# The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
*SUBSCRIPTION.*
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or for the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published long enough, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchants and Traders, in French and English, | $60 |
| Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do., | 60 |
| Banks, insurance office, public institutions, | 60 |

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All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.


☞ LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—In compliance with an invitation from gentlemen in this city, Prof. SILLIMAN is expected here, in few days, to deliver a course of lectures on the structure of the earth. This important subject, in its relations to practical applications, will be treated in a both intelligible and interesting by numerous illustrations—graphic and pictorial.

The introductory lecture will present a distinct outline and sketch of the plan, and the terms for subsequent lectures will be made known in due time.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Alex. Gordon, L. C. Duncan, C. Rouzaud, Prof. Riddell, Dr. Louis, L. Janin, J. P. Benjamin.

☞ LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—This course having been earnestly desired by many gentlemen in new Orleans, the lectures on that subject will be given by Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr. It being impossible that a whole course should be given in a satisfactory manner by the same individual, therefore—and also to avoid interference—it is proposed to give the chemical lectures by another, on days alternating with the evenings of the lectures on geology, that both may be attended to without interfering with domestic engagements or with those of business. Reference as above. 17

LOST

ON MONDAY night, or in returning home in a carriage from the Menagerie, a LADIES CAMEO BREAST PIN, representing Hebe and an Eagle. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 2 Front Levee. 17—2t

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1845.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,
WM ELVERICH Cashier.
17 2t

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A fine plantation situated about four miles above the English Turn, in the parish of Plaquemines, on which there is a high house with 4 apartments and four cabinets. Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on five arpents fronting the river. For terms, apply to

MRS B. FOVER,
17 corner of Royal and Conti sts, at the store.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St James—Probate Sale of the Household furniture, moveables, sugar and molasses, belonging to the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle.

On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, where Michel Bernard Cantrelle resided during his lifetime, and where he died in the parish of St James, will then and there be offered at public sale and auction, by the undersigned parish Judge, ex officio Judge of Probates and Public Auctioneer in the parish of St James, all the moveables not attached to and not employed upon the Sugar Plantation of deceased in said parish, appertaining to his succession and consisting of, to wit:—

All the Household furniture and all and other moveables are now dedicated to the use of Sugar Plantation—about forty hogsheads of sugar, one hundred and eighty hogsheads of sugar, of an uncertained quantity of cistern sugar and molasses, to be sold separate, when said sugar crop is insured until the 31st March next coming.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchaser will be required to give his notes.

JEAN JACQUES ROYAN,
Parish Judge ex-officio Judge of Probates and Public Auctioneer in and for the parish of St James.
17 2t&d.

## Hunting Guns and Pistols.

J. DUC, successor to Brifault, Gunsmith and cutler, informs hunters, and the public in general that he has just arrived from Paris with a fine assortment of articles in his line, viz:—Double barrel Fowling pieces, single doublet and four barrelled, revolving pistols, of one two, four, six and eight shots; hunting gear, new style, best quality snap-shot locks, patent percussion locks, &c. &c. All of the above articles are from the best manufactures, and will be sold at low prices, and warranted, at his store, No 26 Conti street, between Main and Montagne streets. 31—tf

LEECHES!

THE subscriber has lately received from Europe a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES which he offers to sell at very moderate prices, and being the sole importer the public can always rely upon obtaining a good, fresh and genuine article. Also—a large supply of French and American Pictures, Canary Birds, Looking glasses, &c.

J B BUSCONI, 187 Chartres.
31

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine Racing Horse, eight years old—with a patent English saddle, bridle, martingale, &c., for sale. Apply to

NORTH & BROTHERS,
31 Corner Magazine and Common.

NOTICE

The undersigned, has for sale at the Jewelry establishment, in Grand Hotel, in St Charles st, a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, camelias, azaleas, and other choice and rare plants, very choice geraniums, plants and seeds. He has twenty one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.

1 4m JOHN M BACH

NOTICE—The undersigned, administrator of the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle, of the parish of St James, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said succession, to send in them, with the nature and amount thereof and the titles upon which the same are grounded.

Those persons who reside in New Orleans, may apply to Mr Martin Bluche, Attorney at Law, 84 Louis Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets.

Parish of St James, January 20th, 1845.

ROBERT CANTRELLE.
1 1m—10t

NOTICE—The Legal advertisements in the parish of Orleans in accordance with an act, entitled, "An act relative to Public advertisements in the parish of Orleans," approved March 18th, 1843, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by Mr Clement Dayries, the Contractor, at the rates of two cents per hundred words in each language.

New Orleans, 31st January, 1845.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS,
Secretary of State.
31—30d WM. DEBUYS, State Treasur.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champlain, from Havre, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. 1 1m

COAL at five hundred per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of carriage at five bushels per bbl.

W E & R MURPHY,
124 112 Old Basin

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.
*Sitting of January 13, 1845.*

Resolved, That the following notice in French and English be given by the Mayor, in two of the new papers of this city, of the council's intention of opening and extending Exchange Alley up to Customhouse street, and that the attorney of this Municipality be requested to fulfill all the formalities necessary for carrying into effect the contemplated improvement.

(Signed) JOS. GENOIS, Recorder.
Approved, January 14th, 1845.
(Signed) E MONTEGUT, Mayor.
A true copy: T. TREZEVANT, Secretary.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, and with the provisions of the 3d and 4th sections of the 1st of April, 1842, entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated," &c.—Notice is hereby given that the intention of the Council of Municipality No. One is to cause Exchange Alley to be opened and extended, of the usual width and in a line with the alley as it now exists from Bienville to Customhouse streets.

12 2m E MONTEGUT, Mayor.

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from France a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices:—

Lease mousseline laine, imitation cashmere, at 37½ cts per yd
1 do do do do at 25 do
1 do do do do at 20 do
1 do do do do at 18 do
1 do French calicoes, extra fine, : at 25 do
1 do do do do : at 20 do
And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdi white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk and cotton velvet, bazage neckerchiefs, Scotch Florence de, elastic suspenders, Cashmeres, American de, Cashmeres and mousseline laine scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 00 to $12 00 per piece; Brussels lace, French and Italian kaffs, new style; plain lace de, Irish linen, extra fine and warranted pure; thread lace assortment of hooks and eyes, French perfumery, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

R DAVID, 74 Canal,
12 between Royal and Bourbon

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

The subscriber has in store and landing, the following goods, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, by the package, viz:

Linen 4-4 white, assorted qualities in pieces and demi do.
Do Bleaching assorted qualities and widths;
Do French brown; Brest linen and French ticks, asst'd.
Do Cambrics, bobbin plain, hemstitched & printed corner'd.
Do Damask cloths and napkins, assorted sheet;
Do Birdseye diaper, do Plaidlin and Brunettes.
Do Blue cotton Linsey, assorted;
Do White and fancy drilling;
Do Mosquito netting (white) plain and checked;
Do do do (brown) do.
Do Planters, Osnaburgs, and Plantation Drilling;
Do White and brown Bellands, blues and drabs;
Do Thread, tapers and shoemakers', assorted;
Do Papers, assorted.

Mantle and cotton goods, Bishop and Victoria lawns, India and Swiss lawns; Bob and swiss muslins, Swiss stripes; tape and cord cambric; jaconets; cambric ticks, Madras de, Verona gravats; sewed collars, edging; Swiss embroidery; white and fancy mosquito netting, apron checks, &c.

jan—10d SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned:—

200 casks red Bordeaux Wine;
200 half casks white Wine;
10 quarter pipes old Cognac Brandy;
18 do do do 4th proof, J J Dupuy;
100 cases brandy Cherries;
200 baskets fine and superfine champagne;
200 boxes Venins & Lacourtiade' Absynth
75 do Kirsch, of the same brand;
150 basket Anger's Guignolet; 25 do. Bordeaux Guignolet; assorted cordials; orange flower water in boxes and plain bottles; 300,000 pounds corks; ordinary and fine corks in bags of 500; dried prunes in glass jars; empty bottles, &c, &c.

DUDOUGET & TRELADE,
12 Delicious street.

# NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 64 CHARTRES STREET.

**Official Journal of the State.**

*NEW-ORLEANS,*
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'y. 8, 1845.

☞ The Express Mail arrived through yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 30th ult., and from Washington and Baltimore to the 31st.

Mr. Hannegan, a member of the Senate, made a matter of complaint before that body on Thursday, that the official report of the proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday, were published in the *Bee* of Thursday in French only. It is sufficient to observe in reply, that the report in question was not handed in before Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, when all the copy that could possibly go into the paper was in the hands of the compositors; and yet with a view of endeavoring to accommodate the Senate, we strove at all events to insert the report in that portion of our paper which was least crowded with official proceedings,—viz; the French. If any one is to blame, it is not the printer.

THE CONVENTION.

Judge Saunders presided over the Convention yesterday:

The following additional section presented by Gov. Roman was taken up for consideration.

Sec. 1th. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the registration, at least three months before every general election, all the qualified voters of the State, in the several parishes in which they actually reside. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the parish of his residence, and if the parish is divided into election precincts or wards, where he resides, and except his name shall have been recorded in the last registry made previous to the election.

Mr Downs moved to strike out all the first part of the paragraph.

Mr Roman did not think his section should encounter any opposition, as its sole object was to prevent frauds at elections which were a fruitful subject of complaint. He was surprised at Mr Downs' motion, and trusted it would not prevail, for it would be tantamount to an acknowledgement that the Convention disregarded the momentous interests entrusted to it.

The purity of elections was a consideration of the highest importance—a question, it might be said, of public morality. Without the proposed precaution the qualification of residence would be violated, just as the property qualification had been. As it was notorious that fraud had been committed in the country as well as in the city, the proposed registry law applied to both.

Mr Downs opposed the section, did not believe a registry law necessary, and that it was at all events inexpedient to incorporate the principle in the constitution. It was a subject to be acted upon by the Legislature according to the exigencies of the times.

He was in favor of punishing those who had committed fraud at elections, for they menaced even the existence of our institutions, but he would not consent to adopt a section which would deprive a large number of citizens of the right of suffrage if they did not tend to incriminate themselves.

These observations were applicable to the city, but still more to the country. He was unwilling that the right of suffrage should depend on a formality. An American citizen in order to vote, should not be compelled to produce the papers like a negro.

Mr Conrad. The commission of fraud is not denied. Every one admits that the evil is great, immense, since all our institutions are based upon the right of suffrage, which by them frauds is made a jest and a mockery. The Convention is not required to enact the law, but to mature the principle, and indicate the leading features of the law. Even though no advantage further than the publicity given to the names of voters should result from the proposed measure, the benefit would still be great, and some security would be obtained against fraud.

Mr Conrad showed that no one would be deprived of his right by a registry law. Far from it, for now illegal voters neutralize the legal votes, even when they do not succeed in driving good citizens from the polls.

Mr. Brent also opposed the section. He wished to leave nothing to the Legislature connected with the right of suffrage. In his opinion, the section had no other object than to deprive a large number of citizens of the right of suffrage. But from yesterday's vote, he expected nothing better from the Convention. The registry law had been tried by other States and been abandoned as an improper system.

Mr. Cline was disposed to modify the section so as to meet the views of the country members. But the principle he considered indispensable for the city.

Mr. Mayo was also a great opponent to fraud. He thought however that the section would not prevent it. He endeavored to prove that it would conflict with the 8th section already adopted, and made a long political and pro variety harangue

Mr. Miles Taylor thought the section useless and would vote against it.

Mr. Downs returned to the charge and had the pleasure of demolishing a man of straw of his own construction.

Mr. Grymes considered the section useless. It was better for five hundred loafers to vote, than to deprive a single citizen of the right of suffrage.

Mr. Benjamin considered the section indispensable to public tranquillity. In the city an immense crowd are obliged to vote in one day. It was therefore impossible to examine the qualifications of each voter without depriving many of their right of suffrage, for hardly ban the votes be polled, by receiving them as fast as they present themselves. In such a state of things the election would be constantly at the mercy of a turbulent or corrupt minority, unless we had a registry law.

With respect to the aversion to be registered, of which so much has been said, he could not understand it.—He was not aware that we had any need to blush at the title of American Citizen.

One of two things was certain, that without a registry law, every body must be allowed to vote or a great number will be deprived of the right of suffrage.

The question to strike out was carried 44 to 21.

The Convention adjourned

CONGRESSIONAL.

By the *Express* we have the proceedings of Congress to the 30th ult., inclusive.

On the 29th in the Senate, Mr. Barrow, from the Military Committee, submitted a favorable report on a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to the erection of suitable buildings at Pass Christian, to accommodate the United States troops stationed at that point.

The bill to reduce and regulate the rates of postage, cut down the franking privilege, &c., was under consideration during the remainder of the sitting.

In the House, Mr. Dodge, the delegate from Iowa, presented the evidence of the assent of the people of that Territory to the State Constitution recently formed: also an abstract of the census of Iowa.

After the presentation of sundry petitions and memorials, the House took up the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, and discussed it until the hour of adjournment. The bill proposes, after its passage, all the country belonging to the United States lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and bounded on the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the forty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government to be called the Oregon Territory. A governor and secretary to be appointed for five years, who shall reside west of the Rocky Mountains; courts to be established, a general assembly to be organized—as soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-years they shall have authority to elect representatives from th counties, township and districts; one for every five hundred inhabitants—the term of the representative to be two years. The General Assembly to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives—the former to consist of five members, to be elected by the representatives. A delegate in Congress is allowed. The President of the United States is authorised and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places, a line of stockade forts and block-houses, not exceeding five in number, from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains, and to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river. Six hundred and forty acres of land to be granted to every white male inhabitant who shall cultivate the same for five years to every married man, in addition, one hundred and sixty acres to his wife, and the like quantity to the father for each child under the age of eighteen years he may have, or which may be born within five years.

On the 30th, in the Senate, petitions were presented, by several members against annexation, and in favor of Oregon.

Mr. Bayard called up the bill regulating the appointment of surgeons and assistant surgeons. It provides for the appointment of fifteen assistant surgeons and twelve assistant pursers. It also provides that no person shall be appointed a chaplain on the navy who is over thirty years of age. After some remarks by Messrs. Crittenden and Bayard, the bill was laid on the table.

The post office bill was then taken up and discussed, when without taking the question, the Senate adjourned to Monday, the 3d inst.

In the House, Mr. Henley reported from the committee on patents, the annual report of the commissioner on patents, the annual report of the commissioner on patents, with a resolution providing for the printing of 26,000 extra copies. After the rejection of a proposed amendment, the resolution was adopted. This is a very interesting document. Upwards of 11,000 patents have been issued up to the first of the present month.

After the reference of several Senate bills, the House went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill.

Messrs. Thompson, McClernand, Owen, J. Ingersoll, and Hardin gave their views to almost empty benches, after which the committee rose for want of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

THE PORTSMOUTH AND JAMESTOWN.—These two U. S. vessels left Norfolk on Saturday the 26th ult. on a trial of speed as far as the Cape de Verde. The pilots report that when they parted from them neither had obtained any advantage over the other. The two ships, from all accounts, proved remarkably fine ones, reflecting great credit on their constructors. The Jamestown's gun deck was perfectly dry, while the Portsmouth's was wet forward. The pilots found a heavy sea out, and agreed that the former ship was much dryer than the latter, thereby confirming, so far, the opinion of Mr. Rhodes, her constructor, that the sharp bow and length without the breadth of beam, as compared with more breadth and the full bow above water, is the case with the Portsmouth, is preferable.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of Mr. C. Mason, on which occasion will be presented Lord Byron's tragedy of Werner and the new drama entitled St. Helena or the death of Napoleon. During the evening the charming little Oceana, and the Corps de Ballet will appear in a number of dances.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The comedy of Naval Engagement and the farce of the Rendezvous, are the pieces selected for this evening. The Ethiopian Serenaders who were received last evening with shouts of applause, will appear during the evening and execute a number of their popular melodies.

☞ The examination of F. H. Hatch, for the murder of young Jackson, has been postponed by Recorder Genois at the request of the counsel for the accused until the middle of next week.

☞ The remains of the late William Jackson were deposited yesterday morning in the Protestant Cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, who mourn his early and untimely loss.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Auguste Harieson, charged with the murder of Joseph Bonnedeau, on Tuesday last, at half past one o'clock, at the corner of the Bayou Road and Roman street, took place yesterday afternoon, before the Recorder, assisted by the Attorney General and the District Attorney. P. Soulé, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoner. After the Recorder had read over to the prisoner the inquest of the coroner and the certificate of the attending surgeons Dr. Vionet was called to the stand, and testified that he was called upon by Coroner Ramos to assist in the autopsy of a man who was lying dead at the above place. In consequence of the crowd, the body was removed to Clark's old house, where the examination was held. He discovered five wounds upon the body; the fatal one was between the seventh and eighth ribs, which was three and a half inches in depth, and had penetrated the heart. It must have been inflicted with an instrument of at least three and a half inches in length. The deceased was a man of ordinary strength. Jean Marie Deroche, was next examined. He lives in Toulouse street, between Royal and Bourbon. While passing on his way to his business, by first saw the deceased, at corner of Bayou road and Priseur street. He saw him fall down, and thought he was a drunken man. In about five minutes after he died. Saw prisoner with a knife in his hand, and washing blood off of him selfy. Asked who done this? Some one said it was the prisoner, who replied, yes, it is I. Is positive the knife in saw in the prisoner's hand, was larger than the one now in Court.

Upon being cross-examined, witness said he was not positive that it was the prisoner who committed the deed, but if he, the prisoner, had on the same clothes, he would be able to say.

Etienne Theodule, a boy of about 13 years of age, testified that he was present at the time of the affray.—Saw prisoner strike deceased several times. Prisoner was holding the deceased either by his hand or the collar of his coat. Saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand. It was a dirk knife, and not the one now in Court. Is positive the prisoner is the person who stabbed the deceased. Saw the prisoner wash his hands and the knife in the gutter. While washing his hands, a Frenchman standing by, asked witness "who commenced the murder? Witness replied, "the man there who is washing his hands." Prisoner then rose up, and said, "It is I who committed it." There were three children present at the time—two besides the witness. Did not see deceased also say blow at the prisoner. Saw prisoner stab deceased twice in succession. Saw prisoner in company with the deceased some time before he was stabbed. They were both about a square off, talking together. Could not hear their conversation. As soon as deceased fell, ran toward them. Did not see any weapon in the hands of the deceased. When prisoner laid hold of the deceased by the collar of his coat, deceased laid hold of prisoner's arm with one hand, but does not know in what position the other hand was.

Martin Beale, another youth aged 9 or 10 years, was examined. He was sitting on the steps of a cabaret on the Bayou Road, when he saw the prisoner and deceased pass together. After they had gone about half a square, he followed them. They stopped at the corner of Priseur street and Bayou Road; there he lost sight of them for a while, in consequence of a recess in the banquette. The next he saw was the prisoner with a knife in his hand, washing it in the gutter. As he approached nearer he saw the deceased lying on the ground. Heard prisoner say "you wanted me, and you have found me." Heard prisoner tell a person who enquired who had done the deed, that it was he who had done it. He positive the knife in court is not the one prisoner had in his hand.

Upon being cross examined, witness stated that he saw the deceased shove the prisoner first, just before he lost sight of them at the recess on the banquette. Saw no wounds on the hand of the prisoner at the time of the affray or after he had walked there. Observes now that they are tied up.

Charlotte Rusche, a girl about 13 years of age, was sworn, and testified that she saw the deceased when he fell. She was about four or five places from him,—she saw prisoner wash his knife twice, cannot say how long the blade of the knife was. Some person asked "who done this?" The prisoner came forward and exclaimed "It was I who did it."

The testimony here closed.

Mr. Soulé, addressed the Court for a few moments in favor of the admitting the prisoner to bail. It was overruled by the Recorder, who ordered the prisoner to be recommitted to the parish prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of murder.

## THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The Senate of the United States appears to be acting with promptness and vigor on the subject of the Naturalization Laws, as we observe by the Northern papers that Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Senate with power to send for persons and papers are sitting in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, taking testimony as to the general bearing and operation of those laws, and investigating the frauds that have been committed under them. The Commissioners are gentlemen of eminent legal standing of the respective Bars of the above cities. A similar commission, we learn, has been received in this city and William L. Hodge, William Christy and Randell Hunt, Esquires, are the Commissioners appointed. We do not, however, know whether they yet commenced upon their duties.

NEW WORKS.—*Heathen Mythology;* by Punch, with ten engravings. Another of Punch's laughing merry oddities—the Pantheon being his theme. The whole Heathen Mythology is hit off with endless humor, which is heightened by a series of comical illustrations.

*The Wandering Jew*, part xiii. This is the last number of Sue's work which has reached this country, and concludes the fourth volume of the original edition. In spite of the unfashionable mystery and almost maddening interest of the work, we will not set half way through.

*The Chimes;* a Goblin story of some bells that rang an Old Year out and a New Year in, by Charles Dickens, Esq. Every body has read a "Christmas Carol," and every body will read the "Chimes." It is a novel: lesson of intense, pathos and beauty.

THE CHIMES.—This exquisite little story from the pencil Dickens is contained complete in the New York *Mirror* of the 28th ult., and may be procured at Morgan's Literary Depot, Exchange Place.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *Edna* for late river papers.

Mr. WEBSTER had arrived at Washington, and had made his appearance in the Supreme Court.

☞ It is said that no report on the Texas question in the Senate, will be made till Monday the 3d.

☞ By schooner *Empressario*, we have received Havana papers to 27th January, which contain nothing of importance.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The Southern siege on Saturday evening last, says the Vermont *Sentinel* brought some forty or fifty of the Canadian exiles to New South Wales, on their return to Canada, having received a free pardon. They appeared in the main, to be in good health and spirits. We learn that some fifteen yet remain in captivity, owing to the want of funds to pay their passage home.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn, says the Baltimore *Sun*, from Capt. Baker of the brig *Industry*, from Pointe-a-Pitre, (Guadeloupe) that about 2o'clock, A. M., on the 7th ult, a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Pointe-a-Pitre. The horses on board his vessel were thrown down on their knees, though no damage was done to the town.

SUSPENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We perceive by a publication made by Henry J. Rogers, Esq., assistant superintendent of the United States Telegraph, that in consequence of the fund appropriated by government for testing the practicability of Professor Morse's Electric Magnetic Telegraph having been exhausted, the operations of the line will be discontinued on and after the first day of February next, until a further appropriation is made for its support by Congress.

BISHOP ONDERDONK.—The Appletons have published a full statement of the trial of Bishop Onderdonk. The sale was extraordinary, the first edition being nearly exhausted in twenty four hours after its publication. The trial is comprised in a book of 383 pages, which in connection with the Bishop's statement, is said to be of great interest. We will venture to say that it is second Shakespeare were to arise his productions would scarcely be sought after with more avidity, than have the prurient details of clerical licentiousness.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the consent of the Senate.*—George W Charles, to be collector of customs for the District of Camden, and inspector of the port of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Arthur F Holmes, to be appraiser at Charleston, South Carolina, vice Charles Kiddell, deceased. Octavus Cohen, to be navy agent for the port of Savannah, Georgia, vice Wm Mackey, resigned. Wm B Scott, navy agent for the navy yard in the city of Washington, and for the navy department. Benjamin D Herriott, to be navy agent for the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Andrew K Long, now a lieutenant, to be a commander in the navy, from 12th October, 1844. Jas G Williamson, now a passed midshipman, to be a lieutenant in the navy from 12th Oct., 1844.—*Mississippian.*

## OFFICIAL REPORT
## OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 7th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll being called, 87 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Ray, Rathbun, Gorney, Waterston, Bush and Lebanc of Ala. respectively.

Mr Barthe, by consent, offered a bill, without previous notice for the relief of Pierre Landreaux. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Morris asked leave to introduce a resolution for the adjournment of both Houses on the 20th inst, and called for the yeas and nays. The vote stood yeas 17; nays 22. The resolution was lost.

Mr Newport asked leave to introduce a resolution accepting an invitation by Mr Harding, to attend a lecture on the art of memory. Leave was refused.

*Order of the Day.*

The bill to revise and amend the several acts of the Legislature, concerning the adjournment of the debt of the State of Louisiana, came up as the special order of the day.

The first section being read.

Mr Winchester said that this was the same section that was adopted a few days ago, and required no explanation. He no had its adoption. Adopted.

The second section was adopted with a slight verbal amendment.

The third section enabling stock to be transferred by foreign heirs without resorts to the Probate Court, being read for consideration, Mr Duvignaud moved to strike out the bank should not be responsible for such transfer, unless it be illegally effected.

Mr Chaffe opposed the amendment was superfluous as the bank was not of course responsible.

Mr Duvignaud—It can at all events, do no harm.

Mr Barthe—If the transfer be made in accordance with the section, it would be legal. The amendment seems altogether unnecessary.

Mr Finnet was opposed to the principle of transferring the stock without being probated.

Mr Livingston could not see why certain powers should be accorded to some individuals, while others were excluded. The section appeared to concede privileges on simply the ground of being in favor of certain parties. Certain powers to the banks, he could not consent to exempt foreign stockholders from having their property probated, when no sale could be effected in our own state, without the bank's sanction. The proposition to make a difference between bank stock and other property appeared to him unwise and improper. He withdrew his proposal, but opposed the section.

Mr Duvignaud said the reasons which occasioned the introduction of the section. It was not in the original bill, but when the committee met, the banks sent their agent to explain their objections to the bill. He was of opinion that it was the interest of the state to give them every facility in selling their stocks abroad. Under the existing law many foreigners refused to purchase stock, for fear their death their heirs would have to transfer the stock by means of the Court of Probates—that it caused them a great expense, which the stock was sometimes not worth. The banks asked the power to be authorized to sell stock at their own period, as it would enhance the value of such stock. They alone would be responsible—the State would have nothing to do with it. If they transferred stock improperly, their option then would fall on them. The section appeared to the committee reasonable, and hence they had introduced the section. A proviso had been incorporated in the section of the Revised Code, which was found inconvenient, so that the rights were guaranteed and the rights of experience no loss.

Mr Finnet said he was not satisfied with the section. It involved a principle the destruction of which would be in his opinion, highly improper. He alluded to the provision dispensing with the necessity of passing through the Probate Court. Was not the State bound to protect the widows, minors and orphans residing out of the State? Why should this property not be probated as well as other property? It was calculated to deprive minors of their rights. He would be no party to such a section.

Mr Newport contended that persons residing out of the state should not be entitled to greater privileges than those who resided within it, that the section would open up the door to abuses. The citizens of our own state should at least be put upon the same footing as the foreign property holder.

Mr Taylor said that the section excepted property banks from its operation. The stock of these Banks was greatly in demand. Why should they be excepted. We ought rather to endeavor to make their value. He did not comprehend why the creditors of these institutions should not have the same advantages as the owners of stock in other banks.

Mr. Winchester said none but citizens of Louisiana could hold stock in property banks. This was a sufficient answer to Mr Taylor. With respect to the other objection he would say that the banks of the United States stock passed from hand to hand as a bank note, and a certificate was floating in this country and Europe. When the owner died, his heirs had to go through immense trouble and expense, before they could be recognized as legatees, obtain an order from the Probate Court to sell his stock. Purchasers in New York, London or Boston, consider this a serious objection, and, of course, reluctant to buy the stock. The section proposed to obviate the difficulty, by vesting the holder of the stock of this difficulty, to enhance its value. It was clearly our interest not to encumber the stock of any improper and obscure regulations.

What injury could result to others or legatees from this section? Every bank was in the habit of employing excellent counsel. They would never permit a transfer without proper evidence as to the heirship. The bank would run in a case of improper transfer, and it will take care to avoid such loss by proper precaution. We should never seek to trammel bank stock by unwise and hasty legislation. We were cutting loose from all connection with these institutions—let them manage their concerns as they deem most expedient.

Mr Duvignaud was still unsatisfied. It had been said in evidence that the United States were the only stockholders of the Property Banks. But were such citizens bound to live in Louisiana. Many lived in Paris, others in several States of the Union. Why not extend to these the privileges granted to other stockholders. He was opposed to such privileges, and would not vote for the section, unless extended to the other banks.

Mr Taylor intended that the owners of stock who live in foreign countries are the best judges of the protection they wishes to secure to their own heirs. The father who takes an interest in his children, says he wishes that they should not be subjected to have his succession operated on the Court of Probates, because it leads to great expense. Is he not the best judge? He knows the bank will take care of itself, and does not require to the proper proofs. It must appear that this section was incorporated in the bill at the request of owners of stock in foreign countries. These privileges were granted for our advantage, not for that of foreigners to benefit our own stock, not to benefit them. The privilege had been granted to all the banks susceptible of enjoying it. The Property banks could not enjoy the privilege from their very charters. There was no odious distinction here.

Mr. Texada moved to provide that such transfer should not be made to the prejudice of any citizens of Louisiana who might have a claim against the stockholder.

Mr Chaffe said the section properly, without injuring its object.

Mr Winchester said the bill had been got up after consultation with banks. It contemplated relieving the State of $2,000,000 indestedness. Amendment which would clog its operation, might defeat it or prevent its acceptance. It was certain injurious, and would not be proper. Responsible for the consequences. The objection raised by the member from Rapides, was so distant and improbable that it might be well overlooked. The proviso would destroy the section entirely. The citizens of this State might have heavy claims against the stockholders—the bank never could tell this, and not being able to ascertain the facts, no transfer could be made. If the section as it was were bound to adopt a measure the tendency of which would inevitably be to enhance the value of the stock. He moved, in conclusion, the rejection of the amendment.

Mr Duvignaud said the proviso did not obviate his objections. It would lead to much embarrassment and prevent transfers. He was for allowing any thing out the section. If it were adopted, transfers of stock could be made without the knowledge of the creditors. To obviate such frauds, the provision requiring the agency of the Court of Probates has been wisely framed, for it gave publicity to these transactions, and prevented any injury to the rights of third persons.

The proviso of Mr Texada was rejected—yeas 39; nays nine.

Mr Fisher moved to lay the section on the table. On this motion the vote stood—yeas 12; nays 31. So the motion was lost.

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