The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance ... $12 00
Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year ... 5 00

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Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

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JESSE WOODRUFF, JAMES WOODRUFF.
JOHN G. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 90 Gravier street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents for the Louisiana and New York Line of Packets. 1y14

CHARLES A. BARRIÈRE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. C. BOUCHON, Surgeon Dentist, 56 Canal street. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. 2y20

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Mission's Buildings, corner Royal and Conti sts.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Importers of Fancy Goods from England and Germany, Canal street, Corner Carondelet street.

BRITISH CONSULATE, New-Orleans, 4th December, 1846.
STERLING BILLS may be had at the office for small amounts, under £100, say one pounds, etc.

DE FOREST & CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Importers of Foreign Goods, for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 30 Carondelet street.

CHARLES MACHEN, JAMES LAMBERT.
MACHEN & LAMBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 49½ Gravier street, corner of Natchez street.

J. R. STEEL, No. 14 Gravier street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books of every description.

LEWIS A. HERMIDEZ,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office—No. 1 Carondelet street.

J. R. MERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants, Agents for Lehigh Coal, Water Lime, Cement, etc. 1y20

WM. L. TALBOT,
No. 20 Morgan St., old Municipality, Dealer in Lumber, Shingles and Cedar Timber.

V. L. G. ROLNS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, 16 Royal street, New-Orleans.

Genuine Friction Matches
Wholesale and Retail, by
A. GUILLEMAIN, Agent
No. 200 Camp street, and No. 111 Old Levee, between Perdido and Gravier streets.

CANDIDE, Jeweller
No. 62 Canal Street, Opposite the Exchange, Dealer in Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pens, Pencils, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, Silver Ware, etc. 1y20

Old Arts of the Legislature.
Copies of Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, from 1804 to 1845, inclusive, for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Booksellers and Stationers.
No. 60 Carondelet street, New-Orleans.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE ST. LOUIS PERPETUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, having paid the losses by the late fire in St. Louis, are prepared to take Insurance against loss or damage by fire on buildings within the Mississippi valley, on the most reasonable terms.
A BROTHER, Agent.

MISSES DOLBEAR
Have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from the Corner of Camp and Common streets, to the Corner of Camp and Gravier streets, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

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Southern Daguerreotype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment,
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS, New-Orleans.
CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the taste of the public as a critical examination better than by words in an advertisement. They are warranted NEVER TO FADE.
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Our rooms are fitted up with light and no pains will be spared to please our patrons, unless the portraits are perfect and satisfaction—no charge made.
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We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices, with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates for sale at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.
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TO RENT—Together or Separately—Two Horses, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, New Levee, near St. Joseph st., between Julia and St. Joseph sts., for having in good by Moore M'S & CO'S Collis, and hoisting—hoisting apparatus and convenient smoke Pennsylvania grate, with cast iron mantelpiece, &c., &c. Apply to
J. M. CROZAT,
70 Canal street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Feb'y 20, 1847.

MR. CALHOUN'S VIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—Under this heading the Washington *Union* of the 10th contains a review of the recent speech of Mr. CALHOUN, and takes decided issue with him. The article is respectful in tone and written with considerable ability. The *Union* considers the argument of Mr. CALHOUN in favor of a territorial indemnity for our claims against Mexico as unanswerable, and the boundary line proposed by him as recommended by strong considerations. The *Union* objects to the slight manner in which Mr. C. alludes to the objects of the war as merely "matters of reference," and declares that he has fallen into self-contradiction, when he proclaims the war "to have been in the first instance a great departure from our line of policy."

These preliminary points being discussed, the Government organ comes to the plan proposed by Mr. CALHOUN, and sneers it down as the policy of masterly inactivity over again, as delay, feebleness, and in the long run, cruelty. The *Union* cambats Mr. CA.'s proposition to *exact* this policy of inactivity, on the ground that the conduct of the war belongs exclusively to the President; that he is the best judge of the mode of prosecuting it, and that it would be inexpedient to bind him in advance to any particular mode of action, and tie up his hands. It concludes that whatever may be the intrinsic merits of Mr. CALHOUN'S scheme, it should be left exclusively to the discretion of the Executive.

The official rebukes Mr. CALHOUN for reserving his opinion on the three million Bill, until further developments are made on the slavery question, remarking that that question would as much embarrass his proposed acquisition of California and New Mexico, as it seems to embarrass his vote on the question at issue. This is denounced a manifest self-contradiction. The *Union* itself has no fears on this subject—it believes in the "good genius of conciliation," which has heretofore settled similar momentous questions, and trusts that that same spirit will not abandon the country to all the evils of fierce and unrelenting sectional strife.

Congressional.

The Baltimore papers did not come through yesterday and the Washington *Union* of the 11th (the only paper received from that city as late as due,) does not contain its usual extended report of the proceedings of the Senate. We learn, however, from an editorial abstract, that in that body on the 11th, the reporter to the *Union* sent in a letter to the Senate, assuming the entire responsibility of the reports. The question then came up on the appeal of Mr. Badger, from the decision of the Vice President, that the rule required every resolution, whether upon a question of privilege or not, to be over one day. A motion to lay the appeal upon the table, was negatived—21 to 27—and upon the question whether the decision of the chair should be sustained, the vote stood—yeas 29; nays 28. The resolutions relative to the reporters and editors of the *Union* were then postponed until the next day.

The Texas Mission bill was then taken up, and Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, spoke two hours. The *Union* speaks of this effort in this wise:

"He opposed the war upon the ground that it was the act of the President alone, and that the soil upon which the first blood was shed was not American but Mexican soil. At great length he replied to the Senator from Michigan and others, who had sought to justify the war on the ground that an acquisition of additional territory was desirable. He contended that the acquisition of California and New Mexico would be an injurious dismemberment of the sister republic of Mexico, which might justly provoke the indignation and blasting rebuke of the omnipotent Ruler of the Universe. He urged an immediate abandonment of the war, and concluded by a very fervent appeal in favor of that method of obtaining peace. The speech of the honorable gentleman was replete with characteristic eloquence, and certainly, as a display of his oratorical powers, was highly creditable to the distinguished Senator.

In the House, after some preliminary business, the consideration of the three million bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Dobbin of N. C. spoke against the Wilmot proviso, and in defence of the institution of Slavery.

Mr. Bayly of Va., followed on the same side and presented the views of the South in regard to the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Giles, of Maryland, obtained the floor, and continued the debate on the same side. The discussion for the day was closed by a speech from Mr. Gordon of N. Y. in support of the proviso.

During the sitting, the ten regiment bill was reported as signed by the President.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Effects of the News on the Markets.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington *Union* notices the influence of the foreign advices on the markets in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In New York, the prices of flour advanced their prices, and were asking $7 50 to $7 62½ for Genesee brands—Southern flour also partook of a proportionate advance in the asking rates. The prices of grain had also advanced, but no sales of wheat had been made. Prime white and yellow corn was held at 107 to 109 cents per bushel—prices unsettled. Oats, 40 to 41; rye, 98 to 100 cents.

At Philadelphia, to-day, adds the writer, the news has created great excitement. There were sales this morning, under the news, of 3,000 barrels Pennsylvania brands, at $6 50, which is an advance of 20 cents per barrel; sales of 1,000 barrels corn meal, also at $4 87 1-2 per barrel, which is an advance of 37 1-2 cents. There was an active demand for grain, though nothing had been done in wheat, and supplies were light. Sale of 12,000 bushels prime yellow corn at 100 cents per bushel, being an advance; oats 40 cents; rye 87 to 90.

The cotton market in New York had become less active under the steamer's news, and prices have declined.

SHIPWRECK.—The Brig ship *Sir Robert Peel*, Capt. Gray, from Savannah, for St. Johns, N. B. in ballast, went ashore at Cutler, (Me.) near little River, 29th ult., and bilged. The Savannah *Republican* says:—On the next tide she swung off and sunk in five fathoms, and will be a total loss. Crew saved. She was to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. The *Sir Robert Peel* arrived here on the 6th ult from London consigned to John H. Reid & Co., and left for St. Johns on the 14th ult. She was a very fine ship, of 740 tons, and nearly new.

☞ A man named Jones killed his wife the week before last in St. Clair county, Alabama. He was only two or three months married—He made no attempt to escape, and it is believed to be the result of insanity.

☞ The Alexandria *Gazette* presumes that Mr. Calhoun, who has been under the *ban* all the winter, will not be recognized any longer as a supporter of the present Administration, especially in its war measures.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—In New York on the 10th, an old negro man had offended a youth of the same sable hue. The boy found the veteran asleep, and coolly wrapped his lower limbs in sail-cloth, then bandaged that around with muslin rags. These he saturated with camphine and set them on fire. The old man was nearly burnt to death. The young ruffian is in limbo.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—We tender our acknowledgments to the editor for the February number of this admirable periodical. The leading article in the present number is the continuation of an historical sketch of Navigation and Naval Architecture, by Gen. Dearborn of Mass. We have seen an interesting paper on the Trade and Commerce of Norway; an article on Mutual Life Insurance; another by F. H. Upton, formerly of our city, on the Law of Debtor and Creditor in Louisiana; a contribution from Junius Smith, Esq., on the origin of Atlantic Ocean Navigation; some observations on the mineral resources of Missouri, and a description of the Lead region. Besides these, there is the usual monthly compendium of mercantile, law, statistics, notices of new works, &c. &c.

HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED BIBLE.—We have been shown a copy of this magnificent work, superbly bound in embossed leather. For letter-press, typography and binding, this production has never been exceeded in the mechanical department of book-making. Every family, able to purchase it, should obtain a copy. It is provided with the usual record for births, deaths and marriages.

The European News.

The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Washington, after having, with unexampled regularity, arrived through every day this week. We are consequently without a single journal containing complete accounts of the advices by the *Sarah Sands*, except the Washington *Union* of the 10th, whose Baltimore correspondent furnishes a somewhat satisfactory summary.

The steamer *Sarah Sands* reached New York on the afternoon of the 10th, after a passage of 22 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 20th. Among her passengers is Meyer Meyers, Esq., of Norfolk, bearer of despatches.

Parliament was opened on the 29th ult., by the Queen in person. The extreme darkness occasioned by the fogginess of the weather rendered it necessary to light up the house. The effect was brilliant, and the jewels worn by the ladies shone resplendently.

After the usual ceremonies, the speech was handed by the Lord Chancellor to her Majesty, who proceeded to read it with her usual clearness and emphasis. It was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"It is with the deepest concern that upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

"In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property, and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

"With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed, and received wages, in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that act, which have been authorized by the lord-lieutenant in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

"It is satisfactory to me to observe, that in many of the most distressed districts the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

"The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

"I will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration whether, by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into the breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that of the united kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke de Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the free state of Cracow has appeared to me so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"I entertain confident hopes that the honors in the river Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated, and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to this end.

"My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

"My lord and gentlemen:

"I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the act of the last session of Parliament for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the establishment of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the act relates may, by this measure, be materially facilitated.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the dangers which, after a session of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved, by your deliberate wisdom."

The reply to the speech was moved in the House of Lords by lord Heatherton, on a speech of some length, the leading topic of which was the condition of Ireland. The same subject sprung up in the House of Commons and elicited, in connection with other topics of the speech, a very protracted and elaborate debate.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The London *Globe* says that an office for the sale of Mexican Letters of Marque has been opened in London. The following is given as the list of cases in which captures may be made:

1. Vessels of the enemy, with all that they may carry on board belonging to them, whether of war, privateers or merchant vessels.

2. The cargo and effects of neutrals and Mexicans, which may be found on board these said vessels, after sufficient time has elapsed for the declaration of war, proclaimed by the government of the United States to the Mexican nation, being known.

3. Vessels constructed by the enemy, or which may have belonged to the enemy, if the property be not sufficiently accredited or neutral.

4. Those which may be navigated without patents or register, that may prove their neutrality, their entire cargo, or part thereof, being, or they should be found in large quantities for want of the indispensable papers, the act alone of throwing papers into the sea, shall be sufficient motive for declaring them lawful seizure.

5. Those which may be found without legal patent of sovereignty, State or Republic, having the authority for granting it.

6. Those which may have it from one or more powers.

7. Those whom may fight under other colors than the sovereign or State to whom their patent belongs. If these vessels, and those comprised in the foregoing paragraphs, should be armed for war, their captains and officers shall be reputed as pirates.

8. Those which, after the national flag is hoisted should refuse to lie to; and should provoke the combat.

9. Those which may navigate with the patent of the enemy in the terms expressed in the second paragraph.

10. Those belonging to Mexicans and neutrals which may be armed for privateering under the Mexican flag, without having obtained permission from the supreme government and accredited with the patent, their captains shall be treated as pirates.

11. Those of pirates and mutineers returning to their owners, should they appear within one year and a day, and have also who can prove not to have taken part directly or indirectly in piracy, separating a third part of their total value for the benefit of those making the seizure.

12. Vessels abandoned by the enemy, or which may be adrift from tempest, or any other accident, before being brought into safety, if it should not be known to whom they belong for want of documents, or if they should not have a proper crew, and if the owners of them should not appear within a year and a day; equitably, under any circumstances, the third part to those making them, the two remaining parts shall remain to the public treasury.

13. Provisions which may be carried to the enemy's camp, blockaded or besieged by the forces of the nation.

15. The effects and merchandise which may be found on board neutral vessels, whenever the power to which they belong should not recognise the principle of exemption.

FRANCE.—The Parliament of France had been opened by a speech from the King. It is said to have been brief and succinct. The Spanish marriage, the affairs of the river Plata, Algiers, the Cracow affair, are all spoken of as briefly as possible. The London papers criticise the speech for making no reference to the *Entente cordial*.

There is news of importance from France. Riots arising out of the scarcity of food had occurred in various departments, but seem to have been suppressed without serious consequences.

UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.—It is said that the American Minister to Prussia has delivered a note from Mr. Polk, in which he threatens to withdraw the exequatur from all the Prussian Consuls in the United States, if the Prussian Government shall persist in refusing the exequatur to the consul for the Rhenish provinces.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Great exertions were made in England to raise a large fund for the relief of Ireland. The Queen had subscribed £2,000, Prince Albert £500, several dukes and bankers £1,000 each, Lord John Russell £200, Sir Robert Peel £300, &c.

The suffering in Ireland continues to increase, and it is confidently believed that there is not three weeks' food in the country.

The recent severe weather has pressed heavily upon the poor in various parts of England, and the local papers contain an unusual number of cases of suffering and death, induced by want of sufficient food and clothing.

The accounts from the highlands and islands of Scotland are still very deplorable.

LIVERPOOL CORN TRADE, Jan. 19.—The imports from Ireland and coastwise continue very limited, and from foreign ports, with the exception of Indian corn and flour, they are quite unimportant; while the exports are very heavy, and appear to be increasing weekly.

The trade during the past week was very animated, and a large demand was experienced daily for every article.

The amount of business in wheat was a good deal restricted by the absence of suitable qualities, most of the Mediterranean soft and nearly every sample of hard having been cleared off, and the finer descriptions, of which our small stock now consists, were taken for Ireland, and by our local dealers, at a further advance of 2d. per 70 lb.

Oats were 2d. to 3d. per lb.

Barley, beans, peas, and Indian corn each 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher.

Danzig boiling peas have been sold at 70s. per 501 lbs. Yellow Indian corn at 74s per 480 lbs. Flour was 6d. to 1s. per barrel, and 1s. to 2s. per sack dearer. Oatmeal firm; also Indian corn meal at last quotations. Of bonded wheat, two large parcels of American have changed hands at 11s. 6d. and 11s. 2d. per 70 lbs; and of flour large quantities, both on the spot and to arrive, at 42s. per barrel for western.

At the Corn Exchange this morning, there was a middling attendance of the trade, and a fair show of samples of wheat, flour, and Indian corn, but small of other articles.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 14.—The speculators have done their utmost to get up the cotton market to-day, but it has failed. The sales are about 6000 bales, and of this the high priced speculators have been obliged to take 3000.

Extract from the Mark Lane Express of January 29:

We are inclined to think that, unless the spring should prove extraordinary propitious, and arrivals from the other side of the Atlantic more extensive than we have reason to calculate on, the value of all kinds of food will return high up to the time of next harvest. The trade in wheat has not been quite so excited this as the preceding week, the very high terms demanded having had the effect, as stated above, of causing all parties to exercise more than usual prudence in their operations. But, notwithstanding a somewhat diminished demand, the tendency of prices has been steadily upwards.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, there was a good attendance of buyers from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland; and the quantity of wheat offering being moderate, rates 2d. per 70 lb., or 3s. 6d. per quarter above those of that day se'nnight were obtained without difficulty. Later in the week a further enhancement of 2d. or 3d. per 70 lb. was established, several parcels having been taken on Friday by speculators at the rate last named.

The advices from Scotland are of a similar character to the reports from other parts of the Kingdom. Not only wheat, but all species of corn rapidly rising there.

The arrivals of English wheat into London have again been moderate, the high range of prices at Liverpool and other northern markets having caused the shippers on the east coast to direct their consignments to those places rather than to the metropolis. In free foreign wheat, a fair amount of business has been done during the week, the lower descriptions having been in request for the manufacture of meal for Ireland, and the finer sorts having excited attention for best use. The continued demand from the other side of the channel, and the smallness of the stock remaining on hand, together with the certainty that no foreign supplies can for a month to come be calculated on, have all tended to give an upward tendency to prices, and the rise since last Monday cannot be estimated at less than 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

For American the inquiry has been lively and a further enhancement of 1s. per barrel has been pretty generally realized on the very best brands.

Floating cargoes of Indian corn have again been much sought after on Irish account, and important bargains were closed on Wednesday and Friday on terms hardly practicable in the commencement of the week.

From Philadelphia the shipments had been larger, viz. 860,934 barrels of flour, 122,417 bushels of wheat, and 272,769 bushels Indian corn.

HAMBURG.—For the high-mixed wheat holders refused to accept below 54s. to 61s., and for fair high-mixed 58s. to 59s. per quarter had been demanded, while the most ordinary descriptions had been held at 56s. to 57s. per quarter, free on board, in spring. Rye had been much inquired for, and, having come very sparingly to hand, had realized equal to 42s. per quarter.

At the Elbe and Weser ports the stocks of grain are said to be extremely small.

At Hamburg, on the 8th of January, the frost was severe, and the Elbe was then completely frozen over. Place of both wheat and rye and corn had further advanced. The very great rise which has within the last month taken place in prices here has placed quotations of wheat at the country ports in the Baltic and other places on the Mediterranean.

At Marseilles, on the 16th January, common Polish Odessa wheat, deliverable in March, was quotable at equal to 52s. a 54s., and superior 5s. per quarter free.

In most of the French markets, wheat and flour have undergone a further rise, and prices are now two nearly alike in this and that country. We cannot but hope that the authorities will try to allow of business being done with advantage.

☞ The following is given as the letter of a lady of Kentucky, whose husband was engaged to fight a duel, but was taken sick before the time of fighting occurred. The opposite party made some remarks that seemed to imply that the sickness was a feint. She at once addressed a note to the second of the adverse side couched in these words:

"SIR: My husband is sick. If he is unable to be on the ground to-morrow, I will take his place. Yours, respectfully,
MARGARET L——."

MRS. FARREN.—This estimable lady and charming actress takes her benefit to-morrow evening, and on this occasion presents independently of her intrinsic claims to public favor, a bill of fare, choice enough to captivate the most fastidious theatrical amateur. Among other performances a new piece will be represented called "The Battle of Life," dramatized from Dickens' last Christmas tale, by John E. Dearborne Esq., of the *Picayune*. The story is full of dramatic incident, which, we doubt not, our friend D. has incorporated with good effect into his version.

☞ THE END OF THE WORLD.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this splendid painting will be removed from this city after the 1st March.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, 19th Feb. 1847.

The act defining the duties of Parish Recorders throughout the State, was, on motion of Mr. Manuel Garcia, reconsidered, amended and re-adopted.

Mr. Ratliff submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of the parish of West Feliciana, praying that the penal laws be so amended as to authorize Justices of the Peace to act for the trial of petty offences. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The act appropriating $300 for the purchase of a stand of colors, passed through its third reading.

The resolution from the House relative to General Taylor and his brave little army, was concurred in by the Senate.

After the disposal of sundry other bills, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday next, Monday being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington.

House of Representatives.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Griffin, and adopted by the House, respectfully inviting ladies to attend the sessions of the House; and instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to fit up the gallery for their accommodation.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, asking the appointment of a committee to investigate circumstances in certain judgments rendered in that section of the State, by the Supreme Court.

Pending the reading of this petition, a long debate ensued on a motion made by Mr. Ogden, of Rapides, to the effect that this House adhere with its further reading, and that it be laid on the table indefinitely. Mr. Ogden made the motion, because he thought this House had no constitutional power to investigate the matter. We have been assembled here, said the honorable member, to pass laws for the benefit of the people, and not to interpret them; the latter duty belongs to the judiciary department. He hoped that his motion would be entertained by this House.

Mr. Kelly was about to reply, when the Speaker decided that our morning hour had a right to call for the reading of any document.

Mr. Ogden, of Rapides, then appealed from that decision.

Mr. Campbell briefly remarked that he did not advocate the principle laid down in the said petition, but he presented it as a right which the people possessed. It is the right of the people—it is the right of his Campbell's constituents. The honorable member was astonished to hear members trampling down and infringing upon the right of petition. He would maintain the decision of the chair.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ogden withdrew the appeal, and the reading of the petition was resumed.

The reading being concluded on motion of Mr. Pike, this petition was rejected by a vote of 48 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Shiels called up the bill to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the State. It was taken up, and passed to the third reading.

The Senate's amendment to the act appropriating $300 for the construction of a road from Montpelier to the town of Warren, in the parish of Point Coupee, was rejected.

The discussion on the act regulating the duties of naphtemen in this State, was resumed. After various amendments proposed to the bill, the House adjourned until Monday, without taking any final action upon it.

The House will meet on Monday morning, for the purpose of joining in the procession for the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Dr Barbe and Mr. Etienne Barras, were put yesterday upon their trial for being engaged as seconds in a duel between Dr. Thomas and Mr. Lebeau. Messrs. Lucien Hermann, and Charles Boisblanque were heard as witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Charles Forstall being next called, refused to answer to the interrogatories propounded to him, and was forthwith sentenced to his imprisonment and twenty five dollars fine. At this stage of the proceedings, the parties accused, after having consulted together, rose and pleaded guilty, thereby reversing themselves, the plea which they had at first entered.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Dunn vs Wheaton, claiming $10,000 damages, occupied the whole time of this Court yesterday; it will be resumed on Wednesday morning next.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The Council met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Suckney was elected President.

Mr. Holland submitted a resolution directing the President of this body to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for the State Assessors, from the 10th February, 1846, to the 10th February, 1847—the same in conformity to an act of the Legislature passed last session, giving the powers to the General Council of the city of New Orleans, for the payment of State Assessors. This resolution was adopted.

The same member also submitted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue his warrant in favor of the Secretary of the Board of Health, for the sum of $150, for six month's salary. This resolution was also adopted.

Mr. Holland presented a resolution removing the election precinct No. 12 from the engine house of fire company No. 10, to a grocery situated at the corner of Tonne and Chippewa streets. Mr. Grunat opposed the placing of election precincts in groceries, but a majority of the Council decided otherwise. The resolution was adopted.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—John Huntington was yesterday brought up before the Recorder and Magistrate of the second Municipality, on a charge of having swindled Mr. J. A. McCarthy out of a sum of about $700. It appears that the accused bought a flat boat load of potatoes from Mr. J. A. McCarthy without paying him the above amount. The potatoes were sold out to another individual by the accused, who received the full value of them in money. The evidence was of such a nature that the Recorder felt bound to commit the accused before the Inferior District Court for trial.

DISCHARGED.—Lungi Myrian was yesterday examined before Recorder Genin on a charge of vagrancy. There being no evidence before the Honor, to show that the accused had contracted vagrancy, he was immediately set at liberty.

☞ Our thanks are due W. H. Witt, Esq., of the General Council, for a copy of Dr. Hort's excellent report laid before the Board of Health, on the sanitary condition of the city of New Orleans during the past year. It is a documented much more.

DIED,
Last evening at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Maria Everett, Deceased, daughter of Chas. Bland, Esq., aged 15 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of St. Claud and Ursulines streets, without further notice.

☞ Private notice. THE CANDIDATE for the 4th Regiment, Corps Dubuclet of the Louisiana Militia, will be found at his office, 1 Carondelet street, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. 2y19 JOHN NOTT.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 10	London	Jan 29
Washington	Feb 11	Liverpool	Jan 29
Baltimore	Feb 11	Havre	Jan 29
Cincinnati	Feb 4	Paris	Jan 29
Charleston	Feb 5	Amsterdam	Jan 29
Savannah	Feb 5	Leipsic	Jan 29

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1847.

COTTON.—Since our last report, the market has been very active, and the sales have reached 15,000 bales, including 3,000 to Liverpool and 1,000 to Havre, at prices which we have not heard of, but which we understand are fully equal to those current at the close of last week. The receipts have been very light, and the stock in the hands of the public is now very small. We quote Fair and Middling at 6½ and 6¾ respectively, and Ordinary at 6 cents. The following is our usual statement of the receipts, exports, and stock:

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.	
Stock on hand and on shipboard last report	272,459	
Received this week	15,000	
Received previously	1,000	
	288,459	
Exported this week	3,375	
Exported previously	102,449	
		105,824
Stock		182,635
Stock on hand and on shipboard		272,459

The Cotton market has been extremely full since our last, and the sales merely nominal to 2,000 bales at the close of the week. Thursday morning it has been quoted dull at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7c for ordinary to very inferior qualities, and lower prices are anticipated if we continue their operations, until more pulls advanced through the medium of the private correspondence of the position of affairs on the other side. We submit our quotations for the present:

The sales of the last three days amount to 2,500 bales as follows: Dull at 10c, 100 at 10c; Quiet at 10 c, 50 at 10c, 240 at 10, 11, at 10½, 10½, 10½, 10½, 10, 10, 10