The New-Orleans Bee

No. 45: VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1845. VOL. XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 4795.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, — 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

CITY HALL
New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing Year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.
f 6

A VERY superior family of NEGRESS for sale, possessing a man who is a French and American Cook and Pastry Cook; his wife a Creole, washer and ironer, and two fine Children, will be sold on very great favor; terms to a firm fit in this city, apply to J. A. BEARD & Co.
f 10 Banks' Arcade

A SUPERIOR French and American Man Cook to hire—a good artiste and capable to take charge of the cooking at a Restaurant or Hotel. Apply to J. A. BEARD & Co., Bank Place.

RECEIVED by subscription and for sale at the store of the undersigned:
Sennet braid small and large, sens and long bags, of all colors;
Edward furniture, common and superior quality;
Sardines in oil and preserved;
Angot's guignette, cassis, kirsch and absynth;
Issot peas of all dimensions, and a very great variety of other articles.
f 27—3 P. LEVERRIER, 76 Chartres.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Charlotte, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844.
f 24 1m

COAL.—Five hundred barrels delivered—3000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five dollars per bbl.
WEAR & MURPHY,
f 26 1 St Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 81 Chartres street, corner of Custom house, has just received by the recent arrival from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Bareges, low priced;
1 do Gros de Naples, do do;
1 do entire rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets, very low;
Several handsome bonnet satins and fancy handkerchiefs;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
3 cases parasols, new style;
Several cases of collaroes of all prices;
Also—Selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de Laines, crapes, chenes, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use.
f 18

LATE PUBLICATIONS

TAYLOR'S Manual of Biblical Ancient and Modern Geography by Professor B. D. Henry. A Lecture on Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos. Arnold. Recent Improvements, being a Supplement to Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. Stanley Southgate's Reply to the Missionaries at Canton, Hainnegie.
Bishop Doane's Trial—Also, his Statement of Facts connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices, a Tale for Youth, by Mary Howitt.
Just received and for sale by
J. S. STEEL, 14 Camp street.
f 27 Success to to Norman Steele & Co.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

BOWDITCHS NAVIGATION, 14th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1845 and 46.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 14th edition, improved.
SHIP MASTER'S ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest.
MERCHANT AND SEAMEN'S EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.,
f 27 Law Bookseller and Stationers, one Camp st. Orleans.

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit jujube preserves, fruit in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs. Balle Bros. Provence, Marseilles, 1844: 1 case Cordials, assorted in flasks and halves; 36 do Mar schino do; 64 Dantzick do; 6 do dram do; 10 do Kirsch; 6 do Spirit Bases; 10 do Citron Sashes; 8 do gooseberry; 4 do apricot; 4 do strawberry and raspberry juice.
LORIGNIER & Co.,
f 27 corner Royal and Customhouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on hand and offer for sale, three tons, the following articles—1000 barrels Navarino St. Louis flour; 250 barrels Wines, 8 and 10 gallons Pork; 300 barrels Pork, 1 and 2 gallons; 50 barrels Beef; 100 barrels Mess Beef; 50 barrels Mackerel; 6 barrels No 1 Nova Scotia salmon; 600 kegs Oil Cotton; 100 do Nails; 40 bales Hay; 100 Bushels Beans; 1000 sacks Grain; 100 barrels Cranberries; 100 barrels Pears; 100 boxes New Bedford spermaceti Candles; 12 patent Pails; 18 barrels No 1 castor Oil; 40 000 cigars; 1000 kegs Lard; 10 barrels Kirsch and Cordials; 500 Cheese; 10 barrels Sugar; 1 Cotton Gin; 1 Cotton Screw; 1 Encouraged Young Hyson Tea; 2 patent platform Scales.
f 26—1m THE W. & SHOT. 40 Poydras.

WINES AND LIQUORS—10 quarter casks very superior Madeira; 10 do Sherry; 5 do Port; 5 bags Malaga Raisins; 10 Madeira Wine; 12 half pipes Dupuy Brandy; 2 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 2 qr. casks Peach Brandy; 20 pipes Rhine Brandy, for sale by
FORDICE & BRO.
f 26 74 Camp.

SUGARS for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white Havana sugar; 100 boxes brown Havana sugar; 100 hogsheads Havana sugar; 200 sacks and 200 barrels Cuba sugar; 50 hogsheads Cuba molasses; 100 bales tobacco, Virginia and Cuba; 300 do Cuba wrappers and fillers; 10,000 segars Regalias, assorted brands; 6 serrons indigo good quality; 50 sacks strong Liverpool salt.
FRANCIS LAMPRE 37 Old Levee.

FIRE & SAFES—100 safes and 50 Burlin rolling safes; 1 case containing 5000 cigar boxes, 50 cassons indigo; 70 half pipes Hennessy and Martell Brandy; 100 half pipes Dupuy Brandy; 140 casks rum; 8 pipes of Malaga; 500 boxes Spermaceti candles; 100 bbl. Rice; 50 boxes Sardines; 100 bbl. No 3 mackerel; 200 kegs Lard; 50 boxes Tobacco; 10 cases Madeira; 10 do Sherry; 5 do Port; 5 bags Malaga Raisins; 10 half pipes Hennessy Brandy; 5 do Martell do; 5 do Dupuy do; 100 sacks Coffee; 50 half do do Sugar, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis.

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Talma, from Bordeaux 8 hogsheads pure old Cognac brandy, 4th proof; 1 do Dupuy's old Regie Cognac, 4th proof; 1 do Hennessy's old Cognac; 1 case containing one dozen bottles of the whole; entire adventure, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
f 8 17 and 19 St. Louis.

BRANDY—3 half pipes and 10 pipes Bordeaux superior quality brandy, for sale by
MARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
f 17 44 Poydras street.

STORAGE at 121 Magazine st. and a yard in the rear of the building, terms moderate apply to
R. DIETRICH.
f 11 22 Poydras, corner of Tchoupitoulas.

SARDINES—1000 boxes and half boxes sardines in oil, Chateaulin, Fore and Bassett; La Rochelle, landing from brig Sarah, for sale by
BLANCHARD, RIMER & Co. 94 Bienville.
f 11

COFFEE &c.—120 bags Rio coffee; 50 do Havana do; 50 do Java do; 10 cases white Havana sugar, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
f 10 11 and 13 St. Louis.

TALLOW—50 bbls superior, in fine shipping order, now landing from steamboat Express Mail and for sale by
RUDDECKE, BODUS & Co.
f 10 91 Tchoupitoulas.

HAVANA SEGARS—50 bbl assorted qualities landing from steamship Alabama; 20,000 Regalias Flor de Cuba, from brig Emprisario, for sale by
FORDICE & BRO. 82 Old Levee.

SEGARS—25,000 Reg. Flor and Williams; Lopez and Cabanas's brand, landing per steamship Alabama from Havana, for sale by
E. TROMPRON,
f 10 26 Old Levee.

DUPLICATE, 4th—Ship round dunnigan's mills cut nail machine complete, with 4 sets of lining nails, in good order, as a super has long do; in a commodious 4 hatch vessel, 170 to 180 tons burden, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 13 St. Louis.

BRANDY AND WINE, 3 pipes remitted to Hennessy, 1 half pipe Brandy, 4th proof, 200 cases St Julien Claret, landing and for sale by
FOUGET, SON,
f 17 147 Royal.

OIL &c.—50 bbls Sperm Oil, Fleachel, 12 bottles the Diamond Sun Lamp, 12 do Phenix do, 12 do Lamp Oil, 150 Sperm candles, 6 boxes, expert and pick, for sale by
DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 13 St. Louis.

TEA—300 packages 10 lb boxes Young Hyson; 60 half chests Gunpowder; 50 chests O. P. Hyson and Souchong, for sale by
FORDICE & BRO. 74 Camp.

GUNPOWDER—Eagle Fork Mills in keg, barrels and canisters, in a superior quality, warranted to equal the most favorite manufactures known; offered for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.

FRESH MADDER SEED of direct importation. An excellent article for dyeing purposes, and for plantation use, the profit from it is much larger than either sugar or cotton. Apply at the seed store of
WM DINN, 11 Common.

FRESH HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A superior article for sale at the seed store of
WM DINN,
f 11 11 Common.

COGNAC—4th proof J. J. Dupuy's brand, in half pipes, under the keys of the Customhouse, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis.

TEAS—Superfine imperial and gunpowder teas in chests and caddies; prime pouchong, souchong and young hyson, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette.

RIO COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee in double linen and single twilled bags, for sale by
J. W. STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette.

WINES—Received by late arrivals—140 cases claret Lafitte—50 do Medoc, St Estephe's 1840—6 do Lunel Bordeaux, 1839—12 do Malaga, 1839—12 do Malaga, old; 10 half casks Sherry, Amarine—200 boxes claret Saint Julien, de cassons Lafitte—20 boxes white chateau Yquem—60 baskets champagne very good quality for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis.

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Talma, from Bordeaux 8 hogsheads pure old Cognac brandy, 4th proof; 1 do Dupuy's old Regie Cognac, 4th proof; 1 case containing one dozen bottles of the whole; entire adventure, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
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FORDICE & BRO. 74 Camp.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'y. 28, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Public Education submitted yesterday a report to the Convention, accompanied with several sections providing for the nomination of an inspector general of public instruction, and requiring the Legislature to organize a system of public schools throughout the State. Ordered to be printed.

The discussion of the sixth section of the second article was then resumed.

Mr. Marigny regretted that the new committee had again assumed federal numbers as the basis of representation. He had looked for something better from them. For his part, he could not conceive why members were so obstinately bent upon incorporating a principle in the constitution whereby five blacks were placed on equality with three whites. This principle possessed the double disadvantage of being injurious to all classes of the population, and of having a tendency to abolitionism. He called to mind the privileges which people of color enjoyed under the Spanish government and which they had justified on many occasions, by acts of patriotism and courage highly honorable. These privileges had been long since withdrawn from them, and now it was proposed to consider them as so many mules, horses or cattle.

Why should the city of New Orleans be limited to a fifth of the representation? Did the enemies of the city think their object was not perceived? They say that it is in order that the city may not control the State, but this was clearly only a pretext. Was it forgotten that New Orleans was to have only four out of thirty-two Senators? And did not every one understand that with an eighth of the representation in the Senate, the city could never govern the State, even though she might attempt it.

How many Governors for the last thirty-two years had the city given to Louisiana? One, and one only—Mr. Derbigny.

What was the object of all those virulent attacks upon the city? To listen to the terms in which certain members spoke of New Orleans, one would imagine that it was a den of robbers and anthropophagi. The real object, which had been carefully concealed under the veil of declamation, was the desire to monopolize every branch of the government. The country sought exclusive control both in the Senate and House, and to dispose of the executive power, in order to dispose subjects quietly and without restraint of the public treasure. This was the real end and object of the leaders on this floor.

Within the last twenty years, eight millions of dollars had entered the treasury of the State, and of this amount more than seven millions had been lavished upon the country. This was truly the line's share. That which had been done heretofore, was sought to be repeated hereafter. We paid two-thirds of the State taxes; before long, we will pay four fifths, and it is attempted to deprive us of our representation. The sin of the majority was but too manifest. They wished to tax us at their pleasure, and treat us as vassals.

In fine, the principle of representing slaves and free persons of color was a flagrant and monstrous iniquity. It was a germ of abolition, which would not fail to bear fruit. The determination to pluck from us our earnings, to tax us without our consent, was a pretension equally atrocious and intolerable. If the section was adopted, beyond all doubt New Orleans would refuse to submit, and sooner or later a revolution would ensue. With respect to himself, he was resolved to coin but it both in and out of this hall, by every means with in his power. He would devote the remainder of his existence to this struggle, and the people who might hereafter approach his tomb, would render him justice by saying "He at least defended our rights."

Mr. Conrad spoke in opposition to the federal basis. The committee, he thought, ought not to have chosen it as the Convention had virtually rejected it by appointing a new committee. The Convention had formally repudiated the principle that each parish should be entitled to at least one representative, yet the committee had indirectly reproduced this obnoxious clause.—The object of all these measures was then to diminish the influence of the city, and to attain their aim the majority did not shrink from the perpetration of the most flagrant violation of the rights of a great city could never be carried into effect without danger. If the inhabitants of New Orleans were treated as strangers in their own country, they would consider this measure as an insult, and they would act accordingly. But the committee had presented a new section yet more unjust—viz: that which limits forever the city at a fifth of the entire representation. Thus, though the city should possess above four-fifths of the population—though she should pay nine-tenths of the taxes, she would forever be restricted to one-fifth of the representation. Was not this an almost incredible atrocity? Since the organization of the Convention ceaseless attacks had been made upon the city, either by refusing her the representation to which she is entitled, or by parcelling out the shadow of representation, in a most arbitrary manner and contrary to every principle of equity. But it should not be forgotten that there can be no legitimate taxation without representation.

The city is represented as a fearful monster who will infallibly devour the State, unless closely imprisoned while yet young. Passions are excited and prejudices fomented, for the purpose of appalling the influence of the city. But what guarantee have we of justice from the country? What security do we possess that she will not one day use her power to oppress us? Who can prove that the country will not tax urban property more than rural.

Mr Conrad concluded a felicitous and earnest speech by a moving appeal to the consciences of the members.

Mr Rosellius has the floor for to-day.

LA REINE DE CHYPRE.—The Managers of the Orleans Theatre are busily engaged in preparations for the early representation of this successful opera, in a style of unsurpassed magnificence. In the course of some ten or fifteen days, the lovers of music and of gorgeous scenic decoration will have ample opportunities of enjoying both these sources of attraction in a remarkable degree. *La Reine de Chypre* is an opera from the pen of HALEVY—a French composer of distinguished merit, whose musical genius is already familiar to our public in the charming opera of "*L'Eclair*," and the splendid lyric tragedy of "*The Jewess*." Of the music of the opera now in preparation we can say nothing, as the piece has never been performed in America. We have, however, read the libretto, which is most skilfully arranged with a view to intense dramatic effect, absorbing interest, and the most superb scenic display. The story is placed alternately in Venice and the Isle of Cypress, and the plot is drawn from a romantic period of history—the middle of the 15th century, when the Republic of Venice aimed at the subjugation of all the neighboring powers, and Cypress was an independent sovereignty, governed by a weak though virtuous Prince, JACQUES DE LUSIGNAN. The author has woven the web of fiction into the woof of history for the purpose of elicitiing a more sustained and powerful dramatic interest. The story never flags, but from first to last carries with its development the warmest sympathies of the audience. When produced in Paris, *La Reine de Chypre* had an extraordinary run—being performed, if we mistake not, over a hundred nights successively. We are assured that the enterprising managers of the Orleans Theatre intend lavishing every resource of art upon the opera, in order that it may be brought out in a style hitherto unknown in America.

COMMERCIAL READING ROOM.—One or two visits to Mr. D. Bravo's Commercial Reading Room, at the corner of Common and St. Charles streets, have amply confirmed the favorable impressions we had already received of the establishment. Its position is admirably suited to the purpose of a central rendezvous for the merchants of the Second Municipality, being placed in the very heart of the commercial portion of that thriving section of the city. The Reading Room itself is spacious, airy and arranged with scrupulous neatness, order and regularity. It is richly furnished with all the appliances necessary for the accommodation of subscribers—an extensive list of exchange papers, comprising not only those of this country, but the ornament journals of England, France and the West Indies Islands; all the latest standard periodicals, such as Reviews, Magazines, the London Punch, the Quarterly Edinburgh and Blackwood, &c. A forwarding letter office, by which subscribers may rely with certainty upon the regular dispatch of their correspondence to either foreign or domestic ports; a daily commercial report, accurate and full; the maritime news, and in short every possible means of affording information, either of a general or mercantile character. It would be a grievous reflection upon the enterprise and public spirit of the Second Municipality if this institution were not liberally patronized; and we are gratified to learn that although barely in its infancy, it already numbers a large and increasing list of subscribers.

☞ The Whig Ladies of Tennessee have determined on presenting HENRY CLAY with a Silver Vase, as a testimonial of their high respect for his illustrious public services.

23 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

By the Crescent City Express which came through in yesterday 24 hours ahead of that of the Government, the foreign news was received by the *Hibernia* mail steamer. She arrived on the 19th at Boston, bringing dates from London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 14th.

The following is a digest of the intelligence:

Arrest and execution of the Spanish insurgent Chief Zurbano.

Dangerous sickness of the Pope of Rome.

No news of the missing packet ships.

Mere memorials to repeal the duty on Cotton.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was made a peer under the title of Baron Metcalfe.

Meeting of the conservative party in France. Reply of the Ministers to their address. Reply of the King to the Chamber of Deputies.

The papers contain very little news of importance. The money market was very easy, and cotton remains at previous quotations.

It is understood that Mr. J. H. Palmer has gone again to Auxerre, to endeavor to get a settlement of the claims of the creditors of the N. York Trust Company, and that it is proposed to accept 90, the current price of the stock, with the three years and a half interest-warrants, taking it at 5 per cent, instead of 6, as originally stipulated, as an arrangement which would meet the wishes of a majority of the English holders.

Parliament opens this day, and had the packet waited a few hours longer, it would have taken out the Queen's speech. The general impression is, that Ireland will be alluded to in soothing terms, and that another modification of the sugar duties will be announced. We have alluded elsewhere to the ministerial arrangements, and to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. Since that paragraph was in type, the feeling has increased that the sugar question has driven that gentleman from the cabinet.

FRANCE.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies is generally regarded as securing the Ministry in power for another session. On Saturday there were two divisions of the Tahiti affair, the numbers being close, and the voting open. One of the divisions was so near that the opposition claimed the majority, but the President decided against them, the second was also nearly even, but the ballot was not taken until Monday, when the Ministers had a majority of eight. This excited the more surprise, as every one regarded their defeat as certain, and it appears they would have been defeated, if some of the Legitimist party had not come to their aid. It was a mere struggle for place; but the general tone of the debate in the Chambers, as well as in the Peers, was, if not friendly, much less acrimonious towards England than the debates of the last and the previous sessions. The alliance with England appears to be now as firm and healthy as it was before the time when Lord Palmerston broke with Thiers.

SPAIN.

The capture and execution of Zurbano, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narrating. The previous accounts which stated that he had succeeded in getting over the frontier into Portugal, caused the news of his arrest to excite much surprise as well as sympathy. Narvaez is now freed from an opponent whose vengeance and energy of character he had reason to dread, and the Queen Christina will make to his bleeding and distracted country—to shape his conduct for the future on totally different principles from the past.

The rumors which prevailed some time ago that Zurbano had entered Portuguese turns out to be unfounded.—The Chief was captured as he was passing the frontiers in company with his brother-in-law Cayo Euro, both of whom were instantly shot. Zurbano died, as he lived, very bravely. General Prim has been pardoned, and is ordered to reside in Madrid. General Rodil, who is in France, having very wisely refused to repair to Madrid when ordered to do so, has been deprived of his rank and dignities. The dismissal of the Baron de Meer from the Captain Generalship of Catalonia is said to have been owing to a desire, on his part, to make that province too independent of the central government.

AUSTRIA.

Most of the persons who had been found guilty of political conspiracy in Austrian Galicia, in 1840, have just been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The punishment of those who were condemned to death has been commuted to imprisonment.

BELGIUM.

The latest news from Belgium states that in the Chambers it was decided, by 65 to 22, that no address or the dismissal of the present administration should be presented to the King.

TAHITI.

From a letter addressed to a gentleman in Yorkshire, by his friend in Tahiti, which contains the latest accounts from that part of the world, and arrived last week, it seems that the French capture sovereigns and masters of the ground they stand upon in Tahiti—that the Queen's government has not been restored—that a final armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the native chiefs, which seemed on the point of being terminated—and that many of the English missionaries are taking their departure.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Our dates from Washington by the express mail are to the evening of the 19th inst.

In the Senate, Mr. Barrow offered a resolution in reference to making experiments upon a new ploughing and dredging machine.

Several petitions were received, and among them one against the annexation of Texas.

The resolution of Mr. Bagby to meet at 11 o'clock was called up. Mr. Allen moved an amendment changing the hour to 10 o'clock; which resolution was adopted 26 to 20.

Mr. Johnson, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal an act for the better organization of the District Courts in the State of Louisiana.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Texas resolutions from the House, when Mr. Bender son spoke at length in favor of annexation.

We copy from the Baltimore *American* an abstract of the Senator's remarks together with the reply of Mr. Barrow.

Mr. Henderson observed that he had no scruple as to the power of Congress to annex Texas, and he derived his opinion from the clause to admit new states. He thought the contemporary history as connected with the Constitution incontrovertibly demonstrated that it was and nothing was clearer in his view than the power to admit Texas as a state. Mr. H. denied that the resolutions from the House were a treaty in disguise, or that the clause to admit new states had reference to territory in the Union. He denied also that Congress could acquire foreign territory. The power with which it was left to declare war he thought could acquire territory. It was contended, too, that North Carolina and Rhode Island were as much foreign territory as any other states. Mr. H. went so far as to say that Congress could do anything with the Texas if the representations were here with their credentials. The relations of Mexico to Texas presented no obstacles to annexation. He regarded the treaty of the last session as constitutional, and the bill of the House as also constitutional, but preferred a joint act of Congress.

Mr. Barrow of La., promptly replied to Mr. Henderson. His speech was frank, manly, temperate and dignified. He was ready to meet it fully in the face, and seemed to shrink in any manner from the responsibility that rested upon him. He denied that the people of the Union at the present time decided in favor of the annexation of Texas. He referred to the election of Gov. Wright in New York, a Senator who voted against the Texas treaty, and who was notoriously against annexation. Did the people of New York, in electing Mr. Wright, decide in favor of the annexation of Texas? They did not make this a test question at too north, and it was repeatedly and publicly denied that it was so.

Mr. Barrow then went into an examination of the Register of Debates to show that the views of the distinguished men those of the framers of the constitution. Let gentlemen beware, said he, how they claim for Congress powers which the constitution had transferred elsewhere.

Mr. Barrow then denied that annexation was just in the manner proposed. It was not just because it was in violation of the constitution, nor was it an expedient measure to his constituents. Mr. B here entered upon a practical argument to show the effects of annexation upon the raising of sugar and cotton. All its effects he considered disastrous to the welfare of the southern country.

Mr. Barrow is speaking as I close. His speech has commanded great attention, and was as patriotic as it was just and dignified.

In the House, after the disposal of some unimportant business, Mr. Slidell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill providing for the White House was rejected on the day previous, supporting the motion at length and with great earnestness.

Mr. Hammett of Miss., and Mr. Pratt of N. Y., also addressed the House in favor of the appropriation which had been rejected. The vote upon reconsideration was carried—yeas 126, nays 27.

The question being upon the passage of the bill, a motion was made to recommit with instructions to report $10,000 for the repair and refurnishing of the house. The previous question was moved and succeeded, 89 to 35. The effect was to cut off the amendments and to bring the House to a vote upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tucker of Miss., moved to lay on the table. The vote was, yeas 47, nays 109. The vote on the final passage was then taken, and the bill rejected—nays 77 yeas 75.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, when the appropriation for the President's house was again introduced by way of amendment.

A long discussion arose on an amendment by Mr. Stewart, providing that the furniture shall be of American manufacture. During the discussion, a piece of carpet of American manufacture was exhibited.

Mr. Winthrop desired to have the clause so amended that the proceeds from the sale of the old furniture might be divided among the states.

Finally the amendment was concurred in, so as to provide $14,000 for furniture, and $6,000 for repairing and painting the house. The furniture is to be of American manufacture provided it can be procured as cheap as foreign.

Mr. Kennedy of Md., moved to amend the bill by inserting $8,000 for keeping in operation Morse's telegraph between this city and Baltimore for the ensuing year; also directing the Post Master General to furnish a tariff of prices for using the telegraph, so that the income may defray the expenditure.

After a brief explanation, the amendment was for the present withdrawn.

The committee then rose, with an understanding that the debate shall close to-morrow at two o'clock.

FEBRUARY IN LOUISIANA.—To give the agricultural editors at the North, an idea of our Louisiana climate, we would state that a lot of multicaulis trees in our garden have been in leaf for three or four weeks, and for the last few days we have been feeding silk worms; Peach trees are now (Feb. 22d.) in blossom, and most of the trees in the ship region begin to put forth leaves.

☞ The Whig Ladies of Tennessee have determined on presenting HENRY CLAY with a Silver Vase, as a testimonial of their high respect for his illustrious public services.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr H Placide, who has been engaged for only two nights, will appear this evening in his favorite character of *Grandfather Whitehead*. That charming actress Mrs Kent, we are glad to perceive has been engaged and will appear this evening as Sally Scraggs, in the play of the *Englishman in India*.

CONTRAVENING THE GAMING LAWS—Recorder Genois, it seems from the numerous arrests within the last few days, is determined to eradicate the heinous vice of gaming, which of late years has been carried on to an alarming extent within the limits of the First Municipality.

The late ordinance passed by the Council, authorizing the Recorder, to appropriate a certain amount of money for secret information, such as would lead to the conviction of persons contravening the gaming laws, has received the sanction of the Mayor, and has already been put into active operation. On Wednesday, Etienne Courcelle, charged with keeping a craps table, in the St. Louis Exchange, and C. Sy, charged with aiding and assisting in the keeping of the above game, were arrested in virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor, at the instance of Recorder Genois, and upon examination before the Mayor, were ordered to furnish security for their appearance before the Criminal Court for trial.

On Thursday evening, the Recorder having received information that a banking game was being carried on in a house in Conti street, between Royal and Chartres streets, immediately dispatched an officer to the spot who succeeded in arresting Daniel Aldridge, the supposed proprietor of the game, and also taking into custody the boxes, checks, and other paraphernalia, used in carrying on the game of faro.

Aldridge was yesterday examined before the Recorder and fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Charles, a slave of William D. Slade, charged with breaking open Mr. Lavillebeuve's warehouse in Common street, near Carondelet street, on the night of the 10th of January, and stealing a quantity of merchandize, and tenal, a slave of Mr. Dudley, charged with breaking into J. R. Borgstedt & Co.'s store on the Levee on the night of the 18th inst., and stealing a quantity of groceries therefrom were yesterday severally put upon trial under the Black Code, before a Jury, consisting of His Honor the Recorder and two freeholders. They were both found guilty and sentenced to receive 25 lashes each.

John Williams, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, was sentenced by the Recorder to six months confinement in the Workhouse.

Henry Mellon and William Clufferty, charged with assaulting Mr. Hunter, were committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

Jerry McCarty, charged with stealing some lumber, was committed for thirty days to the Workhouse.

John Feeney, was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days under the vagrant law.

AN AFFRAY took place about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the vestibule leading to the Bar Room of the St. Charles Hotel, between Mr William Brown, and Mr Henry De Preaut, which resulted in the former having his arm broken near the shoulder, by the ball of a pistol, discharged by the latter. We understand that Brown, had struck De Preaut, several times on the head with a heavy cane and was about repeating the blows when the latter fired his pistol.

De Preaut, immediately repaired to the High Constable's office and surrendered himself into his custody.—An investigation of the affair will take place this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The trial of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, set for yesterday, was indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the illness of Randall Hunt, Esq., one of the counsel for the defence.

☞ The following is the judgment of the District Court, referred to by the Hon. Mr. Winchester, whereby it will be seen that the public Treasury is compelled to receive in offset for debts due the State taxes, the protested bonds and coupons issued in favor of the property banks:

May 26, 1842.—*Judgment rendered* to the District Court, in the suit of the St. of Louisiana vs the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, for the plaintiff for $37 [illegible] interest from judicial demand till paid and costs of suit.

Jan. 24, 1843.—*Judgment affirmed* by the Supreme Court.

Feb 15th, 1844.—*Tender made* to the State Treasurer by the President of the N O and Carrollton Rail Road Company, in set off and payment of the foregoing judgment, of

16 Bonds of the State of Louisiana, for Consolidated Association, of $1,000 each, due 1st Jan. 1845,	$16,000 00
39 Coupons of Consolidated Association, $25 each, due 31st Dec. 1842,	975 00
30 do and 31 Dec., 1843	21,222 22
1910 Coupons of Citizen's Bank £2,10 each, due 1st Feb. and 1st Aug., 1842,	
	$38,197 22

RULE.

Feb 26th, 1844.—On motion of Thos Slidell, of counsel for defendant, and on suggesting to the Court that a fi. fa. issued upon the judgment in this case, and that the defendants are creditors of plaintiffs in the sum of $38 197 22, besides interest from the maturity of the bonds and coupons set forth in the annexed list, and that the defendants claim the right of set off of said liabilities against said judgment, and of compensation by reason thereof, and the Attorney General of said State, the Hon. Isaac T. Preston, having agreed to discuss the said right in the form of a rule, it is ordered that the plaintiffs show cause on Saturday, 9th March, 1844, why the judgment of said plaintiffs vs the said defendants should not be declared satisfied, and the said bonds and coupons and interest thereon, from maturity respectively, leaving the defendants creditors of the plaintiffs for the unextinguished residue thereof, &c.

JUDGMENT.

June 21st, 1844.—The Court having taken this case into consideration, on the rule taken by defendants on plaintiffs, on the 26th Feb. last, do, for the reasons assigned in the written opinion and judgment this day delivered and on file, adjudge and decree that said rule be made absolute, that the judgment in this case can be credited with the sum of $1785, paid to C. Rosselius, Esq., as Attorney General on the 18th January, 1843, and that the Bank have leave to pay and that the Treasurer of the State be directed to receive in payment of the balance of said judgment and interest the bonds and coupons of the State pleaded, allowing interest on said bonds and coupons, from their maturity, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

A. M. BUCHANAN,
Judge.

The written opinion of the Judge begins as follows:

"The only point in dispute, upon this rule, seems to be the payment of $1295, made by Mr. Rousseau, Attorney General," &c. and does not advert in any manner to the question at issue, the Attorney General, Mr. Preston, having waived all opposition to then et off demanded.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboats Ambassador and Bel Air for late western papers.

☞ The New York Tribune calls Col. Benton's annexation bill—a bill to SEE about the annexation of Texas."

NATIONAL GALLERY.—We have before had occasion to notice the Gallery of paintings, at No. 13, St. Charles street, and recommend it to the patronage of our citizens; but we were not then apprised, that although it is an individual enterprise, it is free for the exhibitions of all artists, and many have contributed beautiful specimens of art, for sale. Landscape and perspective pictures, besides magnificent altar pieces for churches, such as the crucifixion of St. Peter, with his head downward, and the entombing of Christ; with many other sacred subjects. No one should fail to see these paintings.

"HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Emporium, for the February number of this sterling periodical. The articles are particularly valuable and interesting. We would call attention to one which treats of French Spoliations on American Commerce; another on the Post Office Department, considered with reference to its condition, policy, prospects and remedies; and a third on Railroads.

☞ The ever welcome *Knickerbocker*—February number—is before us, for which we have to thank our courteous friend Morgan, of the Literary Depot. It abounds, as usual, in a series of amusing and instructive disquisitions, mer