The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1847.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, [illegible] in advance: [illegible] $ 20
Country [illegible] year in advance: [illegible] $ 10
In advance [illegible] $ 5
[illegible] one week's [illegible] before the week advanced, [illegible] conditions.

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☞ The proprietors of Annual Advertisements will be limited to advertisements of a character with the business, and by which they are connected, and not to other business, under any circumstances.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN,
(Late of the United States Circuit Court,)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
United States Land Agent,
Commissioner for Louisiana, &c.,
New York City.
apl6-1 m

JOHN WOODRUFF, JAMES WOODRUFF.
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No 90 Camp-street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. 1314

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DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No 80 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATION. 1315

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To the Ladies.
[illegible] BLACK [illegible]

A. BARRAU & CO.
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In the Fourth District Court of New Orleans.
G. De Lasse, vs. Alexander Le Gendre, alias Alexander de Letty Duval.
[illegible]

Louisiana Clothing Manufactory.
No 76, Magazine st.—Saluhartz Troup
[illegible]

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp Street,
HAS just received a new assortment of Fancy Water Closets, Air Pumps, Plunge Bath, Lights and Repairing Lamps, Gas Fixtures, Brass and Iron Work, for persons who prefer it repaired. All orders promptly attended to. Charges moderate. 1126

Herbert's Patent Kitchen Ranges.
THE undersigned are now receiving a fresh supply from New York, [illegible] Herbert's Patent Kitchen Ranges for either cooking or warming, [illegible]

Patent Metallic Burial Cases.
[illegible]

Patent Metallic Burial Cases.
[illegible]

A. SWAYNE, GEORGE C. DAVIS, JOHN HENCH, WARREN EASTBROOK, OTTMAN WINEY, AND THOMPSON & SONS.
[illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, May 14, 1847.

☞ The press of other matter compels us to omit much that was prepared for this day's paper. An interesting Correspondence from the Brazos, we shall try to make room for to-morrow.

A Confessional Recantation.

It is stated in the Nashville papers that at the Whig Convention, held a few weeks ago, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, Mr. Sykes, late editor of a Democratic paper at Columbia, Tennessee, took occasion formally to renounce all connection with the Locofoco party. It was time, said Mr. Sykes, that every true lover of the Union—every true friend of the South—should speak plainly on this momentous subject. The nation is truly in a crisis; dangers threaten us on all sides. We have closed the first volume of our history under the Constitution—the second is now opened: a new era is presented, an era of conquest. No mortal can foresee what will be written in it. Mr. Sykes expressed himself in this respect, with commendable firmness and frankness:

He said he believed that if the matter had been managed with ordinary prudence, our difficulties with Mexico might have been amicably and honorably settled. The war was owing to the mismanagement of the President—The President assumed to do that which, under the Constitution, he had no right or power to do, to decide a question of this disputed boundary. If the army had remained at Corpus Christi, and Mr. Slidell not been sent to Mexico, until the settlement of the Oregon question, in all probability there would have been no war with Mexico, and this nation might have obtained more from Mexico without incurring the unpleasant debt the war has brought upon the country, than she will acquire by the war he had been connected by the discussions in Congress, that the President was responsible for all the expenses of the war.

The use the President had the right to make was, if there is a decrease, all who do not sanction his measures, [illegible] to their country—as the Secret party—as friends, compatriots, and fellow-soldiers of Santa Anna—as patriots, and fellow-soldiers of Santa Anna—as patriots, and believe [illegible] Democrats, to convert our Republic into a Despotism.

Mr. Sykes said he did not agree with the Whigs in many of their views upon national questions; he was with them in their opposition to Executive usurpation; he believed that it was necessary for the Whigs to come into power, to save the country from the wide spread sequences of the deep mistake of this Administration.

How profound must be the conviction of the errors and mischiefs of the administration, when, it stirs a partisan editor from his unwavering support of the President, makes him pause, reflect, and finally abandon his political associates and the cause to which he had been for years attached. This editor, too, residing in Mr. Polk's own county, and surrounded by every influence that can possibly affect opinion and mould it to the will of the administration.

The truth is, that Mr. Sykes is one of a large and increasing class, composed of men of honest and sincere convictions, whose predilections have heretofore induced them to sustain the party, arrogating to itself the title of Democratic, because they believed that the *name* was truly a the *thing*. These men have been staggered and surprised by the practical despotism wielded by the leaders of that party. They cannot comprehend the character of this Democracy which assails freedom of opinion as a crime, and denounces as traitors and abettors of treason, all who have independence enough to gainsay Presidential infallibility. The power of the President to concentrate within himself, both Legislative and Executive functions; to overrule the Constitution; to assume the exercise of war—to declare it first and then dragoon and bully Congress into its recognition, under the manoeuvre of being branded as enemies to the country, is the practical exemplification of the doctrine of the present day. No wonder that Mr. Sykes should be alarmed at the progress of a principle which seems to popular liberty, [illegible] thousands of other true Democrats, have with the Whigs in their opposition to Executive usurpation, and believes the time has come for the Whigs to come into power, to save the country from the awful consequences of the style of this administration.

[illegible] incontrovertibly demonstrate that a large majority of the people [illegible] views and have arrived at the same conclusion. The annihilation of a Democratic majority of SEVENTY, in the popular branch of Congress, is sufficient manifestation of the utter distrust with which the President and his measures are regarded, and of the [illegible] to entrust with which the President and his measures are regarded, and of the determination of the people hereafter to entrust their power and their honor to safer and abler hands.

It is well remarked by a contemporary, that the administration is about to learn, that patriotism is not monopolized by the people of the Union. They will now a double duty—first to fight the battles of the country, and secondly, to set aside an administration which no longer possesses the confidence of the country.

Iowa.—The State holds a Congressional Election in August next. The two *Locofoco* papers set down as elected to the next Congress, were really elected to the last, though very near its close. The late election of Hallan, Whig, as Superintendent of Common Schools, renders it quite probable that the Whigs will carry one, if not both, of the members of Congress.

☞ MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, again speaks of the appointment of Wm. C. Jones, Esq., of the Evening *Mercury*, ironically alluded to as the *Transcript*, to the office of Post Master of New Orleans. He says:

Among the late appointments is that of Mr. Jones, former editor of the *Bulletin*, to be Post Master at New Orleans. Mr. Jones was matrimonial counsel to the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel Benton, and I regret to find that his appointment has been carped at by those who certainly have no knowledge of the character of Mr. Jones, who is now at the head of the *Transcript*, a paper distinguished for its firmness and impartiality. I have no doubt the appointment will prove highly acceptable to the people of New Orleans.

MORE TROOPS—Capt. Guthrie, Lieutenants Bowie, Bennet, and Beckworth, with 112 men, belonging to the 15th Regiment of Infantry, from Iowa, arrived yesterday, on the steamer Magnolia, from St. Louis.

☞ LIEUT. Col. A. K. McClung, 1st Mississippi Rifles, wounded at Monterey, came passenger on board the brig *G B Lamar*, yesterday from the Brazos. Also, the following officers and privates:

Captain D R Eckles, U. S. A.
" J W Wilson, Acting Quartermaster
" W Graves, 2nd Mis Vol.
Lieut. W H Seott, 1th Infantry.
" A J Carr, 3d Indiana Vol.
" J H Morgan, 1st Regt. Ky. Rifles.
" J H Perkins, Texas Rangers.
" J N Andrews, 1st Regt. N C Vol.
" L H Moore, do do do
" W C Falkner, 2nd Miss. Vol.
" L P Gaines, 1st Ky. Vol.
Corporal S. Miller, 1st Indiana Regt.
Thirty-three privates.

THE NEW SURF CREOLE, says the New York *Herald*, now loading at the foot of Wall street, is certainly deserving of some attention. She is really a finely proportioned vessel, measuring nearly 1000 tons, furnished and equipped with every thing modern experience and taste could suggest. Her cabin is a perfect *bijou*. She was built by Jabez Williams and Son for Capt. Rotton, as a New-York and New Orleans packet.

SILK IN LOUISIANA.—During the last season says the Covington *Advocate*, we had occasion to notice the successful operations of our fellow citizen Mr. Maille, in the silk business. It will be recollected, we then stated, that Mr. M. labored under many disadvantages, and was, notwithstanding, entirely successful. We, in company with others, were present at his cocoonery a few days ago, and can truly say we were delighted at the beauty and novelty of the scene which was there presented. Numerous cocoons of snowy whiteness, and others of a golden hue were exhibited to our view, whilst a small number of worms remained that had not yet completed their work. We were told by Mr. M. that 90 per cent. is the usual amount allowed for loss of worms, but that 1 per cent. will cover the entire loss this season—his cocoons are much larger and better than last season. We confidently look to the time when the citizens of our parish will turn their attention to this new and lucrative species of industry.—As regards its success here, Mr. Maille has entirely put that subject at rest. Dr. Gibpn has, we understand, already made a contemporaneous in the business, and we sincerely hope his success may be enough to induce him to per-

Reception of Mr. Webster at Charleston.

The Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in Charleston on the 7th inst., and was immediately waited on by the Hon. F. H. ELMORE and a number of distinguished citizens, forming a Committee of Reception. Mr. WEBSTER was led to the balcony of the Hotel fronting the street, and there welcomed to the hospitalities of Charleston, by Mr. ELMORE, in a neat and impressive speech, in which he delicately touched upon the public services of Mr. WEBSTER, and claimed him as the able and impartial vindicator of the rights of the whole country. To this the Statesman of Massachusetts responded with dignity and feeling, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—It would be an act of as great ingratitude to my own feelings, as of injustice and disloyalty to the hospitality of the citizens of Charleston, if I should fail to express my cordial thanks for the welcome you give me in their behalf, and to reciprocate, to you and to them, my sincere respects and good wishes.

You are quite right, gentlemen, in supposing that my purpose in undertaking the tour which has brought me into the midst of you, is to see my country and the people of the country, and to obtain a better and fuller knowledge of both. Hitherto, I have not been a visiter so far South; and I was unwilling, quite unwilling, to be longer a stranger personally, in the Southern States. The citizens of Charleston do me an honor, which I must deeply feel, when they say, through you, that they have satisfaction in meeting me at their own homes, and wish to render my visit agreeable. When one is made welcome to the homes of Charleston, I am quite aware that the warmth of hospitality can go no further.

Undoubtedly, gentlemen, differences of opinion on many subjects exist between your fellow-citizens and myself, and between South Carolina and Massachusetts. But how poor must be that spirit, a spirit which I am sure prevails neither here nor in Massachusetts, which, out of these differences, would extract cause of social alienation or personal disrespect. What would be the value of our political institutions, if men might not differ on political questions, without sacrificing mutual esteem or drowning the sense of common brotherhood? We have diverse political sentiments, but we have but one country; we may differ as to the best mode of serving and honoring that country, but we agree in the duty to be served by all to the utmost of their power, and honored by all with that reverence and patriotic devotion, which, if we do not always think alike, we all feel alike; we feel that this national sentiment, which belongs to us as a nation, belongs to us as individuals, as well as it belongs to us as the united people, and I hope always to be indivisible, members of the great American Republic.

I am happy, gentlemen, if you think that, while discharging the duties of Secretary of State, I paid just regard to the protection of Southern interests. In my judgment, those interests, important as they are, were connected with grave questions of public law, questions touching the authority of judges, and the independence and equality of nations upon the ocean. To the multitude of these questions I could not be insensible. It is true they demanded my utmost attention; and if the result has been greater freedom from annoyance—more security for maritime rights, and a general advance in the maintenance of peace, and the friendly intercourse of nations, I am bound to ascribe this result rather to the concurrence of opinion and support of others, than to any ability displayed by my efforts.

I cover with you cordially, gentlemen, in the sentiment, that mutual intercourse, strengthens mutual regard, and that the more the citizens of different parts of the country see of one another, the more will prejudices be softened, and differences reconciled. I may undertake to say for Massachusetts, that she is ready at any time, to meet, and to return, the respect and honors, by my of South Carolina; and that she remembers sincerely the union and fraternity which she acknowledges to be common to us, as a common land, in a common country; that there is, no where else, a power or a higher appreciation of the men, or the deeds, of this more ancient state, and an object the prevalence of more earnest wishes, for whatever may advance her prosperity and distinction.

Gentlemen, I come among you, with my family, as travellers but not feelings of strangers, I wish to attract no notoriety, no more, but desire may to be regarded as a fellow countryman and fellow citizen, and see the country and the people without formality or constraint.

Thanking you, and the citizens of Charleston, again, for the cordial welcome extended to me, it remains that I offer you, gentlemen, personally, my high respect, and to the citizens of your fellow citizens, who surround us, and whose countenances, together, with our mutual regard as his friends, fill, and so impressively demanding my gratitude, acknowledgment, I must tender my sincere respects. Citizens of Charleston! I am happy to regard you as countrymen—we are both to the same inheritance, both by the same patriotism, and the same valor. New England blood has moistened the soil where we now stand, shed as readily as at Lexington, or Concord, or Bunkerhill. May it prove a durable cement of the Union of our respective States! And in many generations, now far off, and hence we, when they arrive, as we now find our sires, live, respectable, united and prosperous commonwealths. I pray you, gentlemen, accept my sincere good wishes for your welfare.

Mr WEBSTER was then addressed by James L. PETIGRU, on behalf of the Charleston Bar, and invited to a dinner. The invitation was accepted, as was likewise an invitation to the Citizen's ball to be given on the 14th inst. Mr. W. was then waited on by several members of the New England Society and agreed to meet them in the unrestrained freedom of a family party.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—A slip from the Arkansas *Gazette*, states that on the morning of the 6th, about forty miles from Little Rock, the steamboat *New-Hampshire*, on her trip up from New Orleans, had stopped at a wood-yard, and on blowing off, her boilers burst, causing a complete wreck of the boat and killing nearly all the officers. Luckily the passengers were in their state rooms, else the loss of life must have been much greater. The following is a list of the killed and missing:

Killed—Geo. T. Allen, first clerk.
Missing and supposed to be killed—B B Couples, second clerk; Alexander McKinney, pilot; —— engineer, James Van Dyke, mate; four black firemen; —— Wise, second steward, and one cabin boy; Chas. Ratcliff, carpenter; Mr Berring, cabin passenger, and one deck passenger, name not known.

Such was the force of the explosion, that an iron safe was thrown several hundred yards and broken by the concussion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DAYTON.—The Ohio *State Journal* publishes the following letter from the editor of the Dayton *Transcript*.

DAYTON, Thursday evening, April 29, 17.

DEAR FRIEND:—While I write, a terrible fire is raging in Dayton. It is the most awful conflagration ever witnessed here. It broke out about 4 o'clock this afternoon, on First st., immediately in the rear of George C. Davis' iron store, and opposite Swayne's Hotel. It has already destroyed seventeen dwellings and stores. That whole block of buildings is in ruins. The loss is estimated at more than $30,000. The principal sufferers are A. Swayne, George C. Davis, John Hench, Warren Eastbrook, Ottman Winey, and Thompson & Sons. I have just learned that the fire has been partially subdued. I can write no more.

Yours truly, J. MACKSON.

KEY WEST, April 23, 1847.

The Belgian brig *Rosalie*, arrived here on the 21st, in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on Carysfort reef; she is from Havana, bound to Antwerp, with a cargo of Sugar, Segars, Honey, and Hides. The master represents that she was in a very critical situation, having been driven into a fresh fleet water, and drawing thirteen feet, at times thumping so hard as to stave casks of Honey stowed in the bottom. She will discharge and heave out for examination.

The bark *Maud* has undergone the necessary repairs to enable her to proceed to New Orleans, and will sail in two or three days.

The bark *Eliza Thornton* having completed her cargo, will sail in a day or two for her port of destination, (Nassau.)

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Postmaster at Chillicothe, brought into this city on Wednesday evening, two boys, brothers, named Orm and George Chesler, charged with robbing the mail between Chillicothe and Athens. They were brought before Commissioner Chew yesterday, and in default of bail, were committed to jail for trial at the July term of the United States Court. The boys, it appears, were employed by the contractor to carry the (horse) mail between the above points; and from letters discovered the robberies must have extended from the 29th of March up to the 20th of April, if not much longer. Orm, the oldest, stated where letters could be found, and a number have been obtained, and a small amount of money is identified.—*Ohio, (Columbus) Statesman*, April 30.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—On Tuesday evening of last week, the citizens of our peaceful village were thrown into the greatest excitement by a rencounter which took place between John Park and J. F. Harris, a couple of our young men, barely grown, in which the former received a pistol shot in the groin, of which he died on Friday morning. As the latter delivered himself up to the civil authorities to abide a legal investigation, we forbear comment further than to drop an admonitory word of counsel to the youth of our country who are in the habit of carrying deadly weapons. But for this deteitable practice the affair, sincerely would not have happened. We had long known each other, and not a jar or discord had ever occurred between them to that moment of meeting, when in the heat of passion, the fatal instrument was drawn and used, producing on one hand death, and on the other unavailing remorse co-extensive with life.—*Macedonia (Ga.) Hickman, 6th inst.*

Among the passengers in the Sarah Sands, was Mr. Goodrich, the veritable Peter Parley. He left for Paris.

City Intelligence.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, in the Bakery of Marie Bonny, on Conde between Main and St. Philip streets. The whole establishment was consumed, ahlho' the firemen used their utmost exertions to save it. We understand that the fire was communicated to the building by the burning of an oven. The property was insured, but the loss will be severely felt by Mme. Bonny, as she will be compelled to suspend momentarily her business.

☞ The First Municipality Council will meet this evening, according to a resolution passed at the last meeting, in order to discuss fully the question arising from Mr. J. Lilly's protest, against the election of his competitor, Mr. Crozat. The question will, no doubt, be settled.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.—Captain Hawkins was arrested yesterday by the second Municipality police, on a charge of assaulting Mr. Charles Frost, on board of the ship *Arabian*, lying in the 2nd Municipality. The accused, having claimed the protection of his Consul, Recorder Baldwin referred the case before the British Consul.

BEFORE RECORDER GENOIS.—William and John Smith, arrested at the request of Mr Middleton, charged with stealing a fire screen from the steamboat Clarksville, made yesterday their appearance before Recorder Genois. They where both committed for trial before the next district Court.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—John Garety, charged with picking a gentleman's pocket, was yesterday put upon trial and acquitted.

A noble prosecutor was entered in the case of Francois Gouraud, charged with larceny.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—James Kenny, was arrested yesterday by the 2nd Municipality police, on a charge of assaulting Mr Middleton with a paving stone and severely wounding him in the head. The prisoner was immediately brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who, after a careful investigation of the case, committed him for trial before the first district Court.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.—James Foley, charged with assaulting his better half and breaking her jaw-bone, was arrested yesterday, and repeated to Recorder Baldwin to give bonds in one hundred dollars to keep the peace.

INQUEST.—Coroner Scheiden, held yesterday an inquest on the body of R. C. Barrett, a corporal in company E, of the Louisville Legion. Mr. Gingly died suddenly in the night of last Wednesday, in the house where he boarded, No. 18, Jefferson street. The body was conveyed yesterday morning to the First Municipality Watch house, where the inquest was held, and the verdict of Apoplexy, rendered by the physicians. The Louisville papers will please copy the above.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the General Council, to make inquiries and obtain information relative to the Institution, on the 7th evening inst., the following named gentlemen were appointed Members of the Committee:

Deputy-Municipality	
J. L. Fabre,	J. A. Beard,
V. Labatut,	Jean Neville,
H. L. Peue,	H. R. Lee,
J. K. Cornelius,	H. W. Peirce,
Wm. Audry,	S. J. Peters, Jr.
Panon Blanca,	G. W. Cheney,
B. F. Lewis,	John Forest,
Parkerson Le Blanc,	Henry Eiler,
Arthur Arroyo,	A. C. A. Forsyth,
Victor Wood,	Emile Beauregard,
T. G. Hunt,	John Dufour,
J. S. Robertson,	Alfred Roussau,
N. Trepagnier,	John Cowand,
H. Bezou,	W. H. Hunt,
	Richard Richardson.

N. B. The above named gentlemen are requested to meet in the Council Chamber of Municipality No One, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock M.

New-Orleans, May 13th, 1847.

Council of Municipality No One.

Sitting of the 10th of May 1847.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, members present, as above, Mr. Fortson, President of the Council, in the chair, and Messrs Bureau, Barthe, Crozat, Dupre, Fabre, Gouguel, Gourdain, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Richardson, Ricaud, Stigerland and Shields.

Absent—Messrs Duprieu and Dupre.

On motion of Mr. Gourdain, the absence of Mr Duprieu was excused.

The proceedings of the last two sittings were read, amended, and approved as amended.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
May 10th, 1847.

To the Honorable the President and members of the Council of Municipality No One.

GENTLEMEN—The Legislature of Ohio having passed resolutions relative to a general amnesty in which I beg to take part, I have, on Saturday, the 1st inst., felt me to suggest the propriety of making suitable arrangements for illuminating the Municipal Hall.

I beg leave to state that on hearing that a similar act had taken place at Augusta opposite the city, on Saturday, I immediately requested the attendance of the three Municipal Councils, and I have to inform you, that, in consequence of the [illegible] of the Council, and Council itself, [illegible] Act 121)—and that there is nothing in the act of 1836 which repeals, or in any manner impairs this power of the Council.

The minority of the Committee is of opinion that the view presented on behalf of the protestant, is correct, and the minority can never consent to abandon or in any manner impair the power entrusted to the Council by the Legislature in these plain terms, "the Council shall be judge of the election of its members"—the language of the law is too clear to be misunderstood. It requires no glass, no comment, no argument of lawyers to explain it. It is too plain to require elucidation.

Notwithstanding this, a member of the majority of the Committee, conceived that the question before the Committee involved so much of legal nicety and difficulty, that lawyers alone could understand it, and that the Committee was incompetent to form an opinion thereon—the Committee rose and adjourn, and report their proceedings to the Council. The other member of the minority supported the motion, which was of course adopted.

The investigation on the merits of the allegations set forth in the memorial of Mr. Lilly, was therefore arrested. It becomes the duty of the Council to present these facts to the Council. The minority conceived in the process before the Committee are so important to be passed over in silence. It appears that a great fraud has been practised upon the electoral franchise. It is the duty of the Council to examine into the matter, and to decide between the conflicting parties. It is not enough that we preserve the right of judge of our own, and to see that the will of the majority of the electors of members of this Council, is carried into effect, and to reject defeated by fraudulent and illegal votes.

The minority known nothing and expressed no opinion as to the merits of the controversy. It is the allegations of the memorialist are true, and, if so, the sitting member has received a majority of the legal votes, and, after the understanding pursuance, as that the more certain and a fair and fair investigation, to vote in favor of Mr Crozat.

The minority, therefore respectfully submit to the same deration of the Council, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee meet on Friday next at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of investigating the question of the qualification of Alderman of the 5th Ward, and that the parties contesting be notified to attend with witnesses and papers relating thereto.

Signed, RICHARD HAGAN.

Mr Fabre as a member of the Committee, moved that the Committee be discharged from the meeting of the committee—Mr Soule the mover of Mr Crozat contended that agreeable to the act of 1846 the protest was to be referred to the district court, and not to the Council. Mr Hunt, the mover of Mr Lilly, contended the contrary opinion. Both the lawyers [illegible] would [illegible] opinion in the matter, and moved to be discharged from the next Committee.

Mr Ricaud, was a member of said Committee and [illegible] the Committee, [illegible] of Mr Lilly, [illegible] the protest of Mr Lily, [illegible] the protest of Mr Lily, [illegible] the protest of Mr Lily