The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly (one year in advance).....5 00

☞ All cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

ED. CLAGUE, No 36 Old Levee—*Importer of Havana Produce, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, &c.* f26

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & SON—Cotton Factors, Notes and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal st. m10

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masson's Building, cor Royal and Canal sts. 6t

TATUM BROTHERS—*Importers of Lamy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. 13

F. BOURDON, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St Louis and Royal streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A M. until 3 P M. m11

J. F. BERRIER, TRANSFER AGENT.

J. F. HERCIER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers for Grand Lower, have constantly on hand a large assortment of fine Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. m10

AD RINCK, PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Bourbon st. No. 20 between Canal and Custom House sts. m2

COMMISSION HOUSE.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

THE subscribers have entered into an association for the purchase and sale of Produce on Commission, and have a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be sold low for cash, they hope the solicitation of a share of public patronage.

The subscribers are agents for the best Tobacco in the entire Old State, and can sell at the lowest prices, and on the most favorable terms.

They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Leather and Western Produce generally, which they will sell low.

DOWLER & WHALL, Commerce st. March.

REFERENCES:
Messrs Jos Whitney & Co., Charleston.
Joseph M Jones, Esq., "
Messrs Shufeldt, Tredway & Co., New York
Shepherd Knapp, Esq., "
Messrs. C. M. Keene & Co., "
Messrs. Haddock, Hutchins & Read, Philadelphia.
Messrs. Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore
Messrs. Fleming, Humphreys & Co., Albany. 1y 20

J. S. DE PALOS,
PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No 10 Bourbon St.
Offers his services to the Mercantile Community as
FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGE.

His instructions are invariably attended with success, and his pupils have always been distinguished among their friends and have failed to obtain the necessary knowledge under your perfect to that of the Lessons Spanish Exercises of Ollendorf translated into English, and English into Spanish. 1y 20

TAXES PER MONTH—Pupils in Classes, Seven Dollars each; Private Scholars, Twenty Dollars; Classes of Ladies, $12 payable in advance. Gentlemen wishing to attend the Ladies' Evening Classes are requested to call at the House of Dr. Cheval, No 10 Bourbon st. where their names will be received until the 15th inst. f20

Orchestra for Balls, &c.—The undersigned, at the request of numerous friends, has formed a Band for the approaching season of Balls, Soirees, &c. Washington's Reception Assembly, offers his services for Soirees, Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c. &c.

Mr. A. Lecompte will devote to the Band his well known and fashionable talents.

His terms will be very moderate.

Apply at No. 224 Dauphine street, or at the office of the above Ball Rooms. 6t20 dec

FRENCH SHIRTS.

No. 77 of COSTE STREET, between ROYAL and BOURBON.

MADAME HENRY, from Paris, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of fashion in New Orleans, that having taken a ground she has established a depot for the special purpose of Shirt making to order and for sale. She has been honored with the confidence of the most known PARISIAN ladies to obtain the patronage of the American, as well by excellence of her work in fine cotton goods and trimmings of the most rich, She attends likewise to every kind of Embroidery but particularly upon Scarfs, Cloth, Velvet, and satin.

Madame Henry is an artist of good acquaintance, and all the apprentices for both kinds of work. 1y

DUESUS COUTEAU D. *Merchant Tailor*, No. 76 Old Levee street, corner Bienville, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that having completed the spring assortment of Mr. Poole and Mr. Moore, the undersigned as hereto before he can execute with clothing which both as regards the cut and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. His prices are very moderate.

He has also the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he has received a large assortment of Fancy Cloths, received lately from Europe and the North Pacific, Overcoats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts &c. &c. 1y 20 dec

MR. JACQUES LAROSE informs Sugar Brokers, Merchants, &c., that he places at their disposal the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Vaughan Gazette for the transportation of Sugar and Molasses. For freight apply to J. LAROSE, 71 Old Levee st. 3t10

DR. E. COMMEAU'S SURGEON DENTIST

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that he has established himself in Dr. Commeau's house, where he will be found at all hours. He hopes by his attention to business to merit the confidence with which he has been honored in the city, and to which he is entitled and expected.

Dr. E. Commeau informs the public that he will be occupied from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at 202 Bienville street, between Magazine st. Felicity. 1y 22

DUFFAU & Co have the honor to inform the Public that they have bought from Mr. Grosse the stable attached to the Planters' House on Royal st. St Louis street, like their predecessors, they will take in horses and vehicles, and will have good saddle and carriage vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. Duffau will, as heretofore, continue to give his special attention to the Veterinary Surgeon and Horse-shoeing, at No 111 Bienville street, and undertake also to sell or buy horses. 1y 20

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the certainty that a large quantity of SNUFF, of the very *worst quality*, is daily sold or sent into the country as coming from their manufactory, and other persons are fraudulently using my name, as well as empty jars bearing my cards and labels, takes this method of informing all country merchants and consumers of this fact, that from this day they may not be deceived again by this most unjustifiable fraud.

N B—From this day, the labels bearing the name of my house and the designation of the quality of the snuff, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no long ripped off as heretofore. Persons using the latter will be considered as purchasing spurious snuff.

A DELPIT, No. 168, Levee st. m10 6m

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels wishing a boat in readiness for the Lake, or to go up or down the Coast to take in cargo, or from one part of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

The boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. She can will be continually kept up so as to give immediate attention to orders. Terms moderate. 1y20

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13, 1845.

THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month, and after paying all their losses including those of the great fire of the 19th of same last, have remaining in good assets, $655,530 01. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a total of at least $750,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any degree, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by

WM. MATTHEWS, Agent.
m14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Seventh Ward Insurance Company of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure against Fire, River and Marine Risks at the late rates of the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested, they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 92 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in retiring, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is, dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office as large a dividend as can be paid by any other mode—they may be confidently expected from their future operations.

This Company offers the additional advantage to those who insure with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS, } Agents.
EDW. OGDEN, }

Office No 45 Camp street. 4p6-1y

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Lead Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, at less than one-half the expense of iron pipe, and is now the noticed residence on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to three or more inches in diameter, and affords decidedly the cheapest mode for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by application to the subscriber.

W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo., or
KENNEDY & BLY, 71 Poydras st.
m23—1y

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR HORTICULTURIST from Paris, arrived by sate Steamer Louisiana on the 17th, has the honor of informing Amateurs of FLOWERS AND FRUIT TREES, and Ladies generally, that he has for sale a Large Assortment of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, viz. Many varieties of Camellias, Pæonies, Roses, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Honeysuckles, Pinks, Cloves, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Honeysuckles, Pinks, Cloves, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Honeysuckles, Pinks, Cloves, Fruit Trees, such as Peaches, Apricots, Vines, Figs, Quinces, and a variety of Shrubs, &c. &c.

f4 6m CHARTRES STREET.

WINES—300 pipes and barrels Claret, Sherry, &c. &c. in pipes, half pipes, quarter casks, barrels and cases, landing and for sale by

f10 ROBSON & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF 5th DISTRICT
JULES BENIT.

Wednesday morning, Feb'y. 25, 1846.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

The Tariff.

In yesterday's paper we republished from the New York *Herald* of the 14th inst., a synopsis of the new Tariff Bill, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, through the Committee of Ways and Means, will shortly be reported to the House of Representatives. We presume that in its present form this bill is to be considered the practical demonstration of Mr POLK's opinions on the Tariff—the embodiment of those vague and conflicting views which his partizans in various sections of the country have represented him as entertaining.

The first feature in the bill that must strike any one at all conversant with the subject, is, that while in accordance with Secretary Walker's transcendental notions of Free Trade, the project is put forth as a Revenue Tariff, it not only, in many of its provisions, recognizes and adopts the Whig principle of Protection, but in several of its most important clauses, essentially prefermit or violate the Locofoco principle of imposts exclusively for Revenue. The merest glance at details will establish these propositions. A revenue tariff should be so adjusted as to collect the largest amount of revenue at the smallest possible cost to the consumer. Hence, in imposting duties with this object alone, those articles should be selected for taxation which are in constant use and which will be imported and consumed, whether duty free or not. Tea and coffee, for instance, agreeably to the theory of a revenue tariff, are proper objects for the imposition of a duty. First, they do not come in competition with the industry of this country, consequently they cannot, in being taxed, be said to pamper the manufacturing interest and build up particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people. Next, their consumption is prodigious, and while it will not be sensibly diminished by a duty of 20 or 30 per cent., the increase to the revenue derived from such a source would be probably several millions of dollars. Yet tea and coffee are suffered to go free by this new-fangled bill. Tell us, ye devout worshippers of this fantastical chimera—Free Trade—tell us, why should Tea and Coffee be untaxed in a purely revenue tariff, while Sugar is subjected to a duty of 20 per cent?

That the bill virtually recognizes the principle of protection is equally susceptible of demonstration. Woolens are taxed 25 per cent. iron 20 per cent., silk 30 per cent. &c. &c. These are articles in which American industry comes directly into conflict with the pauper labor of Europe, and a discriminating duty of 25 or 30 per cent., though it may be insufficient for the purpose of affording ample protection to our own manufactures, is as plain an acknowledgment of the necessity and benefits of fostering home industry, as if the duties were doubled. More especially is this proved, when these duties are placed side by side with untaxed tea and coffee—articles in which there is no competition. In the words of a cotemporary who is perfectly familiar with the theme, "this bill is based on the necessity and beneficence of protection; it only affirms that the country engages on with a *less* amount of Protection now than the Whigs deemed requisite in 1842. And thanks to some extent true. Very much more is required to raise a man from the last stage of exhaustion and prostration than to keep him up after he has become safe and vigorous. But every principle laid down in Secretary Walker's Report requires that the 20 per cent. should be taken off of Iron, Coal, Clothing and Sugar, where he argues it raises the price not merely of the articles which pay the duty, but of the stiff large amount of their home-made rivals, which pay nothing into the Treasury, and put upon Tea, Coffee, &c., whereby all that the People paid the Government would receive. Thirty per cent. on Tea and Coffee would give the Government some Four Millions of Revenue, at an expense to the consumers of, at the utmost, Five Millions, while thirty per cent. on Iron and Iron manufacturers, Sugar and Woolens, (calculating according to the Secretary's Report) put Four Millions into the Treasury by taxing the consumers Twelve Millions. And yet he originates a bill taxing these articles 25 to 30 per cent. and letting those go free! Does he not here clearly acknowledge, not merely the falsity of his fundamental assumptions, but his own perfect knowledge of such falsity? Yet such is the consistency, such the devotion to principle, such the Statesmanship, of the most vehement adversaries of Protection!

It will be time enough to examine the details of the project and estimate the effect of each particular impost upon the progress of manufactures in our own country, when the bill comes before Congress. We will only remark in conclusion, that from this fall a revenue of 20 millions is looked for! The present and perspective expenses of the Government will probably be between five and eight millions more. Where are they to be obtained?

☞ The report of the proceedings of the House yesterday, shows that that body has got into a very pretty constitutional "snarl," on the question whether the form of oath prescribed by the State Constitution, is in strict and literal conformity to the law of Congress prescribing the terms of this solemn adjuration. The question is a serious one, and may involve consequences of vast importance, connected with the fundamental law of the State and the organization of the Government. Amid much discussion and an infinite contrariety of opinion, the House adjourned without acting definitely on the subject. It will come up again to-day, and will, we trust, be settled.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—An election takes place to-day in the Fifth Legislative District, for a member of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon CHARLES GAYARRE to the office of Secretary of State, and his consequent resignation as a Representative from that District. The Locofoco candidate is Mr. FONTENEAU. The Whigs, aware probably of the hopelessness of a party contest in a district essentially Locofoco, have abstained from making any formal nomination. Mr JULES BENIT, however, a good Whig and an intelligent upright man, is running as a volunteer candidate. We trust his friends will rally to-day and give him their cordial and unanimous support.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL AT ANAPOLIS.—This school has been for some time in successful operation, and bids fair to render very useful service to the navy. It is contemplated, says the Alexandria *Gazette*, to attach a sloop of war to the Naval School, to run on short cruises of one, two or three months. She will be manned by midshipmen, who will thus have opportunities to learn the duties of sailors in all their details and to become familiar with every thing pertaining to all sorts of service on shipboard.

Yesterday's Mobile *Advertiser*, says:—The fine new steamer *Wm. R. King*, that left this port on Thursday evening last, for Columbus, Miss., returned yesterday, having collapsed one of her flues, thus making it impossible to reach her place of destination.—She has brought back, we believe, all of her freight.—The boat sustained no other injury, and will doubtless be in good running condition in the course of a day or two.

☞ Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan of the Lafourcary Depot, for the strange and wonderful adventures of Bachelor Butterfly, illustrated by 200 comic drawings. It is an exceedingly humorous pictorial sketch of the life and eventful career of the hero, got up on the plan of Mr. Obadiah Oldschool and other similar comicalities.

ERRATUM—In referring in yesterday's report of the proceedings of the House, to the bill regulating suffrage in Municipal Elections, our reporter inadvertently characterized it as Mr. Kelly's bill. This is an error. The bill was framed by Mr A C. Buntry, referred to a Select Committee and reported without amendment.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR —I would suggest as a means of lessening taxation and at the same time increase the State revenue, that the Legislature provide and require that the Police Jurors in each Parish, cause valuations of all the property within their respective limits, to be made, and returns of the same to the State Superintendent once in each four years.

Thus, Lands cultivated, acres, value $
Horses, ont-buildings, mills &c., value $
Lands uninspitoved, acres, value $
Slaves, No. value $
Live Stock, Cattle, No. value $
Horses, No. value $
Mules, No. value $
Sheep, No. value $
Swine, No. value $
Personal property; stock in trade; Bank, Insurance or stocks; ships; steamboats; money on interest, over and above that paid interest for; in fact, set forth the real worth and property of the State. As the basis of all taxation per annum there will be found sufficiently useful, for other purposes than taxation, in showing the increase of wealth and property of the State, in all its various pursuits.

Further, this makes the Police Juries collectors of the State taxes—it would cost them nothing additional, being collected at the same time and by the same persons, only varying their own parish tax. This is practicable in every State in the Union; and by the necessity to every law in the State Treasury, by definition or classification of terms, there being in fact no such persons as those not subjects.

VANDALISM.—Recently, in the Senate chamber, at Boston, a "Sons of Liberty" flag, which had been presented to the citizens of Worcester, by the Sons of Liberty of Boston, in the year 1774, was torn down by a vandal hand, and cut into pieces. The flag was presented to the Worcester Antiquarian Society, by the Sons of Liberty, and was hung in the Senate chamber, by the Committee on Public Buildings, with the consent of the Senate. The vandal who committed the act, was a member of the Senate, and a Locofoco. He was arrested, and bailed in the sum of $500. The flag was a very valuable relic, and was much prized by the Sons of Liberty.

City Intelligence.

MARDI GRAS.—Yesterday, at 3 P. M., the several streets through which the masquerade procession was to pass as per programme were crowded to excess, and the windows and balconies of the houses presented a beautiful array of beauty. At 4 o'clock, the music car drawn by four greys and containing ten musicians, left the St. Louis Hotel, followed by some fifteen or twenty maskers on horseback. Then came twenty or twenty-five cabs and coaches filled with persons in fancy and other in citizens dress. The masks and costumes were about as good as usual. In the evening there were several masked balls, that at the St. Louis Hotel, being the most magnificent one ever witnessed in our city. Other forms of amusement consisted of three theatres, one circus, private balls and several lectures.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met last evening. Present the Hon Recorder Baldwin, Aldermen Lockett, Dana, Layet, Peters, Freret, Ross, and Hill.

The Treasurer's Report showed a balance on hand,

Last week,	$18,695 49
Amount received since,	11,898 46
	$30,595 65
Disbursed during the week,	13,289 68
Balance on hand,	$17,305 97

A petition was read from the Fire Companies, asking permission to appoint their Engineer in Lafayette Square, on the 4th March next, during the time the Companies are in Church. Acquiesced in unanimously.

A petition was read from the James Gulick Fire Company No. 17, for 500 feet of hose, and from the Protection Fire Company for an appropriation of $200 in order to re-build their Hose Carriage. Both petitions, were referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr Freret offered a resolution that $15 be paid to Mr Westerman for ringing the fire bell in the Presbyterian Church—adopted. Mr. Freret stated that arrangements had been made with Mr. W. to have him on duty night and day. On motion of Mr Peters it was resolved that application be made to Mr. Micou for a copy of his admirable address on the 23d inst., at the celebration of Washington's Birth Day, by the Sons of the Second Municipality, and that 500 copies of the same be printed.

The Council then adjourned.

FORMIDABLE.—Dr. John C Gunn, whose daughter was so unfortunately killed on the 21st inst., by a hogshead of sugar passing over her, yesterday wrote a letter to Recorder Baldwin, in which he states that although acutely suffering from the loss of so dear a child, he has no *disposition* to prosecute the drayman whose carelessness deprived him of such an inestimable treasure.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—In the case of Millaudon and Morgan vs Price and Frost, judgment was rendered in favor of defendants. Messrs Benjamin and Micou for plaintiffs. C. M. Randall for defendants.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—This Court was densely crowded yesterday by a numerous audience, many of whom were witnesses in assault and battery cases. Considerable interest was excited by the fight knocked down and dragged out in the several affrays. The following prisoners were examined and sent to the Criminal Court.

Wm. Kelly, the driver of the Omnibus, *Grey Eagle*, for striking Mr John D. G Quirk, with a whip. Michael Kearney and Rosanna Mckay for receiving stolen goods from a slave. Edward Jackson for stealing and receiving goods from Morris Levergy. John Carney, accused of an intent to commit a rape on Eliza Kely, a child of 8 years old.

COMMERCIAL COURT. *Elvin B. Prentiss, Jose and Pline, Kirkland intervenor.* This suit was brought by plaintiff in order to solve the question of who is owner of a lot of Corn, which the defendant purchased of plaintiff, and which Kirkland as intervenor claims as his property, averring that it was sold without his authority. C. M. Randall for plaintiff—R. H. Chinn for defendant

DISTRICT COURT.—*W. B. York late master of the British ship Aldebaron vs. R. E. Chilton.* This is a suit for damages on general allegations of false imprisonment, slander, calumny, loss of character, loss of property, of command of his vessel, of employment and of various malicious prosecutions. Damages laid at $10,000. The case will be continued to-day. Jacob Barker for plaintiff—John Winthrop for defendant.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Lacy made motion yesterday morning for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the case of Penn, f. n. c. for stabbing. The Court overruled the motion, and postponed to to-morrow morning. There will be no business done in this Court to-day, owing to the election which will take place for a Representative to the Legislature for the fifth District.

RECORDER GENOU'S COURT.—The only cases before His Honor yesterday were those of Charles Smith, for assault and battery, and Evan Ellison—*held to bail* in the sum of $100 each.

Later Bermuda.

By the arrival at Savannah, of the brig *Petrel* Capt. Mabee, Bermuda papers to the 3d instant have been received. The only news of interest they contain is the following account of disasters to American vessels:—

From the Royal Gazette 3d inst.

A DERELICT VESSEL.—On Friday morning last at daylight a vessel was discovered lying under the North Breakers, off St George's. Sergeant Richardson, a Branch Pilot, in his own Gig, and Henry E. Higgs, Esq., in another, went off to render assistance, but on reaching the vessel, no person was found on board. She proved to be the brig "Sea Flower," of Providence, (R. I.) with a small cargo of New England Rum, Onions, &c., and well provisioned for the voyage. In the cabin were found a Chronometer, and other nautical instruments—and all Cable and bedding, clothes, &c. The cabin, hatches and forecastle were immediately nailed up, and preparations made for hauling off the vessel. In a short time rather heavy blow off, and put from an Anchor. She was soon got afloat, and by the assistance of sails and row boats, was taken into St George's harbor, and delivered into the hands of the Marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty as a derelict, who has preserved all the moveable articles. On reference to the Clearance found in the Captain's desk, it appears the vessel was from Providence, Rhode Island, bound to Wilmington, (N. C.) to load for the West Indies.—In the hold was seen that up to the 17th January, they had a succession of gales, and on the state found lying on the table, written on the 18th, that they were surrounded with water-spouts. Various conjectures have arisen as to how and when the crew left the vessel, but from marks on the starboard bow, and a piece of the bowsprit being gone, it may be well supposed that some vessel has been foul of her—and the departure of the crew must have been precipitate. It is hoped and believed that the crew have reached in safety.

The American ship Minerva, Hagar, master, from Palermo, bound to New York, in distress, put into St. George's on Saturday last. The M took a pilot on Tuesday, but was prevented getting into port till Saturday, in consequence of contrary and strong gales.

The brigantine Dove, from P. E Island, bound to Baltimore, laden with potatoes, out 52 days, before reported as having fallen in with by the Brigantine Devonshire, in distress, arrived at St. George's on Saturday last.

From the Bermudian of the 31st ult.

Brigantine Dove, out 48 days from Prince Edward Island, bound to New York, was spoken with on the 17th instant, by the Devonshire, in lat. 32 22, lon. 64. 1. The Dove had been on the American coast, but driven off by tempestuous weather—she was in want of provisions and water, a supply of which she obtained from the Devonshire.

American schooner Naumkeag, of Salem, Massachusetts, Upton, master, out 66 days from Rio Grande, bound to Salem, with a cargo of hides, arrived at St. George's on Sunday last, in want of sails, provisions, &c. The N. was driven out of Boston Bay on the 17th inst. by heavy gales of wind which she encountered from that time till her arrival.

American schooner Hope, of Frankfort, Maine, Arey, master, out 15 days from Baltimore, bound to Frankfort, with a cargo of flour and corn, arrived at Hamilton, on Monday last, in a leaky state. The H encountered a heavy gale of wind on the 19th inst., in lat. 41, lon. 71, by which her deck was swept, and much damage done to her sails, rigging, &c.—and on the 20th the vessel, a quantity of corn was thrown overboard.

American bark Cambridge, of Boston, Mitchell, master, from Palermo, bound to Boston, with a cargo of Wine, Fruit, &c., arrived at St. George's on Monday last, in a leaky state, and in want of sails, &c., having been driven off the American coast by stormy weather.

American brig Union, Mitchell, master, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to London, with a cargo of rice, arrived at St. George's on Monday last, in a leaky state, and otherwise disabled. On the 19th instant, the second mate of the Union, (John Cary,) was lost overboard.

☞ It is estimated that there are at present rising of 300 visiting clergymen in the city of Mobile. They have visited that town, a portion of them, to attend the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a portion to attend the Sabbath Convention.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1846.

Mr McWHORTER, pursuant to previous notice, introduced an act to repeal the first section of an act, concerning the police of slaves in certain cases and for other purposes, approved December, 1814.

Mr MARKS said, that as the subject appeared to be embarrassed, as to the legality of the organization of the Senate, arising from the inference of the insufficiency of the oath which had been taken by the members, with the view of testing the validity of such objection, he would move that the oath required by the Constitution of the United States be administered by the President to the members.

Mr FARRAR said, that it was necessary to peruse the oath administered, as to the validity of the Senator (Mr Marks) who had moved the resolution, and established that, if the oath required by the Constitution of the State, and which had already been administered to the members severally, were declared to be in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, the Senate was organized and competent to proceed to business. He would read the oath as prescribed by the Constitution. It is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as —, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State." &c.

Now, if the oath be defective in one case, it must be defective in both. If Senators are bound by the oath to support the State Constitution, then they are equally bound to support the Constitution of the United States. If they are not bound by the oath to support, from the terms of the oath, the Constitution of the United States, then they are not bound to support the State Constitution. The oath prescribed is just as much a nullity in the one case as in the other, if it be null in either. The Convention was composed of learned men, and they certainly cannot be presumed to have overlooked the requirement in the Federal Constitution to support the Constitution of the United State. They must have had an eye upon that very requirement when they use the words "agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States," otherwise these were foolish and unnecessary, unmeaning expressions.

Mr MARKS said that he regarded the oath prescribed by the Constitution of Louisiana, so far as the State Constitution were involved, as sufficient. In fact it was the oath prescribed by the Constitution itself, and that settled the point. The Constitution of the United States, it was well known, was the supreme law of the whole land. It was paramount. The only question then was, did the oath required by the State Constitution embrace the form and matter of the oath required by the Federal Constitution, to be taken by the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, should be administered, and accordingly administered it to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The question he thought, deserved attention, and he hoped it would receive that attention which it merited.

Mr PARHAM resumed, that he did not object to the remarks of the Senator from West Feliciana (Mr Marks.) He did not consider them as contravening the position he (Mr Parham) had assumed. He concurred fully in opinion with that Senator, that the members of this body ought to be bound on oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he conceived they were so bound by the oath prescribed in the State Constitution. We have by that oath sworn to discharge our duties as Senators in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and of this State. The expressions apply to both Constitutions, and it is the understood by that oath that we are not bound to support the Constitution of the United States, then it must be understood that we are not bound to support the Constitution of this State, under which we act, and under which we derive our power.

The question resolved itself upon the construction placed upon the oath. If it were considered insufficient as required by the Constitution of the United States, then it was insufficient in reference to the State Constitution. He considered it necessary in either respect, and thought the objections which had been raised, were unworthy of serious attention.

Mr MARKS said that in order to make the question more clear, he would read the oath prescribed. It reads thus:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State."

Does that amount to the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States? I, Samuel F. Marks, do solemnly swear &c &c, according to the oath in the State Constitution not as a Senator but as an individual. That surely is a discrepancy which appears obvious.

Mr PARHAM inquired what was the language employed by the Constitution of the United States, and what was the particular form it prescribed for the oath.

Mr DURANT said that it occurred to him that the question now put by the member from Lafayette, Mr Stanton, should have been put and answered at the commencement of the debate. It would have rendered unnecessary the discussion which had arisen in the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and we are bound to observe what ever it prescribes. The first question then is, what does the Constitution of the United States prescribe as the oath to be taken? I have it before me, and he would read the clause. Article 6 paragraph 3d: "The Senators and representatives mentioned, those under that Constitution, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support that Constitution."

The question then arises, whether the oath prescribed by the State Constitution is sufficient under the foregoing clause? We have taken that oath as Senators upon taking our seats in this body. What is meant by the expression "support?" It surely does not mean by a blind, slavish, Federal, acquiescence. There are provisions in it (said Mr D.) that I think wrong, and would like to see changed, but so long as these provisions are preserved, they are not to be contravened. As I understand it, we are bound under the oath we have taken, not to do any thing in contravention to the provisions of the federal compact, but to conform to them. I am misstated me, if I am not in the position of supporting it. I am also bound as the State Constitution provide? "*That we shall perform all the duties* encumbent upon us as Senators *agreeably to the Constitution* and laws of the United States. That we shall conform to it, as agreeably as practicable in the performance of our duties in this responsible manner in which the terms "support" can be understood. We have taken an oath that binds us to do this, and I would ask, is it proper for the Senate to pass upon the labors before it, because Epsomith, some rambling lawyer thinks the oath we have taken in fulfilment of the Constitution defective. That we should be called upon to take another oath to legalize our proceedings, because some legal hair-splitter has taken it into his head to deny the validity of an appointment we have sanctioned! With due respect for the gentleman who has brought the matter to the consideration of the Senate, it appears to me to be extremely ridiculous. It is as if arrested in this way by some quibble that may be raised in a petty magistrate's court, I do not see when we shall get through with the important public business confided to our charge.

Mr MARKS said that the question had been considered seriously by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He, however, had no objection to press his motion—he had introduced it in order to satisfy the Senate and would now withdraw it.

Mr SOULE, with leave, introduced the following bills: Act entitled Penal Code; Act entitled Code of Procedure; and, An act relative to Reform and Prison Discipline.

Mr. SOULE said that it was scarcely necessary to observe that these acts were the productions of Edward Livingston, and had been prepared in furtherance of an act of the then Legislature by that eminent jurist.

They were referred to the Committee upon the Judiciary.

Mr. SCRANTON introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the abolishment of capital punishment and to substitute therefor imprisonment for life, and further to modify the Criminal Code, that when the punishment is discretionary when the trial is by a jury, the jury alone shall determine the punishment, the judge submitting any evidence in extenuation or other matter to the jury, without any charge.

On motion of Mr MAYO, the Senate took up the bill providing for the payment of the expenses attending the further location of the new Constitution, and on the further motion of Mr. NICHOLAS, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr CAUFIELD, pursuant to previous notice, introduced an act for the relief of the purchaser of the buildings, library, &c., belonging to the Louisiana College at Jackson

It was, on motion of Mr. SCOTT, referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BRADISH gave notice of an act authorizing Police Juries to create election districts.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Senate then took up the rules and adopted several of them.

When on motion their further consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

The Senate resumed their public sitting.

Mr FELIX GARCIA moved that two additional members be placed upon the Committee on Internal improvements.

Mr KENNER moved that an additional member be placed upon the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, and suggested Mr C. ADAMS for said committee.

On motion of Mr SOULE the Committee on Printing were requested to make their report to-morrow.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 24th, 1846.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment Mr T O STARKE, of Plaquemine, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Charles Duillier, was, on motion of Mr MOSE, sworn in and admitted to his seat.

After the reading of the Journal, the Speaker rose and remarked that the question had been mooted in the public papers, of the Constitutional organization of the Legislature, and that the deep importance of the subject required that it should command proper attention. a House of Representatives of the United States, [illegible] the first Congress which [illegible] reception. He called attention to this matter, and declared that its magnitude was such that itsould not be too soon settled.

Mr VASSER said that this was a subject of the deepest and greatest importance. It had never occurred to his mind until this morning, when he perceived that the point had been started in one of the morning papers. His eye turned instantly to the form of oath prescribed by the 89th article of the new Constitution, and he came to judge in his mind whether the words "agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States," embraced in that article, were a substantial compliance with the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress. At the first blush it struck him that this was not the case, and unless some gentleman was prepared to give an authoritative exposition of the entire conformity of the oath prescribed by the Constitution to that required by the laws of Congress, he would move to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report if this House was Constitutionally organized. The motion was lost.

At the suggestion of one of the members, the Committee who proposed to report forthwith, and in the absence of the House took a recess.

After a recess of an hour and a half the House was called to order, and a motion was made to adjourn in order to give the Committee time to report by to-morrow morning. The motion was lost by a vote of 29 to 48.

The committee then returned and through their Chairman, Mr Moise, reported that the provisions of the Constitution of this State and the requirements of the oath article of the Constitution of the United States had been substantially complied with, in the organization of the House, and the committee prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr PILIE moved to make the report the order of the day to-morrow. On this motion the yeas and nays stood—yeas 30, nays 56.

Mr LYONS moved the adoption of the report.

Mr PILIE asked the committee to state the reasons which had influenced them in making out their report. He had great doubts on the subject. Had we or had we not taken the oath as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States and which was binding on us? He wished his doubts removed, and wished to give a conscientious vote.

No one responded to Mr PILIE, and a motion to adjourn was made, which was lost.

Mr ORDEX referred to the report of the committee and stated that a doubt existed as to whether a substantial compliance with the act of Congress was sufficient, and whether a literal compliance was not necessary. This was a very serious matter, and one which the House were not prepared to act upon. It was a question indeed whether Congress had the right to prescribe the form of oath; but the law so stands, and the committee think it has been substantially complied with. As the matter now stands, a serious question arises, and its importance was such that the House ought to take further time to consider it. He therefore moved to reconsider Mr Pilié's motion to make the report the order of the day for to-morrow.

The motion was carried.

Mr FARRAR said the committee was divided in opinion; that he himself was unprepared to vote so suddenly upon the adoption of the report. He advertised to the importance of the point in question, the possibility of the question coming before the Supreme Court of the United States. In this doubtful position of the case, it was not only expedient but cautious and just to give the members time to reflect and give a conscientious vote.

Mr AVARY proposed to make the report of the committee the order of the day for this day week—lost.

Mr FARRAR then moved to make it the order of the day for to-morrow. The motion was carried.

After some further attempt at discussion and much confusion, the House adjourned.

DIED.—On Fri