# The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, 61 Chartres street



TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance ... $12 00
Courier, Price 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.

Advertisements at one dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted in less than the above mentioned 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 confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE



JAMES E. WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND
GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 1 Camp street.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 1 CAMP STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WALLACE DAVIDSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

E. E. BOURGON, Surgeon Dentist,
No. 47 Carondelet street, A. Wolf's Building.

W. MERK, CHOISY & CONSIGNEE,
10 Moreau's Buildings,
Levee, between Esplanade and Customhouse.

PAYOL & BROTHERS, Importers
of Dry Goods, Jewelry and Fancy Articles,
No. 1 Camp street, corner of Gravier.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DRY GOODS.
No. 1 CAMP STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.
SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH DRY GOODS, Suitable for the Spring Trade, Just Received per Ship Sheridan, from Liverpool.

DE FONTAINE & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 1 CAMP STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.

CHARLES MACHEN, Jr.
MACHEN & LAPHORN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 1 Carondelet street, New-Orleans.

J. B. SEELY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 1 Carondelet street, New-Orleans.

LEWIS & BERMUDEZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 6 Carondelet street, New-Orleans.

J. C. BUTCHER & Co., Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Camp street, New-Orleans.

CANDIDE, Chocolate Manufacturer,
No. 1 Old Levee, New-Orleans.

Old Acts of the Legislature.
For sale by the Clerk of the Senate,
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
No. 1 Camp street.

Dissolution.
The firm of LEONARD & LONSDALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY LEONARD,
HENRY LONSDALE.
New-Orleans, March 1, 1847.

Copartnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
LONSDALE & Co.
HENRY LEONARD,
HENRY LONSDALE.
New-Orleans, March 1, 1847.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of
CHRISTIAN & SLATTERY,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES SLATTERY,
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
New-Orleans, March 1, 1847.

REMOVAL. MOREAU & TERRY, Notaries Public, have removed to No. 6 Carondelet street.

REMOVAL. EMANUEL PHILLIPS, Notary Public, has removed to No. 6 Carondelet street.

MESSRS. DOUBLEDAY, BROTHERS & Co.,
Importers of Foreign Fancy Goods,
No. 1 Camp street, New-Orleans.

P. PET GODFRAY, Collector,
No. 1 Camp street.

WM. CREAGH, Auctioneer,
No. 1 Camp street.

JAMES E. WOODRUFF,
Commission Merchant,
No. 1 Camp street.

PETER CONLEY Jr. President,
M. MORGAN, Vice President,
No. 1 Camp street.

Office of Record of Births and Deaths,
No. 1 Orange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the Parish and City of Orleans, I respectfully inform the public that I have opened my office for the purpose of recording the same, at No. 1 Orange Passage, near Bienville street.
JAMES E. WOODRUFF.
New-Orleans, March 6, 1847.

A Copy dated March 6, 1849.

Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place at the disposal of Captain De Kay, the U. S. Ship Macedonian, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing Irish and Scotch, such contributions as may be obtained for their relief, and appropriating $6,000 for repairing and fitting said vessel for sea.

The consideration of the motion was postponed to the next day.

Several private Bills were reported, and the Senate then took up the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Among the Amendments adopted were the following appropriations for building Custom Houses at Charleston and Savannah; an appropriation of $6,000 for a painting for the vacant panel in the Rotunda of the Capitol, to be executed by Powell; an appropriation for completing the Marine Hospital at New Orleans. Mr. Evans offered one from the State Department, appropriating the sum of $50,000, for the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, with a view to the termination of hostilities, in the event that the Government of that Republic shall consent to enter upon negotiation.

The Three Million Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the war.

A bill was passed providing for the purchase of the Madison papers. Also a bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. McCrea.

On the 26th Mr. Cattenden submitted the following bill:

A bill to provide some relief for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland.

*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and cause the same to be transported and tendered in the name of the Government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further, enacted* That the sum of $500,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and is authorized in his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid.

Mr. Cattenden said that the world was aware of the famine and scarcity now prevailing in Ireland. He came this morning to discharge what he considered a duty devolved upon him as a representative of the people of the United States in the Senate. The calamity under which that people were now laboring was an act of Providence. It was one which was not the result of any idleness or folly on their part. It was unnecessary to describe it—it was known to the whole world. Was it any business of ours to assist these suffering people? Was it any *duty* of ours? He thought it was, and he framed a bill to meet the case.

Mr. C. said his bill was nearly a copy of a law of 8th May, 1812, appropriating 50,000 dollars for the relief of the people of Venezuela. He had examined the journals and found that that bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives, and that Nathaniel Macon was the organ of the committee that reported it. Mr. Macon was known in his day as "the watchman of the constitution." Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph were members of the House at that time, and the bill was passed with a unanimous vote, and as far as appears from the journal, there was but one voice upon it in the Senate. What was the occasion which called for our benevolence at that time? It was an earthquake. The people of Venezuela were to us as a different race. They were strangers to us, and from no impulse but that of common humanity we had extended relief to them.—How much stronger were the claims upon us in the present instance.

Mr. C. said we were to a great extent the descendants of these very people whom he now proposed to relieve. Every day they were coming to our shores. It was therefore not merely the obligation of humanity, but of every kindred tie, which bound us to the act. As men and Christians we were bound to furnish relief. What had all our abundance been given us for? Was not he to whom much was given to be accountable for much? He thought so. The very abundance with which we were blessed carried along with it an obligation to spare of that with which the occasion to others of our suffering brethren.

As to any constitutional objection, Mr. C. said he did not believe that our constitution had been set up against the law of religion—that it undertook to repeal that high law—the law of the King of Kings. No such thought as that ever entered into the hearts of those who framed that instrument. But there were other considerations almost as high and almost as sacred as those to which he had adverted. Could any one thing be more sublime than to see one nation holding out its hands to succor a brother nation in distress.

The bill was warmly sustained by Mr. J. M. Clayton, and Mr. Cass, and opposed by Niles on Constitutional grounds. In consideration of which it was finally postponed until the next day.

The Three Million Bill was then called up and Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate at length, in favor of the bill. The vote was to be taken the next day.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then considered, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour with an amendment pending for the payment of claims of Texas against the United States.

In the House on the 25th, the Post Office Bill was taken up in committee of the Whole. The attempt to repeal the section authorizing the publication of the list of letters in the papers having the largest circulation, failed three times for a want of a quorum, but was ultimately passed in the House by a party vote.

An important bill was passed amending the patent laws and designed for the better security of inventors. The Light-House Bill was also passed, an amendment to have lights placed on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, having been repealed.

The House then took up the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for adding 1000 men to the rank and file of the Marine Corps, and officers in proportion. The bill was passed with an amendment that the corps should be reduced to its present numerical force at the close of the Mexican war.

On the 26th Mr. Boyd of Ky., reported the Supplemental Army Bill from the Senate, with amendments. The amendments were important, but the most important was one which gave the President power to appoint a Major General, and place him in command of the Army without regard to the date of his commission. This was an attempt to make a Lieutenant General of a new form.

Mr. Boyd was for pushing his bill through in a new and disguised form, and to make the concealment still more marked, all attempt to debate the question was cut off by the Previous Question. Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the bill on the table. This was lost 71 to 106. The outrage of attempting to drive through a bill of this magnitude in this summary way excited a good deal of attention and resistance, and the conclusion was a proposition from Mr. Boyd to go into Committee of the Whole, the debate to last two hours and a half and the speeches to be restricted to 30 minutes. The discussion was sharply maintained during the period allowed. Among the amendments offered was one by Mr. Cocke, of Tenn., declaring that Congress was not to be understood by the passage of this act as sanctioning the permission given to Santa Anna to return to Mexico.

Another proposed that the Major General whom the President may choose to make his Lieutenant General, shall not be a member of Congress. Other amendments proposed that no member of Congress should go to Mexico as an officer, and another that no member of Congress should be *compelled to go*. All these were rejected, as well as all amendments but those emanating from the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill was finally passed 112 to 87.

Mr. McGaughey from the Committee of Elections, made the following report which lies over for future consideration.

That Edward D. Baker has not been entitled to a seat as a member of the House of Representatives since the acceptance and exercise by him of the military appointment of Colonel of volunteers from the State of Illinois in the service of the U. S.

Resolved, That Thomas U. Newton is entitled to a seat as member of this House from the State of Arkansas.

The House then adjourned.

☞ The Charleston *Courier*, a paper not particularly friendly to Mr. Calhoun, speaks of that recent encounter between the South Carolina statesman and Mr. Benton, as follows:

"The impression made by this affair is that the administration have made a feeble and tardy and unwarranted attack on Mr. Calhoun, from the fear that he is dangerous to the success of the next Democratic Presidential nomination. The idea is that, in the North, a man of standing, the party is every thing. But the South has some respect for character and integrity. It was determined, therefore, to put down Mr. Calhoun's political reputation. We soon see how well the plot will succeed."

### Tea and coffee.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writing under date of the 26th February, says: "The Congressional Loco Foco Caucus last night was attended by about three-fourths of the members of the party, and two thirds of those present advised the consideration of the Bill imposing a tax on tea and coffee and other articles."

*Per Contra*, the Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* expresses a different opinion. He says "The bill imposing duties on Tea, Coffee, &c., has not yet been taken up in the House. It may come up to-morrow, but the indications are unfavorable to its passage."

The Tariff was then taken up, and Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

### From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, Capt. Haviland, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 24 inst. The news from the army which they contain, is not as late as that received direct.

Mr. Sydnor has been elected Mayor of Galveston, by 125 majority over his opponent, Mr. Jones.

On the 2d instant a salute was fired in Galveston, in honor of the anniversary of Texian independence.

The papers are entirely destitute of news.

### From Tampico.

The schooner *Abby Morton* Capt. Cornish, arrived yesterday from Tampico, which she left on the 24th ult. We learn verbally that Gen. Scott left Tampico on the steamship *Massachusetts*, and reports of the aforesaid breadstuffs, including buckwheat, is also continued to the same date.

We are gratified to be enabled thus early to furnish an accurate translation of a document of so great importance as the following. The author is known to be a gentleman of the highest character for honor and integrity, and the statements of facts which it contains may be relied upon as entirely correct. It was written by one John Crosset, of the Charter house, for their support, and among the many graves it names, there is none of the captain of that company, formerly attached to the legion, and claimed from its members, jointly and individually, the sum of $407 04.—The defendants were moreover sentenced to pay costs of suit.

Police Duties.—One Moses Eastine was arrested on Saturday, by the 3d municipality police, charged with attempting to swindle Mr Abraham Klotz, of Alexandria, out of goods worth $150.—Investigation shortly.

Attempt to commit Arson.—Officer Torregano, of the 3d Municipality police, arrested yesterday one Sarah Perry, charged with attempting to set fire, on Saturday last, to Mr. Gachet's Cotton pickery. Recorder Seuzeneau will examine the prisoner this morning.

Stone and McCullen's Circus.—This fine equestrian Company will open this evening, on Washington Square, 3d Municipality.

Fire.—A fire broke out last night at about 10 o'clock, in a store situated at the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets. By the timely arrival of the firemen and by their prompt exertions, the building was saved. The interior of the store was only a little damaged.

COMMUNICATED.

TO J. C. H.

In answer to your question inserted in the Bee of 6th instant, I beg leave to lay before you the following statement:—

$1,512 86-100, to be recovered from B
3,117 99-100, to be recovered from C

$4,980 85-100, to be disposed of as follows:

$1,500 85-100, to be paid to A
3,480, to pay the debts due by the concern.

$1,960 85

For further particulars and proof of the correctness of the above, apply to the

AUTHOR

☞ Extract from a letter, dated Boston, Feb. 26, 1847. "Capt Judkins says that six millions dollars of specie were shipped by one house in the Canton, could insurance have been obtained upon it, and had the directions of the line permitted her to take it. It is also said that the Cambria brings an offer from Rothschild's house for the twenty millions of $ loan 20 years."

The Dixie How.—How come do we think of the dead. Their bones are entombed in all our towns, villages, and neighborhoods. The lands they cultivated, the houses they built, the works of their hands, are a living tribute to their worth. We travel the same road, walk the same path, set at the same breakfast table, ride in the same coaches, and labor at the same desk. Yet how few of us remember the dead, when the morning sun first gilds the tops of their lives. We are strange that the flowing eyes of the absent do not weep in silent grief upon the breast to the exclusion of those we meet. Today men stands and weeps over the grave of his departed friends, to-morrow, he passes it that gave withered indifference. To-day he is heard mourning with all the bitterness of anguish for the loss of one he so much loved; to-morrow, the image of that friend is effaced from his heart and almost forgotten. What a commentary upon man!

Stock Gambling Up-to-date.—In the year 1672, when throughout the land but forty-six coaches were known, a pamphlet