N W-ORLEANS BEE.

BUFFUM, HAYNES & CO.

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY

FOR THE UNITED STATES
National Convention

NEW ORLEANS
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THE MURDER OF DAVID W. MOORE

The case of Spears, which about time since made such a sensation, would in fairness rest the grave of the murdered man, were it not for the fact that the murderer has still in a fair light with the weapon of defence selected for the occasion by his prosecutor. Counsel dictated—the very person who was the unfortunate individual who was to Crockett's assistants into the contractors with whom and who respect his practical marksmanship to a miracle nearly is now culminating and aspersing the memory of a murdered man, in order to mitigate the enormity of his assassination. The very men who have built butter at the tail of a number of cowards in a duel in which either of us honorable fight are now slackening the fire on honest man, who has been dead a week, dated to appease the blood thirsty appetite of party.

Can nothing stop the rush at the M. Moore the Not Free Trader uses this extraordinary language:

"Here is an inflammatory partisan statement of the Texas War, of the 5th inst. reporting the murder of the editor at the mouth of a whig, at the post train of the Texas driving beast, which we commend to the attention of the Texas Whigs. New York Whig. As soon as all these statements are obtained on application at his agency.

BATON ROUGE, July 13.

Fire.—On Wednesday night, between eight and nine o'clock an alarm of fire was heard in our streets. It originated in a bake shop belonging to Mr. Fitzpatrick, near the court house. By the promptness and energy of the fire companies and citizens of the town the fire was soon extinguished, with only the loss of the bakery.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The sixty-third anniversary of this day, so glorious in the annals of America and so sacred in all its associations to every patriot was celebrated by the citizens of this town and parish, with all the enthusiasm and patriotic joy that the remembrances it recalls are calculated to awaken. Various parties resorted to different places to keep the great festival of their country, in harmony and becoming rejoicings. Our two fine volunteer companies appeared in the neatest manner, with their arms and accoutrements in the brightest order.—*Gazette.*

The editor of the Southern Sun, says—"We have lately received several applications for the Sun, *on credit*. We can't stand it. Our terms are cash. We have lost the buttons off our best coat, and are out at the elbows by writing for *glory* and printing on *trust*. We can't stand it, gentlemen, *that's flat*. If you really want the Sun, *pay for it*. If not, say nothing on the subject."

THE LIBEL CASE.

To the Editors of the Bee

GENTLEMEN—The statements in your paper of the 13th inst., "that the jury in the case of the State vs John Gibson, on a charge of libel, were discharged yesterday evening in consequence of their not being able to agree upon a verdict," and that "it will be seen that the judge overruled the motion of the defendant's counsel to admit proof to show that the statements in the publication charged as libellous were true," unquestionably convey a further notice of the proceedings on Friday, so calculated to leave an incorrect impression on the public mind.

On the first day of the trial, when evidence to prove the truth of the charges in the libel was offered to the court, and the question was mooted as to the mode of trial, the attorney general felt it to be his duty to resist the course and his counsel sustained him.

As soon as the decision was made, and before the attorney general had an opportunity of declaring as he afterwards did (at the very request of the gentleman whose character had been assailed,) his willingness to waive the strictness of the law, and *to consent* to the admission of such evidence the defendant could adduce to establish the truth of the libel, one of the counsel for the defendant got up, and before the object of the whole case could be accomplished, commenced reading some stale legal points contained in books, which he had evidently read on the trial, to prove that the truth of the principal charge of the libel.

The attorney general immediately declared, that he had no objection to such was true or untrue, but that he objected to his duty to the court in vindicating the wisdom of the law he was willing to admit any evidence the defence could produce, and to prevent the letters from being made an excuse to avoid his proposition, offered to allow the *counsel for the defendant* themselves to prove their contents, if the fragments which had been carefully collected, could not be put together so as to allow the letters to be read. This offer was declined, and the counsel for the defendant refused to take advantage of the opportunity of producing the letters, for which they had evinced so much anxiety when it was yet uncertain whether it would be admitted.

The prosecution now brought into court the girl said to have been seduced, and offered to prove by her the falsehood of the charge, in aggravation of the libel. Counsel for the defendant objected to the admission of any further evidence, and excluded the witness by insisting upon a rule of practice which is not universal, and the counsel for the defendant refused to take advantage of the opportunity of proving the truth