The New Orleans Bee

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1846.

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MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

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WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Secy of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

FOR MAYOR
A. D. CROSSMAN.

Tuesday morning, March 31, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of the 21st says: "Every day adds strength to the conviction which we have all along felt, that the general sentiment of the country—the sentiment, that is, of the enlightened and disinterested portion of it—is against the extreme position taken in the outset by our Executive of "the whole of Oregon or none." Besides the evidence of this furnished by the public press, the development of opinion in the two Houses of Congress from day to day bears more significant and far more important testimony to the fact, and show not only a willingness to concede to England rights in the territory of which we have claimed the whole, but a disposition to see the dispute about it settled by a compromise which shall adopt as a basis the 49th degree of latitude—that is, a nearly equal division of the territory. There is a consolatory conviction for all those who, while they are ready to maintain their own country's rights, are content to let other nations have theirs, and who are not willing to incur the disasters and miseries of war for a claim which is in any fair sense debatable or doubtful. We have premised that we do so for the purpose of expressing our satisfaction at putting the sentiments avowed by Mr. Senator Allen in this speech yesterday, in which he declared his desire for compromise, and his willingness to adopt the line of forty-nine. This adds another to the gratifying evidences that the *extreme left* who have advanced to the *center left* on this question, or rather across to the *center right*, and renders probable the declaration of Mr. Colquitt that there are two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the Senate ready to abandon the extreme ground of *fifty-four forty*, which at the opening of the session should have hesitated to credit. We trust so of the SENATE, with increasing confidence.

The *Intelligencer* may properly bid the country look to the Senate. We have been accustomed in the many emergencies of public affairs, when the government has occasioned, to look to that north state branch with unshaken confidence, and seldom indeed has it failed to meet the just expectations of the people, and by wise counsel and timely action either prevented much mischief, or effected much good. The citizens of the United States have much to be proud of in the United States Senate. Now, as ever, it is the bulwark of the Government—the centre of sound conservative principles—a body composed of statesmen and patriots who are truly, ever ready to maintain the honor and rights of the country, never sulking their own reputation or compromising the interests entrusted to their guardianship. While such men as CALHOUN, CRITTENDEN, WEBSTER, MANGUM, and a host of others, preeminent for their ability, their patriotism and their experience, unite in counsel over national affairs, little apprehension need be entertained that the republic may receive detriment from the violent impulses and intemperate passions which but too frequently sway the counsels of the House of Representatives.

The National Party, which in the popular branch of the Congress, which had been referred the act to amend the Fee Bill, so as to include under its provisions the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances, threatens to throw the bill, the committee reports, back to the process of substituting fixed salaries for fees as the compensation of certain public officers.

Here ensued a protracted discussion upon the question what bill should be taken. At length a vote was had on a motion to dispense with the rules, and take up the report of the committee. The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr Porter gave notice of a bill to establish Probate Courts in the several Parishes of the State.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on Public Lands. After a long and animated discussion, in which Messrs Mayo, Nicholas, Brashear, Marks, Taylor, Farmer and others participated, the bill was adopted by a vote of 22 to 3.

The Senate took up several bills and reports from the Judiciary Committee, providing for the establishment of Parish Notaries. The first of these bills provides for the mode of electing such officers every four years.

In answer to certain queries, Mr Soule explained that these Parish Notaries would not have the same functions as Notaries in the City of New Orleans, but would have to fulfil duties similar to those now performed by Parish Justices.

Mr Richardson moved an amendment reducing the term of service of these officers to two years.—This was adopted, yeas 14; nays 11. The bill was then adopted section by section. A motion to dispense with the rules, and let the bill pass to its third reading was lost.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, March 30th, 1846.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. KELLY submitted a petition from the infantry company of the Legion asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. BLUTZE presented a petition from the Firemen's Charitable Association asking an appropriation from the General Assembly. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the bill passed by the House relative to the Printing, supersedes the necessity of further enquiry.

Mr CONRAD, agreeably to notice, introduced an act to incorporate the City of Lafayette.

The same member, from a majority of the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred certain resolutions relative to the extension of Delf St. New Orleans, so as to include Lafayette, reported in favor of the resolution, as called for by the interests of Commerce, and as an act of pure justice.

A counter report was presented by Mr. EASTLAND, one of the Committee. He is of opinion that the citizens of New Orleans should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject, before the matter be referred to Congress.

After some conversation the reports were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. PHILLIPS, pursuant to notice, presented an act to provide for the election of Constables throughout the State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.—The same member introduced an act to provide for the election of certain private officers. Also an act to displace administrators of estates for laxity in the performance of their duties. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. TEXADA introduced an act to fix the boundary line between the parishes of Rapides and Natchitoches.

An act to change Election Precinct in Claiborne Parish, was read three times and passed.

Mr. SMITH introduced an act to prevent competition between the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary and citizen mechanics of the State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLE introduced an act to amend 707 and 708 of the Code of Practice. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. DEBEES, the House took up the act to authorize Parochial authorities to change election precincts. At the suggestion of Mr. TOONEY, the bill was referred to the Committee on Elections, that Committee having under advisement a bill for a similar purpose.

Mr. CONRAD introduced an act to repeal the second section of an act relative to appeals of notices of judgment. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Order of Day.

The bill to divide the State into Judicial Districts came up as the order of the day, and provoked a most tedious and unprofitable discussion. A motion was at one time made to postpone the bill till to-morrow. This was lost. The bill was finally passed, after some considerable debate.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill to fix the compensation of the State Printer was taken up for reconsideration, and after some time occupied in discussing the rates fixed in the bill, it was again postponed until to-morrow, when it is to be called up as the special order of the day.

The next bill in order was the one introduced by Mr. Smith, abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of frauds.

Mr. FOSTER proposed an amendment to the first section, making its provisions still more sweeping. The object of the amendment was to prevent imprisonment, even on a charge of fraud, except where true bill is found by the Grand Jury. Mr. Smith thought that this was going rather too far. Mr. Jones pointed out the fact that cases of intention to defraud were frequently taken, while after all the Grand Jury refused to prosecute, showing that a false oath had been taken. His amendment was copied verbatim from the statutes of Mississippi and other States.

Mr. FOSTER said he believed that the amendment was perfectly safe, and particularly appropriate to the country parishes, in which it would be difficult to facilitate the escape of petty peculators, and effectually to abolish so frequent a cause of fraud.

Mr. SMITH opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be productive of great delays. Mr. Foster said he was perfectly ready to adopt the amendment, if the gentleman would only consent to the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Smith said he was perfectly willing to abolish so frequent a cause of fraud.

Mr. FOSTER said he was perfectly willing to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases