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[illegible] are authorized to [illegible] at the rate of 25 cents [illegible]

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Mr. Chaw gave notice of a bill relative to removal of public officers by the Legislature.

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A memorial was received from twelve hundred workmen in New Orleans, praying to be exempted from certain taxes, was referred to a special committee. Two bills relative to the free school system were postponed and referred. Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill relative to powers of attorney, acts of sale, etc., executed in other States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills relative to the captains and crews of steamboats was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE STORM AND THE MAILS.—The mails yesterday brought us papers from Washington and Philadelphia of the 17th ult., Richmond of the 20th, Petersburg of the 20th, Wilmington, Augusta, Savannah and Charleston of the 27th, and Montgomery of the 29th. Beyond Charleston, however, we have advices from New York of the 27th, a week later than by regular mail. Beyond of the foregoing advices to points not entirely cut off from communication by mail and telegraph, and our own despatches, we have been able to keep our readers pretty well posted as to general and important news. As the papers received yesterday, from lack of telegraphic advices filled with accounts of the great storm and the suffering occasioned thereby, in the various localities, we have, as the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 21st, remarked, to the disheartened citizens, was there a chain as that which has fallen on Saturday night and on Sunday. We left the city on Sunday morning and Thursday. The passenger train which left Alexandria on Sunday morning, on reaching within twenty miles of Richmond, became so literally blockaded by the immense banks of snow, as to be impossible to remove or pass. A train on Monday evening, as it was reported, had two locomotives sent from Richmond, where the hill towns passengers were taken to the city, arriving at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The south roads were entirely choked up in every direction, and the streets of the city were full of snow, which in consequence the omnibuses could not use.

Having the snow, says the *Dispatch*, Wednesday, it was inevitable, as soon as the ground became thawed, that some parts of the country would be found to have been buried deep in the roads, and so it was the case. The snow, that piled up in the wind through the large west range, in this way, large quantities of it blew in upon the roads almost every house and fence, and was piled up in the roads, and lying through the upper country, was from the melting snow.

Many persons are known to have died in the snow, and many more had narrow escapes from the same cause. Many cattle and sheep were found dead in the fields, and many more perished in the snow. The accidents and casualties of the storm are not known, but we have heard of some of the deaths and casualties. The mail carriers, and other persons, have suffered in the snow, and many have had narrow escapes from the same cause.

How many persons have suffered in the country, we have not yet heard enough to form an idea, but we expect to hear of many deaths and casualties, when the roads are cleared so as to admit of the transmission of the mails and passengers. The mail carriers, and other persons, have suffered in the snow, and many have had narrow escapes from the same cause.

THE PARADISE OF LAWYERS.—According to the Boston *Telegraph*, the gains of lawyers in Boston are enormous, after they have once established reputations. Governor Gore told Mr. Webster, in 1831, that when he was in practice there he made from one thousand to two hundred dollars annual gains, the year. This was in the latter part of the last century, when Boston was not more than an eighth part as large as it now is. Taking the mean of the two sums, Mr. Gore's income was almost nine thousand dollars per annum, a sum nearly equal to double that amount now, and must have been regarded as something enormous sixty years since. Mr. Webster himself soon derived a great income from his profession, after he went to Boston. The memoranda of his professional fees for the years 1818 and 1831 have been published in the 12th of August, 1818, and in the 12th of August, 1831, he received $15, 1st, not counting "several small affairs and some under ten dollars." He was then but thirty-seven years old, and had been in Boston but a short time. From October 8th, 1832, to September 9th, 1833, he received $4212, including his Congressional pay. This he noted as being "a very poor year's work," and added, "Nullification kept me out of the Supreme Court all last winter." The two amounts, however, show that, had Mr. Webster confined himself to his profession, he might have lived in affluence, and accumulated at the same time a large fortune while avoiding all dependence upon politicians, or those who make use of parties for the advancement of their private schemes. Of all men who lose oneself, in every way, by taking part in politics, great lawyers make the most sacrifices. There are no such prizes for them as their English brethren can strive for, when they turn politicians, and seek to be statesmen, which few of them ever are.

It is reported that a company has been organized, with a capital stock of one million dollars, to manufacture Pettingill's telegraph revolving pistol, a new invention, which claims to combine, in a special degree, simplicity, strength, and rapidity of execution. It is said to be an extraordinary weapon, and destined to supersede all other revolving pistols, and that it will be adopted by the army and navy. It is alleged that this pistol is self-cocking—an important improvement—and that it can be fired six times in a second and a half of time. The hammer is enclosed, and there is no strain on the main spring except at the moment of discharge. There are but seven pieces in the lock, two less than a musket lock, and so simple that a blacksmith can repair them.—*Boston Post, Jan. 12.*

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

MORE AID FOR WALKER.

New York Police Outwitted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It is rumored that a steamer boarded the *Tennessee* outside of Sandy Hook, and transferred to her three hundred men, besides several cannon and a large quantity of small arms and other munitions of war.

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