NO [illegible] TO PAYER.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11 1852.

No. 1723, Vol. 10. NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX. Whole No. 6784.

THE DAILY BEE.

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

Thursday Morning, March 11, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

(ELECTION, MONDAY, 22D MARCH.)

FOR MAYOR.
A. D. Crossman.

FOR TREASURER
Wm. H. Garland.

FOR COMPTROLLER.
O. DeBuys.

FOR SURVEYOR
L. H. Pelic.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.
James Jolies.

FOR RECORDERS
1st District—H. H. Shieds
2d " —[illegible]
3d " —[illegible]
4th " —[illegible]

FOR ALDERMEN
1st District—George Avery, C. N. Morris, W. P. Converse, James Stockton, W. C. Tompkins.
2 District—Geo. O'Leary, T. W. Collins, E. Gigot, P. Pecquet.
11 District—John Laidlaw, L. Castera.
4th District—[illegible]

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE WHIG PARTY.

We desire to address a few earnest words of counsel to our friends of the Whig party. The ticket nominated by the Whig City Convention on Saturday night last, is now before us. It was chosen fairly, honestly and deliberately. The Delegates to that Convention were selected at primary meetings which had been convoked by conspicuous notices in the public prints. Every Whig was privileged to attend. No Whig could plead ignorance of what was to be transacted. A crisis of unusual importance, in the nature of things, impended. Those true and zealous Whigs who made it their business to be present at the primary assemblages, acted with all the lights before them, and to the best of their judgments in the choice of Delegates to a body who were too doubtful and indifferent to attend, or who hardly avail themselves of the privilege of voting at nominations, which they strove neither to prevent nor promote.

But the ticket has been formally announced, and it now belongs to the Whig Electors of this city to determine whether it shall be voted for or defeated. Of its success, if sustained cordially and unanimously by the Whigs, there can hardly be a shadow of a doubt. Repeated experience has demonstrated that New Orleans is a Whig city, whenever all the Whig voters act harmoniously and zealously for the success of the cause. The only apprehension is a reverse based upon the presumed dissatisfaction of a portion of the Whig party. Now to the dissentients and the croakers—the Wings who go about the streets complaining that the ticket is not a strong one, and that better and more popular nominations should have been made, we have some plain words to address. In the first place, nothing is easier than that sort of croaking which is made up of censure. Any body can find fault, but it is not always practicable either to explain why objection is made or to suggest a remedy. We hold that the Whig ticket is in the aggregate, an excellent one. It could not be framed by a single name, but by its entire strength, and bearing. The names upon it are those of a stanch, worthy, responsible, intelligent citizens—not mere trading politicians, but pot-house partizans, but persons who are respectable, who hold a stake in the community, whose interests are inalienably bound up with those of New Orleans, and whose energies have been constantly directed to her welfare. Are not these ample guarantees? Do these not constitute a powerful recommendation to the support of the Whig Electors? We contend that if the city had been searched all over, no better ticket could have been nominated from among Whigs who would have consented to serve.

This, however, is the least of the reasons which should impel the Whig party to resolute cooperation in the canvass contest. The city of New Orleans is now a Whig. The State is Whig. The latter result was in a great measure the consequence of the former. The Whig vote in the city gave us the Legislature, elected a United States Senator, and an Auditor. Keep New Orleans a Whig and Louisiana is secured to the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Surrender it to Locofocoism, and all is doubt, confusion and chaos. A municipal election may appear, at the first blush, a very inefficient means for the attainment of results so momentous, but let us consider it coolly and frankly. By the secret combination the Mayor of New Orleans is invested with an immense patronage—extending to the appointment of three or four hundred persons, amounting in aggregate to a very large sum. We need not argue to prove the tremendous power which may be wielded in behalf of either party, by the skilful distribution of this patronage. Suppose the Locofocos elect Mr. Lawson—or whoever their candidate may be. Is it not morally certain that the Mayor elect—chosen by a party, embodying in his person the triumph of a party—will exercise the appointing power for the benefit of that party? Would it not be required of him and would such a policy, on occasion, surprise what ever? Now the Whig Mayor elect, by the same power upon the influence on the side of New Orleans at the Presidential election, of three or four hundred persons, all appointed to office by way of reward for partizan services, and expected to continue their exertions lest they reflect the fifteen hundred Locofocos on the new Custom House, during the last Presidential campaign, and the intense labor and unremitting vigilance which it cost the Whigs to counteract that prodigious engine of political rapacity. It is perfectly certain that if the Locofocos succeed in the city, shall have a concentrated partizan po ice to contend with in November next. To aim a blow otherwise would be to wound the intelligence and craft of that thoroughly wide awake party.

In view, therefore, not of the comparatively trivial question of men, but of the great conservative principles dear to every Whig, and which will be directly involved in the President election, we invoke the Whigs of Orleans to cast aside all discontent, to accept the ticket we at stands, to sustain it with a generous and unflinching support, to indulge in no captious complaints and vain regrets, but to do their duty as Whigs and party men. Remember, a man's vote is a personal franchise. He has no right to dispose of it to please his fancy and indulge his prejudices. If he be a party man, his vote is virtually, and at all times pledged to the nominees of his party. To bestow his suffrage on a opponent is treason to his principles. Not to vote at all is only a shade less criminal, because its consequences are not quite so disastrous. Recollect these indisputable axioms, Whigs, and act accordingly!

THE CITIZENS BANK BILL

The telegraph informs us the Bill for the relief of the Citizens' Bank passed both branches of the Legislature yesterday by constitutional majorities. In the Senate the vote stood 21 to 8, in the House, 77 to 20.

We congratulate the friends of the measure on this auspicious result, and think the Democrats who held fast to their conscientious convictions, despite the influence of an Executive veto, deserve credit for their firmness and consistency.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMERS.—We are requested to state that the *Georgia* will leave for New York via Havana on Friday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock A. M. The *Falcon* will leave at the same day and hour, for Charges direct.

We learn, moreover, that hereafter there will be two lines of steamers, one for New York and and Charges, via Havana, and the other between here and Charges direct. [The steamers on the first line will leave on the 10th and 24th of each month, those of the second on the 11th and 26th.

☞ The Whig Delegates of the 2d District met last evening, and nominated Mr. T. W. Collins, as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen.

DIED AT SEA.—Mr. Alexander H. Morrison, of consumption, on board the ship Pacific, Captain Nelson, on the 7th inst. from New York.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the commission sales, This Day, at 10 o'clock, of the balance of stock in store No. 20 Chartres street, consisting of four hundred Lots desirable heavy articles. Also—At 9 o'clock, the extensive fixtures, together with the Lease of said Store.

CANADIAN GOODS OR DRY GOODS.—The positive attention of buyers is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods to-day, place This Day at 10 o'clock, F. H. Peabody's auction room, No 9 Carondelet. Terms, liberal, cash.

CASS IN LOUISIANA.

The *Delta* and Young Democracy are at a discount. Silver Greys have outwitted youthful enthusiasm. Cass has come it over Douglas and is the avowed choice of the Democracy of Louisiana. We confess that as Whigs, we are not particularly grieved at the upshot. We would rather have to fight Cass any time than Douglas. A cold beaten horse may be beaten again, but a young and fiery colt, of the finest blood and breed, might have proved dangerous. We know Cass' strength, and understand exactly how to contend with him. It would have been otherwise with Douglas. These new men are apt to prove troublesome customers. Who is James K. Polk? is a question we never hear asked without feeling qualmish. We hope the National Convention will respond to the choice of Louisiana Locofoceism, and nominate Cass. It would please Southern Whigs hugely to pit Fillmore against him. The contest would be quite a pretty one.

Alabama Southern Rights Convention. The Southern Rights Convention adjourned on the evening of the 5th instant, after a session of two days. A series of resolutions containing the usual generalities were passed, the sixteenth of which caused an animated and protracted discussion.

The resolution was in substance as follows: That in consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and other Southern States had declared against resistance to the Compromise Acts, consequently, the Southern Rights party would not press the issue, but guard against the future.

This was earnestly opposed as being tantamount to a dissolution of the Southern Rights party, and an adoption of the Georgia platform. It was supported by Messrs. Buford, Yancey, Phinizie, and others. Ultimately, however, a substitute was accepted, which modified the language in some respects, although it was considered to amount practically to the same thing.

A resolution against the doctrine of intervention was also adopted by the Convention. The other proceedings were unimportant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

LATER FROM PANAMA.

The steamship *Georgia* came up yesterday morning from the South West Pass, where she had been detained by the log since Friday last. The *Georgia* brings the following passengers from N. York:

Mrs Packer Mrs Howe and child, Mr Sterret, Mr Durand Mrs McLaren, Chas. Moore, Miss Clara Avila, M. B. Kaiser, Mrs Drew, Miss C. F. Hussey.

From Havana.—Mr Stevens and two ladies, J. A. Armstrong, C. I. Gilpin and lady, Edward Tomatz, J. B. Emeson, Mr Leatherman and wife, Miss Harris and servant, F. Wood, C. B. Wood, Miss Mason Lilly, J. B. Davis, Thomas Nunn, Carlos Morton, W. Grew, F. M. Eppren and 38 in the steerage.

By the *Georgia* we have Panama papers to the 16th ult. Twenty was crowded with persons anxious to proceed to California. Every steamer which had sailed or was shortly to sail had its full complement of passengers.

We find the following in the *Herald* of the 14th:

Mr. Ricardo de la Parra, to whom the Government of the Republic has granted a the Legislature of last year the exclusive privilege to establish an electric telegraph in New Granada, has already made and organized through his agent, Mr G. J. Hubert Sanders, in company with Mr J. Rogers, to establish the first line on the Isthmus of Panama, between the city of this name and the future city of Colon, in Navy Bay. Mr. Rogers, president of many railroad companies, and owner of several telegraph lines in the United States, is the president of the Electric Inter-oceanic Company of the Isthmus of Panama, and Mr. G. J. Hubert Sanders, advocate at the courts of the State of Peru, Bolivia and the United States generally, is the general agent of the company. Mr Sanders who will leave New York in one of the steamers of the 4th to the 10th of February, is expected in Panama. This enterprise is charged to undertake the first general disposition to make the required preparatoms, and to take the necessary steps to commence the work in the month of March or April of this year, in order that in August next, when the railroad will have reached Gorgona, the telegraph will be already established from Colon to Panama.

Further by the Franklin

The British Government has commenced prosecuting the Irish papers, and the proprietor of The Dundalk Democrat, has been arrested for publishing wicked and malicious libels on the English Government.

The alarm created by the threatening attitude assumed by the French Government towards Switzerland, was becoming very great. A French Minister had demanded the suppression of all Clubs and political Associations, and a strict surveillance over the newspapers, and had requested the banishment of all refugees from the Swiss territory. The Federal Council had determined to stand upon the defensive.

Dates from Lisbon via Southampton are to the 11th Feb. The political news is unimportant. Recruiting for the army was taking place all over the country, and the artillery was offered to be placed in the forts from which it had been withdrawn after the civil war of 1847.

An important feature of the news from Portugal states that the British Experimental Squadron under Commodore Martin, had left the Tagus for the British Channel, having had been accepted by the home Government from its position of continual uselessness and inactivity on the coast of Portugal. The ships of this squadron will form a part of the powerful British fleet which is to cruise in the Channel, and which it was said would comprise 15 ships of the line, 10 frigates and 15 to 20 steam frigates of various classes—in all about 40 sail.

The Overland India and China Mail, with dates from Hong Kong to Dec. 30, and Bombay to Jan 15, arrived in London on the 6th Feb. The Burmese are said to have shot down the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government. All the English ships of war remained off Rangoon, as doubtful were entertained of the good faith of the King. 100,000 troops having been mustered and great warlike preparations made. About 500 bodies were found. Some had been destroyed by fire. The rich men of Canton had been called upon to contribute large sums toward the expense of the war, reports of which are exceedingly vague.

Some property of Louis Phillippe had been sold at auction in Paris. It consisted of three sofas, all the furniture of the dining room. It was not a sale in consequence of the recent fierce and much surprise was manifested that it was not arrested by the Government.

A solemn Te Deum had been celebrated in the Church of the Madeline in Paris—the President and high functionaries assisting—in consequence of the recovery of the Queen of Spain.

The Prussian troops have commenced their return home from Lundsburg.

In the Darmstadt Chamber the law re-establishing capital punishment has been carried by a majority of two.

In Austria, the custodian of the Library and Archives of the German National Assembly, has been fined 50 thalers by the Frankfort police for his continued refusal to deliver up the original MS. of the German Constitution. He asserts that it has been lost or stolen.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Independance of Brussels*, says that the design of raising a very large loan has been adjourned by the Austrian Government, but that one of 30,000,000 florins is to be raised for completing the railways. It is reported that a tax of one per cent. will be placed on the capital of real property, in the room of the income tax.

A letter from Vienna, in the *German Journal of Frankfort*, says that on the 9th, all the principal editors of the political journals of Vienna were ordered to wait upon the military governor, and receive from him instructions as to the way in which they are in future to express themselves.

A letter from Vienna, of the 12th, states that the treaty respecting the indemnity due to Russia for the aid accorded by her to Austria in the war of Hungary in 1849, has been definitively concluded. Austria is to furnish Russia with salt to the amount of 1,051,132 florins, (rather more than 2,000,000f.) and to pay in money 1,615,384 florins in three instalments, the first of which has been already paid.

A letter from Milan, in the *Opinione* of Turin of the 13th, states that the forts of Milan are to be immediately completed, and that the Government has established a reserve fund to meet the expenses of a war, in case it should break out.

The *Cologne Gazette* quotes a letter from Lombardy of the 9th, stating that emigration is increasing in Lombardy to a fearful extent, owing to the heavy taxes laid on property in that province.

LATE FROM THE CAPE DE VERDE—*Boston, March 1*.—We have accounts from the Cape de Verde Islands to the 31st January, stating that there had been much sickness among the Islands, especially at St. Andrews and St Vincents. At the latter place mostly three-fourths of the population had died. At St. Andrews the number of deaths had been very great, and at last accounts the mortality was increasing. The Islands had also suffered greatly from gales and severe rain storms. Many houses had been prostrated, and the crops destroyed to such an extent as to leave scarcely enough for the inhabitants to subsist upon. They were living in sand hovels, which was one cause of the great mortality among them.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNED.—The sugar house of Benedit H. Brewer, Esq., in the parish of West Feliciana, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 1st inst. Mr. Brewer lost about two hundred hhds of sugar, and all his molasses. His sugar house is a total loss. This disaster is supposed to the work of some incendiary, or incendiaries. No clue has yet been discovered as to who they are. We learn that the outbuildings, sheet and cruciately were insured.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 3d inst, after the presentation of memorials, Mr. Davis presented a bill amending several passenger acts, so as to make the penalties provided for violations of those acts operate as a lien upon the vessels engaged in such violation. And after explanation, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bounty land act, which had been returned from the House with amendments, was taken up, and after debate, the House amendments were all rejected.

The Iowa railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, addressed the Senate in support of it. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Speaker stated that the first business before the House was the consideration of the Indiana Railroad Land Bill, with reference to which Mr. Bennett, of New York, had the floor.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, submitted a resolution in favor of constructing a canal on the Indiana side of the Ohio river, by which the falls at Louisville might be avoided, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A resolution was submitted by one of the members from the State of New York, calling for further information on the census returns, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which has charge of the census report, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, ultimately obtained the floor, to which he was entitled, and moved to amend the motion to refer the Missouri Rail road bill to the Committee on the State of the Union, by adding, with instructions to report in favor of granting the public lands on an equal and just principle of apportionment, to all the States of the Union, for the purpose of aiding railroads therein. He spoke at much length in favor of the measure, which he contended was necessary to put an end to special legislation.

After he had concluded, the "previous question" was demanded—yeas 52, nays 69, and the main question was put, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, when the instructions were negatived—yeas 79, nays 81.

Upon the motion to refer the bill, with amendments, the yeas and nays were again ordered, which it was carried—yeas 95, nays 61.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the special order, which was the consideration of the bill for the encouragement of agricultural manufactures, by granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to every head of a family.

Mr. Dawson of Pa., expressed himself in favor of the bill and its provisions generally, because he considered it the inherent right of every citizen to obtain a grant of land without charge, and upon the principle that the government would be more just and pure, if they possessed no revenue derived from the sale of public lands; and contended that by the encouragement of the settlement of a country, its resources are more extensively developed, he referred to statistics to show that the revenues of a State should be derived from other sources than the sale of public lands, and read from authorities to prove that Congress has a right to dispose of them as it pleases, and concluded with a variety of arguments in support of his views.

When he had concluded, the committee rose and the chairman reported that it had come to no resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn, stated that the bill for assigning bounty land warrants had been returned from the Senate, with the amendments disagreed to, and proposed that it be taken up, that the House adhere to its amendments, and that a committee of conference be asked.

A motion was here made to consider the vote by which the Missouri land bill was referred to the Committee on the state of the Union, yeas and nays, which it was carried that the House adjourn.

BOLD ROBBERY IN THE MERCHANTS BANK. About 1 o'clock this afternoon, as Master Wm R. Lowdon, 13 years of age, was in the Merchants Bank, 26 State street, and approaching the counter for the purpose of depositing $1,471 for Messrs Lowdon, Cushing & Co., of 60 Kilby street, the package of bills was suddenly snatched from his hand by a boy who had followed him in and who instantly on seizing the prize, rushed for the street. Young Lowdon lost no time in giving him chase, crying out "Stop thief" and in descending the steps of the building, the robber slipped and fell, by which the money was scattered over the side walk—he was seized by Mr David A. Tainter, and the money all gathered up and safely deposited. Mr Tainter then marched his prisoner to the City Marshal's office, and safely deposited him. The bold young robber gives his name as Francis Wright he is a smart looking, well-dressed youth, 16 years old, but refuses to give any further information concerning himself.

Boston Transcript

Mr. SOULE.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The intervention fever has subsided a little to, but should Mr Soule revive it by a speech, as is not improbable, that ball will be put in vigorous movement again. Mr Soule's views on this subject are somewhat progressive, and in opposition to those of most of his Southern colleagues. An important movement towards the organization of the Southern Rights men is in progress, with every prospect of being made effective and successful. The Southern Rights wing of the Democratic party is a very potent part of it, and he is confident of the mutual understanding, could be made the controlling power. Hitherto, that influence has not had its due weight, owing to the want of concert and cordial cooperation among its members. This, it is hoped, will soon be remedied. The proceedings of the Alamaba States Rights Convention are looked to with much interest. The report of Mr. Yancey's speech, at Montgomery, has created much speculation and some surprise.

Mail and Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, March 3

DEPARTURE OF THE CAMBRIA—*Fort Sullivan, A.*—The steamer Cambria sailed for Liverpool to day, carrying out 10 passengers for Liverpool and 1 for Halifax. She takes out $10,000 in specie.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the clipper ship Game Cock at Hong Kong, in 20 days from the Sandwich Islands, being the quickest trip on record.

Letters from Canton state that the ship Antelope, from San Francisco for China, was lost in the typhoon on the 19th of November. All hands were taken off by the U. S. Palmer.

The latest accounts received here from Santiago, represented the yellow fever and black vomit as still prevailing there to an alarming extent. These diseases were carrying off great numbers. Letters from Pernambuco to Feb 4th state that the yellow fever is quite prevalent among the shipping in that port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3

THE LEHMAN MURDER CASE.—Mathias Skopinski and Blaise Skopinski, the Polish refugees, charged with the murder of young Lehman, the pedlar of jewelry, were this morning arraigned before Judges Allison and Thompson. The prisoners, however, being unable to understand English, the indictment was translated into Polish by Col. Korpassy, before asking them to plead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3

SALE OF STEAMERS.—The steamers Osprey and Albatross, of the Charleston and Philadelphia Lines, were sold at auction this morning to J. F. Delacroix, of New York. The former brought $29,000, and the latter $42,000. The purpose for which the vessels are designed is not known.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The Recent Poisoning Case.—The investigation into the recent poisoning case, and an analysis of the contents of Mr Wenzer's stomach, shows the existence of large quantities of arsenic. The deceased and family lived in a house occupied in part by another family, but all lived on the best terms. No clue has been obtained to the author of the deed. The butcher from whom the meat was purchased was brought before the inquest, and denied selling it, but the wife's evidence was substantiated by other witnesses.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The coroner's jury in the poisoning case have returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by arsenic in meat cooked by his wife. No evidence was elicited to convict her on any one else.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The steamer Baltic left for New York, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Gov. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, left for New York this evening.

Daniel Webster is expected to return home tonight.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, is something better to day.

The difficulties among the Democratic leaders relative to the census printing, &c., have not been adjusted.

NORFOLK, March 3.

SAILING OF THE SAN JACINTO.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, Capt. Crabbe, sailed today for Gibraltar.

WHIG MEETING.—The following persons were at a meeting of the delegates of the Third District, held on the 9th inst., chosen candidates for Assistant Aldermen, from their respective districts:

Seventh Ward—L. Burthe and A. Lusto.
Eighth Ward—John B. Leefe and S. P. Labarre.
Ninth Ward—J. B. Dolhonde and ———
Louis Casters, Sr., was nominated for Alderman, in place Mr. R. Gardere, declined.

O. COUGOT, Chairman.
G. DeBUTS, Secretary.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship Georgia, from New York and Havana:

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BATON ROUGE, March 10

The Citizens' Bank bill passed this morning through the Senate by a vote of 23 to 6, and in the House by a vote of 75 to 20. The bill having received in both House, the constitutional majority of two thirds of the members elected, is now a law, the Governor's veto notwithstanding.

☞ We need hardly invite the reader's attention to the following admirable letter from the veteran statesman and patriot, HENRY CLAY, to the Congressional Banquet Committee. We are much obliged to our Washington correspondent, says the *Express*, for thus enabling us to lay it before the public exclusively, as we did one or two of Mr Webster's best speeches here, on Saturday and Monday morning.

[Special correspondence of the Express.]

Henry Clay on Kossuthism.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21, 1852

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to the Congressional Banquet in honor of the birthday of Washington, to be served at Willard's Hotel this day. Nothing would be more gratifying to me than to be able to accept that distinguished occasion but I regret to say that the feeble state of my health will not allow me that satisfaction.

I earnestly hope that the birthday, on that great man may continue to be celebrated while time endures. But there seems to me to be a particular fitness of paying at the present time extraordinary relat to the commemoration of the day. We have seen great principles laid down by him for the administration of this Government, especially in regard to its foreign policy, disputed in question, his wisdom doubted, and scenes of forts made and making to subvert these maxims of policy, by the conformity to which this nation has risen to its present unparalleled greatness.

We have seen a person who sought in the United States to depart from his great principles of peace and neutrality, of avoiding all entanglingalliances with foreign powers, and of confining ourselves to the growth, improvement and prosperity of our new country, and then taken up them, by plunging ourselves by pecuniary sacrifices and inestimable degrees, in the wars of Europe. Under such circumstances, it is right and proper, and useful, to repair to the great fountain of Washington's patriotism, and, drink in of his spirit. It return refreshed and invigorated by the draught.

I hope, gentlemen, that your proposed celebration will add to the measures of our love and gratitude for his memory, and to our admiration for the purity, wisdom and patriotism of his whole life.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

HON WM H BISSELL, and others,
Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic National Convention.

The delegates that have been elected, and are to be elected, to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, are as follows:

APPOINTED TO BE ELECTED

Kentucky	15	Illinois 6
Tennessee	15	Ohio 23
Indiana	13	Mississippi Texas
Maine	8	Wisconsin California
Massachusetts	13	New Hampshire Rhode Island
Louisiana	6	New York Connecticut

APPOINTED TO BE ELECTED

Pennsylvania	by conventions	Harrisburg	March 4
Maryland	by district		
Virginia	do	Richmond	March 22
Georgia	do	Milledgeville	do 22
Missouri	do	Jefferson	April 5
Florida	do	Madison	1
Alabama	do	Montgomery	5
Illinois	do	Springfield	19
Iowa	do	Iowa City	12
New Jersey	do	Trenton	May 5
Arkansas	do	Little Rock	2
North Carolina	do	Raleigh	

NOT YET HEARD FROM

Maine 9	Vermont	Delaware	Canada

☞ We have already announced that the great bias said in which Mr. Gaines was interested, had been decided against her in U. S. Supreme Court. A Washington letter in the N. Y. Courier says:

The Court delivered a long opinion, summing up the evidence strongly against the plaintiff discredited as unworthy of belief all the testimony of her in other and aunt, designed to prove a marriage of the bearer with the father of Mrs Gaines. The evidence of the marriage with Du Granier, the first husband of Mrs Gaines' mother, valid, and rejects all evidence of the pretended marriage with Clarke. It decides that Mrs. Gaines can take no part of Clarke's estate, and declares the judgment of this Court, in the case of Gaines against Clarke, in 1849, void, because obtained by collusion. It affirms the decree of the Circuit Court in the present suit, and dismisses the bill. This is the opinion of Justices Catron, Curtis, Grier and Nelson. Justice Wayne dissented from the majority in a very long opinion, declaring that the evidence relied on to overthrow the marriage ought never to have been admitted that the proof of a legal marriage between Mr. Gaines's mother and Clarke was proper, and that Mrs Gaines was entitled to the property in suit, both as heir at law and by the will of 1832, which had been destroyed.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, March 23, 1852

The House met pursuant to adjournment—71 members present

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr Rivers asked and obtained leave to withdraw the bill entitled An act authorizing the purchase of a full length portrait of the late President of the United States Zachary Taylor, to be loaned up in the hall of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

The House then took up the special order of the day, viz: the resolution instructing the Finance committee not to make in the general appropriation bill any appropriation to the military companies of the State.

On motion the same was referred to the Committee on Militia, with instructions to report to morrow morning, and to be taken up as soon as reported.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr Smart Petitions of N H Bray, of the parish of Sabinas.

Mr Nolan Petition of citizen of the parish of Vermilion, asking the repeal of article 1100 of the Civil Code.

Mr Commandeur. Petition of Henry Hare slide, state tax collector of the parish of Jefferson.

Mr McCutchen. Petition on the subject of temperance, which was laid on the table, as the same matter had been previously disposed of by the House.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr Scarborough. Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to have a tri-weekly mail by stages established from Vidalia via Harrisonburg and Columbia to Monroe, and from Shreveport via Minden and Vernon to Trenton. First reading.

Mr Thompson, of Jackson *Resolved*, That the Commissioners appointed by the Governor pursuant to an act approved 20th December, 1848, to revise the codes and consolidate and revise the statutes of this State, be instructed and required to report to this House on Monday the 8th instant, the reasons it any they have, why it has not complied with the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the Digests of the laws of this State, approved March 21st, 1850.

Be it further resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit a copy of the above resolution to said commissioners.

The resolutions were adopted

Mr Rivers introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for the purchase of the full length portrait of the late President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, painted by T. B. Thorpe, and now being exhibited at the Capitol, the said portrait to be hung up in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the said money shall be paid out of said fund, on the certificate of the Speaker of the House, that the said portrait has been delivered, framed and complete for the use of said House.

Mr Ryan desired to place himself right in this matter, inasmuch as an article had appeared in a certain paper, wherein his language used on a former occasion in this connection, had been grossly misrepresented. He had never employed the language attributed to him in said journal. So much for a personal explanation which it became him to make. He would now simply state that he would gladly vote $10,000 for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the services of the distinguished soldier and patriot, but not one dollar for an object which he did not consider a proper representation of the Hero of Buena Vista. He looked upon this picture as a daub.

Mr Williamson had stated the other day that he would be willing as any one to join in an appropriate testimonial, but he did not consider this picture as deserving of that appellation.

Mr Cole observed, that in order to obviate all difficulties, he would move to refer the whole matter to the Finance Committee.

Mr Parham hoped it would not be referred.—He had never had the good fortune of seeing General Taylor, nor could he boast moreover of that cultivated taste necessary to a critical examination of the picture.

Mr Moise would vote away $10,000, and empower the Executive to contract with Powers, the Sculptor, for such a statue as would be an appropriate testimonia of the regard in which General Taylor was held by his countrymen.

Mr Cole thoroughly withdrew his motion, and moved the same be referred to a select committee of five. On this question the House divided, and the motion was lost by 48 ayes to 20 noes.

Mr Moise now moved the adoption of Mr. Rivers' resolution. It was as follows, to the effect that the sum of $1,000 be appropriated for the purchase of a portrait of the Hero of Buena Vista, when $15,000 had been voted to perpetuate the memory of the Hero of Chalmette. Many gentlemen had openly stated, that this was a good portrait, but whether it was or not, he would cheerfully vote for this appropriation of $1,000.

Mr Williamson contended that the honorable member from East Feliciana had not put the opponents of this measure in a fair light. Competent judges had declared that this was not a good likeness, and for that reason he was opposed to purchasing the portrait. He repeated again that he was willing to give $10,000 for an appropriate testimonial.

Mr Smart found that the friends of General Taylor considered this portrait a good one, and for that reason he should vote for the appropriation.

Mr Parham would suggest to the honorable member from Concordia, (Mr Rivers,) whether this should not be a State offering, and the resolution be adopted by both Houses. It would be more in character with the nature of the testimonial. As it was the offering might be construed rather as a reflection than otherwise.

Mr Ryan was ready to join issue with the honorable member from East Feliciana, (Mr Manday.) That gentleman had stated that he would vote for the appropriation, whether the portrait was a good likeness or not. This was the very point on which he differed with the gentleman.

At this stage, Mr Price offered a substitute providing for an appropriation of $10,000 so as to enable the Executive to procure a lifetime testimonial commemorative of the distinguished service which General Taylor had rendered to his country.

The speaker decided the substitute to be out of order for the present.

Mr Scilby did not exactly know how to vote on this question. The sentiments from Republics, he had always been taught, were fleeting. It was asserted that the portrait was a bad likeness. Others, again contended that it was a good resemblance. He certainly would not like to vote for a picture that was no likeness at all and which the honorable member from Rapides had declared to be a daub. How could he understandably in the premises.

Mr Ryan admitted there was a likeness, but a bad one.

Mr McCutchen had copied the limned a long equestrian scene with Zach Taylor, and in the foreground of the picture concealed in the likeness then was this assertedly a good portrait.

Mr Lewis had also had the honor of knowing Gen Taylor, and deeming this picture a good likeness, he would vote for the appropriation.

The question was then taken on the resolutions offered by Mr Rivers, they were adopted by a vote of 57 to 19.

Mr Moise was excused from voting, for reasons entirely personal to himself.

Mr Scilby was also excused from voting.

Mr Price then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with leave to sit immediately, and they are hereby instructed to bring in a bill appropriating money to defray the purchase of a suitable monumental of Gen Z Taylor, late President of the United States

Mr Price remarked that inasmuch as praise you had been made, though late in the day, for a suitable memorial of Andrew Jackson, there was no reason why a similar one should not be appropriated out of the Treasury for a better or worthier purpose. It behoved Louisiana to take some action in the matter, and to give us a monumental either of enduring brass or marble.

Mr Day moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr Rivers would support that motion. He thought the step a premature one, inasmuch as the Treasury was empty. He thought it unnecessary to record, inasmuch as the picture just voted for was a sufficient memento.

Mr Price remarked that the money would not be wanted for several years.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed by a vote of 3, ayes to 28 noes.

Mr Moise offered the following resolution which was adopted

Resolved, That the committee on Public Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the funds raised for school purposes, a common State fund, to remain in the Treasury, and establish an uniform rate of compensation for the school teachers, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The House then took up the bill of the Senate entitled an act making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou Vermilion agreeably to the recommendation of the State engineer.

On motion the same was made the special order for Tuesday, 9th March, immediately after the reading of the journal.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr Moise on behalf of the Judiciary committee, reported favorably on the following entitled bills:

An act to provide for the safe custody of per sons committed of crimes

An act to authorize John Lipps and wife to adopt Ellen Wynne, a minor

An act concerning warrants

An act more effectually to suppress trade and barter with slaves

On motion the two latter acts were made the special order for Tuesday, the 9th of March

The same member from the same committee reported favorably on the following bills:

Memorial in relation to the fees of Clerks of District Courts

Senate bill to present the selling and seizure of stationery and to regulate imports in states, the bill was amended, and the bill being so amended as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislature the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana

An act to amend the 11th section of an act to provide for carrying into effect the Judiciary system, approved 29th May, 1846

An act regulating the duties of Recorders of deeds and mortgages.

The same member reported back with amendment

An act to incorporate the town of Port Hudson, in the parish of East Feliciana

An act to exempt from taxation the Odd Fellows Hall and the grounds on which the same is erected in the city of New Orleans

Senate bill prohibiting the subscription by the parishes and municipal corporations of this State to the stock of corporations undertaking work of internal improvement and for the repeal and disposal of the stock so subscribed

He (Mr Moise) also reported back the House bill entitled

An act to incorporate the Convent of the Sacred Heart, situated in Orleans in the parish of St Landry.

The same gentleman on behalf of the same committee, to whom was referred the resolutions of the pine parishes, praying for appropriations and certain other resolutions as to the compensation of coroners, reported by bill under the following title:

An act concerning coroners

On motion the same was made the special order for Tuesday, the 9th of March

Mr Phillips on behalf of the Judiciary committee, reported a substitute to a previous bill, under the following title:

An act to provide for the proper taxing of the Sheriffs and Clerks courts

Mr Selby on behalf of the Judiciary committee, reported by substitute on the act to regulate the rights of married women, as follows

An act more particularly to define the rights of married women in certain cases.

On motion, the same was made the specialor for Saturday, the 6th of March.

Mr Parham, on behalf of the Finance committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled. An act to change the mode of paying the expenses of criminal prosecutions throughout the State, reported the same back without amendment

On motion, the same was made the special order for Wednesday, March 3d.

The same member reported the following bills

An act to repeal an act for the security of the Public Arsenal at New Orleans, approved April 1, 1831

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the employment of a keeper for the Lafayette Regiment, approved 23d April, 1844

Referred to the committee on militia, with instructions to report immediately.

An act to repeal the 9th section of an act entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State and reduce the salaries of certain officers, and for other purposes, approved April 5, 1843.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State, to reduce the salaries of certain officers, and for other purposes, approved March 10, 1845.

An act to authorize the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, to use unexpended balances of appropriations.

The rules being su