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# The New Orleans Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

*FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15.*

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL.—We received portions of the mail yesterday, comprising dates from New York to the 6th, and from Philadelphia to the 7th. Nothing from Washington, Baltimore and Charleston.

THE LEGISLATURE & THE SHERIFFY.

The power is undoubtedly vested in the Legislature of Louisiana to remove all officers except the Governor and Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, by an address of a majority of the members of both Houses. The 97th article of the Constitution of 1845 confers this authority in explicit terms. A similar provision exists in the organic law of many States. It is intended to enable the Legislature to displace a civil officer who shall be guilty of gross malfeasance and dereliction of duty—such, for example, as a wholesale peculation and fraud—where the evil is so flagrant, and the injury to the community so manifest, that the slower process of impeachment would prove too tardy, and the offender must be reached in the most expeditious and summary manner. The act of removal being an interference with the rights and results of popular suffrage, must clearly be founded upon good and sufficient cause. Legislative caprice in so grave a matter would be totally indefensible. A power so sweeping and despotic should unquestionably be exercised only in extreme cases. Its application for light and trivial motives, in the mere wanton exercise of partisan spite, would be in utter repugnance to the principles which underlie our institutions, and to the prerogatives and immunities of a free people.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature to remove Sheriff Hyer by an address of that body. The charge against Hyer does no merit so tremendous a censure? Is he accused of appropriating to himself the funds of others? Has he been guilty of any heinous offence requiring prompt and decided action? Is there any charge whatever against him, involving his official integrity? The reply will be anticipated. No complaint of any kind has been preferred against him. He stands as pure, as free from suspicion, in the capacity of a public officer, as any of his predecessors. What cause then is assigned for the motion to address him out of office? We have heard of none, and we presume that the only motive that can possibly exist for so violent a stretch of power is the impression that had the ballot-boxes of the seventh and ninth precincts not been destroyed at the November election, Mr. HUYET would have been defeated. Let us look a little into this question, calmly and seriously, without passion, and eschewing all idle declamation.

An election was held on the 5th November last for various officers, amongst others for a Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. The election took place in conformity to law. The returns were made to the Board Sheriff, Mr. MAGNY, in strict accordance with the statute. That functionary made up the tally-lists, and found that JOSEPH HUYT had a majority of seven votes. Mr. BELL contested Mr. HUYT's election. Due notice was served upon him. The case was tried before the First District Court: a jury was empanneled in the usual place, in strict accordance with the provisions of the act regulating elections in the city and Parish of Orleans. After careful examination of the evidence, and full and free discussion, the jury rendered a verdict by a majority of seven to five, in favor of Mr. HUYT. No appeal could be had to the Supreme Court, the law regulating elections declaring that contests must be decided without an appeal, and that the verdict of the jury is to be considered final. A subsequent attempt by the contestant to hold Mr. MAGNY responsible for the surrender of his office to Mr. HUYT proved unavailing, the Supreme Court having issued an order requiring that gentleman to vacate the office. The last act in the drama was the delusive, if not the commission to Major HUYET by the Governor.

Is it pretended that throughout these various processes undertaken to settle the question, there was any violation of legal forms, any contravention of existing statutes? Not so. But says the Legislature, had the ballot-boxes in this precincts remained intact, Mr. BELL would have been elected? Yes, therefore, undertake to remove Major HUYT because unknown ruffians and rowdies destroyed the ballot-box. Under favor, this is weak and shallow—First, because the Legislature cannot know better than the jury which rendered the verdict in favor of Mr. HUYT, than the Supreme Court which ordered Mr. MAGNY to induct him into office, than Governor HEBERT who gave Major HUYT his commission; secondly, because such a precedent would lead to the most glaring and infamous abuses, making the Legislature, and not the judicial tribunals, the judges of the election of all civil officers, and enabling that body, at the dictation of party majorities, to overturn popular suffrage; thirdly, because the removal of Sheriff HYER, under such circumstances, would be an infraction of the spirit of the 97th article of the Constitution, which was clearly intended to apply exclusively to cases of extreme urgency. The question for the Legislature cannot be whether ballot-boxes were or were not broken, or what might have been the result, had such outrages occurred. The question is, has the Legislature the direct power to overrule judicial decisions, to reduce to a nullity the verdicts of the Courts pronounced in conformity to its own laws; to substitute its will for law? We say it has not: we maintain that, unless for causes of the most palpable nature, and for evils pressing so directly upon the interests of the community as to require speedy relief by the swiftest constitutional remedy, the Legislature inaugurates a mischievous and dangerous precedent in the employment of its power to address a civil functionary out of office.

This view of the subject is extorted from us purely by a sense of justice. We have no interest to subserve. We would scorn to argue the question as a partisan. But we think the General Assembly is pursuing a policy inherently vicious, and which will tend to breed infinite discontent, to engender and promote discord and angry passions, to lead to an unworthy system of reprisal and retaliation, and to multiply the evils it is erroneously designed to suppress. Legislative bodies, of all others, should act prudently and cautiously. Bad precedents are fatal blunders. Rest assured that innovations of this kind will be invoked hereafter to sanctify similar outrages upon right and justice. The evil that we teach lives after us."

Mr. D. COROMAS publishes a card in yesterday's *Delta*, in the course of which the following sentences appear:

"The dastardly insinuations which I have been told appeared in the *Bee*, I deem beneath my notice. I will only remark, that I am satisfied that the editors of that journal should permit any such flagrantly false assertions to appear as facts in its column.

We somehow fear sensitiveness at this language. The editors of the *Bee* are not in the habit of making "insinuations" of any kind. They generally express their opinions in plain and intelligible language. With respect to Mr. COROMAS, they have never introduced his name into their columns, nor referred to the assault upon him same week, through the reporter, in the city intelligence. We suspend the statement made by that gentleman, and ask whether it is conceived in a spirit of kindness or not?

AN EXTRA BARLY BRATTIE.—Denis Corcoran, one of the stevedores of the *Lady Delta*, was very badly beaten about the head and face by some unknown party in St. Charles street, near Canal street, late on Saturday night. Mr. Corcoran left the St. Charles Hotel, where he had been dining with several members of the Legislature and City Councilors, alone, at about 11 o'clock at night, and was, at the time, considerably under the influence of liquor. When near the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, he was set upon and nearly stabbed from behind by some unknown villains, knocked down by blows on the head of the head with some heavy weapon—and, while prostrate, several savage blows were given him in the face. He escaped then fled. A policeman came shortly after, and assisted him to his residence, when a physician was called in, who pronounced his wounds not of a dangerous character, though of quite a serious character. We sincerely hope that the cowardly perpetrator of this outrage, upon Mr. Corcoran, whoever he is, may be found out and brought to justice.

The only point in the preceding account which Mr. COROMAS can possibly qualify as a "dastardly insinuation" is the statement that he "was at the time considerably under the influence of liquor." If such was not the fact, we make the correction cheerfully; but, in justice to our reporter, we may remark, that Mr. C. had been dining with the corporation at the St. Charles Hotel, and should have been fairly presumed to have imbibed the edition on a convivial occasion beyond his usual limit. The editors of this sheet have always entertained friendly sentiments towards Mr. CORCORAN. But they regret the report before published, they would probably have struck out the obnoxious paragraph, but even as it stands, taken in connection with the subject evidence, it presents nothing to provoke the unseemly language employed by Mr. C.

## By Telegraph.

(By the National Line.)

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 14.—Senate. The city is in secret session this morning.

The Chinese for the transportation of free negro slaves, will be reported.

The case of McCleary and Kimball, Sabine and Shields, has not been decided. Rumor is supposed that it will go against the contestants. The vote has been counted, and Charky and Kenny had a majority, but it is said that the box had been tampered with, and that it would not be politic to decide from the document. The vote has not, however, come before the House yet.

THE WEATHER AND THE WEATHER.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—There is no change in the river here, nor in the Missouri or Illinois. The weather is colder.

Cairo, Feb. 14.—The Ohio is open to Smithland, and rising. No change in the Upper Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—The weather is moderating again, though there is no change in the river as yet.

MARRIAGE.

New York, Feb. 14.—Flour: Sales 27 50. Southern $5 56. Whisky 30½.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour $6 75. Lard 9½ a 9¾. Whisky 32.

[By the Southern Line.]

FROM WASHINGTON—PRINTER ELECTED.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The House elected Wendell printer to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Speaker has appointed the following committees:

*Ways and Means.*—Campbell, of Ohio; Howard, Cobb, Georgia; Davis, Maryland; Sage, Pelton, Campbell, Pennsylvania, and Dewitt, leaving one vacancy.

*Foreign Relations.*—Pennington, Bailey, Chingman, Aiken, Fuller, of Pennsylvania, Matteson, Sherman, Barringhams and Thurston.

On *Territories.*—Green, Giddings, Parviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Bellinghe, Merrill and Fritz.

*Elections.*—Washburn, Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver, Colfax, Smith of Alabama.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Bringham Cotton Mills, at Bristol, R. I., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 14.—The *Diamond* passed this port at 10 o'clock this morning, for New Orleans.

RETURNED.—The steamer Edinburg, Capt. Bowman, which left on Wednesday for St. Louis, returned to port yesterday, having broken the wrist of starboard engine and breaking the cylinder head. But a few days will be required to repair all damages.

Col. Forney is said to be dangerously ill of inflammation of the bowels, produced by over exertion and excitement consequent upon his duties as Clerk of the House of Representatives during the protracted struggle for the election of Speaker.

ELECTION AT BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—At a charter election for President of the Village, on the 5th inst., Mr. Stephen, the American and Democratic candidate, was elected by 125 majority. Every ward elected American and Democratic Trustees.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The *Pennsylvanian* publishes the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman of that State, from Mr. BUCHANAN:

You refer to the connexion of my name with the Presidency. It is true. This I neither desired nor expected. The movement in my favor has, therefore, originated without my previous knowledge or consent, and I should be quite satisfied should another be selected.

The next will be the most important and responsible Presidential term which has occurred since the foundation of the Union. Our relations with England, or, perhaps, since the origin of our troubles with Spain, we have been on a precipice, and we have remained in this position for the crisis, and skillful pilot to steer the vessel of State clear of the breakers. I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis, and it is to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West.

The man will come from the North, and his name will not be James Buchanan. We may be mistaken, but this is our opinion.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the North Carolina *Herald* writes as follows:

*Washington, Feb. 4, 1856.*—It has leaked out of the State Department that the French government has assumed a position in relation to certain Russian vessels that have been transferred since the commencement of the Eastern war, to citizens of the United States, being at the time of the transfer in American ports, which is likely will make difficulty between the President claims. A list of the vessels has been furnished to Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, and is the determination avowed on the part of the French and English governments to hold them as lawful prizes of war if they are captured. Mr. Mason, it is reported, has written home for instruction on the subject. The correspondence will probably be called for in a few days.

It appears that a duel was fought off Everett and Sam Houston by advising them to make their speeches on the Nebraska bill. He thus wiped out two powerful opponents for the succession.

We are assured that Charles Sumner and Lord Carlisle have been in correspondence on the slavery question. The league between the aristocracy of the Old World and the abolition disunionists of the United States is perfect.

The accident on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg railroad on the 4th inst., occasioned the death of one man and the injury of a number. A despatch says:

The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Son, of Philadelphia. Twenty-seven persons were more or less injured, the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. Watson, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconade accident on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries then received. Dr. A. Wise, member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt. Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured.

HERSHAY ROBERTS.—Jas. W. Eastwood, who has lately arrived in the city from Alabama, yesterday detected Hershay Roberts, who had been notorously running last he was knocked down in Gallatin street and robbed of $85, by John Bailey and another man. Roberts, they made for the Second City, pounced, and is now in prison.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Thomas Jennings and his wife, were yesterday arrested at the Lake and of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the Mobile steamer, the Chief of Police having received a telegraphic despatch from the police authorities in Mobile, stating that they are fugitives from justice, and requesting their arrest. They were used as prisoners, to await a requisition from the Governor of Alabama.

COMMITTED.—Henry Sharpe was yesterday committed to the Recorder Bright, on a charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon Joseph Gaudet, on the Lake and New Orleans road, on the 11th inst. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

CARMELA JAPONICAS.—The attention of buyers is called to a rare collection of valuable Camellias and other plants, to be sold by L. Layé, 67, Gravier street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Catalogues can be procured at the store.

Cognac and Wines.

15 Eighth pipes superior Cognac, Jean Leube, 1796; 10 do do do do do do 1811; 10 hf and 40 qr pipes cup'or do Maglory, 1834; 10 do do do do Robbers, 1834; 50 qr do do do do do Dubouchet, 1834; 20 qr and 25 eighth pipes superior Cognac, Pereyra; 15 hf and 40 qr pipes Durand & Co's La Rochelle; 400 bbls sweet and dry Malaga Wine; 50 boxes Wine, Haut Salonce, 1840; 110 do do Chateau Margaux, 1847; 10 do do Chateau Margaux, 1848; 10 do do Chateau Lafitte, 1848; 10 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne, Chat. Yquem; 200 baskets Champagne, Roederer, Ste. Rémy; 100 do do superior cidery; in Custombouse stores. The above brands and qualities are guaranteed. For sale by

ROBERT MCCONNAHY,
No. 14, Carondelet street.

LADIES DE PERDIARD.

Just received per ship Mariner, from Havre, a large assortment of goods of every description, comprising in part:

GLOVES, Suede, Jouvin style, at 48 c pair.
CRAVATS, Cables, English Cotton, mass. silk.
FRENCH PERFUMERY, from the best Parisian Perfumers, viz: Violets, Bouquet, Hyperide, Ambrosia, Musk and Pastoral.
BONNETS, an extensive assortment of Underfabrics, Drawers, Hose and Half Hose, every description; Silks, Satins, Gauzes, Ribbons, Bonnets, Neck Ruches, Fancy Crapes, Chenies, Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

FANCY ARTICLES, every description.
LACE, Chenes, and Boston Gauze.

An extensive assortment of Corsets, Brussels, Tricots, Porte-Monnaies, Gum Combs, Pocketbooks, Chemisettes, and Gymnastic Shirts, Ladies' Cloth, Satin, Velvet, Brilliant, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnets, Tissue, Tiered, Lace, &c.

100 boxes Gelsenkirch, Strawberry, and Raspberry Wine.

100 bottles Injurrenquet's Chloris, at 50 per dozen for large bottles.

Also, a large assortment Aprons, Chemisettes and Bonnets, Wholesale and retail on very liberal terms. Orders for Hats and Bonnets promptly executed.

ANT. PERDIARD.
Corner Bourbon and Bienville streets.

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Tissues, Tiered, Lace, Gauze, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Chemisettes, Gum Combs, Pocketbooks, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Cravats, Cables, Ladies' Cloth, Satin, Velvet, Ribbons, Bonnets, Tissue, Tiered, Lace, &c.

Corset Chemisettes, Gymnastic Shirts, Gauze Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery