C. E. Wilson, Publisher,
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, then, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The Picayune Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per line for each subsequent one. No Advertisements inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Notices of Lost Property or Interposition will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1852.

No. 1770, Vol. 10—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6619.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates

MR. WEBSTER AND THE COMPROMISE.

Mr G A TAVERNER, of Alexandria, having addressed Mr WEBSTER on the subject of the compromise, has drawn from him the following reply, which is published in the Alexandria *Gazette*:

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1852

Dear Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national Whig principles I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures which are usually called "Compromise Measures." On my fixed determination to uphold them steadily and firmly Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take, in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all friends of the Constitution, and all lovers of their country. That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction, I mean the Fugitive Slave Law, I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain written words of the Constitution; and low any man can wish to abrogate or destroy it, and at the same time say that he is a supporter of the Constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it, which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension. My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and reason and true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, the public mind, North and South, will come to a proper state upon those questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North The great mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States. I have noticed, indeed, not without great certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and in regard to these, I have to say, that gentlemen may not think it necessary to proper, that they should be called upon to affirm, for resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any proposition to repeal or alter any or all the Compromise measures would meet with any general encouragement or support, I doubt at all believe. But, believe that we, by our votes, and by our influence, and are likely to remain quite unchanged I am in favor of upholding the Constitution, in the general, and all its particulars. I am in favor of respecting its authority and its injunctions, and to the end of life shall so all in my power to fulfill honestly and faithfully all its provisions I look upon the Compromise measures as a proper, fair and honorable settlement of the question to which they relate, and no negotiation of those questions, no new opinions or form, will effort to create dissatisfaction with them will ever receive from me, the slightest countenance, support, concurrence or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances

I am, with regard,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER

G A TAVERNER, Esq

That is the way to speak out. There is no want of explicitness, no hinting back, no reserve of language no letting friends vouch for him, about DANIEL WEBSTER. What he thinks he is willing to place on record. He thinks not for to-day, and place principles leagues above party and moving intrigues for the Presidential nomination. The people, and all, know where to find Mr WEBSTER He is for the Compromise, in general and in detail. He upholds the entire series of measures known as such, and takes special care to mention the Fugitive Slave Law as an act entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. He is frank and pointed in the expression of his sentiments, and what is more, he maintains and advocates doctrines which the Whigs of the South recognize as fundamental principles in the creed of every patriot and lover of the Union. Such a man we can support for the Presidency. A statesman of unrivalled eminence, an orator of signal powers, ardent and unflinching in his patriotism a National Whig of the best and purest stamp—illustrious at home, honored and revered abroad. The South will not complain of Mr WEBSTER should be a candidate for their suffrages, in the event of Mr FILLMORE failing to obtain the nomination.

If Gen SCOTT entertains the slightest respect for the section of country which gave him birth, if he is ambitious to be the next President of the United States, and the chosen instrument and puppet of Northern Free Soilism, let he have not irrevocably and hopelessly pledged himself to those who are seeking to engraft upon Whig principles the odious formula of abolition—let him emulate the glorious example of one, who at the bar and the forum, has achieved victories as mighty as any ever won by him upon the tented field. Let Winfield Scott write five lines, endorsing Mr WEBSTER's letter, without exception or extension—or let him say in plain language, that he is in favor of the maintenance of the compromise, fugitive slave law and all, and the Whigs of the South will stand by him heartily and will vote for him enthusiastically, should he prove the nominee of the Convention. He should he persist in the present attitude of silence, we tell him frankly that the South will not support him. There is a feeling pervading the southern Whig mission which the press could not, if it would, subdue. They distrust Gen SCOTT, on account of his associations, his sympathies, and his nomination, it must come out, or take his chance for the Presidency in the North alone. Let him not imagine that STANTON and MANGUM can carry the South for him. Such an idea is delusive and preposterous. Under present auspices, Gen SCOTT would a barely master strength enough in any Southern State, to secure a respectable electoral ticket—much less a majority of the popular votes. We speak that which we know, and which the Whigs of the North will conjecture fully discover, should they be blind and besotted enough to force Gen SCOTT upon the party, unpledged, uncommitted, and with the South in absolute ignorance of his views.

Upon him and the Northern Whigs rests the responsibility of maintaining unbroken the organization and integrity of the Whig party. Let them look to it, that they betray not their trust.

SECOND RETRENCHMENT REPORT

We publish to day the second report made to the Legislature by the Committee on Retrenchment. It should have appeared earlier, but we only received it a day or two ago.

☞ We learn by a telegraphic despatch to Mr J R Jennings, that the steamship "Empire City" sails LAVOS, from New York via Havana, crossed the bar at the South West Pass, at 5 o'clock P M., on the 19th instant, with the California and Pacific mails on board

FIFE CORN—A great essen living in the Third Ward, who is noted for his taste and skill in Horticulture, presented us yesterday with a couple of ears of green corn fully matured. Such phenomena in the month of April is rare, even in Louisiana.

CONVENTION RETURNS.—Point Coupee gives a majority for a Convention, in East Feliciana the vote stands 267 for to 181 against, Ouachita Parish gives 64 majority for a Convention.

VOTE FOR DIRECTORS OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD—The tellers finished counting the vote yesterday, and the following is the result. J Rost 1572, J P Harrison 14 456, H S Buckner 14,057 E W Moore 13,967, A D Kelly 14,191, John Snider 10,016, W P L Weeks 14 061, E Lacoste 9682, W S Wright 11,820, I Lashley 11,614, C Pardee 12 545, J P Benjamin 15,720. The twelve were selected The remaining votes were divided among a large number of gentlemen who received from 100 to 3,000 votes each

GRAND CONCERT BY TWO BLIND LADIES—The gifted ladies Miss PHEBE and Miss MARY give a vocal and instrumental Concert this evening, at Commercial Hall, St Charles street. The entertainment consists of a variety of solos duets and morceaux for the pianos, all of which are executed by these talented performers They make an appeal to the public to sustain them here, as accomplished artists, and near a the victims of one of the most terrible calamities to which humanity is subject We trust that the appeal will not be unheeded. It would be impugning the benevolence of our citizens to suppose otherwise.

BEAST SIGHTED—General Cass, amid "the noise and confusion" of the KOSSUTH banquet is reported to have said; "behold we sit in *blind-folded* and are tyrannized by a tyrannical region of the world. No!"

☞ A land-slide occurred on the Troy and Rutland railroad, near Granville, Washington county, on Thursday week, instantly killing three men, and carrying away a large portion of the track, and with it a locomotive and a train of dirt cars.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill for the abolishment of the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty years in lieu thereof, passed the House on Tuesday week. Yeas 46, nays 42.

☞ The attention of debtors and others is called to the large sale of Wines, Segars, &c., by Messrs. Taylor & Co., this day.

Times are liberal.

Texas.

By the arrival of the steamer *Mexico*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 6th inclusive.

The steamboat Camden, ran upon a snag and sunk, in the Brazos, below Richmond, a few days since. She was bound down, and had between three and four hundred bales of cotton on board.

We have seen it announced that Gen. Houston has returned home lately on account of another accession to his family—a daughter.

FIRE AT EAGLE PASS.—We learn, through a statement furnished the San Antonio *Ledger* by an eye witness that on the 26th ult, at about three o'clock, P. M., Mr. Elkfield, one of the gentlemen conducting the business of Mr. Henry Castro of Eagle Pass, while setting at his desk in the back part of the store, was alarmed by the cry of "fire," from the outside. On rushing to the door he discovered the roof to be burning. The fire being quite small, he quickly procured water, but in the absence of a ladder and assistance, he could do nothing towards subduing the flames, which spread with astonishing rapidity, so that he could not even enter by the door, but was compelled to enter a back window for the purpose of saving the money and the books; but by that time the roof inside was one burning mass, and he only succeeded in saving part of the money, when he was compelled to retreat, from the flames. Mr Devine endeavored to rush in but was driven back by the flames, and nothing more could be saved. Col Morris turned out all the soldiers of Fort Duncan, but they, with the officers and citizens, could only exert themselves in saving the adjacent buildings, which was accomplished by great labor. The rapid conflagration was owing to the flimsy materials of which the building or *stead* was constructed.

The Lipan Indians frequently visit the military post on the Llano, and manifest the greatest friendship for the whites—so says the San Antonio Ledger.

A safe edifice, and some fragments of a lady's, and child's, and a man's dress, were found near the burnt pile, and from appearance had lain there over a year—The fate of the owners is a mystery.

MURDER IN PORT LAVACA.—The Indianola Bulletin gives an account of one of the most deliberate and cockney murders we have ever heard of. The murder was perpetrated on Sunday, the 4th instant, by one Sharkey, who was a stranger in Lavaca, and the murdered man was Mr. James P. Fulkerson, the sheriff of that county, and a man universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Fulkerson was from St. Charles county, Missouri, but resided for some time in Cass county, Texas, from which he came to Lavaca. The Bulletin gives the circumstances of this cold-blooded murder as follows:

Augustus Sharkey, the murderer, is a late emigrant from Mississippi. He provoked a quarrel with a peaceable citizen of Lavaca, and attempted to bring shot. The weapon was wrested from him by a bystander and placed in sheriff Fulkerson's hands, who put them aside and commenced to expostulate. Sharkey demanded twice that the sheriff should hand him the pistols. Fulkerson went to Justice Moulding for a peace bond against Sharkey, and left his office, and was coming down the street, when he met Sharkey, who had walked down in the heat, in smoking, with deliberate aim, and without the least warning, fired a pistol ball through the sheriff's heart. Sharkey made no attempt to escape, but was secured and ironed. A town meeting was called for Monday, the day after, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to take charge of the prisoner, and to see that he should have a fair trial. A town meeting was called for Tuesday, the day after, when the committee reported, and resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the prisoner should be tried by the Justice's court, and committed for the action of the District Court, and authorized the Sheriff to call a jury from the bystanders, and to employ counsel for the prisoner. Sharkey was then tried before the Justice, and committed for trial before the 1st District Court.

HENRY CLAY.

The anniversary of the birth-day of HENRY CLAY, was celebrated by his friends in New York, on Monday, the 13th inst., with great spirit and fervor. The members of the Clay Festival Association had a grand dinner in the evening at Apollo Hall, when some hundreds were present, and the whole of the proceedings manifested the respect and veneration entertained for the great Statesman. The first of the regular toasts was as follows:

"*The 12th of April*, 1777.

The Birth-day of the Man, who
Is not for a day, but for all time."

Its announcement was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm, cheer following cheer, and the whole company joining in singing an appropriate original song. Letters of apology were then read from Henry Clay, Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Wm H Graham, Hon. C M Conrad and Hon. Washington Hunt.

The second regular toast was then announced:

The man whose Birth makes this Day Glorious—"He has outlived detraction, and, disturbed by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storms of political conflict—animated by no desire, but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles."

"We might hail thee as President with happier brow, But, oh! could we love thee more deeply than now."

(Music—"Here's to you, Harry Clay.")

To this toast and the succeeding one—"Our Country"—Senator James C. Jones, of Tennessee, responded in an eloquent, happy and appropriate address.

A toast to the President of the United States was received with three cheers. Numerous other appropriate sentiments were subsequently received with appropriate honors, and addresses delivered by Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky, Willis Hall, Esq., Mr Peyton, of Va., and others.

ANOTHER FIRE.—*Loss of Life*—At eight o'clock last night, says the Savannah *Republican* of the 15th, the alarm of fire was given, and for a time, it was feared that one of the most valuable blocks of buildings in the city would be destroyed. The gallant firemen, however, were soon on the spot, and succeeded in arresting the devouring element ere it had done much damage.

The fire occurred in the corner of Broughton and Whitaker streets, owned by A. A. Streets, Esq., and over the store of Mr. W. W. Goodrich. It appears that a mulatto boy, belonging to Mr. Goodrich, had been sent with a lamp to a room in the second story to draw wine, and that he made a mistake and drew from a barrel of *alcohol*. Fire was in some way communicated to this, and the explosion followed—and hence the fire.

Some time elapsed after the building was found to be on fire, before the room could be entered from below, in consequence of the smoke and when it was opened and the fire subdued, the boy was discovered to be dead. An inquest was held on the body, portions of which, especially the head and face were badly burned—The jury decided that his death was caused by the explosion of the alcohol.

The building was only slightly injured. Mr. Goodrich's stock suffered some inconsiderable damage from the water. He wastfully insured however, in the Savannah and Southern Mutual Insurance Companies.

☞ At last we have intelligence that the ice in Lake Erie is breaking up, and in a few days the steamboats will be running. A large amount of merchandise has found its way up the river in steamboats and barges, for the West, and is daily increasing. The Erie and Western Roads are doing a large freighting as well as passenger business, which will not be without its effect on the stocks of all the roads.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—The body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Columbus in the chair and the minutes were read.

A message from the Mayor was received stating that he had approved the resolutions of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, and was taken to the President.

After some debate, the French Spoliation bill and all other bills were postponed, and the senate took up the resolution, affirming the policy of non-intervention.

Mr Bell then addressed the Senate, not touching, except perhaps, the subject of intervention, but considering entirely the effect of the present and future state of things in Europe upon the United States. He examined the subject in all its various aspects, and concluded by intimated that the next general war would be Europe against America—a war of the old against the new world. He urged a strong and immediate preparation for the contingency, and the material, money and manufactures of the country. In the House several petitions and resolutions of one or two State Legislatures of no general importance, were presented and referred to appropriate committees

Mr Stanton, of Tenn, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, in reply to a charge made against the Navy Department, stated that in which it was stated that the Senate had passed the naval bill without understanding the nature of the amendments that had been introduced by the naval committee—that body, from which he emanated. He then alluded to the arguments that had been adduced against the present mode of promotion in the navy, which he thought should be modified in regard as well as economy; and stated that he was instructed by the committee to report a bill requiring an alteration in the naval code. He expressed himself in favor of the measure, and hoped it would be passed the naval bill without understanding the nature of the amendments that had been introduced by the naval committee—that body, from which he emanated. He then alluded to the arguments that had been adduced against the present mode of promotion in the navy, which he thought should be modified in regard as well as economy; and stated that he was instructed by the committee to report a bill requiring an alteration in the naval code. He expressed himself in favor of the measure, and hoped it would be passed

Mr Houston, of Alabama, inquired if the resolutions were in order, and the Speaker decided in the affirmative.

Mr Brown, of Mississippi, reviewed the course which had been pursued by the committee. He contended that the work was so forward as usual, and that the tendency of the course pursued by the committee must be to destroy the credit of the contractor, and to prevent his completing the work in a proper manner. The result of the course which had been pursued by the committee, he contended, would be to send Wm. Hamilton back at a future period for remuneration for the damage he had sustained by the breaking up the contract in the manner proposed.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

As some anxiety is manifested regarding the subject of what is the best and cheapest description of iron with which to construct Railroads in Louisiana, permit me, through the medium of your paper to suggest the feasibility and propriety of introducing Chinese. These Asiatics could readily be induced to emigrate to this State at the cost of $75 per head, to serve one year after arrival at nominal wages.

Chinese emigrants are found to be, in California and Cuba, quiet, industrious, and fully equal in physical strength to Irish "Navigators," and why should they not prove the same in Louisiana and the Southwest generally? Besides the vast good resulting to New Orleans would be, but after their year of service terminated, many of them would squat in the environs of the city, and raise poultry, and vegetables of superior quality, two things we stand sadly in need of, whilst those who are mechanics might readily find lucrative employment.

It is a popular fallacy that emigration is thwarted by the Chinese authorities; on the contrary, owing to the redundant population in that vast Empire, in times of scarcity every exertion is made to get rid of the surplus population—in proof of which fact, from the city of Amoy, alone, some 10,000 Chinamen have left to emigrate to the Eastern Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Valparaiso and San Francisco.

Should more data be required regarding this subject, I shall be most happy to furnish you with all I hold, merely prefacing my offer with the remark, that from a long and intimate intercourse with Chinese in Trans-Gangetic India, I am possessed with many curious facts regarding the modus operandi that ought to be pursued in get ting Chinese to emigrate to any given part of the world.

Your most ob't serv't,
WM. A. GLIDDON.

INCREASE OF THE CPE OF OPIUM.—A correspondent writes to the New York Evening Post as follows:

One item suggested in one of your articles is entitled to far greater weight than a person who had not given particular attention to the subject might suppose. I refer to the use of opium as a stimulant. The extent to which this is practiced by people esteemed temperate, even in this country, is probably one thousand times greater than is generally believed. This may at first seem a very extravagant statement; but a good deal of investigation of the subject has led me to come to this conclusion.

WITHOUT FOREIGN—A letter from Baltimore says:

Much excitement has been occasioned in the city by the discovery of a series of extensive organized counterfeits by William G. Chapman, Esq., reputed a member of the city council, and usually respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances. The legend which has so far unveiled, amounts to about $50,000 in the discovered that discoveries have been made that will fix the whole amount at about $150,000. He has absented from the city, and no trace of him has been found since.

HENRY CLAY.—Thomas Patison, one of the swell-mob, was examined by Recorder Scarborough, yesterday, on a charge of having feloniously extracted from the pocket of a man in the Port Market of the Third District, on the night of the 15th inst., $12 30. Thomas was adjudged guilty, and sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—Theodore Ezekiel was was yesterday taken before Judge Buchanan, on a writ of habeas corpus. He was confined in the Parish Prison on the charge of swindling Samuel Solomon out of $400 and petitioned for his discharge on the ground that, even admitting the allegations of the prosecutor, there was no crime committed by the accused to warrant his detention under the law. He therefore ordered his discharge. Judge Buchanan thought that the statement in the commitment, alleging false pretences against Ezekiel, was not sufficient under the law and facts of the case, and from which also he alleged. He said that the false pretence was not shown, but that there was sufficient ground, notwithstanding, to infer an act of fraud on the part of the accused.

Notwithstanding this decision, Ezekiel was re-committed, as it appears there are other charges against him. The prosecution of the charge made by Mr. Solomon, will not be abandoned, and a new commitment will be made out in accordance with Judge Buchanan's definition of the law.

INQUESTS—ACCIDENTAL DEATH—A mulatto girl named Miles, belonging to Mr. L. B. Bernard, was accidentally killed by the machinery of the Second District Ferry Boat, on Monday night. While passing too near the engine, in the dark, her clothes caught and she dragged under the wheel, every bone in her body was broken. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

Another inquest was held in a house on Bernard street, in the Third District, on the body of a free colored woman named Marie Francois, who died suddenly. Verdict, "Apoplexy." She was a native of the West Indies, and was aged fifty days.

Daniel Hughes, as a vagrant, was sent to the workhouse for 90 days, and several notoriously abandoned females were sent to the same establishment for 60 days.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

MONDAY March 15, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On the roll being called a quorum answered and was present.

Journal of Saturday evening was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Barillean for the balance of the session.

Leave of absence granted to Mr Looney on account of sickness.

On motion the House took up the bill entitled, an act to construct three levees in the parish of Morehouse.

On the same being read Mr Livingston offered as a substitute the bill entitled, an act to provide for the levying of little Bonne Idee, and Bayou Bartholomew in the parish of Morehouse.

Mr Campbell was against appropriating the public lands to local improvements. It should be done by a general law. He regretted to oppose the measures of gentlemen who had never troubled the House, and had industriously aided in the business of the session, but, on Saturday voted down the measure, and we should not now depart from that vote.

Mr Richardson advocated the bill as the best mode of disposing of the lands.

Mr Beyer agreed with the remarks and experience of Mr Williamson. The system was a mistake and drew from a barrel of *alcohol*. Fire was in some way communicated to this, and an explosion followed—and hence the fire.

Mr Ranney, gave a history of the donation and condition of these lands, and cited the donation to Arkansas, where the lands had been reclaimed and the State had found they had paid much more than they cost them. He must first acquire the lands and know where they are. To accomplish this, he had introduced a bill appointing a commissioner to locate and report the lands for the whole State, and as such a bill was to be discussed, he was opposed to taking away any portion of the lands beforehand.

Mr Peck pronounced the bill alluded to by Mr Ranney, as a bad one, and would give people the lands to the speculation of the officers and employees to be engaged under it. The bill before the House was perfectly fair and he hoped it would pass

Mr Chaplin was in favor of a general plan, but the only one before us could not go into operation. But, if it did the State would be gainer by giving a portion of these lands to levees in Morehouse.

Mr Cole was also in favor of the bill for the same reason.

Mr Richardson said he could not agree with the gentlemen. Great harm might be done by the construction of these levees, and he could not vote for it until his mind was satisfied that the people on the river would not be injured Some further discussion ensued between Messrs Livingston, Ranney, and Blackburn, when,

On the adoption of the 1st section, Messrs Roth and Richardson called for the yeas and nays.

On the roll being called, Messrs Alexander, Arceneaux, Ard, Bartlett, Beard, Berry, Chaplin, Commandeur, Conville, Cole, Curry, Dereux, Edwards, Grayson, Hopkins of Bonne Coupee, Hough, Hughes, John, Lewis, Lobrano, Lagrove, Levingston, Mercer, Musser, Morgan, Munday, Peck, Prescott, Powell, Rogers, Ryan, Smart, Selby, Thompson of Jackson, Thompson of St Helena, and Walsh, 27 members voted in the affirmative.

And that Messrs Augustin, Bickham, Campbell, Connolly, Dalferes, Deverges, Dewees, Dunnonchel, Gardner, Hawthorn, Heard, Hopkins, Arkansas, Lewis, Lindsey, Mathews, Meek, Leeds, McCutchen, Phillips, Pugh, Ranney, Richardson, Robin, Roth, Rouquillo, Scarborough, Serer, Simpson, Summers, Taylor, Theard, Vaughn, Williamson and White, 33 members, voted in the negative.

On the second section, the ayes and nays were called for, and the following was adopted.

On the second section being read, Mr Connolly offered the following as an addition at section—

Section 2. Be it further enacted, &c, That the State Engineer be further authorized to let out levees in any portion of the parishes of Ouachita, payable out of the swamp lands at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

On motion the above section was adopted.

Mr Connolly moved to insert "that the commissioners are hereby authorized to receive all lands offered under this act.

Which was adopted.

Mr Williamson moved to add the following as a proviso—

Provided, however, that the above named commissioners shall be liable for all damage or damages, which may be caused by the construction of said levee, the parties so damaged to recover damages in any court of competent jurisdiction, and that each commissioner shall give bond in the sum of $20,000 each.

On motion of Mr Roth the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr Beard on behalf of the committee on enrollment reported as duly enrolled—

An act allowing appeals in all cases from judgments of justices of the peace in the city of New Orleans.

An act to provide for the settlement with Wm Pratt, of the firm of McHatton, Pratt & Co, late lessees of the penitentiary.

An act to provide for appropriations to pay the costs of certain suits in the parish of Madison.

The Speaker having signed the same.

The Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

By a message from the Senate, through Mr. Hamilton, the House was informed that the Senate had concurred in the following bills of the House—

An act to prevent the collection of certain taxes in the Third Municipality of the city of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Chas S Leekie, of the parish of Rapides.

By the same message the concurrence of the House was requested in the following bill of the Senate—

An act to reduce the costs of litigation by authorizing the execution of twelve months' bonds before the clerks of the District Courts in certain cases.

By the same message the House was informed that the President of the Senate had signed the following enrolled bills of the House:

An act for the relief of J Aguillard, State tax collector, for the ninth representative district of the city of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Allen Harris, collector of the parish of Claiborne.

Mr Moss reported that he had submitted the above named bills to the Governor for his approval and signature.

By the same message, the House was informed that the Senate had receded from their amendment to the bill entitled, an act granting permission to the veterans of 1814-15.

By the same message the concurrence of the House was requested to the following bills of the Senate—

An act relative to the property of non resident married persons.

An act fixing the salary of the sergeant at arms of the Senate.

An act to authorize O A Freret and E Cosmer his wife, to adopt Geo A Freret, jr.

And that the Senate had concurred in the following bills of the House—

An act authorizing an appropriation to pay the costs in certain suits in the parish of Madison.

An act to provide for the execution of slaves and persons of color.

And that they had concurred in the bill of the House entitled, an act to amend article 259 of the Code of Practice, with an amendment, and asked the concurrence of the House in said amendment.

And they asked the concurrence of the House in the bill entitled—

An act relative to runaway slaves, being a substitute adopted for the bill of the House entitled—

An act relative to runaway slaves committed to jail in the parish of West Feliciana.

By the same message, the House was informed that the President of the Senate had signed the following bills:

An act to provide for the collection of the State taxes in the parish of Vermillion, for the years 1850 and 1851.

An act to divide the State into Congressional Districts.

On motion, the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to reclaim, drain and dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands, donated to the State of Louisiana, by act of Congress, entitled, "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," approved March 2d, 1849.

On motion of Mr Richardson, the House took up the bill entitled:

An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State of Louisiana, by act of Congress, and to appropriate the proceeds for the end.

On the 1st section being read, Mr Phillips offered the following as a proviso:

Provided, That no land shall be subject to entry as provided by this section, until it is first offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at a minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre.

On motion, the same was laid on the table.

On motion to adopt the 1st section,

Mr Williamson said he wished to call the attention of the House, to the effect of locating one million of acres on eight million of acres of the lands donated by Congress. If warrants were sold for one million acres, they could be no located as to render the remainder worthless, and he would vote against the bill if rejected.

Mr Richardson advocated the bill as the best mode of disposing of the lands.

Mr Beyer agreed with the remarks and experience of Mr Williamson. The system was a mistake and drew from a barrel of *alcohol*. Fire was in some way communicated to this, and an explosion followed—and hence the fire.

Some time elapsed after the building was found to be on fire, before the room could be entered from below, in consequence of the smoke and when it was opened and the fire subdued, the boy was discovered to be dead. An inquest was held on the body, portions of which, especially the head and face were badly burned—The jury decided that his death was caused by the explosion of the alcohol.

The building was only slightly injured. Mr. Goodrich's stock suffered some inconsiderable damage from the water. He wastfully insured however, in the Savannah and Southern Mutual Insurance Companies.

☞ At last we have intelligence that the ice in Lake Erie is breaking up, and in a few days the steamboats will be running. A large amount of merchandise has found its way up the river in steamboats and barges, for the West, and is daily increasing. The Erie and Western Roads are doing a large freighting as well as passenger business, which will not be without its effect on the stocks of all the roads.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—The body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Columbus in the chair and the minutes were read.

A message from the Mayor was received stating that he had approved the resolutions of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, and was taken to the President.

After some debate, the French Spoliation bill and all other bills were postponed, and the senate took up the resolution, affirming the policy of non-intervention.

Mr Bell then addressed the Senate, not touching, except perhaps, the subject of intervention, but considering entirely the effect of the present and future state of things in Europe upon the United States. He examined the subject in all its various aspects, and concluded by intimated that the next general war would be Europe against America—a war of the old against the new world. He urged a strong and immediate preparation for the contingency, and the material, money and manufactures of the country. In the House several petitions and resolutions of one or two State Legislatures of no general importance, were presented and referred to appropriate committees

Mr Stanton, of Tenn, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, in reply to a charge made against the Navy Department, stated that in which it was stated that the Senate had passed the naval bill without understanding the nature of the amendments that had been introduced by the naval committee—that body, from which he emanated. He then alluded to the arguments that had been adduced against the present mode of promotion in the navy, which he thought should be modified in regard as well as economy; and stated that he was instructed by the committee to report a bill requiring an alteration in the naval code. He expressed himself in favor of the measure, and hoped it would be passed

Mr Houston, of Alabama, inquired if the resolutions were in order, and the Speaker decided in the affirmative.

Mr Brown, of Mississippi, reviewed the course which had been pursued by the committee. He contended that the work was so forward as usual, and that the tendency of the course pursued by the committee must be to destroy the credit of the contractor, and to prevent his completing the work in a proper manner. The result of the course which had been pursued by the committee, he contended, would be to send Wm. Hamilton back at a future period for remuneration for the damage he had sustained by the breaking up the contract in the manner proposed.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

As some anxiety is manifested regarding the subject of what is the best and cheapest description of iron with which to construct Railroads in Louisiana, permit me, through the medium of your paper to suggest the feasibility and propriety of introducing Chinese. These Asiatics could readily be induced to emigrate to this State at the cost of $75 per head, to serve one year after arrival at nominal wages.

Chinese emigrants are found to be, in California and Cuba, quiet, industrious, and fully equal in physical strength to Irish "Navigators," and why should they not prove the same in Louisiana and the Southwest generally? Besides the vast good resulting to New Orleans would be, but after their year of service terminated, many of them would squat in the environs of the city, and raise poultry, and vegetables of superior quality, two things we stand sadly in need of, whilst those who are mechanics might readily find lucrative employment.

It is a popular fallacy that emigration is thwarted by the Chinese authorities; on the contrary, owing to the redundant population in that vast Empire, in times of scarcity every exertion is made to get rid of the surplus population—in proof of which fact, from the city of Amoy, alone, some 10,000 Chinamen have left to emigrate to the Eastern Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Valparaiso and San Francisco.

Should more data be required regarding this subject, I shall be most happy to furnish you with all I hold, merely prefacing my offer with the remark, that from a long and intimate intercourse with Chinese in Trans-Gangetic India, I am possessed with many curious facts regarding the modus operandi that ought to be pursued in get ting Chinese to emigrate to any given part of the world.

Your most ob't serv't,
WM. A. GLIDDON.

INCREASE OF THE USE OF OPIUM.—A correspondent writes to the New York Evening Post as follows:

One item suggested in one of your articles is entitled to far greater weight than a person who had not given particular attention to the subject might suppose. I refer to the use of opium as a stimulant. The extent to which this is practiced by people esteemed temperate, even in this country, is probably one thousand times greater than is generally believed. This may at first seem a very extravagant statement; but a good deal of investigation of the subject has led me to come to this conclusion.

WITHOUT FOREIGN—A letter from Baltimore says:

Much excitement has been occasioned in the city by the discovery of a series of extensive organized counterfeits by William G. Chapman, Esq., reputed a member of the city council, and usually respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances. The legend which has so far unveiled, amounts to about $50,000 in the discovered that discoveries have been made that will fix the whole amount at about $150,000. He has absented from the city, and no trace of him has been found since.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Louisville	Ophelia, Gordon	12 m
Cincinnati	J. M. Nelson, Irvin	5 p m
Yazoo River	Tuscumbia, Johnson	5 p m
Cincinnati	Charles Hammond, Hard	5 p m
Yazoo City	W. A. Violett, Overtaney	5 p m
Bayou Sara	Gipsey, Utz	5 p m
Balize	J. T. Dowell, Caldwell	10 a m
St Martinville	Delia, Cornell	10 a m
Alabama River	Benson, Shaw	5 p m
Shreveport	Lessy Robinson, Puckett	5 p m
Lafourche	Dr Batey, Wilson	9 a m
Covington	Lenora, Duncan	5 p m
Memphis	C E Watkins, Frost	5 p m
St Louis	L M Kennett, Cable	5 p m
Nashville	Iroquois, Lee	5 p m
St Louis	Sunbar Hill, Eakins	5 p m
Opelousas	Sydonia,	10 a m
Louisville	Fanny Smith, Dunham	5 p m

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY Evening, April 20, 1852.

There was a good demand for Cotton today, and the sales reached 7,500 bales, principally to the trade, which have been paid for the better qualities, and our quotations are slightly amended.

Inferior	5—8 5¾	Fair, Fair	8—8⅝
Ordinary	7—8 6¾	Fair	8—8¾
Middling	7—8 7¼	Good Fair	8—8⅞
Good Middling	7—8 7¾	Good and Fine	9—
Middling Fair	8 1-8 8¼		

Sugar was in active request, with sales of 600 hhds. Fair to fair 4¾@4¾ ⅌ lb. Of Molasses, 300 bbls were sold at 12@12½ ⅌ gallon for Fermenting, and 24 @ 26½ for refining. The Flour market is very dull, with small sales of Ohio at $3 30. Buyers are only offering $3 25 for large parcels. Of Corn, 5,000 sacks were sold at 49 @ 51½ ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are firm, but rather the large transactions of yesterday, the market has quieted down. A few hundred bbls of Mess Pork were sold at $17 75@18. Of Bacon, 200 casks were sold at 10c for Sides, and 7¾ c⅌ ⅌ lb. for Shoulders. Nothing of same species was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling to a moderate extent, at 16@16½ ⅌ gallon for rectified.

The cargo of 4,800 bags Rio Coffee alluded to yesterday as being sold, was shipped at 8¾c ⅌ ⅌ lb. cash.

We notice sales of 1,200 boxes Candles in lots at 10@10½c ⅌ lb.

Exchange is in limited request through the supply of bills is not ample. We quote as before

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9@10 Cents.
France	5 27½ c@5 30
New York, sixty day bills	1 of 1% ⅌ cent dis.
Do Checks	¼ ⅌ cent prem. @ ¼ ⅌ ct
Boston, sixty days	1 of 1% ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1 of 1% ⅌ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	¾—¾ ⅌ cent.

There is no change to notice in freights. We have not heard of any new engagements.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lovee Steam Cotton Press Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders will take place on the 1st of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Company, on the second importance. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. J. FORSTALL, Pres.

Orleans Fire Company No. 41.

AN ANNUAL MEETING of the officers and members of the Company, will be held on the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Punctual attendance is requested, on the 21st May next, by order of the President.

THOMAS LAYTON

Land Office at Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, April 7th, 1852

To holders of certificates Forest for Land by Richard Tarleton, and Wm. Kennedy, Esq. Notice is hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the last session of the Legislature, approved March 15th, 1852, that the certificates which are now lodged in the Land Office, in the Record of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, that unless application be made for the issue of patents, or other, that the same will be reported to the next session of the Legislature.

W. H. CRENSHAW Register

NOTICE—In the Matter of the Estate of the late