harry Smith was yesterday examined before acting Recorder Etter on a charge of having struck and knocked down Thomas Graves with a bottle. The accused and complainant are both painters and their difficulty arose about some rivalry in trade. Smith was committed for trial before the First District Court.

FINED.—Matthew Dobson, John McNamara, James Brady, and John Hawley, were yesterday fined $5 each for kicking up a general row on Julia street.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Thomas Redlington and John Kelly were yesterday sent for a season to the workhouse, to purge themselves of their offences. Kelly tried to extract funds from the pocket of a drunken man, and Redlington was found with two hams in his possession which he could not account for.

COMMITTED.—A fellow named Richard Pyburn was sent before the criminal court yesterday by Recorder Genois, to answer for trying to pick the pocket of a drunken man on the levee. Mrs. Sophia Morrison was the chief of witness against the accused.

Thomas Courtney, Charles Williams and Thomas McLaughlin, as dangerous and suspicious characters, were sent to the work house for 30 days.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

ATTEND monthly washing on Sunday Morning, March 7, at 8 o'clock precisely. By order. LOUIS O. HEARD, Secretary. mr5 1t

Texas Land for Sale.

11,000 ACRES of Lands, situated in a new Western part of Texas, five leagues from Castroville, Bexar co., and near the place where the Colony of Black, of New York, will settle this year. This property is well timbered, and has a small river within its bounds called the San Miguel. Also, several leagues [illegible].

This property offers great advantages to persons wishing to raise cattle.

The plan can be seen at our office, also the titles, which are fully guaranteed.

Terms very liberal. M. BARNETT, Jr. & BRO. mh6 6t

F. FRYER.

BEGS leave to inform the ladies that she has just received her assortment of straw Hats, of all kinds and of the latest style, white and colored fancy straw hats for ladies and misses, Italian and Rice Straw. Also Ribbons and Garnishment of the latest style.

She expects by the steamer Falcon, a fine assortment of Muslin and Organdies, printed and with volants, plain and printed bareges, jaconets, printed silk muslin, plain Grenadines, with volants, a large variety of Scotch Batiste at 30 cents per yard, Jouvin Gloves for ladies and gentlemen. mh6

MARINE PRESERVES.—The subscribers offer for sale at reduced prices to close an invoice: [illegible] boxes sausage pudding; 19 do poultry jelly; 20 do [illegible]; 150 do Paterino soup; 132 do jelly broth. O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

FRENCH MUSTARD.—10 cases of 50 pots each, Louit brand, in store for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas. mh6

JAMAICA RUM.—6 puncheons, high flavor, in store, 10 do in bond, for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas street. mr3

CHERRIES & FRUITS.—300 boxes brandy cherries; 150 do brandy fruits, assorted; 25 do fruits in juice; 20 do English pie fruits; 50 do New York do; for sale by VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

ALE & PORTER.—[illegible] casks, B. B. Byass, in quarts and pints; 50 do Barrey's ale, in pints, for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

BOURBON WHISKEY.—40 bbls Old Bourbon Whisky, for sale by O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

LANDING ex ship Lexington, from Havre: 150 boxes Absynth, E. Pernod; 20 do Kirsch, do; 30 Absynth, Yersen & Lecoultre; 20 do Kirsch, do; 20 do Absynth, Berger; 4 do Absynth, white, E. Pernod; 4 ton genuine Gruyere Cheese; 1 do do do, A. Schlabiger, for sale by N. CURIEN, cor. Dumaine and Conde. mh6

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1852.

Our market has presented a rather active appearance as well in Western Produce generally as in our great staples, there having been for most articles a good demand for shipment. Prices have in most instances partaken of the improvement, but for one or two articles owing to heavy supply they have slightly fallen off. Since our last review, we have had the arrival of three steamers from Europe to announce the Africa with dates from Liverpool, to the 14th, the Franklin with dates to the 18th, and this morning, the America with accounts to the 21st ult. The last named brought the important information of an active and advancing Cotton market in Liverpool, at the date of her departure. Her advices report the sales of the week ending the 21st, at 71,000 bales of which, no less than 25,000 had been taken by speculators. The quotations at which the market closed were as follows: Fair Orleans 5⅝d, Middling Orleans 5, Uplands at 5⅛d, and Middling Uplands, at 4 13-16d ₱ lb. They also report the Manchester market improving and quote Consols as before, at 97⅛. Flour is quoted at 22s 6d for Western Canal, and 23s ₱ bbl for Ohio, and Corn at 28s 6d for yellow, and 22s ₱ quarter for white. The next steamer due from Liverpool is the Arctic, of Collins' Line, which was to have left that port on the 25th ult. The next following her was to have been the Asia of Cunard's line, to leave for New York, direct, on the 28th ult.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 27th ultimo, 41,500 bales. Cleared in the same time, 28,437 bales, making an addition to stock of 12,063 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 168,612 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1851 ... bales		17,300
Received last week	41,500	
Received previously	887,278	928,778
		946,078
Exported last week	28,437	
Exported previously	749,094	777,531
Stock on hand and on shipboard		168,612

The market opened on Saturday, with an active demand, and the sales reached fully 9,000 bales at full prices. On Monday a degree of irregularity prevailed, and as factors and buyers found it difficult to agree, the transactions were limited to 5,000 bales, without any material change in prices. On Tuesday morning a report of the Africa's arrival was put forth in one of the morning papers and being considered rather favorable, an impulse was given to the demand, which resulted in sales of over 10,000 bales at a decided improvement in the rates. On Wednesday, the market was still firmer, and with an active demand an advance of fully ⅛c was established yesterday with sales during that and the previous day of 16,000 bales. The publication of the America's news this morning, was followed by a good demand and about 7,000 bales were taken at our quotations which are now as below the sales thus summing up 45,000 bales divided among buyers for England, France and the Continent generally, and our Northern markets.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5⅜ @ 6⅛	Fair	[illegible]
Ordinary	6⅝ @ 7⅛	Fully Fair	[illegible]
Middling	7⅝ @ 8	Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Middling	8¼ @ 8½	Good and Fine	[illegible]
Middling Fair	8⅝ @ 9		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 27th ultimo, [illegible] hhds. Cleared in the same time 322 hhds. Stock in Warehouses and on shipboard, 6,188 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept 1st 1851 ... hhds		8,851
Received last week	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported last week	322	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		6,188

The demand in the Tobacco market has been comparatively active, but with a limited supply the business of the week reached barely 400 hhds., part on private terms and the residue at about the range of our last quotations. We therefore repeat our previous figures: Lugs, [illegible]; Inferior to Common, [illegible]; Fair to Fine, [illegible]; Choice and Selected, [illegible] ₱ lb.

SUGAR.—There has been an active inquiry in the Sugar market during the week, resulting in sales of some [illegible] hhds at full prices for fair and prime qualities [illegible]. Inferior to Common [illegible]; Fair to Fully Fair [illegible]; Prime and Choice [illegible] ₱ lb.

MOLASSES.—The market has generally been [illegible] the sales of the week reach barely [illegible] bbls [illegible]. Prices for prime qualities have been firm [illegible].

FLOUR.—The market has been active particularly the latter part of the week [illegible] at $4 12½ @ $4 25 for Ohio from flatboat and on the levee $4 [illegible] for St. Louis, and $4 [illegible] for extra and fancy brands.

CORN AND OATS.—There has been a good demand for Corn and the sales reach fully [illegible] sacks at 50a56c for mixed and yellow, and [illegible] for white, the latter rate for selected parcels. Oats have also [illegible] for Ohio, Indiana &c. and [illegible] for St. Louis.

BRAN AND HAY.—Bran has sold in moderate lots from the levee, at 70a75c ₱ 100 lbs., and Hay from store at $1 [illegible] ₱ ton.

PORK.—Prices have advanced under the [illegible] larger receipts and a fair demand, and the sales reached [illegible] bbls at $15 [illegible] Mess [illegible]. The week's sales [illegible]. The stock in the inspection warehouses [illegible] consisted of 214 bbls Mess 180 Prime and [illegible] inspected 367 bbls altogether.

BEEF.—The principal sales were [illegible] Mess without inspection at $11, 60 bbls at [illegible] Prime Mess at $[illegible]. The stock [illegible].

LARD.—The demand has been fair and with a very moderate supply the rates have improved. We have noticed sales during the week of 2000 kegs at 8¾ ₱ lb for Prime and [illegible] for choice and of 1,200 bbls [illegible] for Prime.

BACON.—There has been a better demand for [illegible] and the rates have [illegible]. The sales embrace some 1,000 casks, mostly at [illegible] for Sides, and [illegible] for Shoulders. [illegible] Hams [illegible] at 10¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—We have noticed sales of 400 kegs prime Western Butter, at 11 [illegible] and [illegible] of cheese, at 7 [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKEY.—The market has been dull during the greater part of the week, but with light receipts, the rates have recently improved. The week's sales embrace about 2,500 bbls including to-day 1,300 Rectified, at 17 @ 17¾c, and 100 bbls. raw, at 17½c ₱ gallon, which are our quotations.

RICE.—The market has been dull, and we have noticed only a few small sales of Carolina, at [illegible] ₱ lb.

SALT.—A cargo of Liverpool [illegible] week at 95c ₱ sack, [illegible] for Liverpool coarse and fine delivered.

COFFEE.—The sales of the week embrace about [illegible] bags Rio at a range of 8¾ @ 9¼c ₱ lb [illegible].

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.—The sales of the week embrace some [illegible] bales at 9c each cash.

LEAD.—We yet hear of no transactions [illegible].

TALLOW.—We have no sales to report. The last was at 8¾c ₱ lb for prime city rendered.

CANDLES.—We quote Sperm at [illegible] according to brands. Star are held firmly and we have noticed [illegible] offered for a large lot. [illegible] boxes [illegible] the week at [illegible] ₱ lb.

EXCHANGES.—There has been a fair demand for bills during most of the week. We quote Sterling, 8 a 9⅛; Paris 5f. 20 @ 5f. 27½; Bills on New York, at 60 days 2a 2½c [illegible]; Checks ½ ₱ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8¾ a 9⅛ ₱ ct prem
France	5f.20 a 5f.27½
New York, sixty day bills	2 a 2½ ₱ cent dis
Do Checks	½ a ¾ ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	2¼ a 2½ ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	2¼ a 2½ ₱ cent dis
Havana, at five to eight days	0 a 0 ₱ cent

FREIGHTS.—The Freight market has been very dull during the week, and we have noticed but few engagements of any kind. We still quote Cotton for Liverpool in American vessels, at ⅝d, and in British do, at 5-16d, for Havre ¾c, and for Marseilles, 1c.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	₱ lb	⅝d
Havre	₱ lb	¾c
New York	₱ lb	[illegible]
Boston, &c.	₱ lb	[illegible]
Tobacco—Cowes &c	₱ hhd	[illegible]
London	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Bremen	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg &c	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Havre	₱ hhd	[illegible]
New York	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Philadelphia	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses		To Northern Ports
From the Coast	₱ hhd	[illegible]
From the City	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Bacon—New York	₱ hhd	none shipping
Boston	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Pork, &c.—New York	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₱ bbl	[illegible]
London	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Pork and Beef—London	₱ tce	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ tce	[illegible]
Flour—New York	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₱ bbl	[illegible]
London	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Lead—New York	₱ pig	[illegible]
Boston	₱ pig	[illegible]
Wheat—Northern Ports	₱ bu	none shipping
London	₱ bu	none shipping
Liverpool	₱ bu	[illegible]
Corn—Northern Ports	₱ bu	[illegible]
London	₱ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bu	[illegible]
Hemp—New York	₱ ton	[illegible]
Boston	₱ ton	[illegible]
Europe	₱ ton	[illegible]

BROUGHT to the Pound of the First Municipality, Dorbigny street, between Main and St. Ann streets:

A Sorrel Mare, a white streak on her forehead, is galled on her hip and on her leg behind, no other mark or stamp visible.

A Bay Horse, marked on the ear and short tail, no other mark or stamp visible.

A Bay Stallion, three feet white, no other mark or stamp visible.

A Bay Stud, a small star on his forehead, no other mark or stamp visible.

A Black Horse, the forehead and the fore feet white, stamp on the left hip [illegible], no other mark or stamp visible.

If from the present date to the 20th March, said animals are not reclaimed, they will be sold at that time by T. J. Spear, auctioneer. MICHEL DUREL, Keeper of the Pound. mh6

INK.—A variety of Plain and Copying, in all sized packages, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—5 casks, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

STARCH.—Philadelphia, Potato or arrow root, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street. mh6

IMPERIAL TEA.—300 packages in caddys, cans, lacquered boxes, and half chests, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

BURR MILL STONES.—300 for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st. mh6

HAVANA SEGARS.—192,000 Regalias, Union, Millar, Media Regalia, Trabucos, Panetelas, Galanes and Londres, just received by the Adriana, in store and for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier st. mh6

PICADURA.—11 barrels of the first quality, just received from Havana, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier st. mh6

PAPER CIGARS.—6 bbls of different brands, in store and for sale by D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—867,000 Havana Cigars of all sizes and qualities and of the best brands, in store and for sale by D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st. mh6

CEDAR BOXES.—For Segar manufacturers, in store, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier. mh6

LEAF TOBACCO.—18 bales Vuelta de Abajo, for Wrappers and Fillers, of the best quality, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier st. mh6

100 Boxes Absynth; 50 do Kirsch, Yersin & Lecoultre, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGDORFF, 13 and 15 st Louis st. mh6

EXCHANGE.—On Genoa, for sale by LANATA, GONDOLFO & CO., 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

Mr FELIX LABATUT has consented to permit his name to be [illegible] Whig Convention for the Mayoralty at the request of his many [illegible] friends.

EDITORS OF THE BEE. Judge T. W. COLLENS [illegible] candidate for Mayor, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention.

For Recorder.

Editors of the Bee—Please announce [illegible] GAINNIE as an independent candidate for Recorder of First District. Election 22d March 1852.

SECOND DISTRICT.—J. L. FABRE. Subject to the decision of a Whig Convention—Election 22d March 1852.

For City Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce HUGH GRANT, as a Candidate for City Surveyor of New Orleans. Election March 22.

Please announce LOUIS H. PILIE, as a candidate for City Surveyor. THE PEOPLE. Election on the 22d March 1852.

For Comptroller.

Editors of the Bee—Sirs: The friends of [illegible] and government desire to testify [illegible] Mr. JOHN CALHOUN [illegible] comptroller [illegible].

The [illegible] to be a candidate for the office of Comptroller [illegible]. ADOLPHE LAYET.

Please announce [illegible] the present Comptroller [illegible] as a candidate for the Comptrollership of the City of New Orleans [illegible].

For Treasurer.

Please announce [illegible] as a candidate for Treasurer of the city of New Orleans [illegible].

Mr. CHAS. H. TANEY is a candidate for Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, at the approaching election, 22d March next.

A. DUREL is a candidate for Treasurer of the city of New Orleans.

WM. H. GARLAND is a candidate for Treasurer of the City of New Orleans.

For Street Commissioner.

J. B. HAUGHTON, Candidate for Street Commissioner [illegible]. THE PEOPLE.

Mr. J. E. DOLHONDE, chairman of the [illegible] Third Municipality [illegible] for Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig convention.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. PEAK [illegible] for street commissioner [illegible].

To the Editors of the Bee: Please announce [illegible] J. B. CORREJOLLES, the present Commissioner on streets of the 1st Municipality, as a candidate for the same office for the city of New Orleans. Election March 22d, 1852.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD—Third Municipality.—At a meeting [illegible] Ward [illegible] ANTHONY [illegible].

PROCLAMATION [illegible]. E. LAYTON, Mayor.

Treasurer's Office, Municipality No. [illegible].

NOTICE is hereby given that there are twenty-five thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund credit for the redemption of Bonds issued under the [illegible] act [illegible]. Proposals for sale [illegible] First Municipality. J. A. DUREL, Treasurer. New Orleans, 27th Jan [illegible].

NOTICE.—All persons [illegible] for the year 1852 in the parish of Orleans [illegible] payment at the office of Mr John Brunet [illegible] State Taxes [illegible] within twenty days from the [illegible]. The office is situated in Patterson street, near [illegible] Dry Dock at Messrs. Salter & Marcy, [illegible] from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN BRUNET, Collector of State Taxes.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY [illegible].

To Apothecaries.

WANTED [illegible] an Apothecary [illegible].

WANTED—A good Servant. [illegible].

Pure Bermuda Arrow Root.

A very superior article, [illegible] for sale [illegible] T. J. DE GONZALES, 36 Chartres st.

Glass Ware, at Factory Prices!

75 PACKAGES [illegible] Tumblers [illegible] Glass Ware [illegible] for sale at Factory Prices by C. CALLERY, [illegible] street, corner of Madison.

Paul Prequier, MERCHANT TAILOR, 105 CHARTRES.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has just received from [illegible] a large assortment of summer and spring goods, such as light cloths, light cassimere for pantaloons, new style, merinos, Marseilles drill for vest, new patterns. During his stay in Paris he has secured the services of a [illegible] cutter [illegible].

Louisiana Association of Veterans of 1814 and 1815.

THE members of this Association are requested to attend [illegible] which will take place this evening, [illegible] o'clock [illegible]. By order of the President, ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

Spring Fashions. 44 Camp street, opposite [illegible].

THE undersigned [illegible] **Straw Hats, Straw Hats, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Garnishment, &c.,** Which he offers at reduced prices for cash [illegible]. ISAAC SAEWIN, 44 Camp street, up stairs. mr4

Sale on Account of Liquidation.

THE undersigned offers for sale the balance of his stock at reduced prices, at long terms for [illegible]. [illegible] 300 do fine cordials, 100 boxes of [illegible] 40 do absynth Yersin & Lecoultre and L. Pernod, 40 boxes Kirsch, [illegible] 6 barrels Bourbon whiskey, 4 barrels cognac, [illegible] barrels peppermint, [illegible] cases Claret, St. Julien, 30 barrels white wine, Haut Sauterne and Barsac, in store for sale by F. ROUMIEU, 30 St. Louis st. mr3

LAFAYETTE GUYOL.—Stock, Note, Real Estate, and Exchange Broker, No. 44 Exchange Alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

IN store for sale by the undersigned: 40 boxes and half do sardines in oil, of the celebrated brand Cassius Dix La Rochelle. PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st. mr3

WHITE VINEGAR.—40 bbls vinegar of the well known mark Achille Petit, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mr4

HAVANA Sugar, White, Yellow and brown, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee. mh1

SWISS CHEESE.—25 boxes Swiss Cheese. 1,500 do Sardines in oil, [illegible] boxes, for sale by A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD, 44 Bienville st. corner Chartres.

THE undersigned have resumed business permanently, and they offer for sale on liberal terms, an extensive and choice assortment of **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.** They will also, as heretofore, always have on hand, Plantation **Goods** of every description. MALARD & ARMSTEAD, 50 Gravier st. mh1 6t

EMPTY BOTTLES.—100 baskets of empty bottles of 25 ounces, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mr3

WINE IN HALF CASKS.—25 half casks Claret, [illegible], for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mr3

RED WINE.—20 boxes Claret, Chateau Lafitte of 24 half bottles each, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mh3

SAPSAGO CHEESE.—2 boxes, containing each 100 pounds of Sapsago cheese, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville street. mr3

SARDINES IN OIL.—An invoice of sardines from Nantz, in whole, quarter and half boxes, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mr3

PORTO WINE.—[illegible] quarts old Porto, [illegible] for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 23 Bienville st. mr3

WINE.—30 cases fair Claret, [illegible] Latour and St. Julien Medoc, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st. mh1 2w

WINE.—50 casks old family Claret, sundry brands, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine st. mr1 2w

WINE.—[illegible] casks good claret wine, of late importation, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT, No. 62 Magazine Street. mr1 2w

SPANISH CHOCOLATE.—For sale by VIGUADRAS & CO., No. 16 Customhouse st. mh1

ITALIAN LINSEED.—3 half hogsheads, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st. fe11

SOAPS AND BRUSHES.—A lot of English soaps and brushes, from the celebrated manufactory of Gosnell & Co., London, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, ZARATE & GRATIAA, 38½ Poydras st.

WHITE WINE.—[illegible] half casks superior quality, landing ex ship Adriatic, from Bordeaux, for sale by CAVELIER & MAXENT, [illegible] Royal street.

LANDING ex ship Dragoon, from Marseilles—50 casks Bergasse Wine, for sale by CHARLES CAVAROC, [illegible] Bienville st.

ABSYNTH.—120 boxes Absynth, [illegible], for sale by ANT GIRAUD, 48 Old Levee.

STAR CANDLES.—1000 boxes [illegible] for sale by SECOMB, [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas st.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Placide's Varieties.

Saturday Evening, March 6. Will be presented the musical burletta of **Of Age To-Morrow.** To conclude with the [illegible] ballet of **Temptation.**

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Boxes and Parquette [illegible]; Upper Boxes [illegible]; Gallery [illegible].

Doors open at [illegible]; to commence [illegible].

ARMORY HALL. PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S Astounding Wonders of Natural Magic [illegible]. Doors open at [illegible]. Reserved seats secured, [illegible]. Second seats [illegible]. A grand day performance [illegible] Saturday at 12 o'clock [illegible].

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S Wonders of Magic have no parallel [illegible]. The Press of the old and new World [illegible]. His success in this country is unparalleled. This Evening: The Bottle, The Suspension Mystery, The Magic Scrap Book, The Prolific Hat and Mysterious Disappearance.

Ticket office open from 10 to [illegible]; places can be secured [illegible] reserved seats only.

Professor Anderson's Book of Magic [illegible] 25 cents [illegible].

A Grand Entertainment on Sunday Evening.

Public School Examination.

THE Public Schools of Municipality No. One will be examined as follows: Monday, March 8th, [illegible] Girls' School St. Louis st. between Rampart and Burgundy. Tuesday, March 9th, Boys' School, Rampart street between [illegible]. Wednesday, March 10th, Boys' School, [illegible]. Thursday, March 11th, [illegible] School, [illegible]. Friday, March 12th, [illegible] St. Ann st., [illegible]. Monday, March 15th, Boys' School, St. Philip st. between Royal and Bourbon. Tuesday, March 16th, Girls' School, Bayou Road. Wednesday, March 17th, Girls' School, Hospital street corner of Dauphine. Wednesday Evening, [illegible] at 7 o'clock P. M., Night School, St. Philip street. Thursday, March 18th, and Friday, [illegible], High School, from 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]. Tuesday, March 23d, and Wednesday, 24th, Girls' High School [illegible] Rampart street [illegible]. The Primary Departments [illegible] day, from 9 o'clock A. M. till [illegible] from 12 o'clock till [illegible] P. M. Parents, teachers and the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board, ALBERT FABRE, Superintendent.

Public Schools' Linear Drawing.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of March 1852, lessons of Linear Drawing as applied to Architecture and Mechanics [illegible] at the Public Schools [illegible]. ALBERT FABRE, Superintendent.

MANDEVILLE ACADEMY. CANAL STREET, No. 155, between Hospital and Barracks streets, New Orleans. [illegible] Terms [illegible].

New Arrangement. 55 Canal Street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

OLYMPE, 134 Chartres street, corner Customhouse [illegible] Ladies [illegible].

PONTALBA BUILDINGS, 15 Conti street. P. MASSIP begs leave to inform his friends and the public [illegible]. A large assortment of [illegible] LADIES' STRAW HATS, [illegible].

[illegible] Importer, No. 36 [illegible].

Reduction Reduction Reduction. *Notice to Board.* THE undersigned [illegible].

New and Foreign Plants. GARDENER, Florist and nursery gardener, at Montreuil, near Paris and member of the national society of France, Belgium, Algeria, begs leave [illegible].

A. Sturzenegger & Eternod, 44 Bienville street, corner of Chartres. RECEIVED by the last arrivals: [illegible].

Staggs & Shay's and C. Duffield & Co's American Westphalia Hams. THE subscribers have on hand and will receive during the season, [illegible] supplies of the above very superior hams, [illegible]. CONVERSE & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex brig [illegible], from Genoa: [illegible] do Tombstones [illegible]. F. H. MONSSEAUX, Corner St Louis and Robertson streets.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The undersigned [illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] Claret, Margaux [illegible] 100 boxes do Chateau [illegible]. JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse streets.

ITALIAN STRAW HATS.—9 cases [illegible]. JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson & 12 Toulouse st.

SEWING SILK.—[illegible]. JOS. LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse.

SALT.—[illegible] 5,000 sacks [illegible]. JOS. LANATA.

HAMS.—Stagg & Shay and Duffield Hams, [illegible]. E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—Prime, [illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

SHELLED ALMONDS.—[illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA STARCH.—[illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS, Jelly and Paste, [illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA & CUBA LEAF TOBACCO.—[illegible]. DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO.—Havana Leaf Tobacco, [illegible]. [illegible] VISSER & CO., 28 Old Levee.