The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 327. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL XX. WHOLE No. 5326.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 61 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, one year.....5 00
In all cases the terms must be paid in advance, at the time of subscribing. No name will be entered on the books, nor the paper be allowed to be discontinued.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar for every TEN lines, or less, constituting a square, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar per square.

A liberal discount to regular advertisers, to be fixed by the proprietors. Advertisements not charged every day.

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.

MAGNE & WEISSE

JOHN C. WOODRUFF | JAMES E. WOODRUFF
JOHN C. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 66 Chartres street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Agents of the Lexington and New York one-horse stages.
CHARLES A. BARRIÈRE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Chartres street.
F. F. BOURGEOIS, Jr. | JOSEPH DUPUY
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, No. 6 Bienville street, (Exchange Alley.)
WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
Office, No. 16 Bienville street, between Chartres and Royal streets.
TAYLOR & BROTHERS, Importers of French, English and German Dry Goods, No. 174 Chartres street.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
New Orleans, 31 December 1846.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office for the supply of Fresh Beef, Bread, Flour, Potatoes, Vinegar, Salt, Candles, Soap, Fuel, Forage, and Straw, required for the use of the Troops in Garrison at this Station, for the year 1847.
DE FORREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants, and Agents for the sale of Flour, No. 1 Old Levee, New Orleans.
CHARLES MACKIE, | JERRY LAMBERT
MACKIE & LAMBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 62 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
J. B. SALLE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Bienville street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 6, New Orleans.
THOMAS C. DE LEON, | EDWARD C. WILKINS, Jr.
DE LEON & WILKINS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 6 Bienville street, New Orleans.
EDWARD BERTHOUD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 6 Bienville street, New Orleans.
J. F. BERCIER & CO.
MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets, Wines, Liquors &c. for sale.
WM. F. TALBOT,
No. 20 Moreau street, 3d Municipality
OLD ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
Old Acts of the Legislature,
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
FIRE INSURANCE.
THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.....Agent.
A. BROCHER, Agent.
MESSRS. GOUBEAU & CO.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are invited to examine the NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF FURNITURE. They will recommend them selves to the taste of the public on a critical examination better than by words in advertising them. They are warranted NEVER TO TARE.
The materials employed have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The ARMS are furnished with the most accurate LEVERS (imported expressly for the purpose) of great accuracy and delicacy of touch. The difficulty here has been to procure MINIATURES OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS, requiring only a few seconds of time for sitting. The pictures are perfect and satisfaction guaranteed.
Miniatures are taken on Ivory, Oval or Square, to suit the size of Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c. Specimens of the portraits are perfect and satisfaction guaranteed.
We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins, of the most fashionable patterns, manufactured expressly for the Daguerreotype.
We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, Wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates, best quality, $2 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.
Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of lading taken and insurances effected if desired. Address
ed—1y E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans
Franklin Daguerrian Rooms.
NO. 11 St. Charles and 75 Canal streets, four doors from St. Charles and Verandah hotels, N. Orleans.
Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather, and put in best morocco case for $5 dollars. Perfect likenesses and satisfaction given or no charge. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Instructions, apparatus and all materials furnished. 1y—1m
TORENT—Two three-story Houses, No. 95, & No. 97 New Levee, between Josephine and St. Joseph sts. for the city occupied by Messrs. M'K & Co. Coffin, and having in the rear spacious and convenient smoke houses—besides a large yard with stables, &c. &c. Possession given immediately.—Apply to
p13 EDW. BRIFF, 70 Canal street,

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Feb'y 17, 1937.

Dear Sensibility, eh! Ia!
When the little Lamb cries "BAH!"

That dignified, *enlightened* and illustrious assemblage, the House of Representatives, was engaged during a considerable portion of the sitting of the 8th instant, in an erudite, philosophical, philological and parliamentary debate upon the precise etymology, signification and applicability of the word "BAH!" It appears that on the Saturday previous, the Hon. Mr. WENTWORTH, smarting under the severe castigation administered to him by the venerable editor of the *Union*, attempted, in defiance of order and the rules of the House, to indulge his propensity for vituperation and abuse and that thereupon he was summarily put down, the members employing for the purpose of silencing his pernicious loquacity sundry indescribable sounds, catcalls, ejaculations, and other windy suspirations of forced breath. In chronicling this interesting encounter between the rival aspirants for the laurels of Billingsgate, the scribe of the *Union* had the misfortune to state definitely that among the odd combinations of vociferation made use of on the occasion, the decidedly contemptuous monosyllable "BAH!" predominated. Thereupon the friends of Mr. WENTWORTH waxed wroth, and the subject was incontinently brought before the House upon a question of parliamentary privilege.

Judge DOUGLASS, who was counsel for the plaintiff, did not so much complain of the disorder and hubbub and confusion that prevailed as of this unfortunate monosyllable, "BAH," though Mr. ANDREW KENNEDY and other choice spirits of the House refreshed their lungs by various cries and vociferations, such as "down," "shut up," "keep quiet," "close your fly-trap," and other chaste and elegant expressions. Mr. WENTWORTH cared not a rush for them all. It was "BAH" alone that clashed his noble spirit—"BAH" was the magic exclamation that shook his imperturbability. "BAH," to his mind, conveyed a dark imputation of sheepishness; a virulent charge of affinity to the inoffensive but rather stupid animal that habitually utters that sound; and therefore, he was unwilling to believe that his good friends and colleagues could possibly have hurled at him so contumelious an epithet.

It did not clearly appear from the enquiries made by sundry members whether the offensive expression had really been used, or whether the reporter to the *Union*, out of deadly rancor and with premeditated and most deliberate and wanton wickedness, had gratuitously inserted the insulting g.be. The House, in its wisdom took the bull by the horns, and determined to sift the matter to its foundation. They consequently appointed a special committee with instructions to investigate the subject and send for persons and papers. In due season the result of their labors will be given to the country; and we shall doubtless learn precisely the amount of opprobium attached to the term "Bah!" and will probably be enlightened by a profound disquisition on all the nice shades and gradations of Congressional courtesy.

If one may be allowed to speak seriously on a point of such utter preposterousness as the above affair, we might suggest to the House of Representatives that it is definitely less disgraceful to be reported by the *Union* as having displayed an unseemly disregard to the decencies of parliamentary usage, than to stand before the country as the embodiment of all that is disorderly, discreditable and disgusting. The particular form of language employed to "choke off" we believe to be the approved technical course. Mr. WENTWORTH is of little consequence compared with the fact that daily and hourly the precincts of the House are characterized by violations of common decency that cannot Congress into a perfect bear garden. It was well remarked by one of the speakers on the occasion referred to that the way to save the House from being labelled, is for the House to avoid the necessity of being thus reported, by a due observance of those courtesies which innate gentlemen in every where, and which in private life, these members would be foremost in enforcing.

Later from Tampico.

The brig *Ferret*, Capt. Gardner, arrived yesterday afternoon from Tampico, which she left about a week ago. The ship *Sharon*, Capt. Golding, arrived also yesterday, having left Tampico about the same time.

Capt. Golding brings a somewhat alarming report to the effect that the Pennsylvania volunteers who were on board the *Undaka*, the loss of which vessel is mentioned in our letter, have been taken prisoners by the Mexicans, and that company H of the third artillery, who had been dispatched to their assistance had likewise fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have no reason to credit these rumors. It will be observed that our correspondent, in his last letter, while stating that the volunteers had not yet come up to Tampico, speaks with confidence of their expected arrival, and does not appear to entertain any apprehensions for their safety.

TAMPICO, Feb. 2, 1846.

GENTLEMEN—The ship Undaka, from your port, was totally lost on the morning of the 29th, at 5 o'clock, 35 miles south of the Tampico bar. All hands were saved, and the major part of the baggage. She had on board 4 companies of volunteers. Two boats from the wreck came up to town to-day, and their crews have been put in confinement for taking them without permission.

Gen. Scott has not arrived yet, and every thing is in a state of glorious uncertainty as to future movements. In the meantime, the different divisions here are making every preparation to be in readiness for any emergency.

The U. S. schooner Nonata arrived here to-day from the Squadron, and a short time after the city was rife with rumors of Mexico sending commissioners to the United States.

Another current report is, that Saltillo had been evacuated by our troops, who had fallen back on Monterey to be nearer to supplies. It is an important post, and I can hardly believe would be left.

Tampico is very lively at this time, and full of American goods of every description.

You must excuse my brevity this time, as I did not know of a departure until it was too late to write a longer letter. You have, however, in this all the news that I am advised of.

THE CORPORAL.

TAMPICO, February 5th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—Day before yesterday I put a letter on board the schr. Stanton and yesterday another on the Wm Thompson, both schooners from your port, but I understand the norther has made the Bar so rough, that neither vessel has been enabled to cross it up to this time, but they will probably get off in the morning, and simultaneously with this you will likely receive those.

There is a rumor in town this morning that Chihuahua has been taken by a small force from Santa Fe, after a hard fight, in which both sides lost a large number of men. The news come by letter, in a short time, addressed to a house here, doing business at that place.

Genl. Scott is now said will not be here for several days, and when he does come his stay will be brief.

Many persons are becoming alarmed here at the prevalence of a fever, of a very malignant order, and which the physicians reckon to be akin to yellow Jack. I see no occasion for alarm, myself. Men will be sick, wherever they are congregated in large bodies, and this place being famous for its *vomito*, readily perceives the idea of the disease, even in cases of slight accidentating fevers.

The brig Natahnia arrived from your port, in days, yesterday.

Nothing has gone to sea since the 2d, from Tampico. THE CORPORAL.

TAMPICO, Feb. 6th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—No volunteers from the wrecked ship yet. To-night or to-morrow they will probably be here. The crew of the *Undaka* is still in confinement.

It is thought by several well informed officers, that the report of the fight at Chihuahua was exaggerated, and that the loss of life is much less than was at first represented.

Until yesterday we were not advised of the arrival of Gen. Worth and his command at Matamoros. We look for them to come through by land.

Business is very brisk here, and American goods are selling off at a slight profit very fast.

Mr. Lumsden, volunteer aid to Gen. Shields, came on yesterday from the Brazos—and Col. Baker, of the Illinois regiment.

The ship *Catharine*, with New York troops, was off the bar yesterday at 11, A. M. Also, ship *Statesmen*, with troops from the Brazos.

Schooner *N. Paul* and brig *Congress* will sail for your port to-morrow. THE CORPORAL.

P. S.—We learn by a passenger who arrived on board the schooner Sharon, that at the time of her departure all the Volunteers who were on board the *Undaka*, had arrived at Tampico with their baggage, &c. While coming out over the bar, he learned, from a pilot boat direct from the wrecked vessel, that a large number of Mexicans (citizens) had taken possession of the ship, with the view, no doubt, of plundering her of provisions, &c. A company of the 3d artillery were subsequently sent to take and hold possession of the vessel.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 18th, Mr. Sturgeon submitted the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in opposition to the existence of slavery in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico.

The House Bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy was passed.

The "THREE MILLION BILL" was then taken up, and Mr. Morehead spoke at length in opposition to it. He first reviewed the features of the bill. It did not state, nor do the Committee make known for what extraordinary expenses the money was required. It certainly was not asked for, to make some powerful demonstration upon the enemy. It appeared that the means now called for were to be expended exclusively by the Chief Magistrate without any knowledge on the part of Congress how, or for what it was to be expended. The appropriation was therefore under his exclusive will, and to be made without any previous knowledge on the part of the people of the object to which it was to be applied. This singular, unprecedented and enormous measure could never receive his sanction. It was incompatible with the nature of our Government, and a most baneful and dangerous precedent.

Mr. Morehead could not give his assent to the new principle which had been started, that because the President asked for the money, it was the duty of Congress to give it to him, without knowing how it was to be applied. Mr. M. then drew a vivid picture of the danger to be apprehended from an extension of our territorial limits, by this giving rise to the agitation of the Slavery question—this great question now overshadowed us like a cloud, and the more it was agitated the greater the danger to the country.

In conclusion, Mr. M. called upon the President to send a confidential message to both Houses, stating frankly and explicitly his object in asking for this appropriation.

Mr. CALHOUN then obtained the floor, and the bill was passed over in formally.

Mr. DIX, from the Committee of Conference on the Army Bill, reported a sort of compromise in reference to the appointment of officers. The President is required to appoint the field officers while Congress is in Session, but he is permitted to appoint company officers during the recess, subject to the revision of the Senate at its next Session. The constitutionality of this feature was earnestly discussed by Messrs. Huntingdon Case, Berrien, Calhoun, &c., and the report *rejected*, 17 to 23. Mr. Benton then gave notice of his intention to introduce a new bill, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Douglass of Ill., rose and brought forward a motion to expel the reporters of the *Union*, for having made a false and scandalous report of the proceedings of the House on the 6th inst., involving a gross insult to his colleague, Mr. Wentworth. This resolution created a good deal of discussion; the pith of the accusation against the reporters of the *Union*, being that they had represented the members as having frequently cried "Bah!" pending Mr. W's attempts at a personal explanation. After a deal of talk, a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. This was lost—and the resolution was then modified so as to appoint a Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the facts of the case, and now it

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Three Million Bill.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll addressed the Committee for an hour upon the subject of our relations with Mexico, and in defence of the principles of his report. His main argument, however, was addressed to Mr. Willmot, and with urgent appeal to him not to offer his amendment.

Mr. Willmot followed. After a few words in defence of his reasons for offering the amendment last session of Congress, he came to the gist of the question and said:

Sooner will I have my arm drawn from its socket than I will yield one jot or tittle of the principle I maintain against the establishment of slavery in a free territory. Were it a question of compromise I might yield and advise the North to yield again as she had so often done before. It was a question of abstract right, one which admitted of no compromise.

Mr. W. asked for reinstence to the powers and usurpation of slavery. He had voted for the admission of Texas, slavery and all. We had been told that there should be two free States and two slave States, but there was nothing but slavery there now, and there would be nothing else. We had been told, too, that California was now a part of this Union. So it was, and as it was free so it should remain. It was free from slavery under Mexico. Let it be free from slavery under us. It had been affirmed that this was not the time—but Mr. W. contended that it was the time, and now or never.

Mr. W. said that if Northern men yielded now they would ever be compelled to yield—The South uttered a burning sarcasm against the North when it presented a united front upon this subject. If the free States were thus manfully and independently united, they would present a noble front. Slavery, Mr. W. regarded as a great political and social evil, and he said this with no mawkish feeling against slavery, nor any sympathy with Abolitionism. He was no more of an Abolitionist than the editor of the Union was a Hartford Convention man.

Mr. W. said that when the original States were formed, there were seven free States and six slave States, and with about an equal population. The free States now had four times the population and prosperity, and all from having free labor.

Speeches were made by Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Strong and Mr. Dromgoole against the proviso. Mr. Gordon, of N. Y., then obtained the floor, the Committe rose, and the House adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES of Col. Watson and Capt. Ridgely, in Baltimore, on the 8th, were of the most imposing and impressive character. The procession included a vast multitude; the shipping were at half mast; the bells were tolled at intervals, and minute guns were fired throughout the day. The entire demonstration was a tribute worthy of those to whose memory it was offered.

• THE U. S. AND YUCATAN—We learn from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, that Senor Don Jose Ribera, Commissioner from Yucatan, had arrived at Washington with a view to effect, if possible, some amicable arrangement between our Government and the Mexican province. An interview is to take place shortly between M. Ribera and the Secretary of State.

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH BRAZIL, has, we understand, been satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and Chevalier Gaspar José de Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister at Washington. The despatches containing the terms of adjustment, it is said, will be taken out in the U. S. ship *Northampton*, which will sail in a day or two.

FREEMAN THE MURDERER.—The Supreme Court, recently in session at Albany, granted a new trial to Freeman, the negro lately convicted of the murder of the Van Ness family at Auburn.

The Army and its Leaders.

We have been requested to direct public attention to a call for a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, this evening, at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street. The object of the meeting, as we understand it, is to offer some fitting tribute of praise and gratefulness to our gallant army and its heroic commanders; and, more particularly, to signalize its brilliant achievements, under every circumstance of difficulty and peril, from the opening of the campaign to the victory at Monterey. We second the call with great satisfaction, and trust that the citizens will cordially unite in a heartfelt testimonial of enthusiasm and confidence towards the brave soldiers who have so nobly fulfilled the trust reposed in them by the Republic.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are enabled to add that his Excellency, Gov. JOHNSON, has consented to preside at the meeting, and that Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, and S. S. PRENTISS, Esq., may be expected to speak on the occasion.

☞ The Sale of Sugar Lands situated in portions of the best regions of our State, commenced yesterday and from the prices of adjudication, we are led to believe that a better chance for speculation seldom offers itself in our market. The sale is continued this day at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives have reported a bill making appropriations for the building and repairing of Light-Houses. The appropriations for Louisiana are: Light-Boats on the Brasleons, $3,000; on South Chandeleur Island, $18,000.

City Intelligence.

1ST DISTRICT COURT.—James Monteith was tried yesterday on a charge of embezzlement and was found guilty; John Langdon, charged with larceny, was acquitted.

The General Council will meet this evening and take into consideration an ordinance to fix the weight of bread.

DEATH OF AN ALDERMAN.—Hon. J. B. MARKS, Alderman of the 3d ward, in the First Municipality Council, died yesterday, after a long illness.

DELIVERED OVER.—Edward Mullery was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of stealing eighty dollars in a boarding house situated within the limits of the First Municipality. The prisoner was delivered over to Recorder Genois.

ARRESTED.—Officers Busby and McConnell, of the Second Municipality police, arrested yesterday one Florince Lary, charged with having swindled Mr. Flood out of a sum of about forty-two dollars. The accused will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—J. Rand Thomson was arrested yesterday by Captain Winter, of the 2d Municipality police, as a fugitive from justice from Kentucky. He was indicted in that State on seven distinct charges of larceny, and was committed to the Louisville prison to await his trial; but, by means of some sharp instrument, he broke jail and succeeded in making good his escape. He is now in the 2d Municipality watch-house, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky.

There was not, yesterday, a single item of any interest before the committing magistrate of the 1st Municipality. Officer Treccegs arrested one John H. Pollock, charged with swindling. The case will be investigated thoroughly, this morning, before Recorder Genois.

MARDI-GRAS.—It was but a meagre affair! No cavalcade nomasqueraders, save some dozen urchins throwing flour at each other's heads, and without the slightest sort of weather. Hope we'll have more luck next time.

ELECTION.—The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans has issued his proclamation fixing Saturday the 27th inst., as the time for holding an election for representatives in the 5th District. The inspectors and polls remain unchanged.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spedden held yesterday an inquest on the body of a white man named James Sloan, who died suddenly in a house situated at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. Verdict—died of chronic hepatites.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Baldwin in the chair.

The weekly report of the Treasurer was read as follows:

Balance on hand last report,	$19,056 70
Amount received since,	30 697 46
	49,696 16
Disbursed this week,	31,022 47
Balance on hand this day,	$18,673 69

The annual report from the comptroller was read, in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the Municipality for the year 1846—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Recorder was also read, suggesting the propriety of remitting the fine imposed upon the owners of sundry slaves, picked up in contravention of the ordinances. The motion, the Council ordered that the fine be remitted.

The attorney of the Municipality informed the Council that the Supreme Court has sustained the legality of the special tax of 1846, in the suit brought by G. B. Duncan, against the Municipality.

A communication from the president of the church-wardens of the St. Louis Cathedral was read, claiming the Municipality share of rent of the courts amounting to $1455 80. Said communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from Louisiana Hose Company, praying for 600 feet of hose, was referred to the Committee on Fire.

The various sealed proposals for repairing the streets of the Municipality, being opened and read to the Council, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. Other proposals for keeping in repair the bridges, the wharves, etc., were also referred to the same committee, after which the Council adjourned.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

Temptation and Atonement, a tale by Mrs Gore. We have not read this work, but have no doubt of its sterling value. Mrs Gore's pictures of society are among the most graphic of any living author.

Sylvandire, or the Disputed Inheritance, by Alex Dumas. This is one of Dumas cleverest novels, and is less wire drawn and tedious than others of greater length. The story is highly ingenuous, and we believe, perfectly original.

TITIAN'S VENUS.—This magnificent painting still continues to attract crowds of visitors—Those who have not examined it yet, should not delay their visit, as the picture will only remain with us a few days longer.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

TUESDAY, February 16th, 1847.

The only important business transacted yesterday in this body was the introduction by Mr. Kenner, from the Committee on Public Education, amending the act to retrench the expenses of the State of Louisiana, and to reduce the salaries and emoluments of certain officers. The report was adopted, and the bill was read three times and passed.

After the passage of sundry other bills or resolutions, the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed the following nominations, J. D. B. Vosin, Collector of State Taxes on landed property, slaves and vehicles; Adolphe Duplantier, Collector of State Taxes on Municipality; W. C. Auld, Weigher of Hay for the city of New Orleans. After which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Robert J. Kerr, Register of the Land office in this city, relative to certain quarries propounded to him by this House—Read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Mosse presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the State, praying that all judicial sales be made by the auctioneers—Laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Newgitt, from a special committee, reported a resolution authorising the commissioners appointed to superintend the public buildings at Baton Rouge, to offer $5,000 as a premium for the best model of a State House, and fixing the salary of the architect at $5,000 per annum. This report together with the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved that a Committee of five members be appointed by the speaker to enquire into the affairs of the three Municipalities of New Orleans, with the view of ascertaining whether any, and if any, what further legislation is necessary in order to equalise municipal taxation as far as possible upon every species of property; and also to enquire what further legislation, if any, is expedient to transfer the Municipalities to extinguish the debts now due by them within the shortest period practicable and with the least burden to the citizens, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Toomey, from the Committee on Elections, reported an act amending the 28th section of the act regulating elections in the State, the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted. Read once.

Mr. Pilie introduced an act to secure the collection of municipal taxes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The act appropriating $300 for the purchase of a sand of colors, to be delivered to the next Louisiana regiment which may be called for actual service, passed through its third reading.

Mr. Sieghen Duncan asked the reconsideration of the bill providing for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the State.—Granted by 39 yeas, 25 nays.

Mr. Duncan then submitted an amendment to said bill, providing that the Governor shall nominate, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three competent persons, learned in the law, to make the proposed revision and consolidation. After a protracted debate, this amendment was adopted by a vote of 32 yeas, 24 nays. The whole bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow, (this morning.)

The House next took up the act providing for the licensing of auctioneers throughout the State. It gave rise to a long discussion pending which the House adjourned.

☞ A Sketch of the Life of John McLean, of Ohio, is the title of a small pamphlet now in circulation. It is a compact and perspicuous, though probably eulogistic biography of Judge McLean.

We learn that the Judge was born (March 11, 1785,) in Morris county, N. J., where his father was a poor Irish immigrant, who removed westward in 1789, settling first in Morgantown, Va., then in Jessamine county, Ky., and finally in Hamilton county, Ohio, where his new eminent son first turned from the hard labor of a poor pioneer's son to the developement of his own mental powers. He was employed at 18 as a clerk in the County Clerk's office of Hamilton county, married at 22, and soon after was admitted to the Bar, settled in Lebanon, Warren county, and was in 1812, (when but 27 years old,) chosen to Congress, was twice re-elected—the last time *receiving every vote in his district*—an honor almost unexampled. In 1816 he was chosen Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court; in 1823, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in 1829, Postmaster General. In 1830, he was thence transferred to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, which he still adorns. Such is a brief outline of his life.

GROSS OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER.—The N. Y. *Express* contains the particulars of a gross and unprovoked outrage committed in the port of Turon Bay (Cochin, China,) by Capt. Percival, of the United States frigate *Constitution*. The narrative was communicated to the *Express* from a responsible quarter, and is to the following effect:—Capt. P. received a letter declaring that a French priest was in prison in the town and in danger of his life. The reason he demanded his release, but the authorities denied that there was such a person in prison. Capt. P then went ashore with an armed posse and seized two mandarins, and took them on board the *Constitution*, which subsequently fired upon and captured several of the Chinese war and merchant junks. After 8 or 10 days the captain consented to release the mandarins and junks upon condition that the frigate should be fully supplied with provisions, etc. The mandarins were then released, and the frigate left the port without making any amends for the injury sustained by the junks, or for the sacrifice of individual property; the authorities meanwhile, still persisting that no priest was confined as a prisoner, to their knowledge.

It is said that a number of the natives were killed by the fire of the *Constitution*. The facts related certainly require an investigation, not only for the honor of the American Navy, but for the good name of Capt. Percival himself.

RAILROADS IN NEW YORK.—The following were the receipts and expenditures, including interest on debt, of Railroads in the State of New York for 1846. The expenditures are exclusive of new fixtures and constructions, and the receipts are the ordinary earnings.

	Receipts.	*Expend'ts.*
Mohawk Road,	$113,257	$69,920
Utica and Schenectady,	424,295	167,820
Syracuse and Utica,	257,637	121,128
Auburn and Syracuse,	119,038	46,164
Auburn and Rochester,	290,170	110,352
Tonawanda,	143,018	80,531
Attica and Buffalo,	86,151	32,564
Schenectady and Troy,	36,788	31,515
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	75,334	34,629
Cayuga and Susquehanna,	17,157	14,557
New York and Erie,	185,516	122,173
Saratoga and Schenectady,	32,118	26,258
	$1,761,542	$676,555

The aggregate length of these roads is about 500 miles, and the amount of capital invested $12,750,530. The nett income, therefore, is about 7 per cent per annum. Some of the roads have divided 8 per cent during the year.

OUR GREAT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We are told that one of our merchants, who has long been in the habit of sending off his letters by his customers after having drawn a pen around his advertisement, continued to do so, instead of handing the order of the Postmaster General to tear off wrappers and prosecute every one who should make any mark on a newspaper sent by mail. A few days ago the merchant referred a note from the District Attorney, inviting him to call. The invitation was complied with, when the District Attorney produced several of those newspapers which had been wrongly subscribed for from the mails, by order of the Postmaster General, and required of the merchant had made these marks or caused them to be made? The merchant said yes, and the Attorney informed him that he had been ordered to commence a prosecution for this violation of Postoffice orders. The merchant addressed the Postmaster General, requesting that functionary to inform him where the provision of the law could be found which he was charged with having violated. The answer was a denunciation of the suit. The Postmaster General "arbitrarily orders were the sole foundation of the suit" that impression at, that a suit against the Postmaster General for ordering the envelopes on the papers to be taken off, and the papers with held from their proper owners, would be likely to find not only trial, but popular opinion to sustain it.—*Journ. of Commerce.*

A Mammoth Petition.

A petition signed on Monday last by upward of a thousand citizens, was presented yesterday to our State Legislature, the object of which is to ask the repeal of a certain act of assembly, which no longer can be enforced—from the odium in which it is held—and independence of our legislature.

The following is the petition, such as it has been presented:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the State of Louisiana respectfully represents

That the several legislative enactments provide that all licensed auctioneers shall have the right of selling at public auction any property belonging to successions, whenever the parties interested shall wish such sales to be made by them, all of which results—

In addition see Part II of the act passed 30 of June, 1846, which is in the following words:

Provided, That whenever the said auctioneers shall expose for public sale, and shall sell any goods *belonging to any succession*, it shall be the duty of *such auctioneers* to make a true return, on oath, and, within fifteen days at most after sale they shall deposit said processverbal in the office of the notary, who shall be appointed to them by the parties.

Art 11 From the act of the 15th of March, 1830, entitled "Concerning the Duties of Notaries" That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for testamentary executors, administrators and curators to cause the property real and personal, of such succession or successions as may be, *under the administration*, to *be sold by any commissioned auctioneer*, and such sale or sales so made *shall be good and valid in law*; provided such testamentary executors, administrators or curators, as the case may be, comply with the requisites of the law, relative *to the sale of successions or vacant estates*; and provided the said testamentary executor, executor or administrator, or any other person, cause the process verbal of sale, when made in the parish of Orleans, to be recorded in the office of the Register of Wills, and when made in any of the other parishes of this State, in the office of the Parish Judge."

The undersigned represent, that, notwithstanding the legislation of the State has undergone no change in that respect, yet all successon sales are made exclusively by the Sheriff of this parish, who, until the Legislature shall have interfered in this matter, has obtained a complete monopoly of all such sales.

By the adoption of the New Constitution the main object aimed at by the body of the people was the suppression of everything bordering on monopoly, were the sheriff to be allowed the exclusive privilege of making all successions sales, the object of the Constitution would be entirely defeated.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that the said act may be repealed, and that the auctioneers be allowed the same privilege of making all successions sales, as they have of making other sales.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to say that they claim no favor nor privilege, but expect an act of justice in the hands of the honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives; they would therefore request that the passage of a law explaining that the act of 1830 has never been repealed, and is still in full force and vigor. The undersigned would go still further, and would suggest the propriety of enacting in the new law, the necessity of which is felt by the whole community, some clause by the provisions of which the Sheriff might be placed on the same footing as the keeper of wills formerly, that is to say giving him the right of making succession sales, whenever the parties interested would wish him to make the same.

By this method, which the undersigned beg leave to suggest, the interest of all would be consulted, and an act of justice would be done to satisfy the unanimous wish and expectation of the community.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Anderson.

This gentleman made his first appearance after an absence of ten years, at the St Charles Theatre, on Monday evening, in the arduous character of *Hamlet*. Ardnous indeed it was to him, for throughout, it was a labored and feeble attempt to "oversee nature," and astound us by declamation, shock us by his gesticulation, and please us by imitation. *Hamlet* is one of those characters which call forth the genius as well as the tact of an artist, blending as it does, almost all the phases of the human heart, its changes, its workings and action, giving to the past an index, as it were, to the whole history of poor human nature. Mr. Anderson, in the first act was lofty, pompous, and evidently tutored to *obey* not *enact* the part. His attitudes were mechanical, his countenance fixed, and voice guttural, as if too *aristocratic* to mix its sounds with those of others. The interview with the Ghost was strained and unnatural, and the words were given more to please than to move feelings, than conciliate the ghost of his lamented father.

It lacked that deep absorbing interest, that total abandonment to the grief, the scene and the occasion are so well calculated to call up—in fact to see—the whole scene was one, as if introduced to produce an effect with which truth and nature had nothing to do. It was a stiff painting—figures finely proportioned, but no expression—the color unnatural, expression bad, and the filling up worse. We gazed for a moment, admired, but no pleasing impression was left upon our mind. Mr. Anderson cannot play *Hamlet* as *Hamlet* should be played.

His interview with Ophelia, when he bade her go to a nunnery, was not to our liking; nor the scene with his mother—and the burst of truth and nature were absent. We have seen many *Hams*, but most wofully did Mr. Anderson's fail lamentably short of it. We would have proceeded him here this season, but for a mistaken, but if we are to set signal errors in the opinion above, approved.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—Sir Wm Hamilton, member of the Irish Royal Academy, announces in the *Dublin Evening Post*, an astronomical discovery of great importance. He professes to have calculated, aided by mathematical calculation, the true centre of our solar system, that is to say, the point round which the sun herself turns, and the planets which are only her satellites. Sir William states also, like a co-observer in Liverpool, and like some astronomers in New York, that the new planet of Le Verrier is surrounded by a luminous ring like that of Saturn.

From New York.

Correspondence of the Bult. Patriot—By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 9 P. M.

The stock market to-day was rather quiet, and without change from the rates of Saturday.

No special change in the market for Flour. Holders are firm. Sales of 5000 bbls. Genesee brands at $6 37½. Some are unwilling to take less than $7. Southern flour is worth $6,50 a $6,62½. Corn meal $5 per bbl.

The demand for Wheat is active, though the supply is ample. Small sales Genesee prime at 160 cents per bush. Sales of white and yellow Corn at 99 to 102 cts. About 50,000 bushels have changed hands.

Sales of Oats at 48 cents per bushel; Rye 95 cents.

Whiskey is worth 29 to 20 cts. per gallon.

The Cotton market is less active, and prices are rather tending downwards. Sales small.

Exchange on London has advanced to 6 1-8 a 6 1-2 per cent. prem.

DIED.

Yesterday, at half past 12 o'clock, in his 31st year, JAMES B. MARKS. His friends and those of his Brotherhood are requested, without any further invitation, to attend his funeral, which will take place this day, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 9	London	Jan. 5
Washington	Feb 10	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Charleston	Feb 10	Havre	Jan. 9
Cincinnati	Feb. 9	Havana	Jan. 31
Mobile	Jan 31	Vera Cruz	Jan 30
Galveston	Jan 31	Tampico	Jan 31

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1847.

COTTON arrived since the 12th inst. 5,000 bales, and Mississippi 57,96 bales. Tennessee and North Alabama 47,46 b