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NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1846.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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OFFICIAL.

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WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

Monday morning, March 16, 1846.

The Election To-day.

We trust that the Whigs of the Third Legislative District will bear in mind that this is the day appointed by the Governor for an election of Representative to fill the vacated seat of ALEXANDER C. BULLITT. That gentleman again presents himself before the people of the District, and believing that he was their legitimate choice at the first trial, is willing to submit a second time to their unbiased decision. The Whigs of the Third District owe it to themselves to vindicate and ratify their previous decision by giving Mr. BULLITT their unanimous votes.

Whether the Locofocos will openly contest the field, is yet a matter of doubt. Thus far, it is true, they have not been able to find a candidate willing to encounter the popularity of Mr. BULLITT. But it is quite probable that they may secretly determine to rally upon some member of their party, in the hope that the Whigs, unconscious of opposition, will fail generally to attend the polls. We bid our friends, therefore, be on their guard; and we call upon every Whig in the District to deposit his vote in the ballot box. Let his elect BULLITT with or without opposition; and give him a signal proof of popular confidence by polling in his behalf the full Whig vote of the District.

Congress.

In the SENATE, on the 5th instant, Mr Johnson of La., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to enquire into the causes of the frequent failures of the mails to and from New Orleans.

After some business of minor importance, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon resolution, when Mr. Haywood concluded his able speech in favor of giving the notice, and of a compromise upon the line of 49 deg. During his remarks symptoms of great perturbation appeared among the western locofocos, particularly Allen and Hannegan, and no sooner had he concluded than the former started up and with great heat and in a peremptory tone demanded of Mr. Haywood if he spoke for the Executive, when he declared that the President would compromise the question upon the line of forty-nine. Mr. Haywood replied that what he had said, he would abide by. But no Senator with an air of personal authority should *demand* of him what he had said, and whether or not he spoke for the Executive. He had written what he had spoken before he uttered it, and now that his speech was delivered, he should print it.

The Ohio blusterer not satisfied, reiterated his demand in terms sufficiently uncourteous to compel a brother locofoco to call him to order.

Mr. Haywood very coolly proceeded to state that he denied the right of any Senator to entechise him.

Mr. Allen—Then the Senator takes back his speech.

Mr. Haywood—Not at all; but I am glad to see that my speech *takes*.

Mr. Allen (with an air of offended majesty) with the *British!*

Mr. Hannegan then rose and spoke for some minutes in a very excited strain. He began by denying in toto Mr. Haywood's position that the President had taken his stand on the 49th parallel, and said (we quote from the *Union*) "there is no truth in man; there is no meaning in language if the President is not committed to 54 deg. 40 min. in as strong language as that which makes up the Holy Book." He then went on to argue that Texas and Oregon were twin brethren. Every where united as watchwords of the democracy; that Mr. Polk was committed to both by pledges equally powerful, that he would be inconceivably base, if he receded from his position. Yes, said Mr. Hannegan, "so long as one human eye remains to linger on the page of history the story of his abasement will be read, sending him and his name together to an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection will never be able to drag him forth. He who is the traitor to his country can never have forgiveness of God, and cannot ask mercy of man."

Mr. H. was also particularly disturbed by a remark of Mr. Haywood that all the excitement which had arisen upon this question was in consequence of a desire of certain small men to fill large places. Better do so, said the Senator from Indiana, than be the subservient supple follower down the back stairs of the Executive. (And let the Senator from North Carolina remember, too, the maxim which says those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

In conclusion he again denounced the Executive as having lied beyond the father of lies himself, if he should ever be willing to take less than 54, 40.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday the 9th.

In the HOUSE there was little done of special importance. One River and Harbor bill was the order of the day and was debated till the hour of adjournment.

On the 6th the SENATE did not sit.

In the HOUSE, Gov. McDowell presented himself, was sworn and took his seat. Mr. Dobbin of North Carolina moved a resolution to allow Mr. Farlee, the unsuccessful contestant of Mr. Runk's seat, mileage and per diem. An amendment was offered by Mr. Schenck to allow the same to Mr. Bates, who had contested the seat of John W. Jones under precisely similar circumstances. The conscientious and honesty-loving locofocos swallowed the resolution without making a wry face, but rejected the amendment with vehement disgust. What was sauce for the goose seemed to them by no means sauce for the gander.—Locofocoism had a right to be fed from the public crib, but whiggery none whatever.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of private claims.

From St. Domingo.

The ship *Henry*, Capt. Noyes, from Havre, arrived in our port on Saturday. She was compelled to put into Port Paix, St. Domingo, for a supply of water, on the 1st instant. We learn verbally, that the Haytien army were assembling at Port Paix, in three grand divisions, to the number of 50,000. Two of these divisions were to be concentrated at Azua under the command of President Pierrot, to recapture St. Domingo. The third was to march to Portau-Plate, by way of St. Jago.

Similar intelligence has been received at New York. The *Sun* of that City says that the instructions of Pierrot to his army are of the most sanguinary nature.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *Hope House*, Capt. Shaw, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 6th inst. They are as usual, barren of interest. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 6th. The capital prize of $30,000 fell to No. 12,093; that of $12,000 to 1,796; that of $6,000 to 27,494; that of $4,000 to 9,268.

A Spanish brig from this port arrived at Havana on the 4th inst. with four of the crew of the Spanish brig *Primero de Marzo*, sunk opposite the port of Jaruco.

☞ We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that Mons. and Mlle. Borghese intend to engage a company in Italy, for the purpose of performing in the city of Mexico, where a subscription of 2000 piastres has been received for the purpose of establishing the opera, and where Borghese has left her music and wardrobe as a guarantee for her return. The company will, however, visit New York, and give a series of performances on their way to Mexico. We also learn from the same paper, that another French company formed under the direction of Mdme. Fleury Tony, and which stand in high favor, are about to visit America, and may be expected here in the course of the summer.

☞ The first steamer from Europe will be the *Liverpool*, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst. The *New York Herald* says:

"It is a circumstance of no small importance to the commercial interests of this country, that the news by this steamer will be received in Boston and Philadelphia, and thence by telegraph to New York, in advance of the mail from Boston, by the steamer Cambria, which left Liverpool two days before the *Liverpool*."

Four days later from Europe.

The packet ship *Toronto* arrived at New York on the 6th instant, in 22 days from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., bringing London papers to the evening of the 7th February. The news is not of particular interest, except commercially. The Cotton market was steady at well supported prices. The Corn markets have not given way, as was expected under the prospect of lower duties. English wheat of good quality has moved off steadily at full prices, inferior quality has declined 1 to 2d per bushel.

The London *Times* of the 7th ult. contains an article commending the course of Mr. Calhoun.

The *Times* of the same date, speaking of the "Nonsense" resolutions in Congress, has the following:

"We do not anticipate that the resolution for terminating the convention by twelve months' notice will be detected in the Senate, or, if defeated now, it will infallibly be sent back, and carried at no distant period in some other form. But we trust that whenever such a notice has been given, both countries and both governments will remember that the year of notice is a year of grace, and that it will be an indelible blot on them and on the time we live in, if we cannot meet within that period to reconcile the differences of two great states, arising out of a question so unworthy of their common origin, their present greatness, and their future destinies."

The failure of the potato crop continued to be the subject of general interest and remark.

There is nothing new from Ireland. The country continues to be a scene of excitement and agitation. O'Connell has brought before Parliament the subject of the Famine in Ireland, and the Marquis of Clanricarde has, it is stated, brought forward a proposition for the relief of the people of that country. Large orders were in England *from* the Continent, Belgium and Holland, principally for Barley and Rye.

The English funds were on the rise. The news from the United States was deemed satisfactory, and the money pressure in London had passed its strength. Consols were quoted at 95 1-2 for money.

The Overland Mail reached London on the 5th. The Bombay papers contain the important news that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej and that they have thus declared war against the British.

A battle immediately took place on the 21st Dec. The attack was made at Ferozepore. Further particulars had not reached England. The Sikhs lost 65 guns. The fighting was for three days, day and night. The British occupied the Sikh camp.

The loss was great on both sides, but the enemy suffered most, and lost sixty-five pieces of cannon.

It is also stated that Sir John Dyer was forced to retire from the attack, and that the enemy were early routed on the advance of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief.

No doubts were entertained that the enemy would shortly be driven across Sutlej.

Sir Robert Peel, on the 3d, said, that inasmuch as the mail for America was about to sail from Liverpool, he would announce his intention concerning the duty on timber. He proposed to make a reduction of the duty which should ultimately fix it at 15s; now it is 25.

From the 5th of April, 1847, the duty on hewn timber is to be reduced by 5s—and the next year by the same amount. On sawn timber the duty was to be 6s on the 5th of April, 1847, and 6s. more on the next year. Until April 1847, the duties would remain precisely as they are.

This amendment did not reach us by the last steamer.

A further debate had been had in the French Chambers on American affairs in which Guizot, Thiers and Remusat had taken part. The Chambers sustained the position of the Ministry by a large majority.

Lord Morpeth had been elected to Parliament without opposition, from the West Riding of Yorkshire—and as that is a great agricultural county, the *Morning Chronicle* triumphs in it, as an indication that even the landed interest is giving way on the Corn Laws, and assumes from this election and other indications, that if Mr. Robert Peel had to state his proposals over again, he would go for an absolute and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. The *Chronicle* still thinks he may do so.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 5.—FAMINE IN IRELAND.

THE PURCHASE OF MAIZE.—Mr. Foster wished to ask the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any truth in a report current out of doors, that Government had purchased or suggested the purchase of a quantity of maize or Indian corn for this market in the United States of America. Mr. Foster added, that he did not believe the report himself, but it was believed by many.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that almost immediately after the receipt by the Government of that report of Dr. Lindley and Mr. Lindley, which had been laid upon the table, the right hon. Baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, and himself, had mutual upon the course proper to be taken, and orders were given for purchasing in the United States a certain quantity of maize for the consumption of the sick poor of Ireland.

Mr. Fox enquired what quantity? and having received a reply, which was inaudible in the gallery, observed that the quantity was a mere drop in the ocean, when the extent of the calamity was considered. He hoped that the Government would not be deterred from the prosecution of the measure by the mere fear of the importation of Indian corn