E. D. Wilson, Proprietor,
NO. 80 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.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each column, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. Advertisements not inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

☞ The publication of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements connected with the line of their business, and in every instance every other day.

No. 1700, Vol. 30.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXI.—Whole No. 6769.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Monday Morning Feb. 23, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

CONGRESS.—Neither branch of CONGRESS was in session on Saturday, the 24th.

MISS ANNA BISHOP.—This celebrated singer arrived in our city yesterday, coming from St. Louis, where she gave with the greatest success, two dramatic concerts.

UNDER WHICH KING?

There is a very pretty contest in progress in this State among the friends of the several aspirants for the Democratic nomination by the Baltimore Convention. We have among the "characteristics" a goodly assortment of Douglas men, Cass men and Buchanan men. The champions of Senator DOUGLAS belong chiefly to the young Democracy. They are in high spirits, and go for the little Illinois Senator with a perfect rush of enthusiasm. They say that DOUGLAS is the only candidate who is popular in every section of the country; that he enjoys the rare and strong advantage of having no antecedents to perplex his friends and embarrass their support, that he has always occupied a safe and popular position in the important questions which have been agitated since the commencement of his public career that he is comparatively young, and is sustained by that portion of the Democracy who are brimfull of energy and activity, and who perform seven-eighths of the hard work in a doubtful and exciting canvass. They argue, too, that the very absence of extreme political and political eminence will tell in his favor, as it leaves to his enemies but scant opportunity to delve among the records of the past, and assail him for his conduct. The Young Democracy are therefore for DOUGLAS almost to a man.

CASS and BUCHANAN divide the affections of the cool headed, calculating and sagacious "old fogies." These veterans politicians naturally sympathize with leaders who have borne the brunt of a hundred fray, until their armor is all hacked and dinted with hard blows. CASS and BUCHANAN are men after their own hearts.—Either of them, if elected, will reward "old fogyism" most munificently. Besides, the veterans of Locofocoism argue not unpleasantly, that the Democracy owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the Michigan Senator and the Pennsylvania Ex Senator they say that both of them are ripe and aged statesman, that their best years have been devoted to the support of the party, that they have labored unwearedly and have not been remunerated, that DOUGLAS is yet in the flower of manhood, and may bide his time, that if CASS or BUCHANAN are passed over now, one or the other may sink into the grave before another Presidential election. They hold, too, that though DOUGLAS be the favorite of the Young Democracy, he is not available. They deny his universal popularity, and maintain that he has no strength in the Northern and Middle States.

The quarrel between the two wings of the harmonious WIXES fierce, but we have no idea that it will eventuate in a schism. The Democracy never suffer their disputes to extend beyond a ruffled surface—the depths are still and tranquil, though foam and turbulence may agitate the summit. We feel, however, some little curiosity to learn how the struggle will be terminated. Who will be victor? We really believe that the Douglas men are numerically the strongest, but alas! the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The CASS and BUCHANAN men are infinitely the cool est, the wiriest, and the wiliest They compose quite the experienced and wisdom of their lack of numbers. They comprise the sachems of the party, and are supplied abundantly with the sinews of war It would not in the least surprise us, if after all, they out generalled Douglas ACHILLES, fiery and valorous though he be, must add prudence to courage, or he may fail into the toils of NESTOR and ULYSSES

Though this struggle is rather an amusing one the theatre on which it is conducted is narrow enough. The vote of Louisiana is so little likely to settle the question of the Democratic nomination, as it is to determine who shall be President Les DOUGLAS, CASS or BUCHANAN carry the day in the Baton Rouge Convention, the influences exerted on the Baltimore Convention will be quite inconsiderable. We did think at one time that the young Lion of the West stood a chance for the nomination, but his prospects have for some months been getting fine by degrees and beautifully less with each competitor. CASS, BUCHANAN, MARCY, BUTLER and HOUSTON all striving to push him from his stool. He found himself in broad seas—we take it to be if he slip out to the ground. He will be gracefully shelved at Baltimore, on the plea that youth must succumb to age and experience Let him tarry at least to four years more, and he may ripen into a formidable candidate At least as BENNETT says, this is our opinion, though we may be mistaken.

ORLEANS THEATRE. The magnificent opera of the prince of composers will be performed to-night at the Orleans theatre for the fourth time, and no doubt before a crowded audience. Rossini's *Semiramide* is so far above the ordinary productions of our day that it possesses an unbounded popularity, not only among the connoisseurs but among those who judge of music by their impressions, which is, after all, the best criterion.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA

The steamship *Empire City* arrived on Saturday morning, with the California mails The news is not of great importance

The largest fire which has ever occurred in San Jose de Guadalupe, Cal., on the night of the 9th inst., burning one third of the best populated part of the city Among the property destroyed was the large and valuable building owned by P F Marcotte and known as the U S Hotel the dwelling and counting house of Mr S. Shephard, agent of the royal mail steam packet company, and the dwellings and stores of Dona Francisco Alviso, Pedro Sola, and Domingues. A large number of other houses, occupied by the natives and stores owned by merchants of Granada, were also destroyed.

The large warehouses of Messrs Dekeret, Mono, he, and others, had a narrow escape from the flames

There was no loss of life by the fire

There have been some disturbances at Lovon, between the Peberguan and the Government party, in which several lives were lost.

San Juan remains healthy, but the market is overstocked with all kinds of merchandize

The transit route across the Isthmus is in excellent condition, and there are no passengers now at San Juan awaiting a passage for San Francisco.

The U S sloop of war Albany, Capt Platt, remained at San Juan de Nicaragua on the 4th inst all well The U S steamship Saranac, Com. Parker, left San Juan for Chagres on the 8th of January.

The steamer Sebastol, from San Diego, arrived at San Francisco on the 16th January. Among her passengers was Dr Wozencraft, Indian commissioner The Indian disturbances in that region appear to be entirely at an end, and others were settling into their accustomed channels The volunteers who left San Francisco for the Southern counties, under the command of Antonio Garra, the principal in the late insurrectionary movement, was shot on the 10th of January, at San Diego, by order of court martial. When the word was given to fire, he fell completely riddled with balls, and died instantly

Gov. Bigler took the oath of office on the 7th January, he having received a majority of 3750 votes over the whig candidate, Keating. The returns were made by three whig members of the Board of Bush hospital, to contest Bigler's election, on the ground of irregularity in making out the returns from several of the counties, but the debates were ruled out of order by the speaker.

Immediately on the expiration of his term of office, Gov McDougall called out Mr Russell, the leading officer of the Pioneers, to muster in the regiments which he had published before leaving on the late administration In the duel that followed, Mr Russell was wounded in the breast, though not mortally. The affair is probably at an end, as the Pioneers has since reinstated its officers.

On briefs of Capt. Wasserman, of the ship Chilton, and of his mate Donghton, were duly progressing. They have both been found guilty on several indictments, but some three months will elapse ere the final issue be known. He ship waited some weeks since for Chiua under Captain Lane, late of the ship Helena, of N York.

A day for the election of United States Senator has not yet been assigned by the Legislature. Col Weller, Gov Smith, and D C Broderick, of San Francisco, Col Hardy and Judge Robbins, of Sacramento and then Anderson, of Tuolumne, are mentioned as the prominent Democratic candidates.

The Alta California of the 17th of January, says

A member of a well known firm in this city disappeared on the steamer which sailed yesterday, under the following circumstances He had given out on the afternoon previous, and procured a large amount of money due the firm, and had bought a draft at Page, Bacon & Co. for $10,000, which he was to be send to the Atlantic, in payment of some accounts of the concern

Instead, however, of doing so, it is supposed that he pocketed it in his pocket, and carried it off. It is known that he left on the City of Panama yesterday morning. His partners will probably leave here in the Golden Gate, and may overtake him before he reaches N York

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS died at the Astor House, this morning city, on the evening Jan 15 immediately before he deceive he was to be married to Miss Emily Bond, a girl whom he had previously wronged From the manner in which the incident is related, we infer that the wrong was some connection between their wronged girl and the cause of the death

SHOOTING WOUND.—Mr Edward Johnston had a difficulty from his connection with the papal Mr Johnston is one of the clerks of prothon in the county.

Further by the Pacific.

The stories about a rumored war between France and England, appear to have originated rather in the fertile imagination of letter writers than anything else, and the condition of the commercial and money market emphatically show that those most likely to know, repudiate the report as nonsense.

HURRICANE IN THE CHANNEL.—On Saturday night it blew one of the most fearful gales in the English Channel ever known. The new West India steamship Orinoco, on her passage from London to Southampton, experienced its full fury. It is fearse that there must have been a great loss of shipping and life in the English Channel.

A fire which involved the destruction of a cotton mill and the loss of 2,20,000, occurred on the 24th, at Manchester. The mill was an old structure, of considerable extent, measuring about 80 yards in length, and 12 in breadth, and running to the height of eight stories and an attic. It was situate in the bottom of Dickinson street, St. Peter's square, and was in the occupation of *Mr. James Frost*, and others, trading under the title of Thomas Ogden & Sons, a firm same long established to the mill. They employed between 450 and 500 hands in the manufacture of fine yarns and goods, and the usual quantity of low numbers, and these work people will now be out of employ. The cause of the fire was accidental, or at least is said to be so.

FRANCE.—The Minister of police will have under his direction six Prefects of Police, who will reside at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Strasburg, Bordeaux and Lille.

The Courrier du Bas Rhin says that M. Hochstahl, ex representative, who is included in the decree of banishment, has received a passport for America, in which country he will proceed via Hamburg.

The Paris of the 20th has the following paragraph, dated at 11 o'clock in the morning:

The fete given this evening by the President of the Republic is magnificent. At the hour in which we write, an immense crowd is pressing into the apartment of the Tuileries, which are decorated in a splendid manner. The richness of the costumes, the beauty of the toilets, gives to this solemnity an unaccustomed relief. The President, on entering the ball room, was received with unaccustomed enthusiasm

The effect produced by the publication of the decrees confiscating the Orleans property has been most unfavorable. The only journal which attempts to justify the act is the *Patrie* even the *Constitutionnel* is silent upon the subject. It is now certain that Gen. St. Arnaud and M. Fould opposed the confiscation, and tendered their resignations On this subject the following note appears in the *Moniteur*: "The Minister of War and the Minister of Marine offered their resignations, but withdrew them on the solicitation of the President of the Republic"

It is said that several persons of influence who had consented to become members of the Senate have, in consequence of the publication of these decrees, withdrawn their consent

The following are the salaries of the members of the Council of State:

Vice President, 80,000f. Presidents of sections, each, 35,000f. Councillors of State, 25,000f. Masters of Requests, of the first class, 10,000f. of the 2nd class 9,000f. Auditors of the first class, 7,000f. and the secretary general of the council, 15,000f. The auditors of the second class receive no salary.

The President of the Republic has published a decree abrogating that of the provisional government of Feb 29, 1848, which abolished titles of nobility.

The first ball of the Tuileries was most brilliant. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present.

The customs return for December exhibit a trifling decline upon the corresponding period of the previous year.

The influx of strangers continues; 12,000 arrived on the 23d instant.

The *Debats* cites a letter from Marseilles, according to which the Emperor of Morocco was about to march against Algiers to avenge the bombardment of Salee

Nerbole de Montenart, De Montalembert, De Monalier Girard, Andre Mathieu, Baudet, Desobier, and Hubert Chaperell, tendered their resignation as members of the consultative commissions. M. de Fallour refuses to be appointed to the legislative body.

The Moniteur, on Monday, published the organic decree on the Council of State, divided into five sections. M Baroche is appointed Vice President, and is to preside in the absence of the President of the Republic. M. Maillard is named president of committees of debate; M. Rouher of legislation, and M. Jean Jacques Baroche, Delangle, of the interior, public instruction and worship, Parieu, finances, Magne, public works &c. and Abbatucci, Leblanc, military and admiralty There are 24 ordinary members—Bineley de la Meurthe, Thorigny, Maisse and Lehin included. There are to be 30 masters of requests of the first class, and 40 of the second, 30 auditors of the first class and 15 of the second

The ministry is definitively constituted as follows Abbatucci, minister of the interior, agriculture and commerce; Bineau, finances; St. Arnaud, war; Ducos, marine; Turgot, foreign affairs; Fortoul public instruction and worship; De Maupas, police; Casabianca, state, Lefebvre Duruflé, public works.

PARIS, Jan. 20th.—The list of councillors of State appears in the Moniteur. It contains the names of all the principal actors during the struggle between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly, were faithful to his interest. The majority are men of business and Louis Napoleon is nominally President. The official paragraph in the Moniteur, contradicting the rumor that further measures of rigor are contemplated, would have produced a better effect if it had the impression caused by the late decrees. People by mortlet very heavy, depression chiefly caused by uncertainty as to the relations with foreign powers, and, above all, the hostile language of the English press towards Louis Napoleon. The French Bourse continues Todun. Dubin has resigned Trade in the rentes has been dwelling the past week was exceedingly good but the retail business in Paris was in a very depressed state. Flour has fallen.

CONFISCATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. commercial, writes

The property in question was made over by Louis Philippe to his children, before he accepted the crown, and the permission to make this transfer was one of the distinct stipulations of the period. It is now, after twenty years, pleasure to be liberal, and this will probably be appeal to the tribunals of the country, even to the Chambers that are soon to be convoked. At the same time, as it is declared to belong to the nation, it is virtually appropriated by the author of the decree for his own individual purposes. Had he seized it in his own name, he could not have done more with it than en pay it in maintaining his power and bribing his retainers, and this is actually its destination. A small portion is given to the oppratives, another small portion to the priests, and the remainder is to be distributed to the military members of the "Legion of Honor," whom the President has the power of nominating. Neither through the press nor their representatives was the nation consulted as to this disposal of alleged national funds. The same decree that announced the confiscation, announced also the way in which the money confiscated was to be applied.

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22,	47 82	22	413 11
23,	79 00	23	453 52
24,	91 19	24	502 12
25,	51 00	26	204 50
26,	58 09	27	300 54
27,	58 00	28	289 38
29,	14 68	29	459 50
30,	78 16	30	326 54
31,	58 00	31	271 21
Jan 1, 1852	122 01	2	357 60
2,	119 70	3	210 66
3,	101 00	5	180 19
5,	80 51	7	154 50
6,	98 94	Feb. 2,	203 16
7,	70 26	3	312 00
9,	42 39	4	294 77
10,	80 45	5	191 47
12,	101 06	6	230 42
13,	86 14	7	171 60
Total,	$1,712 19		$7 060 00
Avge. nearly	$58 50 per day	Avge. nearly	$268 33.

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Judge.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

By the Southern Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

MARKETS DULL.

Queen's Speech.

NEW YORK, Feb 21st.

The Cunard Steamer Cambria, had arrived at Halifax, with dates from Liverpool, to the 7th inst. The following is a summary of her commercial accounts.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 7th.

The Cotton market has presented a rather depressed appearance since the departure of the Canada, and holders have pressed their stocks on the market. With a rather moderate demand, the sales have embraced 43,000 bales, and prices close in favor of buyers, though without much change in the quotations, which are as, follow: Fair Orleans, 5¾; Middling Orleans 4 13-16; Fair Uplands, 5, and Middling Uplands 4¾d. 9th. Speculators during the week have taken 8400 bales, and exporters also 4000.

Flour has been in moderate request, and prices have declined 1d. @ 2d. Western Canal is now quoted at 29s. 6d., and Ohio at 29s. 6d. @ 30s.

Corn has been in fair request at 33s. per quarter for yellow, and 31s. 6d. per quarter for white.

Lard has sold generally at 47s. per cwt.

The money market is without any material change but consols are firmer, and are quoted at 96¾. The statement that the Russian Government had prohibited the exportet grain from the Russian ports, is contradicted.

Parliament has opened. The tone of the Queens' speech is very pacific.

Telegraphic Items.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.

Kossuth in the West.—The speech of Kossuth to the people is to be postponed till the arrival of delegations from Nashville, Indianapolis, and Louisville, have waited upon him. He will go to Indianapolis in about ten days. He will stop at Louisville if possible, and at Nashville, if he concludes to stop at any place between St Louis and New Orleans. His voice is not sufficiently recovered to be heard by many of the people, and he will therefore address no large assemblies. The members of the common council met him to-day and were individually introduced to him He spoke but a few words to each, and in a low tone of voice.

Madame Pulszky and others of the Governor's suit, had an interview with him "rapping spirits," at the room of the Fox girls, in the Burnett House, and were much surprised at the receipt of Governor Hancock's answers to questions in the Hungarian language.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

Important from Buenos Ayres—Progress of the War.—By an arrival to day, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Dec 30. Matters were rapidly approaching a crisis. Urquan had crossed the river Parana with a well appointed army of 20,000 men on his march to Buenos Ayres. Rosas' army was encamped near Buenos Ayres, and general disaffection prevailed in his ranks.

Rosas had laid waste the country through which Urquan would pass. One town of 10,000 inhabitants had been levelled by his orders. The women were sent with their children, to take refuge in Buenos Ayres, while the men were impressed into the army.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

Boston Items.—The case of Captain Dixey and the mate of the bark Maryland, charged with stealing $20,000 from the wreck of the ship, in November, 50, was commenced to-day. The defence set up is that they were overpowered the crew and carried off the specie.

Several firemen were injured at a fire in Kingston, last evening. None of them fatally.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 13.

Rhode Island Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention, yesterday nominated for Governor, Elisha R. Potter, Jr. Hon. Wm. Sprague, of the interior, public instruction and worship, Parieu, finances, Magne, public works &c. and Abbatucci, Leblanc, military and admiralty There are 24 ordinary members—Bineley de la Meurthe, Thorigny, Maisse and Lehin included. There are to be 30 masters of requests of the first class, and 40 of the second, 30 auditors of the first class and 15 of the second

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OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

MONDAY, Feb 16, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—54 members present.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Theard rose to state, that during the greater portion of last week, he was seriously indisposed and confined to bed, and was thus prevented from voting on questions of great importance to the city of New Orleans. He now wished to record his vote. Permission having been granted, Mr. T. voted yea, the question of consolidation. On the question of annexation, although personally in favor of the measure, yet representing, as he did, a portion of the city which was opposed to the incorporation of Lafayette, he would vote no.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr McCutchen—Petition of Wm. Pratt.

Mr Morgan—Petition of the Board of Police of the town of Washington.

Mr Edwards—Petition of J. D. Davenport.

Mr Augustin—Petition of L. Gully, Major commanding Orleans Battalion Artillery.

Mr Day—Petition of G. A. Briant, upon the subject of Grand river.

Petition of the Physicians of the Western District.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr Day—An act regulating the duties of Recorders of Deeds and Mortgages in the several parishes of this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr Hough—An act to establish a special fee bill for Justices of the Peace of this State, (the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted.)

Mr Barbe—An act to allow a certain compensation to the Registers and Recorders of the several judicial districts of the United States in the State of Louisiana.

Mr Dewees—An act to create an additional Justice of the Peace in the parish of Jefferson.

Mr Terrill—An act for the relief of William Shaw, of Caddo parish.

Mr Augustin—An act to amend the second section of the act approved 12th March, 1850, relative to Charity Hospital.

Mr Gardinier—An act for the sale of the collège of Franklin, and for other purposes.

Mr Sevier—An act to amend the Article 395 of the Code of Practice.

Mr McCutchen—An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in this State, approved 21st March, 1850.

Mr Moss—An act imposing a certain duty upon the assessor of the parish of Lafayette

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House took up the following entitled bills of the Senate:

An act to provide for the mode of assessing and collecting the corporation taxes for the town of Carrollton.

Joint resolutions relative to procuring an appropriation from the General Government to remove obstructions on Mud River.

An act to authorize the Sheriffs of the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine and Jefferson, to make sales in the city of New Orleans, of property situated in their respective Parishes.

The House then took up for a second reading the bill entitled, "An act to secure the rights of mortgagees" After some discussion, in which Messrs Bynn, Selby and Parham took part, the bill was read a third time and adopted, with a slight amendment in the 4th section. The title of the Bill was also amended by adding "on property of successions and insolvent estates

As amended the Bill reads as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That hereafter, in all cases of mortgage of immovable property, no sale by private writing, accompanied by actual delivery; and the delivery of property on deposit in a warehouse, shall pass by the proper assignment of the warehouse receipt, so as to authorize the owner to pledge such property, and such pledges so made, without further formalities, shall be valid, as well against third persons as against the pledgors thereof, if made in good faith.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all pledges of movable property may be made by private writing, accompanied by actual delivery; and the delivery of property on deposit in a warehouse, shall pass by the proper assignment of the warehouse receipt, so as to authorize the owner to pledge such property, and such pledges so made, without further formalities, shall be valid, as well against third persons as against the pledgors thereof, if made in good faith.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all pledges of movables heretofore made shall be valid, as well against third persons as against the pledgors thereof, if made in good faith.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in all pledges of movables hereafter made, it shall be lawful for the pledgee to authorize the sale, or other disposition of the property pledged, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the parties, without the intervention of courts of justice.

[Signed] JOHN E. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] ROBERT C. MARTIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved February 19th, 1852
[Signed] JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy: CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 32.]
AN ACT

To admit the published Statutes and Digests of other States in evidence.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the published statutes and digests of other States, shall be received in the Courts of this State in like manner as evidence of the statute laws of the States from which they purport to emanate.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted &c.*, That this act shall have full force and effect from and after its passage, and all laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Signed] JOHN E. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] ROBT C. MARTIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved February 13, 1852
[Signed] JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy: CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State

[No. 33.]
AN ACT

To increase the salaries of jurors in the parish of Lafayette.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That each juror in the parish of Lafayette shall receive during the time he shall be employed as such Court, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day. Said law to be in force from and after its passage.

[Signed] JOHN E. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
[Signed] ROBERT C. MARTIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate
Approved February 13, 1852
[Signed] JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy: CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State

[No. 34.]
AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of an additional Notary Public for the Parish of Lafayette.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an additional Notary Public in and for the parish of Lafayette, who shall have his office in that portion of the parish called Carencro

[Signed] JOHN E. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
[Signed] ROBT C. MARTIN,
President pro. tem. of the Senate
Approved February 13th, 1852
[Signed] JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
Certified to be a true copy: CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State

[No. 35.]
AN ACT

To exempt the parish of Lafayette, to pay costs in criminal cases after the effect of debt, hall, and thus the same flagrant injustice would be allowed to remain on the statute book.

Mr. Hough, in opposition suggested that it be made the special order of the day, which was carried.

The act then came up authorizing an enumeration of the qualified electors within the limits of a contemplated new parish, to be formed out of the Parishes of Sabine, Rapides, Calcasieu and Natchitoches. The Select Committee commended of the formation from these Parishes, had reported unfavorably on the bill.

Mr. Smart was reluctant to make any appeal from the decision of a committee, but in pursuance the particular interest he felt in the passage of an act, as well as the completion of the committee, which embraced but a feeble repre sentation of the Sabine portion of the parish, having to travel over bad roads from thirty to seventy miles before they reached a seat of justice. He knew of no interest in opposition to be trusted that the report of the committee be laid on the table.

Mr. Barbe had acted with that committee which had reported unfavorably on the bill, but he would briefly allege his reasons for so doing. He had voted against it because no evidence had been adduced before the committee that the people of the three parishes referred to desired a new parish. So far as he was concerned, he had the honor of representing Rapides on the floor of this House, and the proposed new parish would cut off one hundred and seventy voters from Rapides. These gentlemen had urged him especially to oppose the bill, and the honorable member from Sabine now wanted to legislate them out of their parochial limits, when the representation of the Sabine portion was deficient in the matter, were prepared to show their unwillingness for such a change. He held in his hand a petition just received, and to which one hundred signatures from residents of the parish of Rapides were attached, praying that they might be allowed to remain as they were.

Mr. Smart desired to know whether these one hundred signers resided within the limits contemplated by the new parish.

Mr. Barbe replied that every one was in that category. They did not seem to be aware of the hardships which the gentleman from Sabine had so philanthropically remove. As to taking the census, it was an expensive to the State, and as such it was a pre-requisite condition that it be first ascertained that the parties concerned desired it, as it was the duty of no one he would ask that the report of the Committee be sustained.

Mr. Smart thought there was some difference between bringing in a bill to take the census of the voters, and the introduction of an act to create a new Parish.

The House then took up an act for the relief of the Parish of Concordia.

Mr Rivers remarked that this bill had been ranging the calendar between the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Judiciary, in the course of which it would also seem to have encountered the terrible pleance of the chairman of the Finance Committee. He himself was dead set against appropriations, but he considered the claim now before the House a just one. It owed its origin to a levee which was built for the maintenance of eight slaves, who had been condemned to be executed for the barbarous murder of their master. The levee was accordingly built and subsequently consumed by the Executive. He therefore contended, that as soon as the slaves were required, they had become a charge to the State. That they had been executed, and that those slaves, was they now a pecuniary one; it then arose, however, whether not and interested the claimant, and he this reason the State should foot the bill.

Mr. Curry, as chairman of the Judiciary committee, stated that he had reported favorably on the bill, because she conceived that the cost of all pecuniary responsible before the execution of the slaves should be borne by the owner of the property. In this instance the levee had been built by the consent of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property. The case came before the committee on the petition of those slaves, by the owner of the property