The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1110. Vol. X.—New Series. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6161.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. — NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance)........$12 00

Country Paper, semi weekly, (one year, in advance)........5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 12, 1850.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery, more than three weeks have elapsed since a full mail has been received as late as due.

The Cotton Trade.

We have had in our possession for some days past, several of the leading annual circulars from England and the continent of Europe, reviewing this most important branch of the commerce of the world, but the heavy and constant pressure on our columns has hitherto prevented us from devoting any space to the consideration of a question, the magnitude of which must always invest it with a national interest. As it is now, we can only afford a brief glance at a few of the prominent topics disclosed in this promiscuous assortment of commercial literature.

Representing as most of these circulars do, the views of practical and experienced men, they must command the attention due to the concentration of a more than average amount of mercantile ability on a single specific subject. Many of these documents emanate from persons who have been engaged for a life-time, almost, in the Cotton trade, and who are of course presumed to be fully conversant with the topic under discussion. As a general rule, then, these annual periodicals are fairly and even eloquently written; they abound in valuable statistical information, but embracing, of course, as they do, the English side of the question, they look at the prospective supply of Cotton through the common medium of a magnifying glass. In this respect some of the circulars before us are singularly defective—or to express ourselves more *apropos*—remarkably redundant. The circular of the very respectable Liverpool house of Jno. Wrigley & Sons, affords an instance in point. In Manchester, they are considered orthodox people, and held in high repute for their opinions. Probably they have added one cubit more to their stature, by informing the Trade that our crop is quite likely to reach 2,600,000 bales. Even such is the assurance held out in the following extract from the document referred to:

With so marvellously increased a consumption, the prospect of future supply becomes a subject of intense anxiety. The great interests involved in the trade, the enormous capital embarked in it, the great number of people relying on it for support, render this a question of national importance. It will be readily conceived how materially the well being of this country is dependent on the prosperity of the Cotton trade, when its extent is considered. Passing over the large home consumption of Cotton goods, the annual export forms nearly one half of the value of the total exports of Great Britain. The accounts hitherto received from the great source of our supplies, the United States, lead to the expectation of a great falling off from thence, owing to a partial failure of the crop. It is represented to have suffered so much from frost in April, that replanting had in many districts to be resorted to; subsequent unpropitious weather retarded the progress of cultivation in some sections, and an overflow of the Red River had destroyed some thousands of bales. Later advices assure us, however, that as the season progressed the weather became remarkable favorable for the growth and maturing of the plant, so that it had completely recovered from the injury it had sustained early in the season, and that the replanted districts promised as abundant a yield as the others. Up to this date we are without any authentic intelligence whatever of further casualty, and the picking is still progressing most favorably, without any check of moment from frost or adverse weather. The receipts, when compared with last year's, afford evidence of a crop of 2,600,000 bales, and does not this evidence require additional weight from the fact of the crop being notoriously late whilst the previous one was perhaps the earliest ever known? The quality of the Cotton, too, represented on all hands to be so good, is as likely calculated to give confidence in statements of bad weather and deficient quantity. A falling off in the receipts would have been conclusive proof of a limited production, but we are admonished now not to place any reliance on them. The eagerness with which planters have recently sent their Cotton forward, and their great anxiety to make sales, neutralizing most completely the effect of our wild operations in October, are still less likely to confirm the assertion of a diminished product.

It is a question involved in so much uncertainty, that to indulge in definite estimates is presumptuous in the extreme, and from former experience of their fallacy, there is less danger of our being led astray by them. Viewing the subject in all its bearings, taking into consideration the regular annual increase, averaging about three per cent in the extent of ground planted, the great inducements offered by high prices for close picking, and the prolongation of the season for gathering in the crop, every week making an addition of 30,000 to 40,000 bales to the quantity, we feel compelled to receive with great caution even the highest estimates hitherto put forth. We may look with certainty for a greatly increased import from India, where the crop has been a good one, and ours being the most favorable market, we shall have little to fear from competition. Brazil also will, no doubt, again furnish its full quota, the season having there too been favorable: the remunerating prices which have ruled here will also bring from various other quarters supplies which were withheld whilst the value was low.

The prevalent notion that the growth of Cotton was inadequate to the consumption, led to the great enhancement in the value of the staple, and it is presumed that prices have attained a fair legitimate level in proportion to the diminished quantity to be received. It would seem to be a reasonable deduction, therefore, that as present rates are based on large requirements and small supply, we may, with a curtailed consumption, already reduced 3000 to 4000 bales per week, and with increased estimates, such as we have lately received from America, confidently expect a proportionate decline in value.

Our readers will perceive from the above, that although no specific assertion is made that the crop will reach such an enormous figure as has been indicated, we are yet gravely told that the writers *are compelled to receive with great caution even the highest estimates hitherto put forth.* The steamer that left Liverpool last Saturday, will no doubt advise us that parties on the other side are receiving with great hesitation even the *lowest* estimates of our yield.

With regard to the consumption in Great Britain, we extract from the able and interesting circular of Hollinshead, Tetley & Co., of Liverpool, as follows:

The consumption of Cotton, which in 1845 amounted to 30,119 bales per week, and 30,370 per week in 1846, in the following year only amounted to 22,230 weekly, and to 27,002 bales weekly in 1848. The whole of the mills at the close of the latter year being at full work again, the present year opened under favorable circumstances, with a promise of a greatly increased consumption, notwithstanding some curtailment owing to the ten hours' bill; and our estimate is, that during the first six months of 1849 the quantity of Cotton actually spun up could not have been less than 32,000 bales weekly. Since June there has evidently been some diminution owing to the advanced price of the raw material causing a partial stoppage of some mills, and a change to a certain extent from coarse spinning to finer numbers, the two causes combined making a reduction in the number of bales consumed of probably 3,000 per week. The improvement, however, which has recently taken place in the Manchester market is no doubt causing an increased consumption again, and at the present moment it is supposed there is no very great reduction from the extreme rate of the year. This has been the largest year of consumption we have ever had, and notwithstanding periods of depression, and occasionally heavy stocks, there has been upon the whole an ample and legitimate demand for all that has been spun and manufactured, leaving the stocks on hand at the close of the year moderately small, with a demand enabling Spinners to enter into contract for future delivery. Thus there has been the largest consumption of the raw material ever known, with an ample demand for the manufactured article, and what is more, a considerably larger increase in the export of Goods than in that of Yarn—results which ought to indicate a high state of prosperity in the trade of the country so far as Cotton is concerned; but it now appears that the ordinary tests—extended trade, increased consumption, and light stocks—are no longer to be relied on, as it is stated, and indeed admitted, that as a whole Cotton spinning has scarcely been a remunerating business this year.

The delivery for consumption during the last ten years was as follows:—1,292,131 bales of 364lbs in 1840; [illegible] of 364lbs in 1841; [illegible] in 1842; [illegible] of 376lbs in 1844; [illegible] 1845; [illegible] of 384lbs in 1846; [illegible] in 1847; [illegible] of 368lbs in 1848; [illegible] in the present year [illegible] with an average weight of [illegible]; now reducing each year's delivery to one uniform weight of 300 lbs per bale, the result of the comparison will be—

In 1840, 1,561,689—1841, 1,396,156—1842, 1,469,617—1843, 1,739,639—1844, 1,794,615—1845, 1,975,293—1846, 1,994,236—1847, 1,404,657—1848, 1,972,391—1849, 2,091,814 of 300lbs, or per week, in 1840, 30,089—1841, 26,849—1842, 28,262—1843, 33,454—1844, 34,512—1845, 37,936—1846, 38,350—1847, 27,012—1848, 37,930—1849, 40,227—thus the increased *delivery* upon 1848 amounts to 6 per cent; and the Stock in the hands of the trade being about the same as last year, the *delivery* and the *real* consumption will be the same.

It will be seen that these gentlemen estimate the present consumption at nearly equal to the highest ratio of the year—say 32,000 bales per week—or, in other words, that the whole of the machinery of the country is in active employment, at a time, too, when Middling Orleans Cotton is quoted at 6 5-8d. When in September last the same description was selling at 5 3-8d., we were assured in advance that in case it rose to 6d., a general resort to working short time would be adopted. The profits, however, have been too large—the temptations too great, and the Manchester spinners who are now toiling in the face of a so much higher price in the raw material, are no doubt weaving with equal assiduity at this very moment, when middling is probably selling at 7 1-2d.

The import last year of American Cotton into Great Britain was 1,477,512 bales, against 1,174,287 in 1848, and 1,501,782 in 1845, the largest quantity ever received. The total import was the largest of any previous season, comprising no less than 1,905,248 bales. The export from Great Britain notwithstanding the large direct shipments from hence to the continent of Europe, has considerably exceeded that of any previous year, being 256,000 bales against 189,000 in 1848, and in all future calculations with respect to supply, this important feature must not be overlooked. Russia alone took upwards of 100,000 bales, and will at the very least require a similar amount this year.

The probable course of the future is thus foreshadowed in the excellent circular from which we have already quoted:

Prospects for the general trade of the country, at least as regards the pricipal articles of export, more particularly Cotton fabrics, were perhaps never more promising; and it is evident the late disturbing causes, political and social, both in Europe and India, with the effects produced upon other countries, reducing the consumption of Cotton to 22 230 weekly in 1847, and 27,605 in 1848, (previously upwards of 30,000 weekly,) created a vacuum which has not been filled up by the increased consumption of 30,512 bales weekly in the present year; indeed it would seem that the large quantity (and it has been proportionately great in other Cotton manufacturing countries) has only been sufficient to supply the increasing wants of the world, as we no longer hear of glutted markets, but the report is of light stocks almost everywhere. And when we take into consideration the low price of all articles of food, corn particularly, (a questionable advantage, perhaps, when unnaturally low, if the home market is to be considered of any value,) the great abundance of money, its low value, not exceeding, perhaps, 2½ per cent per annum in the London market, with a larger amount of gold, &c.—(£17,000,000,) in the Bank of England than was ever known before, it is evident that a great stimulus may be given to the trade of the country, and that with the disfavor shown to railway property it is most likely the usual effects will follow, viz extensive speculation and greatly enhanced prices of all articles of import, and Cotton in particular. With high prices we must have a reduced consumption, and the latter would seem to be inevitable, as we do not see where a sufficient supply of the raw material equal to the present year's consumption is to come from. In estimating the supply of Cotton for 1850 it must be observed that the quantity received from countries other than the United States for the previous ten years has only averaged 370,000 bales, varying little each year from this average, and forming a quantity so comparatively insignificant that we shall consider only the supply from the United States.—The crop of last year was 2,728,596 bales, the whole of which has gone into consumption, leaving no increase of stock in any quarter. Of this crop the United States consumption absorbed 518,039 bales, France and the continent of Europe 679,913 bales, besides 153,100 bales exported from this country, making a total of 1,351,082 bales; and supposing the American crop to amount to 2,300,000 bales, which is considered a full estimate, the supply for this country would only be about 910,000 bales, and the consumption this year was 1,279,332 bales. A short supply, however, will cause high prices and a diminished consumption, and the question is, where will that diminished consumption fall,—we may answer at once, *mainly* in this country, dependent as it is upon foreign trade, which is immediately checked by any serious advance in the cost of our manufactures. In the United States, France and the continent of Europe, where they are protected by high duties upon our manufactures, and dependent entirely upon their internal trade, the cost of the raw material is of less consequence, and an advance in price which would check consumption 25 per cent in this country would scarcely be felt there; it follows, therefore, that if there is a short supply of Cotton, as stated, it will fall mainly upon this country. The high price already ruling may, however, give us a good supply early in the ensuing year, whatever may be the result hereafter.

As an English view of the case the above is decidedly impartial.

Musgrove, Vance & Worthington, highly respectable Liverpool Brokers, say in their circular that, in looking forward to the probable consumption during the coming year, they do not anticipate any material reduction—that the prospects of trade are favorable, and with the present cheapness of money and provisions, it may be fairly reckoned that the actual ratio of consumption will be continued.

Marriott & Co., an equally well known house, write as follows:

"If the past has been a year of steady and progressive commercial prosperity, the present year opens under circumstances of much encouragement. The great abundance and low value of money, generally an element of prosperity, has thus far acted beneficially to trade; and in the absence of that undue and dangerous speculation which its continuance may perhaps generate, it promises to afford facilites to the extension of commerce, already carried, during the past year, to an extent beyond all parallel. The production of manufactures has been proportioned to the large supply of Cotton; and yet, at the close of a year of unequalled manufacturing industry, the stock of goods and yarn are not excessive, such as are in general requisition for the export trade, being absolutely scarce. The restoration of peace in Europe has placed the continental trade in a position of prosperous security; and during the last three or four weeks a steady and progressive improvement has occurred in general trade, accompanied by a decided increase in the value of manufactures.

The present crop of American Cotton, retarded and injured in its growth by adverse weather, was limited in its extent to a degree which the prolonged and highly favorable season for gathering has not compensated. The estimates formed of its extent vary from 2,100,000 to 2,400,000 bales, generally resting upon the intermediate quantity. From other places of growth the supply promises to be fully equal to the average of previous years, its present high relative value giving a powerful stimulus to its importation. If the scale of consumption in 1849 is to form the measure of that for 1850, the share which Great Britain can receive of the growth of the past season may fall materially below her wants, and will, should money continue thus abundant, place the stock dangerously within the influence of speculation.

But we must break off here, though the extracts cited are sufficient to prove the bright expectations that are indulged in by many practical men, with regard to the present year's business. Most of these anticipations, moreover, are based upon a crop of 2,300,000 bales—a figure which can, under no circumstances, be attained. If there are any believers in this amount, their faith will, in a very short while, be turned into skepticism. The receipts are falling off with amazing rapidity, and although some of the ultra crop men argue that the roads are in a bad condition, and that other circumstances have retarded the forwarding of the crop, we will tell them emphatically that the Cotton is not in the country. We have no rear stocks to fall upon of the last year's crop, such as was the case in 1849, when we received 190,000 bales of the product of 1848. Last year's crop was virtually only 2,550,000 bales; and if the present growth ever receive any injury at all, from the multifarious blights that attacked the plant from the very moment it was put in the ground, we contend that the injury in question has curtailed the actual production at least sixteen per cent.

The circular of Hollinghead, Tetly & Co., after presupposing our crop to be 2,300,000 bales, adds that with the legitimate requirements for the Continent of Europe and our home manufacturers, there would only be a supply of 940,000 bales left for Great Britain. We shall be more liberal in the following calculation, by which we have endeavored to arrive at the probable stock of Cotton in Great Britain, on the 15th October, 1850, that being the period when all the shipments sent forward from this country, up to the 1st. September, have reached market.

		bales.
Stock in Great Britain, 31st. December, 1849,		536,399
Crop in the United States,	2,100,000	
Stock in September, 1849,	141,000	
	2,241,000	
Deduct amount of Cotton required in England, up to 1st.		
[illegible] of shipments [illegible] the 1st.		83,950
Export to Great Britain 1,000,000 bales, above 83,950 already at hand,		916,050
Exports to France, North of Europe, Spain, Mediterranean, &c.,		625,000
		1,541,050
Assumed stock in American ports, on the 1st. September, 1850,		96,000
Requirements for Home manufacturers,		525,000
		2,157,050
Estimated import into Great Britain from other countries, from the 1st. January to the 15th November, 1850	350,000	
Add 916,050 bales, as above,	916,050	
Total stock and estimated supplies up October, 15,		1,824,440
The amount taken for consumption and export last year was at the rate of 35,441 bales per week. A similar ratio for 41 weeks, say to the 15th October, would absorb		1,453,081
Leaving a stock in Great Britain on the 15th October of Bales—		371,359
If the consumption in consequence of high prices should fall off 4000 bales per week, or nearly 14 per cent. it would show an addition to the above, of Bales—		164,000
Or a total stock of bales—		535,359

In other words, a stock, the lowness of which impelled prices to 7d. in October.

The total consumption of the world last year was as follows:

Great Britain,	1,586,782	bales
United States,	518,039	"
France,	376,000	"
The rest of Europe,	448,000	"
Total,	2,910,821	

To meet a similar consumption during the present year can we calculate,

The American crop at Bales—	2,100,000
Imports into Great Britain from Egypt, Brazil, India, &c.,	400,000
Imports from India and other countries to the Continent,	50,000
Total,	2,550,000
Stock in Great Britain Jan. 1,	558,390
" in France,	45,000
" in St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Bremen, the Netherlands, Trieste, & Mediterranean,	67,000—670,370
Total,	3,220,390

The question as to how prices will rule under these circumstances and with present prospects, we leave to be settled by the reader without intruding our opinions. Many English buyers expect to come into the market at 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c. in April. Probably they also expect to witness, by that time, the coming of the Greek Kalends.

Brewer's Panorama.—We understand that this magnificent spectacle will probably be removed from our city in the course of the present week, and to all who have not yet witnessed its splendid and faithful delineations of the wonders of nature, we would earnestly recommend a timely visit. We assure our readers that the Panorama of the Mammoth Cave is a most beautiful and impressive representation of that extraordinary specimen of the handiwork of Omnipotence; its mazy chambers and intricate windings; its recesses and its lakes; its eyeless fish and its black waters are as vivid as nature itself. Nor is the cataract of Niagara a less imposing picture of majestic and stupendous scenery. All the details of this gigantic cascade are reproduced with astonishing minuteness and fidelity.

Meeting for the Relief of Destitute Irish Emigrants.—A meeting was held last evening, at the Commercial Exchange, to devise means for the better protection of destitute Irish Immigrants. Appropriate resolutions were passed, after which the assembled multitude was forcibly addressed by Messrs. R. M. Carter, Frost and Reynolds. We have been favored with the official report of the proceedings, but our columns are so greatly surcharged that we are utterly precluded from inserting them.

Weather and River.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 4th says: "The weather turned suddenly very cold on Saturday evening, and still continues so, with a strong wind from the North-west. All classes of boats can yet ascend the falls, though it requires but a fall of a few feet now to make the falls impassible for large boats. Navigation to Pittsburg, on the Wabash, and on the upper Mississippi and tributaries will doubtlessly be again interrupted.

Roasted Chestnuts.—We were somewhat surprised yesterday at finding on our table a large paper of fine Italian chestnuts, roasted to a turn and exceedingly palatable, accompanied by a brief note informing us that the donor held forth in Royal street, near the corner of St. Louis. We had the curiosity to make some inquiry respecting a person who pursued so novel an occupation, and learned that he was an Italian refugee, who had been a Colonel under the heroic Garibaldi; that he had been wounded in defence of his country, but had contrived to escape an Austrian dungeon, and had reached our shores in a destitute condition. A few generous compatriots succored him in his distress, and furnished him with a stock in trade of chestnuts, by the roasting and vending of which, he now drives a comparatively gainful calling.—Success to the brave and unfortunate soldier, and may he yet realize a competence from his modest vocation.

Mexico.—On the 27th January, as we learn by a private letter, there was an attempt at an insurrection at Cindad Victoria, in Tamaulipas. The Governor, Dr. Jose Cardenas, was attacked by a force of twenty men, and after a skirmish, in which several were killed and wounded his Excellency was made prisoner. The next day, Dr. Lorenzo de Cortina issued a proclamation, announcing the deposition of the Governor and convoking the legislature for the trial of Cardenas. The whole country is ripe for revolution.

☞ Miss Bronte, the authoress of "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley," is the survivor of three sisters, Charlotte, Emily and Anne, who each have been before the public under the assumed name of "Bell;" Charlotte as Currer Bell, Emily as Ellis Bell, and Anne as Acton Bell. Emily published a volume of poems under her assumed name of Ellis Bell; and Anne wrote "Wildfield Hall" as Acton Bell; Emily and Anne both died consumptive, but Charlotte remains, and we hope will long continue to do so, to amuse and instruct the world with some more of the lucubrations of Currer Bell.

The foregoing from the London correspondence of the *Nat. Intelligencer*, will, we suppose by most persons be considered as settling the question of the authorship of Jane Eyre, &c.—We don't give in however, and shall die hard. It will take some thing stronger than assertion to convince us that a female wrote Jane Eyre, or Shirley, or that any thing that ever wore petticoats could have written that ultra-masculine production—Wuthering Heights. If a woman be the author of the last named work, we should like to examine her chin, for that a beard sprouts on the extremity of her face we are confident. Water cannot drown, nor fire burn the belief out of us.

☞ Gov. Wright of Indiana, has ordered the following appropriate and patriotic sentiment to be placed upon the block of marble from that State, for the Washington Monument:

INDIANA.

Knows no North, no South: nothing but the Union!

Naval.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion sailed from Boston, on Tuesday afternoon, for the East Indies, by the way of Rio de Janeiro. For the gratification of those having friends on board we re-publish a list of her officers:

Commander, W. M. Glendy; Lieutenants, Alex. M. Pennock, Geo. L. Seldon; Purser, Nixon White; Surgeon, John A. Lockwood; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Shippen; Acting Master, Richmond Aulick; Passed Midshipmen, J. P. Jones, Wm. D. Whiting, John Wilkes, Jr.; Midshipman, Henry Wilson. N. P. Frickett, A. J. Dallas.

The Boston Traveller states that Commander Thomas O. Selfridge has been ordered to relieve Commander Henry Bowen, at the Naval Rendezvous in that city.

The U. S. store ship Erie, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will take in a cargo of [illegible] and return immediately to the Squadron in the Mediterranean.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[Transmitted for the N. O. Bee.]

ARRIVAL OF [illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 9, 1850.

The [illegible] arrived at Halifax, 7 o'clock [illegible] brings [illegible] The [illegible] firm, and full prices were generally realized. The tone with which the Cotton market opened on the 18th January, was manifested on Monday following by a fair demand, and well supported by holders at full rates.

On Tuesday, 22d, the news arrived from Boston of the steamer of the 5th, which, meeting the advance on the American news, the market became very excited, and prices advanced fully ⅛d, and in some instances ¼d. [illegible] 25,000 bales. Since Tuesday [illegible] have been sold, with a demand less active, and prices declining ⅛d, from the extreme rates of that day. The market closed on the [illegible] at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. upon quotations of the previous Friday, and with sales of 7,000 bales. Total sales for the week ending the 25th, 80,000 bales, of which speculators took 28,000 bales.

The Committee's quotations are—Fair, bowed, 7d; Mobile, 7d, Orleans, 7⅛d. The Corn market was languid, buyers purchasing only for immediate wants. The best western canal Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s 6d; Ohio, 24 to 25s; Indian Corn, 31s 6d for white, 33s 3d for yellow and 29s for mixed. Tobacco firm throughout the kingdom at full prices, with an advance of one shilling on low qualities.—New Mess Pork, 50 to 58s; good Shoulders, 19s 6d. Lard, very active and had advanced one shilling—now quoted at 35s, which was the lowest figure.—Money, abundant but rather more stringent; Consols, 9¾; Russian Loan, 4 per cent. prem. Coffee was in less demand, but holders were generally firm. Sugars, less active.

The political news was unimportant. Packet ship Hottinger wrecked near Halifax—captain and 12 of the crew drowned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Baltimore, Feb. 9, 1850.

London, Jan 25.—Money unusually abundant, but it is supposed will become tighter, in consequence of large speculations in the Russian loan and the monetary bill which will cause a downward tendency in other produce for some time. Sales Porto Rico Sugars, duty paid, 34 to 35s. The ship Guy Mannering is aground in the Liverpool dock, with ten feet water in her hold. The weather in France is unusually rigorous. The Education bill was under discussion, and great excitement in Chamber.

Larossere resigned.

Presidential Bids.

The Senate of the U. S., says the Richmond *Whig*, has become the arena for a magnificent system of electioneering, and the public lands, which belong to all the States, the means employed for playing out the game.

Early in the session, Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, introduced a proposition to give actual settlers, after four years occupation, 160 acres.

Mr. Webster followed this up by a scheme somewhat similar—tho' intended, we suppose, to be more democratic. He proposed that 3 years actual possession should give an inchoate right, to be perfected by six years residence.

Mr. Seward came after with a proposition to give the oppressed of other nations—the Hungarians in particular—who shall seek an asylum in this country 160 acres.

These various schemes seem to have fired the ambition of that accomplished statesman, Gen. Sam Houston, and last Wednesday, he brought forward a proposition to take the wind out of the sails of all his rivals. He proposed to give everybody, not a landholder, or worth $1,500, 160 acres of land.

This proposition provoked a long discussion in the Senate. The eternal Mr. Foote commenced it by saying Houston's was decidedly the best bid that had been made.

The modest Houston, all blushes, disclaimed the soft impeachment, and protested that his only object was to relieve a large portion of mankind of the curse of his Creator, that he should live by the sweat of his brow.

Mr. Mangum, by way of bringing deserved contempt upon the whole game, stated that when the subject came up, he should move to give everybody 320 acres—double the quantity proposed by anybody else—and throw in a negro to each of the settlers!

Senator Cass, seeing that there was danger of his being outstripped at his own game, and envying the immense amount of capital, which other aspirants were making, trumped the whole, by signifying that he was heartily in favor of all the propositions that had been made, or might be made!

Mr. Badger suggested, that these lands were pledged for the payment of the debt contracted by the Mexican war, and it was not competent for Congress to give them away.

Mr. Dawson, in many and indignant terms, denounced the injustice to the old States, meditated by these schemes, and with withering scorn exposed the vile demagogueism, which prompted them.

A long controversy ensued between Messrs. Douglass, Seward and Houston, as to the paternity of the project; when at last, Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, stepped in and claimed all the honor for himself. He had been the very first to submit a proposition, by which all the public lands should be ceded to the States in which they lie, to be by them granted to settlers. He therefore hoped gentlemen would not poach upon his manor, nor steal his thunder. He was glad to find that they all agreed with him, and trusted to have their powerful co-operation in passing his measure!

Douglass, Seward, Houston and Cass, doubtless looked blank at this revelation. It does not appear that the "God-like" was present on the interesting occasion.

How Holland was gathered together.—No description can convey the slightest notion of the way in which Holland has been gathered, particle by particle, out of the waste of waters; of the strange aspect of the country, and the incessant vigilance and wondrous precautions by which it is preserved. Holland is, in the fullest sense, an alluvion of sea. It consists of sand and mud rescued from the ocean, and banked up at all sides. Produced by the most dexterous and indefatigable exertions, it can be maintained only by artificial means. If the efforts by which it was redeemed from the waters were to be relaxed, the ocean would re-assert its right, and the whole kingdom would be submerged. The slightest accident might sweep Holland into the deep. It was once nearly undermined by an insect. Indeed, the necessity of destroying insects is so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder upon them, is actually held in veneration, and almost every species of bird is religiously protected from injury. Bird-nesting is strictly prohibited by law. The drift of all this is palpable enough. But it is curious that the very existence of a great country should depend upon such guarantees.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, February 8, 1850, by Richard Kinner, Coroner, assisted by a jury of citizens, on the body of John Fuller, a convict, found lying dead at the Penitentiary. The jury, after mature examination, rendered a verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by hanging himself."—*Baton Rouge Paper.*

City Intelligence.

Placide's Varieties.—The amusements to-night at this favorite place of resort, comprise the farce of "Forty and Fifty," the magnificent spectacle of the "Nereid Queen" and the burlesque of "Flasher and Crasher."

First District Court—*Judge McHenry.*—The trial of Pinto and Miller, charged with keeping a gaming house and gambling, took place yesterday, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts.

Distressing and Fatal Accident.—A most melancholy accident befel a young man by the name of Aimer Lepene, on Saturday night. The deceased was a clerk in the house of Loreilhe & Co., at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, and slept over the store. The last time that he was seen was at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning when the principals wished to enter the office, the young man who had charge of the keys could not be found. Search was made for him in every direction, but without avail. Yesterday morning the office doors were broken open, and melancholy to relate, the youth was found stretched across some wine barrels, perfectly dead. It appears that in going to his sleeping apartment, up stairs, he must have fallen through the hatchway, and thus met an untimely end. Coroner Spedden was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict in conformity with the facts.

First Municipality.—Ed. McDonald, charged with stealing a basket of Champaign, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, and committed for examination before the First District Court. ....Caroline Jordan, accused of larceny, was arrested, and gave bail for her appearance. ...One or two cases of assault and battery were disposed of in the usual manner.

Second Municipality.—A man named William Brown, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing, from a house in Nayades street. He will be examined to-morrow. Several vagrants and extremely suspicious characters were brought up before the Recorder, their personal effects consisting chiefly of some nicely made tools, for the purpose of breaking open door-locks and trunks. They were promptly accommodated with quarters at the work-house, but are at liberty to get out by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of 6,000 arpents of Sugar Land, situated in Lafourche Interior, which will take place THIS DAY at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. Bonneval & Beale, Auctioneers; also, the same Auctioneers will sell at said place the property belonging to the Estate of T. F. Chodoville. We refer our readers to the advertisements.

☞ The attention of Capitalists is particularly directed to the very important Sale of the "Press Cotton Press," on Carondelet street, which will be sold with other property, to effect a final partition, THIS DAY, at Banks Arcade, by J. A. Beard, Auctioneer. The "press" property has been divided into good size Lots, suitable for stores or dwellings, and is the only unoccupied property of any extent in the centre of business locality for sale. [illegible]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

[illegible] members present.

On the roll being called 86 members answered to their names; there being a quorum present.

On motion the House proceeded to the election of two Enrolling Clerks, 94 members present.

On the roll being called, it appeared that Mr. Ularner had obtained 43 votes; G. Smith 41; A. Parker 39; Tete 36; A. Agaisse 37; Starkey 36; Standard 29; Sibley 29; Eastin 29; Duplessis 28; Gill 25; Bernios 24; Roberts 20; Buchanan 18; McClelland 14; Stewart 12; Coffey 9; Remondet 6; Donnet, 5; Bell 3.

No candidate having received the Constitutional majority, the House proceeded to a second ballot.

Eighty-eight members present.

On the roll being called, it appeared that—Mr Ularner had obtained 47 votes; Smith 50; Tete 41; Parker 39; Agaisse 39; Starkey 37; Eastin 33; Stannard 32; Sibley 26; Gill 21; Bernios 19; Buchanan 19; Roberts 12; Duplessis 11; Stewart 11; McClelland 4; Coffey 4.

Messrs. Ularner and Smith having obtained the requisite majority, were declared duly elected Enrolling Clerks of the House of Representatives.

The House then proceeded to a third ballot, for three Enrolling Clerks.

Ninety-four members present.

On the roll being called it appeared that—Mr. Agaisse had obtained 48 votes; Tete 44; Eastin, 40; Starkey 38; Parker 34; Stannard 31; Sibley 22; Stewart 20.

Mr. Buchanan had obtained 3 votes on the above ballot.

Messrs. Gill, Roberts and Bernios, were withdrawn.

Mr. Agaisse having obtained the requisite majority, was declared duly elected Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion the House proceeded to the election of two Enrolling Clerks.

Ninety-four members present.

The names of Messrs. Sibley and Coffey were withdrawn.

On the roll being called it appeared that—Mr. Eastin had obtained 49 votes; Tete 46; Starkey 37; Parker 31; Stannard 11; Stewart 10; Scallemy 1.

Mr. Eastin having obtained the requisite majority, was declared duly elected Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion the House proceeded to the fifth ballot, for one Enrolling Clerk.

Ninety-one members present.

On the roll being called, it appeared that—Mr. Starkey had obtained 40 votes; Tete 29; Parker 22.

None of the candidates having obtained the Constitutional majority, on motion the House proceeded to a sixth ballot.

Ninety members present.

On the roll being called, it appeared that—Mr. Starkey had obtained 42 votes; Tete 27; Parker 21.

None of the candidates having obtained the Constitutional majority, the House proceeded to the seventh ballot.

Ninety-two members present.

The name of Mr Parker was withdrawn.

On the roll being called it appeared that—Mr. Starkey had obtained 47 votes; Tete 45.

Mr. Starkey having obtained the Constitutional majority was declared duly elected Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Huard, Warner, Smith, Eastin, Agaisse and Starkey were then sworn in by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Moise, a committee was appointed to revise the Rules of the House, and to attend to the printing of the same.

The Speaker appointed on said committee—Messrs. Moise, Connelly, Larue, Winfree and Lumsden.

Mr. Connelly, with leave, introduced the following Joint Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That both Houses meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.; to proceed to the election of a State Treasurer and State Printer.

On motion of Mr. Moise, the Committee appointed to revise the Rules had leave to sit during the Session.

By a message from the Senate through their Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Colombe Davis, the concurrence of the House was requested to the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a Special and Joint Committee of five members from the Senate, and —— members from the House be appointed to enquire into the present law governing the making and repairing of levees in this State; and, also, to have full power to send for persons and documents to arrive at the best means to be recommended, so as to prevent the frequent overflow of the waters of the Mississippi river and other streams connected therewith, and that said Committee be requested to report by Bill, or otherwise, in as short a delay as possible; and that Messrs. Van Wickle, Dufour, Richer, Boudousquie and Clark had been appointed on said Committee, on behalf of the Senate."

By the same message the concurrence of the House was requested to a Joint Resolution appointing a Committee to examine the accounts of the late State Treasurer, Joseph Walker, and if they should be found correct, to bring in a bill to discharge his Securities, and, that Messrs Drew and Moore had been appointed on said Committee on behalf of the Senate.

On motion the above messages from the Senate were taken up.

On motion the blank in the first Resolution relative to Levees was filled, by the number eleven, and the Rules being dispensed with, the same was concurred in.

Committee on the Joint Resolution from the Senate, in regard to levees, for the House of Representatives: Messrs. Rivers, Watts, Connelly, Harrang, Pugh, Preston, Stanton, Larue, Sever, Marcey and Moise."

The resolution relative to the examination of the accounts of Joseph Walker, late Treasurer, being read, on motion, the blank was filled with the number 3. The rules being dispensed with the same was concurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Stark, Elam, and Connelly, on said Committee on behalf of the House.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the above resolutions.

By another message from the Senate through their Assistant Secretary St. Colombe Davis, the concurrence of the House was requested to a joint resolution appointing three members of the Senate, and —— members of the House to make suitable arrangements for the approaching inauguration.

On motion, the above message was taken up, the same being read the blank was filled with the number five, and the rules being dispensed with the same was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Marks, Bienvenu, Aubert, Canonge and Fleming, on said committee.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the above resolution.

Mr. King offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized and instructed to procure for the use of each member of the House, such newspapers published in the State as may be designated by said members, provided the number does not exceed three for sixty days from the commencement of the Session.

Mr. Moise, on behalf of the committee appointed to revise the rules of the House, made the following report:

Rules and Orders of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Touching the Duty and Rights of the Speaker.

1. He shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; and immediately call the members to order. If a quorum shall be in attendance, he shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House made by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it while sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many of you as are of opinion that [as the question may be] say *Aye*;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed,—"As many as are of the contrary opinion, say *No*." If the Speaker doubts, or if a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. The Speaker shall then rise and state the decision of the House.

5. The Speaker shall have the right to examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the hall.—He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

6. In all cases of election by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and, in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be elected by ballot; and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than are required to compose or complete a committee, shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

8. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and attested by the clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the whole House) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULES OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

10. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to *Mr. Speaker.*

11. If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted [illegible]

[illegible]

12. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than an hour at each occasion, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak, shall have spoken. But the mover of any proposition shall have the right to open and close the debate; and in case the proposition comes from the Committee, then the member making the report from the Committee shall have the right to open and close the debate in like manner.

14. Whilst the yeas and nays are being called, or votes are being counted, no member shall visit the clerk's table.

15. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put. And when any member shall ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar when your name was called?"

16. Upon a division and count of the House upon any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

17. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for reasons assigned, shall excuse him. No member shall be allowed to make any explanation of his vote he is about to give, or ask to be excused from voting, after the Clerk, under the order of the House, shall have commenced calling the yeas and nays.

18. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

19. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

20. No person shall be admitted within the bar but members of the Senate, officers of the General or State Government, and such other persons as the Speaker or members may think proper to invite to a seat in the House.

21. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by the mover with the consent of the member who may have seconded the proposition.

22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn—2d, to lay on the table—3d for the previous question—4th to postpone to a day certain—5th to commit—6th to amend—or 7th to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain—to commit—or to postpone indefinitely, being decided shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

23. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when seconded by a majority of the members present, and when carried, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the House to a direct vote,—1st, upon the pending amendment, and so on back to the first amendment offered—2d, upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; and 3d, upon the main question.

On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but, after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question. On a motion for the previous question there shall be no debate.

24. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate. After a call for the previous question has been sustained by the House, the question shall be put and determined in order as above, without debate on either amendment or the main question.

25. Any member may call for a division of a question, when the same will admit of it.

25. No new motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, or as a substitute or the motion or proposition under debate.

26. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; provided it is made on the same day or the next day, before the order of the day is taken up.

27. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, the House shall determine whether said paper shall be read or not.

28. If a pending question be not disposed of, owing to an adjournment of the House, and be revived on the succeeding day, any member who has spoken twice on the day previous shall not be allowed to speak again without leave.

29. When motions are made for the reference of a subject to a Select and a Standing Committee, the question for the reference to a Standing Committee shall be first put.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE DAY.

30. As soon as the journal is read and the names of the members called, the Speaker shall ask if there are any petitions, memorials or resolutions to be presented, and petitions, memorials and resolutions shall be presented and disposed of, reports first from the Standing and then from the Select Committees, shall be called for; notices of bills shall then be given, and bills presented by the members; after which the Speaker shall dispose of all messages, communications and bills on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day, which shall always be taken up in the [illegible].

31. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion, or any other business, shall be received without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. The order of the day shall be as follows: 1st, the unfinished business in which the House was engaged at its last adjournment; 2d, bills and resolutions at the third reading; 3d, messages from the Senate; 4th, special orders of the day; 5th, bills at their second reading.

32. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be read to the House, and laid on the table on a day preceding that on which the same shall be moved, unless the House shall otherwise expressly allow.

33. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the member introducing the same. They shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table to be taken up in the order in which they were read.

34. Twenty-one Standing committees shall be appointed at each session, whose duty it shall be respectively to take into consideration all such subjects as properly pertain to the purpose indicated by their several names, and which may be referred to them by the House. They shall, respectively, have power to chose their own chairman. They shall be named as follows, to wit:

The Committee on Elections, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Claims, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members:

The Committee on the Judiciary to consist of eleven members:

The Committee on Contingent Expenses, to consist of five members:

The Committee on the Militia, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to consist of eleven members:

The Committee on Public Education, to consist of eleven members:

The Committee on Revival and Unfinished business, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Enrollment, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to consist of seven members:

The Committee on Agriculture to consist of seven members:

The Committee on Public Lands, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Public Buildings, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Parochial Affairs, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Penitentiary, to consist of five members:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to consist of seven members:

The Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members:

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to consist of seven members:

The Committee on Charitable Institutions, to consist of five members:

35. Any five members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

37. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

38. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave or be unable from sickness to attend.

39. No committee shall sit during the time the House is in session, without special leave being first granted.

40. One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless two-thirds of the House order otherwise, on motion to that effect.

41. The first reading of a bill or joint resolution shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill (or joint resolution) be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill, or joint resolution, shall be put on the calendar for its second reading.

42. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, nor any bill from the Senate may be [illegible] reading.

43. At the second reading [illegible] then be in order for [illegible] ments and if [illegible] shall be [illegible]

[illegible]

44. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional article in the House and requiring [illegible] shall be engrossed and read a third time.

45. When a bill shall have been committed on its third reading, and reported to the House with amendments, it shall take the course of a bill at its second reading, unless the amendments were made in committee of the whole, in which case the House shall immediately proceed to act on the bill; but when a bill has been re-committed once at its third reading, it shall not be in order to re-commit it again, unless for some special amendment proposed, and then only by the consent of two-thirds present.

46. All bills of a general or public character, when reported favorably on by a committee, shall be printed, and a copy laid on the desk of each member, before the bill is acted on by the House; and all other bills, resolutions, reports and memorials, shall be printed only at the order of the House.

47. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

48. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

49. Upon bills committed to a committee of the whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by a committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross be taken.

50. All amendments made to an original motion in committee of the whole, shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

51. In event that the committee of the whole at any sitting, shall, for want of time, fail to complete the amendments proposed on any bill or resolution under consideration, or desire to postpone the consideration thereof, it may, on motion at any time, in the committee made, rise, report progress, and have leave to sit again generally, or at a day certain.

52. All amendments made to a report committed to a committee of the whole House, shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

53. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people, shall be discussed the day on which it is made or offered.

54. No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a committee of the whole House, shall be increased in the House, until the motion or proposition for such increase shall first be discussed and voted in a committee of the whole House; and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

55. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be discussed in committee of the whole House, and no appropriations of money shall be made except by bill.

56. The rules of proceeding in the House, shall be observed in committee, so far as the same be applicable, except the rule of limiting the time of speaking.

57. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof.

58. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each house respectively.

59. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one or the other House before it shall be presented to the Governor of the State.

60. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate.

61. After a bill shall thus have been signed in each House, it shall be presented by the committee on enrollment to the Governor of the State for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk (as the case may be) of the House in which the same originated, and shall be entered on the journal of each House.

62. All orders and resolutions, which are to be presented to the Governor, for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in case of bills.

63. A chief Clerk, a minute clerk, two Translating Clerks, and six Enrolling Clerks shall be elected by the House of Representatives at the commencement of each session, each of whom shall take the oath prescribed by the 89th article of the Constitution. The Chief Clerk shall be continued in office until another is appointed; the other clerks shall continue in office until the end of the session, unless removed by the House.

64. The proceedings of the House, when not acting as a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

65. Every vote of the House shall be entered on the journal, with a concise statement of the question, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the House, shall be also inserted on the journal.

66. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision, and put together at the end of the journal in every session.

67. In case any Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, or Door-keeper of the House fail to perform his duty, the Chief Clerk shall make a report thereof to the House without delay.

68. It shall be the duty of the Minute Clerk of the House to write with his own hand the English part of the journal of this House; and the Chief Clerk shall superintend carefully the French part of the same when not written by himself.

69. The Chief Clerk shall read the journal daily from the sheets on which the minutes are written; and after being so read and corrected, and not before, the said minutes shall be recorded in the book, and, if necessary, corrected and amended under the sanction of the House, and copies, in both languages, furnished to the printer, authenticated by the signature of the Chief Clerk, by ten o'clock on the day following that in which it shall have been read.

70. This Chief Clerk shall consider himself responsible to the House for the accuracy of the journals, in both languages, and for the fidelity and prompt execution of all translations ordered and the Clerks shall consider themselves subordinate to him, and under his control and direction; and it shall be their duty to attend in the Clerk's room from nine o'clock in the morning to the hour of adjournment, and from four o'clock P. M., till further attendance be dispensed with by the clerk, who shall lay before the Speaker each morning the names of the clerks, with a note opposite to each, indicating that he was present or absent (as the case may have been) on the day preceeding.

71. A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, and it shall be his duty to attend the House during its sitting, to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

72. The fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be: for every arrest, the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody, one dollar; and for travelling expenses of himself, or of a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

73. A Door-keeper shall be elected, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to keep the door of the lobby, to announce messages, to have the room kept in order, and to have the charge of the chamber of the House of Representatives, and to perform such other duties as the members may require.

74. The Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper shall take the oath prescribed by the 89th article of the Constitution.

75. On any question of order or parliamentary practice, when these rules are silent or inexplicit, Jefferson's Manual shall be considered as authority.

On motion of Mr. Moise, 300 copies of the above Rules, with the Constitution and Index, were ordered to be printed, under the direction of the Special Committee—[illegible] hundred and fifty to be French.

On motion, the House adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW GOODS.

OPENED by the undersigned, a choice lot of rich goods of the latest importations, such as—
Mousseline de Soie, pompadour style;
Do striped Barege and Ecossais;
Grenadines, printed and plain;
Crepes de Paris, striped and plaid;
Foulard Mousseline, (entirely new);
Crepes de Chenes, plain and figured;
Bareges, printed and plain;
Do, Jacquard style;
Foulard Ecossais;
Toile de Soie, in all colors.
Also, a few cartons of Valenciennes and black Laces. H. H. HOLMES, 114 Canal st., between Bourbon and Dauphine sts.

SPERM OIL—2000 gallons pure, bleached, and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO., cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

SALT—4,000 sacks Liverpool Coarse Salt, afloat, and for sale by WM. MURE, 112 Common st.

FIRE BRICK—25,000 Fire Brick, for sale by WM. MURE, 112 Common st.

[illegible] Bank of Mechanics [illegible] Camp Street.

CHECKS at sight on BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, RICHMOND, MOBILE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans Market.

[illegible], Feb. 11, 1850.

"The Europe's news arrived this morning. Cotton had advanced ⅛d at Liverpool, but receded again ⅛d, leaving the quotation for Fair Orleans, 7⅛d. If middling has participated in the rise, it must be quoted at 6⅝d. We had expected an advance of at least ⅛d; but the next steamer will amply make up for it. In this market to-day, the sales were confined to 2,000 bales, at old prices.

Sales of Sugar, 600 hhds. Of molasses, 600 bbls, at 18@22c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged; transactions limited. Corn is dull.

Provisions are in moderate request, and without any material change in prices.

Whiskey is selling at 21@22c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. The supply of Foreign Bills is limited.

Freights are very dull.

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Manhault, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON MORGAN, of the Parish of St. Tammany, to Miss MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. Louis Le Saestan, of this city.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. Duquesney, Mr. ADOLPHE GRAF to Miss ELIZABETH DUPUY both of the Parish of Iberville.

For Mayor.

☞ We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election, in the month of April next.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce me as a Candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the city.—Election in April next. PETER L. JORE, Ex La. State Librarian.

WANTED, LOST, &c.

A YOUNG MAN speaking French, English and Spanish wishes to find a situation in a commercial house. He will be satisfied with a moderate salary. Apply at the Office of this paper.

To Sugar Planters.

A GENTLEMAN who has had great experience as a Sugar Planter in Jamaica, and possesses a thorough knowledge of distillation, is desirous of entering into an engagement as Manager of a Sugar Plantation in Louisiana, in which capacity he feels confident he can give unqualified satisfaction. The best of references given and required.

A line addressed to "N." Box M. 7, Post Office New Orleans, will meet with prompt attention.

Loan on Mortgage.—Wanted, a Loan on Mortgage of $27,000 on a property situated at 3 miles from the city, measuring 2½ arpents, fronting the Mississippi river, by 80 arpents deep.

A fine Dwelling House, with out-houses, and a Brick Yard in full operation, having three furnaces and every other apparatus to keep them employed. Also—25 Slaves and several children.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

☞ Neither the Captain or Consignee of the British ship Independence, from Belfast, will be accountable for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. WM MURE, 112 Common st.

☞ Neither the captain, owners nor consignees of the Spanish ship PAULITA will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. J. Y. DE EGANA.

☞ The Consignees of the following goods to order, per ship Southerner, from New York, will please make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, at Post No. 2, Second Municipality, viz—336 bales Hay; 80 casks Currants, marked D.; 1 tierce Crockery, marked Clark & Spaulding; 49 cases Wine, marked B. & C.; 25 casks Soda Ash, marked P., or they will be stored at the expense and risk of the owners. J. W. STANTON & CO., corner Magazine & Lafayette sts.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Prussian bark Lucius, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts that the crew of said ship may contract. PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 27 St. Louis st.

☞ The packet ship Southerner, Captain Sullivan, from New York, is now discharging at Post No. 2, Second Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. W. STANTON & CO., corner of Magazine & Lafayette sts.

☞ The bark Lucius, Capt. Mathilla, from Bordeaux, is landing opposite the Vegetable Market.—Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods at their risk. PAUL JUGE FILS & CO., 27 St. Louis street.

☞ The ship HOPE, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

J. B. STEEL.

"New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."

JUST received at this popular Book and Stationery store—
WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY, unabridged edition.
"GET THE BEST."—"All young persons should have a standard Dictionary, at their elbows. And while you are about it, get the best; that Dictionary is Noah Webster's—the great work, unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head.—[Phrenological Journal.
"Dr. Webster's great work is the Dictionary of the English language."—[London Morning Chronicle
"This volume must find its way into all our public and private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information which he would in vain seek for elsewhere."—[London Literary Gazette.
Containing three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgement of the work.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Massachusetts, and for sale by J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Baltimore Manufactured Copper.

THE Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company, having their new Rolling Mill at Whetstone Point in full operation, are prepared to furnish all kinds of rolled Copper, of superior quality, at a short notice. An assortment kept on hand, of Braziers' Sheets, 30x60 inches, various weights; Sheathing Copper, 14 and 30 oz., assorted; Copper Bolt Rods, ½ to 3 inches, diameter, assorted; Copper Nails, Tacks, &c. For sale by the agents, WM. & S. McKIM, 36 South Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Pattern Sheets made to order. Old Copper bought at the highest market price.

IMPERIALES, PRINTS & LINENS FOR MEXICO—Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of the following goods, especially adapted for the Mexican markets, imperiales, long cloths, printed calicoes, various styles; fancy jaconetts, lawns, organdies, balzarines and bareges; turkey red, bandana, verona and madras handkerchiefs, platillas, britannias, creas, estopillas and listados; Swiss, book, cambric, and tape check muslins. Also, Irish and Scotch linen shirtings and sheetings; towells, napkins, linen cambric handkerchiefs, *Toile du Nord*; ginghams, and a great variety of suitable goods for the spring trade. For sale on accommodating terms by McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, landing per bark Rhone, from Havana, and for sale by TROISGROS & LAMPRE, 35 Old Levee.

BRANDY COGNAC—15 qr. pipes J. Eraud; 12 hf and 12 qr. de Mondon; 10 hf and 25 qr John Durand & Co., la Rochelle; 3 hf and 7 qr., J J Durand. Landing ex ship Henriette, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J & J TARDOS, 30 Old Levee st.

WINES—80 casks Montferrand; 40 do. Margaux, and 200 boxes Claret, landing ex ships Henriette and Delia Chapin, and for sale by J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—3 tons Gruyere Cheese, on board the ship Hamboldt, from Havre, and for sale by J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

BRANDY COGNAC—13 hf and 17 qr., Jean Louis, 1811, landing ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee st.

Novelty in the Second Municipality.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment known as the CRESCENT COFFEE-HOUSE, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he will re-open the said establishment on Saturday Evening, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, upon an entire new system, in the Second Municipality. In addition to the best selection of imported liquors and wines, the public can be served at all times with Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate of the best quality, and made in the most approved manner. DAMIAN CASAS.

Goods for the Mexican Market.

Entitled to Debenture.

20 Cases Cotton lace, all numbers; 20 cases Spool Thread, 150 and 200 yds; 200 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons. The above will be sold cheap for cash. LOVE & HOGG, At their Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Store, 105 Poydras st.

LANDING ex ship Delia Chapin, from Bordeaux 100 casks red Wine; 16 do. white Wine; 119 bbls. white Wine; 100 boxes white wine; 1000 boxes Claret, for sale by G. H. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

PRINCIPE CIGARS of the Steamboat brand, for sale by J N RICULFI & CO, 17 Common st.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large assortment always on hand and for sale by J N RICULFI & CO., 17 Common st.

ENGLISH, Dutch and French Cheese—lately received from Europe—40 dozen Dutch Cheese (Tete de more); 3 boxes Chester do; 30 do Patagruyere do. For sale by DUFFIE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti st.

SHERRY—The best quality ever imported in this place, for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO., 17 Common street.

LANDING ex bark Henriette, from Bordeaux—[illegible] St. Julien, quarts; 200 do de de pints; 25 do de Rauzan, 1844; 25 do Bozchaville, 1844; 20 do de Leoville, 1844; 20 do de Ch. Margaux, 1844; 20 do de Ch. Latitte, 1844—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

INDIGO—Guatemala and Manilla Indigo, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 23 [illegible].

HAVANA CIGARS of all kinds, [illegible] for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Placide's Varieties....Gravier st.

Stage Manager..........................Mr. Rass

THIS EVENING, February 12, 1850, the performances will commence with the farce of FORTY AND FIFTY—Mr Lillywhite, Mr. Bass, Mrs Lillywhite, Mrs. Johnston.

To be followed by the new romantic burletta, entitled THE NEREID QUEEN, or the Nymphs of the Rhine. [Queen, Mrs. C. Howard; Undine, a Mermaid of Honor, Mrs. Johnston. Sir Rupert, Mr Dawson. Tristram, Mr. George Holland.

To conclude with FLASHER AND CRASHER—Sampson Flasher, Mr. Holland, Crasher, Mr Bass.

Boxes and Parquette, 75 cents; Upper Boxes, 50 gallery, 25.

St. Louis Ball Room.

Native American Fire Company No. 16.

FANCY BALL.

THE Fire Department and the public in general, are hereby notified that the above Ball will take place on the EVENING of the 16th February. Tickets can be had at all the principal Hotels and Bookstores, and of any member of the committee.

Messrs. L. P. McIlvain, corner of Poydras and Circus, and P. W. Lesslie, 27½ St. Charles st.

St. Louis Ball Room—Mask Society Ball.

ON THE 12TH FEBRUARY. (Mardi Gras.) THE Committee of Admission to the above Ball will meet at the Office of the Ball Room on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Subscribers wishing invitation tickets will please send their list to Mr. H Ruffier, in order that the names be presented to the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF ADMISSION.

Chas. M. Waterman,	Eugene Ducatel
Ben. Toledano,	Mortimer Belly
F. H. E. Knaass,	F. X. Barbat,
John E. Caldwell,	B. O'Connell.
W. F. Flower,	

☞ The Office of the Ball Room will be open every day from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Wonder of the World.

AT ARMORY HALL.

BREWER'S SERIES OF GRAND MOVING PANORAMAS—*NOW OPEN*, and will be exhibited every evening for a short time—Sunday excepted.

☞ There will be day exhibitions MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ Doors open at a quarter before 7—Panorama will move at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

The exhibition comprises the following views, viz: The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with its immense halls and grottoes, extending in various directions, between six and seven hundred miles. In addition to the Mammoth Cave is the Niagara River and Falls, in summer and winter—a day's journey through the Western Prairies; Mount Vernon; the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and other views.

☞ Admission 50 cents—Children half price.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber informs the public in general, that from and after this date, 9th February, she will not pay any debts contracted by her children. THEMINE LAVINCENDIERE.

Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, Feb. 7th, 1850.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held at the Banking House on the 29th ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution to serve for the ensuing year:

William Alling,	Felix Labatut,
Wilhelmus Bogart,	W. W. Montgomery
H. C. Cammack,	Jno C. Marsh,
Alfred Hennen,	Edward Shiff,
Charles Keck,	Geo. Urquhart,
Ambrose Lanfear,	William Vogel.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on the 4th instant, W. W. Montgomery, Esq., was duly elected President. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 29th January, 1850.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution has this day declared a dividend of five per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 4th February next.

Also, an extra dividend of ten per cent out of the surplus profits, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of May next. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

City Bank.

New Orleans, January 5, 1850.

NOTICE—With a view to the speedy withdrawal from circulation of all the notes of this Bank, the charter of which will expire on the 1st day of May next, the holders of the notes are requested to present them for redemption at the counter of the Bank as early as practicable.

By order of the Board: J. PALFREY, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has an invested capital of more than one million of dollars after paying off the scrip issued in 1846, of $287,480—and additional assets of more than seven hundred thousand dollars. Marine, River and Fire Risks continue to be at the office corner of Camp and Common streets. January 1st, 1850. L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Removal—F. A. LANAUZE & CO., Importers of Hardware, have removed their store to No 83 OLD LEVEE, between St. Louis and Conti sts.

☞ MESSRS A. DUKAIN, A. Coffee and Jacob Rubner will please call at the subscribers, on business which concerns them. LEVI GALE, 93 Common st.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison, CLARA, a griffe about 18 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches high, says she belongs to Capt Pempers.

The owner will please call, prove property pay charges and take her away. N. H. HACKETT. New Orleans, Feb 12, 1850.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison, JOE, a dark griffe, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high—says he belongs to William Kitchen.

ARCHY, a dark griffe, about 34 years old, 5 feet 6 3-4 inches high—says he belongs to Widow Fallace.

REBECCA, a light griffe, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high—says she belongs to Mr. McGlaughlin.

JOHN, a light griffe, about 19 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high—says he belongs to Mr Martin.

LEWIS, a griffe about 60 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high—says he belongs to Mr. McKenny.

The Owners will please call—prove property and take them away. N. H. HACKETT.

DETAINED, in the parish of St. Charles the slave ROBIN, belonging to M. Cuza, of the parish of St John the Baptist. Said boy is aged about 21 years, measures 5 feet 6 inches, and has an iron ring on his right leg. The owner is hereby requested to claim said slave according to law. Parish of St Charles, Jan. 11, 1850. N. T. MARTIN, Sheriff.

For Sale—a Creole Cook.

A First Rate Creole Cook, aged 28 years, a good washer and ironer, with her two children, aged 5 and 2 years, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. The attention of planters is directed to this. Inquire at No. 9 Bienville st.

Negro Man for Sale at Private Sale.

JOHN BAPTISTE, aged 23 years, an excellent drayman, carriage driver and waiter, speaks French, English and Spanish, fully guaranteed, and sold for no fault. JAMES L. CARMAN, Auct'r, No. 60 Magazine st.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

The undersigned has just received on consignment a lot of Cloth, Silk, Plush and Glazed CAPS—latest fashions, which he offers for sale at moderate prices for cash. M. BARNETT & CO., 13 Camp st.

CAPS! CAPS!!—Fur, hair, seal, cloth and glazed Caps and Wool Hats. For sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—178 cases now landing ex ships Trenton and Sherwood, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 30 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—349 cases landing from ships Hudson, Trenton and Seth Sprague, for sale by R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

CANVAS HATS—50 doz. canvass covered Hats, just received and for sale by FROST & CO, 10 Magazine st.

DITCHING BOOTS—100 cases prime Ditching Boots, for sale by FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

French Horticulture.—A large and valuable collection of Plants, imported direct from France, comprising—by Mon. Bolet—Camelias, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Pæonias, Peony Trees, Dwarf of Orange Trees, grafted Roses, and others of the most beautiful varieties of the present day; Amaryllis Bulbs, Roots, &c., Fruit Trees and Flower Seeds, are now offered for sale by M. BELLET, Horticulturist and Florist from Paris—where catalogue may be had.

The proprietors respectfully invite an inspection of their collection by all lovers of this beautiful science.

Store No. 116 Royal street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

J. MERNARD, 164 Old Levee street, between Hospital Barrack sts.—Seeds, Plants, Evergreen and Fruit Trees.—Received per late arrivals from France, a large assortment of spring and summer Seeds; a great variety of flower Seeds; 2000 Dutch Asparagus Roots.

Fruit Trees—Peach trees, Plumb trees, Apricot trees; Pear trees, Apple trees, Chinese orange trees, large Medlar trees, large Figs white Fig trees, white and red Currant trees, Gum trees, Raspberry bushes, [illegible] Vines, Chasselas, white and gray, [illegible] without stones, Virginia Camelias. A large quantity of Plants and Evergreens. Roses trees of every kind. Japanese Medlar trees, 3 years old, sweet Orange trees, &c. Also, at the same place, will be found some very able men, thoroughly acquainted with the planting of trees, &c. Prices moderate.

[illegible] GARDEN, FARM, FLOWER SEEDS, AND FLOWER ROOTS, etc.—The subscriber has now on hand a complete assortment of the above articles—all fresh and genuine. Planters furnished with seed in boxes containing a well assorted variety, at from 3, 4, 5, 10, to 20 dollars each. Country merchants supplied with seed by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, for retailing. Market gardeners supplied with seed by the pound or bushel, at moderate rates.

The above seeds are grown by D. Maupay, Philadelphia, and can all be confidently warranted genuine. D. MAUPAY, 36 Camp st, near Poydras.

FOR SALE—A Sugar Plantation, of fourteen arpents front on Bayou Lafourche, by forty in depth, at twenty miles below Thibodauxville. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to [illegible] WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible] Natchez st.

MESS BEEF—Davis' Family Mess, in whole and half bbls., constantly on hand, for sale by [illegible] VOORHIES, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible]